



RVP 10: View towards site from A27 and A284 Lymminster Road junction - Representative of extent of view from National Park further northeast - **39.6° x 27° Horizontal Field of View**



RVP 11: View west towards site from PRow 207 to the southwest of Broomhurst Farm- **39.6° x 27° Horizontal Field of View**



RVP 12:Open view across eastern field above hedgerow boundary - cone of view to Arundel historic core- **39.6° x 27° Horizontal Field of View**



RVP 14: Open view from Priory Lane towards central field - **39.6° x 27°** Horizontal Field of View



RVP 13: Framed view north towards Site from PRow 3403 as it passes through the housing - **39.6° x 27° Horizontal Field of View**



RVP 15: Hedgerow along Priory Lane as it heads northwest from the Site - **39.6° x 27° Horizontal Field of View**



RVP 16: View towards Priory Lane from Tortington Lane to the southwest - **39.6° x 27° Horizontal Field of View**



RVP 17: View north towards site from southern extent of PRow 3403 - also representative of views from Tortington Manor - **39.6° x 27° Horizontal Field of View**



RVP 18: Glimpsed view towards the western boundary from a field access along Priory Lane - **39.6° x 27° Horizontal Field of View**

Methodology

The following text and tables have been interpolated from the Landscape Institute Technical Guidance Note 06/19 - 17th September 2019 - Visual Representation of Development Proposals LI TGN 06/19 and sets out a proportional approach to various scale, purposes, sensitivity and magnitude of changes. A full description and technical guidance can be found at <https://www.landscapeinstitute.org/visualisation/>.

The four Visualisation Types proposed in this guidance comprise the following (from least to most sophisticated, in terms of equipment, processing and presentation):

- Type 1 annotated viewpoint photographs;
- Type 2 3D wireline / model;
- Type 3 photomontage / photowire;
- Type 4 photomontage / photowire (survey / scale verifiable).

The following tables have been extracted from the guidance and provide an overall summary

Table 1: Relationships between Purpose, User and Visualisation Types		
Category	Purpose and Users	Appropriate Visualisation Types
A	Evidence submitted to Public Inquiry, most planning applications accompanied by LVIA (as part of formal EIA), some non-EIA (LVA) development which is contrary to policy or likely to be contentious. Visualisations in public domain.	2 - 4
B	Planning applications for most non-EIA development accompanied by LVA, where there are concerns about landscape and visual effects and effective mitigation is required. Some LVIA's for EIA development. Visualisations in public domain.	1 - 4
C	Planning applications where the character and appearance of the development is a material consideration. LVIA / LVA is not required but supporting statements (such as Planning Statements and Design and Access Statements) describe how the proposal responds to landscape context and policies. Visualisations in public domain.	1 - 3
D	To inform the iterative process of assessment and design with client, and / or pre-application consultations with the competent authority. Visualisations mainly confidential.	1 - 2

Extract from Page 9 of the Landscape Institute Technical Guidance Note 06/19 - 17th September 2019 - Visual Representation of Development Proposals

Table 2 Visualisation Types 1-4		Type 1	Type 2	Type 3	Type 4
		Annotated Viewpoint Photograph	3D Wireline / Model (non-photographic)	Photomontage / Photowire	Photomontage / Photowire S
Aim of the Visualisation		To represent context and outline or extent of development and of key features	To represent 3D form of development / context	To represent appearance, context, form and extent of development	To represent scale, appearance, con- text, form, and extent of development
Photographic Equipment	Tripod	Recommended but discretionary	Not relevant	Recommended	Necessary
	Panoramic head	Not relevant		Recommended for panoramas	Necessary for panoramas
	Minimum Camera / Lens	Cropped frame or FFS + 50mm	Not relevant	Cropped frame or FFS + 50mm	Full Frame Sensor (FFS) + 50mm FL lens ¹
Locational Accuracy	Source of camera/viewpoint location data	GPS, OS Maps, geo-referenced aerial photography	Varies according to technology	Use good quality data: GPS, OS Maps, geo-referenced aerial photogra- phy, LiDAR	Use best available data: High resolution commercial data, LiDAR, GNSS, or measured / topo- graphic surveys
	Survey-verified ²	Not relevant			When appropriate
Data & Presentation	Verifiable (SNH) ³	Not relevant			Required
	3D model	Not Required	Required		
	Image Enlargement ⁴	Typically 100%	Not relevant	Typically 100%	100% - 150%
	Form of Visualisation	sketch / outline / arrows	massing / wireline / textured	wireline / massing / rendered / textured to agreed AVR level ⁵	
	Viewpoint mapping	Dedicated viewpoint location plan			Dedicated viewpoint location plan, + individual inset maps recommended
	Reporting of methodology and data sources	Outline description of sources and methodology recommended		Data, sources and methodology recommended	Verifiable data, sources and methodology required

Extract from Page 11 of the Landscape Institute Technical Guidance Note 06/19 - 17th September 2019 - Visual Representation of Development Proposals - refer to guidance for footnotes and technical detail

1 FFS+50mm FL - note exceptions to 50mm lens FL. See Section 4 and Appendices 01 and 06.
2 Survey-verified means the camera position and survey features being recorded by highly accurate survey processes. See Section 4 Locational Accuracy & Appendix 14.
3 Verifiable (SNH) has the same meaning as in SNH 2017 - the photographic process and image scaling is capable of being verified to agreed standards by reference to the original photograph with metadata. See Appendices 6 & 11.
4 Image Enlargement - see 3.8 below.
5 AVR level - see Appendix 6.4.

**Table 3: Suitable photographic / print formats (Type 1):
Annotated Viewpoint Photograph**

Camera / lens	FFS + 50mm lens	Cropped frame + 28 or 35mm lens
Sheet size	A3	
Image size (mm)	390 x 260	
Presented Field of View (H x V)	39.6° x 27°	Either 35mm = slightly narrower than FFS+50mm, or crop 28mm image to match FFS+50mm
Sheet size	Cylindrical Panoramic image @ A1 width	
Presented Field of View (H x V)	90° x 27° (V FoV as appropriate)	
Image size (mm)	820 x 250 minimum (height as appropriate)	

Type 1 Summary

Type 1 visualisations are simple, annotated photographic illustrations which often accompany LVAs.

- Use a Full Frame Sensor camera with 50mm lens, or cropped frame sensor camera with 35mm or 28mm fixed lens. See Appendix 1.
- Images will typically be presented with a single frame on an A3 sheet.

**Table 4: Suitable photographic / print formats (Type 3):
Photomontage / Photowire**

Camera / lens	FFS + 50mm lens	Cropped frame + 28 or 35mm lens
Presented Field of View (H x V)	39.6° x 27°	Either 35mm = slightly narrower than FFS+50mm, or crop 28mm image to match FFS+50mm
Sheet size	A3	
Image size (mm)	390 x 260	
Enlargement relative to FFS / 50mm	100%	100 - 120%
Sheet size	Cylindrical Panoramic image @ A1 width	
	90° x 27° (V FoV as appropriate)	
Enlargement relative to FFS / 50mm	% Image size (mm) 820 x 250	
Image size (mm)	820 x 250 minimum (height as appropriate)	

Type 3 Summary

Type 3 visualisations will be appropriate for many planning applications, LVAs and LVIA's, where photomontage is required but a verifiable process and printed scale representation are not needed.

- Use a Full Frame Sensor camera with 50mm lens or cropped frame sensor camera with 35mm or 28mm fixed lens.
- Images will typically be presented with a single frame on an A3 sheet, providing an enlargement in the range 100-120% subject to camera / lens combination.
- The enlargement factor should be stated on each page, together with the label 'Visualisation Type: 3'.
- For very wide linear infrastructure, consider presenting cylindrical panoramas up to 90° at A1 width, with multiple sheets for very wide panoramas.
- Accompany visualisations with a Technical Methodology (see Appendix 10).

**Table 4: Suitable photographic / print formats (Type 3):
Photomontage / Photowire (survey / scale verifiable)**

Camera / lens	FFS + 50mm lens	
Option	1	2
Captured Field of View (HFoV x VFoV)	39.6° x 27°	
Image scaling (see 3.8)	'Monocular'	'Binocular'
Sheet size	Single image @ A3	
Projection (see App 8)	Planar	
Image size (mm)	390 x 260	
Presented Field of View (H x V)	39.6° x 27°	27° x 18.2°
Enlargement relative to FFS / 50mm	100%	150%
Sheet size	Panoramic image @ A1 width	
Projection (see App 8)	Cylindrical (for baseline and very wide linear infrastructure)	Planar
Presented Field of View (H x V)	90° x 27°	53.5° x 18.2°
Enlargement relative to FFS / 50mm	96%	150%
Image size (mm)	820 x 250 minimum (height as appropriate)	

Note that exceptions to lens and image sizes are acceptable if explained and agreed with the competent authority

Type 4 Summary

Type 4 visualisations enable the highest level of locational accuracy and image scaling where required

- For sites / settings which can be captured either as single images or panoramically, use a 50mm lens with Full Frame Sensor camera.
- If the site / setting cannot be captured with the 50mm lens (e.g. close, tall buildings), consider alternative lenses – see Appendix 1.
- Images will typically be presented with a 150% enlargement (27° @ A3, or 53.5° @ A1)
- The enlargement factor should be stated on each presentation page, together with the label 'Visualisation Type: 4'.
- Present Planar projection panoramas for views up to 60° HFoV.
- 100% size (39.6° HFoV @ A3) may be considered and agreed with the competent authority where higher levels of enlargement are not practical.
- For wider view angles, use overlapping or butted planar panoramas.
- For very wide linear infrastructure, consider presenting cylindrical panoramas up to 90° at A1 width, with multiple sheets for very wide panoramas.
- Wherever wider context is important to understanding of the proposal, include an A1 width 90° cylindrical baseline photograph.

Accompany visualisations with a Technical Methodology (see Appendix 10) including a clear written description of procedures involved in image capture and processing