

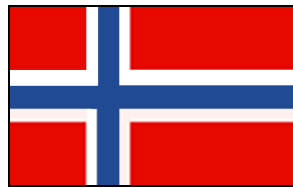


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**“Promoting Spatial Development by Creating COMMon
MINdscapes – COMMIN”**

National Glossary NORWAY



Central Norwegian spatial development and planning terms

(Last updated: October 15th 2007)

-Structuring-

Planning terms Norway

1. The structuring elements in the search for Norwegian planning terms

The selection of planning terms is based on the legal framework constituting spatial planning within state and municipal divisions. It implies in main that the technical vocabulary used for analysing open and built-up areas as well as for constructing the built environment is excluded. Neither the vocabulary related to the building control is included.

However, the development control should still be considered as a decisive part of the planning system. Therefore the vocabulary will have to consider institutional conditions for the development control. It means that the terms will explain the principles on which the different kinds of building permissions are issued, but not the system for controlling the construction quality of building activities. In consequence the terminology is confined to the apparatus for planning and development control performances within state and municipal divisions.

Relevant planning terms are searched for in the different kinds of relationships or structures between the various planning authorities included in the planning system. The linguistic characterization of these relationships can either be hierarchical (\wedge), partitive (\sqcup), associative (\leftrightarrow) or multidimensional (\wedge) depending on the legal structure that regulates the responsibilities and duties of the different entities as well as the interactions between them. Although their formal status in these regards are different their planning related activities are functionally interlinked through similar institutional structures, namely *mandates* (.....), formal *procedures* (.....) and planning *instruments* (— . . —). These structures are in main defining the status according to the public law system. Since the civil society constitutionally is empowered with rights to defend the interest of individuals against encroachments engendered by private as well as public activities, *civil rights* (— — —) need to be considered as a separate factor that might affect the planning vocabulary. The impact of the civil right system on the planning vocabulary is probably most easily revealed when it comes to participation and property formation, i.e. when civil rights create conditions for planning decisions. The figure below gives an outline of how the different kinds of relationships and the functional interlinkages are used in the search for relevant planning terms.

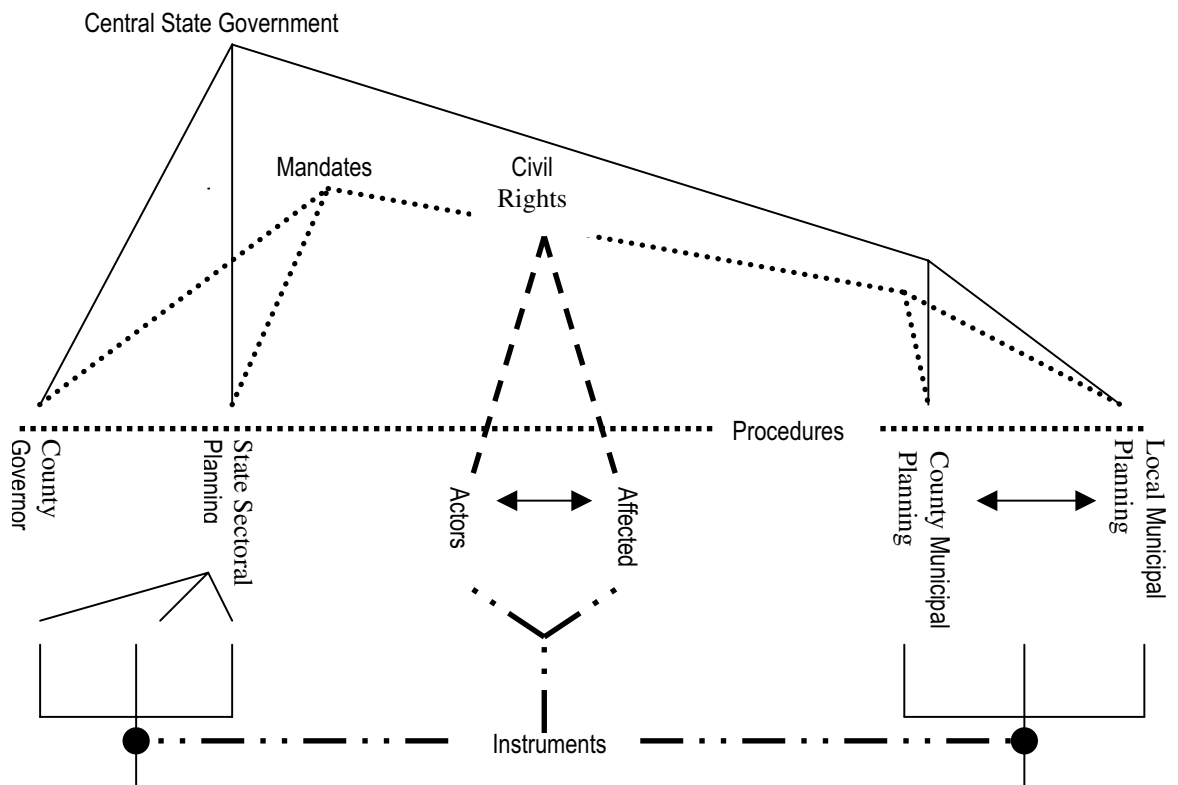


Figure 4: Linguistic and functional relationships for searching relevant Norwegian planning terms