For occurring very wide variety of tectonic phenomena, Anatolia and surrounding regions have always been a natural laboratory for tectonic and geodynamic studies. To be able to comprehend the complicated structure of the deformation in Anatolia, General Command of Mapping has carried out studies meticulously since late 1980s. For this purpose, in addition to the Turkish National Fundamental GPS Network, episodic GPS and leveling measurements had been carried out so far. Velocity solution of GPS data over the interval 1992-2010 is giving the information for tectonic nature of Anatolia and its surrounding regions. However, newly established Turkish National Permanent GPS RTK Network (TNPGN-Active) consisting of 146 stations with a 70-90 km interstation distance provides unprecedented spatial and temporal resolution. It is expected that TNPGN-Active will shed light upon the hidden facts of this so-called natural laboratory. We present the velocity field of Anatolia which is achieved by the analysis of the new TNPGN-Active network data. The obtained strain rates substantiate the concentration of shearing near İstanbul after 1999 earthquakes. Detailed inspection of the Central Anatolia reveals the inhomogenous rotation rates. Combination of the continuous data with long term campaign type data is still an on-going effort.