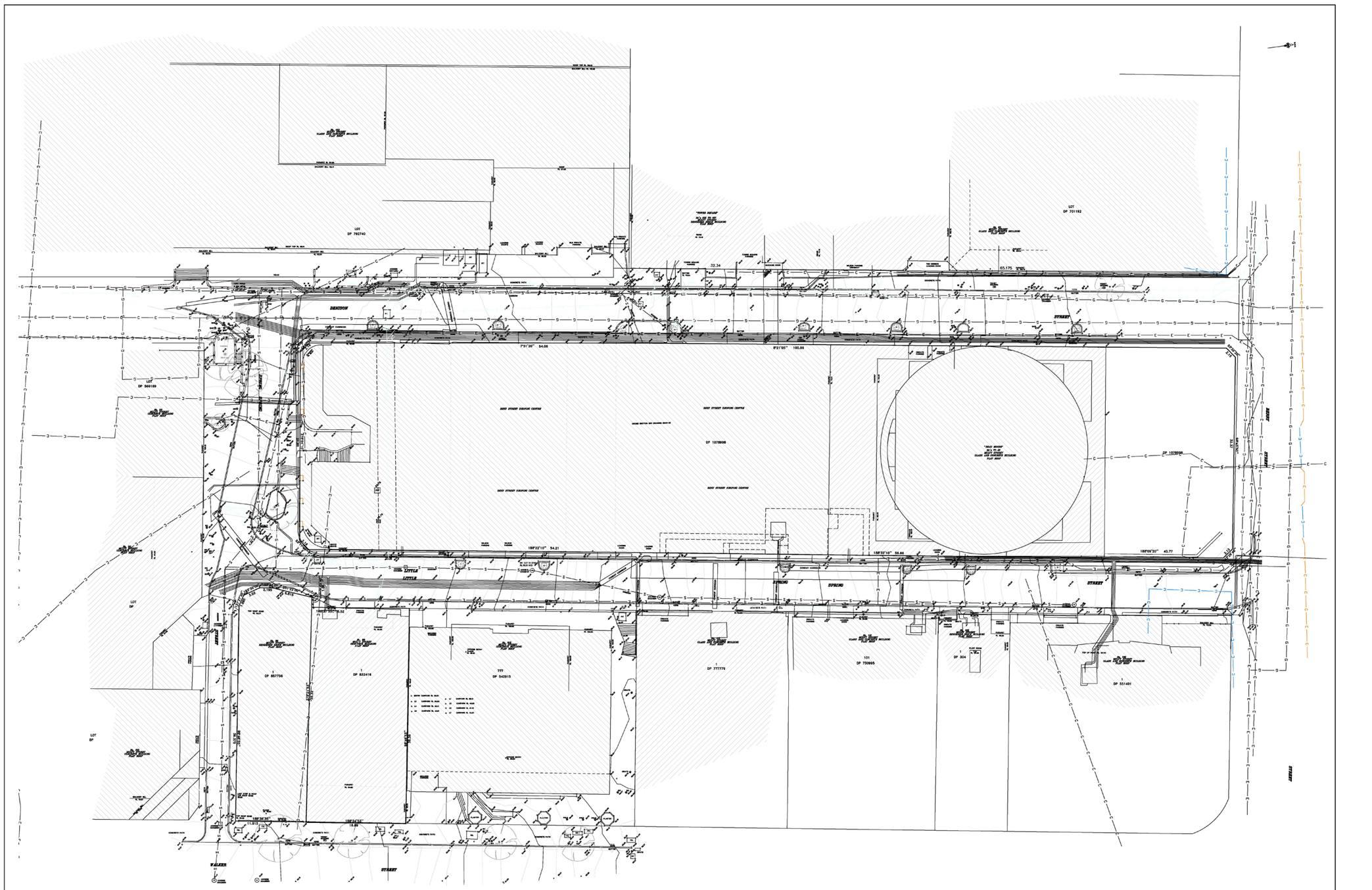

NOTES:
1. The Boundaries shown hereon have been compiled from Plans available from the Department of Lands and are subject to survey.
2. The relationship between features and boundaries is diagrammatic only.
3. No investigation has been made of underground services on or adjacent to this land.
4. Restriction on building may apply to this land.
5. Origin of levels PM 66169 adopted as RL 51.120 A.H.D.
6. SI DENOTES TRAFFIC SIGN.
7. WA DENOTES WATER.
8. BO DENOTES BOLLARD.
9. HY DENOTES HYDRANT.
10. SV DENOTES STOP VALVE.
11. EL DENOTES ELECTRICITY.
12. SW DENOTES S.
13. FOR EASEMENT AND LOTS HIGH LIMITATIONS SEE DP 1078998.
14. DENOTES BRICK OR CONCRETE WALL.
15. LAYER PTS3D - 3D POINTS.
16. LAYERS TOPO1 AND TOPO2 - CONTOURS.
17. CONTOURS INTERVAL 0.25m.

18. UNDERGROUND SERVICES SHOWN HEREON HAVE BEEN SCALED FROM SERVICE PLANS OBTAINED FROM "DIAL BEFORE YOU DIG" AND ARE APPROXIMATE ONLY. F' ACCURATE LOCATIONS OF THESE SERVICES REQUIRED, POTHOLING MAY BE NECESSARY.

FRANK M MASON & CO. PTY LTD
LAND AND ENGINEERING SURVEYORS
CONSULTANTS IN LAND DEVELOPMENT
2 Winslow Street
P.O. Box 56, KIRRIBILLI
KIRRIBILLI NSW 1565
Tel 02 9929 6233
02 9955 5385
Fax 02 9929 7727
EMAIL
info@mason.net.au

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PLAN SHOWING RELATIVE HEIGHTS AND FEATURES OF LOT'S 3 & 4 DP 1078998 BEING LAND AT NORTH SYDNEY IN THE L.G.A. OF NORTH SYDNEY

Drawn	RS	Surveyor	RS	Datum	AHD	Date	18.08.2016
Reduction Ratio		Size		Drawing Name		Sheet	of
1200		A0		32401-07			

DIGITAL CAMERA LENSES FOR PHOTOMONTAGES AND VISUAL IMPACT ASSESSMENTS

The intention of a photomontage rendering is to visually communicate how proposed built form sits in respect to its surroundings. To achieve this, a digitally rendered image from a digital 3D model is accurately superimposed into a digital photograph to provide an accurate representation in terms of light, material, scale, and form.

Camera lens selection also plays an important part in creating a photomontage that communicates visual impact. There are several things to consider with respect to lens selection.

Field of View of the Human Eye

The field of view of the human eye is a topic that varies depending on the source of information. In many cases, the field of view of the eye is stated to be 17mm. Other opinions claim a smaller field of view of around 22-24mm.

Whichever the case, it is accepted that the human eye has a wide field of view. When a person stands close to a subject - for instance a building - their field of vision can potentially read all of the top, sides and bottom of the building simultaneously in a single glance.

In addition to this, the human eye can change focus and target direction extremely rapidly, allowing a person to view a large structure in a very short period of time, effectively making the perceived field of view even larger.

The Perspective of the human eye

It is difficult to accurately reproduce what the human eye sees by the means of a printed image. The eye's image sensor - the retina - is curved along the back surface of the eyeball, whereas the sensor on a camera is flat. Consequently, the perspective of a photograph can look quite different to how a person views a scene in the real world, especially when comparing to a photo captured with a wide camera lens.

In digital photography circles, it is widely accepted that using a longer lens (approximately 50mm) reduces the amount of perspective in an image and therefore more closely replicates what the human eye would see in reality. This, however, only addresses how the eye perceives perspective and does not consider the field of view of the eye.

If a photo is taken of a scene using a 50mm camera lens, printed out and then held up in front of the viewer against the actual view at the same location as the photo was taken, it is unmistakable that the human eye can see much more of the surrounding context than is captured within photo.

DIGITAL CAMERA LENSES FOR PHOTOMONTAGES AND VISUAL IMPACT ASSESSMENTS

Changing the field of view on a digital camera

The main difference in using a longer lens vs a wider lens is the amount of information that is displayed at the edges of the subject. Changing the lens to a smaller FOV produces the same result as cropping in on the wide angle image, providing that the position and the angle of the camera remains constant while taking the photographs.

In short, a lens with a wider field of view does not create an image that has incorrect perspective, it simply means that the perspective is extended at the edges of the image showing more of the surrounds in the image.

Summary

With regards to visual assessment, there is no definitive solution for camera lens selection.

Longer lenses produce images that are more faithful to the perspective of the human eye, though the field of view is more limited, making it difficult to capture the entirety of a subject or enough of the surrounding context in which the subject resides.

Conversely, the perspective of wider camera lenses can make subjects appear further away than they would appear through the perspective of the human eye. This also limits a persons ability to accurately assess visual impact.

For these reasons, Virtual Ideas has taken the view that it is not possible to exactly replicate the real world view of the human eye in an image created with a camera and for visual impact photomontages, camera lenses are selected that strike a balance between these two considerations and can accurately display the built form in its surroundings.

The most effective way to accurately gauge visual impact and achieve a real world understanding of scale, is to take prints of the photomontages to the exact site photography locations and compare the prints with the scale of the existing built form.