

Corcom Kinnegad

Verified Photomontages & Computer-generated imagery (CGIs)



NOTES AND METHODOLOGY

Corcom Kinnegad

Prepared by Digital Dimensions

Issue Date	03/04/25			
Revision	-			

PROFILE

Digital Dimensions are specialists in computer generated visualisations for all forms of planning applications. The company was established in 2000 by John Healy and Jim Manning in Dublin, Ireland. Digital Dimensions is one of Ireland's leading architectural visualisation companies with 20+ years of experience covering a wide range of solutions in the areas of architectural visualisation, environmental design and digital media.

Method Statement - Photomontage production using guidance in The Landscape Institute TGN-06-19 Visual Representation of Development Proposals.

- 1. Photographs are taken from locations as advised by the planning consultant with a full frame SLR digital camera and prime lens. Photographs are taken using the most appropriate combination of lens focal lengths to ensure that the field of view covers the proposed scheme environment or landscape context. The photographs are taken horizontally with a survey level attached to the camera. The photographic positions are marked (for later surveying), the height of the camera and the focal length of the image recorded.
- 2. In each photograph, a minimum of 3no. visible fixed points are marked for surveying. These are control points for model alignment within the photograph. All surveying is carried out by a qualified topographical surveyor using Total Station / GPS devices.
- 3. The photographic positions and the control points are geographically surveyed and this survey is tied in to the site topographical survey supplied by the Architect / client.
- 4. The buildings are accurately modelled in 3D cad software from cad drawings or BIM model supplied by the Architect. Material finishes are applied to the 3D model and scene element are place like trees and planting to represent the proposed landscaping.
- 5. Virtual 3D cameras are positioned according to the survey co-ordinates and the focal length is set to match the photograph. Pitch and rotation are adjusted using the survey control points to align the virtual camera to the photograph. Lighting is set to match the time of day the photograph is taken.
- 6. The proposed development is output from the 3D software using this camera and the image is then blended with the original photograph to give an accurate image of what the proposed development will look like in its proposed setting.
- 7. In the event of the permitted development not being visible, the massing of the proposed will be outlined in red. Where there are other developments in the proximity of the proposed development with permission and the cumulative effect needs to be considered, then an additional view will be included with the massing of the adjacent permitted developments shown. Where the adjacent developments are within the field of view but not visible, they will be outlined with a different colour and a legend provided with a reference for each development.
- 8. The document contains:
 - a. Site location map with view locations plotted.
 - b. Photomontage sheets with existing or proposed conditions.
 - c. Reference information including field of view/focal length, range to site / development, date of photograph.
 - d. The existing view with the date the photograph was taken.
 - e. The proposed photomontage (or scheme outline as appropriate)



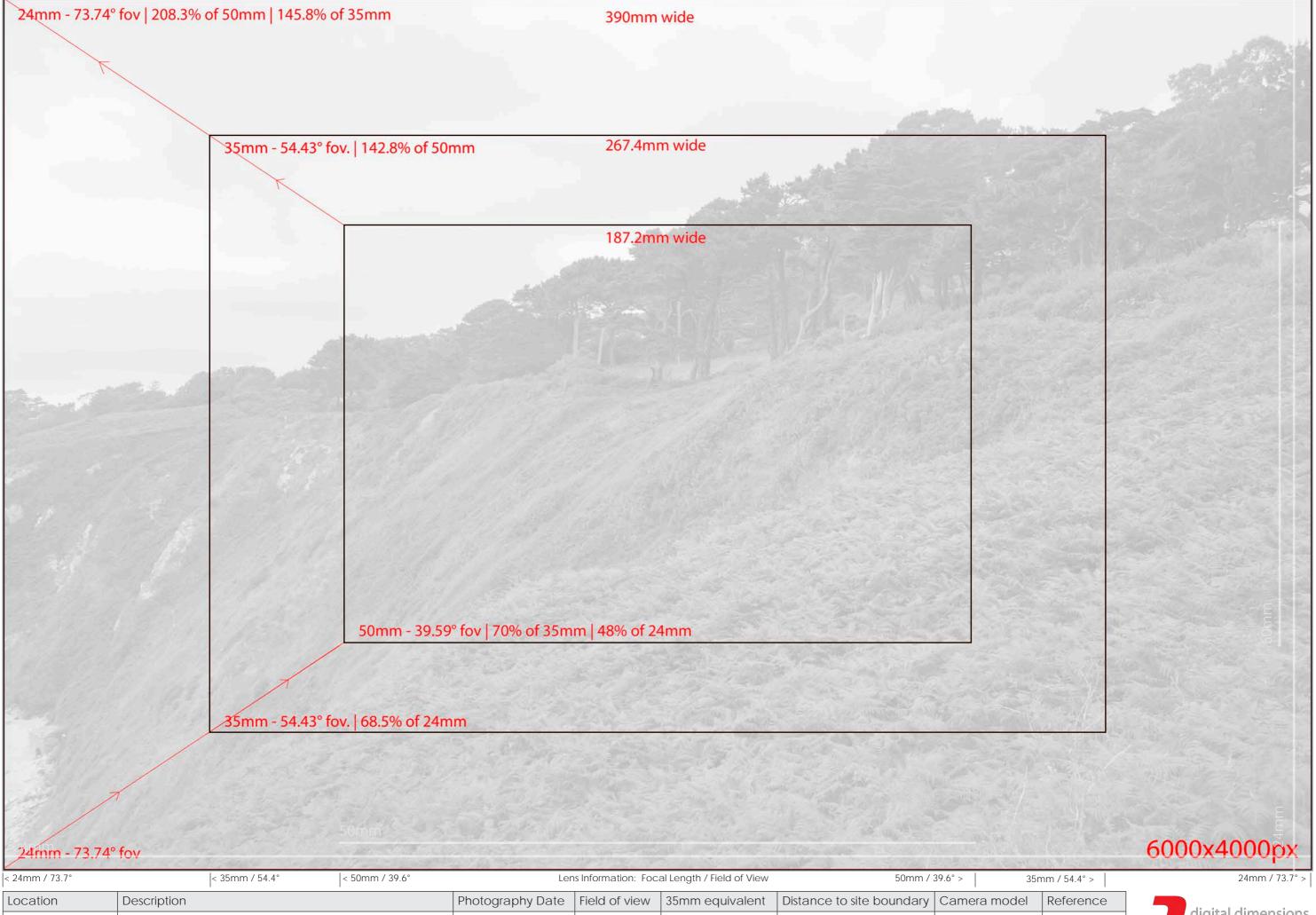


View Location Map

Photomontages
CGI views

This map is for view location purposes only. Please refer to Architects drawings for site layout and redline boundary.





Canon EOS 5DS





Location Description Photography Date Field of view 35mm equivalent Distance to site boundary Camera model Reference
View 1 Existing 05/02/25 73.7° 24mm 00m Canon EOS 5DS 1958





LocationDescriptionPhotography DateField of view35mm equivalentDistance to site boundaryCamera modelReferenceView 1 Proposed05/02/2573.7°24mm00mCanon EOS 5DS1958









LocationDescriptionPhotography DateField of view35mm equivalentDistance to site boundaryCamera modelReferenceView 3 Existing05/02/2573.7°24mm00mCanon EOS 5DS1968





LocationDescriptionPhotography DateField of view35mm equivalentDistance to site boundaryCamera modelReferenceView 3 Proposed05/02/2573.7°24mm00mCanon EOS 5DS1968





LocationDescriptionPhotography DateField of view35mm equivalentDistance to site boundaryCamera modelReferenceView 4 Existing05/02/2573.7°24mm00mCanon EOS 5DS1985





LocationDescriptionPhotography DateField of view35mm equivalentDistance to site boundaryCamera modelReferenceView 4 Proposed05/02/2573.7°24mm00mCanon EOS 5DS1985





LocationDescriptionPhotography DateField of view35mm equivalentDistance to site boundaryCamera modelReferenceView 5 Existing05/02/2573.7°24mm00mCanon EOS 5DS1995





LocationDescriptionPhotography DateField of view35mm equivalentDistance to site boundaryCamera modelReferenceView 5 Proposed05/02/2573.7°24mm00mCanon EOS 5DS1995





LocationDescriptionPhotography DateField of view35mm equivalentDistance to site boundaryCamera modelReferenceView 6 Existing05/02/2573.7°24mm00mCanon EOS 5DS1995





LocationDescriptionPhotography DateField of view35mm equivalentDistance to site boundaryCamera modelReferenceView 6 Proposed05/02/2573.7°24mm00mCanon EOS 5DS1995





Location

CGI 01



Location

CGI 02



Location

CGI 03