



Methodology Statement

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Appendix 12.4

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Photography

All views were initially identified on an Ordnance Survey map by the Planning Consultant and Architect. The photographer then visited the positions to identify any obstructions such as signage, road works etc. which would impact on the camera position.

Once the positions had been agreed the photographer then marked spots with surveyors chalk via a plum line from the centre of the tripod. All the images were taken from 165cm from the centre of the lens. The camera was then aligned using a spirit level.

The images were recorded using a Canon 5D Mk II camera (Full frame sensor 36mmx24mm, native resolution 5616x3744 pixels) The lens used was a Canon 24mm TS-E Mk II which has an angle of view : 84°. A TS-E is a shift lens. The centre of the lens can be raised or lowered to adjust the position of the subject. This method is commonly known as architectural photography. The 24mm shots were used because an 84° angle of view allows for the development to be viewed in context with its surroundings.

Surveying and Verification

We identified key points within each photograph such as roof corners lampposts etc. (*fig1*). The requested points were surveyed by a professional land and engineering surveying team. The information was then provided as a 3D CAD file (*fig.2.*)

This information was then imported into the 3D software to begin the camera matching process. A 3D camera was created to match the equipment used in creating the photographs and was positioned according to the survey information. The scene was verified by matching the survey points to their respective positions on the photographs. This is achieved by a pan and zoom tool which allows to check the accuracy of the survey points relative to the photograph.

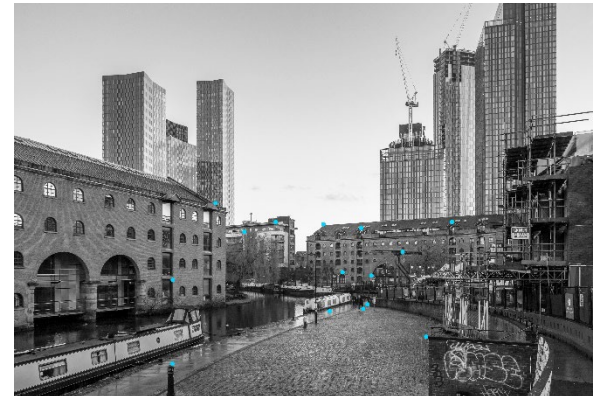


Fig.1 Example of Survey Points requested

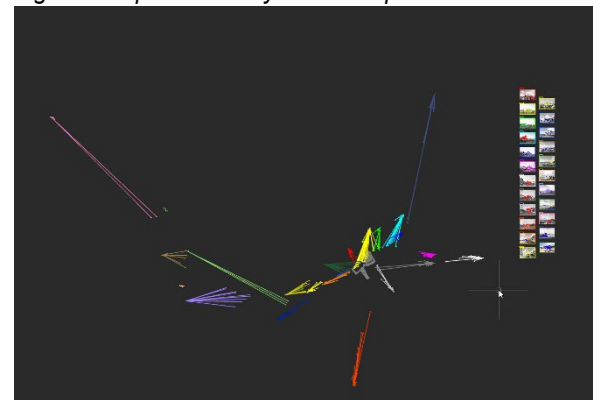


Fig.2 3D CAD data received from Surveyors

3D Model and Compositing

A 3D model of the scene was provided by the Architect. Additional detail was added to the model which was then positioned according to the survey data and site plan provided by the architect.

A lighting system was used to determine the direct sunlight component within the scene. The date, time and location are then added accordingly.

Materials were applied to the model to reflect the chosen specification if the image was required to fully rendered. Each camera was then rendered to produce a still image of the proposed. (Fig.3)

The computer generated image was then combined with the photograph a technique referred to as 'compositing'.



Fig.3 Base render ready for composition



Fig.4 Final composited photomontage