







"Geospatial Information for a Smarter Life and Environmental Resilience"

# The struggle for a land surveying profession

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### Contents

- History cadastral surveying and mapping comes in place in Norway
- Economic mapping from 1960
- Cadastral reforms from 1980
- Initiatives for a surveying profession
- The present situation
- Needs for Innovation
- Cadastral practice
- Conclusions





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### History 1700s

- 1700 legislation introducing cadastral surveying prior to title deeds registration came in place in Bergen
  - ➢ Survey certificates are archived from 1714
- 1719 legislation introducing mandatory boundary mapping when boundary disputes were brought to court (rural and urban areas)
  - As a consequence a small group of authorised surveyors establishes from mid 1700s
- 1764 legislation introducing written boundary descriptions when land was subdivided in rural areas



➢ Local judge and 6 laymen



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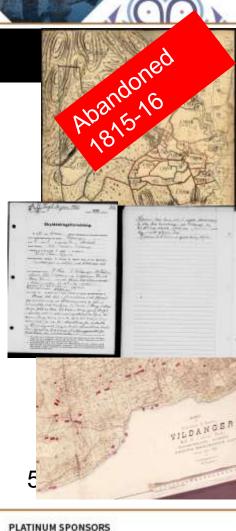




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### History 1800s

- > 1804-05 economic (cadastral) mapping introduced
  - stopped in 1815-16
  - Poor economy and resistance from the farmers
- Cadastral modernisation throughout the 1800s was purely on valuation
- 1827 1830 building laws introducing cadastral surveying/mapping and chief surveyor in the major cities Kristiania (Oslo) and Bergen
  - Trondheim 1869
- 1859 the land consolidation courts established >
  - Active in rural areas, should make large volumes of maps.
- In latter 1800s minor cities and towns introduce cadastral surveying  $\succ$ and mapping and chief surveyor by own initiative (and government decision)





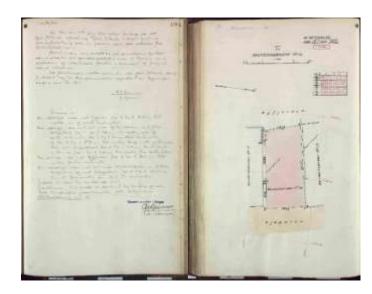




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### History 1900 - 1960

- Early 1900s initiatives for economic mapping, they did not succeed
- New land subdivision law in 1909, the system with laymen in rural area when land is subdivided was continued (now 3 laymen appointed by the local sheriff)
- 1924 general building law introducing cadastral surveying and mapping in all cities and towns
- 1934 the land consolidation courts are given authority to conduct boundary surveys as independent court cases, including settlement of disputes
- The small group of authorized surveyors disappears, probably outcompeted by municipal surveying and land consolidation courts







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### From 1960 - The economic mapping project

- The catalyst was increased focus on land planning and control and reduced mapping costs
- Photogrammetric methods
- Field work carried out by persons engaged at county level, not necessarily with surveying and mapping competence
- No adjudication process for boundaries nor approval from the land owners of the recorded boundaries
- Roughly calculated 50 % of the boundaries were registered in the economic mapping project









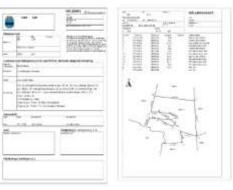
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### Cadastral reform from 1980

- Triggered by the needs for updating of the new economic maps
- Nationwide surveying and cadastral mapping is introduced
- Municipal surveying (monopoly)
- Multipurpose cadastre (the GAB system), but no nationwide cadastral map
- No legal requirements for education nor authorization of surveyors
- No strengthening of education nor research





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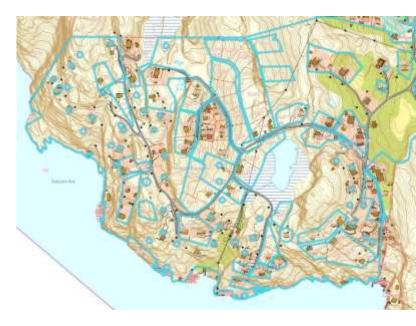




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### First initiative for a land surveying profession

- Quality problems becomes apparent from early 1990s
- Cadastral law renewal from mid 1990s
- Governmental committee appointed for revision of the cadastral law
- Law proposal in 1999
  - Proposal for national cadastral map
  - Proposal for privatization of cadastral surveying
- Introduction of private authorized surveyors rejected
- National cadastral map implemented from 2010







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### Second initiative for privatization

- Private surveying companies take initiatives towards the Parliament in 2015 for privatization of cadastral surveying
- Majority in Parliament in favor, Government starts work on law amendment
- Proposal handled by Parliament in March 2018
- Once again the proposal for privatization is rejected, the Municipal system is to be continued
- However, Parliament is in favor of authorization requirements for education, practice and authorization



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#### The present system and some basic features

- Norwegian Mapping Authority responsible for land register and cadastre
- Municipalities updates the cadastre
- Municipalites and land consolidation courts are undertaking cadastral surveys
- Poor quality in cadastre
- Freedom of contract has a strong standing and registration is not mandatory
- High and increasing number of property disputes













### The authorization system – new § 38 in the cadastral law

The Ministry can, upon application, issue license (*no: landmålerbrev*) to persons that have

- 1. Reached the age of majority (18 years) and are capable of conducting cadastral surveys
- 2. Have approved education
- 3. Have at least two years of relevant experience after completion of education
- 4. Have passed an authorization test

New § 38 is not implemented. Bylaws and transitional provisions are under preparation by the Ministry.













# Will license lead to the establishment of a surveying profession capable of solving the cadastral challenges?

Integrity	-
Ethics	-
Conflict of interests	-
Honesty	OK
Trust/trustworthiness	-
Competence and skills	OK?

Expertice and experience	-
Knowing your limits	-
Quality	-
Consistency	-
Regulation an compliance	-
Standards	OK?



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### Need for Innovation

- Is legislation in compliance with the technical development?
  - Cadastral Law
  - Planning and Building Law
- BIM/3D-cadastre
- AI / Machine learning / Blockchain
- Are the curricula at the universities up-to-date?





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- Bachelor in Land surveying and Land administration
- ➤ 50 students starting each year

# Our university makes Cadastral surveyors

Content in the program

- Landsurveying and GIS
- Cadastre and Land administration
- Land use planning









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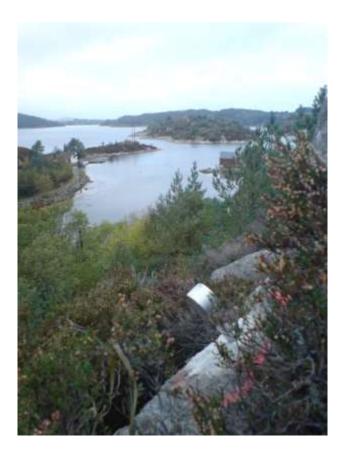




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### Cadastral surveying – 3rd semester

- In cooperation municipalities
- Cadastral surveying municipal monopoly task
- Private surveyors
- University "private" surveyor
- $\succ$  University gets 50 % of the fees paid









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### Cadastral practice

- Meetings between municipality and university (students and professors)
- Students establish contact with landowners







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### Cadastral practice

- > The field meeting with the land owners
  - > administrated by the professors









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### Cadastral practice

- Land surveying
  - Conducted by the students
  - Professors control the survey
- The results and the documentation
  - Prepared by the students and the professors as a team work.











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### Advantages for the students

- Meet "real" land owners and the "real world"
- Knowledge about 20-30 cadastral surveys
- Learning by doing
- Part of the professional society







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### Advantages for University

- Professors have cadastral practice
- "Library" of cadastral surveys
- Good connection with the professionals
- Happy students are the best ambassadors for the education and university
- Increasing the number of applicants







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### Advantages for municipalities

- Contact with academics
- •Employ land surveyors
- Professional development for the staff in

the municipalities









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### Conclusions

- It is not clear how the authorisation system is to be implemented and how it will function in a municipal system with extensive autonomy
- Even if introduction of authorisation is an important step forward to improve the system, it is difficult to foresee that it will have any special impact without addressing the basic problems in the cadastral mapping system
- How successful the step with future authorisation will be, depends on further decisions taken and development paths established in the forthcoming years

## When will a cadastral surveying profession be in place Norway?











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### Thank You!

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