vista3d
verified visualisers

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Land South of Old Park Lane Farnham

Verified Views - Document Reference No. V3D 220401

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Content

1.0 Introduction

1.1. Verified View / Accurate Visual Representation

1.1.1. A Verified View (VV) or Accurate Visual Representation (AVR) is *"a still image, or animated sequence of images, intended to convey reliable visual information about a proposed development to assist the process of visual assessment".* [1]

1.1.2. This document applies current good practice in preparing verified views of a proposed development. Views are from what is considered to be the most representative viewpoints in the area surrounding the site.

1.1.3. The current practice guides this process is informed by include:

- The Landscape Institute's, 'Technical Guidance Note 06/19 : Visual Representation of Development Proposals'
- 'Guidelines for Landscape and Visual Impact Assessment' Third edition April 2013, The landscape institute and Institute of Environmental Assessment and Management.
- 'London View Management Framework', (March 2012) Published by Greater London Authority.

1.1.4. When displaying images taken with a 50mm lens at A3, It is advised (within the Landscape Institute's Technical Guidance Note 06/19) that the viewing distance for the montages from eye to paper should be 'at arms length' between 50 and 55cm (Landscape Institute TGN 06/19 para 3.8.3) with a Horizontal Field of View of around 39.6°.

In this document, for practical tabled discussions, the viewing distance has been set at 30cm so that the images display a wider HFOV of 72° when printed at A3 (image size 38cm).

[1] London View Management Framework March 2012

2.0 Methodology

2.1. Overview

2.1.1. In preparing the verified views/photomontages, accurate photography is required, with survey information recorded, and an accurate model of the application parameters prepared. In simple terms, this allows a 'virtual' viewpoint to be constructed that accurately reflects an actual photograph, which in turn allows a wireline (representing the outline of the proposed development form) or fully rendered image of the proposed development to be accurately superimposed on the existing photograph.

2.2. Photography

2.2.1. In accordance with current guidance, on-site photography records the position (as a grid reference), height of camera lens, camera used, lens type and focal length, field of view, date and time. Photographs were recorded at 1.6 metres above ground level to reflect the pedestrian eye height and are taken with a fixed 50mm focal length lens attached to a SLR camera (Canon EOS 5D MKIV FFS), mounted to a tripod (Manfrotto 475 with a Manfrotto levelling base).

2.2.2. In assessing the impact of development on the landscape it is often necessary to record a panoramic view. A panorama made up from planar photographs is not strictly a 'true panorama' due to distortion encountered from the rectilinear projection of the lens. This is best described by looking through the viewfinder as you rotate the camera, the objects near the centre get larger as they approach the edge of the frame. Accurate 'stitching software' overcomes this effect by distorting each image into a cylindrical projection before aligning and blending, to reflect as accurately as possible the experience of the human eye.

2.3. Survey Information

2.3.1. On site surveying is carried out at the same time that the photographs are taken to record the position and height (Above Ordnance Datum) of the camera and its tripod alongside a range of 6 to 10 physical reference points per viewpoint (such as telegraph poles, road signs, or in the absence of sufficient existing reference points, ranging poles). To ensure the accuracy, the surveyed data was cross-referenced against OS information as well as the topographical site survey. This data is subsequently transferred into computer modelling software to produce an accurate 'virtual' view reflecting the actual panoramic photograph. Reference points are captured by a Total Station (the surveyors on-site equipment) with an electronic distance meter (EDM) which reads slope distances from the instrument to a particular point. These points are used to align the computer image against the photography.

2.4. Scheme Parameters Modelling

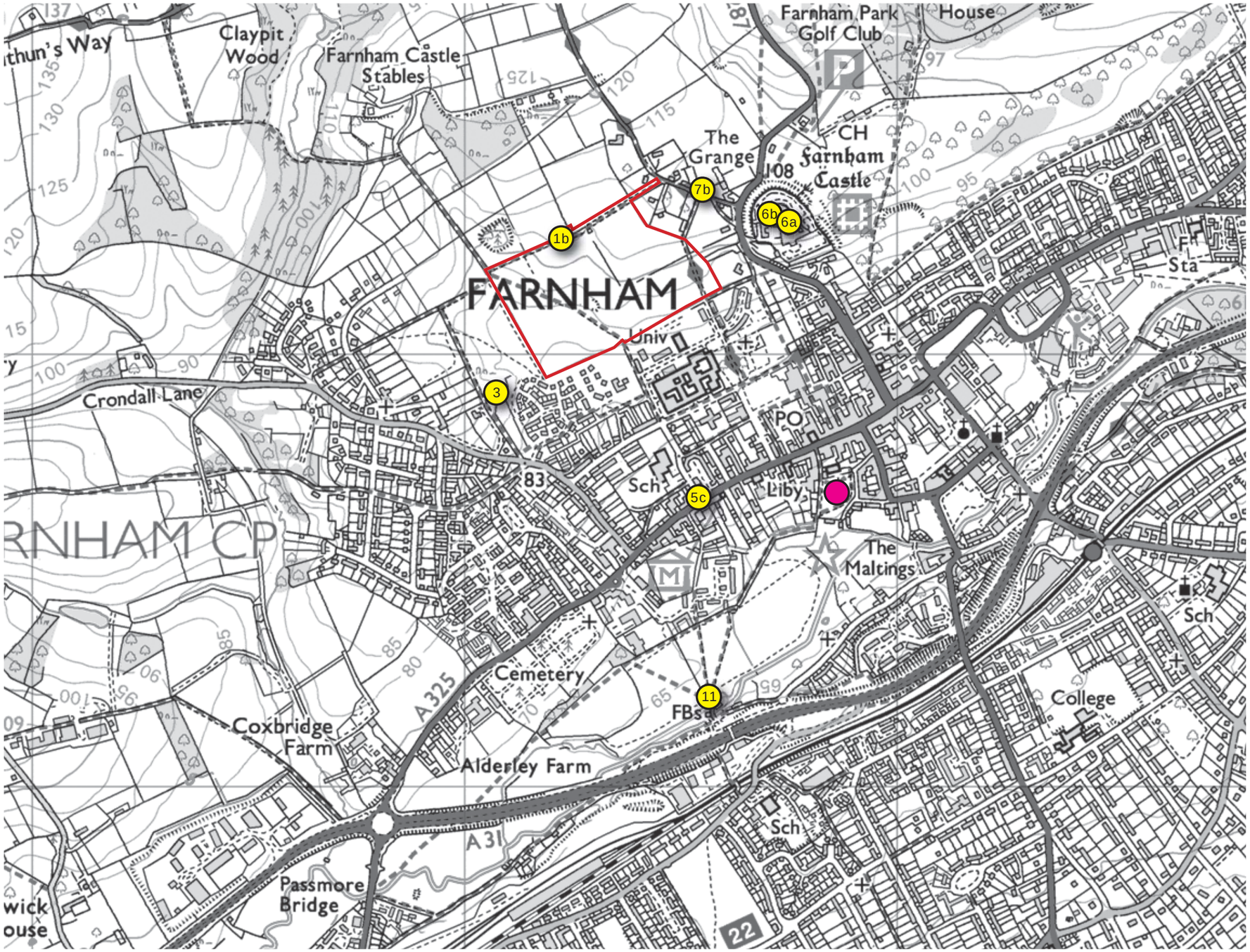
2.4.1. The Illustrative Layout Plan on page 5, provides a layout that is reflective of how the proposed application could be realised, and is therefore considered to be an acceptable basis for verified view production. The 3D model

The site trees at year 1 planting are 4m. With 15 years growth they are shown as 8m and with 2m hedgerows.

2.5. Camera Matching

2.5.1. Having accurately modelled the scheme, a series of computer generated images are constructed from the exact viewpoint locations and have cylindrical projection applied before photo-stitching to match the panoramic photographs, thus creating a 'virtual' panorama of the proposed development. With the virtual and photographic images overlaid with each other, common (surveyed) reference points are used to align both the virtual and photographic image (and the foreground clipping applied/wireline drawn).

3.0 Location Plan



Legend

- Site Boundary
- Viewpoint Location
- St. Andrew's Church

Viewpoint 1b - Taken from public footpath Ref:94 looking south.

Viewpoint 3 - Taken from public footpath leading off Melrose Close looking north east.

Viewpoint 5c - Taken from the entrance to Potters Gate looking north.

iewpoint 6a - Taken from the south eastern side of Farnham Castle Keep on the main viewing platform.

Viewpoint 6b - Taken from the south western side of Farnham Castle Keep from a viewing platform.

Viewpoint 7b - Taken from Old Park Lane, close to the entrance to the Grange looking southwest.

Viewpoint 11 - Taken footpath crossing Bishops Meadow looking north.

N

SCALE 1:10,000

50 150

0m 100 250 500

4.0 Illustrative Layout Plan

N.T.S.

5.0 Viewpoint 1b - Taken from public footpath Ref:94 looking south.

National Grid Reference:	483234.330, 147272.095
Camera:	SLR Canon EOS 5D MKiv
Lens:	Fixed 50mm
Height of Camera Lens:	108.30 AOD
Horizontal Field of View:	72 °
Date:	27.04.22
Time:	07.02

Extended panorama

5.1. Viewpoint 1b - Baseline (Viewing Distance 30cm - This is the distance from eye to paper to gain a true representation of the image)

5.2. Viewpoint 1b - Proposed View at Year 1 (Viewing Distance 30cm - This is the distance from eye to paper to gain a true representation of the image)

5.3. Viewpoint 1b - Proposed View at Year 15 (Viewing Distance 30cm - This is the distance from eye to paper to gain a true representation of the image)

6.0 Viewpoint 3 - Taken from public footpath leading off Melrose Close looking north east.

National Grid Reference:	483091.155, 146929.477
Camera:	SLR Canon EOS 5D MKiv
Lens:	Fixed 50mm
Height of Camera Lens:	93.01 AOD
Horizontal Field of View:	72 °
Date:	27.04.22
Time:	07.42

Extended panorama

6.1. Viewpoint 3 - Baseline (Viewing Distance 30cm - This is the distance from eye to paper to gain a true representation of the image)

6.2. Viewpoint 3 - Proposed View at Year 1 (Viewing Distance 30cm - This is the distance from eye to paper to gain a true representation of the image)

6.3. Viewpoint 3 - Proposed View at Year 15 (Viewing Distance 30cm - This is the distance from eye to paper to gain a true representation of the image)

7.0 Viewpoint 5c - Taken from the entrance to Potters Gate looking north.

National Grid Reference:	483538.588, 146667.328
Camera:	SLR Canon EOS 5D MKiv
Lens:	Fixed 50mm
Height of Camera Lens:	73.12 AOD
Horizontal Field of View:	72 °
Date:	27.04.22
Time:	11.13

Extended panorama

7.1. Viewpoint 5c - Baseline with wireline of the proposal (Viewing Distance 30cm - This is the distance from eye to paper to gain a true representation of the image)

Proposed

Not visible/Glimpsed

8.0 Viewpoint 6a - Taken from the south eastern side of Farnham Castle Keep on the main viewing platform.

National Grid Reference:	483739.351, 147308.946
Camera:	SLR Canon EOS 5D MKiv
Lens:	Fixed 50mm
Height of Camera Lens:	121.32 AOD
Horizontal Field of View:	72 °
Date:	27.04.22
Time:	08.52

Extended panorama

8.1. Viewpoint 6a - Baseline with wireline of the proposal (Viewing Distance 30cm - This is the distance from eye to paper to gain a true representation of the image)

Proposed

Not visible/Glimpsed

9.0 Viewpoint 6b - Taken from the south western side of Farnham Castle Keep from a viewing platform.

National Grid Reference:	483705.095, 147314.868
Camera:	SLR Canon EOS 5D MKiv
Lens:	Fixed 50mm
Height of Camera Lens:	117.60 AOD
Horizontal Field of View:	72 °
Date:	27.04.22
Time:	09.04

Extended panorama

9.1. Viewpoint 6b - Baseline with wireline of the proposal (Viewing Distance 30cm - This is the distance from eye to paper to gain a true representation of the image)

Proposed

Not visible/Glimpsed

9.2. Viewpoint 6b - Proposed View at Year 1 (Viewing Distance 30cm - This is the distance from eye to paper to gain a true representation of the image)

9.3. Viewpoint 6b - Proposed View at Year 15 (Viewing Distance 30cm - This is the distance from eye to paper to gain a true representation of the image)

10.0Viewpoint 7b - Taken from Old Park Lane, close to the entrance to the Grange looking southwest.

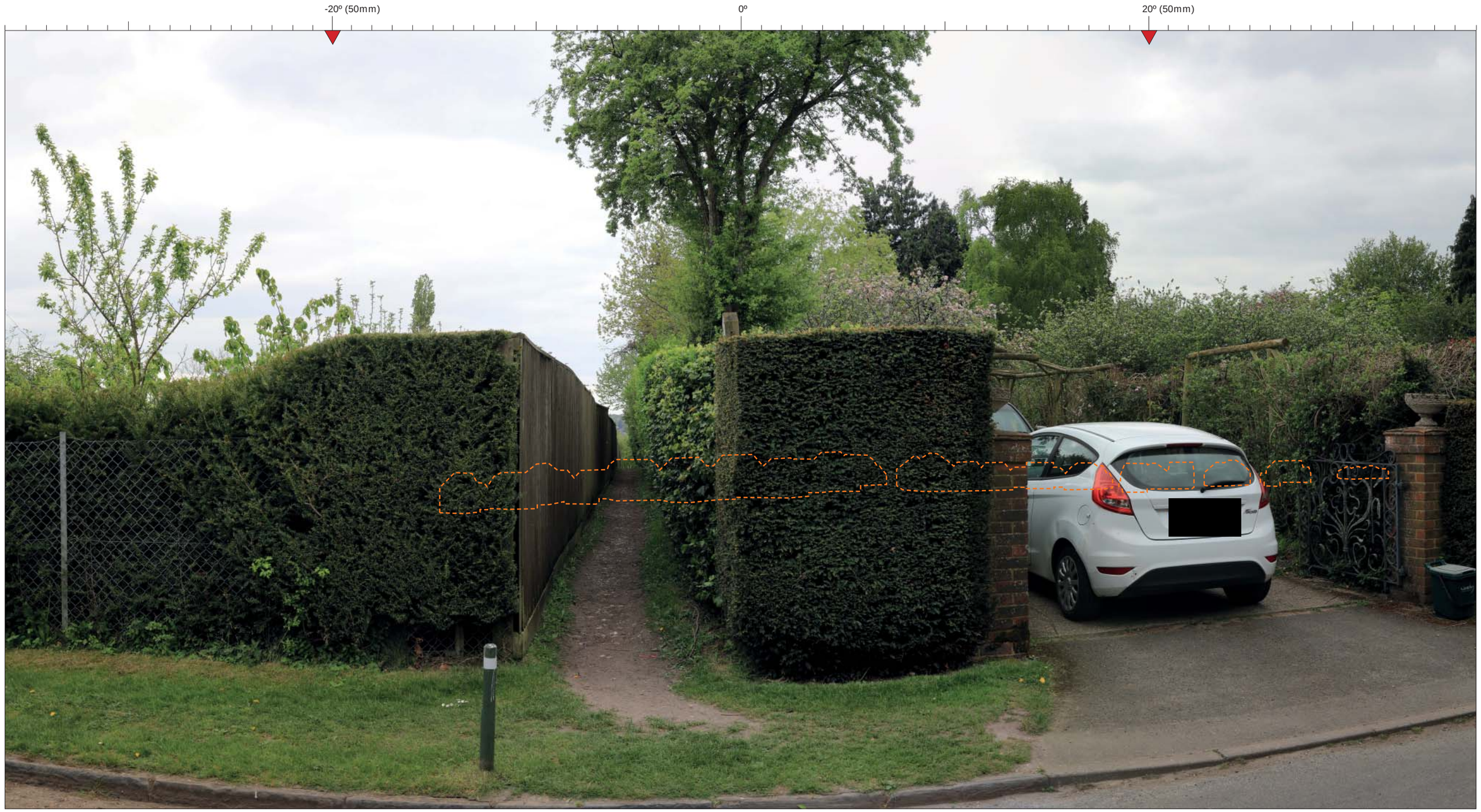
National Grid Reference:	483542.559, 147374.106
Camera:	SLR Canon EOS 5D MKiv
Lens:	Fixed 50mm
Height of Camera Lens:	111.14 AOD
Horizontal Field of View:	72 °
Date:	27.04.22
Time:	12.46

Extended panorama

10.1. Viewpoint 7b - Baseline with wireline of the proposal (Viewing Distance 30cm - This is the distance from eye to paper to gain a true representation of the image)

Proposed

Not visible/Glimpsed



11.0Viewpoint 11 - Taken footpath crossing Bishops Meadow looking north.

National Grid Reference:	483565.615, 146207.603
Camera:	SLR Canon EOS 5D MKiv
Lens:	Fixed 50mm
Height of Camera Lens:	66.52 AOD
Horizontal Field of View:	72 °
Date:	27.04.22
Time:	10.39

Extended panorama

11.1. Viewpoint 11 - Baseline (Viewing Distance 30cm - This is the distance from eye to paper to gain a true representation of the image)

11.2. Viewpoint 11 - Proposed View at Year 1 (Viewing Distance 30cm - This is the distance from eye to paper to gain a true representation of the image)

11.3. Viewpoint 11 - Proposed View at Year 15 (Viewing Distance 30cm - This is the distance from eye to paper to gain a true representation of the image)