## **GPS Data Systems**

GPS Land Surveying provides one of the most modern and up to date surveying techniques available. Swat Survey presently uses two Leica Viva GS12 Smartrover and one Leica GPS Systems 530. This equipment has been designed to give the performance in accuracy and reliability that the survey and construction industry demands in the UK

Swat Survey uses the <u>National GPS Network</u> to obtain accurate positions in the national coordinate system. The **Ordnance Survey is fully adopting GPS positioning** as the basis of all national coordinate systems. All surveyors who want to take advantage of the new infrastructure will therefore need access to survey-grade GPS equipment.

We are able to provide Survey Control that complies with The Environment Agency's Specification for Surveying Services. This is carried out by our own experienced staff using our own GPS equipment.

Swat Survey are based in Kent and we are specialists in providing GPS land surveying, GPS land surveys & GPS surveying in south-east England, London, the home counties and throughout the UK.

Our specialist knowledge of archaeological sites and our ability to survey ongoing archaeological projects means we are unique in the south-east.

A geographic information system (GIS) integrates hardware, software, and data for capturing, managing, analyzing, and displaying all forms of geographically referenced information.

GIS allows us to view, understand, question, interpret, and visualize data in many ways that reveal relationships, patterns, and trends in the form of maps, globes, reports, and charts.

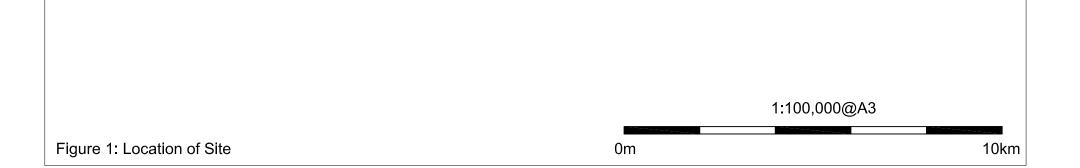
A GIS helps you answer questions and solve problems by looking at your data in a way that is quickly understood and easily shared.

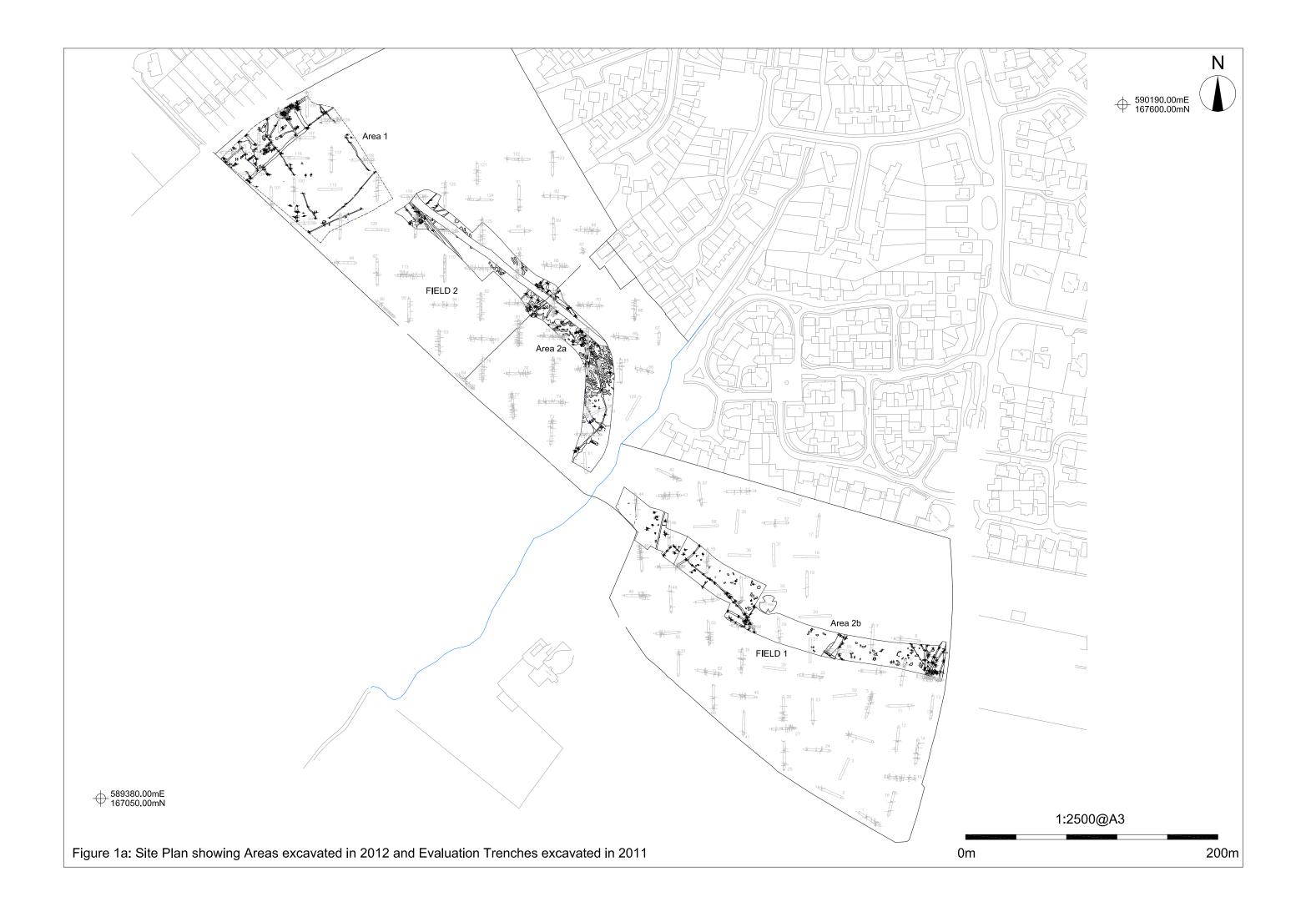
GIS technology can be integrated into any enterprise information system framework. For further details contact Dr Paul Wilkinson on info@swatarchaeology.co.uk

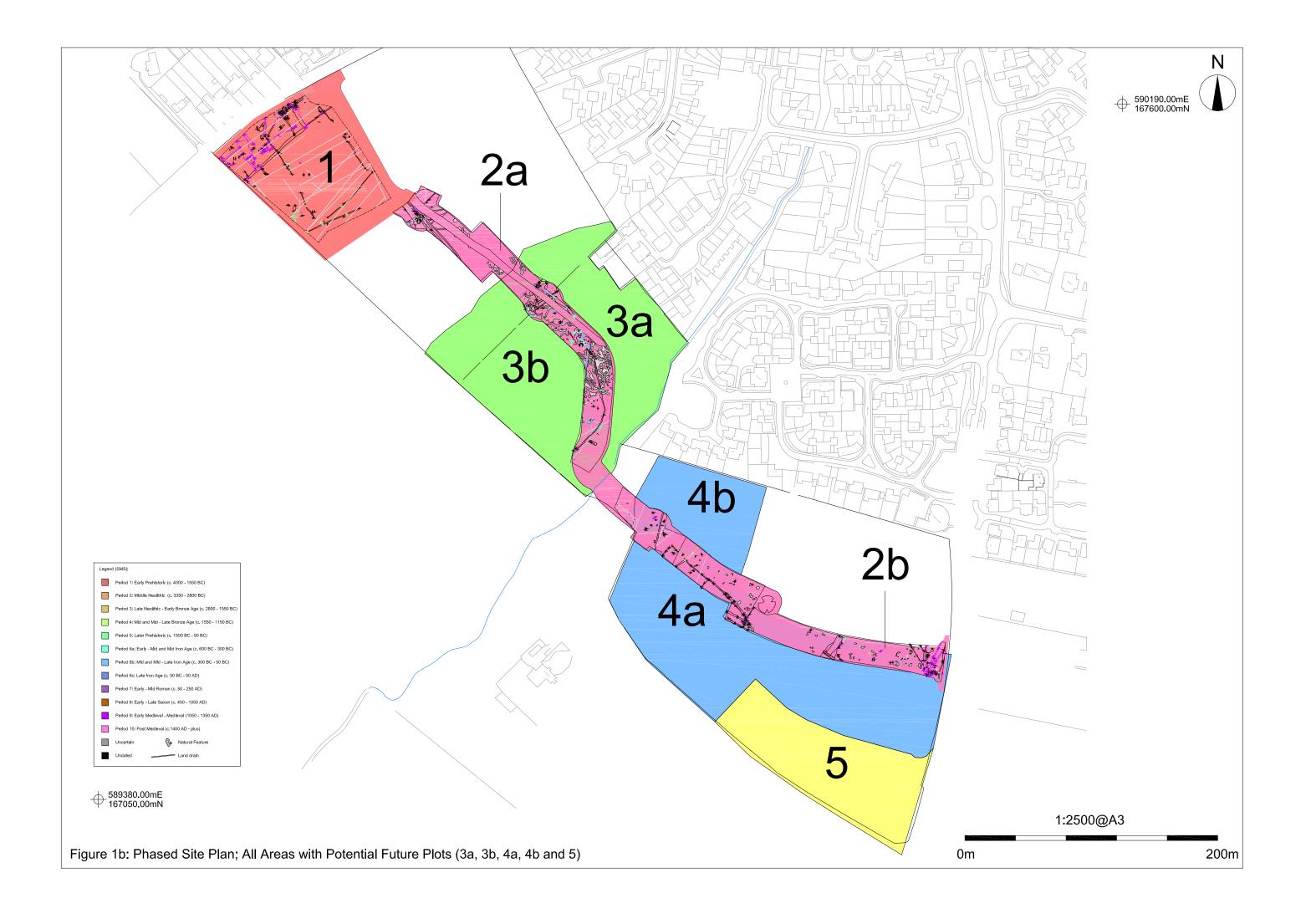


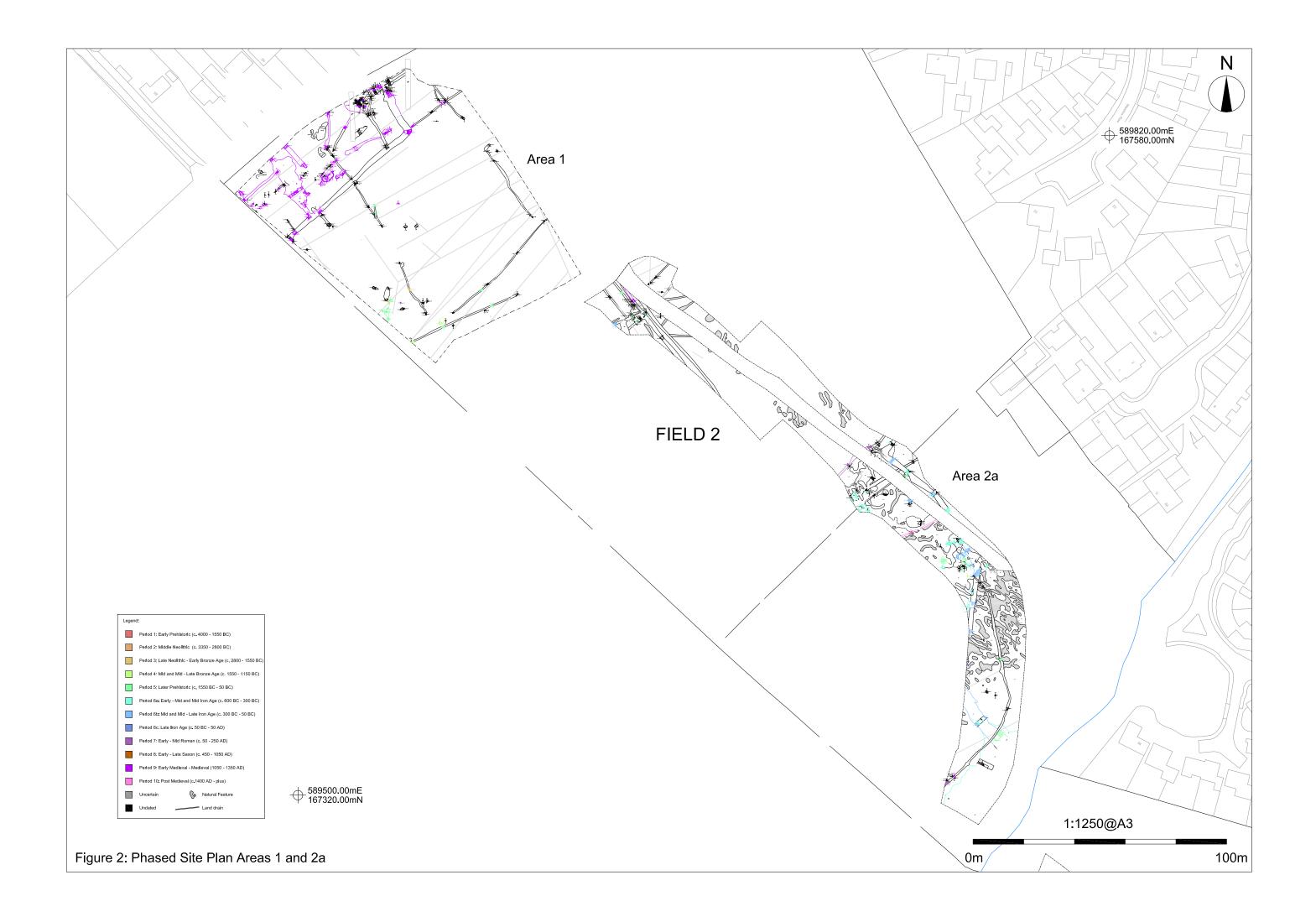


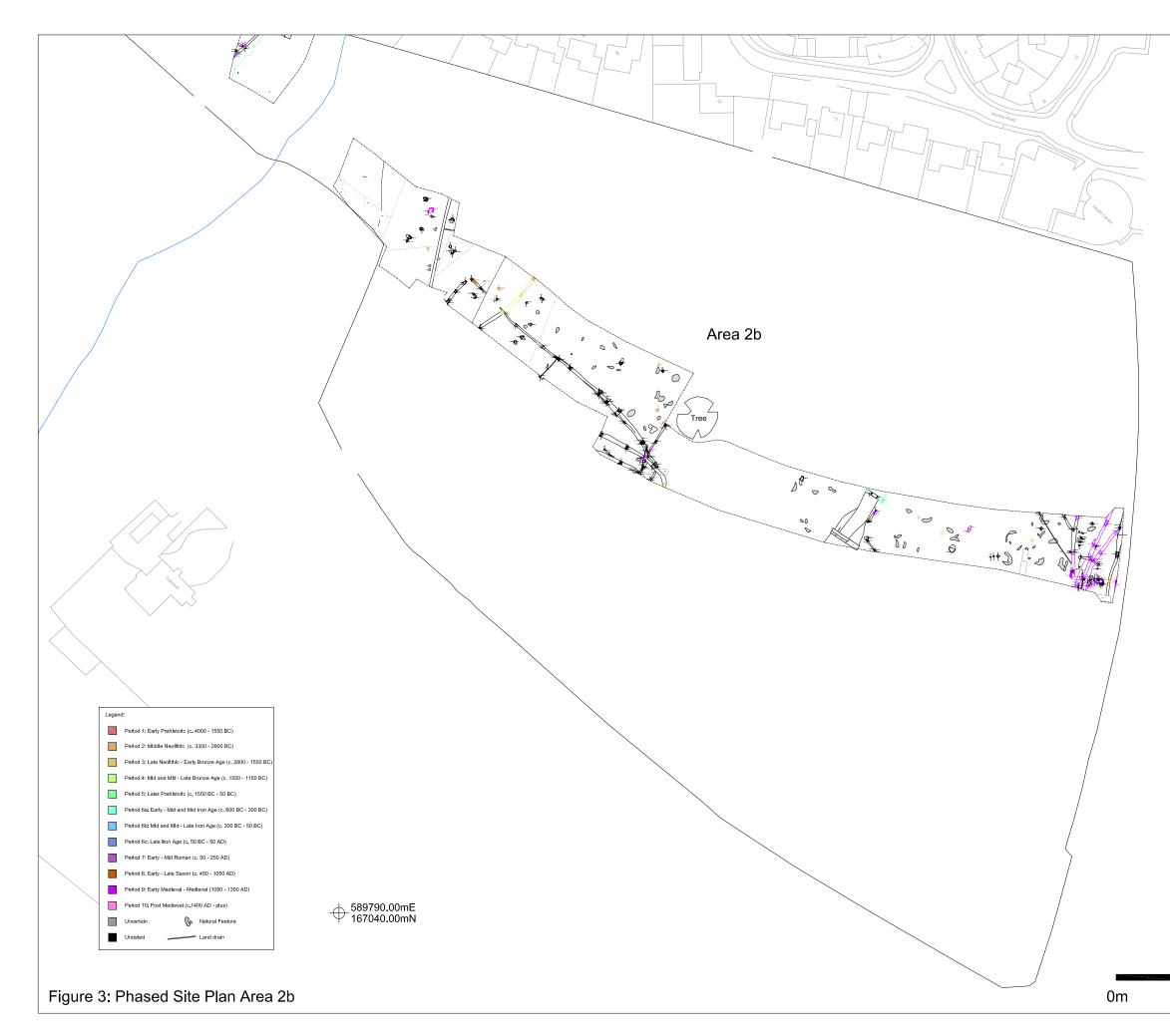
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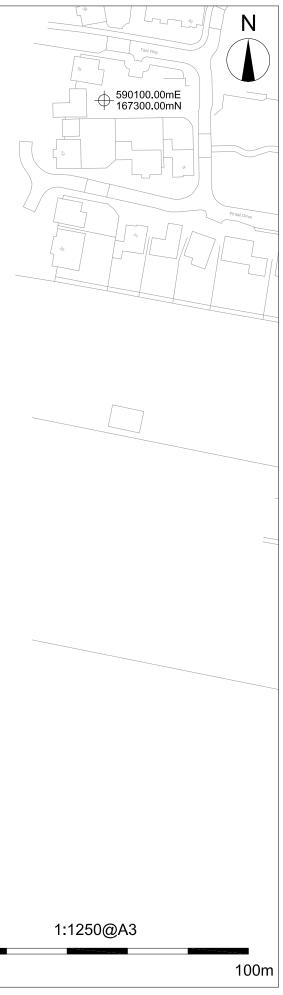




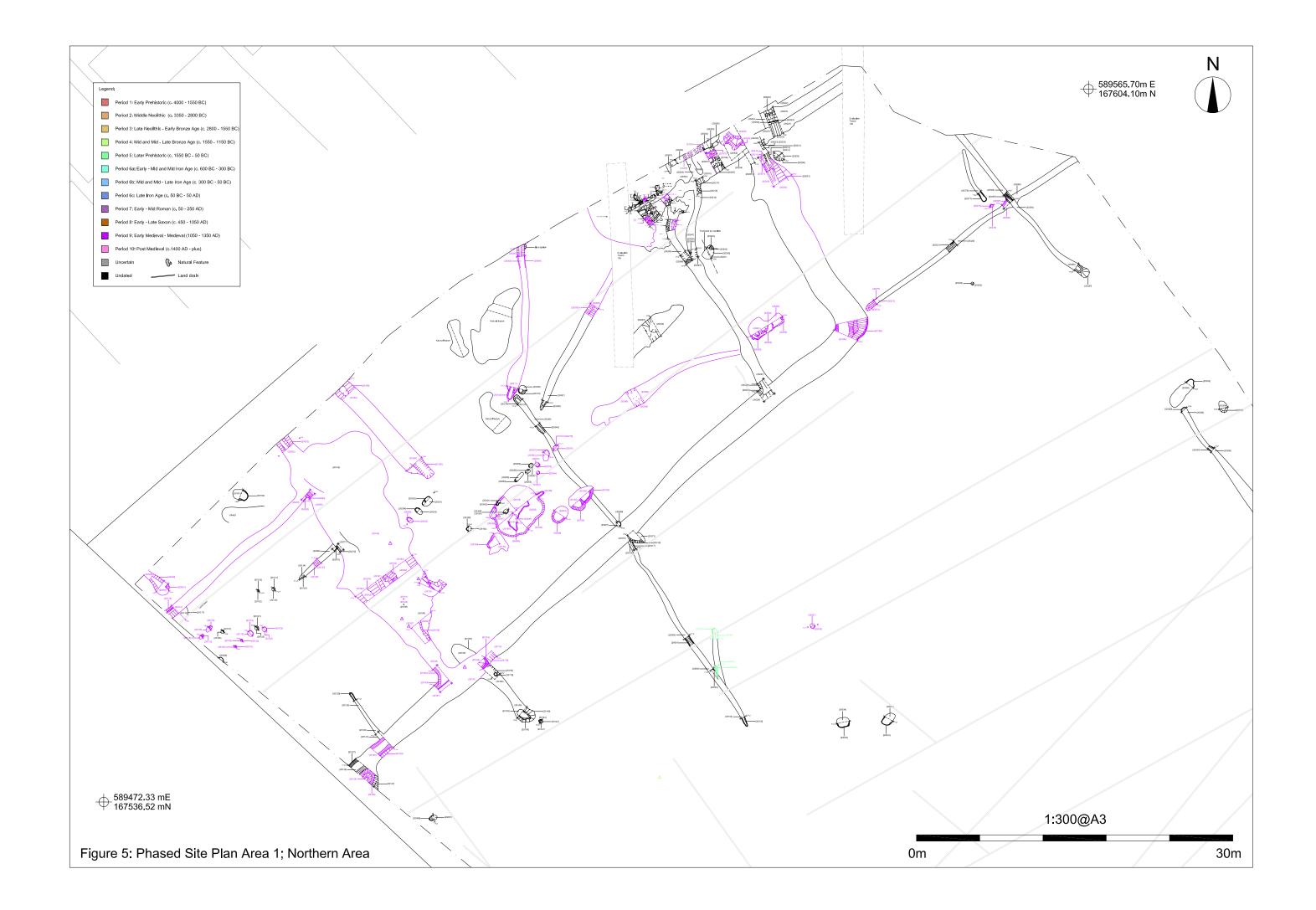


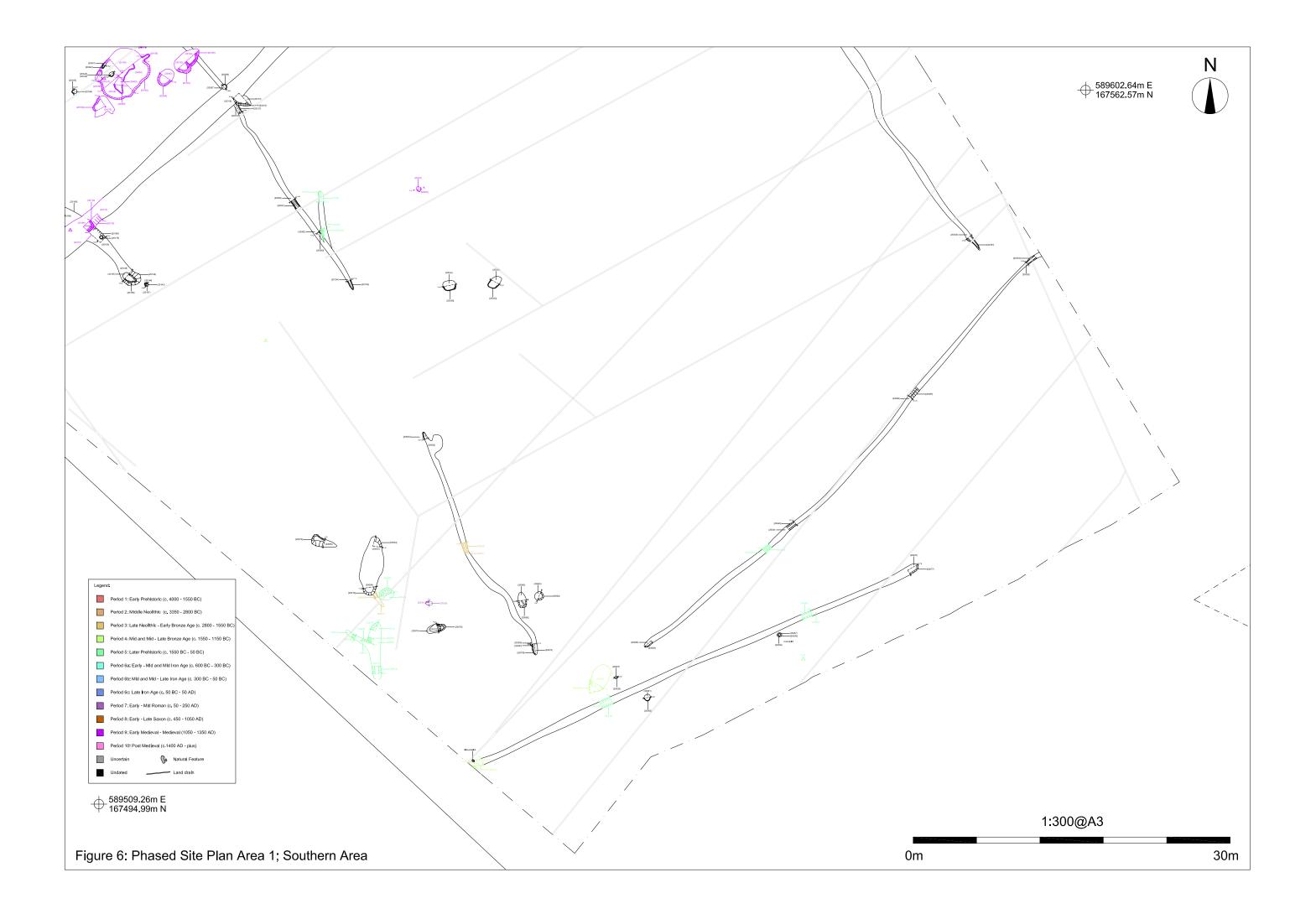


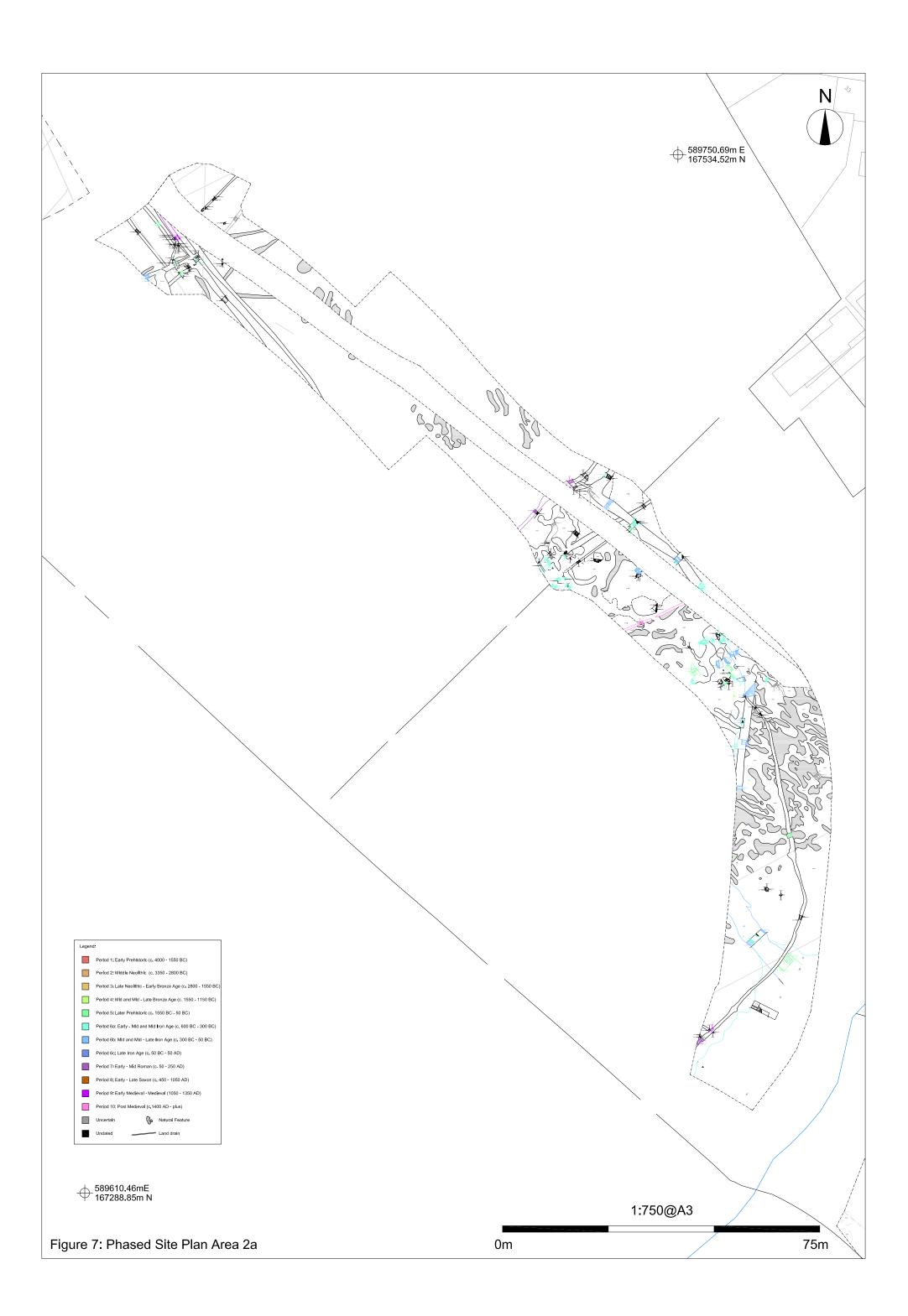


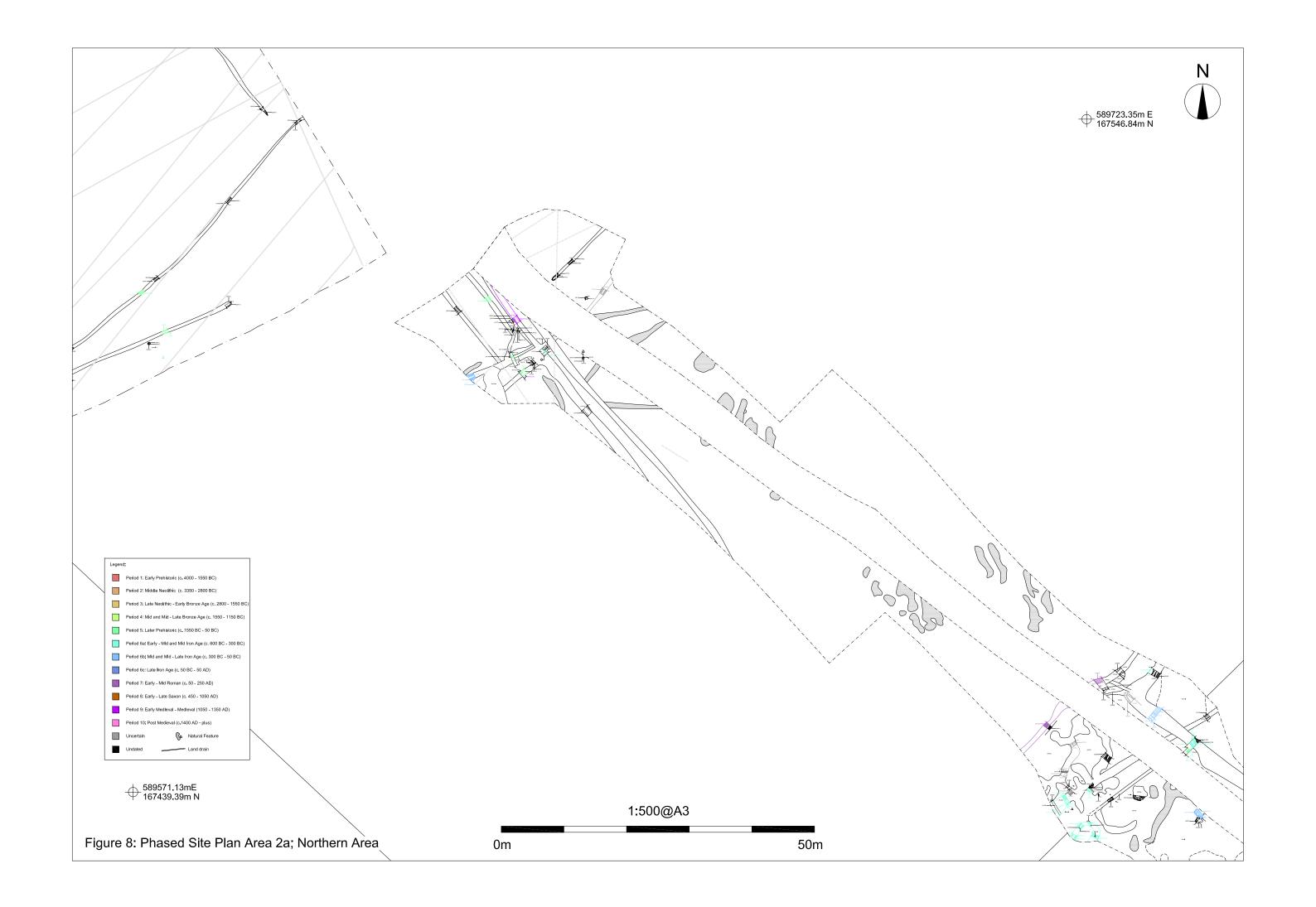


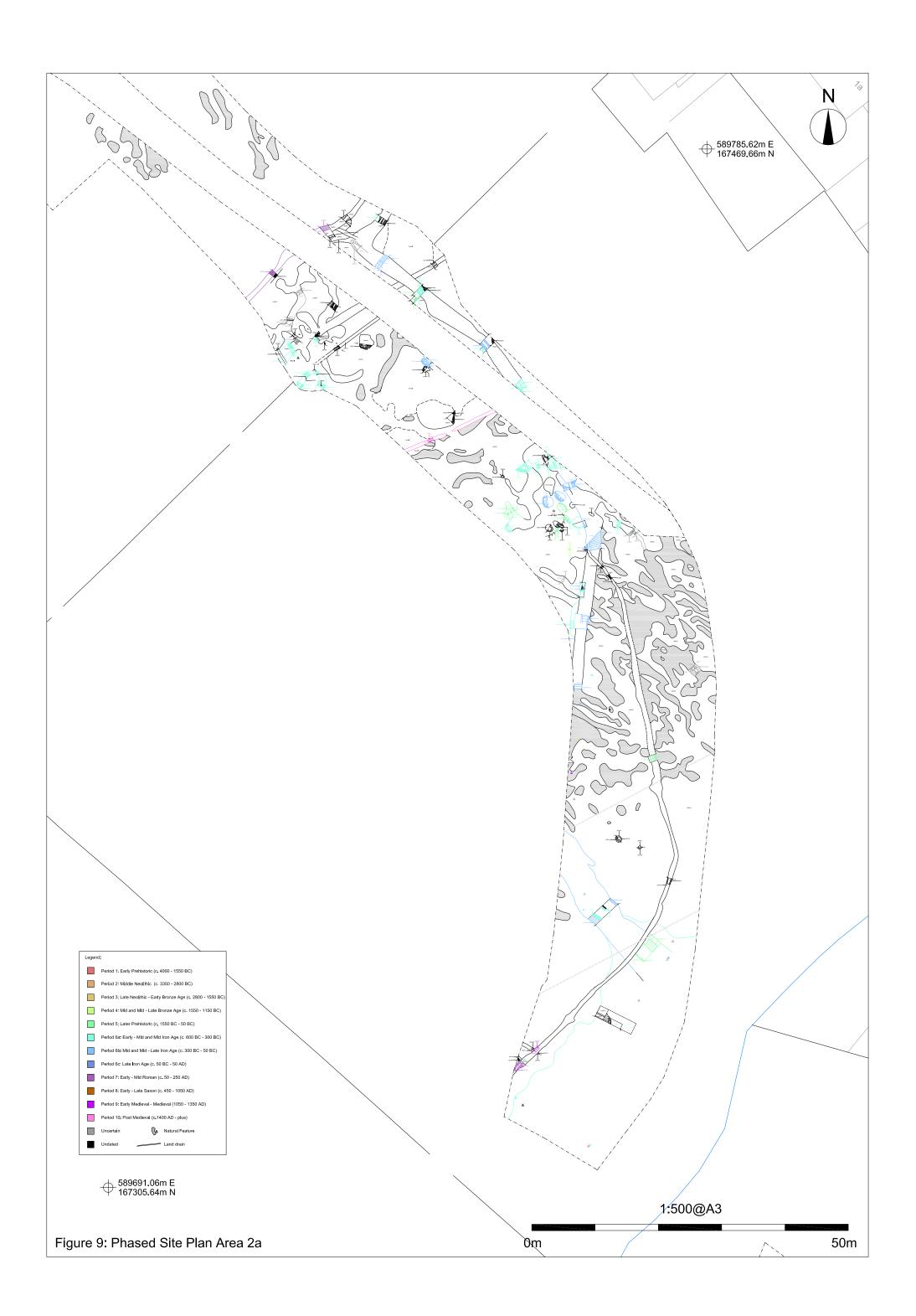


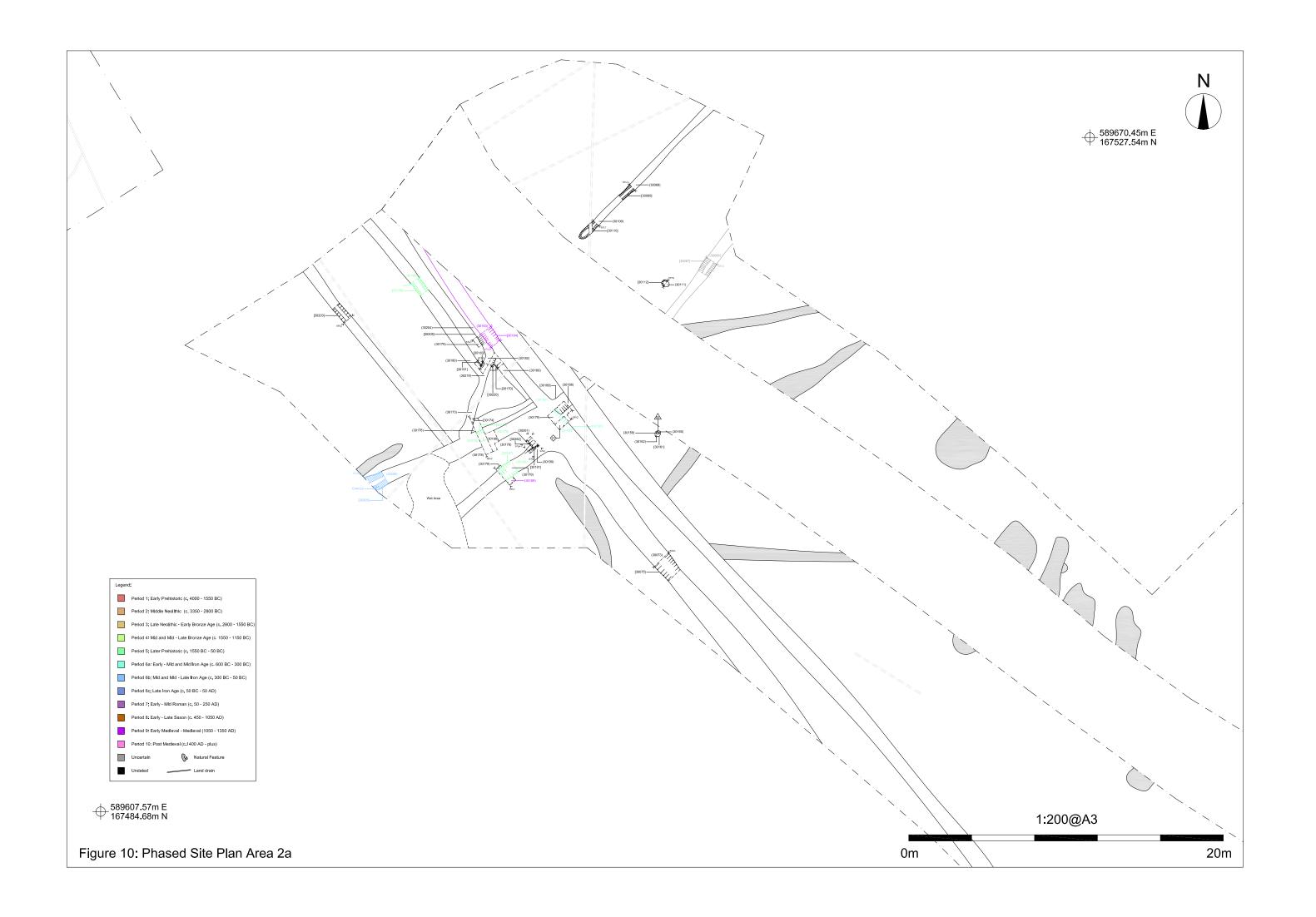


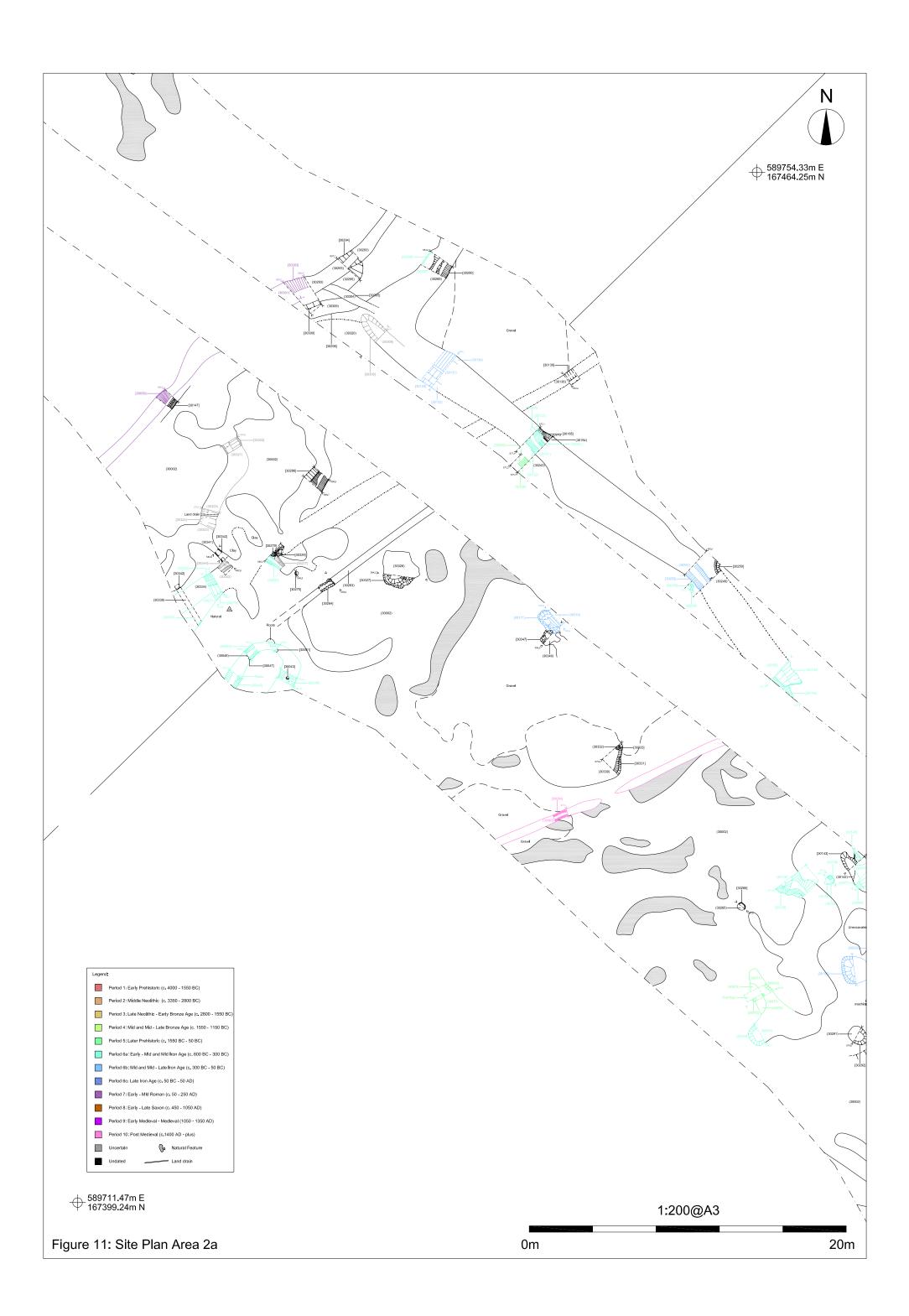


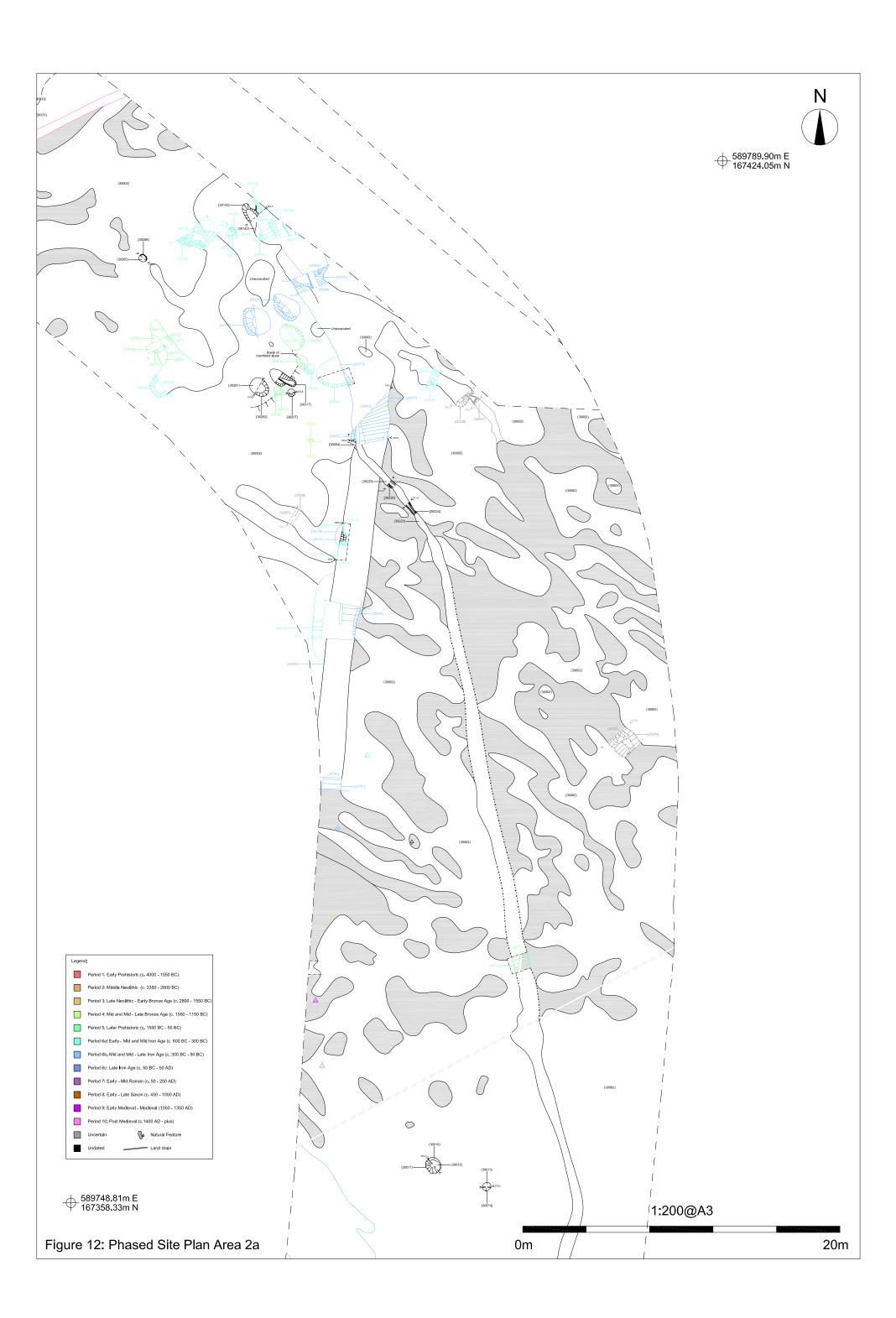






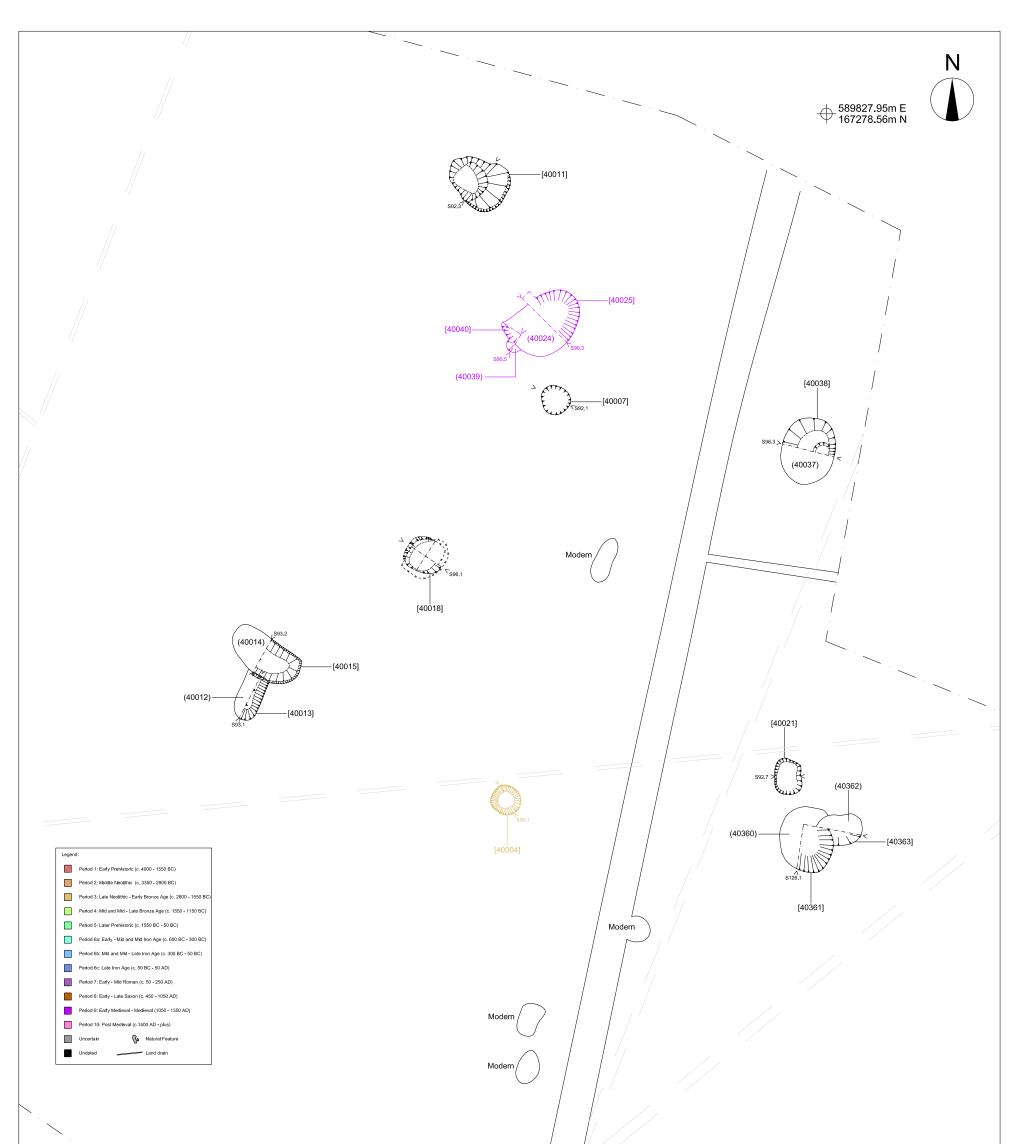


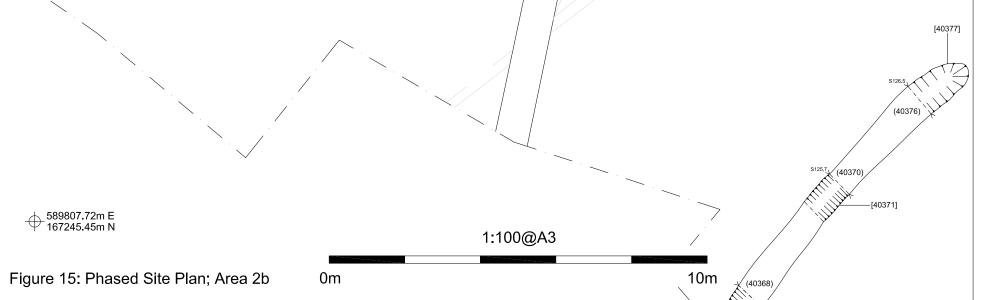


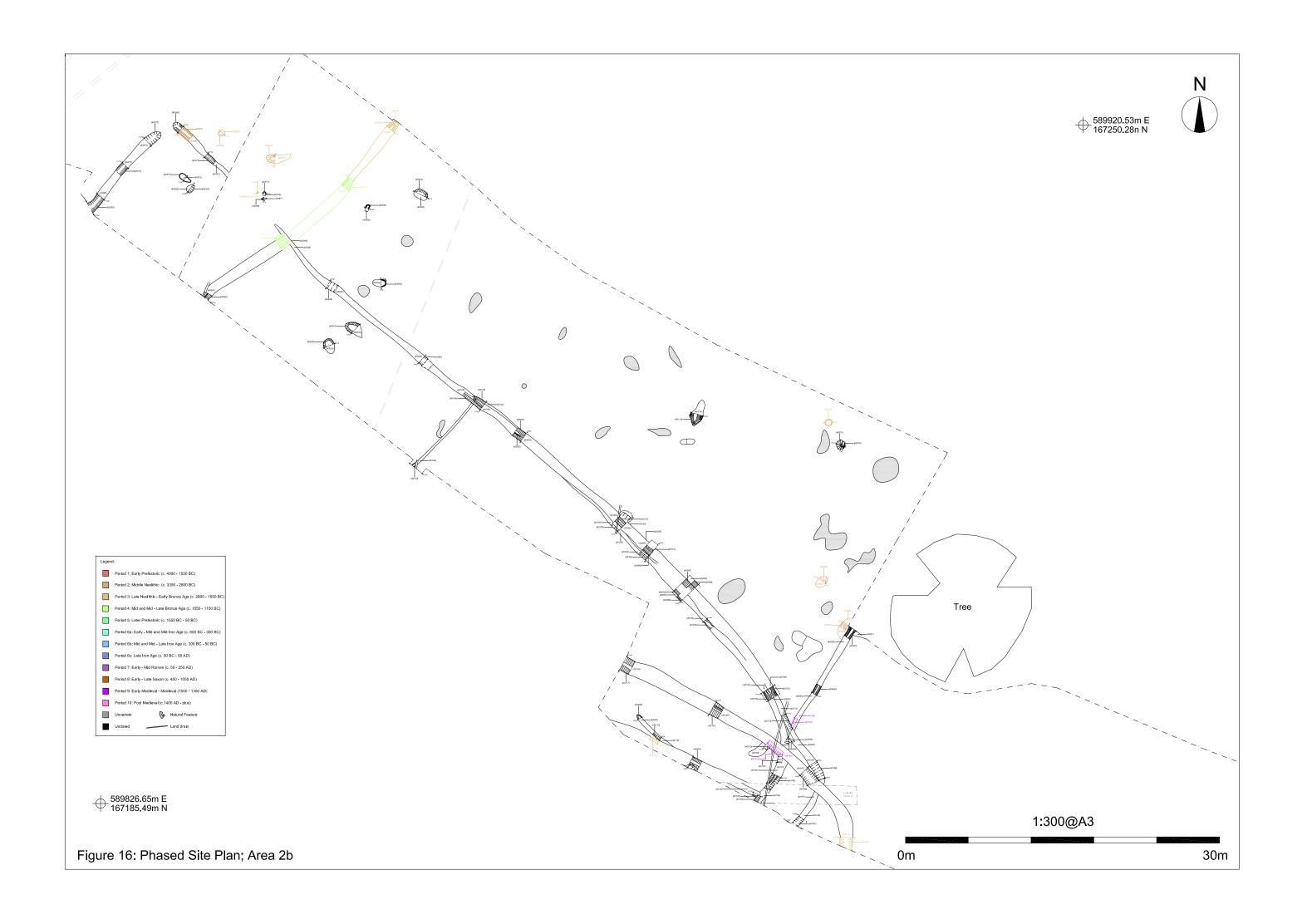




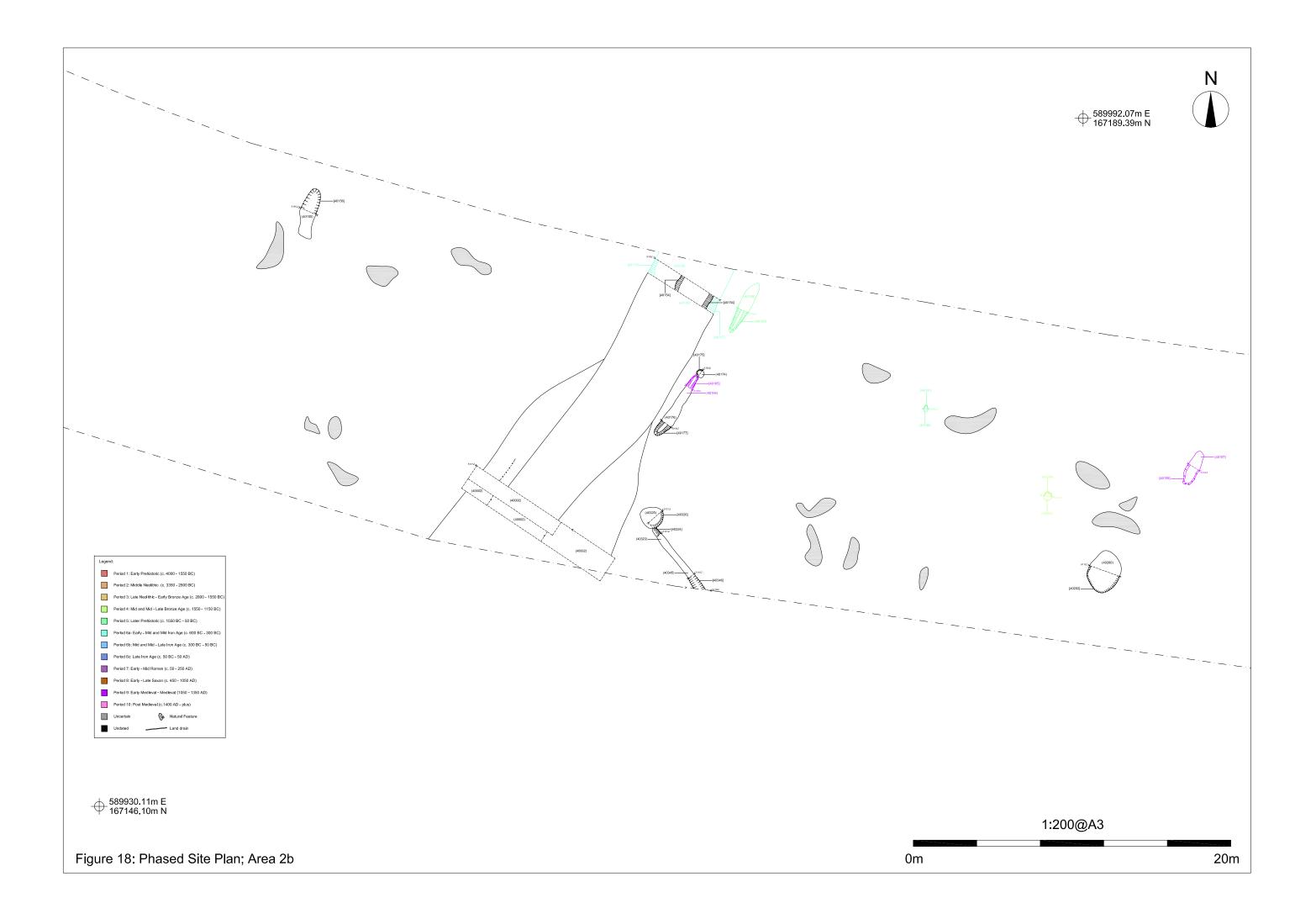


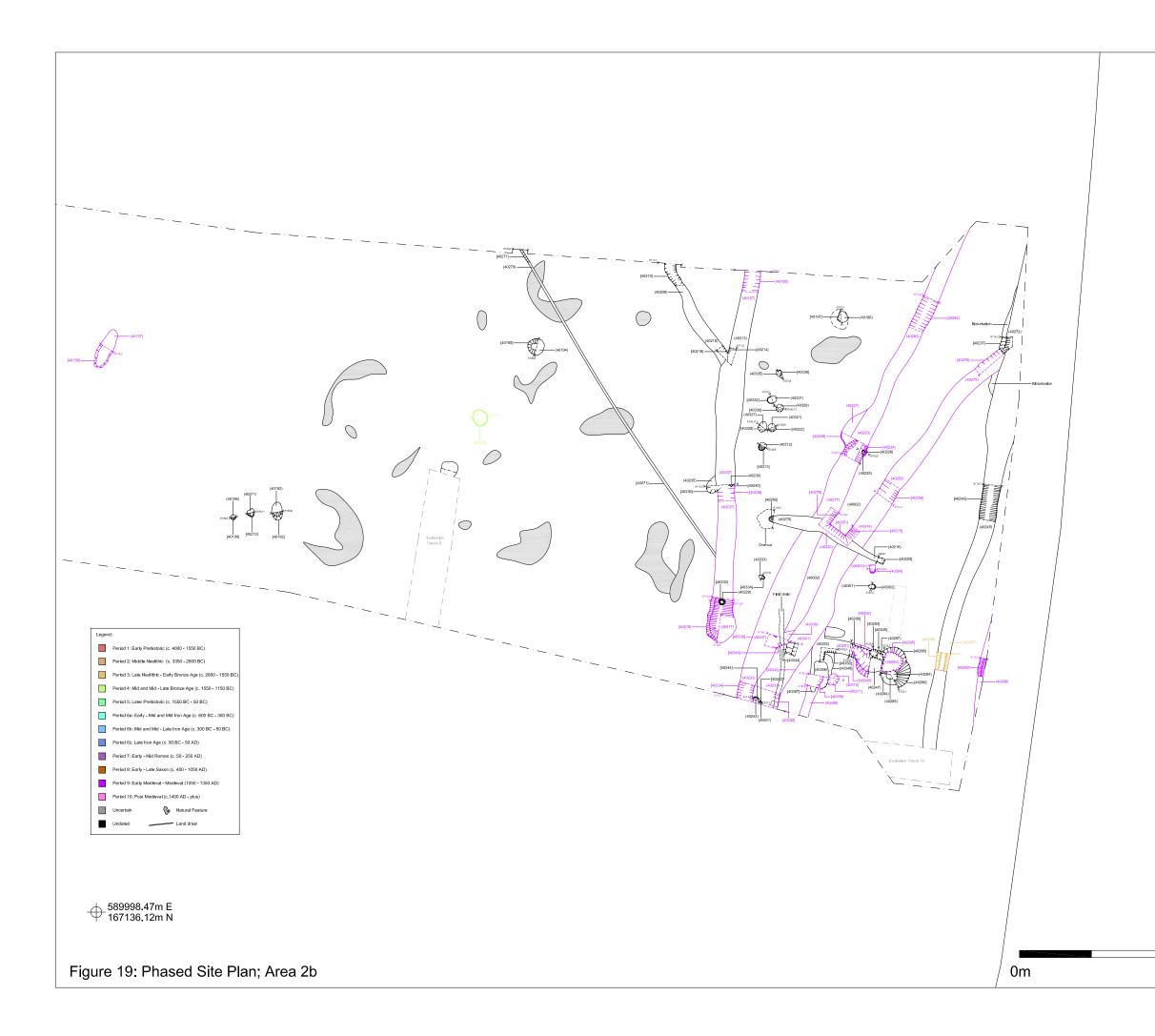














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20m

Ν Section 51.1 NE SW 0 0 0 11.62m OD 0 ٥ • (30003) 、 0 0 0 (30003) 0  $\overline{\wedge}$ 0 ۰ 0 0 (30015) σ Ο (30016) **?** (30029) 0 -[30004] 28.0000 [30004]-(30015)-2 (3002<sup>-</sup> (30027 [30017]— [30030] (30028) Section 58.1 SW NE 11.16m OD  $\overline{\wedge}$ (30092) (30093) (30106) -Overcut (30094) (30100) -[30096] [30096] (30099) (30097)-[30098]– \_[30101] 1:20@A4 Figure 20: Sections 51.1 and 58.1 0m 2m

