

Hammerstone Road Depot, Gorton, Manchester

Written Scheme of Investigation for a Historic Building Survey

Planning Ref: 130127/VO/2021





Project Name:	Hammerstone Road Depot, Gorton, Manchester
Project Code:	TBC
Site Location:	The depot is bounded by a railway line to the north, Hammerstone Road to the east, Gorton Lane to the south, and Preston Street to the west.
National Grid Reference:	NGR SJ 88115 96826
Planning Ref:	130127/VO/2021
Document Title:	Hammerstone Road Depot, Gorton, Manchester: Historic Building Investigation
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Date:	21st July 2021	

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1. Introduction

1.1 Planning Background

- 1.1.1 Morgan Sindall Construction and Infrastructure Ltd has obtained planning consent from Manchester City Council to carry out the refurbishment and reconfiguration of the loco shed (NGR SJ 88115 96826), to include office, storage, and workshop accommodation; demolition of ancillary buildings; erection of a new gatehouse; reconfiguration of existing parking areas; creation of a 'Winter Maintenance' area including a commercial vehicle parking garage with associated office and welfare accommodation and a grit/salt storage barn; creation of vehicle wash-down area; refurbishment of the existing vehicle refuelling area; and restoration and enhancement of the memorial garden (Planning Ref: 130127/VO/2021). The site is bounded by a railway line to the north, Hammerstone Road to the East, Gorton Lane to the south and Preston Street to the west (Plate 1).



Plate 1: Recent aerial shot, showing the Site boundary

- 1.1.2 The Hammerstone Road depot was formally part of the Beyer Peacock Company as a locomotive works which was founded in 1854 by Charles Beyer, Richard Peacock and Henry Robertson. The site on Gorton Lane was purchased due to the cheap land price and its proximity to a local reservoir that gave a good water supply.
- 1.1.3 The works was purpose built and included boiler shops, a smithy and forge, an iron foundry, fitting erecting and machine shops, a pattern shop, stables, offices, a storeroom, grinding shop and joiner's shop. The original works was situated immediately east of the site. By 1864 the works had expanded new tender shops constructed and the machine shops had diversified to create wheels, cylinders, and machine tools.

- 1.1.4 During the 1920s a large building had been constructed to the west of the site, forming the present Boiler Shop. This shop measured 600ft long by 175ft wide, consisting of three longitudinal bays and a riveting bay. The shop was fitted with two crane gantries of 62ft and 59ft span, with one above the other. Several other buildings had been constructed to the south of this new Boiler Shop.
- 1.1.5 The company continued to make locomotives, except during the First World War when the government controlled the works for the war effort, producing artillery, until its closure in 1966. During the 1970s the site had largely cleared, including the principal building and Hammerstone Road had been constructed within the centre of the works. By 2019, only the Boiler Shop to the west of the site and three buildings to the south and are currently being used by as offices and a warehouse for a recycling plant.
- 1.1.6 In view of the historic interest in the buildings, the Greater Manchester Archaeological Advisory Service (GMAAS), in their capacity as Archaeological Advisors to Manchester City Council, recommended that an enhanced Level 1 survey of the main shed, a level 2/3 survey of the three ancillary buildings and associated documentary research of the former Boiler Shop of the Gorton Foundry is carried out in advance of any development works. They also recommended an archaeological watching brief to be conducted during the major repair works, particularly where the brick encased steel has corroded, and needs replaced. It was also recommended that a condition be attached to planning consent that advised:
 1. *'No development, soft-strip or alteration shall take place until the applicant or their agents or successors in tile has secured the implantation of a programme of archaeological works in accordance with a Written Scheme of Investigation (WSI) which has been submitted to and approved in writing by the local planning authority. The WSI shall cover the following:*
 1. *Informed by the updated North West Regional Research Framework, a phased programme and methodology investigation and recording to include:*
 - a) *a historic building survey of the Boiler Shop and its various contemporary extensions, lean-to and ancillary structures (including outbuildings 1, 2 and 3; offices 1 and 3; and the welfare building as depicted on plan HRD-FRA-00-XX-DR-A-90-0100 submitted with the application)*
 2. *A programme for post-investigation assessment to include:*
 - a) *analysis of the site investigation records and finds*
 - b) *production of a final report on the significance of the heritage interest recorded.*
 3. *Deposition of the final report with the Greater Manchester Historic Environment Record.*
 4. *Dissemination of the results commensurate with their significance.*
 5. *Provision for archive deposition of the report, finds and records of the site investigation.*
 6. *Nomination of a competent person or persons/organisation to undertake the works set out within the approved WSI*

Reason: In accordance with NPPF Section 16 paragraph 199: To record and advance understanding of the significance of any heritage assets to be lost (wholly or in part) in a manner proportionate to their importance and the impact, and to make this evidence (and any archive generated) publicly accessible, and pursuant to policy of EN3 of the Manchester Core Strategy (2012).

- 1.1.7 A Level 2/3 historic building investigation, as defined by Historic England, is a descriptive record of the exterior and interior of the building. This will comprise a photographic, drawn and written record that will produce an analysis of the development and use of the building but will not discuss in detail the evidence on which this analysis is based. A plan and sometimes other drawings may be made, but the drawn record will normally not be comprehensive (Historic England 2016, 26).
- 1.1.8 A Level 1 historic building investigation, as defined by Historic England, is essentially a basic visual record, supplemented by the minimum of information needed to identify the building's location, age and type. This is the simplest record, and it will not normally be an end in itself, but will be contributory to a wider study. (Historic England 2016).
- 1.1.9 In order to address this recommendation, Morgan Sindall Construction and Infrastructure Ltd commissioned Salford Archaeology within the University of Salford to prepare a Written Scheme of Investigation for the recommended Level 2/3 historic building survey for the three original buildings and an enhanced Level 1 of the Boiler Shop and associated documentary research, and to carry out the work in accordance with the approved scheme.
- 1.1.10 Salford Archaeology is the commercial wing of the Centre for Applied Archaeology within the University of Salford, and is acknowledged as one of the leading archaeological and heritage practice in the north of England. As a Registered Organisation with the Chartered Institute for Archaeologists (CIfA), Salford Archaeology is dedicated to maintaining and promoting the highest professional, academic, commercial and ethical standards and to the provision of access to archaeology for all. It has an established reputation and a philosophical imperative in the pursuit of efficient and cost-effective fieldwork, post-excavation excellence, and high-quality publication and outreach.
- 1.1.11 *Training/CPD:* As part of the University of Salford, all Salford Archaeology staff undertake a continuous logged programme of CPD which includes yearly CPD assessments with quarterly update meetings. One of the key elements of CPD is how individual projects feed into the overall process. In this instance the project will provide the opportunity for Lewis Stitt to add to his already considerable experience in photographic survey, and to increase his knowledge of locomotive works.

1.2 Historical Background

- 1.2.1 In 1854, Charles Beyer, Richard Peacock and Henry Robertson founded the Beyer Peacock and Company and built a Locomotive Works on Gorton Lane, known as Gorton Foundry. The foundry was predominantly designed by Beyer and the site on Gorton Lane was purchased due to the cheap land price and its proximity to a local reservoir that gave a good water supply.
- 1.2.2 The works was purpose built and included boiler shops, a smithy and forge, an iron foundry, fitting erecting and machine shops, a pattern shop, stables, offices, a storeroom, grinding shop and joiner's shop. The original works was situated immediately east of the site.
- 1.2.3 By 1864 the works had expanded with new tender shops constructed and the machine shops had diversified to create wheels, cylinders, and machine tools. The Ordnance Survey map of 1893 shows the site was a large yard with several rail tracks connected to the main line with 'Gorton Foundry Locomotive Engineering' annotated to the east of the site (Plate 2).



Plate 2: Ordnance Survey map of 1893, showing the Site boundary

- 1.2.4 The works continued to build locomotives until August 1915 when the government had taken control to manufacture artillery. However, after the First World War the works was returned to private ownership and returned to locomotive manufacturing. During the 1920s a large building had been constructed to the west of the site, forming the present Boiler Shop. This shop measured 600ft long by 175ft wide, consisting of three longitudinal bays and a riveting bay. The shop was fitted with two crane gantries of 62ft and 59ft span, with one above the other. Several other buildings had been constructed to the south of this new Boiler Shop which can be seen on the Manchester Bomb Damage maps of 1940-1941 (Plate 3).



Plate 3: Bomb Damage map of Manchester 1940-1941, showing the Site boundary with a blue circle identifying high explosives

- 1.2.5 The works continued to make locomotives, including through the Second World War, when the government regained control of the works for the war effort, until its closure in 1966. During the 1970s the site had largely cleared, including the principal building and Hammerstone Road had been constructed within the centre of the works. By 2019, only the Boiler Shop to the west of the site and three buildings to the south and are currently being used by as offices and a warehouse for a recycling plant.

1.3 Purpose of the Document

- 1.3.1 An Archaeological Written Scheme of Investigation (WSI) is a comprehensive document detailing the requirements and methodological approaches of a programme of archaeological works. It is defined by Historic England as:

‘Where development will lead to the loss of a material part of the significance of a heritage asset, policy HE12.3 requires local planning authorities to ensure that developers take advantage of the opportunity to advance our understanding of the past before the asset or the relevant part is irretrievably lost. As this is the only opportunity to do this it is important that:

- 1: Any investigation is carried out to professional standards and to an appropriate level of detail proportionate to the assets likely significance, by an organisation or individual with appropriate expertise;
2. The resultant records, artefacts and samples are analysed and, where necessary, conserved;
- 3: The understanding gained is made publicly available;
- 4: An archive is created, and deposited for future research.’

1.4 National and Local Planning Policies

- 1.4.1 The revised *National Planning Policy Framework* (NPPF) sets out the Government’s planning policies and outlines the presumption in favour of sustainable development, which is defined by three principles: economic, social and environmental (Ministry of Housing, Communities and Local Government, July 2021). Of the core planning principles underpinning decision making, conserving heritage assets ‘in a manner appropriate to their significance, so that they can be enjoyed for their contribution to the quality of life of existing and future generations’ is one.

- 1.4.2 Section 16 deals specifically with this historic environment (paragraphs 189-208), and local planning authorities should consider:

- the desirability of sustaining and enhancing the significance of heritage assets and putting them to viable uses consistent with their conservation;
- the wider social, cultural, economic and environmental benefits that conservation of the historic environment can bring;
- the desirability of new development making a positive contribution to local character and distinctiveness; and
- opportunities to draw on the contribution made by the historic environment to the character of a place.

- 1.4.3 Paragraph 194 states that local planning authorities, when determining applications, should require the applicant to describe the significance of any affected heritage assets, including any contribution made by their setting. ‘The level of detail should be proportionate to the assets’ importance and no more than is sufficient to understand the

potential impact of the proposal on their significance. As a minimum the relevant historic environment record should have been consulted and the heritage assets assessed using appropriate expertise where necessary. Where a site on which development is proposed includes, or has the potential to include, heritage assets with archaeological interest, local planning authorities should require developers to submit an appropriate desk-based assessment and, where necessary, a field evaluation’.

- 1.4.4 Paragraph 203 states that the effect of a proposal on non-designated heritage assets (designated assets are covered in paragraphs 199-202) should be taken into account in determining a planning application. Paragraph 205 states that local planning authorities should require developers to record and advance understanding of any heritage assets to be lost, in a manner appropriate to their importance and impact, and to make this evidence publicly accessible.
- 1.4.5 The NPPF outlines the need for local planning policies to create local plans and frameworks to implement the NPPF at a local level. Manchester adopted a Core Strategy in 2012, which is scheduled until 2027. The heritage strategy is outlined in Objective 6: Environment and summarises the approach the local authority will take in determining planning applications which may affect the historic environment.
- 1.4.6 Policy EN3 states:

‘Throughout the city, the Council will encourage development that complements and takes advantage of the distinct historic and heritage features of its districts and neighbourhoods, including those of the City Centre.

New developments must be designed so as to support the Council in preserving or, where possible, enhancing the historic environment, the character, setting and accessibility of areas and buildings of acknowledged importance, including scheduled ancient monuments, listed buildings, registered parks and gardens, conservation areas and archaeological remains.

Proposals which enable the re-use of heritage assets will encourage where they are considered consistent with the significance of the heritage asset’

2. Aims and Objectives

2.1 Academic Aims

- 2.1.1 The principal aim of the historic building investigation, given the commercial nature of the project, will be to provide a written, drawn and photographic record of Boiler Shop and the tree ancillary buildings, coupled with documentary research.

2.2 Objectives

- 2.2.1 The principal objectives of the archaeological investigation are:

- to carry out an archaeological survey commensurate with an Historic England Level 2/3-type historic building investigation of the 20th-century ancillary buildings. This will comprise the production of measured survey drawings, coupled with a comprehensive photographic record and a written description (Plate 4);
- to carry out an archaeological survey commensurate with an enhanced Historic England Level 1-type historic building investigation of the 1920s Boiler Shop. This will comprise a comprehensive photographic record and a written description along with using the existing plans and elevations. This will be further enhanced with the production, through laser scanning of the internal elevations (Plate 4);
- a watching brief will be required to record any of the major repair works, particularly where the brick encased steel has corroded and needs replaced;
- to carry out documentary research to elucidate the development of the Locomotive Works known as Gorton Foundry;
- to present the results of the historic building investigation in a fully illustrated report that provides an account of the Work's origins, development and use;
- to produce an archive for the project;
- to make the results of the work publicly available via the deposition of the final digital report with the Greater Manchester Historic Environment Record and OASIS.

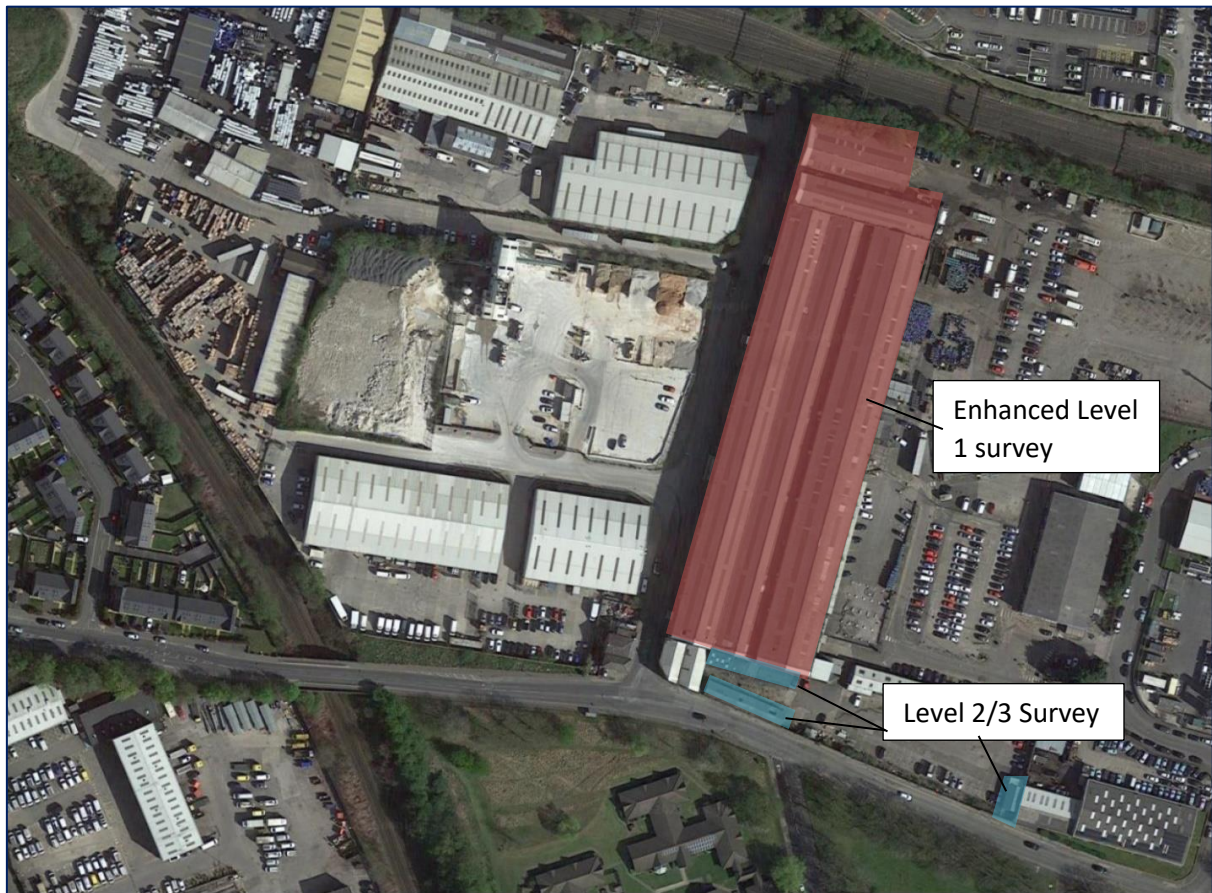


Plate 4: Recent aerial shot, showing the level of survey for each of the buildings

3. Method Statement

3.1 Historic Building Investigation

- 3.1.1 The Historic Building Investigation will be conducted following the ClfA Standards and guidance for archaeological building surveys (updated 2020), and will be commensurate with a Historic England Level 2/3-type survey for the ancillary buildings and an enhanced Level 1-type survey for the Boiler Shop (Historic England 2016).

Level 2/3 Recording

- 3.1.2 *Photographic Archive:* a comprehensive photographic archive for the building will be produced utilising a high-resolution digital camera with a sensor size of at least 15 megapixels. All frames, excluding general contextual views, will incorporate a graduated metric scale.
- 3.1.3 A plan showing the viewpoint directions of each photograph will be produced, together with a full photographic index. The archive will comprise the following:
- the external appearance and setting of the building, including a mixture of general shots and detailed views taken from perpendicular and oblique angles;
 - general shots of the surrounding landscape;
 - the general appearance of principal rooms and circulation areas;
 - any external or internal detail, structural or architectural, which is relevant to the design, development and use of the building, and which does not show adequately on general photographs;
 - any internal detailed views of features of especial architectural interest, fixtures and fittings, or fabric detail relevant to phasing the building.
- 3.1.4 *Site Drawings:* a set of measured survey floor plans and elevations of the buildings have been provided by the Client, and will be checked for accuracy as an initial part of the archaeological survey. Any requirement for additional survey will be carried out utilising a combination of rectified photography, a reflectorless electronic distance meter (REDM), and manual survey techniques. The resultant data will then be used as the basis of CAD drawings, which will be included within the final report as figures.
- 3.1.5 *Written Description:* a description of the historic structures will be maintained to Historic England Level 2/3 standard. The records will be essentially descriptive and provide a systematic account of the origin, development and use of the buildings, which will include a description of the plan, form, fabric, function, age and development sequence. The written description will include a summary of the building's past and present use, an account of any key architectural features, fixtures and fittings, and a discussion of the relative significance of each individual component structure.

Level 1 Recording

- 3.1.6 *Photographic Archive:* a rapid photographic survey of the non-designated buildings will be produced utilising a high-resolution digital camera with a sensor size of at least 15 megapixels. All frames, excluding general contextual views, will incorporate a graduated metric scale.
- 3.1.7 *Site Drawings:* a set of measured survey floor plans of the buildings have been provided by the Client, and will be checked for accuracy as an initial part of the archaeological survey. Any requirement for additional survey will be carried out utilising a combination of rectified photography, a reflectorless electronic distance meter (REDM), and manual survey techniques. In addition the level 1 survey will be enhanced with the production, through laser scanning of the internal elevations. The existing external elevations will then be enhanced with laser scanning after the demolition of the modern additions has revealed more of the original fabric. Further drawings will also be produced detailing all repairs made, and all removal or replacement of original fixtures and fittings. The resultant data will then be used as the basis of CAD drawings, which will be included within the final report as figures.
- 3.1.8 *Written Description:* a description of the historic structures will be maintained to Historic England Level 1 standard, as appropriated. The records will essentially form a summary statement of the exterior and interior of the buildings.

The Watching Brief

- 3.1.9 *Rationale:* a watching brief will be required to record any of the repair works, particularly where the brick encased steel has corroded, and needs replaced.
- 3.1.10 *Photographic Archive:* a comprehensive digital photographic archive will be produced. Where necessary, artificial lighting will be employed to ensure that the images are of high quality. All frames, excluding general contextual views, will incorporate a graduated metric scale.
- 3.1.11 *Finds Policy:* all finds will be collected and handled following the guidance set out in ClfA guidance for archaeological materials. Unstratified material will not be kept unless it is of exceptional intrinsic interest. Material discarded as a consequence of this policy will be described and quantified in the field.
- 3.1.12 *Treasure:* any gold and silver artefacts recovered during the course of the programme of archaeological works will be removed to a safe place and reported to the local Coroner according to the procedures relating to the Treasure Act, 1996.

3.2 Health and Safety

3.2.1 Full regard will be given to all constraints during the course of the project, and all relevant Health and Safety legislation, CDM, COSHH regulations and codes of practice will be respected. The University of Salford provides a Health and Safety Statement for all projects and maintains a Safety Policy. Salford Archaeology is advised on its Health and Safety matters by the University of Salford, who provide ongoing advice on health and safety matters to all departments in the organisation. All site procedures are in accordance with the guidance set out in the Health and Safety Manual compiled by the Federation of Archaeological Employers and Managers (FAME), and in accordance with current legislation, including:

- The Health and Safety at Work Act (1974);
- Management of Health and Safety at Work Regulations (1999);
- The Construction (Design and Management) Regulations (2015);
- The Control of Asbestos Regulations (2006);
- Construction (Health, Safety and Welfare) Regulations (1996);
- The Health and Safety (Miscellaneous Amendments) Regulations (2002);
- The Control of Substances Hazardous to Health Regulations (2002);
- The Health and Safety (First-Aid) Regulations (1981);
- The Regulatory Reform (Fire Safety) Order (2005);
- The Provision and Use of Work Equipment Regulations (1998);
- Lifting Operations and Lifting Equipment Regulations (1998).

3.2.2 A risk assessment will be produced by the archaeological contractor and submitted to the Client prior to the commencement of any on-site works. Once approved this WSI will be used for the purposes of a method statement. All Salford Archaeology staff associated with the project will be given a copy of the method statement and the risk assessment prior to the beginning of the works and will be required to read both documents.

3.2.3 Personal Protective Equipment (PPE): all staff will wear PPE at appropriate times. All Salford Archaeology staff are supplied with safety helmets (EN397), hi-visibility vests (EN471), ear defenders (EN 352-3), safety spectacles (EN166) and safety footwear (EN345-47).

3.2.4 *Environmental Protection:* As the project is a level 2/3 and a level 1 historic building survey environmental protection is not an issue during the archaeological works.

4. Other Matters

- 4.1 **Project Monitoring:** the aims of monitoring are to ensure that the archaeological survey is undertaken within the limits set by the Written Scheme of Investigation, and to the satisfaction of the local planning authority. Monitoring will be carried out by Greater Manchester Archaeological Advisory Service (GMAAS) on behalf of the local planning authority.
- 4.2 Salford Archaeology will notify GMAAS of any discoveries of archaeological significance so that site visits can be made, as necessary. Any changes to this agreed WSI will only be made in consultation with the GMAAS acting on behalf of the local planning authority.
- 4.3 *Public Engagement and Participation:* As a fully commercial project there is no requirement within the condition for public engagement.
- 4.4 **Working Hours:** normal working hours are variable between 7.30 am and 6.00 pm, Monday to Friday. It is not normal practice for the University of Salford staff to be asked to work weekends or bank holidays, and should the Client require such time to be worked during the course of a project a contract variation to cover additional costs will be necessary.
- 4.5 **Insurance:** the University of Salford has professional indemnity to a value of £50,000,000, employer's liability cover to a value of £50,000,000 and public liability to a value of £50,000,000. Written details of insurance cover can be provided if required.

5. Report and Archive

5.1 **Report:** a draft copy of a final report will be submitted for comment to GMAAS within eight working weeks of the completion of the fieldwork. This will present the results obtained from the historic building investigation, and will include:

- a title page detailing site address, NGR, author, client's name and address;
- full content's listing;
- a non-technical summary of the findings of the fieldwork;
- an account of the historical development of the Locomotive Works at Gorton Foundry;
- a description of the methodologies used during the fieldwork;
- a description of the findings of the fieldwork;
- detailed plans and elevation drawings of the buildings;
- appropriate photographs of specific archaeological features;
- a plan showing the viewpoints of each of the photographs taken;
- a consideration of the importance of the building in local, regional and national terms;
- a catalogue of archive items, including a list of photographs, and details of the final deposition of the project archive.

5.2 **Archive:** the results of the archaeological investigation will form the basis of a full archive to professional standards, in accordance with current ClfA guidelines (updated 2014). The project archive represents the collation and indexing of all the data and material gathered during the course of the project. The deposition of a properly ordered and indexed project archive in an appropriate repository is considered an essential and integral element of all archaeological projects by the ClfA in that organisation's code of conduct. As part of the archiving process, the on-line OASIS (On-line Access to Index of Archaeological Investigations) form will be completed.

5.3 The site archive will be so organised as to be compatible with the other archaeological archives produced in Greater Manchester. All drawn records will be transferred to and stored in digital format, in systems which are easily accessible. The integrity of the site archive will be maintained upon completion of the archaeological works.

5.4 The archaeological archive will consist of the following:

- Digital material created from written, drawn or photographed original records;
- Digital indexes to the photographic archive;
- All born digital material;
- Digital material created from written, drawn or photographed original records;
- The final project report;
- A list of contents of the archive.



- 5.5 It is likely that the entire project archive will be in digital format. Any records that are created in hard copy during the course of the project will be scanned and added to this digital archive. The digital archive will be collated and arranged in line with the current ClfA Standards and guidance (*Digital Archives in Archaeology* CiFA 2020)
- 5.6 All records and materials will be selected for inclusion in the archive in line with the current ClfA Standards and guidance (*Toolkit for Selecting Archaeological Archives* CiFA 2020),
- 5.7 **Copyright:** the copyright and ownership of the paper and digital archive from archaeological excavation will rest with the University of Salford. Salford Archaeology will deposit the material with the Salford Museum on completion of the project, and will transfer title and/or licenses the use of the records at that stage.
- 5.6 **Dissemination:** as a minimum, the information will be finally disseminated through the deposition of the final report with the Greater Manchester Historic Environment Record, with a copy uploaded onto OASIS. A hard copy of the report will be forwarded to Salford Museum.

6. Timetable

- 6.1 The historic building investigation on-site work will take two days for the initial level 1 survey, two days for the internal elevation scans, one day for the survey of the three original ancillary buildings and one day enhancement scan of the external elevations following demolition. The duration of the watching brief will be dependent on the main contractors works but will be capped at ten days. Post-processing of survey data and CAD will be carried out over a period of three to four days.
- 6.2 A draft report will be submitted to the Client for comment within eight weeks of completion of the fieldwork. The project archive will be entirely digital, and will be deposited with OASIS within six months of completion of the fieldwork.

7. Staffing Proposals

- 7.1 The project will be under the overall charge of **Graham Mottershead** (Project Manager, Salford Archaeology), to whom all correspondence should be addressed. Graham has over 30 years' experience of commercial archaeology, and has a particular interest in the archaeology of Northwest England, and of the industrial period.
- 7.2 His role will be to ensure the Written Scheme of Investigation is implemented within the framework of the Project Objectives. He will be responsible for all aspects of staff and resource logistics, ensuring the smooth running of the project programme. Graham holds current valid SMSTS and PRINCE2 certificates.
- 7.3 The historic building investigation will be undertaken by **Lewis Stitt BA** (Historic Buildings Project Officer, Salford Archaeology). Lewis has more than 12 years' continuous experience as a professional archaeologist working across Great Britain, but for the past five years has specialised in historic building recording. Lewis has carried out numerous historic building investigations ranging from Level 1 photographic surveys to detailed and comprehensive Level 4 surveys of historic hotels and public houses, workshop dwellings, and industrial buildings across the North West. He recently carried out a Level 3 survey of the Grade II listed Black Friar public house on Chapel Street in Salford, and has just completed a Level 2 survey of the 19th-century Methodist Chapel in Haughton Green in Tameside. Lewis has extensive experience of Total Station survey, Reflectorless Total Station survey using the TheoLT AutoCAD interface, three-dimensional laser survey, and GPS survey, and the manipulation of this data to produce report quality drawings via three-dimensional CAD packages, and in creating three-dimensional models of historic structures using both data recorded during fieldwork and historical sources.

Bibliography

Secondary Sources

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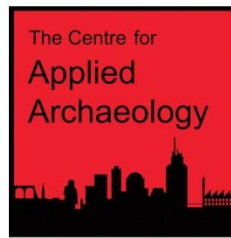
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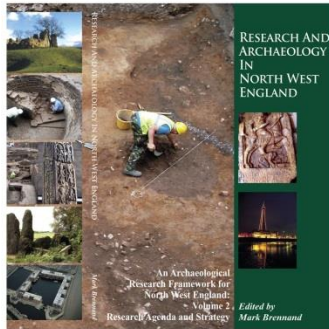
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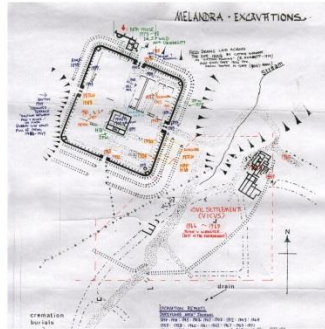
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CONSULTANCY



DESK BASED ASSESMENTS



WATCHING BRIEF & EVALUATION



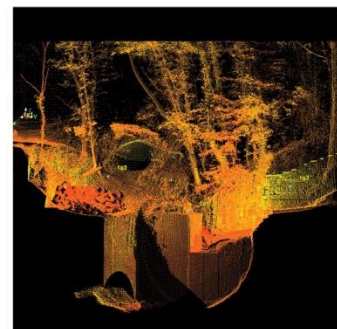
EXCAVATION



BUILDING SURVEY



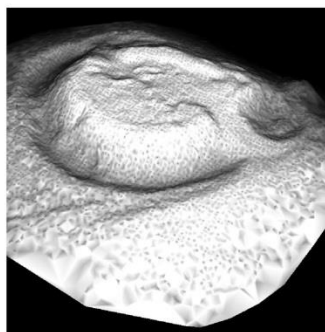
3D LASER SCANNING



COMMUNITY INVOLVEMENT



LANDSCAPE SURVEYS



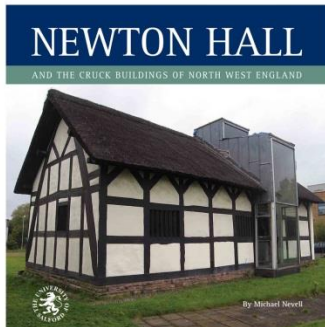
GEOPHYSICAL SURVEYS



WORKSHOPS & VOCATIONAL TRAINING



RESEARCH PUBLICATIONS



SEMINARS, DAYSCHOOLS CPD EVENTS

