

2024-2025

Minister's Stonework Program | Annual Achievements



 NSW Public Works





Sandstone shapes our collective psyche through its deep, defining presence across the geology, ecosystems and landscapes of NSW and Sydney. Sandstone connects us to Country and carries an enduring overlay of cultural and historic significance for First Nations and Colonial societies.

Many heritage sandstone assets epitomise the character of the towns and cities of NSW and are still in prominent civic use, such as schools, hospitals and courthouses. They typically suffer prolonged deferred maintenance due to competing agency priorities and the complexity of this class of asset. The ongoing purpose of the **Minister's Stonework Program** is to secure the conservation and service life of all NSW-owned sandstone heritage assets.

The Program assists Government asset owners with the skills and resources to identify and address their liabilities in public safety, cultural significance, cost and asset sustainability.

The Program is driven by a cross-departmental team who have collaborated since 1991, from NSW Public Works and Heritage Stoneworks, including heritage architects, conservators, historians, engineers, stonemasons, traditional trades and project managers.

Sandstone is a local, non-renewable resource, millions of years in the making. Quality and availability are now limited, and the skills to understand, manage and work it are under-supplied. The Program ensures the constant growth and succession of niche technical skills and rare materials, to ensure a durable ongoing service life for the state's most significant and vulnerable class of assets: those crafted in sandstone.



Program Partners

Maintenance is an act of care which restores civic pride

It has been another exciting year of achievements and validation of the Minister's Stonework Program's ongoing success story.

At the NSW National Trust Awards in May the Program was honoured with the inaugural 'Enduring' award. This award in both name and spirit celebrates the Program's purpose and its legacy. MSP's role being to conserve NSW's state-owned sandstone heritage assets so that they endure for future generations to appreciate, use and to enjoy.

In addition, MSP have secured sandstone supply from the Ravensfield Quarry in Farley, and this stone is now being harvested for remedial repairs to significant heritage sites in the Hunter Region. In the late 19th century sandstone sourced from the Ravensfield Quarry was a repeat winner at multiple international expositions.

NSW is a sandstone state, and its heritage assets embody the material, cultural, and social values of our communities. MSP plays an important role in ensuring that these significant heritage assets can continue to serve the people of NSW by delivering essential services such hospitals, courts, educational facilities, and our esteemed cultural institutions. Justifiably, the team continues to feel proud of the conservation outcomes they achieve.

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NSW Government Architect

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Executive Director, NSW Public Works

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inside cover: National Arts School
above: Royal Prince Alfred Hospital, Kerry Paker Education Centre, carving detail
back cover: Crane lift, Ultimo TAFE, Building C



Winner

National Trust Award

Minister's Stonework Program
Enduring

Minister's Stonework Program leads the industry through sustainable conservation of sandstone heritage.

In 1991 a program of stonework conservation was implemented by NSW Public Works (PW) heritage architects and its team of skilled stonemasons. Now in its fourth decade it continues to endure as the Minister's Stonework Program (MSP).

MSP's enduring achievements include the conservation of sandstone state assets, supporting an ongoing development of skills, experience and resources, in government and in the private sector, to maintain and sustain these sandstone assets.

MSP also carries out research and training activities in stone conservation materials and techniques. These endeavours assist in achieving the best possible financial and technical results. Initiatives in materials research have provided the knowledge and skills necessary to set the benchmark in technical expertise and provide positive influences for the wider industry.

The MSP endures due to its diligent care in conserving and maintaining NSW sandstone buildings and monuments. Its approach to sustaining sandstone and conducting industry research has made it a leader in heritage conservation.



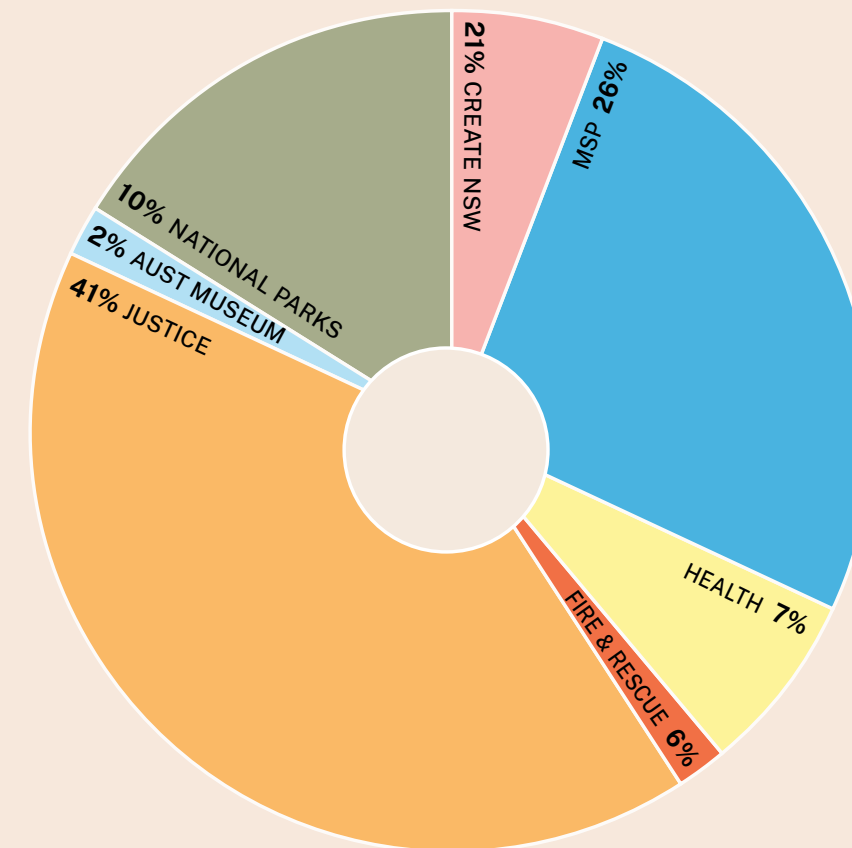
Client Relationships

MSP 2024-2025 budget

Managing, maintaining and conserving our built heritage assets requires specialist expertise.

NSW state agencies rely on the reputable advice that MSP provides. The program's depth of understanding and documentation has been developed over four decades undertaking prioritised condition assessments, diagnosing causes, undertaking research, scoping repairs and providing costed strategies to enable best practice of conservation projects.

Client co-funding has enabled essential associated external repairs, beyond sandstone conservation, such as roofing, timberwork, drainage upgrades, strengthening, stabilisation and painting. Buildings are an integrated system, when stonework is repaired, interconnected facade components that impact it must also be in good order. The reliability and durability of MSP repairs has resulted in cost and time efficiencies for government.



\$31,525,000
MSP 2024-2025 BUDGET

Ultimo TAFE Building A

*New carving designs informed
by endemic plants.*



Program Expertise

Conservation of NSW heritage sandstone

The Minister's Stonework Program provides a state-wide prioritised strategic approach to the conservation of state government heritage sandstone assets. The Program achieves this objective by:

- coordinating a **Condition Audit Program** to minimise exponential escalation in cost, public safety risk and impacts to heritage significance.
- ensuring **heritage legislation compliance** is addressed as required under the NSW Heritage Act (1977) and the ICOMOS Burra Charter, the nationally accepted and adopted principles for heritage conservation practice.
- undertaking stonework conservation **research and testing** to achieve best practice conservation industry standards.
- increasing industry and agency expertise through **workshops, tours and technical guidelines**.
- preparing agency portfolio assessments to develop state-wide prioritised **maintenance strategies** and establish agency partnership funding.
- collaborating with a **multidisciplinary team** of government and private sector architects, historians, engineers, materials conservators, and traditional tradespeople to ensure diagnosis of issues and proposed solutions are well informed, considered, and achievable to result in a **high standard of built work**.
- delivering built work through Heritage Stoneworks ensuring **the fostering of traditional trades development** including apprenticeships and career pathways so that a sustainable, skilled workforce for maintaining government owned stone heritage assets is available.
- advocating on behalf of the state's heritage assets for a **stockpile of suitable stone** to match the Program forecast needs across the state.



Ultimo TAFE Building C

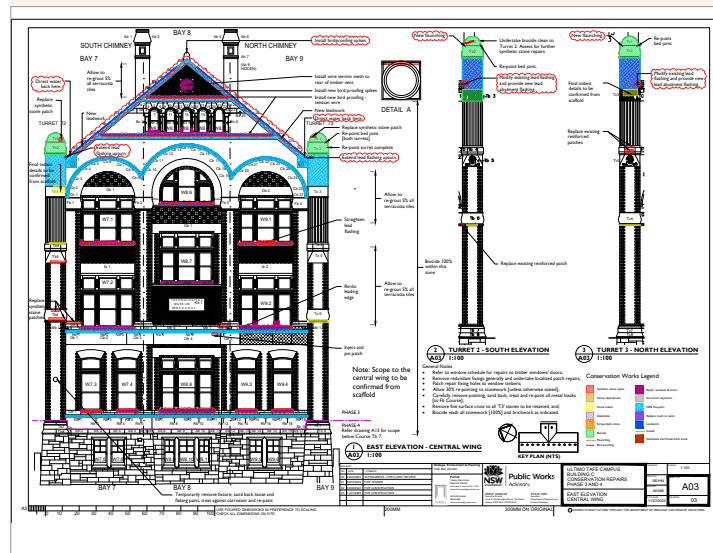
*Stonemason Rob Dennis
positioning a section of
replacement carved stone.*



NSW Public Works

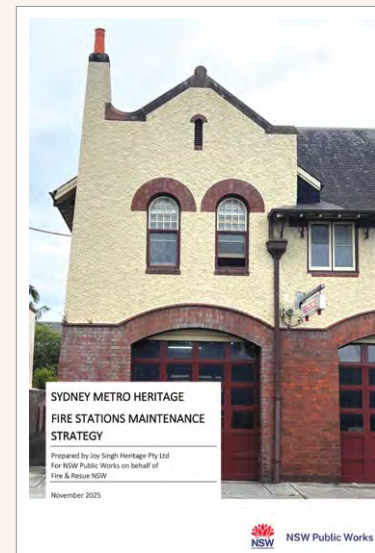
Professional heritage services

Construction documentation



The Program's detailed, scoped drawings provide a clear basis for costing and delivering essential repairs. They support agencies to prioritise works in line with financial year budgets, enabling proactive forward planning and providing the documentation needed to substantiate Treasury funding requests.

Heritage management documentation



MSP prepare heritage documentation for all projects. These outline the required conservation works, detailed work methodologies and technical specifications.

Including:

- Condition Audits,
- Forward Planning and Strategic documentation,
- Review of Environmental Factors,
- Statement of Environmental Effects,
- Conservation Management Plans,
- Statement of Heritage Impact and
- Prioritisation of work according to condition, risk and significance across asset class, portfolio, and site.

Heritage awareness



The Program travels to country fairs and heritage festivals to provide interactive insights into the hands-on side of conservation, including masonry tool displays and live demonstrations of stone masonry. This unique opportunity allows the public to see some key masonry techniques in action, talk directly with the Heritage Stoneworks stonemasons and carvers involved with the restoration works and to have a go on the tools themselves.

The Program has hosted display tables with stonemasonry demonstrations at a number of heritage significant locations including Tempe House and Thomas Walker Hospital open days.



A selection of MSP 2024/2025 projects are featured:

TAFE NSW

Ultimo TAFE, Building A & C

COMMUNITIES & JUSTICE

Moree Courthouse

HEALTH

Gladesville Hospital, Building 17

Callan Park, Kirkbride, Building 13, Asphalt Strategy & Prioritised Works Strategy

Royal Prince Alfred Hospital, Kerry Packer Education Centre

CREATE NSW

National Art School, Burton Street Wall

NATIONAL PARKS AND WILDLIFE SERVICE

Goat Island, Sentry Wall & Box



ULTIMO TAFE BUILDING A

Agency | **TAFE NSW**

Location | **Harris Street, Ultimo**

Replacement Stone Source | **1 Alfred Street Circular Quay, Sydney**

Designer | **William Kemp**

Date of Original Construction | **1892-93**

Building A of the former Sydney Technical College (Ultimo TAFE Campus) is a landmark of the Federation Romanesque style and a defining work of Government Architect William Kemp. Distinguished by its richly carved stone detailing, the building expresses both the optimism of the Federation era and the technical mastery of the trades it was built to teach.

Between the 1950s and 1970s, much of this sculptural work was removed due to stone deterioration. At a time when there were insufficient specialist skills and funding available to replicate the intricate carvings, leaving the principal gable visually diminished and architecturally incomplete.

The 2024 conservation of the main gable, presented a rare opportunity to restore the building's artistic and educational intent through the reinstatement of 32 missing carvings, which included classical mouldings and highly individualized flora and fauna motifs.

Where records were incomplete, the project team interpreted Kemp's architectural vocabulary. Clarence Slockee from Jiwah provided advice on flora and fauna endemic to Gadigal. Ensuring that reinstated motifs were not only stylistically appropriate but culturally and environmentally grounded.

As the nation's earliest institution to formally train stonemasons, the NSW Government stonemasons undertaking the carving reinstatement felt a connection to their forebears. As the beneficiaries of the powerful continuity of craft, working the pedagogical and architectural legacy of their own profession. Additional items in the scope of work completed included stone replacement, facade cleaning, lead weathering, painting and timber repairs, and birdproofing.



Top: Replacement stone being delivered to site

Below: Installation requires precision and accuracy

Left: Completed external work



ULTIMO TAFE BUILDING C, THE MUSE

Agency	TAFE NSW
Location	Harris Street, Ultimo
Replacement Stone Source	1 Alfred Street Circular Quay, Sydney
Designer	William Kemp
Date of Original Construction	1892-93

The former Technological Museum (Building C) has historical significance as the first purpose-built technological museum in Australia and one of the first technological museums in the world. The Museum was built in 1892-1893 as part of the new Sydney Technical College complex, to a design by the NSW Department of Public Instruction's architect, William Kemp.

The building is an outstanding example of Federation Romanesque architecture and a well-known Sydney landmark. The scale of the complex and the widespread use of Australian motifs, Australian materials and timbers in the original campus buildings designed by Kemp is unprecedented in Australia and reflects the focus of the teaching and the teaching collection of the Institution in its first few decades.

The purpose of the works is to prolong the life of significant building fabric and ensure the building's long-term conservation. This was achieved by repairing and conserving significant building fabric and replacing defective fabric which had reached the end of its functional life. The proposed work was developed and scoped to retain as much of the existing exceptionally significant fabric as possible. Roofing works were completed in the 2020-2021 financial year. Stage 2 works, this financial year, focusing on the North and South Facade, included synthetic stone repairs to cracked/damaged stone retained in situ, stone replacement, repair of stone lintels, repointing of sandstone and brick joints, re-replacing broken terracotta tiles, repairs to highly weathered timber windows and doors, external cleaning to remove biological growth, bird droppings and dirt, provide new mesh to wall vents, and installation of lead weathering and bird proofing.



Top: Replacement carvings being installed

Below: Securing replacement stone

Right: Terracotta tiles and other decorative elements





MOREE COURTHOUSE

Agency	Department of Communities & Justice
Location	Frome St, Moree, NSW
Replacement Stone Source	Linden, Tasmania
Designer	Walter Liberty Vernon
Date of Original Construction	1903



Top image: Construction underway
Lower image: Moree Courthouse prior to works

Moree Courthouse has historical and social significance for its role in the development of the northwestern region of NSW. It has served the legal and some of the administrative needs of the Moree community since it was constructed in 1903.

Designed by Government Architect Walter Liberty Vernon in Federation Free style. Constructed in face brick with sandstone detailing. The roofs are Penrhyn Welsh slate, with a copper clad roof ventilator. The entrance is marked with a flat roofed portico with a colonnaded verandah on either side. The building is set on a large grassy block of land with shade trees to the front and a stone and picket palisade fence to the front street boundary.

In 2019, a detailed *from the ground* condition audit of Moree Courthouse was completed. Signs of deterioration to the roof, timber work and masonry were identified. The findings resulted in the repair of Moree Courthouse being prioritised.

Conservation works to the Moree Courthouse included a range of repairs including to the slate roof, rainwater goods, the chimney, timber elements and windows. Works also included cleaning and repointing of stone and replacement of metal fixings and bird proofing.



GLADESVILLE HOSPITAL BUILDING 17

Agency	Health
Location	Victoria Road, Gladesville
Replacement Stone Source	Coloured and Clean Appin
Designer	James Barnet
Date of Original Construction	1870s additions 1919



Top: Completed external works
Below: Outbuilding

Building 17 was designed by James Barnet and constructed in the 1870s. Originally, the second Gardener’s Cottage, the building was later used as a Doctor’s Residence and residence for visitors.

A condition audit of Building 17, was undertaken in January 2021 which included a detailed inspection of the external building facades and roof from an elevated work platform. At this time, the building was found to be generally in sound condition.

Regular inspections of the building were undertaken following the condition audit and in subsequent years the chimney stones had shown signs of deterioration, resulting in the repair of Building 17 being prioritised.

Salt ingress from the later concrete verandah floor slab had severely affected the base course stones on the front, north elevation; requiring their full replacement. An air drain was installed to provide separation between concrete and stonework. The new drain will prevent salt damage to the new stonework and extend its functional life.

Non-breathable, modern paint was removed from the rendered 1919 addition and breathable limewash, a traditional finish, was applied to allow moisture to move through the masonry.

The slate roof was at the end of its functional life and was fully replaced with new Penrhyn Welsh slate to match the original.

Completion of these external conservation works will facilitate leasing of this building for a much needed community health use.



CALLAN PARK, KIRKBRIDE BUILDING 13

Agency | **Health**

Location | **Rozelle**

Replacement Stone Source | **Coloured and Clean Appin**

Designer | **James Barnet with later modifications by WL Vernon and others**

Date of Original Construction | **Early 1900s**

Building 13 was built in 1882 as part of James Barnet's overall design of the Callan Park Hospital for the Insane. It was the facility's formal entrance and had a range of uses, a general store, administrative offices and later as visitors' rooms.

Extensions to the west wing of the building, were designed by Government Architect Walter Liberty Vernon, and completed sometime between 1903 and 1907. Vernon was conscious of Barnet's original design and made sure his extensions respected the form and fabric of the original. They are only distinguishable by the different colour of sandstone used.

Overhanging eaves offer some weather protection to the majority of the stonework within the Kirkbride Complex; the exception to this is the formal entrance entablature of Building 13. The pediment stones had deteriorated due to weather exposure and continuous wetting and drying for over 140 years.

Conservation works to Building 13 were prioritised to prevent further sandstone deterioration. Lead weatherings were introduced to the top of the pediment and cornice to shed water away from the carvings and prevent water from continuing to affect the face of the carved elements.

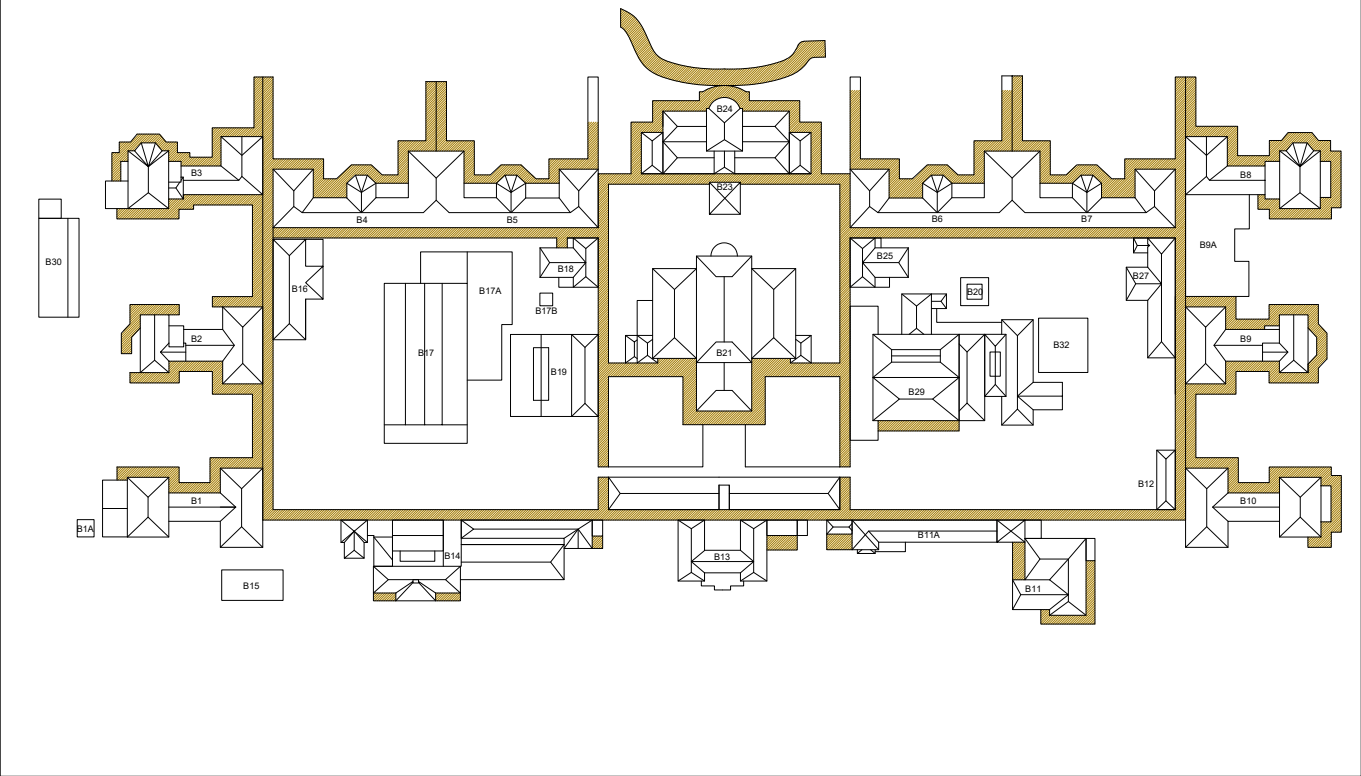
Building 13 was the first opportunity to introduce the new, historically accurate colour scheme within the Kirkbride complex which was approved as part of the Barnet Building Maintenance Plan initiated by NSW Health and the Minister's Stonework Program to reduce approval wait times and fast track urgent conservation works.



Top: Formal entrance following work

Below: Repairs to staircase

Left: Column carving details



CALLAN PARK, KIRKBRIDE ASPHALT STRATEGY

Agency | **Health**

Location | **Rozelle**

Designer | **James Barnet with later modifications by WL Vernon and others**

Date of Original Construction | **Early 1900s**



Top: Existing view of asphalt pathway around female wards at Callan Park, Kirkbride

Below: Asphalt deterioration in need of repair

Asphalt and bitumen have been used in Australia since the early 1800s. First used to coat timber blocks for town road construction as recorded in convict work schedules from Tasmania.

By the middle of the 19th century, asphalt was widely used in New South Wales for the flooring of barns and outbuildings, pavements and roofs. The Patent Asphaltum Company of New South Wales opened their factory on a site at Greenwich in 1885, (Daily Telegraph, 3 November 1885, p6) and showed their patent blocks, facing tiles, paving and roofing at the Sydney Scientific and Mechanical Exhibition in 1886. (Source OHM Consultants).

Within the Kirkbride Complex, asphalt was used for external pedestrian paths and internal floors in utilitarian rooms. The original asphalt has deteriorated. The uneven, cracked, raised, and missing sections present a trip hazard. Previous patch repairs have also affected the longevity of the asphalt by introducing more joints as well as altering the original, intended visual appearance. The asphalt made was a very common mixture for the period, a gap graded sand mix. It was laid in all the under cover verandah paths. When originally laid this would have been a black pathway banded by sandstone kerbing and walls. The worn mellow grey surface that is now seen would originally have been a pitch black colour, significantly changing the aesthetic qualities and high lighting the perimeters of each wing of the hospital. The surface would have had a fine texture, but this has now been worn smooth.

The purpose of the asphalt strategy is to provide a Heritage Act 1977 approval for asphalt replacement like for like over a number of years without a site specific scope. This flexibility allows the Ministry of Health to repair asphalt in stages according to condition and priority when funding is available. It reduces approval red tape and promotes a more strategic approach to catch up maintenance and repairs.



CALLAN PARK, KIRKBRIDE PRIORITISED WORKS STRATEGY

Agency | **Health**

Location | **Rozelle**

Designer | **James Barnet with later modifications by WL Vernon and others**

Date of Original Construction | **1880-1885**



Top: Building 14, Chapel & recreational hall at Callan Park, Kirkbride

Below: Building 14, Dispensers and Chief Attendant's Quarters

The group of extant sandstone buildings and structures which comprise the former Callan Park Hospital (also known as the Kirkbride Block) were designed by Colonial Architect James Barnet and constructed from 1880-1885.

The buildings are of exceptional heritage significance and require extensive catch-up maintenance. Many of the buildings are in poor and vulnerable condition.

The primary purpose of the Kirkbride Stonework and External Repair Strategy is to assist in developing a prioritised program of catch up maintenance to repair significant building fabric, extend the functional life and bring the buildings to an acceptable standard of repair where cyclical maintenance can take over. The report provides condition assessments of the facades roofs, verandahs and walkways.

The strategy reviewed the current condition of all buildings within the Kirkbride complex and provides a forward approach to planning and prioritising external works based on condition.

This will assist both Ministry of Health and the Minister's Stonework Program to plan based on a known forward program, seek appropriate funding and be confident that the most urgent works are being addressed in a timely manner.

Completion of these external conservation works will facilitate leasing of this building for a much needed community health use.



RPA KERRY PACKER EDUCATION CENTRE

Agency NSW Health
Location 12 Missenden Road, Camperdown
Replacement Stone Source 1 Alfred Street Circular Quay, Sydney
Designer Walter Liberty Vernon
Date of Original Construction 1892-93
Later additions 1905-14

The Kerry Packer Education Centre (KPEC), formerly the Nurses’ Home (c.1892), is located within the Royal Prince Alfred Hospital precinct at Camperdown. Designed in the Victorian Free Gothic style with later Federation Arts and Crafts additions (c.1905–1914).

Constructed of blonde face brickwork with sandstone detailing, gables, chimneys and slate roofing, the building has undergone gradual deterioration over time. A 2020 Condition Audit identified priority works to address risks associated with falling stone, corroded elements, water ingress and non-compliant seismic stability.

Conservation works protect significant heritage fabric while ensuring public safety and long-term durability.

The project is staged over multiple financial years and Stage 1 works included the replacement in full of the slate roofing and associated elements, stabilisation and repairs of chimneys, repairs to gables and replacement of sandstone, and lead flashings.



Top: Work underway to repair slate roof
Below: Vent and decorative surround
Right: Replacement carved detailing





NATIONAL ARTS SCHOOL BURTON STREET WALL

Agency | **Create NSW**

Location | **Darlinghurst**

Replacement Stone Source | **1 Alfred Street Circular Quay, Sydney**

Designer | **Unknown**

Date of Original Construction | **1920s**

The National Art School is of state significance as the oldest surviving gaol complex in Australia. The complex is a fine example of the radial planning system which retains many features of its earliest phase of construction from the 1820s.

The Burton Street wall was built when the gaol was expanded in 1864-66. The wall was reduced in height during the 1920s, when a vehicular entry gate was also created (as part of the conversion of the site from gaol to technical college). The original gates from the old Forbes Street entry were relocated to Burton Street. This entrance was enlarged in 1988 retaining and reusing the existing stonework details.

The purpose of the conservation works is to ensure the long-term conservation of this significant heritage, former gaol boundary wall, while retaining as much as possible of the original building fabric. Over time the condition of the sandstone has deteriorated in areas. Repair priorities to this wall are focused on public safety.

This financial year saw the conservation works begin on stage 1, including cleaning, replacement and repair of sandstone, as well as the repointing of mortar joints and the removal of metal fixings, and hard cement pointing.



Top: Completed external conservation works.

Below & Left: Repaired sections of the Burton Street wall.



GOAT ISLAND SENTRY WALL & BOX

Agency	National Parks and Wildlife Service
Location	Sydney Harbour
Replacement Stone Source	Coloured and Clean Appin
Designer	Unknown
Date of Original Construction	1833-1838

The sandstone fortified wall and sentry box were constructed between 1833 and c1838 as part of the original magazine complex that included the Queen’s Magazine, Cooperage, Barracks and Kitchen Cottage.

The architect of the Goat Island powder magazine complex has not been identified; however the design contains all the attributes of the accepted design of ordnance depot magazines constructed across the British Empire.

The sandstone used for the magazine buildings, and the fortified wall was quarried on Goat Island at the powder magazine site. The sentry box sandstone is a different composition, softer and paler in colour and may have been quarried from near Barneys Cut on Goat Island. However, the origin of the stone can only be confirmed through petrographic analysis.

Previous works to the sentry box by the Minister’s Stonework program included replacement of the string course, introduction of a lead weathering and repointing.

The exposed marine environment, composition of the sandstone and previous cement repairs have led to the moderate to severe degradation of the stonework of the sentry box. This stonework has extensive, significant early colonial graffiti which influenced the approach to our proposed repairs. Every effort was made to retain blocks with significant graffiti using patch repairs to extend their lifespan and retain these elements.

Conservation works were scoped this financial year with on site work planned in the near future.



Top: Fortified wall in need of sandstone repairs

Below: Early colonial graffiti will be conserved during future works

Right: View towards the Goat Island Queens Magazine complex, historically used for storing gun powder



Condition Audits

Public safety, a priority for MSP

Managing public safety is a priority for the MSP. The annual Condition Audit Program inspects, assesses and documents external facade condition. Elements that pose a risk to public safety are removed, secured or contained. The Condition Audit Program is fully funded by the MSP and precedes repairs. The Condition audits are carried out by an experienced multidisciplinary team which consists of heritage architects, stonemasons and structural engineers.

An elevated platform or crane enables high level access and a tactile inspection. Loose and potentially dangerous stone is removed during the inspections, where possible. It is important to note that stone removed during a Condition audit is a temporary safety measure only. The rate of stone deterioration will continue to increase, and follow-up repairs are essential in managing the risk of falling stone.

Condition audits & forward planning documentation undertaken:-

- Australian Museum, Parkes and Farmer Wing
- Balmain Watchhouse, retaining wall
- Carriageworks
- Goat Island, former military structures
- Goulburn Correctional Centre
- Maitland Courthouse
- Ultimo TAFE Building W
- Molong Courthouse and Police Station, Molong
- National Art School, Buildings 14, 27 and 11
- Petersham Police Station
- NSW State Library, moat
- Gladesville Hospital, Building 17,3 and 46
- Irwin House, Silverwater Gaol
- Newington House, Silverwater Gaol



Ultimo TAFE

*Conservation works
progressing at The Muse.*



MSP Expertise

Program expertise called on Australia wide

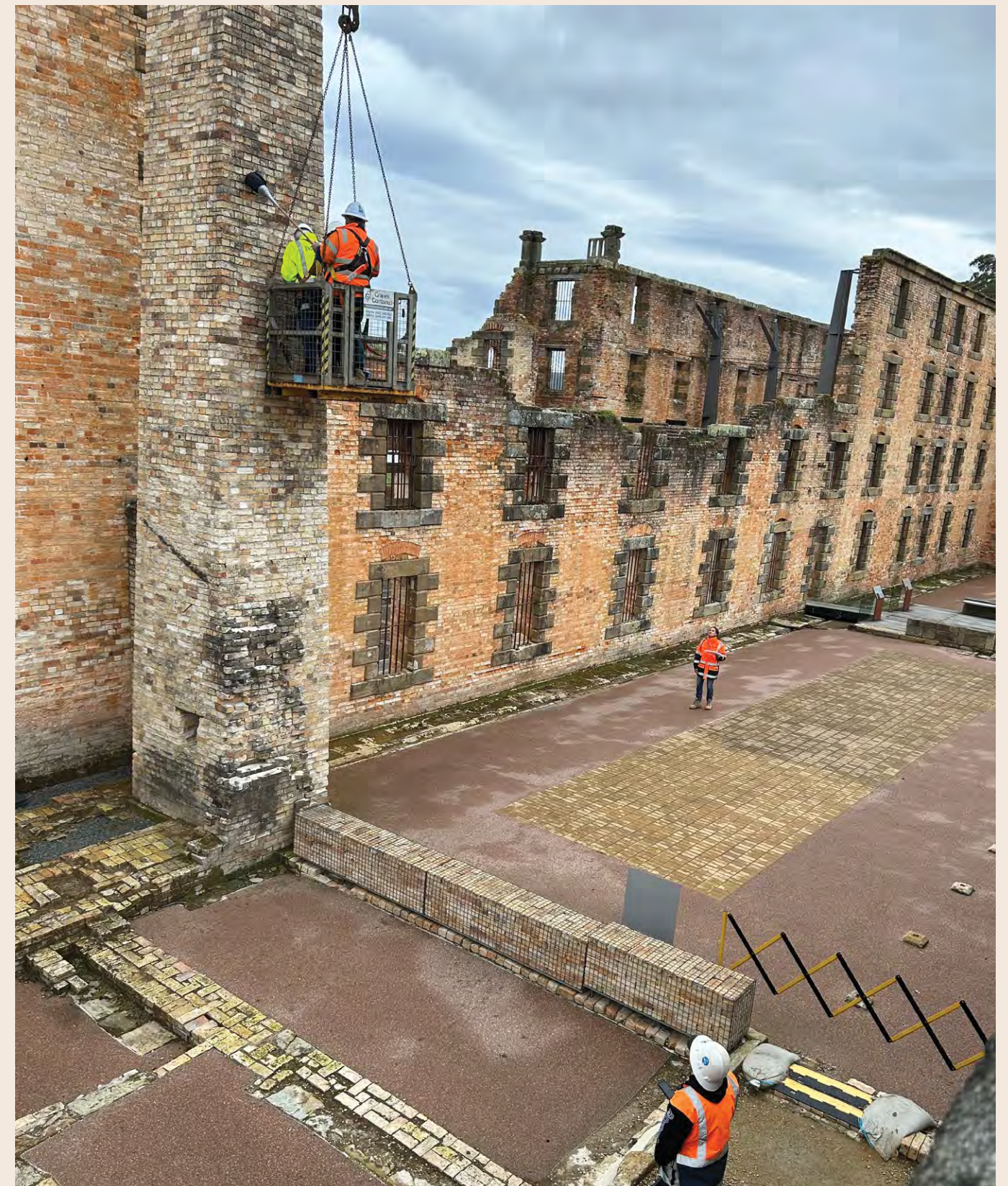
Windsor Courthouse is the oldest courthouse in NSW, having been built in 1821 under instructions from Governor Macquarie. It has been in continual use as a courthouse since it was completed in 1822 and is a rare example of an intact public building designed by Civil Architect Francis Greenway. Mr William Cox was the successful tenderer for its construction. He was well-known as the builder of the road across the Blue Mountains and was also one of the community's first magistrates. Alterations to the building were designed by Colonial Architect James Barnet in the 1870-1890's.

The conservation work involved the removal of acrylic paint, from the external brick walls and the reapplication of traditional hot-mix limewash coloured to match the existing colour scheme. Works were carefully managed around the court operations to minimise disruptions.

Port Arthur Historic Sites Management Authority (PAHSMA) engaged the Program's experts within NSW Public Works, to undertake a structural and fabric condition inspection of the Penitentiary, Bakehouse, and Watchmen's Quarters.

In addition to the fabric assessment, NSWPW prepared a Project Management Plan that identified the stages of work required to achieve the project goal of a comprehensive maintenance and conservation program that upholds the heritage values of the site.

A four-person team completed the assessment over a two-week period, much of it from a crane.



Public Works Heritage Team conduct a condition assessment of the Penitentiary at Port Arthur, Tasmania/Lutruwita.

Minister's Stonework Program

Our Enduring Legacy



NATIONAL TRUST AWARDS

*Celebrations, MSP
Winner of Enduring Award*



> NSW Public Works

- > PROJECT MANAGEMENT
- > ADVISORY & ENGINEERING
- > ENVIRONMENT & PLANNING
- > SUSTAINABILITY
- > ASSET MANAGEMENT
- > SURVEY & SPATIAL