Modelling A Spatial Data Infrastructure For Urban Regeneration Projects

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SUMMARY

In Turkey cities are facing important problems such as disaster risk, rapid urbanization, uncontrolled construction density and complex ownership patterns. In order to solve and manage these important urban development disputes, urban regeneration is used as one of the effective urbanisation instruments. Urban regeneration (UR) is an important planning tool implemented by local and central governments in order to resolve urban issues and to design liveable environments for the citizens. In Turkey, The Law on the Regeneration of Areas under Disaster Risk, commonly known as the Urban Regeneration Law (No.6306), was enacted in 2012. The purpose of this law is to define the procedures and principles on rehabilitation, clearance and renewal of risky areas and risky buildings in order to constitute healthy and safe housing and environment, which are convenient in terms of the technical and artistic norms and standards. The relevant institutions are powered with various authorities such as real-estate valuation, expropriation, demolishment, changing the type and place of the properties in the project area. Thus, the UR projects have to managed transparently and time effectively with respect to spatial based information systems. The projects covering relatively wide areas with different actors and property types, such as UR projects have to be managed with support of the geographical information system (GIS). The objective of this paper is to propose a spatial data infrastructure model for urban regeneration projects. In order to understand the process, the legislation and projects of different municipalities in Turkey have been analysed. Fundamental phases of the UR process are defined, and particularly spatial-data demanding steps are identified.