Roehampton Gate Café - Verified Views: Methodology

Verified View Visualisations

LUC have produced Accurate Visual Representations (AVR) or verified views from 4 agreed viewpoint locations showing the proposed Roehampton Gate Cafe building located on Priory Lane, London.

Verified Views can be considered as technical visualisations, usually forming part of an LVIA or TVIA (Landscape or Townscape Visual Impact Assessment) and should allow understanding of the proposals within its context and its likely effects from specific viewpoints.

The Landscape Institute Technical Guidance Note 06/19 - Visual Representation of Development Proposals (The Landscape Institute, 2019) sets out the types of visualisations which are appropriate to the circumstances in which they will be used.

The visualisations showing the Roehampton Gate Cafe proposals are of Landscape Institute Type 4: Photomontage/Photowire (survey/scale verifiable).

Type 4 visualisations are produced using quantifiable data, with procedural transparency and appropriate levels of accuracy.

The Landscape Institute guidance also refers to AVR 'Levels' as set out in the London View Management Framework (2012). This proposes four levels of AVRs from Level 0 to Level 3, with each providing an increased level of graphical detail.

The two closest Type 4 visualisations showing the Roehampton Gate Cafe proposals are AVR Level 3 (Photomontage indicating the location, size, degree of visibility, description of the architectural form and use of materials).

The two furthest Type 4 visualisations showing Roehampton Gate Cafe proposals are AVR Level 2 (Photomontage the location, size, degree of visibility, description of the architectural form). The visualisations include a dotted outline indicating the extent of the development due to minimal visibility of the site.

The methodology covering photography, locational accuracy, data sources and presentation format for the visualisations produced is set out below.

Technical Methodology

Photography

- Viewpoint photography was undertaken from predetermined locations to capture the existing baseline view in compliance with Landscape Institute Advice Note 06/19 - Visual Representation of Development Proposals (The Landscape Institute, 2019) on the 12th April 2024.

- A series of overlapping photographs to an extent of 360 degrees were taken with a Nikon D750 Full Frame DSLR camera and fixed 50mm focal length lens using a fully levelled tripod with Manfrotto panoramic head.

- OS grid coordinates of the viewpoint locations were recorded using a handheld GPS device and a photograph was taken of the tripod in each of the viewpoint locations.

3D Model/Visualisation

- Autodesk 3DS Max© software was used to create a 3D environment model inclusive of the proposed development site and viewpoint locations.

- The 3D development proposal model of the architectural development was provided in Revit format (by David Morley Architects, June 2024). The model contained the proposed Roehampton Gate Cafe building.

- The 2D development proposal model of the surrounding landscaping was provided in CAD format (by Royal Parks Landscape Architects, June 2024). The model contained the proposed Roehampton Gate Cafe building along with landscaping, tree positions and was supported by a sketchup model of proposed furniture.

- Environment Agency Composite 1m LiDAR Digital Terrain Model (DTM) data was used to obtain accurate z value heights for all viewpoint locations. This data has a vertical accuracy of +/-15cm.

- The viewpoint locations were then added to the 3D environment model using the on-site photography GPS coordinate positions, cross-referenced and micro-sited with high-resolution aerial photography. The model views were created to

replicate the camera lens parameters and perspective geometry of the baseline photography. Exposure settings (Aperture, ISO and Shutter speed) contained within the metadata of each photograph was also matched to the model cameras.

- Existing buildings visible within the baseline photography and contained in the environment model were used to aid alignment of the model and photographic views along with several other control points identified in high-resolution aerial photography.

- The baseline photographs were linked as a background to each model view which allowed accurate horizontal and vertical alignment of the development proposal buildings within the view.

- A daylight system was created in the 3D model view with lighting strength and direction applied to closely represent the conditions present at the date and time when each photograph was taken.

- The 3D model views were rendered and then composited and aligned with the baseline photography using Adobe Photoshop© software.

- Where parts of the render were located behind foreground elements in the photography these were masked (or removed) before the render layer and baseline photograph were merged to form the photomontages.

Type 4/ AVR3 View Summary

Adobe InDesign© software was used to present each of the verified view visualisation figures and a summary of the content is provided below: Each page of the visualisation figures contains all technical information relating to viewpoint location, direction and field of view and photography. The images are presented on A3 page format to comply with the Landscape Institute recommendations.

Viewpoint 1 – Priory Ln northwest of site

- Page 1: Baseline Photograph (24mm Focal Length)

- Page 2: Landscape Institute Type 4 Photomontage Visualisation with mitigation planting reflected at Year 1 (AVR Level 3, Proposals shown to level of detail to inform the location, size, degree of visibility, description of architectural form and use of materials).

Viewpoint 2 – Priory Ln west of site

- Page 1: Baseline Photograph (24mm Focal Length)

- Page 2: Landscape Institute Type 4 Photomontage Visualisation with mitigation planting reflected at Year 1 (AVR Level 3, Proposals shown to level of detail to inform the location, size, degree of visibility, description of architectural form and use of materials).

- Page 3: Landscape Institute Type 4 Photomontage Visualisation with mitigation planting reflected at Year 15 (AVR Level 3, Proposals shown to level of detail to inform the location, size, degree of visibility, description of architectural form and use of materials).

Viewpoint 3– Richmond Park, Beverly Brook riverside

- Page 1: Baseline Photograph (24mm Focal Length)

- Page 2: Visualisation showing outline of proposed developments

- Page 3: Landscape Institute Type 4 Photomontage Visualisation with mitigation planting reflected at Year 1, proposed architecture shown at AVR Level 2

- Page 4: Landscape Institute Type 4 Photomontage Visualisation with mitigation planting reflected at Year 15, proposed architecture shown at AVR Level 2

Viewpoint 4– Richmond Park Flying Field

- Page 1: Baseline Photograph (24mm Focal Length)

- Page 2: Visualisation showing outline of proposed developments

- Page 3: Landscape Institute Type 4 Photomontage Visualisation with mitigation planting reflected at Year 1, proposed architecture shown at AVR Level 2
- Page 4: Landscape Institute Type 4 Photomontage Visualisation with mitigation planting reflected at Year 15, proposed architecture shown at AVR Level 2