Residential Development at Blackrock Dundalk, Co. Louth

Introduction

Digital dimensions was established in 2000 and specialise in the area of Architectural Visualisation and presentation.

Method Statement - Photo-montage production.

1. Photographs are taken from locations as advised by client with a full frame SLR digital camera and prime lens. 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 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 development not being visible, the roof line of the development will be outlined in red if re-quested.

8. The document contains:

- Site location map with view locations plotted. a)
- b) Photo-montage sheet with existing or proposed conditions.
- C) Reference information including field of view/focal length, range to site / development, Date of photograph.

John Healy

Close views location map

Dip Arch Tech, MSc Environmental Design of Buildings, PG Dip Digital Media







Long views location map



architectural visualisation



reference information	
location	View 1 Existing
date	24-04-2019
field of view	72°
35mm equivalent	24mm
distance to site	222m





reference information	
location	View 1 Proposed
date	24-04-2019
field of view	72°
35mm equivalent	24mm
distance to site	222m





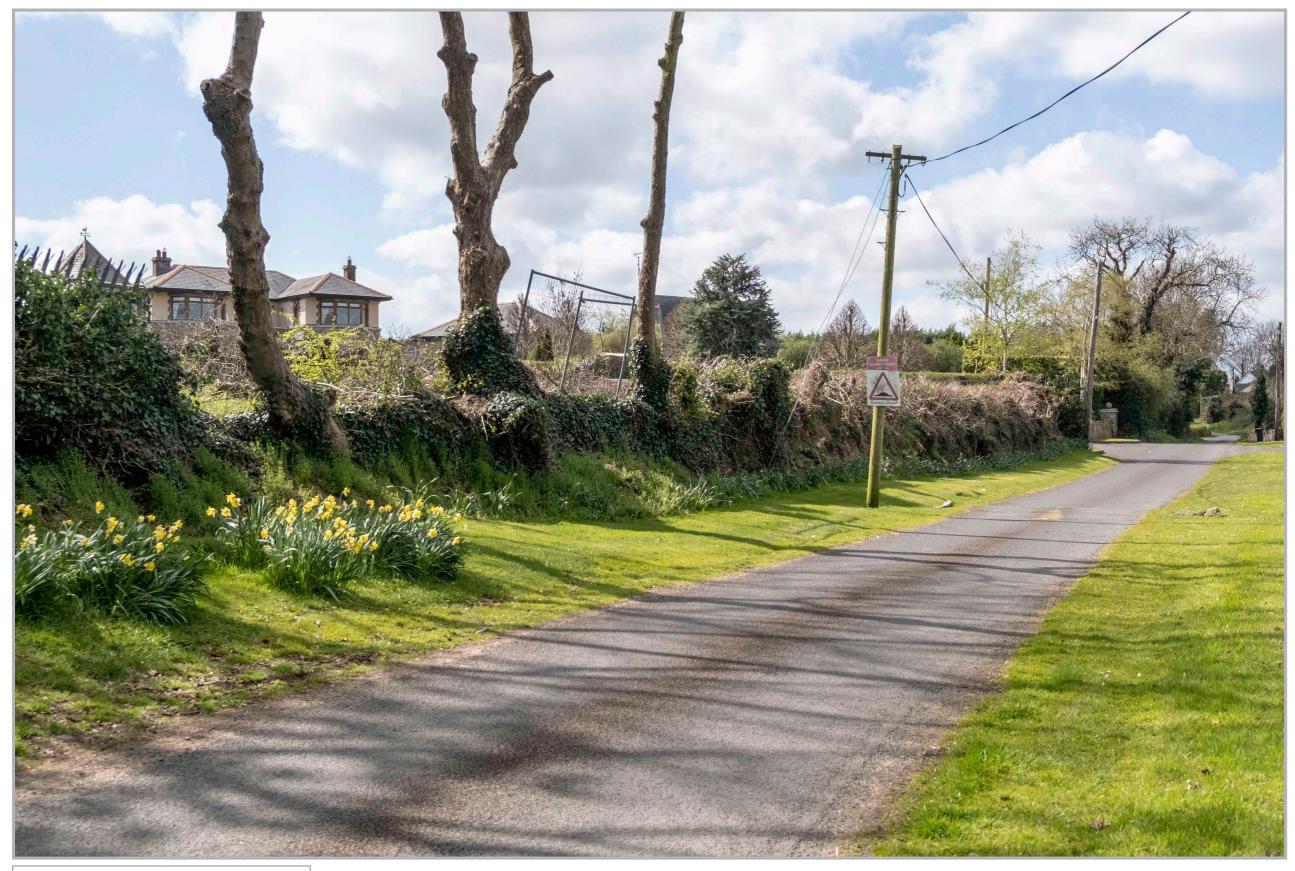
location	View 2 Existing
date	10-04-2019
field of view	54°
35mm equivalent	35mm
distance to site	5m





location	View 2 Proposed
date	10-04-2019
field of view	54°
35mm equivalent	35mm
distance to site	5m





location	View 3 Existing
date	10-04-2019
field of view	43°
35mm equivalent	45mm
distance to site	9m





location	View 3 Proposed
date	10-04-2019
field of view	43°
35mm equivalent	45mm
distance to site	9m





location	View 4 Existing
date	24-04-2019
field of view	72°
35mm equivalent	24mm
distance to site	5m





location	View 4 Proposed
date	10-04-2019
field of view	72°
35mm equivalent	24mm
distance to site	5m





location	View 5 Existing
date	10-04-2019
ield of view	28°
35mm equivalent	70mm
distance to site	8226m





location	View 5 Proposed
date	10-04-2019
field of view	28°
35mm equivalent	70mm
distance to site	8226m





reference information	
location	View 6 Existing
date	10-04-2019
field of view	28°
35mm equivalent	70mm
distance to site	7568m





reterence information	
location	View 6 Proposed
date	10-04-2019
field of view	28°
35mm equivalent	70mm
distance to site	7568m

