

Cadastral development in Norway

And need for improvements

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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



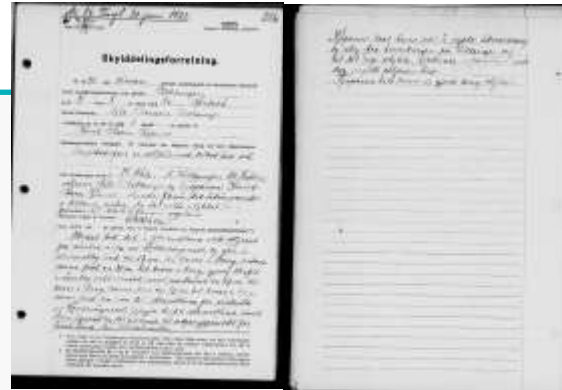
Cadastral mapping in Denmark–Norway

- › 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)

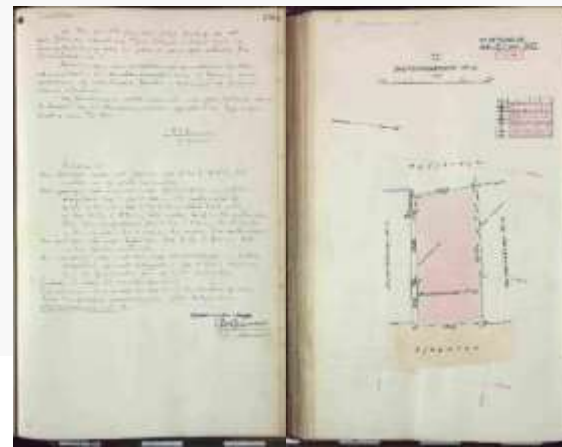
- › In rural areas land subdivisions were to be carried out by laymen up to 1980



- › 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

The image shows two pages of a handwritten cadastral document. The left page is mostly blank with some faint markings. The right page is filled with handwritten text in a cursive script, organized into columns. The columns are headed with 'No. des. N.', 'No. des. N. 49', 'No. des. N. 49', and 'No. des. N. 49'. The text describes land parcels and their characteristics. A large diagonal line is drawn across the right page, possibly indicating a section that is crossed out or a specific area of interest.

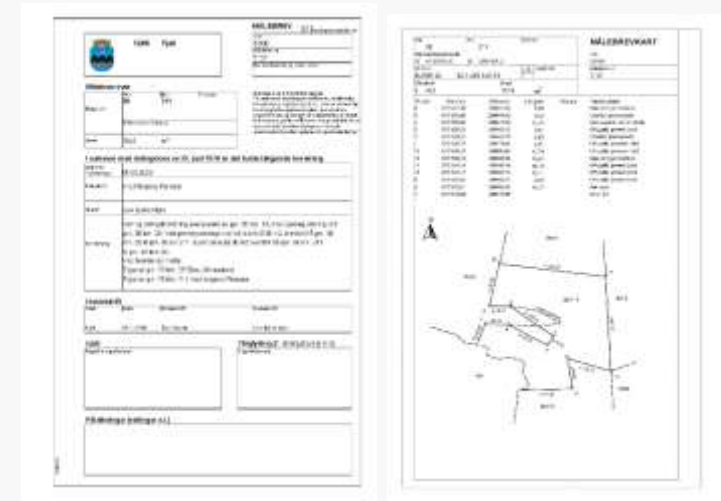
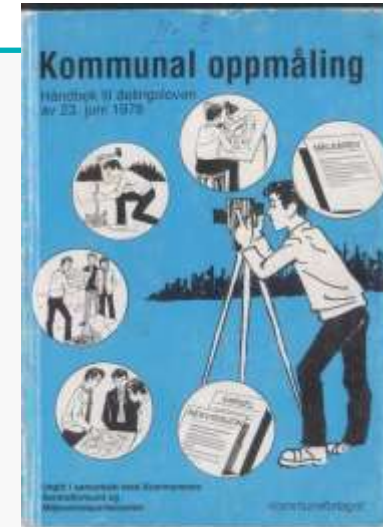
Development up to 1980 (3)

- 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



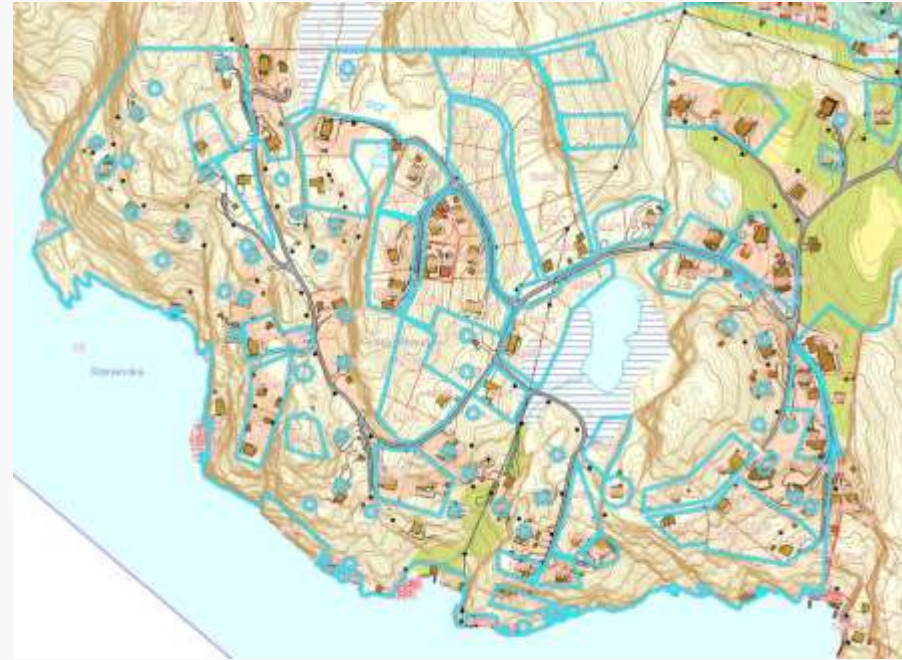
Cadastral reform in 1980

- 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!