## IN THE SUPREME COURT OF NOVA SCOTIA

Citation: Critchley v. Critchley, 2006 NSSC 219

**Date:** 20060707

**Docket:** S.H. No. 263007

**Registry:** Halifax

**Between:** 

Winnifred Harriet Critchley

**Applicant** 

v.

Beryl Elizabeth Critchley and John Grave Critchley

Respondents

## LIBRARY HEADING

**Judge**: The Honourable Justice Gregory M. Warner

**Heard:** June 6 and 7, 2006, in Halifax, Nova Scotia

**Final Written** 

**Submissions:** June 14, 2006

**Subject:** Estates

**Issue:** Removal of estate executor

**Summary:** In 1986 the testator died leaving behind a much younger

widow, step-mother to his three grown children and a large investment account. Income and capital were to maintain his widow for life with the remainder to his three children. In 1996 the daughter was removed as a trustee leaving the son and step-mother remaining. In 2000 the investment account took a big

hit (it was heavily weighted in technology stocks.

In 2006 the daughter applied to remove her brother and step-

mother (age 75) as trustees for failing to act as prudent

investors and to replace them with a bankruptcy trustee. The

step-mother asked to be removed. The son opposes.

**Result:** 

The son failed to invest as a prudent investor and made other mistakes, but no evidence established that the beneficiaries had yet lost as a result of his conduct. Removal of an executor is a discretionary and rarely used remedy, even when a breach of duty is established. Balancing the son's good faith but negligent investments in 2000 against other factors, the Court dismissed the application.

THIS INFORMATION SHEET DOES NOT FORM PART OF THE COURT'S DECISION. QUOTES MUST BE FROM THE DECISION, NOT THIS LIBRARY SHEET.