



Subject RELEASE AND VOIDANCE OF RESERVATIONS AND CONDITIONS IN LAND GRANTS		Policy PL 4.03.01	
Compiled by - Branch Lands & Waters	Section Land Management	Date Issued December 1, 2001	
Replaces Directive Title See Section 7.0	Number See Section 7.0	Dated See Section 7.0	Page 1 of 15

1.0 DEFINITIONS

In this policy,

"Exception" means a clause, which operates to remove from a Crown grant a portion of land, which would otherwise be included in such grant. An exception retains title to the excepted lands in the Crown.

"Habendum" means part of a title document (e.g. letters patent) separate from the legal description, that specifies the interest being conveyed in the described property (i.e., fee simple, a term of years, or a use restriction);

"Legal description" means a description of land, by metes and bounds or survey, that indicates the exact boundaries of a piece of land, that is sufficient to describe a property for the purpose of its registration in the Land Registry Office;

"Letters patent" means an original grant from the Crown issued under the Great Seal of Ontario, that conveys a leasehold or freehold interest in public lands;

"Patent restrictions" is a generic term that includes reservations, land use conditions, qualifications, provisos, or other restrictions that are contained in letters patent, whether or not they are void;

"Released" means discharged by a document issued under statutory authority;

"Reservation" means a clause which retains (or reserves) to the Crown some right or interest, which had no previous existence as such, in the land described by the grant. A reservation retains only a limited right to use the lands to which it applies (such as a reservation of mining rights, or a reservation of a right-of-way, or a reservation of pine trees.) A reservation does not retain title to the subject lands in the Crown.

"Void by statute" means to have no effect in accordance with a provision of Ontario statute law.

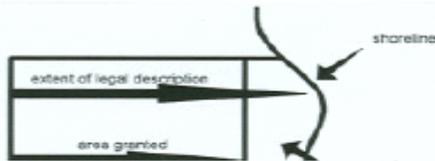


DIAGRAM A - EXCEPTION

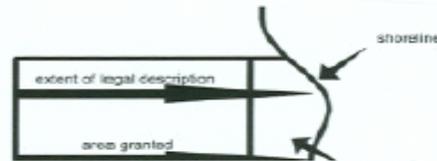


DIAGRAM B - RESERVATION

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2.0 INTRODUCTION

Patents for land commonly contain reservations and, in some cases, exceptions, land use conditions, qualifications or other restrictions. These restrictions have been imposed as a result of legislation and/or policy that prevailed at the time the lands was granted. The Public Lands Act (PLA) provides for the release or voidance of many of these reservations.

This directive deals with those patent restrictions that are:

1. Void by statute;
2. Not void by statute, but which may be released;
3. Not void by statute and which can not be released; and
4. Exceptions from the lands granted and therefore not eligible for a release, but may
5. be dealt with separately as a new disposition.

3.0 PROGRAM DIRECTION

3.1 Application

This policy applies provincially to the post disposition treatment of patent restrictions.

3.2 Guiding Principle

To provide for the release of obsolete/outdated reservations and conditions or release those reservations and conditions that are no longer in the interest of the Crown to retain.

3.3 Goal

To facilitate effective stewardship of public lands and, where appropriate, to support title integrity to private property through post-disposition transactions.

3.4 Objectives and Strategies

- A) To provide direction to staff on the status of patent restrictions. Sections 4.1, 4.2, 4.3, and 4.4, respectively, advise on the status of patent restrictions that are:
- a) Void by statute;
 - b) Not void and may be released if this will not conflict with the public interest or MNR programs;
 - c) not void and can only be removed by means other than a release; and
 - d) not void and can not be released.

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- B. To issue a certificate of voidance where a reservation is void by statute. Notwithstanding that a patent restriction may be void by statute, both the Crown patent and records in the Land Registry Office will continue to show the restriction. For this reason, a person with an interest in the property may wish confirmation that the restriction is void. Upon request the Ministry will issue a voidance certificate for those voidance provisions that are present in the current Public Lands Act at the fee specified in Policy Directive PL 6.02.01. The applicant may seek to have the certificate registered in the local Land Registry Office.

NOTE: Some reservations have been declared to be void by amendments to the PLA that have not been consolidated in the Revised Statutes of Ontario. Please refer to Table “A” for authority for those voidances.

- C. To provide a procedure for the post-disposition treatment of patent restrictions. Patent restrictions are an encumbrance on title, which may affect the value of the land and the ability to develop it to varying degrees depending on the nature of the restrictions.

Property owners, lawyers, and developers may be very concerned about the nature of these restrictions and the effect they may have on the value or utility of a property. As a result, in many cases they may seek to obtain voidance certificates or releases of the restrictions. This policy directive provides direction on the post-disposition treatment of patent restrictions. Procedure Directive PL 4.03.01 provides the procedure to be followed for the issuance of voidance certificates or the release of those non-void patent restrictions, which may be released

- D. To fulfill MNR’s obligations consistent with the *Class Environmental Assessment for MNR Resource Stewardship and Facility Development Projects (Disposition to the Rights to Crown Resources)*. Where the district has determined that a reservation on a letters patent is eligible for release, the requirements of the *RSFD Class EA* must be met.

4.0 PATENT RESTRICTIONS

For the sake of convenience, the attached Table A provides a summary of the status of various patent restrictions. For accuracy, reference should be made to the official volumes of the statutes of Ontario, and this policy, as required.

4.1 Restrictions That Are Void

4.1.1 Building Conditions - 18 Months

In patents for summer resort lands, conditions that require the patentee to expend \$300 within 18 months and obtain Minister's approval before erecting a building, are void (authority - section 68, PLA).

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4.1.2 Mines and Minerals - Granted before May 6, 1913

With the exception of mines and minerals which have been disposed of under the Mining Act or any predecessor of that Act, or where mines and minerals have reverted to the Crown, all reservations of mines and minerals in any lands patented before May 6, 1913 are void (authority section 61, PLA).

4.1.3 Oaths Prescribed by Law

Some patents issued in the early 1800's contain the following proviso. "PROVIDED ALSO, that if at any time or times hereafter, the Land so hereby given and granted to the said {patentee's name} and his heirs shall come into possession and tenure of any person or persons whomsoever, either by virtue of any Deed of sale, conveyance, enfeoffment, or exchange; or by gift, inheritance, descent, devise, or marriage, such person or persons shall within twelve months next after his, her or their entry into, and possession of the same, take the oaths prescribed by Law, before some of the Magistrates of our said Province, and a certificate of such oath having been so taken shall cause to be recorded in the Secretary's office of the said Province." This proviso is void pursuant to section 8 of the Public Lands Amendment Act, 1957.

4.1.4 Pine Cutting - Permission Requirement

Some letters patent granted for summer resort purposes contain a provision prohibiting the cutting of pine timber without permission and/or provide the manner of disposal of cut timber. This provision is void pursuant to subsection 58 (4), PLA.

4.1.5 Surveyor General of Woods

Some patents issued in the early 1800's contain the following proviso. "PROVIDED ALWAYS, that no part of the parcel or tract of Land hereby given and granted to the said {patentee's name} and his heirs, be within any reservation heretofore made and marked for Us, our Heirs and Successors, by our Surveyor General of Woods, or his lawful Deputy, in which case, this our grant for such part of the land hereby given and granted to the said {patentee's name} and his heirs for ever, as aforesaid: and which upon a survey thereof being made, be found within any such reservation, shall be null and void, and of none effect, anything herein contained to the contrary notwithstanding." This proviso is void pursuant to section 10 of the Public Lands Amendment Act, 1956.

4.1.6 Time Limit - Dwelling Construction and Residency

Some patents issued in the early 1800's contain the following proviso. "PROVIDED ALSO, that the said {patentee's name}, his heirs or assigns, shall and do within three years, erect and build, or cause to be erected and built, in and upon some part of the said parcel or tract of Land, a good and sufficient dwelling house he the said {patentee's name} or his assigns, not having built, or not being in his or their own right, lawfully possessed of a house in our said Province, and be

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therein, or cause some person to be therein resident, for and during the space of three years, then next ensuing the building of the same." This proviso is void pursuant to section 7 of the Public Lands Amendment Act, 1957.

4.1.7 Trees

Tree reservations, which are void by statute, are found in letters patent granted:

- a) for agricultural purposes under the Public Lands Act (authority subsection 58 (1) of the Public Lands Act) (see explanatory note 1);
- b) for a summer resort location under any Act (authority-subsection 58 (2) of the Public Lands Act); and
- c) under any Act, prior to April 1, 1869.

Any person or company may make application for a voidance certificate. Issuance of these certificates is not restricted to the owner of the property for which the certificate is issued.

4.2 Non-Void Restrictions That May be Released

4.2.1 Access Clause

Many patents, including most patents for waterfront lands, include the following access reservation: "reserving also the right of access to the shores of all rivers, streams and lakes for all vessels, boats and persons." The access clause provides for access to private property from water (e.g. in times of marine distress). The reservation may be released in accordance with Procedure Directive PL 4.03.01, under authority of subsection 66 (2) of the Public Lands Act. This reservation is sometimes merged with the Fishery and Navigability clauses. See also "Fishery Clause" (section 4.2.6) and "Navigability Clause" (section 4.4.2). The owner of the land affected by the reservation may only make application for release of this reservation.

4.2.2 Land Use Condition

Occasional patents issued after 1959 may contain a land use condition authorised by section 18, to the effect of the following: "It is a condition of these letters patent that the land granted shall be used for _____ purposes only."

Typically, land use conditions have been imposed to confine the use of lands to agricultural, conservation authority or municipal purposes. Rarely, the clause may indicate that the lands shall not be used for a particular purpose.

A land use condition may be released in accordance with section 19 of the Public Lands Act. See Part D of Procedure Directive PL 4.03.01. A land use condition should not be confused with an habendum restriction. See Habendum Restriction (Section 4.3.1 of this Policy).

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Application for release of this condition may only be made by the owner of the land affected by the reservation.

4.2.3 Percent Reservation for Roads

Some patents, especially those issued after August 6, 1866 in townships where no road allowances were laid out, may contain a reservation of a specified percentage of the surface rights for roads to the effect of the following:

"SAVING, EXCEPTING, AND RESERVING (the surface rights only in) (5/10) per cent of the area hereby granted for roads and the right to lay out the same where the Crown or its officers may deem necessary."

Five percent has generally been reserved in grants made under the Public Lands Act (Sec. 64(2)), except in the case of smaller grants (e.g. Summer Resort Locations). Ten percent has generally been reserved in patents issued under the Mining Act or for smaller grants made under the PLA.

In accordance with subsection 64 (3), such a reservation, if not exercised before May 1, 1963 is deemed to be a reservation of the surface rights only. This clause may be released in accordance with Procedure Directive PL 4.03.01 under authority of O. Reg. 110/01 of the Public Lands Act. Application for release of this reservation may only be made by the owner of the land affected by the reservation.

4.2.4 Right to Construct Roads

This right may be released in accordance with Procedure Directive PL 4.03.01, under authority of subsection 66(1) of the Public Lands Act, where the present and future needs of the locality as to roads are adequately provided. Application for release of this reservation may only be made by the owner of the land affected by the reservation.

4.2.5 Trees

Where there is a reservation of any or all trees species in letters patent, provided the reservation is not void, the reserved species may be released in accordance with Procedure Directive PL 4.03.01 under authority of O. Reg. 110/01 of the Public Lands Act. Application for release of this reservation may only be made by the owner of the land affected by the reservation.

4.2.6 Fishery Clause

Many patents, especially those for waterfront lands, include a reservation to the effect of the following, which may be used in conjunction with the access clause: "...together with the right to use so much of the banks thereof, not exceeding one chain in depth from the water's edge as may be necessary for fishery purposes." This reservation is sometimes merged with the Access and Navigability clauses. See also Access clause (section 4.2.1) and Navigability clause (section 4.4.2).

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This reservation may be released in accordance with Procedure Directive PL 4.03.01 under the authority of O. Reg. 110/01 of the Public Lands Act. Application for release of this reservation may only be made by the owner of the land affected by the reservation.

4.2.7 Public or Colonization Roads

Most patents contain a reservation to the effect of the following:

"SAVING, EXCEPTING AND RESERVING the surface rights in and over any public or colonization roads or any highways crossing the said Land at the date of these Letters Patent." This reservation may be released in accordance with Procedure Directive PL 4.03.01 under the authority of O. Reg. 110/01 of the Public Lands Act.

4.2.8 Sand and Gravel

Many patents contain a reservation reserving the sand and gravel rights to the Crown. This reservation may be released in accordance with Procedure Directive PL 4.03.01 under the authority of O. Reg. 110/01 of the Public Lands Act. Application for release of this reservation may only be made by the owner of the land affected by the reservation.

4.2.9 Right-of-ways of Railway Lines

Some patents may contain a reservation of a right-of-way for a railway line. In those situations where the line has not been constructed and where the district determines that there is no future requirements for the right-of-way, the reservation may be released. This reservation may be released in accordance with Procedure Directive PL 4.03.01 under the authority of O. Reg. 110/01 of the Public Lands Act. Application for release of this reservation may only be made by the owner of the land affected by the reservation.

4.3 Non-void Restrictions That Can Be Removed By a Method Other Than a Release

4.3.1 Habendum Restriction

Occasionally, patents issued before 1959 may contain a clause in the habendum to the effect of: "To have and to hold unto Reverend John Doe for church purposes."

An Order in Council and supplementary letters patent is required to effect the release of the restriction. This clause in the habendum does not constitute a land use condition within the meaning of section 18 of the Public Lands Act and consequently it may not be released under section 19 (see also Land Use Condition in section 4.2.2 of this Policy).

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4.4 Non-Void Restrictions That Can Not be Released

4.4.1 Mines and Minerals - Granted On or After May 6, 1913

A reservation of mines and minerals in a patent issued on or after May 6, 1913. These mines and minerals remain the property of the Crown and may be open for staking under the provisions of the Mining Act. There is no statutory provision for the release of the above noted reservation.

4.4.2 Navigability Clause

Many patents, especially those for waterfront lands, include a reservation to the effect of the following:

"saving, excepting and reserving unto Us, Our Heirs and Successors, the free use, passage and enjoyment of, in, over and upon all navigable waters that shall or may be hereafter found on or under, or be flowing through or upon any part of the said Parcel or Tract of Land hereby granted as aforesaid."

There is no statutory provision for the release of the above noted reservation.

This reservation is sometimes merged with the Fishery and Access clauses. See also Access clause (section 4.2.1) and Fishery clause (section 4.2.6).

4.5 Non-Void Restrictions That May, Under Certain Specific Circumstances, be Released

4.5.1 Exceptions/Reservations Along the Shores of Lakes and Rivers

Some Letters Patent for land contain clauses such as the following examples:

- 1) “**Reserving** an allowance of one chain in perpendicular width **along the shore of _____**”
- 2) “**Excepting** a strip of land one chain in perpendicular width **along the shore of _____**”
- 3) “**Reserving** an allowance **for road** one chain in perpendicular width **along the shore of _____**”
- 4) “**Excepting** an allowance **for road** one chain in perpendicular width **along the shore of _____**”

(Note that all examples deal with strips of land along shores, and also that examples 3 and 4 indicate that the strip or allowance is for road.)

The above clauses, sometimes containing the word “**reserving**”, sometimes “**excepting**”, and sometimes indicating that the strip of land is for a road, have raised many questions and administrative problems for property owners, solicitors, surveyors and MNR. In some of these cases it is vague or uncertain whether the clause is a true **reservation** clause or a true **exception** clause because the terms have been used interchangeably without regard for their precise meaning. To resolve many of these questions and to achieve a measure of consistency in dealing with these cases, MNR has adopted the following positions:

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Position 1.

Where any clause, similar to one of the four above, is contained in a patent for land abutting a common and public highway created by sections 9 or 57 of the Surveys Act (such as a shoreline road allowance shown on an original township plan), or created by the General Mining Act of 1869 or the Mines Act, 1892 in front of a Mining Location, the clause will be considered to be superfluous and of no effect. However, if the applicant still wishes to remove it, this superfluous clause may be released under subsection 66(3) of the Public Lands Act(see Diagram F). It must however be made clear to the applicant that such release will have no effect on the road allowance.(see Policy PL 4.11.03)

Position 2.

Where any clause such as the above is contained in a patent for land that does not abut a common and public highway, the clause shall, unless additional facts strongly suggest otherwise, be presumed to create an exception from the land granted by the letters patent.(see Policy PL 4.11.03) However, in very specific situations, these clauses may be released under subsection 66(3) of the Public Lands Act. (See Position 4 of this policy.)

Position 3.

If the clause indicates that the strip of land is for **road** purposes, it shall be deemed to be a road dedicated by the owner of the land (the Crown) to public use. However, it is established at common law that dedication of land by an owner is not, in itself, sufficient to create a common and public highway within the terms of Section 261 of the Municipal Act, R.S.O. 1990. Both intent to dedicate by the owner and acceptance by the public, or by a municipality on behalf of the public, must be present to create such public highway. Therefore, where the strip of land, deemed to be dedicated for road,

a) is in an incorporated area,

1. It will be considered by MNR to be a common and public highway once the municipality has passed a by-law accepting or assuming the dedication, or
2. It will be considered by MNR to be a common and public highway if the public itself has accepted the dedication by making use of the strip as a road(or *footpath*) for a sufficient period of time. (As a guide to the length of time required, the following statement of one of the Supreme Court of Canada justices in *Bailey v. The City of Victoria and the Attorney General of British Columbia* [1920] 54 D.L.R. 50 S.C.C., might be helpful: "All that is required is the assent to the use of the property by the public and the actual enjoyment of the same by the public for a length of time sufficient to have created, on the part of the public, such reliance upon the enjoyment of such easements as that the denial of such rights would now interfere with the public convenience and with private rights.")

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As a common and public highway, the ownership of the strip vests in the municipality, pursuant to section 262 of the Municipal Act. The municipality is then free to dispose of it in accordance with the provisions of the Municipal Act. In those cases where (1) the municipality has not passed (or will not in the near future pass) a by-law to accept or assume the dedicated strip of land, and (2) the public itself has also not accepted the strip by actually making use of it as a road(or foot path) for a sufficient period of time, then no acceptance will be considered to have taken place and the strip will simply be regarded by MNR as unpatented Crown land that may be retained, sold / leased (see Policy PL 4.11.03) or, in certain specific situations, dealt with under subsection 66(3) of the Public Lands Act (see Position 4 of this policy).

b) is in an unincorporated area,

1. and the public has been making, or in the past has made, use of the strip of land as a road(or foot path) for a sufficient period of time, it will be considered by MNR to have been accepted by the public and therefore to have the status of a common and public highway resulting from dedication and acceptance. In such a case, the strip will have to be stopped up by order-in-council, pursuant to section 318 of the Municipal Act, before it can be sold or leased.(see Policy PL 4.11.03)

2. If the strip of land has not been used by the public as a road(or foot path), then there has been no acceptance of the dedication and the strip will simply be considered by MNR to be unpatented Crown land that may be retained, sold / leased (see Policy PL 4.11.03) or, in certain specific situations, dealt with under subsection 66(3) of the Public Lands Act (see Position 4 of this policy). (This directive is not intended to apply to lands dedicated for roads on private plans of subdivision within unincorporated areas.)

Position 4. Specific situations which may be dealt with under subsection 66(3) of the Public Lands Act

While MNR's position is that (unless additional facts strongly suggest otherwise), the aforementioned four types of clauses (or other similar clauses) shall be presumed to be exceptions from the land granted by the letters patent, it is recognized that in some situations it may be in the best interests of both the Crown and the applicant to deal with the clause by using the provisions of subsection 66(3) of the Public Lands Act. Subsection 66 (3) provides that the Minister (delegated to the Coordinator, Crown Land Registry) may treat the exception clause as a reservation clause and issue an order releasing it in accordance with Part C of Procedure No. PL 4.03.01.

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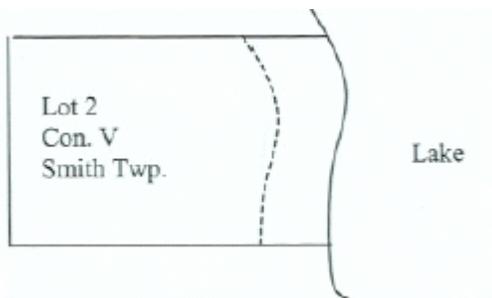
An application to release such an exception pursuant to subsection 66(3) of the PLA may be entertained if **all** of the following conditions are met:

- a) the applicant's paper title (e.g. Patent or deed) includes the strip [i.e. - extends to the water's edge (except where the clause is superfluous to the grant as in Position 1 above)], **and**
- b) the application is made by the **owner** of the adjacent land which is affected by the reservation or exception, **and**
- c) there is not a separate parcel or entry in the Land Registry Office for the strip affected by the reservation or exception, **and**
- d) there is no evidence of use as a road(or foot path) by the public, **and**
- e) there is no apparent claimant to the interest reserved or excepted, **and**
- f) if within a municipality and the clause indicates the strip is for road purposes, the municipality has/will not passed a by-law accepting or assuming the strip, **and**
- g) if the reservation being released is affecting a mining location you have discussed the matter
- h) with Crown land surveys section.

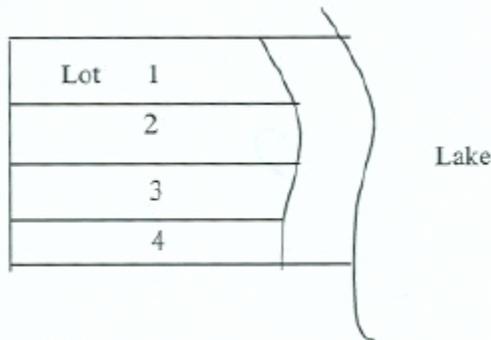
Note: A survey may be required in order to adequately describe the area to be released. Contact Crown Land Surveys Section to confirm survey requirements.

Note: See diagrams below:

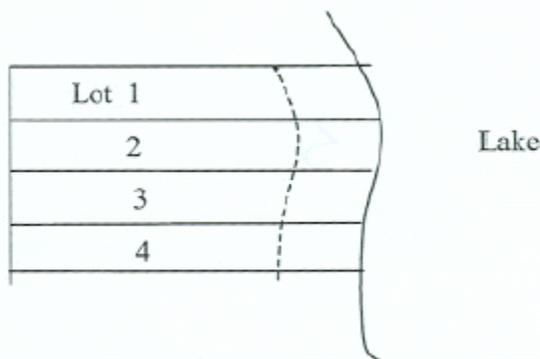
DIAGRAM C



- Patent includes strip(i.e. extends to the waters edge)
- **May possibly be released**
- See the conditions outlined in Position 4 &
- See Position 3 if the clause indicates the strip is for a road(i.e. accepted by municipality/public?)

DIAGRAM D

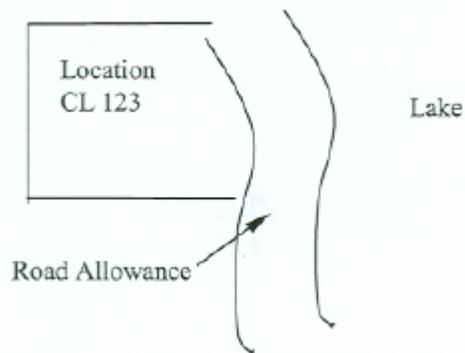
- Parcel has been subdivided subsequent to patent
- Paper title of subdivided lots does not include strip(i.e. does not extend to the waters edge)
- **Can not be released**(do not treat as a reservation!)
- See Position 3 if the clause indicates the strip is for a road(i.e. accepted by municipality/public?)

DIAGRAM E

- Parcel has been subdivided subsequent to patent
- Paper title of subdivided lots includes strip(i.e. extends to the waters edge)
- **May be released** subject to the conditions outlined in Position 4
- See Position 3 if the clause indicates the strip is for a road(i.e. accepted by municipality/public?)

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DIAGRAM F



- Original shoreline road allowance created by section 9 or 57 of the Surveys Act
- Clause is superfluous and has no effect
- **May be released**
- See Position 1

Note: These diagrams should be used as a guide only. Refer to policy for further clarification.

5.0 EXPLANATORY NOTES

1. Lands granted for agricultural purposes under the Public Lands Act include lands granted under the Free Grants and Homesteads Act or any lands granted prior to 1970 under Part II of the Public Lands Act.
2. Reservations of timber which are not void by statute include grants under the Veteran's Land Grant Act of 1908 or its predecessor Act, passed in 1901, known as "An Act to Provide for the Appropriation of Certain Lands for the Volunteers who Served in South Africa and the Volunteer Militia who Served on the Frontier in 1866".

6.0 REFERENCES

6.1 Legislative References

- Municipal Act 297 and 318
- Public Lands Act - sections 18, 19, 58, 61, 64 (3), 65, 66, and 68.
- Public Lands Amendment Act, 1956 - section 10
- Public Lands Amendment Act, 1957 - sections 7 and 8
- O. Reg. 110/01 Public Lands Act

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6.2 Policy Cross References

- PL 4.03.01 "Release/Voidance of Reservations and/or Conditions in Land Grants"
- PL 6.02.01 "Administrative Fees for Public Land Transactions"

LEGEND for RELEASE AND VOIDANCE CHART

TYPE	STATUS
EXC – Exception	REL – Releasable
LUC – Land Use Condition	NR – Non releasable
PRO – Proviso	V – Void
RES – Reservation	ARA – Aggregate Resources Act
	MA – Municipal Act
	MG – Mining Act

RELEASE AND VOIDANCE CHART

Restriction	Type	Status	Exceptions	Authority
MINES AND MINERALS				
MINES AND MINERALS where lands granted before May 6, 1913 (See 4.1.2)	RES	V	-Where mines and minerals disposed of under Mining Act, etc. -where mines and minerals have reverted to Crown	Ss 61 (1) PLA
MINES AND MINERALS where lands granted on or after May 6, 1913 (See 4.4.2)	RES	NR/MG		
MISCELLANEOUS				
SAND AND GRAVEL (4.4.5)	RES	REL/ARA		O.Reg 110/01
ACCESS CLAUSE (See 4.2.1)	RES	REL		Ss66(2) PLA
FISHERY CLAUSE (See 4.4.1)	RES	REL		O.Reg 110/01
NAVIGABILITY (See 4.4.3)	RES	NR		
OATHS prescribed by law (See 4.1.3)	PRO	V		s8, SO 1957, c 99
TIME LIMIT – Dwelling and Residency (See 4.1.6)	PRO	V		s7, SO 1957, c 99
PURPOSE RESTRICTIONS				
LAND USE CONDITION (e.g. municipal conservation authority PURPOSES ONLY) (See 4.2.2)	LUC	REL		s. 19 PLA
HABENDUM RESTRICTION (TO have and to hold for ___ purposes) (See 4.3.1)	LUC	REL		OIC-Supplemental Patent

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Restriction	Type	Status	Exceptions	Authority
ROADS/RIGHTS OF WAY				
ALLOWANCE along shore of lake or river, or a RIGHT OF WAY (See 4.5.1)	RES/EXC	REL* see section 4.5.1		ss 66(2) PLA (see also ss 66(3) PLA)
PERCENTAGE (5/10%) RESERVATION for ROADS	RES	REL		O. Reg 110/01
PUBLIC or COLONIZATION ROADS (See 4.4.4)	RES	REL/MA		O. Reg 110/01
RIGHT to CONSTRUCT ROADS (See 4.3.4)	RES	REL		ss 66(1) PLA
SURVEYOR GENERAL of WOODS (See 4.1.5)	PRO	V		s 10, SO 1956, c 72
SUMMER RESORT				
BUILDING CONDITION – 18 months (See 4.1.1)	LUC	V		s 68, PLA
PINE CUTTING – Permission Requirement	PRO	V		ss 58 (4) PLA
TREES				
TREES – Agricultural purposes (See 4.1.7)	RES	V		ss 58(1) PLA
TREES – Summer Resort Location (See 4.1.7)	RES	V		ss 58(2) PLA
TREES – Grants on or before April 1, 1869 (See 4.1.7)	RES	V		ss 58(3) PLA
TREES – not void (see 4.2.5)	RES	REL		O. Reg 110/01