

**ASSOCIATION OF CANADA LANDS SURVEYORS - BOARD OF EXAMINERS  
WESTERN CANADIAN BOARD OF EXAMINERS FOR LAND SURVEYORS  
ATLANTIC PROVINCES BOARD OF EXAMINERS FOR LAND SURVEYORS**

**SCHEDULE II / ITEM 3**

**March 2005**

**SURVEY LAW**

**Note: This examination consists of 9 questions on 1 page.**

**Marks**

**Q. No**

**Time: 3 hours**

**Value   Earned**

1	What are the effects on an owner's riparian or littoral rights when fill is placed or excavation occurs along or over a water boundary? Does it make a difference if the work is carried out by or on behalf of the owner or by some other person?	10	
2	Give examples of the following types of descriptions: 1 Metes and bounds 2 Centreline	15	3 Parcel with a water boundary 4 By exception 5 By aliquot parts
3	How is navigability of a body of water determined? How does navigability affect the rights of an owner of land? Does it make a difference whether the parcel fronts upon the body of water or if the body of water is contained within or passes through the parcel?	10	
4	Through a long history of decisions, the courts have established the hierarchy of evidence to be considered by a land surveyor when re-establishing boundaries. In alphabetical order, the categories are: 1. Fences or possession which can reasonably be related back to the time of the original survey; 2. Measurements; 3. Natural boundaries; 4. Original monuments. Place these in the order of hierarchy, give reasons for your choice and give examples of each.	8	
5	A number of jurisdictions have provisions in their statutes for "special surveys". Describe their purpose and brief methodology.	10	
6	Land surveyors are often called as witnesses in survey or boundary related legal proceedings. In some cases, the land surveyor will give individual (or lay) testimony and, in others, will act as an expert witness. What is the difference? Giving examples, describe how the testimony differs.	10	
7	What are the ways in which a highway or road may be dedicated?	7	
8	Discuss the characteristics of and criteria for adverse possession and prescription. What are the differences between them?	10	
9	Give brief definitions of the following terms: 1. Allodial title 2. Hearsay Evidence 3. Estoppel 4. Ordinary high water mark 5. Boundary	20	6. Conventional Line 7. Right of Reverter 8. Avulsion 9. Meander Line 10. Escheat
<b>Total Marks:</b>		100	