

VIEW 15: ST GILES CHURCHYARD

EXISTING



PROPOSED



CUMULATIVE



APPENDIX 3: CITYSCAPE AVR METHODOLOGY

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Accurate Visual Representation Methodology

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Table of views

View	Visualisation type	Level of accuracy of location	Render / wireline	Ref	OS-E	OS-N	Height (AOD)	Height (AGL)	Heading	Lens	Lens choice	Field of view	Date	Time
1	Type 4	Better than 0.05m	Render	D30210	471787.425	173232.484	38.895	1.60m	211°	24mm	Standard lens for open spaces	73.74	05/04/2024	09:43
2	Type 4	Better than 0.05m	Wireline	D29630	471828.628	173066.852	44.736	1.60m	278°	24mm	Standard lens for open spaces	73.74	11/02/2024	12:16
3	Type 4	Better than 0.05m	Wireline	D29631	471861.593	172942.401	45.74	1.60m	312°	24mm	Standard lens for open spaces	73.74	11/02/2024	12:31
4	Type 4	Better than 0.05m	Render	D30211	471737.493	173022.043	43.382	1.60m	322°	24mm	Standard lens for open spaces	73.74	05/04/2024	11:25
4A	Type 4	Better than 0.05m	Render	D29632	471764.493	172985.217	43.727	1.60m	335°	24mm	Standard lens for open spaces	73.74	11/02/2024	13:50
5	Type 4	Better than 0.05m	Wireline	D29633	471678.568	172817.66	44.887	1.60m	1°	24mm	Standard lens for open spaces	73.74	11/02/2024	12:55
6	Type 4	Better than 0.05m	Wireline	D29634	471634.413	172885.365	42.575	1.60m	20°	24mm	Standard lens for open spaces	73.74	11/02/2024	13:10
7	Type 4	Better than 0.05m	Wireline	D29636	471597.369	172949.649	40.692	1.60m	34°	24mm	Standard lens for open spaces	73.74	11/02/2024	13:32
8	Type 4	Better than 0.05m	Render	D29637	471358.923	172917.188	38.162	1.60m	65°	24mm	Standard lens for open spaces	73.74	11/02/2024	14:34
9	Type 4	Better than 0.05m	Wireline	D29638	471386.6	172905.222	43.444	1.60m	61°	24mm	Standard lens for open spaces	73.74	11/02/2024	14:21
10	Type 4	Better than 0.05m	Render	D29640	471496.306	173103.69	39.794	1.60m	110°	24mm	Standard lens for open spaces	73.74	11/02/2024	14:56
11	Type 4	Better than 0.05m	Wireline	D29641	471321.664	173370.298	43.91	1.60m	131°	24mm	Standard lens for open spaces	73.74	11/02/2024	15:32
12	Type 4	Better than 0.05m	Wireline	D29643	471699.86	173470.168	43.873	1.60m	183°	24mm	Standard lens for open spaces	73.74	11/02/2024	15:45
13	Type 4	Better than 0.05m	Wireline	D29644	471642.016	173618.139	44.191	1.60m	175°	24mm	Standard lens for open spaces	73.74	11/02/2024	10:58
14	Type 4	Better than 0.05m	Wireline	D29646	471848.787	173629.391	43.208	1.60m	193°	24mm	Standard lens for open spaces	73.74	11/02/2024	11:19
15	Type 4	Better than 0.05m	Wireline	D30277	471656.812	172968.92	42.638	1.60m	21°	24mm	Standard lens for open spaces	73.74	03/05/2024	18:36

0.0 Introduction

0.1 Methodology overview

The methodology applied by Cityscape Digital Limited to produce the ‘*Type 4 Photomontages survey / scale verifiable*’¹ or views contained in this document are described below. In the drafting of this methodology and the production and presentation of the images, guidance has been taken from the ‘TGN 06/19 Visual Representation of development proposals’ (TGN06/19) from the Landscape Institute published on 17 September 2019 in support of GLVIA3.

The disciplines employed are of the highest possible levels of accuracy and photo-realism which are achievable with today’s standards of architectural photography and computer-generated models.

0.2 View selection

The viewpoints are being selected through a process of consultation with relevant statutory consultees by townscape/heritage consultants and having regard to relevant planning policy and guidance.

1.0 Photography

1.1 Digital photography

High quality digital full frame sensor cameras are being utilised.

1.2 Lenses

In accordance with TGN 06/19, Cityscape balances the need to include the extent of the site and sufficient context with the stated preference for 50mm lenses. For local urban views a wide angle lens of 24mm or 35mm is generally used. For more open spaces the default is 50mm, intermediate distance views are photographed with a lens between 35mm to 70mm and occasionally long range views may be required with lens options ranging from 70mm to 1200mm.

As a guide, the following approach is used:

View	Lens options
Relevant foreground, urban context or large site	24mm – 35mm
Open spaces, where proposed development can be included	50mm
800 to 5000 metres – intermediate	35mm – 70mm
5000+ metres – long	70mm – 1200mm

Examples of these views are shown in Figures 1 and 2.

1.3 TGN 06/19

States that:

“2.2 Baseline photography should: [...] include the extent of the site and sufficient context;”²

“1.1.7 If a 50mm FL lens cannot capture the view in landscape or portrait orientation (for example, if the highest point of the development is approaching 18° above horizontal) the use of wider-angled prime lenses should be considered, working through the following sequence of fixed lenses in this order: 35mm FL > 28mm FL > 24mm FL > 24mm FL Tilt-Shift. Tilt-Shift Lenses are considered at Appendix 13. In these unusual situations, the reasoning for the choice and the approach used should be documented, and the agreement of the competent authority should be sought (see Appendix 10 Technical Methodology).”³ and

“Views should include the full context of the site / development and show the effect it has upon the receptor location.[...]”⁴

1.4 Digital camera

Cityscape uses high quality professional DSLR (digital single lens reflex) and DSLM (digital single lens mirrorless) cameras. The cameras utilise FFS (full frame sensors) so declared focal lengths require no conversion to be understood in line with TGN 06/19 guidelines.

Cityscape use high quality lenses that are matched to the resolution of the cameras to ensure high contrast and sharp rendition of the images.

1.5 Position, time and date recording

The photographer is provided with (i) an Ordnance Survey map or equivalent indicating the position of each viewpoint from which the required photographs are to be taken, and (ii) a digital mockup rendered with a context model of the desired view. For each viewpoint the camera is positioned at a height of 1.60 metres above the ground level which closely approximates the human eye altitude, and falls into the 1.5-1.65m range provided by TGN 06/19⁵.

If local conditions required a deviation to capture the view, the exact height can be found in the Table of Views. A point vertically beneath the entrance pupil of the lens is marked on the ground as a survey reference point and two digital reference photographs are taken of (i) the camera/ tripod location and (ii) the survey reference point (as shown in Figures 3 and 4). The date and time of the photograph are recorded by the camera.

1 ‘TGN 06/19 Visual Representation of development proposals.’ Available at: https://landscapewpstorage01.blob.core.windows.net/www-landscapeinstitute-org/2019/09/LI_TGN-06-19_Visual_Representation.pdf (Accessed: March 2022).pp. 21-2

2 TGN 06/19 Visual Representation of development proposals.’ Available at: https://landscapewpstorage01.blob.core.windows.net/www-landscapeinstitute-org/2019/09/LI_TGN-06-19_Visual_Representation.pdf (Accessed: March 2022).pp. 5, Paragraph 2.2

3 TGN 06/19 Visual Representation of development proposals.’ Available at: https://landscapewpstorage01.blob.core.windows.net/www-landscapeinstitute-org/2019/09/LI_TGN-06-19_Visual_Representation.pdf (Accessed: March 2022).pp. 28, Paragraph 1.1.7

4 ‘TGN 06/19 Visual Representation of development proposals.’ Available at: https://landscapewpstorage01.blob.core.windows.net/www-landscapeinstitute-org/2019/09/LI_TGN-06-19_Visual_Representation.pdf (Accessed: March 2022).pp. 35, Paragraph 4.1.5

5 ‘TGN 06/19 Visual Representation of development proposals.’ Available at: https://landscapewpstorage01.blob.core.windows.net/www-landscapeinstitute-org/2019/09/LI_TGN-06-19_Visual_Representation.pdf (Accessed: March 2022).pp. 50