Appendix H4

Verified Photomontages

Methodology & Report

The photomontages have been produced to support of the proposed development at Land to the South and East of Adastral Park, Suffolk. The photomontages have been produced from 3 specified viewpoints.

A 3D model created from the 10317_P14_Strategic Landscape Scheme_AMcP_MF, the 170301 Adastral Park 31677 - 03D ES Parameter Plan 2 Building Heights, and the 170301 Adastral Park 31677 - 07A Phasing Plan 5000A1, the 170119 Adastral Park 31677 - Framework Masterplan with contours.dwg, and the 170224 South East Corner Model.dwg. provides the basis of this assessment Additional guidance was provided in relation to the anticipated growth increments for proposed planting features: trees, bushes, plants were modelled to scale and placed using the Framework Masterplan with contours.

In order to assess the effects of the development three versions of the view from each location have been created: Existing baseline, with the Development at year upon completion, and with the development at year 15.

One site visit was undertaken on 07/03/2017 for the purpose of gaining night time photography for 3 locations (the same as, or in close proximity to, the day time photographs). A Garmin GPS tracker was used to record the coordinates for each Photoviewpoint.

The correct alignment between the full-scale computer model of the proposals and the existing context is achieved through the following steps.

Equipment Used for Photography
- Canon 5D mkII digital SLR camera (35mm)
- Canon EF50mm F1.4 lens
- Tripod with panoramic rotating head
- Camera mounted Spirit level

During the photography site visit, for each viewpoint the camera lens height was fixed at 1.6m above ground.

A panoramic sweep of shots was taken for each of viewpoint.

For each viewpoint, the individual shots were stitched together using a method of cylindrical projection to form a panorama using Adobe Photoshop CS6. Standard (digital) photographic post production techniques were used to create a corrected final 16bit tif file to be used as the basis for each photomontage.

A Garmin GPS tracker was used to record the precise coordinates of key points around the new development, such as base points of existing elements.

The photoviewpoint coordinate data is entered into 3D software for each separate viewpoint and combined into one 3D scene, so that they could be cross referenced. This effectively multiplied the number of points available for aligning each photograph with the 3D model.

A 3D model of the proposed development was created using the 10317_P14_Strategic Landscape Scheme_AMcP_MF, the 170301 Adastral Park 31677 - 03D ES Parameter Plan 2 Building Heights, and the 170301 Adastral Park 31677 - 07A Phasing Plan 5000A1, the 170119 Adastral Park 31677 - Framework Masterplan with contours.dwg, and the 170224 South East Corner Model.dwg

At each of the viewpoints, a virtual camera was set up in the 3D software using the GPS tracker coordinates. The field of view of the virtual camera was matched with the recorded details of the panorama from the real camera for each of the viewpoints.

Using the camera positions and camera settings as described, the 3D software produced an image (a "render") of the computer model from each viewpoint. This render was then combined with the photography using proprietary photo manipulation software, to produce the final photomontage for each view.

A photomontage is a super imposition of an image onto a photograph for the purpose of creating a realistic representation of proposed or potential changes to a view.

Printed photomontage allows the highest resolution and allows the eye to see the greatest detail. In this way it starts to simulate the effect of looking at a view from a single position.