Bexhill Enterprise Park North

Verified Views

August 2019

Note

These visualisations have been prepared by RBMP using current best practice techniques in both photography and the construction of 3D models and photomontages specified by the Landscape Institute (Advice Note 01/11 Photography and Photomontages in Landscape and Visual Impact Assessment) and with guidance taken from the London View Management Framework SPG March 2012.

Please see supporting methodology documentation for this project.

Viewing Instructions

The visualisation gives an impression of the predicted scale and mass of the proposed development as it would be seen from this location. For correct viewing, this image should be viewed at a distance of 35cm when printed at A3. This image should only be assessed in the field from the same viewpoint location.

Camera Location Information

Viewpoint Number	Easting	Northing	Camera Height
Viewpoint 1	574709.31E	110162.77N	+20.10m AOD
Viewpoint 5	574996.68E	110245.45N	+16.85m AOD

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RBMP ENVIRONMENTAL

Viewpoint Locations Map

BEXHILL ENTERPRISE PARK NORTH

Viewpoint 1
Grid reference: 574709.31E, 110162.77N
Camera height: +20.10m AOD

Viewpoint 5
Grid reference: 574996.68E, 110245.45N
Camera height: +16.85m AOD

Wider Context View

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Viewpoint 1: Baseline Image

BEXHILL ENTERPRISE PARK NORTH

Viewpoint Information

Grid reference: 574709.31E, 110162.77N
Camera height: +20.10m AOD

Camera / Photograph Information

Date & Time: 18/07/2019, 11.04am
Camera: Nikon D600 (full frame sensor)
Focal length: 50mm
Viewing Distance Approx 35cm

Wider Context View

RBMP ENVIRONMENTAL

Viewpoint 1: AVR2 View

BEXHILL ENTERPRISE PARK NORTH

Viewpoint Information

Grid reference:	574709.31E, 110162.77N
Camera height:	+20.10m AOD

Camera / Photograph Information

Date & Time:	18/07/2019, 11.04am
Camera:	Nikon D600 (full frame sensor)
Focal length:	50mm
Viewing Distance	Approx 35cm

Wider Context View

RBMP ENVIRONMENTAL

Viewpoint 5: Baseline Image

BEXHILL ENTERPRISE PARK NORTH

Viewpoint Information

Grid reference:	574996.68E, 110245.45N
Camera height:	+16.85m AOD

Camera / Photograph Information

Date & Time:	18/07/2019, 10.47am
Camera:	Nikon D600 (full frame sensor)
Focal length:	50mm
Viewing Distance	Approx 35cm

NO VIEW POSSIBLE - OUTLINE SHOWN

Wider Context View

NO VIEW POSSIBLE - OUTLINE SHOWN

RBMP ENVIRONMENTAL

Viewpoint 5: AVR1 View (NO VIEW POSSIBLE)

BEXHILL ENTERPRISE PARK NORTH

Viewpoint Information

Grid reference:	574996.68E, 110245.45N
Camera height:	+16.85m AOD

Camera / Photograph Information

Date & Time:	18/07/2019, 10.47am
Camera:	Nikon D600 (full frame sensor)
Focal length:	50mm
Viewing Distance	Approx 35cm

Bexhill Enterprise Park North

Verified Views Methodology Statement

August 2019

OVERVIEW

The process of generating verified views (also referred to as accurate visual representations (AVR)) for the proposed new development at Bexhill Enterprise Park was carried out by RBMP Environmental.

RBMP Environmental use a methodology that is compliant with relevant sections of: The Landscape Institute/IEMA Guidelines for landscape and Visual Impact Assessment (3rd edition 2013);
The Landscape Institute Advice Note 01/11 Photography and Photomontage in Landscape and Visual Impact Assessment and The Revised SPG London View Management Framework (March 2012).

High quality/resolution photographs were taken from the agreed locations with an adequate number of visible features subsequently surveyed, including the precise location of the camera.

A development model was generated to correct geographical co-ordinates. With a known camera position and orientation, photographic and surveyed existing visible features, the development model was accurately aligned to the photograph.

SITE VISIT

RBMP visited the site on the 18th July 2019, to obtain viewpoint photography. The view positions were documented using photography of the exact positions (marked with a survey pin) with a surveyor present to record the precise co-ordinates.

PHOTOGRAPHY

For the agreed viewpoint location, high resolution photographs were taken with a digital SLR camera with a 35mm (full frame) sensor. The camera was levelled horizontally and laterally by means of a tripod mounted levelling base and two camera mounted spirit levels.

CAMERA & EQUIPMENT

- Nikon D600 digital SLR camera (35mm)
- Nikon 50mm f/1.8 & 28mm f/2.8mm
- Manfrotto 190 tripod
- Tripod indexed pan head
- Levelling base with bubble level
- Digital Level
- Plumb bob

LENS SELECTION

In order to capture the full extent of the proposed development and an appropriate amount of context, a 50mm lens in landscape orientation (effective 40° horizontal field of view) and a rotational index of 15° (allowing an approximate overlap of larger than 50%) was used to capture a series of individual frames that could be stitched to form a panoramic image.

POST PRODUCTION

Each photoviewpoint photograph was processed using Adobe Photoshop® CC 2019.

To provide context, individual shots were stitched by means of cylindrical projection to form a corrected panoramic image and cropped to a horizontal field of view of approx 180°. Standard (digital) photographic post production techniques (curves and sharpening) were used to create a corrected final .psd file to be used as the basis for the photomontage.

SURVEY

For the agreed photoviewpoint location an instructional document was released to the survey subcontractor. The surveyor was instructed on site to record a range of contextual reference points.

SURVEY EQUIPMENT

- Leica GPS
- Leica Total station
- Precise level

FIELD SURVEY METHODOLOGY

Camera Locations - To establish the position of a viewpoint, the surveyor must set up a GPS on it and record enough points to ensure a high level of accuracy.

Reference points - To survey the various reference points, the surveyor should set up three temporary stations (TBMs) within view of each reference point and establish their location using the GPS. Once these co-ordinates have been established, the surveyor will set up a Total Station on the TBMs and take 3 reflectorless survey shots to the reference point in view.

Where GPS positioning was not possible near to the required survey point – due to poor signal, for instance – the surveyor will set up his TBMs at the nearest position possible and traverse traditionally to a position where he can survey the point.

DATA PROCESSING & DELIVERY

GPS data is processed through Leica Geo-Office to acquire the OSGB36 co-ordinate system information and then processed to produce co-ordinate information for the surveyed points.

PROPOSED DEVELOPMENT

RBMP Environmental created a 3D model of the proposed development working from supplied model and plans. The model was checked for accuracy and subsequently aligned to the OSGB36 coordinate system.

VERIFICATION PROCESS

The collected survey reference point data and camera location data was imported into the 3D model environment from the delimited text file (relative to the OSGB36 co-ordinate system) by means of a proprietary script.

At each photoviewpoint location a virtual camera was set up in the 3D software using the coordinates provided by the surveyor. The 3D coordinates of the survey reference points were used to create an accurate ‘point cloud’ model of the contextual surveyed parts of the scene. The scene was verified by matching the contextual surveyed points to the photograph.

To do this, for each photoviewpoint, two renders* were made from the 3D model from the same virtual camera: one render showed only the development (in the chosen method of presentation); the other showed only the survey reference point data.

Using a photo editing package [Adobe Photoshop® CC 2019.] the photography, survey reference point render and proposed development render were aligned.

With the rendered* proposals aligned to the photography, masks were applied to the image to hide extents of the proposals occluded by intervening vegetation and built form.

USE OF PHOTOMONTAGES

For correct perspective viewing, the photomontage pages should be printed unscaled at A3 and must be viewed at an approximate viewing distance of 35cm. The photomontages should only be assessed in the field from the same viewpoint.

*Rendering is the process of generating an image from a model (or models in what collectively could be called the 3D environment), by means of computer programs - specifically, in this case Chaos Group V-Ray for Autodesk 3Ds Max 2020.