Jse of Cadastral Data in Recovery from Disaster - Quality Issues

The Norwegian cadastre as a tool for reconstruction of boundaries

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Contents

Concept of boundary registration.
City fire in Bergen in 2008
How to better meet the needs?

Concept of boundary registration in Norway

The 1800s

 While neighbouring countries and elsewhere in central Europe made nationwide cadastral maps in the 1800s, this did not take place in Norway

Boundary registration up to 1980

- Rural areas
 - Written descriptions by laymen
 - Land consolidation maps



- Cities and towns
 - Cadastral mapping
 - Coordinates from latter 1920s

Economic mapping project

- Cadastral mapping in rural areas firstly from 1960 in Norway
 - the Economic mapping project
 - triggered by the needs for land planning and control
 - Areal photogrammetry



Cadastral reform1980

- Triggered by the economic mapping project
- Municipal surveying
- No authorization of municipal surveyors
- Strong focus on coordinates



Cadastral «renewal» from 2010

- Nationwide cadastral map
- Further strong focus on coordinates
- Delivery from municipal surveyor to registrar normally a list of coordinates
 - «External reliability 0,1 m»



Side 2 au 3 sider

shisse even

Size 2 av 2



Case Skuteviksboder





Skuteviksboden











W



Agreements on reconstruction are entered, based on survey certificates from 1914 and 1920



101Nov 1914 den 5 to Juni blev par Torlangunde av " Suds Auger Tophilekt Meyer arhalds Sartfors ofring over Thistocks boder at 12 og 13, der var Tortaugt samminstast bit in Eucon unter Benamelien Thisteritesbod de 13. Correctingen adminor heredes as mig ag Varseliedert frontag des - beram. met ag Jorkynds Thand Laalydende ... Ved Forredningen make Rekvienten 7 A. Abrahamson og chikile kl On Mayer, der auviele de opmaalendes lakboder. For Ein as Thaterikeboder At II ag At 14 mar Reharentin belo etalic Trundens Transer er Jalgemele : I'm assige Tide mot Tjøgaber fra 1. hel 3. 13. 18 m, hellen Aller, the og Jiste Centimeter, fra 3 ke C. O. 44 m fore og Giste Cente meter og fra C. Lie D. 12.73 m. tolo steler, he og lytte Continueler I'm sigdlige Side mot at med itakevitibod A- Il falles I mit pa D. til E 24. 47 m, fore og yver ofeler, bye og firste Emstimeder. I'm ves lige Tite mot Interskibigten fra E he F 12.21 m. tols elle her, in any type Gentimeter, we F. hil G. a 25 m, Jun any lyve ben fincher, ha G. hil H. 11. 32 m, elleve alleber, to ag histore bendi meter, fra H hil J. 0.12 m, balo Entimeter og fra J hil H. O. 30m hedive Continueter. For nondlige Lide mot Kileviksbod efe 14 fra K he A. 25. 67m. Jun ag tyve Aleter, dow og seksti Centimeter Sorioring henvises til hos staa unde Kart Gine Cuntom, how shear utgjor 636,00 mm , dels hundrede ag seks og hedive Tradrasmeter, ansattes til Thilwiksbod 12, mon ulgaar sambidig Benaonelsen Tenleviks. boder AP12 av Mahikalon Ora Byskiveren Jorchaa Erkloring on at der fra Cante revenels Side intel var til Hinder for Tammenforning 21/099 Opm. Chip



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rket

Se eiendom

ra matrikkelen og grunnboken



Skutevik



There are discussions



New building planned on no. 13

- Disagreements occurs about how the building shall be positioned
- How «unravel the tangle» ?





Kva er egentlig A – B?

Bergen City Archives are searched for more detailed information







There are new discussions about the widht of the plot towards the sea



Survey certificate of 1914: 24,2 Construction map: 24,26 m Measured 1.2.2013: 24,04 m





The solution

THE PARTIES AGREES ABOUT THE REBUILDING OG THE NEW BUILDING ON SKUTEVIKSBODER 13



Alternative: the courts



12.3.2014 – Recovered



Se eiendom

trikkelen og grunnboken

How better meet the challenges

Discussion

- The case highlights the strong standing of the freedom to enter into contracts in Norway
- The solution was found in professional attitude and negotiations
- The cadastral map and its coordinates does not have sufficient quality for reconstruction of boundaries and positioning of buildings after fires in dense built areas
- Normally coordinates with accuracy 0,1 m will have sufficient quality in rural areas
 - But what if the coordinates are not correct?
- Coordinates as boundary evidence have clear limitations
 - There are no regulations in Norwegian law giving coordinates any legal significance, and coordinates have low evidentiary value in court; Rt-2000-1325
 - Accuracy of 10 cm is anyway not good enough where it is cramped for space and land values are very high (eg. in city centers)

Finally

- We can better meet the challenges in the Norwegian cadastral system by strengthening the role of the surveyor, more than only to handle coordinates
- Is there also a need to return to the old ways of boundary documentation, by distances to local points like corners of houses, walls and other fixed points?

Thank you!