

**CANADIAN BOARD OF EXAMINERS FOR PROFESSIONAL SURVEYORS
ATLANTIC PROVINCES BOARD OF EXAMINERS FOR LAND SURVEYORS**

**SCHEDULE I / ITEM 7
CADASTRAL STUDIES**

October 2006

This examination consists of 10 questions on 1 page.

<u>Q. No</u>		<u>Marks</u>	
		<u>Value</u>	<u>Earned</u>
1	Justice Cote of the Alberta Court of Appeal asserted in 2006 that cadastral surveying is allowed to be an “independent, monopolistic, self-governing, self-regulating profession” because “the public interest is best served that way.” Discuss.	10	
2	Justice Cooley of the Michigan Supreme Court asserted in the 19 th century that “the farthest [a cadastral surveyor] has a right to go, as an officer of the law, is to express his opinion where the monument should be.” How is a cadastral surveyor an officer of the law?	10	
3	What is a parcel of land, in the context of cadastral surveying?	10	
4	Is it better to describe a parcel using a survey plan or by using metes and bounds? Explain.	10	
5	Identify any ambiguities in the following parcel description: Commencing at the source of the main branch of the Gnu River in the province of New Caledonia, thence due east to the central range of the Borth Mountains, thence southeasterly along the said range to the point where it intersects the 55 th parallel of latitude, thence due west to the place of commencement.	10	
6	Why do most provinces require that a plan that subdivides land be signed by all instrument holders?	10	
7	Explain how cadastral surveyors are affected by provincial legislation, court decisions, surveying association rules and client demands.	10	
8	Analyze any judgment of the Canadian courts that has examined the conduct of cadastral surveyors (either in establishing or re-establishing boundaries). Focus on the role and competence of the surveyor, not on boundary law principles.	10	
9	Cadastral surveyors are exposed to two types of professional liability – that imposed by their association’s standards and that imposed by the law of negligence. What are the fundamental differences between the two types?	10	
10	Many urban slums in the developing world built on floodplains and steep slopes, possess few legal rights in the parcels, contravene planning regulations, illegally connect to utilities (such as water and electricity), and pay little municipal property tax. How can cadastral principles from Canada assist such slums?	10	
	Total Marks:	100	