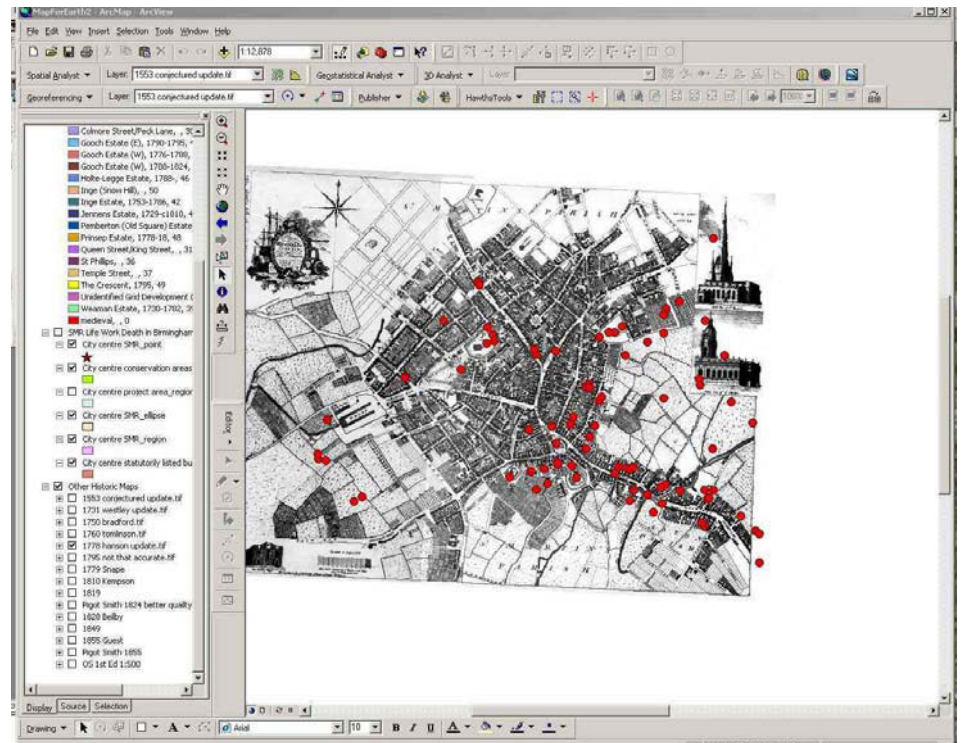




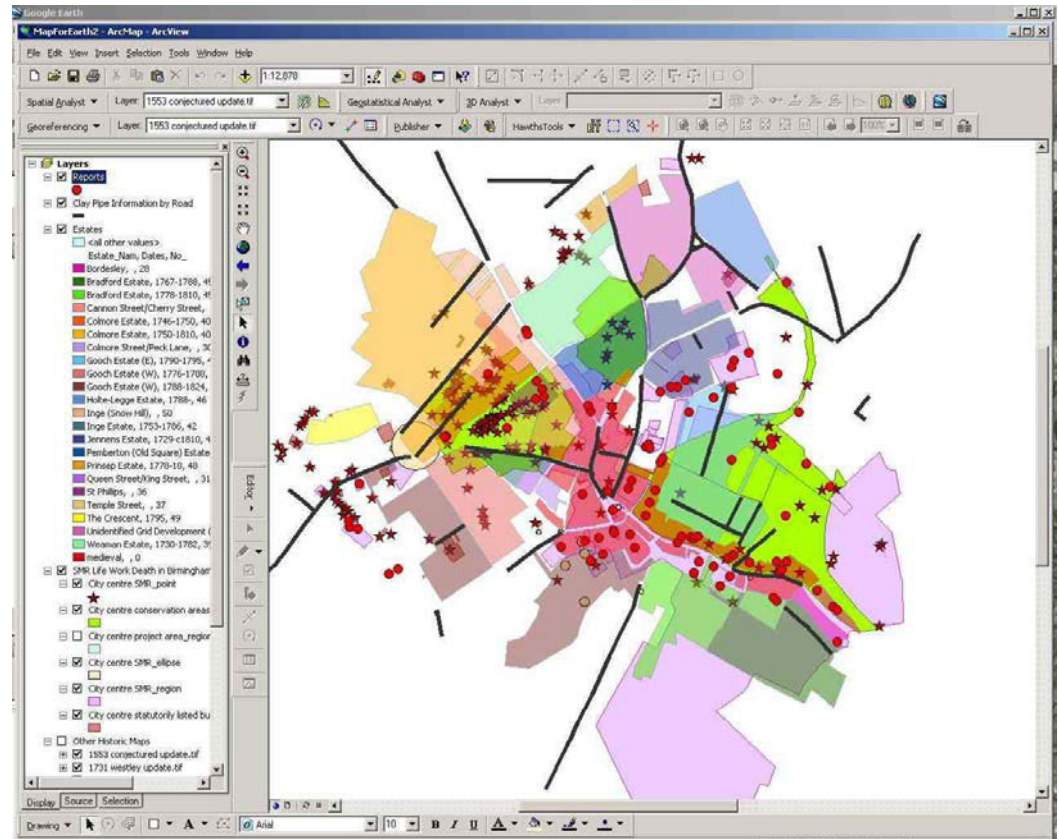
# Birmingham GIS

- The project is funded by English Heritage and Birmingham City Council, with the GIS work being carried out by **Ellie Ramsey** of Birmingham Archaeology.
- A monograph collating all of the PPG16 generated data, alongside more focused publication of the story of the city centre from AD 1100-1900, will be published on completion of the project.



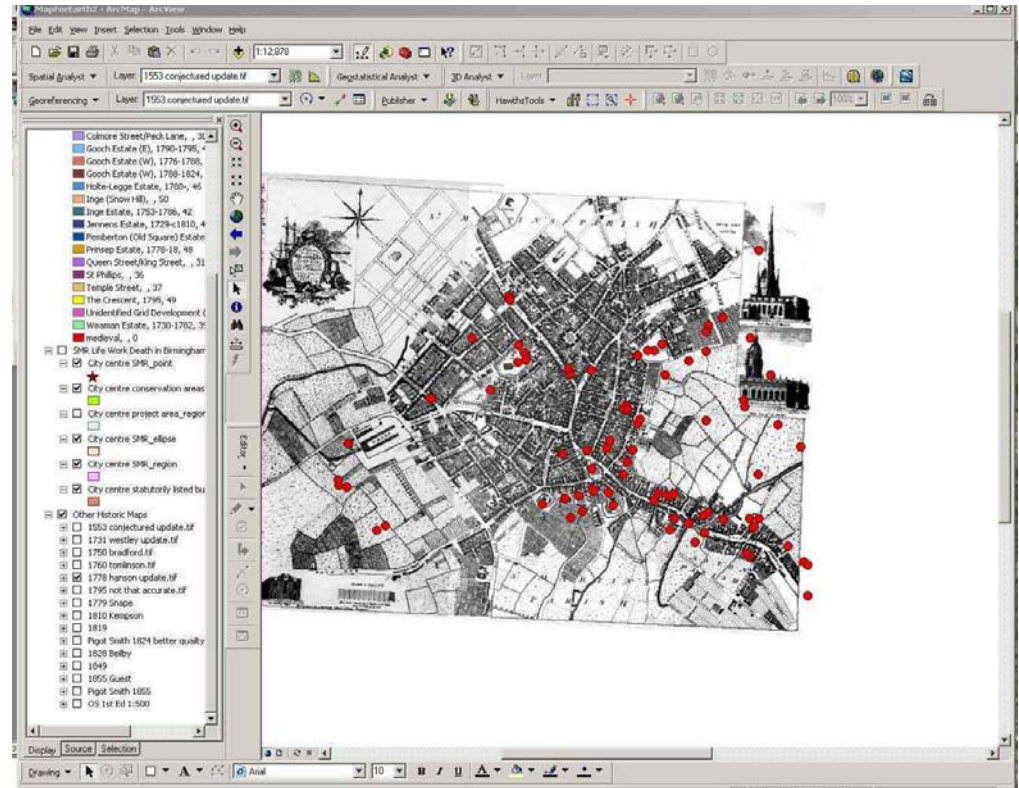
# Birmingham GIS

- The vector data in the Birmingham GIS consists of:
  - Points and regions connected with database fields for SMR data
  - Roads with clay pipe manufacturers
  - Outlines of historic estates
  - Points and polygons associated with grey literature reports.
- Each of these feature classes is linked to a separate database.



# Birmingham GIS

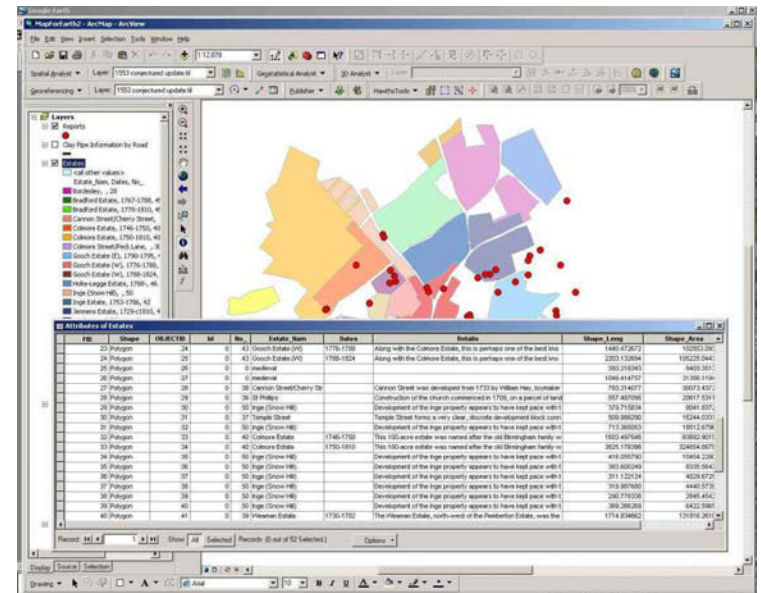
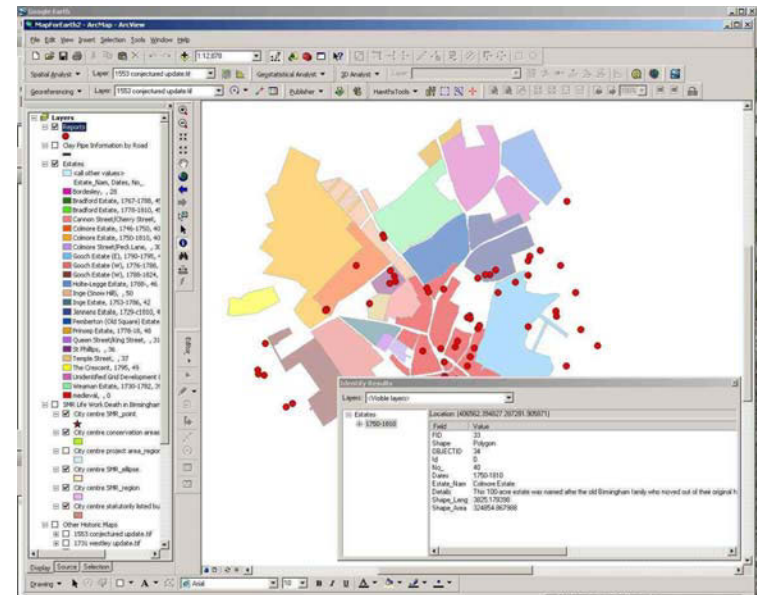
- Raster data in the GIS comprises:
  - Historic mapping that has been scanned and georeferenced to modern mapping
  - Modern OS maps at various scales
  - Geology maps
  - Terrain models derived from OS contour data





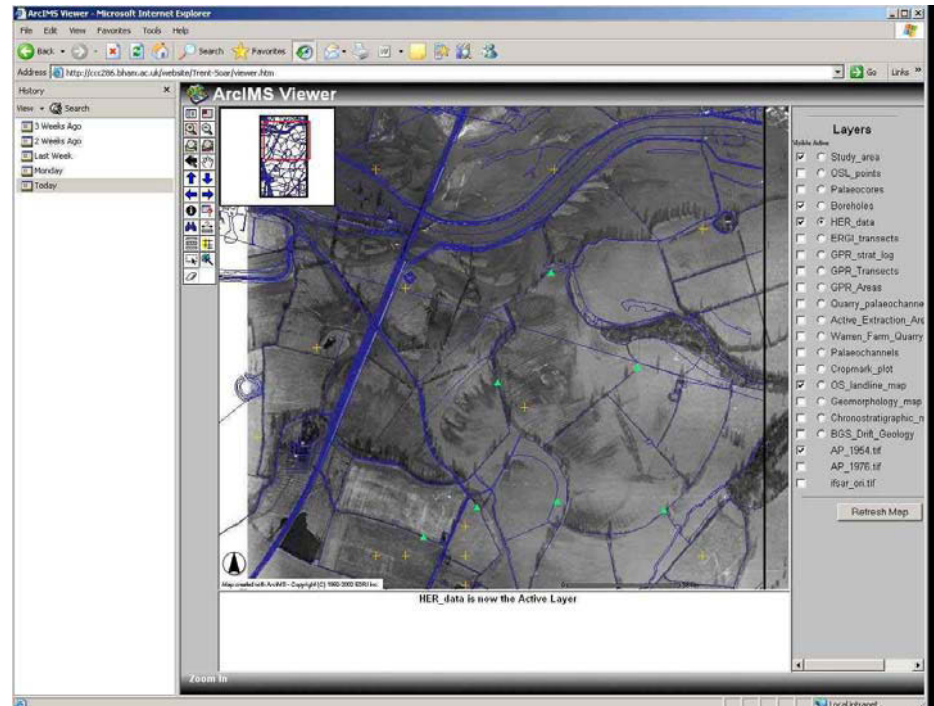
# Birmingham GIS

- The database information relating to the vector data sets can be accessed within the GIS, either through identifying results relating to a particular feature or through examining the full layer attribute tables.
- These tables contain information specific to the feature class, such as unique identifiers, date ranges/period, intervention type and date, descriptive text fields, etc.



# Birmingham GIS

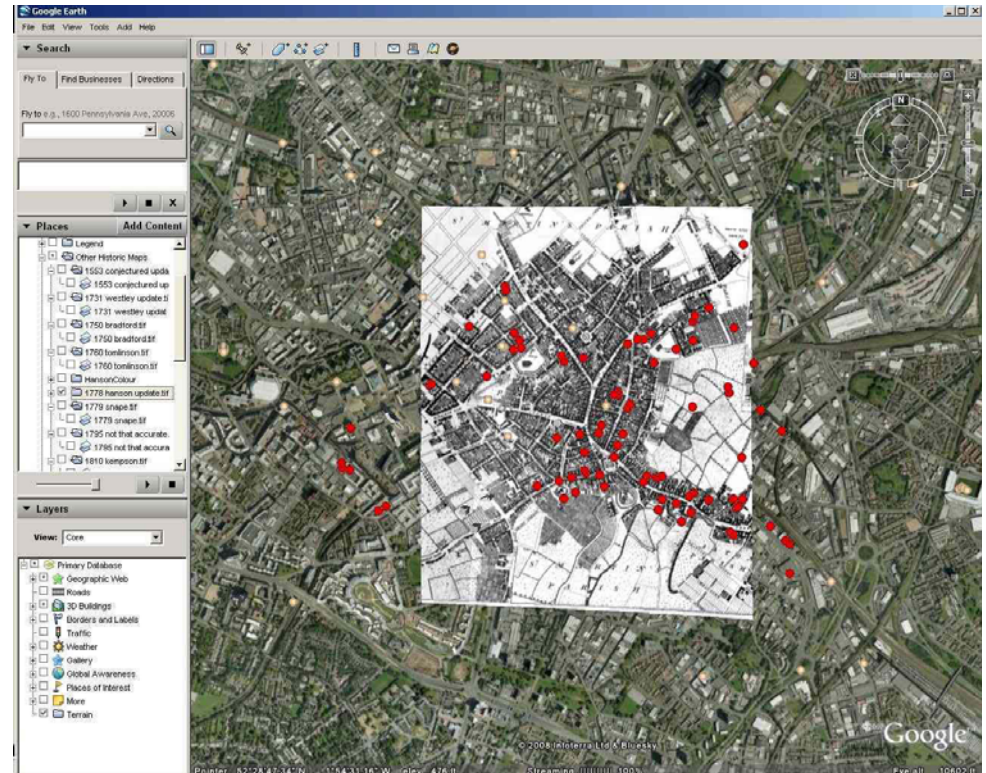
- One of the main aims of the project is to make the non-copyright information as widely accessible as possible.
- There are several possibilities for the dissemination of the GIS data, including CDs containing restricted access GIS software, an online ArcIMS web GIS, or linking the data into the freely downloadable Google Earth software.



Example of ArcIMS screenshot

# Birmingham GIS

- GIS files can be exported from ArcGIS as .kml files using Arc2Earth.
- The symbology and attributes of these files can be controlled within the GIS prior to export.
- The files can then be either packaged up on CD or made available for download from project websites.
- Anyone who has installed Google Earth on their own computer can then open these files up and view them in their correct geographical position.



Screenshot of Google Earth showing historic mapping.



# Birmingham GIS

- The associated database information can be accessed by clicking on individual features visible in Google Earth (top).
- 3D buildings can also be constructed using programs such as Google Sketchup or 3DS Max and imported into Google Earth for perspective viewing (bottom).

