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AFFORDABLE LASER-SCANNING AIDS TO SAVE GUJARAT HERITAGE SITES

TECHNOLOGY

Earthquakes destroy history and culture in Gujarat, but a speedy LiDAR scanning could help remote communities rebuild rather than demolish.

By Stephen Cousins

A damaged house in the village of Aravla in Gujarat, India in 2014. Credit: Dr Jigna Desai.

A house at the village of Sattari in Gujarat, India in 2012. Credit: Dr Jigna Desai.

A laser-scanning technique being developed to protect architectural heritage sites in India will be scalable and applicable to other locations worldwide, said researchers on the project last week. Academics at Nottingham Trent University have kicked off an £110k (£120k) year-long investigation that will look at 3D scan heritage buildings constructed in the wake of an earthquake. A fast and affordable digital approach will be developed to analyse the current state of damaged buildings and, where the associated damage is not too severe, inform the associated design of mitigation measures and related technical assessments.

The researchers at Nottingham Trent, the School of Architecture, Design and the Built Environment, told *IAI JOURNAL* that the methodology will be used to provide a more systematic and feasible approach for communities that do not have easy access to traditional surveying equipment and resources, according to Dr Devi. The methodology is applicable to similar cases in India and worldwide. Researchers will use on-site LiDAR data collection and off-site interpretation of smaller spaces of a heritage village, including around a house, during early field trips to Gujarat in 2014. A digital version of the site, including point clouds and architectural drawings of the whole village and of each house will be created in collaboration with the community to develop a risk mitigation plan and a re-construction strategy focused on re-use and repair.

A guidance document will also be produced as a practical tool for governments, local authorities, NGOs, and relevant stakeholders to manage the sustainable recovery of heritage areas affected by earthquakes. "The innovation lies in how we will use the technology as part of a research method to successfully tackle the wider scale of the village and the smaller scale of the housing," said Devi. "This is significant in post-earthquake reconstruction because buildings can number in the hundreds, so a rapid, affordable and accurate method from the ground up is key." Terrestrial laser scanning point clouds have millimeter precision and even small cracks and distortions can be detected. This combined with the photographic information we capture, is of extreme relevance to support our methods," added Devi. Other partners in the project include the Centre for Heritage Conservation, CPT Research and Development Foundation in Ahmedabad, the International Centre for the Study of the Preservation and Restoration of Cultural Property in Rome and the Aga Khan Trust for Culture in India. A laser-scanning technique being developed to protect architectural heritage sites in India will be scalable and applicable to other locations worldwide, said researchers on the project last week. Academics at Nottingham Trent University have kicked off an £110k (£120k) year-long investigation that will look at 3D scan heritage buildings constructed in the wake of an earthquake. A fast and affordable digital approach will be developed to analyse the current state of damaged buildings and, where the associated damage is not too severe, inform the associated design of mitigation measures and related technical assessments.

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