



1 - Location of survey - SA1 Marina
Data aquired from Ordinance
Survey High Res imaging - Taken
in 2012.



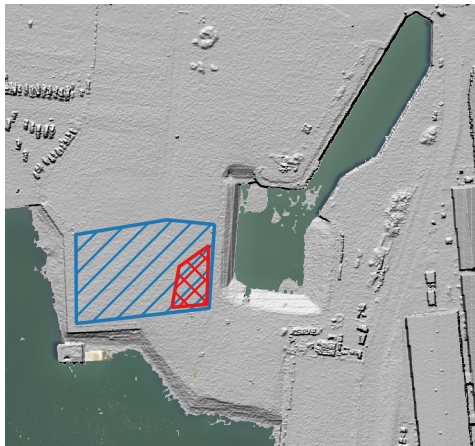
2 - Specifc location of survey area
- carried out by adding polygon
layers to identify the area (Blue)
and also the area unable to survey
from the ground body of water
(Red).



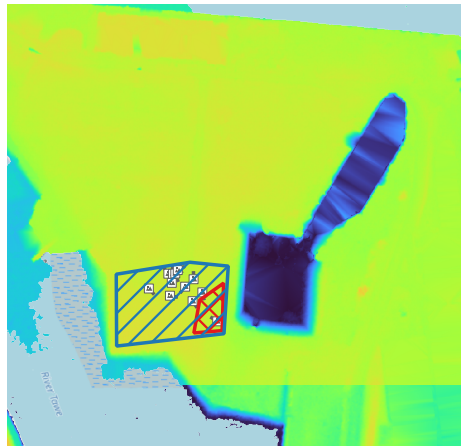
3 - Location of IRLMs -Images
captured using handheld device,
added to the visualisation.



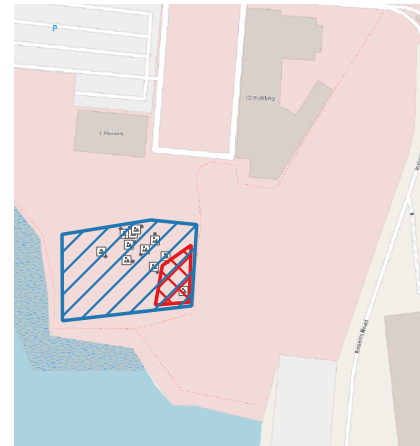
4 - Using data aquired from
ordinance survey, the topography
of the area has been include,
specifically detailing building highs
in the nearby area.



5 - From LiDAR aquired from
Ordinance surevy, a Digital Surface
Model (DSM) of the area can be
visualised.



6 - In addition to creating a DSM
as seen in image 5, LiDAR data can
be used to produce a Digital
Terrain Model (DTM) which is
shown above.



7 - When open street map data
was aquired from ordinance
survey, it was clear that there was
differences wthin the data. This is
due to when the data was aquired,
and shows that all data is only
current at the time of capture.

Images 1-7 show the gradual build up
of data layers with the QGIS Softwar.
This allows rrhe user to create a scene
that depicts the information relevant to
the revier, in this case the location of
Inert Representative Land Mines (IRLM).

Accuracy of data in terms of time of
aquisition is an important consideration,
this can be seen when comparing
image 1 and 7, two buildings are not
present of the High resolution images
(1) but are clearly visible when Open
Street Map Data (7) is use.

This supports the fact that not only one
method should be used for data
aquisition but a comnination to give a
high degree of confidance in the result.