



The British Isles continuous GNSS Facility



<http://www.bigf.ac.uk>

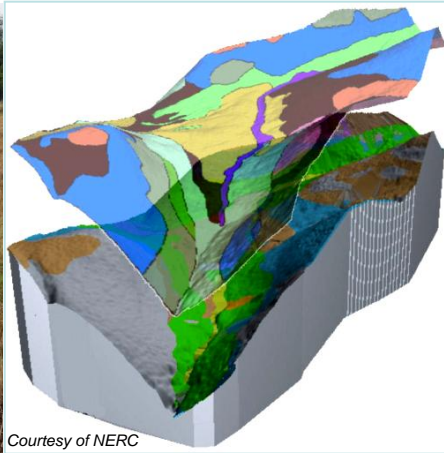
BIGF: since 1998, the national archive for GNSS data continuously recorded by currently around 160 permanent stations throughout Britain

If you use DGPS or RTK GPS in the field, then you should know that BIGF is a resource for you



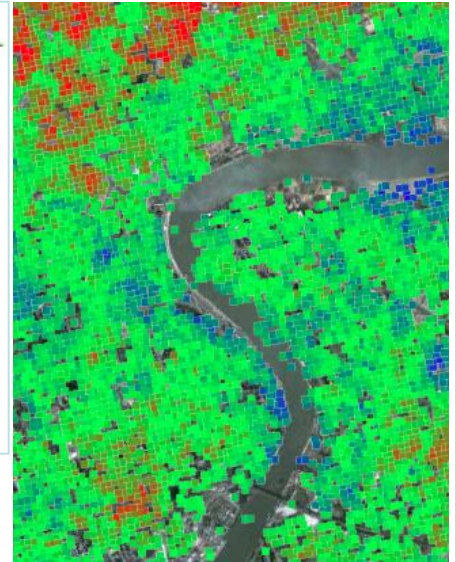
Courtesy of Trent & Peak Archaeology

GEEP geophysics platform, equipped with GPS and four caesium magnetometers, working at a gravel quarry



Courtesy of NERC

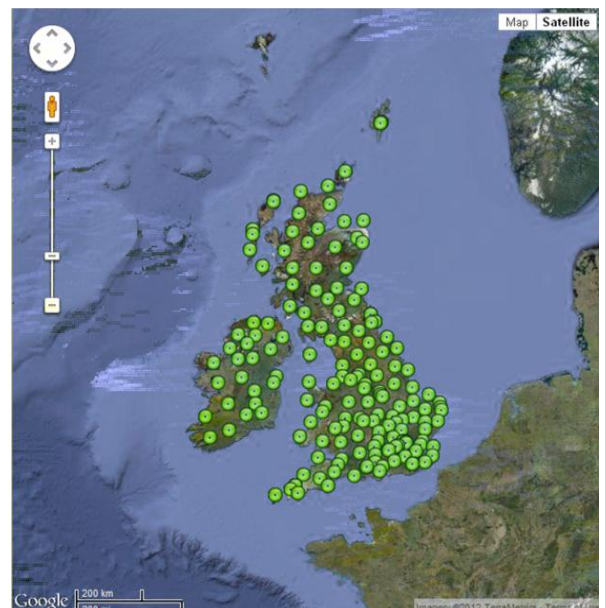
Talla Earth Observatory



SAR interferometric processing for deformation monitoring

BIGF supports a wide range of research, for example:

- A multi-dimensional geophysical approach to the study of buried ecclesiastical remains.
- Archaeological assessment of Dartmoor peat.
- Archaeological landscape appraisal using geophysics, of Windwick Bay, South Ronaldsway.
- Archaeological research and training excavation of a Neolithic site.
- Archaeological survey around a known Romano-British site.
- Cirencester Abbey test GPR survey.
- Estuary development during the mid-late Holocene response to relative sea level and climate change, in the Taw Estuary.
- Geomorphological history of Studland, Dorset.
- Geo-referencing GPR and gradiometry surveys of the Knowe of Swandro, Orkney Islands.
- Palaeolithic rivers of south-west Britain.
- Talla Earth Observatory.
- Use of persistent scatterer interferometry for vertical land movement.



The BIGF station network

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