

# Cadastre and Renewal Problems and Solutions in TRNC

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## SUMMARY

Transition from the Tax-Oriented Graphic Land Survey in Turkish Republic of North Cyprus to the Digital, Universal Property Land Survey system which is the contemporary basis for GIS;

Land Surveys have always been conducted for tax collection, land allocation and Property identification since the beginning. A usage based land survey has been applied in Cyprus by the British for tax purposes in the beginning of 1900s.

These surveys, which were appropriate at their times, are inadequate for modern municipality management and GIS

The process of transformation to a digital and modern, legal land survey by updating land surveys and conducting land-map comparisons of parcel boundaries, their technical and legal redefinition, remedying structural faults has been completed.

There have been many technical and legal obstacles in the transformation from the British Imperial system of measurements to the metric system. Some of the problems were: the parcel names were not given based on villages but based on map sheets, naming the parcels rising from any operations such as evacuation or amalgamation without killing of the previous name, duplicate records caused by inadequate land registry controls, the usage of imperial system in calculating areas, and inadequate transformation parameters. Our software team has developed a special software to overcome these differences systematically. This software allowed matching land registry records with parcels, to prepare the relevant legal papers and transformation to the metric system the project up. The cadastral maps that were generated have been designed in accordance with e-government and GIS. A web based information system for the renovated villages in the project was prepared

and submitted to use by the Minis

try of Internal Affairs. Thus, the objections and suggestions were quickly evaluated and resolved.

Moreover, spatial and non-spatial data, i.e. the land registry and land survey phases have been considered whole, work and legislation revision suggestions have been presented to the Ministry accordingly.

These works are considered a concrete example for similar works that modern land survey works strive to achieve.

This paper is intended to share the results of works carried out in two phases. Phase 1 comprises 125 thousand parcels in 61 units and Phase 2 covers approximately 131 thousand parcels in 45 units. While works are principally identical, TRNC will be renewed in 4 phases.

Services were procured from the private sector through tenders, Legal works, technical control, evaluation and acceptance procedures were carried out by publicly employed technical staff.