



VIEWPOINT LOCATION



TRIPOD LOCATION



EXISTING BASELINE VIEW

To be viewed at a comfortable arm's length

Camera make & model	- Canon EOS 6D MkII	Viewpoint height (AOD)	- 21m	Visualisation Type	- Type 3 (LI TGN 06/19)
Lens make & focal length	- Canon EF 50mm, f/1.4 USM	Distance to site boundary	- 457m	Horizontal Field of View	- 90°
Date & time of photograph	- 07/01/2025 @ 11:46	Projection	- Cylindrical	Height of camera AGL	- 1.5m
OS grid reference	- 582556, 143951	Enlargement factor	- 96%	Page size / Image size (mm)	- 841 x 297 / 820 x 230

LAND NORTH OF MOAT ROAD, HEADCORN, KENT

VIEWPOINT C - EXISTING





VIEWPOINT LOCATION



TRIPOD LOCATION



PHOTOMONTAGE - YEAR 1

To be viewed at a comfortable arm's length

Camera make & model	- Canon EOS 6D MkII	Viewpoint height (AOD)	- 21m	Visualisation Type	- Type 3 (LI TGN 06/19)
Lens make & focal length	- Canon EF 50mm, f/1.4 USM	Distance to site boundary	- 457m	Horizontal Field of View	- 90°
Date & time of photograph	- 07/01/2025 @ 11:46	Projection	- Cylindrical	Height of camera AGL	- 1.5m
OS grid reference	- 582556, 143951	Enlargement factor	- 96%	Page size / Image size (mm)	- 841 x 297 / 820 x 230

LAND NORTH OF MOAT ROAD, HEADCORN, KENT

VIEWPOINT C - YEAR 1





VIEWPOINT LOCATION



TRIPOD LOCATION



PHOTOMONTAGE - YEAR 15

To be viewed at a comfortable arm's length

Camera make & model	- Canon EOS 6D MkII	Viewpoint height (AOD)	- 21m	Visualisation Type	- Type 3 (LI TGN 06/19)
Lens make & focal length	- Canon EF 50mm, f/1.4 USM	Distance to site boundary	- 457m	Horizontal Field of View	- 90°
Date & time of photograph	- 07/01/2025 @ 11:46	Projection	- Cylindrical	Height of camera AGL	- 1.5m
OS grid reference	- 582556, 143951	Enlargement factor	- 96%	Page size / Image size (mm)	- 841 x 297 / 820 x 230

LAND NORTH OF MOAT ROAD, HEADCORN, KENT

VIEWPOINT C - YEAR 15





EXISTING BASELINE VIEW

To be viewed at a comfortable arm's length

Camera make & model	- Canon EOS 6D MkII	Viewpoint height (AOD)	- 21m	Visualisation Type	- Type 3 (LI TGN 06/19)
Lens make & focal length	- Canon EF 50mm, f/1.4 USM	Distance to site boundary	- 8m	Horizontal Field of View	- 90°
Date & time of photograph	- 07/01/2025 @ 11:19	Projection	- Cylindrical	Height of camera AGL	- 1.5m
OS grid reference	- 582875, 144373	Enlargement factor	- 96%	Page size / Image size (mm)	- 841 x 297 / 820 x 230

LAND NORTH OF MOAT ROAD, HEADCORN, KENT
VIEWPOINT D - EXISTING





PHOTOMONTAGE - YEAR 1

To be viewed at a comfortable arm's length

Camera make & model	- Canon EOS 6D MkII	Viewpoint height (AOD)	- 21m	Visualisation Type	- Type 3 (LI TGN 06/19)
Lens make & focal length	- Canon EF 50mm, f/1.4 USM	Distance to site boundary	- 8m	Horizontal Field of View	- 90°
Date & time of photograph	- 07/01/2025 @ 11:19	Projection	- Cylindrical	Height of camera AGL	- 1.5m
OS grid reference	- 582875, 144373	Enlargement factor	- 96%	Page size / Image size (mm)	- 841 x 297 / 820 x 230

LAND NORTH OF MOAT ROAD, HEADCORN, KENT

VIEWPOINT D - YEAR 1





PHOTOMONTAGE - YEAR 15

To be viewed at a comfortable arm's length

Camera make & model	- Canon EOS 6D MkII	Viewpoint height (AOD)	- 21m	Visualisation Type	- Type 3 (LI TGN 06/19)
Lens make & focal length	- Canon EF 50mm, f/1.4 USM	Distance to site boundary	- 8m	Horizontal Field of View	- 90°
Date & time of photograph	- 07/01/2025 @ 11:19	Projection	- Cylindrical	Height of camera AGL	- 1.5m
OS grid reference	- 582875, 144373	Enlargement factor	- 96%	Page size / Image size (mm)	- 841 x 297 / 820 x 230

LAND NORTH OF MOAT ROAD, HEADCORN, KENT

VIEWPOINT D - YEAR 15





EXISTING BASELINE VIEW

To be viewed at a comfortable arm's length

Camera make & model	- Canon EOS 6D MkII	Viewpoint height (AOD)	- 22m	Visualisation Type	- Type 3 (LI TGN 06/19)
Lens make & focal length	- Canon EF 50mm, f/1.4 USM	Distance to site boundary	- 710m	Horizontal Field of View	- 90°
Date & time of photograph	- 07/01/2025 @ 11:55	Projection	- Cylindrical	Height of camera AGL	- 1.5m
OS grid reference	- 582898, 143673	Enlargement factor	- 96%	Page size / Image size (mm)	- 841 x 297 / 820 x 230

LAND NORTH OF MOAT ROAD, HEADCORN, KENT
VIEWPOINT E - EXISTING





PHOTOMONTAGE - YEAR 1

To be viewed at a comfortable arm's length

Camera make & model	- Canon EOS 6D MkII	Viewpoint height (AOD)	- 22m	Visualisation Type	- Type 3 (LI TGN 06/19)
Lens make & focal length	- Canon EF 50mm, f/1.4 USM	Distance to site boundary	- 710m	Horizontal Field of View	- 90°
Date & time of photograph	- 07/01/2025 @ 11:55	Projection	- Cylindrical	Height of camera AGL	- 1.5m
OS grid reference	- 582898, 143673	Enlargement factor	- 96%	Page size / Image size (mm)	- 841 x 297 / 820 x 230

LAND NORTH OF MOAT ROAD, HEADCORN, KENT

VIEWPOINT E - YEAR 1





PHOTOMONTAGE - YEAR 15

To be viewed at a comfortable arm's length

Camera make & model	- Canon EOS 6D MkII	Viewpoint height (AOD)	- 22m	Visualisation Type	- Type 3 (LI TGN 06/19)
Lens make & focal length	- Canon EF 50mm, f/1.4 USM	Distance to site boundary	- 710m	Horizontal Field of View	- 90°
Date & time of photograph	- 07/01/2025 @ 11:55	Projection	- Cylindrical	Height of camera AGL	- 1.5m
OS grid reference	- 582898, 143673	Enlargement factor	- 96%	Page size / Image size (mm)	- 841 x 297 / 820 x 230

LAND NORTH OF MOAT ROAD, HEADCORN, KENT

VIEWPOINT E - YEAR 15



Appendix EDP 7
Photomontage Methodology
(Snapshot Visuals, 2025)

TECHNICAL METHODOLOGY

SURVEY, PHOTOGRAPHY, MODELLING
AND TYPE 3 VISUALISATIONS



Introduction

The methodology within this document outlines the principle methods used for the production of Type 3 visualisations in line with the Landscape Institute Technical Guidance Note 06/19 (17 September 2019).

Site Visit and Viewpoint Locations

Snapshot Visuals carried out the site photography and survey on the date specified on each viewpoint sheet. The viewpoints were agreed prior to the site visit with the Landscape Architect or Planners. Viewpoints may have been micro sited due to environmental constraints once on site.

Photography

For each agreed viewpoint location, high resolution photography was taken with a full frame digital SLR camera. The make and model of camera used is noted on each viewpoint sheet. The camera was set up on a calibrated tripod at a height of 1.5m to replicate a typical eye level. The camera was levelled horizontally and vertically using a tripod mounted levelling base and a spirit level. The location of the camera was then GPS/RTK recorded and photographed.

Photographs were taken in full Manual mode with a fixed focal length, exposure and aperture setting. A photo was taken at 20 degree increments in landscape format to provide an approximate 50% overlap between each image. A full 360 degree field of view was taken for each viewpoint location.

Field Survey Methodology & Survey Data Post Processing

A RTK Rover with LIDAR and Photogrammetry capabilities was used to record the locations of each viewpoint. Where possible, 3D scans are taken on site of intervening structures and vegetation for use in the alignment process. The RTK Rover uses a combination of LIDAR points and Photogrammetry to build a 3D point cloud of the scanned area which is then processed on PIX4D Cloud. This 3D point cloud is accurate to +/- 20mm. The point cloud is exported as a LAS dataset and then used for alignment.

Survey Equipment

- RTK Rover & Iphone 13 Pro with HxGN SmartNet Real-Time Kinematic (RTK) Corrections to provide a tolerance of +/- 20mm.

Photography Post Processing

The relevant images for each viewpoint were stitched using PTGui to create a cylindrical panorama up to 90°. The stitched panoramas were then edited in Adobe Photoshop to adjust the levels and exposure if necessary.

The Development Proposals

Snapshot Visuals were provided with PDF and DWG files of the proposals which were then modelled in house. The 3D model along with the viewpoint locations, LIDAR 1m DTM and 1m DSM were imported into AutoCAD and geo-referenced. These combined data sets were then imported into 3ds Max.

The following parameters were used within the model

- Resi units modelled at 8-9m to ridge height
- Year 1 instant hedge at 1.5m high
- Year 15 hedge at 2.5-3m high
- Year 1 trees at 3-3.5m high
- Year 15 trees at 9.5-10m high

Photographic Alignment within the 3D Environment

A virtual camera was created within 3ds Max using the surveyed camera location, recorded target point and field of view (FOV) based on the camera and lens combination selected for the shot .

The baseline photograph was attached as a background to this view, to assist the Visualiser in aligning the point cloud or target points to each corresponding background point, based on the Camera Matching Technique. When using a wide-angle lens, observations outside the circle of distortion are given less weighting.

Where access is limited, or survey points are limited, open source LIDAR is used for alignment. At this stage a 2nd member of the visualisation team cross-checked the camera alignment to verify the view was correctly set. Using this virtual camera, a render was created of the aligned model at a resolution to match the baseline photograph.

Final Rendering and Post-Production

The final renders were exported at the same resolution as the baseline photography. Multi- pass renders are exported to give the visualiser more control in enhancements of the final image. These multi- passes may included but not limited to Reflections, Refractions, Shadows, Lighting, Ambient Occlusion and Global Illumination.

The multi- pass renders are layered within Adobe Photoshop and blended together to produce the correct level of detail and photo-realistic feel. Finally, masking is applied to the image. Endless aesthetic effects can be applied to the rendered image to enhance the realism of the final image and/or make adjustments as a result of proposed material changes. However, the visualiser always attempts to be faithful to the proposed design within the local environment.

The final image was verified by a second visualiser to check the appearance, masking and form of the development.

The final photomontages were then saved in an appropriate format for inclusion within the InDesign document. The renders were set out in accordance with the LI TGN 06/19 with the relevant data on each sheet.

Software Used

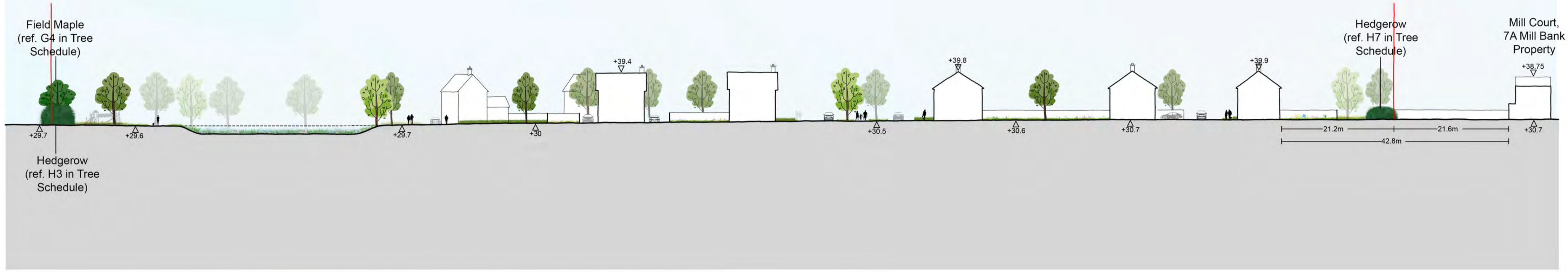
- AutoCAD
- 3ds Max
- V-Ray for 3ds Max
- Adobe Photoshop
- Adobe InDesign
- PTGui
- PIX4D Cloud
- PIX4D Catch
- ESRI ArcGIS Pro



Snapshot Visualisations Ltd
114 St Marys Road,
Market Harborough, Leicestershire,
England, LE16 7DX

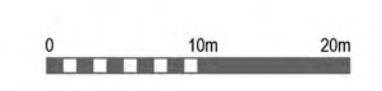
Appendix EDP 8 Updated Cross Sections

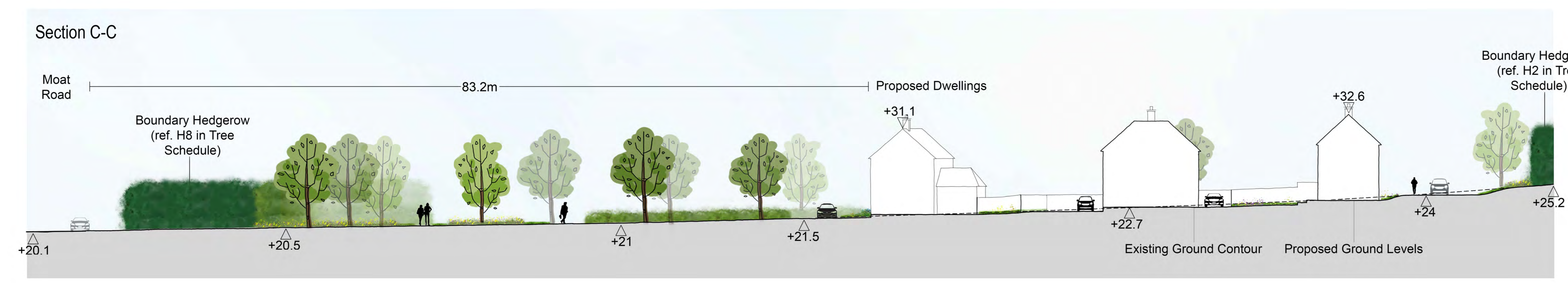
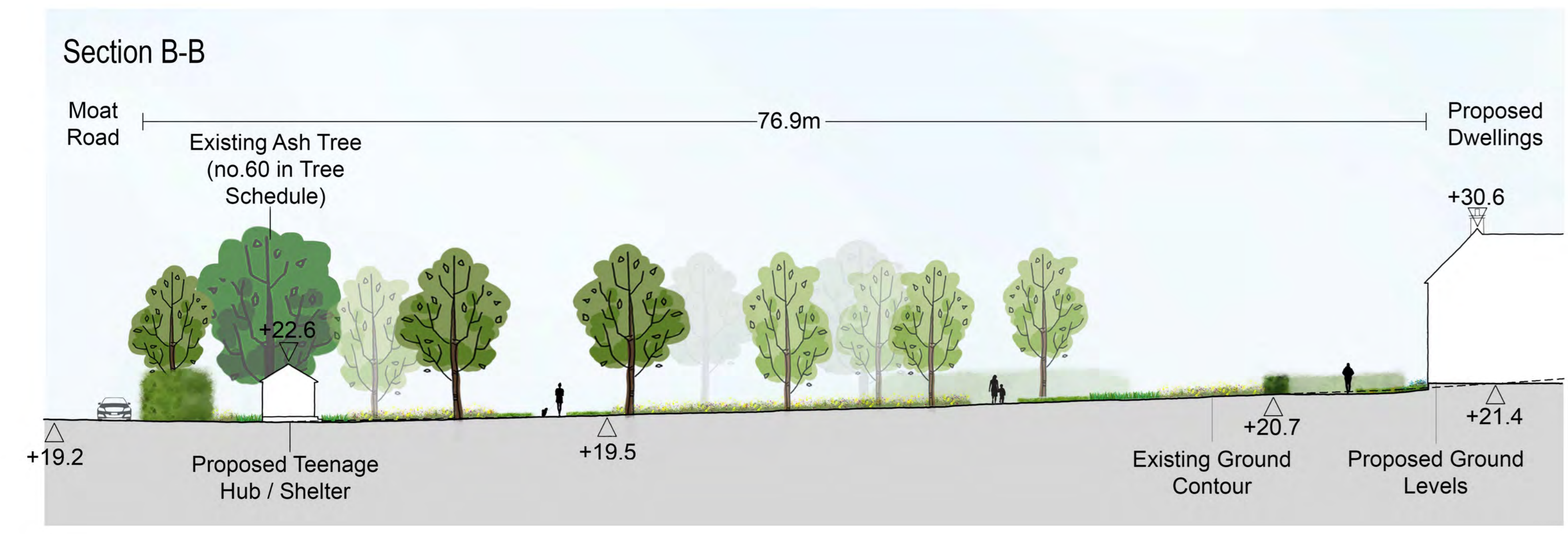
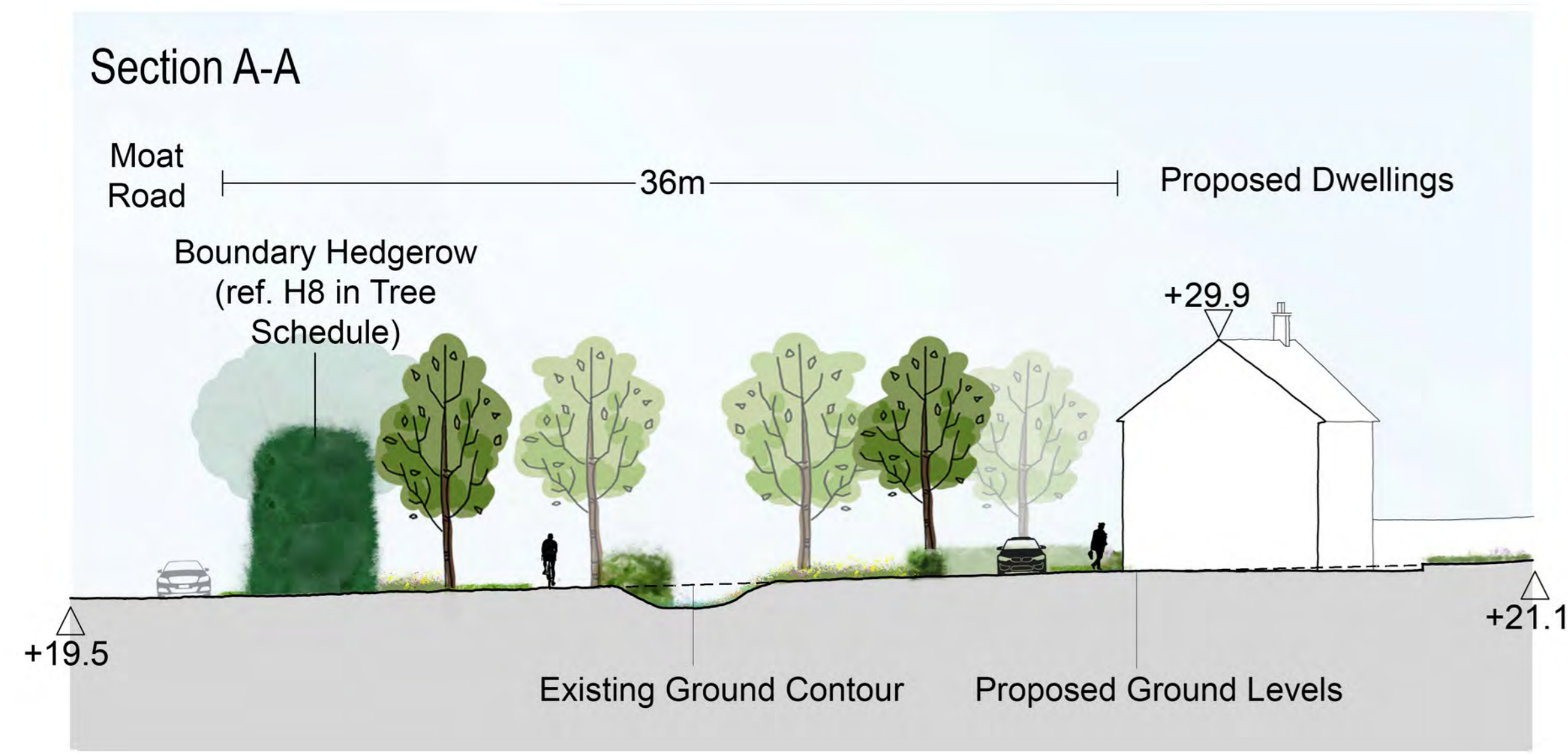
Section A-A



Rev.	Date:	Description:	Initial:
Project: Land North of Moat Road Headcorn, Kent			
Drawing: PS06 - East - West Cross Section			
Scale: 1:500 @ A1		Drawn: LA	
Date: 25/07/24		Checked: AP	

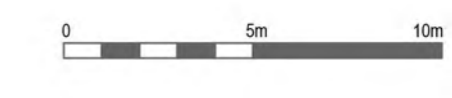
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Rev.	Date:	Description:	Initial:
Project: Land North of Moat Road Headcorn, Kent			
Drawing: PS03a - Moat Road Cross Sections			
Scale: 1:200 @ A0		Drawn: LA	
Date: 25/07/24		Checked: AP	

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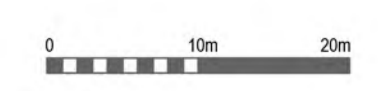


Section A-A



Rev.	Date:	Description:	Initial:
Project: Land North of Moat Road Headcorn, Kent			
Drawing: PS04a - North - South Cross Section			
Scale: 1:500 @ A1		Drawn: LA	
Date: 25/07/24		Checked: AP	

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Appendix EDP 9

Appraisal of Site Against TGN 02/21 from LVIA

GLVIA/TGN Criteria	Observations
Natural Heritage: Landscape with clear evidence of ecological, geological, geomorphological or physiographic interest, which contribute positively to the landscape.	Ordinary. Aside from the TPO within the site, the site or immediate context contains no sensitive features of natural heritage importance.
Cultural Heritage: Landscape with clear evidence of archaeological, historical or cultural interest, which contribute positively to the landscape.	Ordinary/Good. As confirmed within the heritage appraisal, the Grade II Listed building 'The Moat' is located to the east of the site, and there is a Royal Observer's Corp post within the site, which adds low level interest.
Landscape Condition: Landscape which is in a good physical state both with regard to individual elements and overall landscape structure.	Ordinary/Good. The site is unremarkable agricultural grazing land and contains a number of TPO trees. The boundary vegetation is of good quality, particularly to the west and north.
Associations: Some landscapes are associated with particular people such as artists or writers, or events in history that contribute to perceptions of natural beauty in the area.	Poor. There are no associations relating to the site.
Distinctiveness: Landscape that has a strong sense of identity.	Poor. Beyond being an open area of grazing land on the edge of the settlement, the site has no particularly strong sense of identity or distinctiveness and comprises unremarkable agricultural land.
Recreational: Landscape offering recreational opportunities where experience of landscape is important.	Ordinary. The site has some recreational value, with a PRow crossing its southern parts. This level of access is, however, unremarkable.
Perceptual (scenic): Landscape that appeals to the senses, primarily the visual sense.	Poor/Ordinary. The site is a standard edge of settlement parcel of land, which provides little in the way of scenic quality. Urban form is notable and evident in views of the site.
Perceptual (wildness and tranquillity): Landscape with a strong perceptual value notably wildness, tranquillity and/or dark skies.	Poor. The site is adjacent to the village of Headcorn and is not wild or tranquil as a result.
Functional: Landscape which performs a clearly identifiable and valuable function, particularly in the healthy functioning of the landscape.	Ordinary. As a parcel of agricultural land, it performs a valuable function in that context.

Plans

Proof Plan CM 1: Site Location and Boundaries
(edp5739_d013 03 December 2024 GYo/CMY)

Proof Plan CM 2: Site Character and Local Context
(edp5739_d014 03 December 2024 GYo/CMY)

Proof Plan CM 3: Relevant Planning Designations and Considerations
(edp5739_d015 03 December 2024 GYo/CMY)

Proof Plan CM 4: Landscape Character and Context Appraisal
(edp5739_d016 03 December 2024 GYo/CMY)

Proof Plan CM 5: Representative Viewpoints
(edp5739_d017 03 December 2024 GYo/CMY)

Proof Plan CM 6: Findings of EDP's Visual Appraisal
(edp5739_d018 03 December 2024 GYo/CMY)

Proof Plan CM 7: Study Area Topography
(edp5739_d019 03 December 2024 GYo/CMY)

Proof Plan CM 8: Detailed Site Topography (2km range)
(edp5739_d020 03 December 2024 GYo/CMY)

Proof Plan CM 9: Photomontage Locations
(edp5739_d022 21 January 2025 GYo/CMY)