

APPENDIX 6.1 DETAILED METHODOLOGY FOR THE PRODUCTION OF PHOTOVIEWS AND PHOTOMONTAGES

The Photoviews and Photomontages were produced in the following way:

1. The photograph locations were GPS recorded. These single photographs were then stitched together using *Adobe Photoshop* to create a panoramic image of 75 degrees in planar projection.
2. The details of the development were modelled in *3d Studio Max* from elevation and site layout plans provided by the client.
3. The stitched photograph was then used as a backdrop within *3d Studio Max* at full resolution. Using the known photograph location and then picking out features on the photograph these were cross-referenced with the same points taken from a number of sources including aerial imagery, Mastermap base mapping and survey points to accurately create a camera with *3d Studio Max* and *Vray* to match the camera height, location and image field of view and resolution, a process known as camera matching. These 'survey' points are taken across the image both foreground and distant in order to allow for increased accuracy. Where necessary additional features were created as 3d models within *3d Studio Max* to allow for better alignment.
4. Once the alignment was correct the completed 3d model was then rendered onto the photography to complete a seamless image.
5. For the images produced as photomontages these were taken into *Photoshop* in order to apply the masking. Masking is where the foreground objects and features or features which may 'mask' the development within the original photography are redrawn in front of the rendered image in order to simulate how the development will look within the existing landscape.
6. Once all the masking has been applied the image is then placed into the template within *InDesign* and the final pdf output is produced.

As with all photomontage production there are limiting factors which will affect the quality and accuracy of the final output, these include the information given to create the 3d model, the quality of the original images, the distance from the development, the number of known 'survey' features and the resolution of the final output. Due to the final output of the photomontages in pdf format this benefits the reader in having the ability to zoom into the view however it should be noted that the image is not designed to be viewed at past 100% as this is when the resolution will begin to drop off.