method. While individual platforms have reduced the burden of access for the non-technically trained professions, there is not consensus or common access. A type of cloud-based dashboard to host different data formats with one common access would be the goal.

Several platforms and devices are presently being developed and deployed in the construction industry for 360-degree photography. The potential value of data collected in 360-degree photography might not fully be realized until the technology has had more time to mature, but data captured now could be mined in the future. How this data could be applied to construction documentation needs to be further investigated.

Further investigation into why there is a lack of buy in and understanding of documentation by the architect and engineering community is needed to identify the problem and develop a strategy for better include this group with the valuable information being collected. The data being collected in valuable, but if it is not easily used by project stakeholders its costs cannot be justified. Over coming this hurdle would be a step forward in standardizing the technology and techniques used to documentation construction projects. Finally, further investigation into computer vision and machine learning is needed to address the capability of autonomously identifying construction material, equipment, and activities. This area of research is being advanced in other industries and needs to be applied to construction. With greater processing power and artificial intelligence, identifying problem areas and scopes of work that are behind schedule autonomously will become the future.

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