

Spatial Data Infrastructure in Turkey and Projects

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Key words: cadastre, GSDI, CORS-TR, metadata, orthophoto.

SUMMARY

General Directorate of Land Registry and Cadastre (GDLRC) is a leader institution about map-land registry-cadastre and has executed many spatial projects during Pre-Accession to European Union.

Turkish National Geographic Information System (TNGIS) Project is one of the projects of GDLRC. In this project INSPIRE (The Infrastructure for Spatial Information in Europe) Directive which is executed by European Union (EU) member countries is accepted as a basic document. This is a national-wide, long-term project. The first application step is to create the list of the institutions which ones will be added to the geographic information portal, to determine metadata standards and to publish metadata using these standards. In this concept Geoportal Projects is created under Land Registry and Cadastre Information System Project on www.hbb.tkgm.gov.tr/metadata web site that _serves actively now. This web site is responsible to register and publish information about maps. Its legal power based on Regulation on Production of Large Scale Maps and Map Information dated 2005. The aim is to provide coordination among map related institutions and to avoid duplicate production because there are many institutions that produce map or map information. While creating metadata on this web site ISO TC211/19115 Metadata Standard is used. The second project is CORS_TR (Continuously Operating Reference System in Turkey) that is the other project will serve for TNGIS Project). The first article in Annex I in INSPIRE Directive (coordinate reference system) is realized by CORS_TR Project and studies. The coordinate reference system is one of the required spatial themes. Another required spatial theme is “orthophoto/orthoimagery” in Annex II in INSPIRE Directive. For the beginning to produce orthophoto 1/5000 Large Scale Digital Colored Orthophoto Production Adjudication that involves the cities of Adana, Izmir, Mersin and Manisa is realized on 29th June, 2009. In addition to this the orthophotos will be the base documents for Land Registry and Cadastre Modernization Project to renew the cadastre.

ÖZET

Tapu ve Kadastro Genel Müdürlüğü (TKGM), harita-tapu-kadastro çalışmalarında önde gelen kurumlardandır ve Avrupa Birliği (AB)'ne katılım öncesinde birçok mekansal projeyi yürütmektedir.

Türkiye Ulusal Coğrafi Bilgi Sistemleri Projesi (TUCBS) kurumun yürüttüğü projelerden biridir. Bu proje ile Avrupa Birliği ülkelerince yürütülecek olan INSPIRE (The Infrastructure for Spatial Information in Europe) Direktifi temel alınmıştır. Ulusal düzeyde uzun soluklu bir çalışma olacak olan bu projenin ilk uygulama ayağı, coğrafi bilgi portalına kurumlar tarafından eklenecek verilerin listesinin oluşturulması, metaveri standartlarının belirlenmesi ile standartlara uygun biçimde metaverilerin oluşturulmasıdır. Bu kapsamda TAKBİS (Tapu ve Kadastro Bilgi Sistemi) Projesi altında, TUCBS'nin ilk uygulama kuralı olan metadata portalının kurulması, metadataların girilmesi ve sorgulanmasını içeren aşama Harita Bilgi Bankası Projesi ile gerçekleştirilmiş ve www.hbb.tkgm.gov.tr/metadata üzerinden kullanım hizmetine sunulmuştur. Harita ve harita bilgilerinin metaverilerinin girilmesi ve yayınlanması projesidir. Ülkemizde birçok kamu kurumu tarafından harita ve harita bilgisi üretimi yapılmakta olup, kurumlar arasında üretim koordinasyonunu sağlamak ve mükerrer harita ve harita bilgisi üretimini engellemek üzere son yasal düzenleme BÖHKBÜY ile geliştirilmiştir, ISO TC211 19115 Metadata Standardı kullanılmıştır. TUCBS anlamında INSPIRE Direktifi'nin EK1 tablosundaki “Coğrafi Referans Sistemleri” gereksinimi TKGM tarafından yürütülmekte olan TUSAGA-Aktif Projesi ile yerine getirilmiş olmaktadır. EK2 tablosunda yer alan “Ortofotolar” gereksinimi için de başlangıç olarak 29 Haziran 2009 Pazartesi günü Adana, İzmir, Mersin ve Manisa illerini kapsayan 1/5000 Ölçekli Sayısal Renkli Ortofoto Üretim İşleri ihaleleri gerçekleştirilmiştir. Bu ortofotolar aynı zamanda Tapu ve Kadastro Modernizasyon Projesi (TKMP) kapsamında kadastro yenileme çalışmalarına altlık oluşturacaktır.

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1. INTRODUCTION

The need of spatial data has also been increasing in Turkey as in the world. The spatial data is the basic of Geographic Information Systems (GIS). GIS is a kind of data processing in every field in societies and a component for national data processing policies (Yomralioğlu, 2003). Spatial Data Infrastructure (SDI) is the infrastructure for GIS and also its aim is to facilitate the exchange and the share of spatial data and to provide coordination among users. At administration level it is to reach the best results on economical, social and environmental decisions. Its role is to supply active and effective environment on organizational goals for producers and users. SDI accepts the technological support (Paudyal ve McDougall, 2008). Spatial data has an important role on sustainable development and is a required component of e-government. Daily more people want to reach spatial data via Internet (Li, Wu ve Xiao, 2008).

The studies on e-government projects have been going on since 2000's (GDLRC, 2005-GDLRC, 2006 - Yalçın et al, 2009). To benefit from information technologies at national and sustainable development it is needed to create SDI. Cadastre Law (2005) says to create the infrastructure of spatial data. On 16.12.2009 Agreement for Service on Feasibility Research to Establish Turkish National Spatial Data Infrastructure (TNSDI) is signed by TURKSAT A.Ş.

2. TURKISH NATIONAL SPATIAL DATA INFRASTRUCTURE (TNSDI) AND INSPIRE

TNSDI Project aims to reach true and actual geographic information in national standards online in case geographic information users need to make decisions (GDLRC, 2006). In this project INSPIRE (The Infrastructure for Spatial Information in Europe) that will be executed by member countries of European Union is the basic document.

INSPIRE Project is formed by 4 (four) phases. The first phase is to create metadata for the spatial datasets and services and to access and to use these. The second phase is to harmonize the spatial data sets and services. The third phase is to develop common geographic data models and to integrate these data sets. The fourth, the last phase is to service seamless geographic datasets which have the different scales and sources in different national and local levels (GDLRC, 2005).

INSPIRE Directive is published on Official Journal dated 25.04.2007 and put into practice (Akıncı ve Cömert, 2009; European Parliament and of the Council of European Union, 2007). 2009-2013 is the Implementation Period of INSPIRE Directive. The first requirement in directive is metadata, the second one is geodata sets in Annex1, Annex2 and Annex3 and services (Aydınöğlü vd, 2005). Member countries have to create and update metadata geodata

sets and services. In Turkey Metadata Portal serves on <http://hbb.tkgm.gov.tr/metadata/> web site to publish and update metadata. Furthermore CORS-TR Project as the first theme “coordinate reference system” in Annex1 and Orthophoto Production Project as the third theme “orthoimagery” in Annex2 have been executed.

2.1 Coordinate Reference Systems in Annex1

Turkish National Continuously Operating Reference System (CORS-TR) is a project that aims to collect military and civilian data in third dimension (3D) actively and continuously. One of the basic objectives is to establish active, effective, economical in technologic platform and accurate position determination for infrastructure projects directed at defense and development by using correction information based on satellites. All institutions that are related to production of map and map information, especially General Directorate of Land Registry and Cadastre and General Command of Mapping, need fast and true surveying and calculations of Ground Control Points (GCP). (GCM, 2009).

Global Positioning System (GPS) has a very important role in position determination and the spatial information have been used in different fields like e_government projects (Yıldırım et al, 2009). TNSDI is a e_government Project that has been executed by GDLRC and it aims to serve the first requirement in Annex1.

2.2 Metadata in Implementation Rules in INSPIRE as The First Step

European Union Member States will create metadata for spatial data sets and services corresponding to the themes listed in Annex1, Annex2 and Annex3 in INSPIRE Directive and keep up to date. Metadata must be created for Annex1 spatial data themes within 2 years and for Annex3 spatial data themes within 5 years (GDLRC, 2005).

In Turkey GeoMetadata Portal sited on <http://hbb.tkgm.gov.tr/metadata/> web address is put into practice to publish and update metadata and to form the first support for TNSDI. Geometadata Portal studies began after Regulation of Large Scale Map and Map Information Production came into force in 2005. In project ISO 19115/TC211 standards are used.

First web site was presented with “Under Test” warning to the users and critiques and interpretations at every stage had taken. The studies continued in this direction. Currently the portal serves with Publishing Metadata, Searching Metadata, Searching Ground Control Points, and Integration to Google Earth functions (Yalçın ve Bakıcı, 2008; Yalçın et al, 2007; Bakıcı et al, 2007).

2.3 Orthophoto (Orthoimagery) in Annex2

One of the methods to produce spatial data and spatial data set is Photogrammetry. It is a method to collect true and reliable data fastly. Furthermore it provides visual information wealth after integration of real maps and image of earth surface (Çelik et al, 2005).

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