At Last! After 10 Years in Waiting Norway Has a New Cadastral Law that also Includes 3D Objects

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SUMMARY

After using a more and more outdated Subdivision Act for 30 years a new Cadastral law was enacted on January 1, 2010. This law have had a tough birth period. It was passed by a conservative government in 2005, but changed by a socialist/green government in 2007. While the law of 2005 opened for private surveyors in the cadastral process, it went back to basic in 2007 and continued the municipal monopoly on cadastral surveying. For several years there has been heated arguments for the one or the other solution. But the new cadastral law is more than who does what. Most importantly it has introduced a new cadastral system in Norway. By enacting a few paragraphs of the new law in 2007 which opened up the possibility to build a new cadastral system combining cadastral information with digital cadastral maps. This system is now in use in all of Norway’s 430 municipalities. The new law also introduce limits on value as well as area when adjusting boundaries. Of special interest is the possibility to establish special construction parcels. This is 3D parcels that can be established both under and above the surface parcel and in multiple layers. But these 3D parcels can only be established in actual or approved constructions. You can not occupy air or rock for future developments through these construction parcels. The new law also has more emphasis on the quality and the access to the cadastral maps and registers. This paper will outline the main changes in the new cadastral law and what impact these will have in the Norwegian cadastral community. There will also be some comparisons to the situation in other countries.

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