

# Kyoto energypark

## Appendix B(ii)

Visual Assessment Study

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## The method used to create photomontage images

The photomontage images illustrated in this report are intended to illustrate the view of the wind turbines on Mountain Station and Middlebrook Station as seen from various locations around the Kyoto Energy Park Sites.

The photomontage images have been constructed using conventional camera image and computer 3D modeling techniques as follows

Photographs of the Kyoto Energy Park Site are taken at various focal lengths to best achieve a result that enables capture of as much of the wind farm as possible on one photo. The location of these was surveyed to obtain co-ordinates and elevation of viewing location.

The computer 3D model of the terrain and the wind turbines is generated and a computer ‘Camera’ is placed in the 3d model at exactly co-ordinates and elevation and a 3D image generated using the same focal length as the photographic camera used to capture the image of the existing settings of the Energy Park Sites.

Usually a focal length of 50mm is used for the camera shots. This is done to obtain good fit of the wind turbines onto a single photographic image. This also achieves good compliance with most of the human eye characteristics. This focal length has wide industry acceptance, mimics the eye. However it has reduced magnification, meaning an element seen in real life looks smaller and further away in the camera.

To overcome this, the photomontage image was created and then a portion of it magnified to better represent what the human eye would see in terms of the scale of the features and wind turbines. This often means that in terms of publication, e.g. an A3 Report, not all of the image can be reproduced and foreground features, are removed again to accommodate fit. However it better represents the scale of wind turbines and illustrates their relationship with landscape elements.

Further, in some view point illustrations eg. Redbank Drive, images were modified by changing sky colour and removing shadowing effects on the turbines to be able to clearly see the turbines and their relationship with the landscape. Such conditions emulate full frontal light as would be experienced in the early morning.