A FIG WORKING Week 2016, Hew Zealand



SCHULICH SCHOOL OF ENGINEERING Geomatics Engineering Department

History of Perceptions of Jurisdiction Boundaries and the Tsilhqot'in Land Claim in Canada



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#### Introduction

- What can we learn from historical definitions of boundaries that can be applied in Aboriginal land claims in Canada?
- Need to determine the boundary between different Aboriginal groups and Aboriginal groups and the state in Canada. 370 million aboriginal people world wide.
- Rights spectrum to guide fieldwork
  - United Nations Convention on the Law of the Sea (UNCLOS)
  - James Bay and Northern Quebec Agreement (James Bay)
  - Tsilhqot'in Nation v. British Columbia (Supreme Court of Canada)

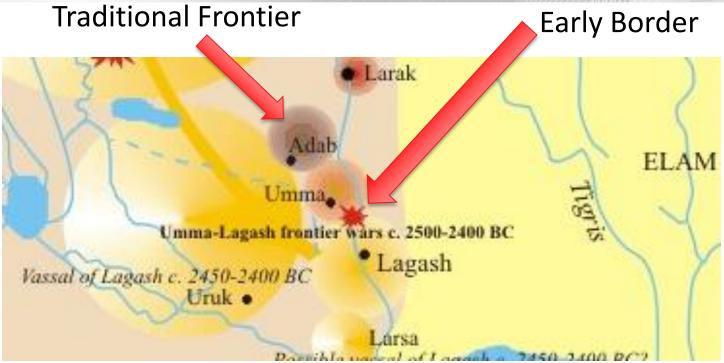


#### Structure

- Frontiers
  - Eg: Mesopotamia
- Borders
  - line in the sand/map
  - subsequent, antecedent, and superimposed
- Land Relationships (Bohanan 1973)
  - "man-man" interpersonal
  - "man-thing" commodity
- Tsilhqot'in
  - title granted for the first time
  - defined rights beyond boundaries.



#### **Frontiers**





Mesopotamia 2500 BC





### Types of Border: Subsequent



Subsequent

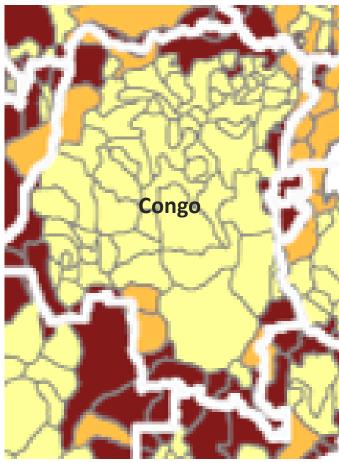


## **Types of Border: Antecedent**





# **Types of Border: Superimposed**



National Boundaries

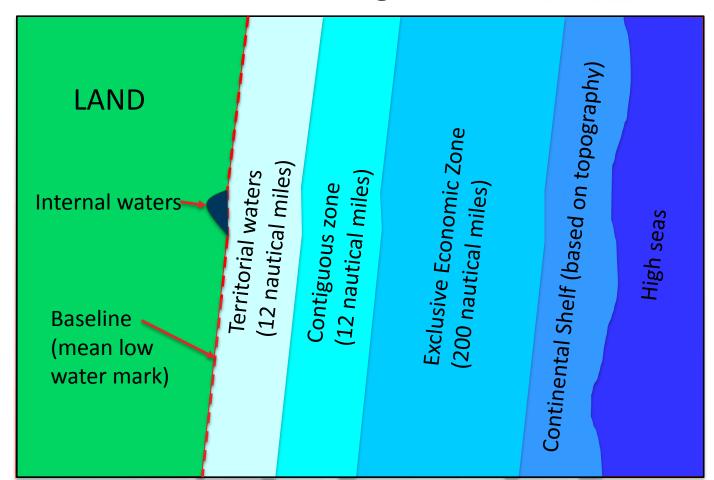
Non-Border Groups

Border Groups

Partitioned Groups >10%

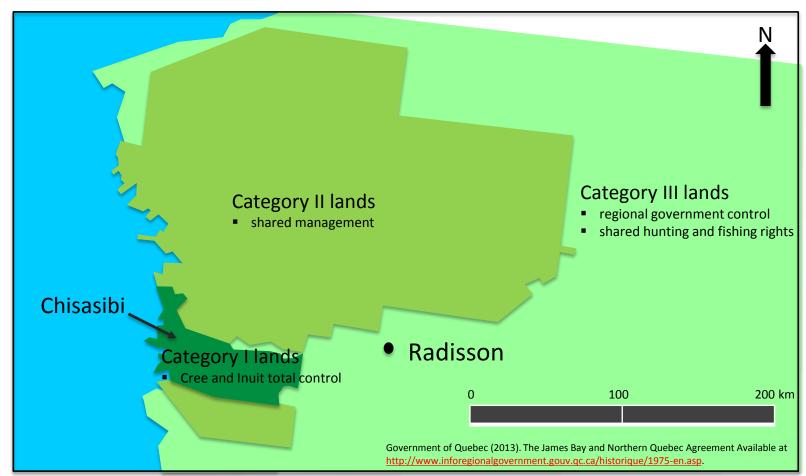


## **Frontier Analogues - UNCLOS**





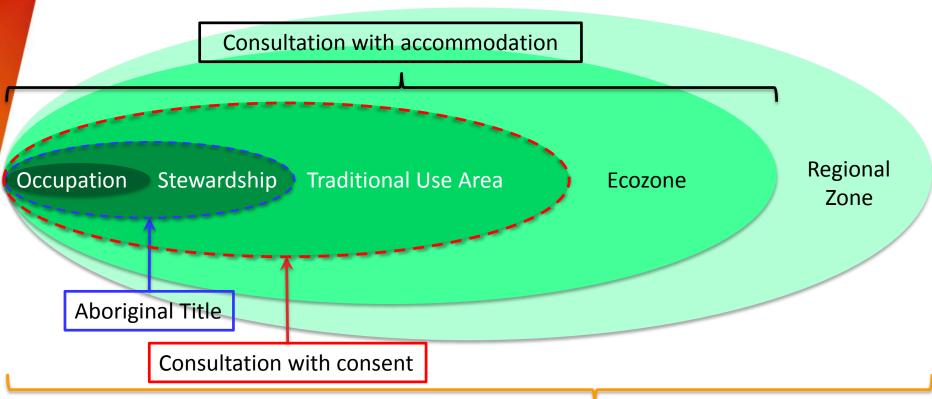
## Frontier Analogues – James Bay Agreement





### Framework of Different Rights Beyond Title

Spectrum of Rights based on UNCLOS & James Bay Agreement



Consultation with notification



#### Conclusion

- Aboriginal Title cannot overlap Crown's view
- areas of diminished rights
  - can overlap with one another
  - can overlap with Title
    - sui generis servitude



## QUESTIONS?



#### **Sui Generis**

- exception to the general class
- it is of its own kind
- example: a black sheep. It is a sheep so part of the general class, but is unique in that it is black.

