



Western Norway
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Status and challenges in the Norwegian cadastre



Source: Steinar Talmoen, http://wallpaperweb.org/wallpaper/nature/trolltunga-odda-norway_62101.htm

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Seminar Cadastre in a digital word – Nordic and global perspectives

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Contents

- Ø Background – cadastral development in Norway in short
- Ø The present system – characteristics and needs for improvements



The Norwegian cadastral history up to 1960

- Ø The origin: the court protocols and the tax cadastre of the 1600s
- Ø 1804-05: the first cadastral mapping starts
 - Ø in the Kingdom of Denmark-Norway
- Ø 1815-16: the first cadastral mapping is stopped in Norway
 - Ø Norway in union with Sweden from 1814
- Ø 1818-1836: modernization of the tax cadastre
 - Ø based on valuation, no cadastral surveying
- Ø 1848 – coordination of land books and tax cadastre based on the identification number of the cadastre
- Ø 1859 – the land consolidation courts are established
- Ø Throughout 1800s – cadastral mapping is introduced in cities and towns
 - Ø On individual basis
- Ø Laymen conducting land subdivisions in rural areas
- Ø The decades around 1900 – attempts for cadastral mapping in rural areas fails
- Ø 1935 – Land registration law

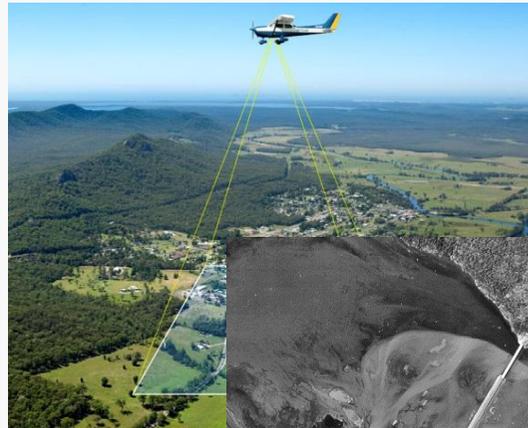


Development after 1960

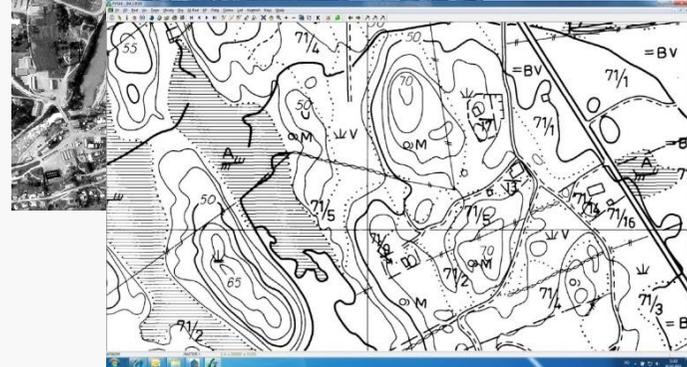


The economic mapping project

- Ø After WW2 increased focus on land planning and control
- Ø 1960 – economic mapping of rural areas starts
- Ø Photogrammetric methods
- Ø Poor quality control
 - Ø Initially only properties larger than 0,5 ha are to be mapped
- Ø No approval from the land owners of the recorded boundaries
- Ø 32.000 maps produced, mostly in 1:5.000



Source: gisrecources.com



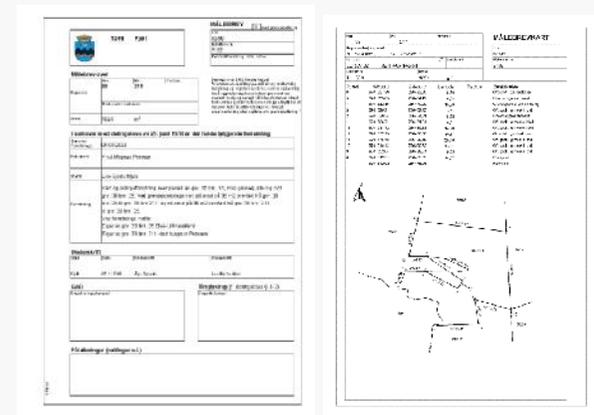
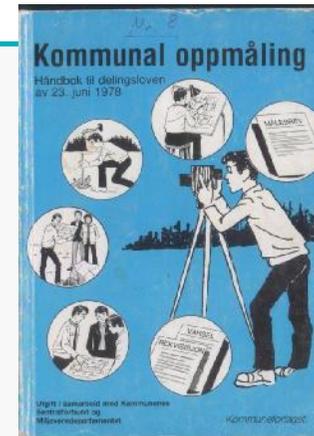
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Source: Kartverket



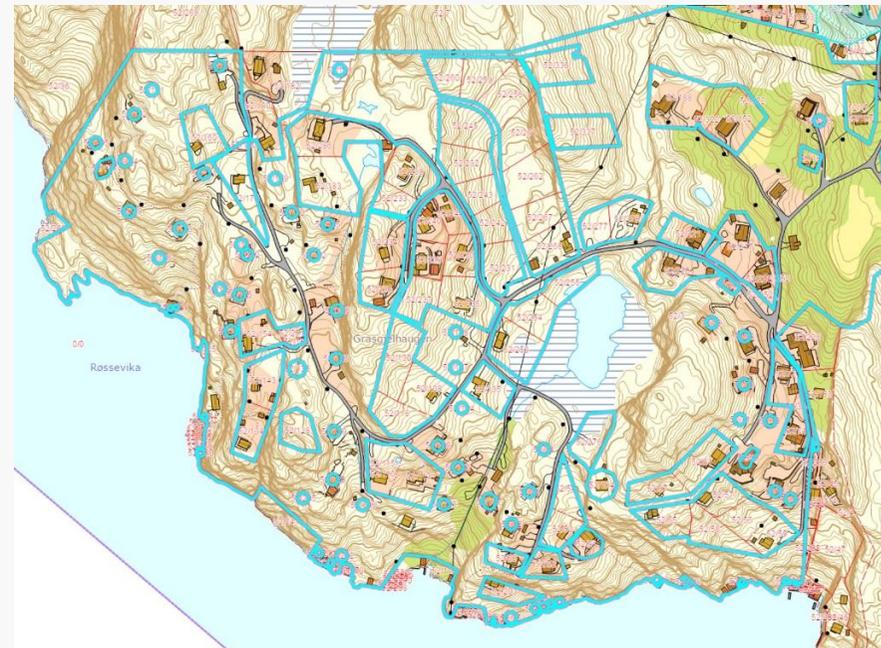
Cadastral reform from 1980

- Ø Triggered by the need to update the new economic maps
- Ø Nationwide cadastral surveying is introduced
- Ø Municipal surveying (monopoly)
- Ø New multipurpose cadastre is introduced (the GAB system),
 - Ø But no nationwide cadastral map
- Ø No strengthening of education, nor research in field of cadastre
- Ø No authorization of surveyors



Attempts for improvements after 1980

- Ø Digitization of economic maps starts mid 1980s
- Ø Quality problems becomes apparent from early 1990s
- Ø Cadastral law renewal from mid 1990s
- Ø Proposal for national cadastral map
- Ø Proposal for privatization of cadastral surveying, and authorization
- Ø New law adopted in 2005
- Ø Introduction of private authorized surveyors rejected in 2007
- Ø Nationwide cadastral map implemented from 2010



New initiatives for authorized private surveyors in 2015

- Ø Private surveying companies takes political initiatives for privatization in 2015
- Ø The government is in favor
- Ø Law proposal to the Parliament summer 2017
 - Ø 3 years bachelor education and 2 years practice to become an authorized surveyor
- Ø Parliament election autumn 2017, change in Parliament majority
- Ø Decision in Parliament on 15 March 2018
 - Ø Privatization is once again rejected by the Parliament, the Municipal monopoly shall continue
 - Ø The Parliament is positive to authorization



Characteristics of the present system

- Ø The Land register supports a well functioning land market
- Ø Poor quality in the cadastral map (and in the cadastre in general)
- Ø Fragmented organization
 - Ø Municipal surveying is the overall dominating system
 - Ø The Land Consolidation Courts is “ the second way” to cadastral surveying
 - Ø The Mapping Authority is assigned a responsibility for supervision and develops the technical system
- Ø Poor boundary determination system
 - Ø No formal obligations for neither the municipal surveyors nor the land consolidation judge to perform investigations
- Ø No education requirements for municipal cadastral surveyors
- Ø High and increasing number of boundary disputes
- Ø *How authorization will be implemented is unclear*



Source: Vidar Langelandd, www.ba.no



Source: Terje Bendiksby / NTB scanpix

Measures for improvement

- Ø Strengthening the educational system as basis for authorization and development of a surveying profession
- Ø Improve the boundary determination system
- Ø Strengthening of a central body responsible for the cadastral map
- Ø Focus on research





Thank You!

