Unit B (Knowledge)

Exempt due to CIAT Accredited BSc (Hons) Architectural Technology & Management See attached certificate



University of Ulster

By virtue of the power vested in it by the Charter and Statutes and by the authority of the Senate, the University has this day conferred the degree of

BACHELOR OF SCIENCE

with first class honours

and the

DIPLOMA IN INDUSTRIAL STUDIES

with commendation

on

having completed a course of study in

ARCHITECTURAL TECHNOLOGY AND MANAGEMENT

In Witness Whereof the Council has authorised the Common Seal of the University to be impressed on this document.

Gerry Mikenig

Vice-Chancellor

2 JULY 2001

Unit B (Performance)

Unit B (Performance)

To date my six years postgraduate experience working for Architects has provided me with many opportunities to use various surveying equipment and techniques.

Generally survey type and methods vary greatly depending of the circumstances of each specific project. For example certain projects may involve an extension to an existing building, refurbishment or alterations. Such projects are centered on working within an existing building therefore it will be necessary to obtain accurate dimensional drawings of the existing building. Initially as a practice we would ask the client to provide any available information, i.e. floor plans, elevations, sections etc. In some circumstances a client will have access to previous 'as constructed' drawings which can prove to be very usefully when carrying out a desktop appraisal. If a client's search for existing drawings proves to be inconclusive, we would make contact with the Local Authorities, pay an administration fee, and obtain access to archive drawings if available. (*Refer to Appendix 1.0 for an example of a Local Authority Land Registry Map*).

After such investigations are complete, we will arrange with the client / building owner to obtain access to the building to carry out a full detailed measurement survey of the building. At this stage we would generally select the most appropriate surveying equipment for that project. In the past mechanical equipment such as steel measuring tapes, together with digital measuring devices such as the 'Leica' Disto hand held laser meter and optical equipment such as a dumpy level have been used. Such equipment enables us to collate extremely accurate measurement data. (*Refer to Appendix 2.0 for an example of a measurement survey*). We would also take a large number of digital photographs which can be used as a reference during the 'drawing up' process of a survey (*Refer to Appendix 3.00 for an example of survey photographs*). Digital photographs are also retained for future records.

Green field developments are somewhat different to working within existing buildings. Initially our investigation would take the form of an informal site visit followed with a detailed investigation into land ownership and boundary clarification. At this stage we would call upon local knowledge, Land Registry (*Refer to Appendix 4.0 Land Registry Map*) and Legal Deed Records to establish the exact extent of land ownership. Such investigations also aid in the identification of possible conflictions to development such as Right of Ways, existing services (*Refer to Appendix 5.00 & 5.01 for NI Water record drawings*), nesting birds or significant archaeological history. (*Refer to Appendix 6.0 drawing produced to identify land outside client's ownership*).

Once the initial elements setout above have been resolved we would carrying out a full topographical survey of the land. For small localized sites it may be adequate to carry out a measurement survey using 30m long tapes together with a dumpy level and timber pegs to obtain the necessary information (*Refer to Appendix 7.0 level data collected during survey*). For larger and more complex sites we would generally engage the services of a qualified land surveyor, who with the use of extremely accurate equipment such as a Theodolite or Total Station. This equipment will collate detailed site information such as levels, contours, boundary lines, obstacles, trees, drainage runs & invert heights, all of which will be referenced back to a suitable bench mark that can later be reused to set out a proposed building. Such surveys can be supplied in a digital format that is compatible with our Autocad drawing software within the office. (*Refer to Appendix 8.0 typical topographical survey*).

An example of B.3 - 'investigate and evaluate development factors, likely problems and potential solutions'. Evidence for this section comes from an ongoing new build project for SPAR referred to as Viking Lodge. (*Refer to Appendix 9.0 Proposed Site Plan*) Our client purchased this site several years ago with the intention of redevelopment to construct a proposed SPAR store with

additional retail / hot food units and petrol forecourt. The existing site was elevated on two sides with steep embankments. The third boundary had been constructed with gabion retention to protect a housing development at the higher end of the site. As part of the design team we quickly established that the existing gabions were showing early signs of failure. Protection and a method of securing the existing gabions from further failure became one of the first development factors affecting the site. Appendix 7.0 shows our proposals solutions for the treatment of these gabions. The conditions of this site are quite complex and could perhaps be better explained at interview stage.

All equipment is regularly checked for accuracy using standard calibration techniques within the practice. Person protective equipment (PPE) such as hard hats, high visibility clothing and steel toe cap boots are used when appropriate.

Summary

Evidence for Units B.1, B.2 & B.3 has been provided within the following attached appendixes:

- 1.0 example of a Local Authority Land Registry Map
- 2.0 example of a measurement survey
- 3.0 example of survey photographs
- 4.0 Land Registry Map
- 5.00 & 5.01 NI Water drawing records
- 6.0 drawing produced to identify land outside client's ownership
- 7.0 level data collected during survey
- 8.0 typical topographical survey
- 9.0 Proposed Site Plan

Appendix 1.0





Appendix 2.0

1.101





Appendix 3.0











Appendix 4.0





Appendix 5.00 & 5.01

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Tel: Fax:	(=	
www		om



FAO:

Your ref: Our ref:

Date: 17/5/7

Dear Madam

RE –

Further to your email dated 17/5/7 regarding the above scheme, I wish to confirm that I have enclosed a copy of our record drawing for the above scheme. We would advise you that you confirm the levels and position of the pipes before work begins.

Please contact the undersigned if you have any queries regarding any of the above.

Yours faithfully

Infrastructure Management ENC.

W 0to7

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Service Enquiry A4



5/17/2007

Appendix 6.00

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Appendix 7.00

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o T.	COLLIMATION OR H.P.C.	01.200				101.450				[0].420											
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Appendix 8.00



	drg, title	ollent	project		
0703-01	Existing Site Plan Alter data drawn charled N.T.S 11200 07-07 AL WW		Proposed	architects	





101.043

Giant

102.529 Bry Dawn

													SYMBOL/LINETYPE
OVERHEAD LINE	CENTRE LINE	DRAINAGE CHANNEL	WALL	VERGE	TOP OF BANK	KERG	HEDGE	FOOTPATH	FENCE	ROAD CHANNEL	BOTTOM OF BANK	BUILDING	DESCRIPTION

KEY

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Scaled Tree	BUSH / SHRUB	WATER LEVEL	INVERT LEVEL	FINISHED PLOOR LEVEL	BOLLARD	GATE POST	ORDNANCE SURVEY BENCH MARK	SLUICE VALVE	TELEGRAPH POLE	LAMP POST	ELECTRICITY POLE	FIRE HYDRANT	GULLY	INSPECTION CHAMBER	MANHOLE FOR FUEL LINES	MANHOLE WITH ID NO. (SEE DETAILS)	SQUARE MANHOLE COVER	ROUND MANHOLE	MINI PILLAR	SURVEY STATION	ROADS SIGN	SPOT HEIGHT	DESCRIPTION	

Appendix 9.00



2			
ollent	Proposed grass surface Revision A: Line of retaining wall changed to reflect line of Ownership Nov 2007 AL A r c h i t e c t s	Proposed Retaining Wall Proposed Retaining Wall Proposed Asiphak surface to make good to existing pavement	*Do not scale of this drawing* KEY Paving to front of shop with flush kerbs, refer to spec. Asphalt - forecourd & parking areas to Engineers details