Cadastral development in Norway

And need for improvements

Leiv Bjarte Mjøs
Ass. prof. dr. philos
Helsinki, June 1, 2017
Contents

› Background – cadastral development in Norway in short
› The present system – characteristics and need for improvements
The basis

https://www.researchgate.net/publication/303405186_Matrikulaer_utvikling_i_Norge_Cadastral_development_in_Norway

Pages 33 – 88 in English
Cadastral mapping in Denmark–Norway

- Started 1804-1805

- Denmark: completed in 1821 and in force from 1844

- Norway: from 1814 in union with Sweden, the first cadastral mapping was stopped in 1815-1816, due to poor economy and resistance from the farmers
Development up to 1980 (1)

› In rural areas land subdivisions were to be carried out by laymen up to 1980

› Land consolidation courts established in 1859

› Cadastral surveying and mapping developed in cities and towns
Development up to 1980 (2)

- Coordination of the tax cadastre and land register from 1848
  - Based on the identification numbers of the tax cadastre

- After WW2 increased focus on land use planning and control, and the lack of large scale maps in rural areas becomes apparent
Development up to 1980 (3)

- Cadastral mapping from 1960
- Photogrammetric methods
- Poor quality control
  - Initially only properties larger than 0.5 ha are to be mapped
- No approval from the land owners of the recorded boundaries
- 32,000 maps produced, mostly in 1:5,000
Cadastral reform in 1980

• Triggered by the need to update the new economic maps

• Nationwide surveying and cadastral mapping is introduced

• Municipal surveying (monopoly)

• New multipurpose cadastre (the GAB system), but no nationwide cadastral map

• No strengthening of education nor research

• No authorization of surveyors
Attempts for improvements after 1980

- Digitizing economic maps from mid 1980s
- Quality problems becomes apparent from early 1990s
- Cadastral law renewal from mid 1990s
  - Proposal for national cadastral map
  - Proposal for privatization of cadastral surveying
- National cadastral map implemented from 2010
- Introduction of private authorized surveyors rejected
Characteristics of the present system

- Poor quality in the cadastral map (and in the cadastre in general)
- No education requirements nor authorization of persons undertaking cadastral surveying
- High and increasing number of boundary disputes
Proposed measures for improvement (my thesis)

› Stronger focus on the functionality and responsibilities of the cadastral system

› Strengthen education and establish a profession of cadastral surveying experts

› Strengthen quality control and improve the boundary determination system
Thank You!