aspect landscape planning

Land at Mousewell Farm, Chipping Sodbury







LANDSCAPE PHOTOGRAPHY, PHOTOMONTAGE & WIREFRAME VISUALISATION METHODOLOGY

- The undertaking of all digital landscape photography, the preparation of 1.1. visualisations and the presentation methods is in accordance with the current guidance as set out in the following documents;
 - Guidelines for Landscape and Visual Impact Assessment 3rd Edition.
 - · Photography and photomontage in landscape and visual impact assessment: Landscape Institute Advice Note 01/11.
 - Visual representation of Windfarms Good Practice Guidance: Scottish Natural Heritage, March 2006.
 - Visual Representations of Development Proposals: Landscape Institute Technical Guidance Note 06/19

Viewpoints

1.2. Viewpoints are assessed and agreed in order to be representative of the range of views and viewer types that will experience the proposals. This is informed by ordnance survey and other maps, fieldwork observations and other information relevant to the specific setting of the site, such as access, landscape character and popular vantage points.

Photography

1.3. High resolution photographs are taken during representative weather conditions using a digital equivalent of a 35mm camera with 50mm lens, from a consistent height of 1.6m above ground. A tripod is used and the camera is levelled. The accurate location of the photographer is recorded using OS map data and landscape features.

Equipment Used for Photography

- Nikon D3200
- AF-s Nikkor 18-55mm Lens
- Tripod

Post Production

- 14 Each photo viewpoint photograph was processed from a jpeg data file in 8bit colour space. The individual shots were stitched together using a method of cylindrical projection to form a panorama. Standard (digital) photographic post production techniques were used to create a corrected final 8bit tif file to be used as the basis for each photomontage.
- 1.5. The multiple single frame photographs are then carefully spliced together using digital software techniques to create a single panoramic image with a horizontal field of view equivalent to that seen in the field. The vertical field of view of both existing and proposed views is set at a minimum width of 130mm at A3 paper (landscape format) in order to allow for two panoramic images to fit onto an A3 page. This determines the horizontal field of view and an interpretation of monocular perspective can therefore be obtained by viewing from a distance of between 300mm and 400mm at A3 or between 400mm and 500mm at A2, curved through the same radius.
- 1.6. A digital wireframe 3-D model of the proposals is created (in Sketchup) using available ordnance survey map datum, topographical survey, elevational and spot height data and/or digital terrain modelling along with the extent and maximum parameters of the proposed building and/or developable area. Visible existing features are also built within the model forming the surveyed reference points in the photographs.

Aligning the Model and the Photograph

The surveyed camera location points are then matched within the model 17 and assigned the same height, position and orientation to which the original photograph was taken. The proposed elements and changes to the scene are then rendered onto the wireframe model in line with the proposed materials, colours and finishes. Using a photo editing package, namely Adobe Photoshop, the photography, surveyed reference points and rendered proposed development are aligned. Components within the photograph are then manipulated to realistically illustrate the new proposals within the view (i.e. trees/buildings etc to be removed as part of the development are erased). The photograph is not altered in any other way to ensure the vertical and horizontal field of view remains as existing, and a direct comparison can be made.

Checking

1.8.

- out at each stage of the process:

Occlusion and Perception of the Proposed View

1.9.

Limitations

1.10.

illustrate the proposals.

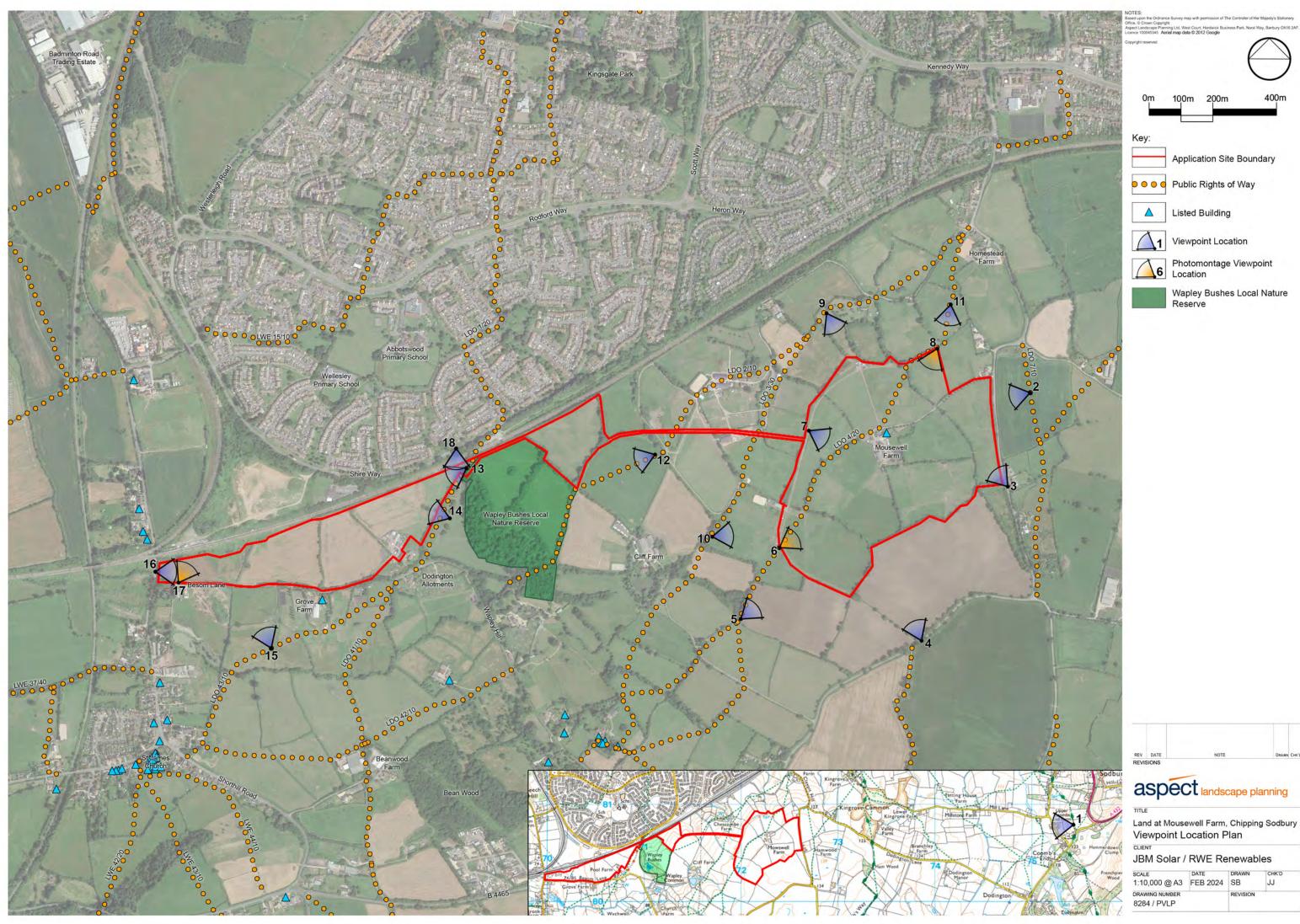
To ensure the accuracy of this method the following checks were carried

All coordinates located within the terrain model were later checked against open source OS data and aerial imagery.

Additional images at other locations around the site boundary were taken and used as further points of reference when working out which elements in the original photographs would appear in the foreground when incorporating the 3D model into the images.

Within the limits of current technology and available data, techniques and experienced judgement were employed by the visualiser to manipulate the rendered image so that it appears as photorealistic as possible.

The visuals prepared have however been prepared in line with the current guidance and with the information available, and are considered to be an accurate representation of the proposals. They have been based on a replicable, transparent and structured process as detailed above. The visualisations have been produced and presented at a size and level of geometric accuracy to permit impact assessment to be undertaken and provide a tool for assessment by way of an image that can be compared with an actual view in the field. They should however never be considered as a substitute to visiting a viewpoint within the field, and the correct viewing distances as indicated should be used in order to accurately



scale 1:10,000 @ A3	FEB 2024	SB	СНК.D
DRAWING NUMBER 8284 / PVLP		REVISION	



Equipment & Focal Length: Nikon D3200 DSLR 35mm equivalent camera using a 50mm lens Viewing Distance at A3: 330mm Horizontal Field of View: 68° aspect landscape planning Vertical Field of View: 23°

Viewpoint Coordinates: Date & time of photograph: AOD & Viewing height: Weather conditions:

E 371933 N 180340 17/10/2023 11:44 c. 123m AOD 1.6m Clear, good visibility

Predicted Photomontage Viewpoint 6 Year 1

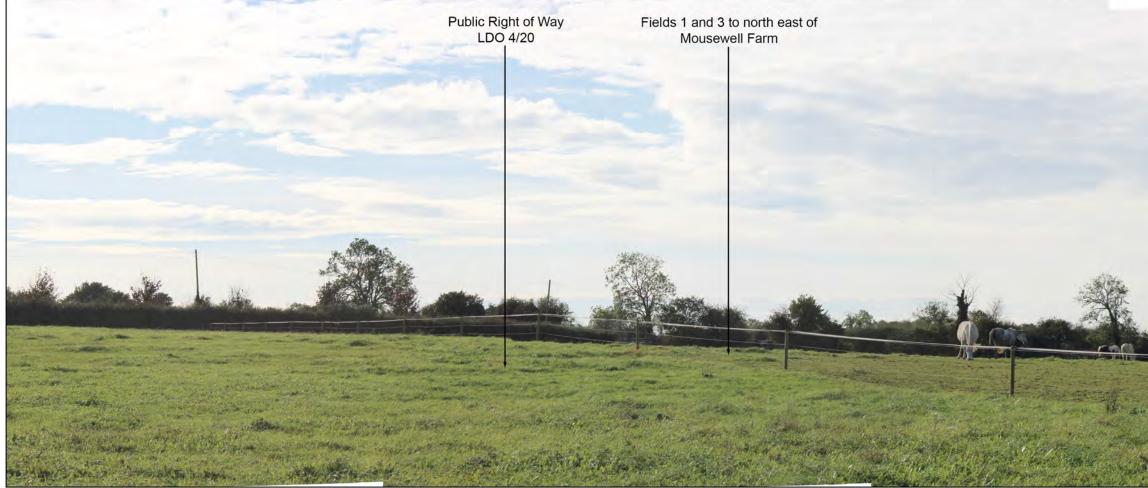


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Predicted Photomontage Viewpoint 6 Year 10





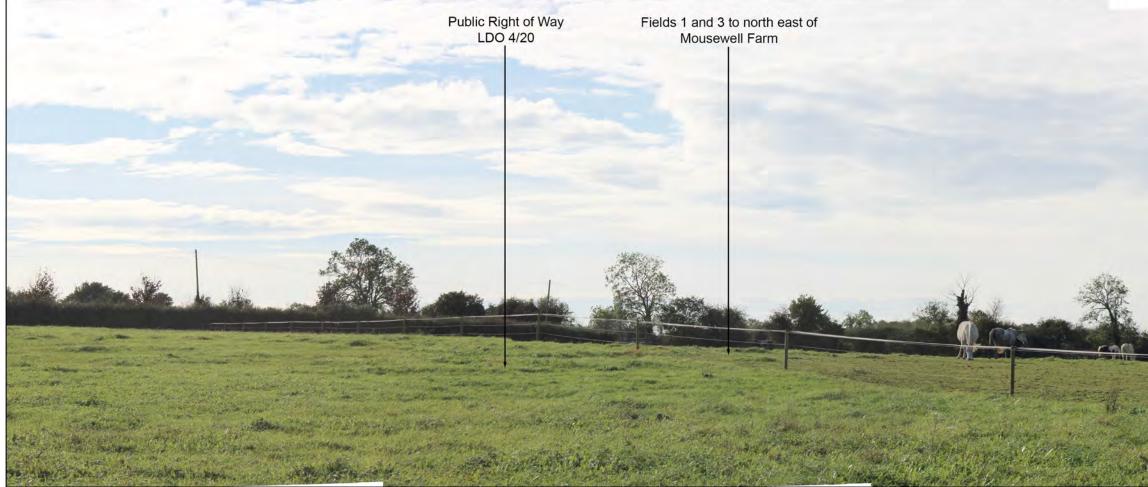
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Viewpoint Coordinates: Date & time of photograph: AOD & Viewing height: Weather conditions:

E 372326 N 180896 17/10/2023 11:23 c. 111m AOD 1.6m Clear, good visibility



Predicted Photomontage Viewpoint 8 Year 1





Equipment & Focal Length: Nikon D3200 DSLR 35mm equivalent camera using a 50mm lens Viewing Distance at A3: 330mm Horizontal Field of View: 68° aspect landscape planning Vertical Field of View: 23°

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Predicted Photomontage Viewpoint 8 Year 10



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Viewpoint Coordinates: Date & time of photograph: AOD & Viewing height: Weather conditions:

E 370042 N 180215 17/10/2023 15:18 c. 75m AOD 1.6m Clear, good visibility

Predicted Photomontage Viewpoint 17 Year 1



Equipment & Focal Length: Nikon D3200 DSLR 35mm equivalent camera using a 50mm lens

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Viewing Distance at A3: 330mm Horizontal Field of View: 68° Vertical Field of View: 23°

Viewpoint Coordinates: Date & time of photograph: AOD & Viewing height: Weather conditions:

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Predicted Photomontage Viewpoint 17 Year 10