

PHOTOMONTAGE CERTIFICATION

NUMBER: PMC156603
DATE: 27.02.19
PROJECT: 7 Clifford Avenue
 Fairlight NSW



Client Details:
 George & Tatiana Opadchy -
 Du Plessis + Du Plessis Architects
 8 Artillery Drive
 Manly NSW 2095

CERTIFICATION FOR :			
DA <input checked="" type="checkbox"/> DA council application	L&E <input type="checkbox"/> All Other Planning Documentation	EXPERT <input type="checkbox"/> Expert Witness Review / Statement	CONSULTANT Primary <input checked="" type="checkbox"/> Other <input type="checkbox"/>
DOCUMENT CONTENTS:			
CERTIFICATE <input checked="" type="checkbox"/> This Page	Statement <input type="checkbox"/> ITEM 2	Process <input checked="" type="checkbox"/> ITEM 3	
DUAL PROCESS PERSPECTIVE:			<input checked="" type="checkbox"/> provides error checking and evaluation

I hereby certify that the photomontage provided for this proposed design is accurate and in accordance with the following. This certification is applicable only to the architectural photomontage/s produced as listed below.

Version 2 issue includes modifications to the proposed roof geometry that reduces massing and ridge height. Of particular importance is the reduction of the rear aspect of the proposed roof which reduces visible new roof areas across all view positions. Version 2 shows a reduction in the view impact compared to version 1.

Version 3 introduces the Massing envelope of a DA Compliant massing situation which has been provided by the Architects (DuPlessis) to represent the DA Compliant form permissible for the site. The Version 2 DA Proposed model remains valid and is shown beneath the Red DA Massing form for comparison.

CERTIFICATION DETAILS FOR PHOTOMONTAGE		
Project Details	7 Clifford Avenue, Fairlight as documented in DA Plans provided by Du Plessis + Du Plessis Architects, Ref DuPlessis Ref 07.11.18, issue B 3D Data File - known as Version 2 DA Proposed. Supporting drawings for Massing Envelope - Feb 2019 by DuPlessis.	
Applicable for Photomontage Numbered	01 +	
Issue	Version 03 and DA Proposed Version 02	
Dated	27.02.19	
ACCURACY DETAILS	DATA	TOLERANCE
Existing Building	Survey - True North Surveys, Ref 8732, 23/11/17	+/- 150mm Replication of Survey data. * Limited survey scope outside of site.
Neighbouring Buildings		
Topography and Site		
Proposed Design	Architectural Plans	+/- 150mm
RL critical heights	Architectural Plans & Survey	+/- 50mm
Camera Data - GPS & Laser Survey Position and camera data	GPS & Laser Survey Deneb Design	+/- 400mm
Photomatch - Computer mapped camera match	Reference Points Perspective Error by computer simulation	2 Best Fit - Existing and Neighbours

SIGNED:

Cameron McFadzean
 Certifier:

Cameron McFadzean BA (Architecture) B Architecture, AssessorABSA, AssocIES



PHOTOMONTAGE CERTIFICATION : PMC156602 STATEMENT / PROCESS

ITEM 2. Statement – not required

ITEM 3. PHOTOMONTAGE – Process

1. 3D Model:

A combination of various data sources combine to create the 3D Digital model. The accuracy of this 3D model is cross checked against these sources to ensure tolerances as described in the certification (page1). The photomontage uses a digital image and an existing image, where the final accuracy of the photomontage is dependent upon two factors:

- 1.1 Accuracy of the digital image as determined by the accuracy of the 3D model.
- 1.2 Accuracy of the perspective and relative size of the digital image and the existing image.

2. Colour / Materials / Lighting

Colour and material of the proposed design are created to be representative of the specified design materials. Consideration to lighting, time of day, weathering and limitations in computer photo-realism should be assumed in the evaluation of the colour / material properties. The lighting in the photomontage is provided to respect and replicate the lighting during the existing conditions. A IES Daylight system is used to simulate sunlight with limitations arising in the accuracy and strength of the sky vault due to clouds, reflection/refraction. Where lighting has not been simulated to correlate with the existing photo conditions no light data will be provided and a best fit approach undertaken.

3. Perspective:

A Dual Process Perspective solution is provided. A DPP involves the creation of two separate perspectives which use the same core data however derive a solution using separate methods and pathways. Details Follow:
The perspective is determined by measuring the real life camera and plotting this against survey information to enable a virtual computer camera to be positioned in the 3D model. The camera data ensures the same field of view and lens are used. This data driven perspective is then checked by a camera-match software simulation. This simulation provides a camera based upon mapping known points to the existing photo. These two different methods are combined to produce a perspective solution that can be evaluated. The total difference in relative positions of the rendered digital existing structures and the photographed existing structures gives a total tolerance value for the solution.

In situations due to inadequate data or ambiguous results a final solution is determined in the following order. (In these conditions a certified photomontage cannot be produced)

- 3.1 Ensure Relative position is correct – ie width across the photo.
- 3.2 Ensure Relative Height is correct – ie height up the photo.
- 3.3 Adjust perspective to ensure depth of field of image is correct.

4. Photomontage:

The proposed design is composited into the existing photo to ensure foreground and background elements are correctly show using masking. Elements are added to increase realism such as landscape and people. These are only indicative and typically landscape and foreground foliage is reduced in order to capture the proposed design in clarity. Some omissions of the proposed design may occur for clarity of presentation and these are noted.

5. Limitations:

The photomontage is an artistic representation of the proposed design and has been produced with a number of checks and evaluative measures to ensure accurate presentation. Due to the complex nature of this presentation and the various sources of data, our certification does not include the absence of human error in data collection / translation or in the interpretation of design elements with insufficient detailing. As such the photomontage should be considered an artistic representation for indicative evaluation only, with reference to scaled architectural drawings and survey information considered in precedence.

6. View Analysis:

A view analysis study is a form of photomontage and is subject to the same processes, limitations and levels of accuracy.

7. Accuracy:

A typical photomontage will provide photo-realistic comparative views sufficient for evaluation of the proposed design in the context of streetscape, site placement, view implication, and design evaluation. A tolerance of a few percent in most cases represents a negligible and insignificant impact on the assessment of the photomontage. A certified photomontage captures the error variables and produces a report for the appreciation of the accuracy and limitation of the photomontage. Any further limitations to the accuracy and validity of the photomontage including landscape removal and foreground/background adjustments are listed on the relevant photomontage page under "notes".

¹ EYE It should be noted that the human eye is able to simultaneously scan , zoom and adjust dynamic range, and as such a photograph is only representing one frame of that scan process. FOV , Natural magnification zoom and exposure of the human eye are all static approximations, with no one absolute value considered to best represent the human eye.