

## Residential Development at Kilgobbin Road, Sandyford, Dublin 18.

Verified Photomontages & Computer-generated imagery (CGIs)



## **NOTES AND METHODOLOGY**

Residential Develo	pment at Kilgobl	bin Road, Sand	lyford, Dublin 18.

## **Prepared by Digital Dimensions**

Issue Date	15/05/25	29/08/25	02/09/25		
Revision	-	А	В		

## **PROFILE**

Digital Dimensions are specialists in computer generated visualisations for all forms of planning applications. The company was established in 2000 by John Healy and Jim Manning in Dublin, Ireland. Digital Dimensions is one of Ireland's leading architectural visualisation companies with 20+ years of experience covering a wide range of solutions in the areas of architectural visualisation, environmental design and digital media.

Method Statement - Photomontage production using guidance in The Landscape Institute TGN-06-19 Visual Representation of Development Proposals.

- 1. Photographs are taken from locations as advised by the planning consultant with a full frame SLR digital camera and prime lens. Photographs are taken using the most appropriate combination of lens focal lengths to ensure that the field of view covers the proposed scheme environment or landscape context. 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 or BIM model 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 permitted development not being visible, the massing of the proposed will be outlined in red. Where there are other developments in the proximity of the proposed development with permission and the cumulative effect needs to be considered, then an additional view will be included with the massing of the adjacent permitted developments shown. Where the adjacent developments are within the field of view but not visible, they will be outlined with a different colour and a legend provided with a reference for each development..
- 8. The document contains:
  - a. Site location map with view locations plotted.
  - b. Photomontage sheets with existing or proposed conditions.
  - c. Reference information including field of view/focal length, range to site / development, date of photograph.
  - d. The existing view with the date the photograph was taken.
  - e. The proposed photomontage (or scheme outline as appropriate)

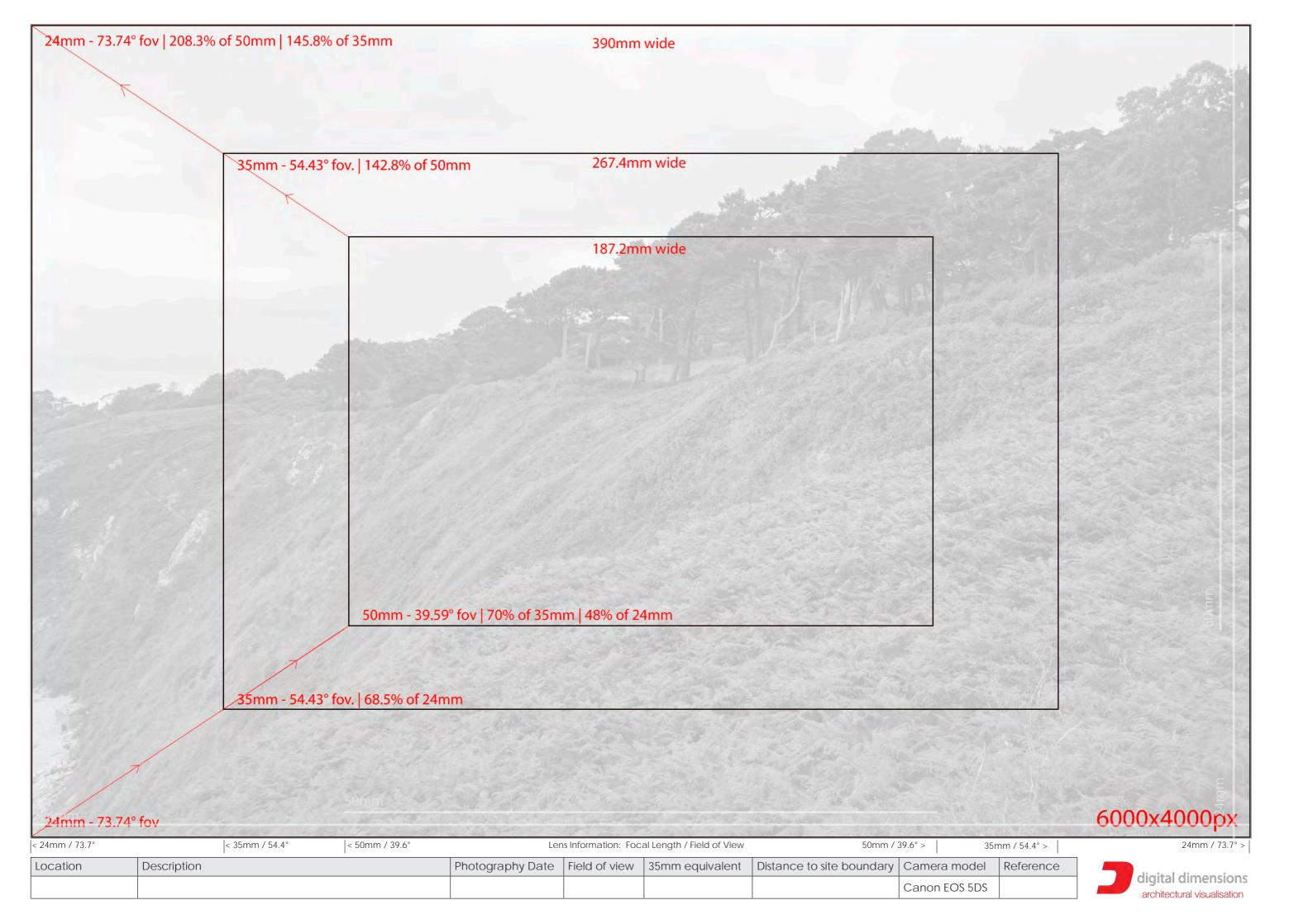




View Location Map

This map is for view location purposes only. Please refer to Architects drawings for site layout and redline boundary.

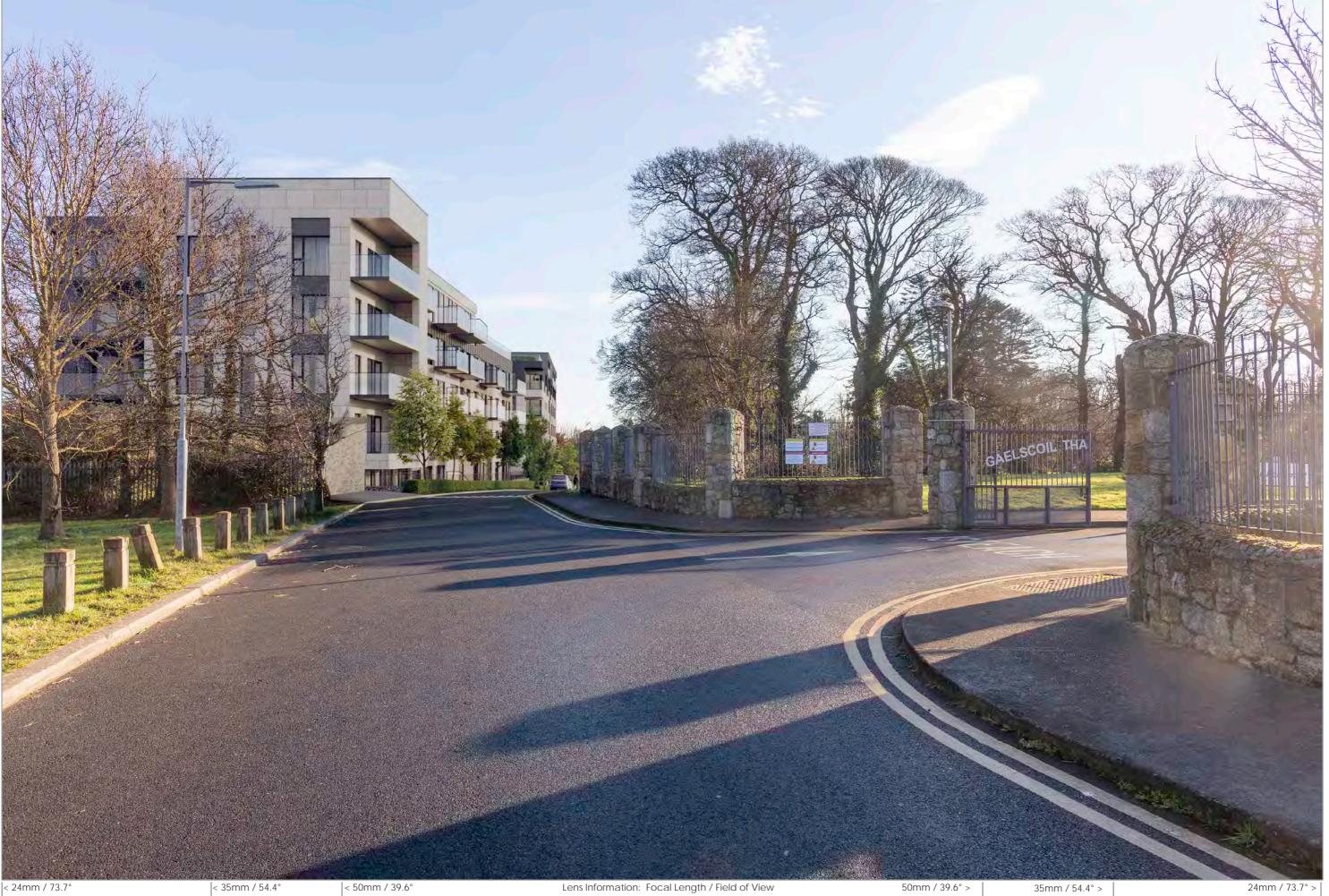






Location Description Photography Date Field of view 35mm equivalent Distance to site boundary Camera model Reference
View 1 Existing 73.7° 24mm 34.9m Canon EOS 5DS 1031





LocationDescriptionPhotography DateField of view35mm equivalentDistance to site boundaryCamera modelReferenceView 1 Proposed16/01/2573.7°24mm34.9mCanon EOS 5DS1031





Location Description Photography Date Field of view 35mm equivalent Distance to site boundary Camera model Reference
View 2 Existing 16/01/25 73.7° 24mm 40.7 Canon EOS 5DS 1095





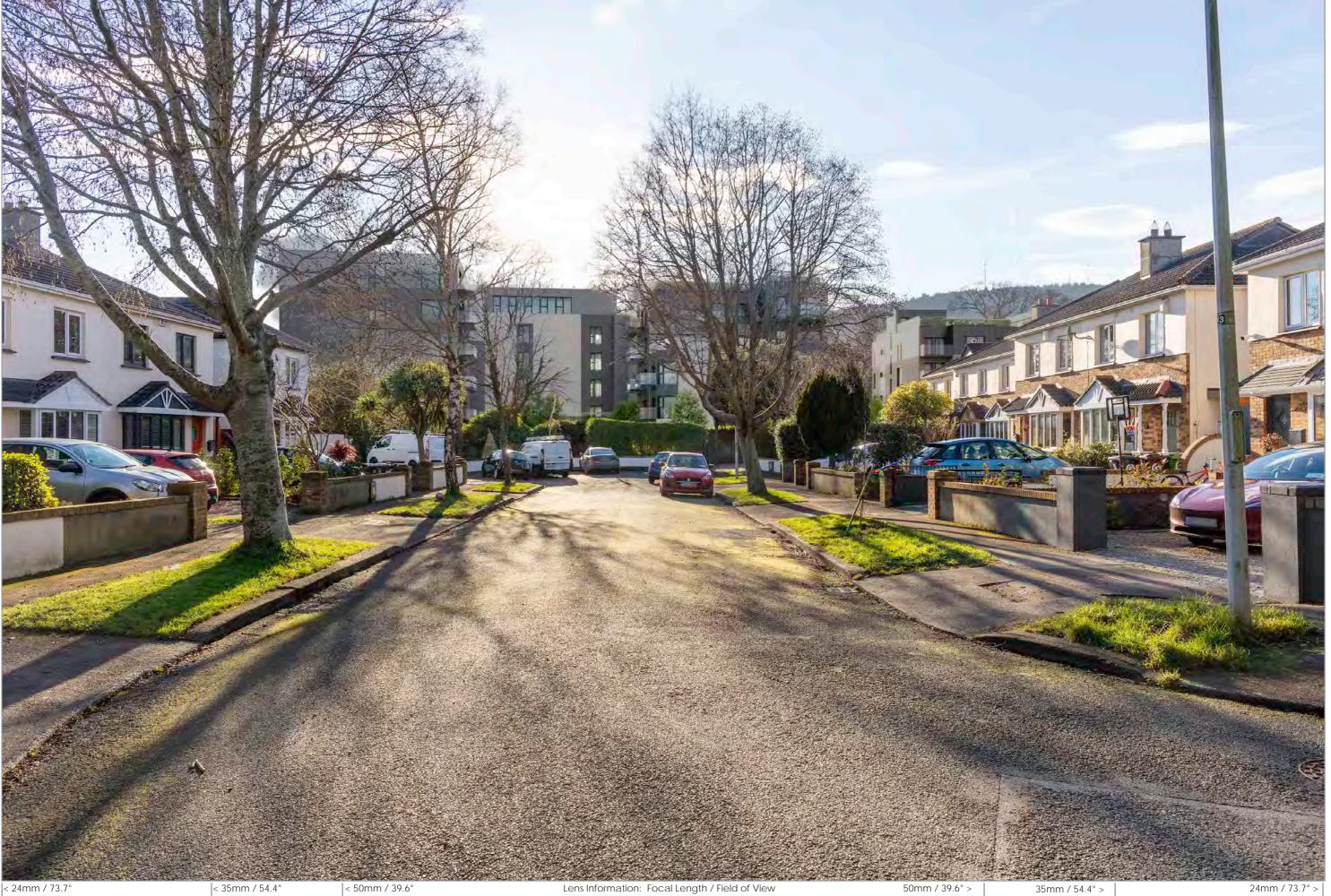
Location Description Photography Date Field of view 35mm equivalent Distance to site boundary Camera model Reference
View 2 Proposed 16/01/25 73.7° 24mm 40.7m Canon EOS 5DS 1095





LocationDescriptionPhotography DateField of view35mm equivalentDistance to site boundaryCamera modelReferenceView 3 Existing16/01/2573.7°24mm47.7mCanon EOS 5DS1088





LocationDescriptionPhotography DateField of view35mm equivalentDistance to site boundaryCamera modelReferenceView 3 Proposed16/01/2573.7°24mm47.7mCanon EOS 5DS1088





LocationDescriptionPhotography DateField of view35mm equivalentDistance to site boundaryCamera modelReferenceView 4 Existing16/01/2573.7°24mm83.1mCanon EOS 5DS1052





LocationDescriptionPhotography DateField of view35mm equivalentDistance to site boundaryCamera modelReferenceView 4 Proposed16/01/2573.7°24mm83.1mCanon EOS 5DS1052





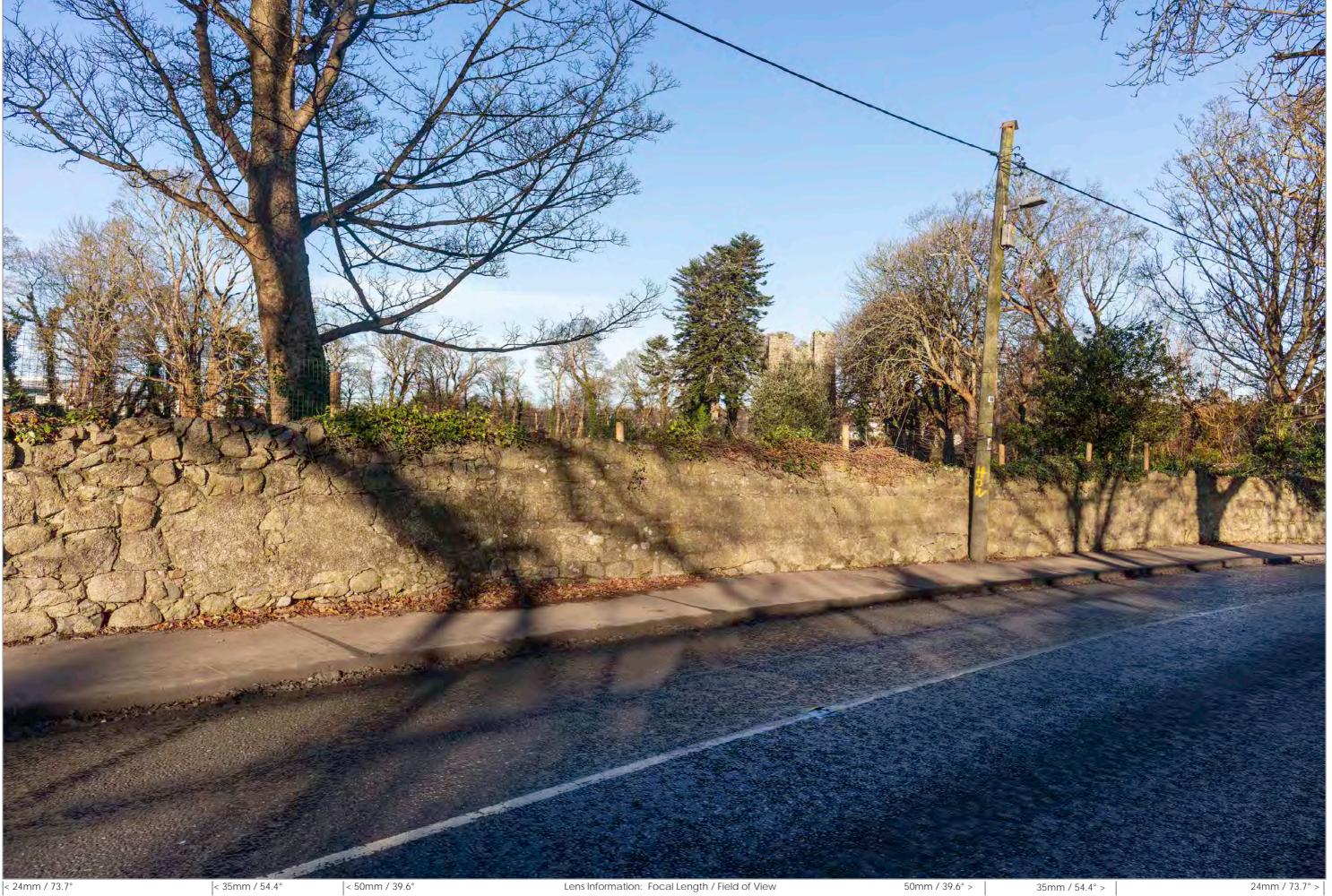
LocationDescriptionPhotography DateField of view35mm equivalentDistance to site boundaryCamera modelReferenceView 5 Existing16/01/2573.7°24mm10.9mCanon EOS 5DS1045





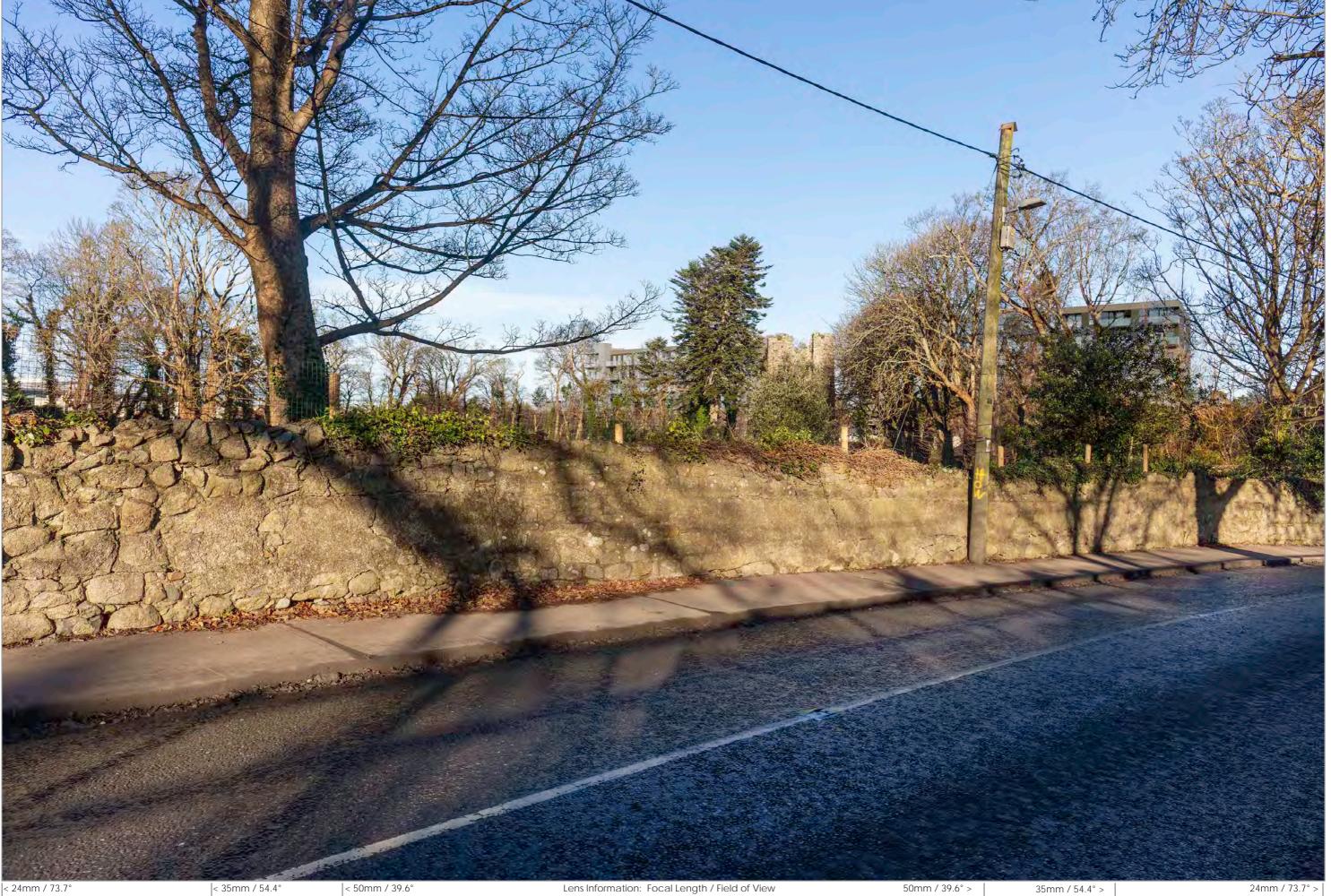
Location Description Photography Date Field of view 35mm equivalent Distance to site boundary Camera model Reference
View 5 Proposed 16/01/25 73.7° 24mm 10.9m Canon EOS 5DS 1045





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Location	Description	Photography Date	Field of view	35mm equivalent	Distance to site boundary	Camera model	Reference
View 6 Existing		16/01/25	73.7°	24mm	134.6m	Canon EOS 5DS	1039





LocationDescriptionPhotography DateField of view35mm equivalentDistance to site boundaryCamera modelReferenceView 6 Proposed16/01/2573.7°24mm134.6mCanon EOS 5DS1039













