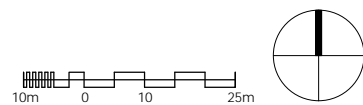
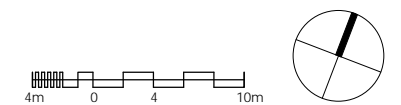


1 Location Plan
1 : 1250



2 Site Plan
1 : 500



PROJECT

Lockhouse: Apartments 147 & 148

DRAWING TITLE

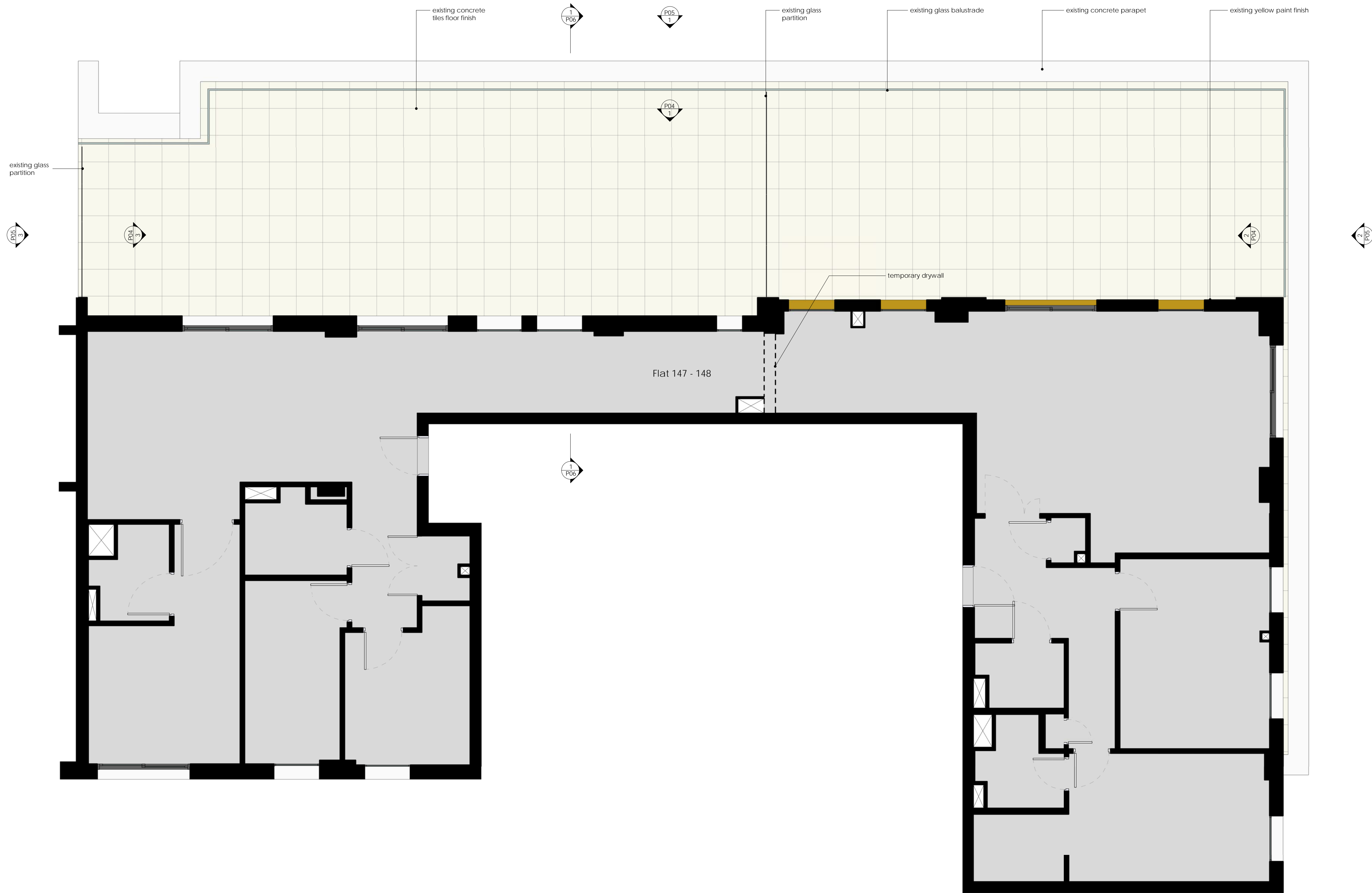
Existing Location and Site Plan_Rev01

\\vms-way-br\drive\W-00_Projects\W-811_Uma Apartment\W-Rvt\W-811 - Uma's Flats.rvt

SCALE @ A3 - As indicated

SHEET NUMBER - P01

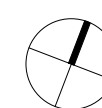
WAY Architecture Yell
Second Floor Studio | 28 Poland St. t. +44 (0)20.383.749.18
London (UK) t. +44 (0)79 121.454.86
W1F 8QP E info@way-arch.com

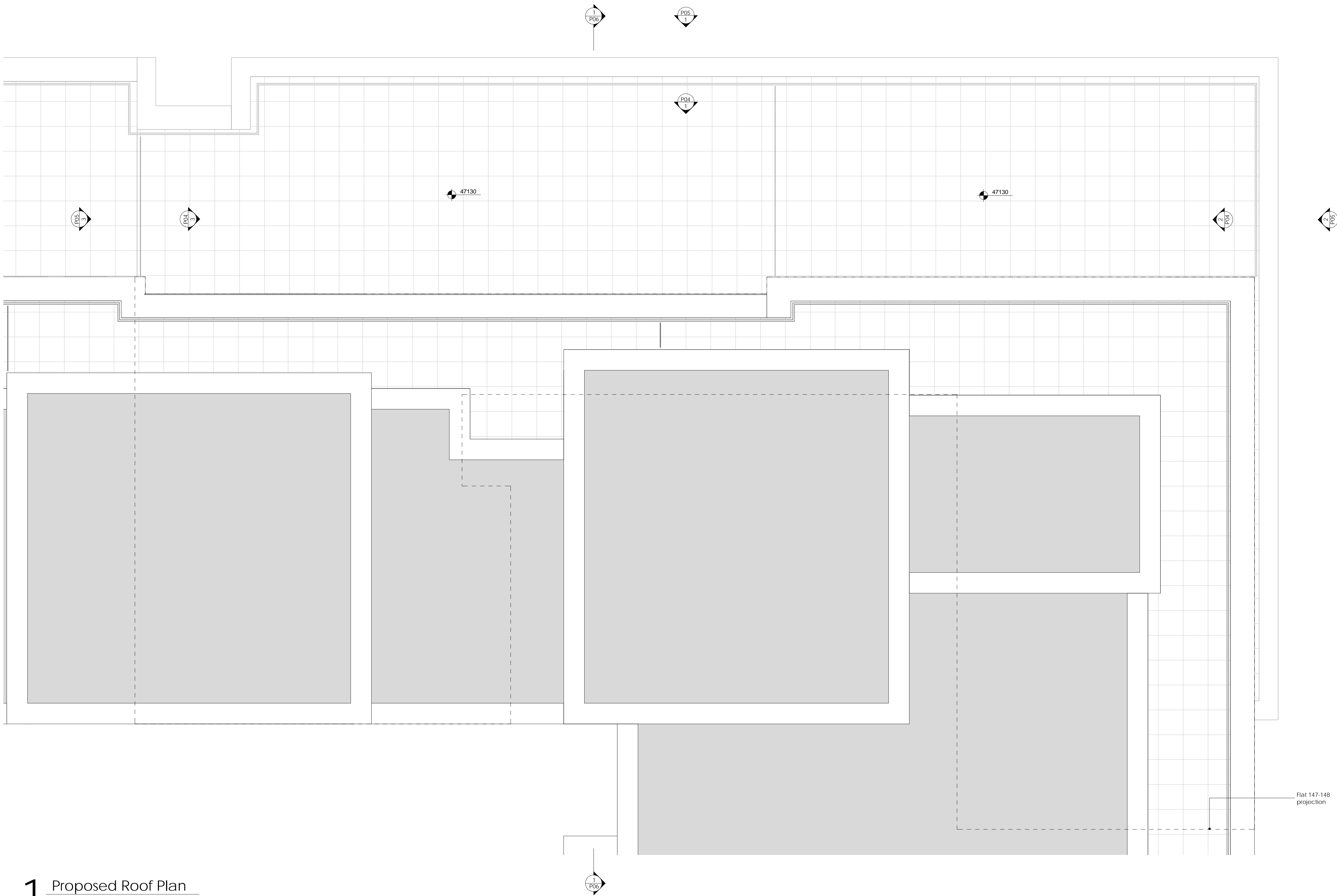


1 Existing Floor Plan

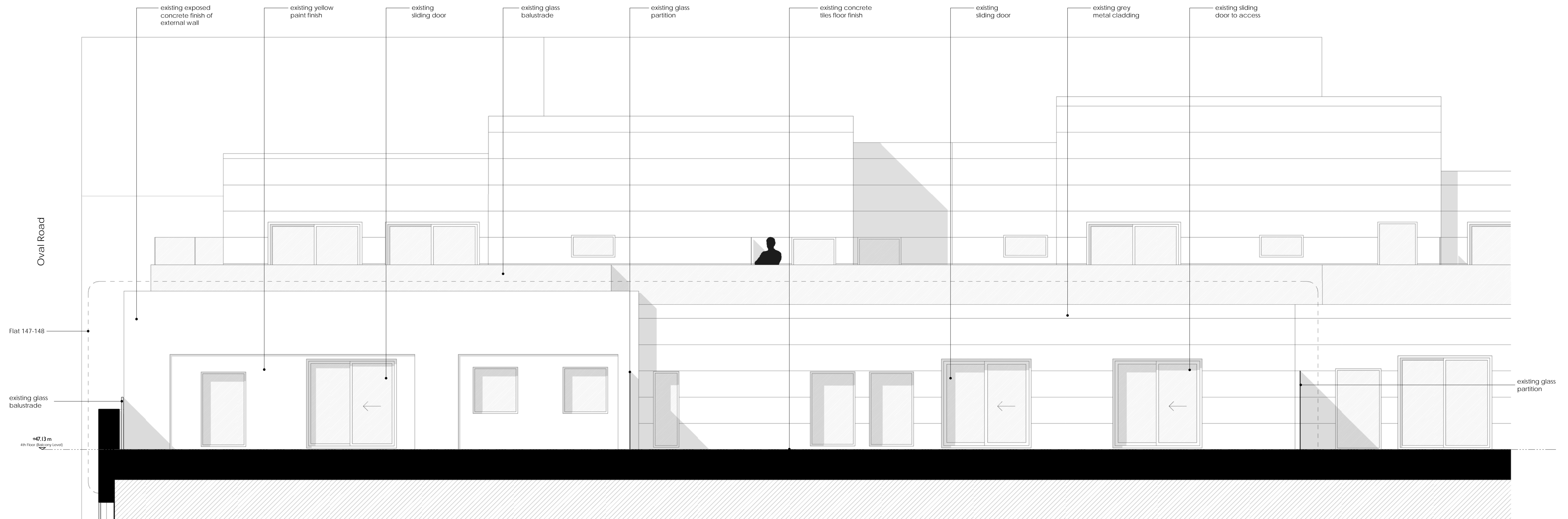
1 : 50

Areas' Schedule	
Existing flat area (GIA)	185m²
Existing terrace area	133m²

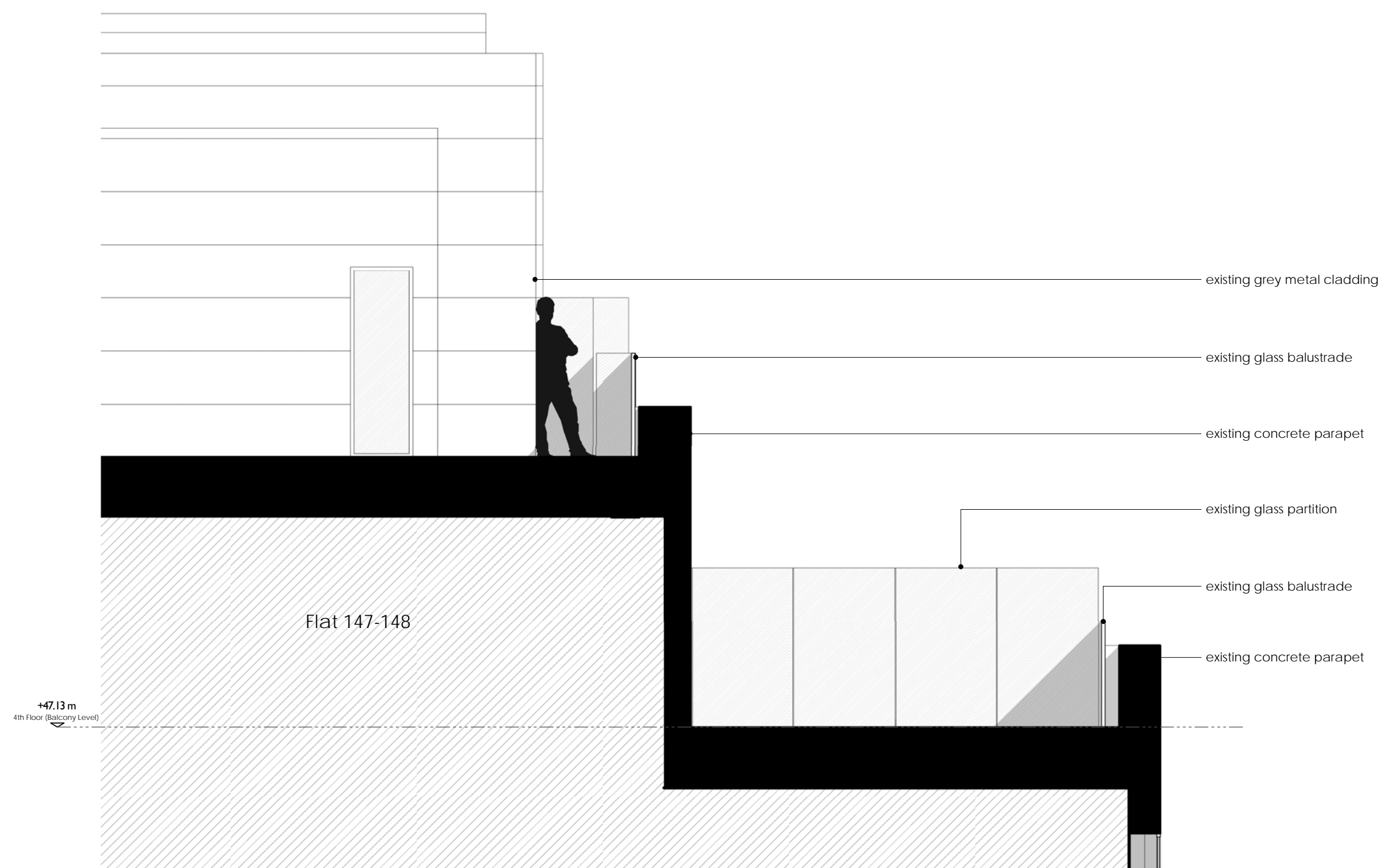




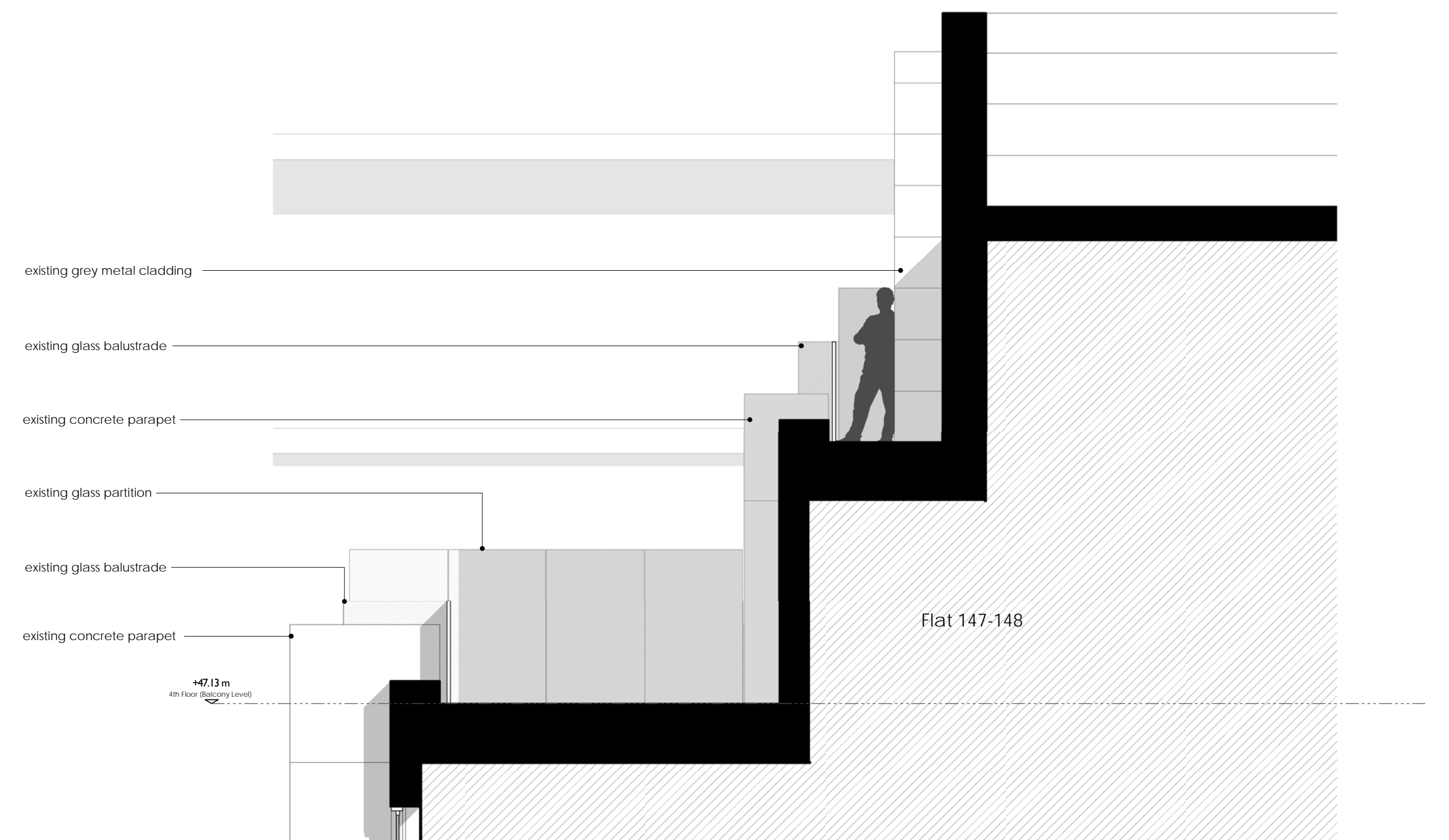
1 Proposed Roof Plan
1 : 50



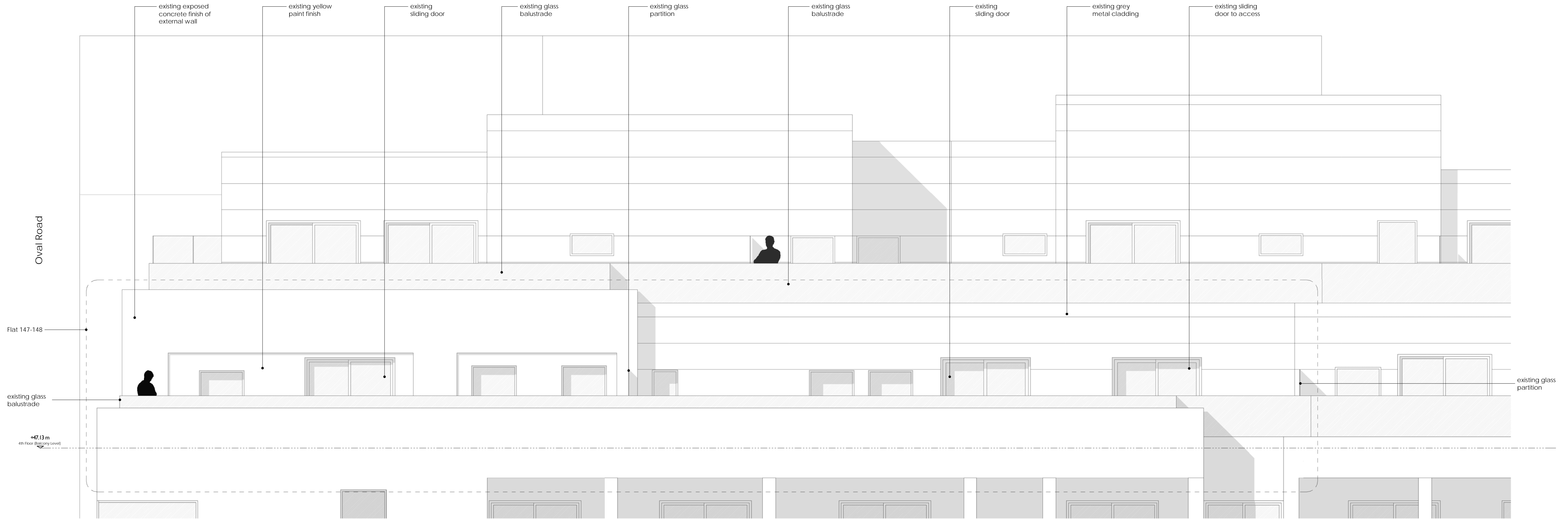
1 Existing Section 1A (North)
1 : 50



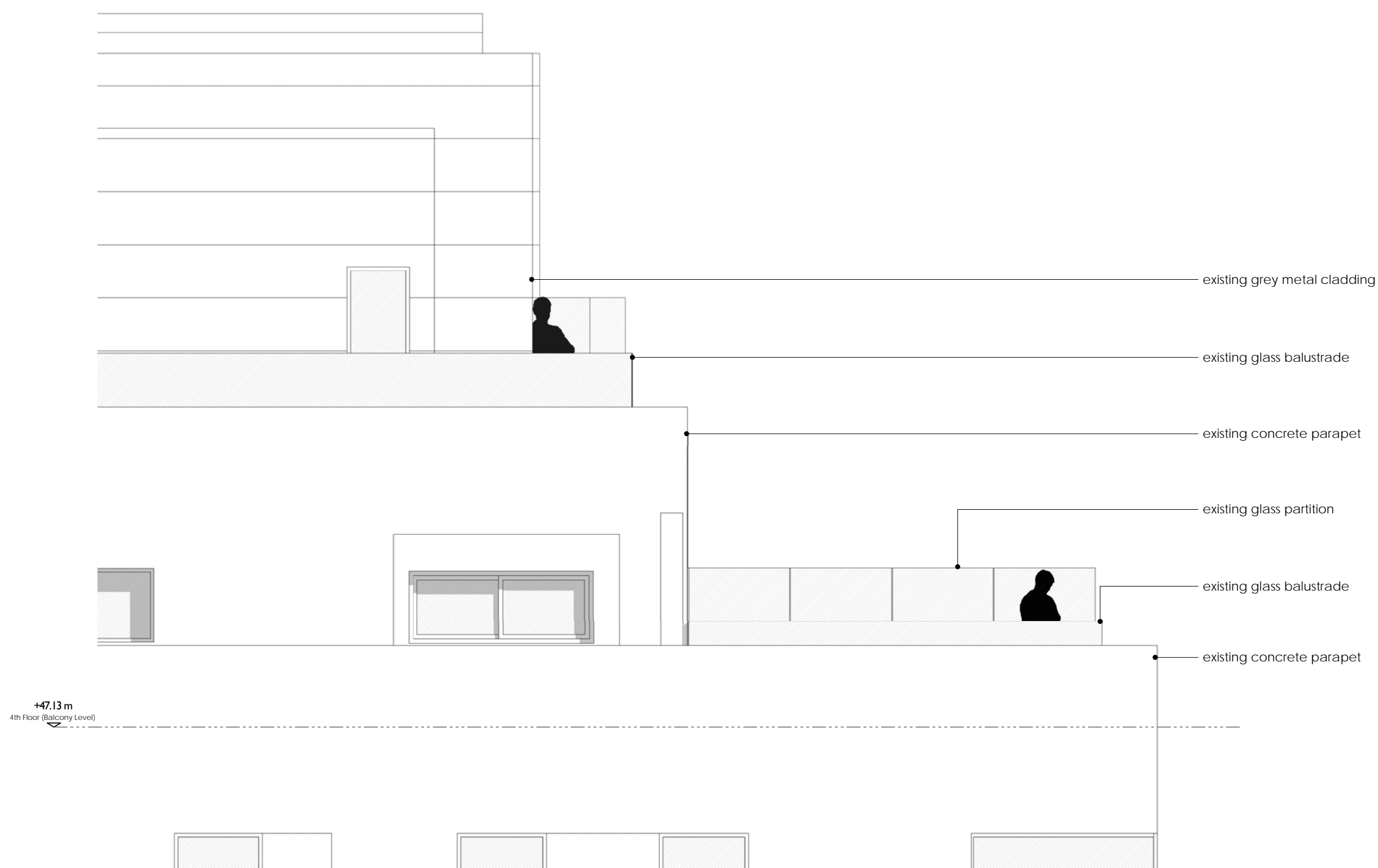
2 Existing Section 2A (East)
1 : 50



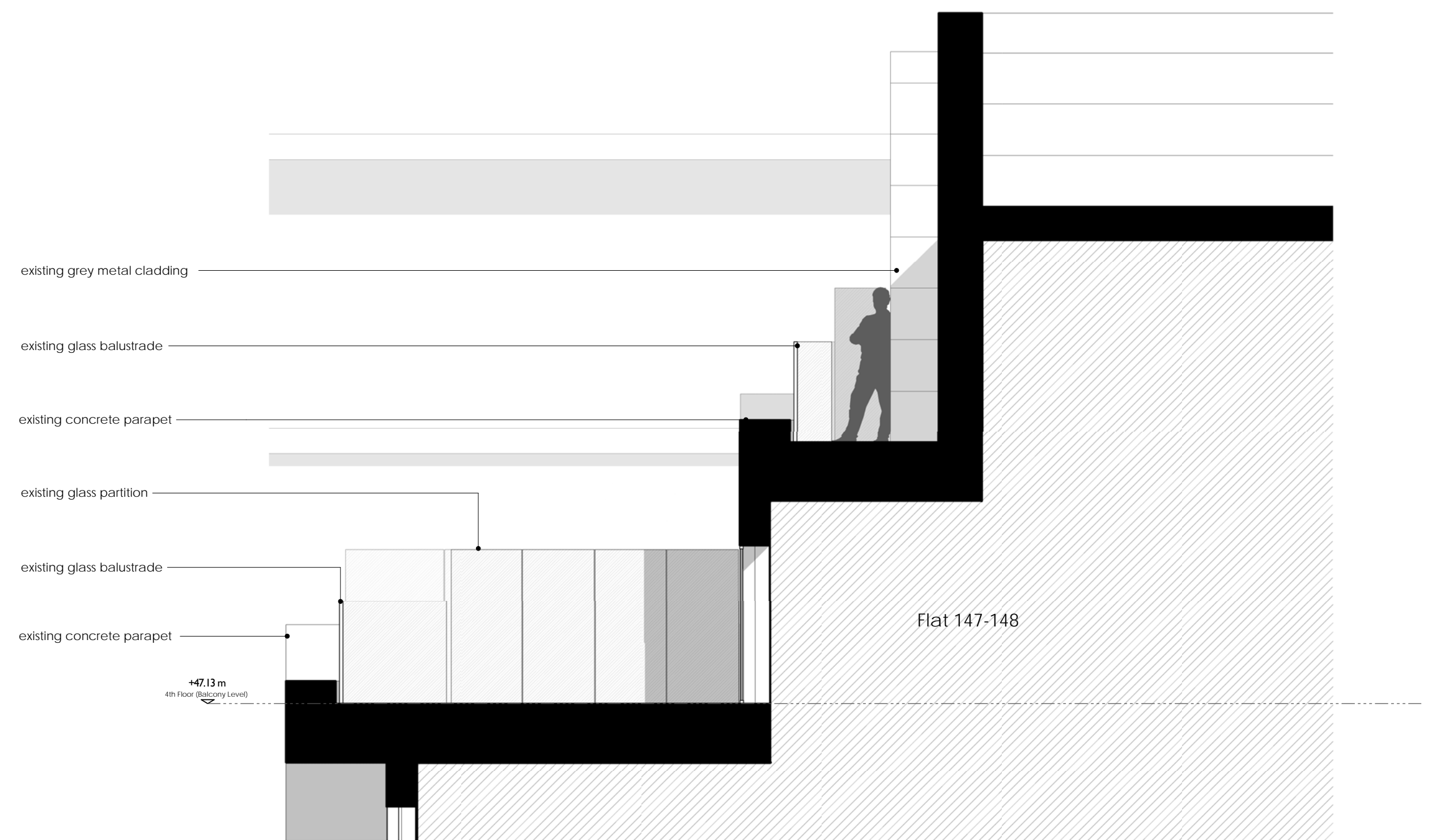
3 Existing Section 3A (West)
1 : 50



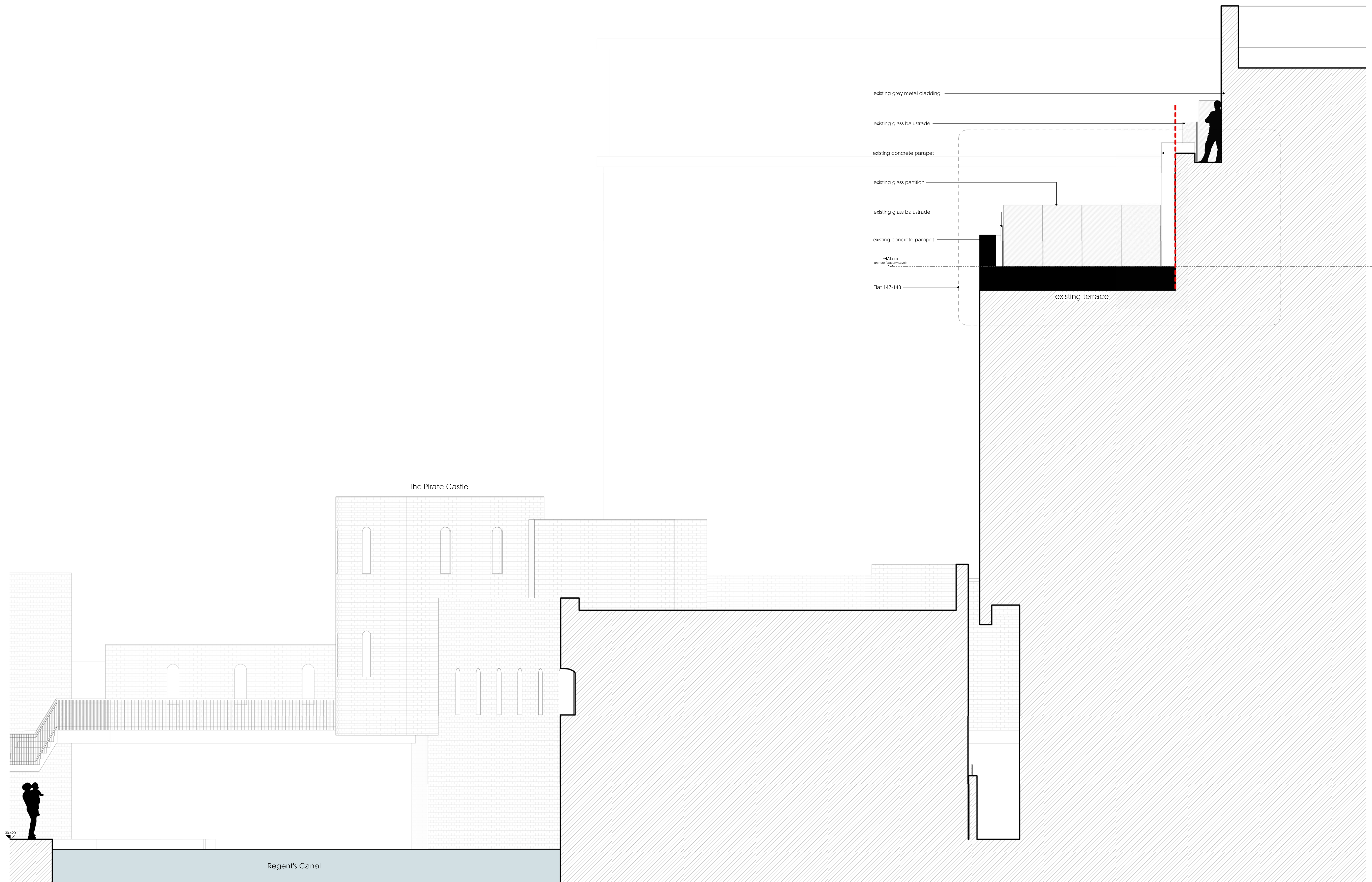
1 Existing Elevation 1B (North)
1 : 50



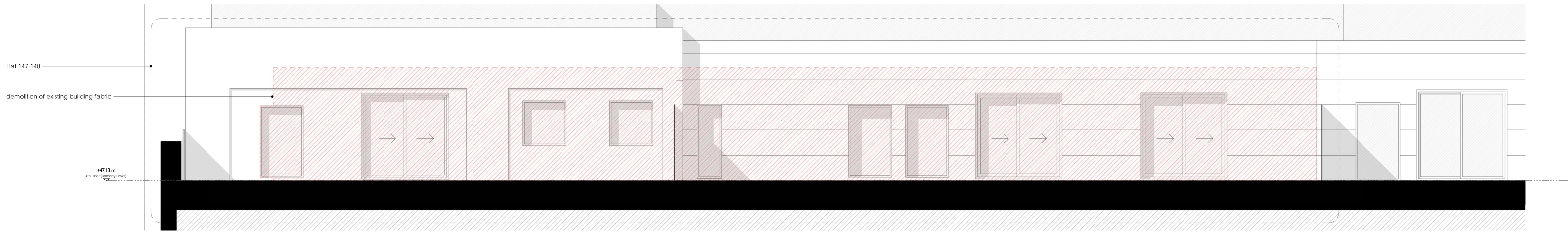
2 Existing Elevation 2B (East)
1 : 50



3 Existing Section 3B (West)
1 : 50

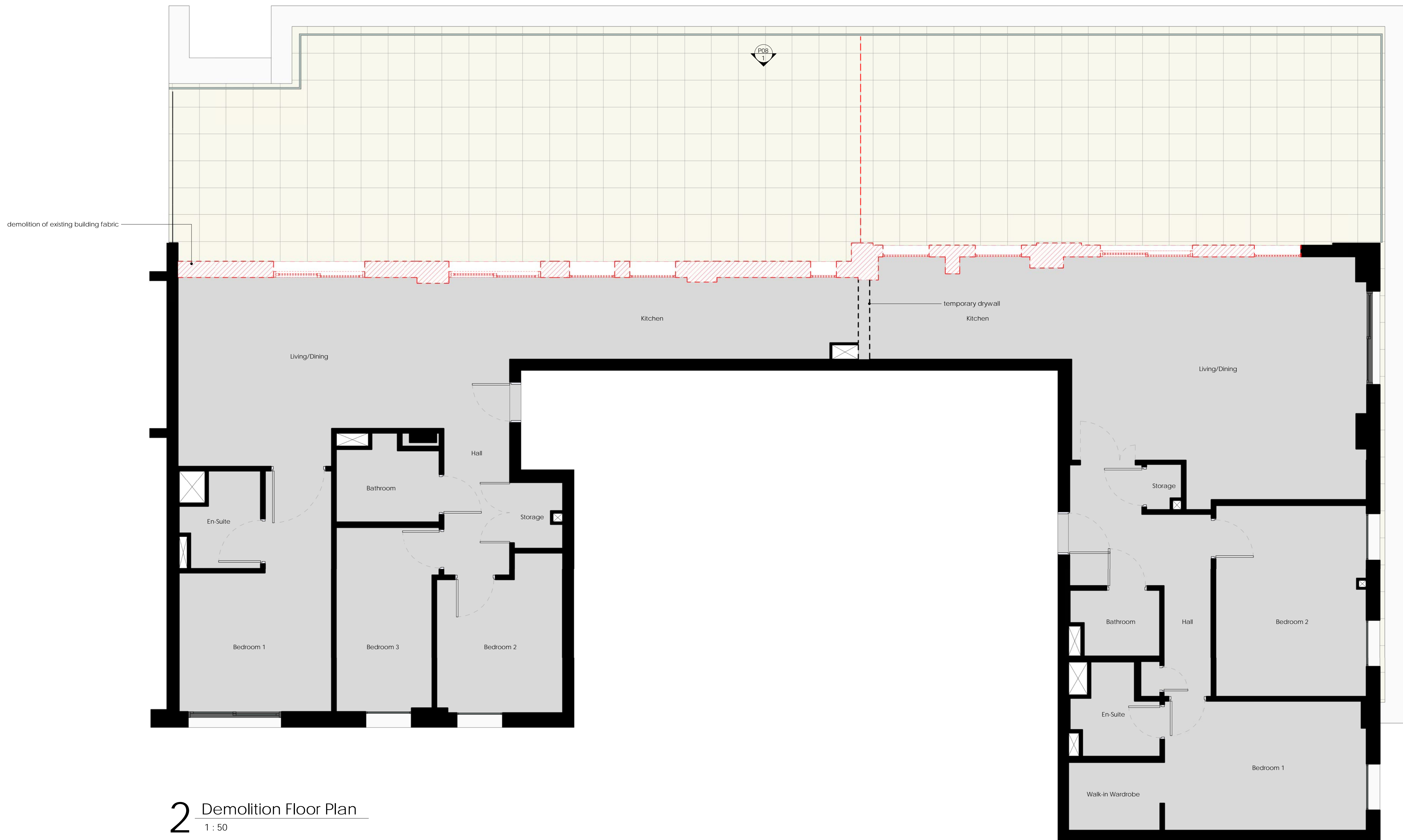


1 Existing Section A



1 Demolition Section (North)

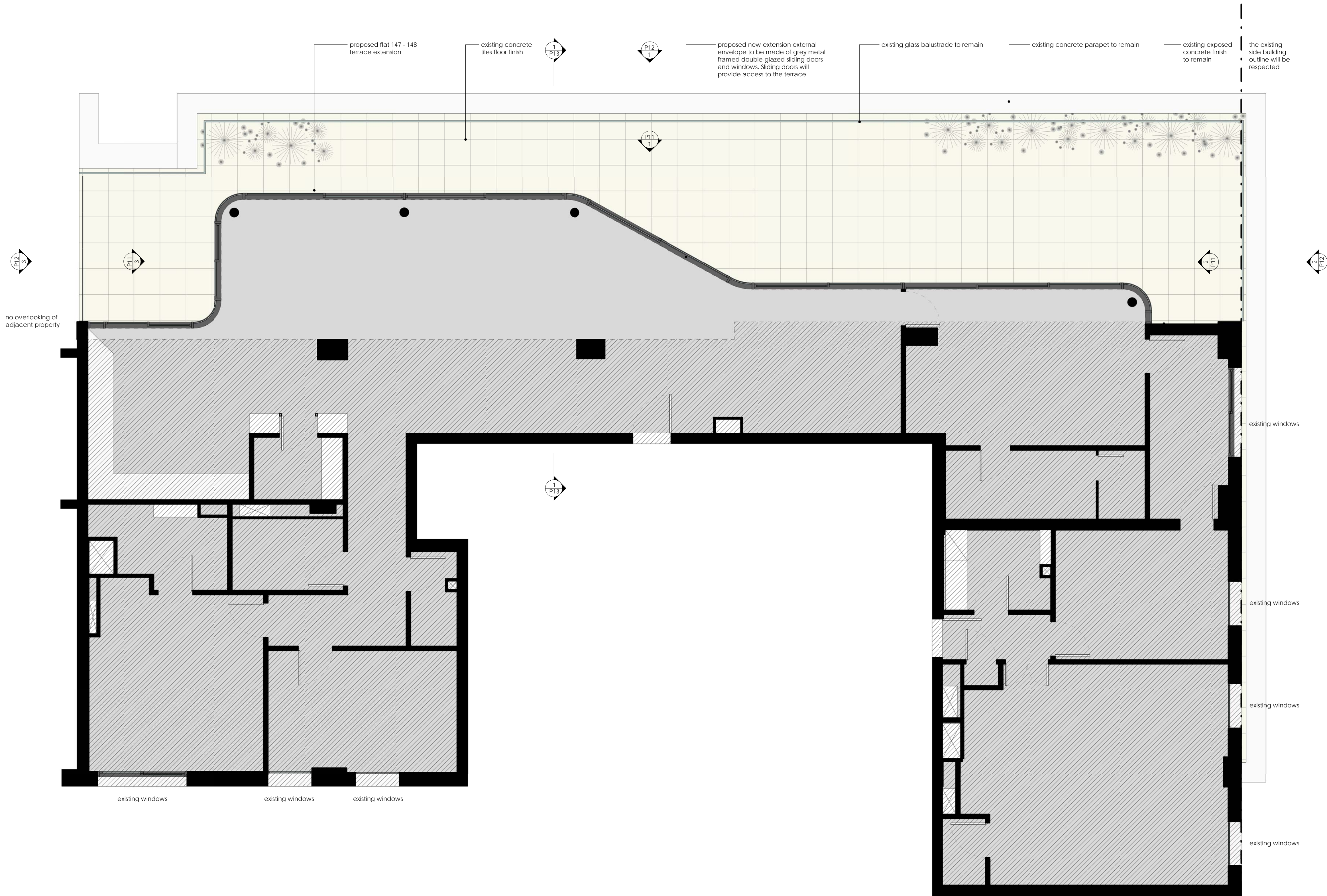
1 : 50



2 Demolition Floor Plan

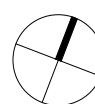
1 : 50

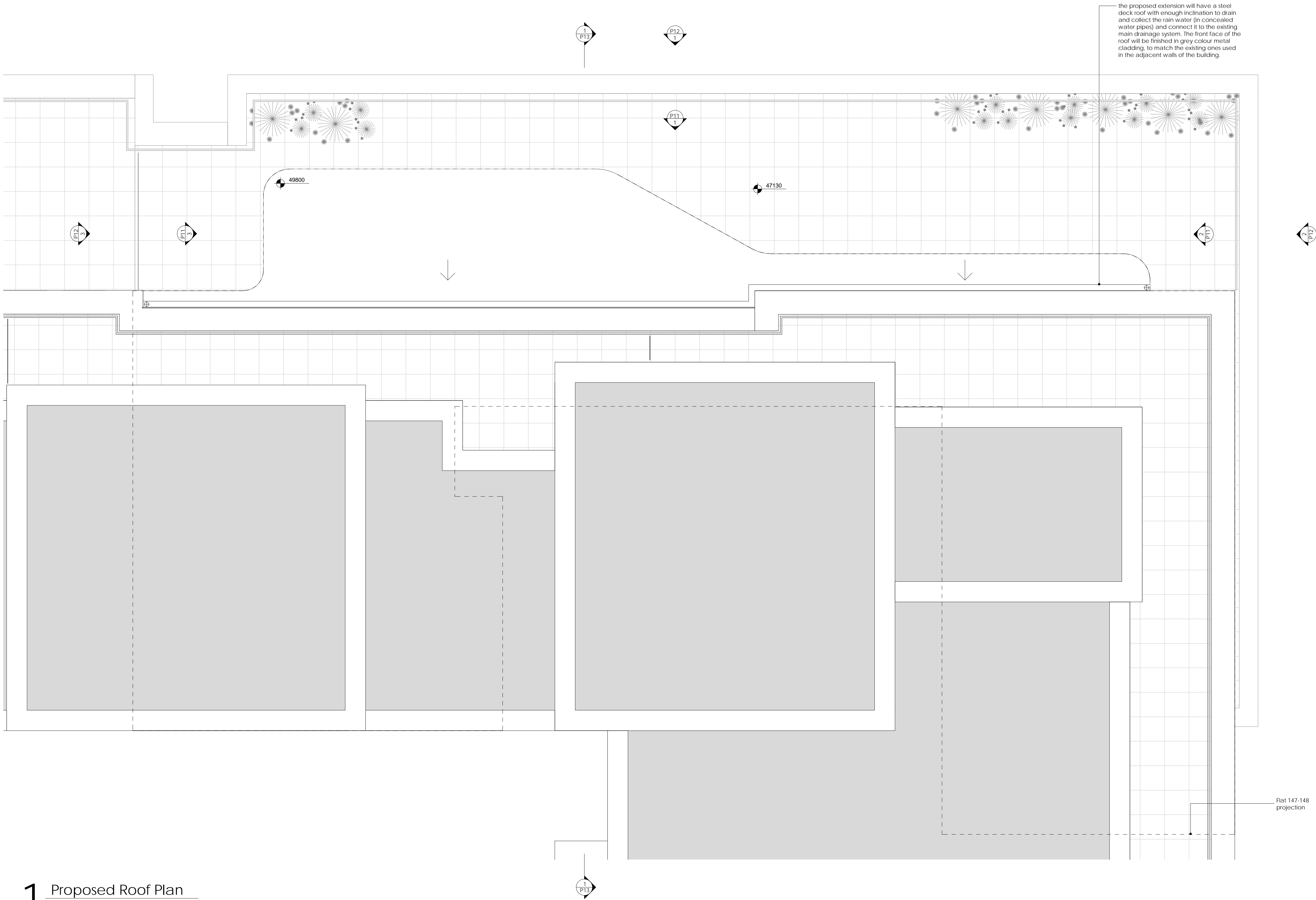




1 Proposed Floor Plan
1 : 50

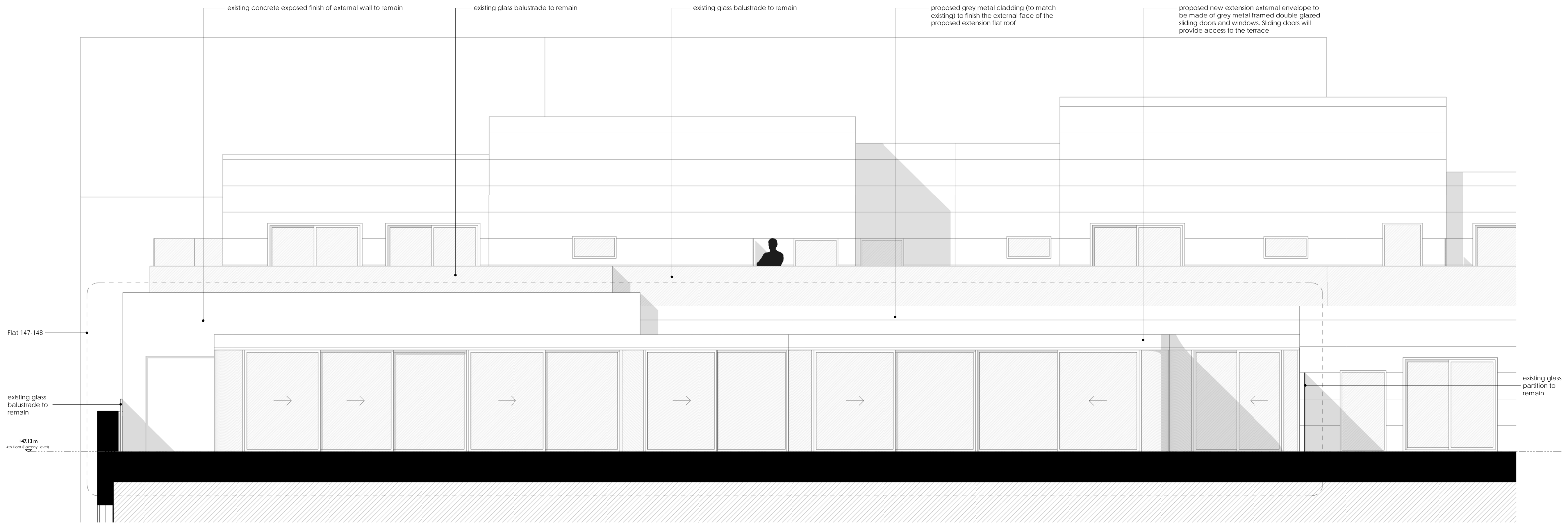
Areas' Schedule	
Existing flat area (GIA)	185m²
Proposed extension area	47m²
Proposed terrace area	86m²



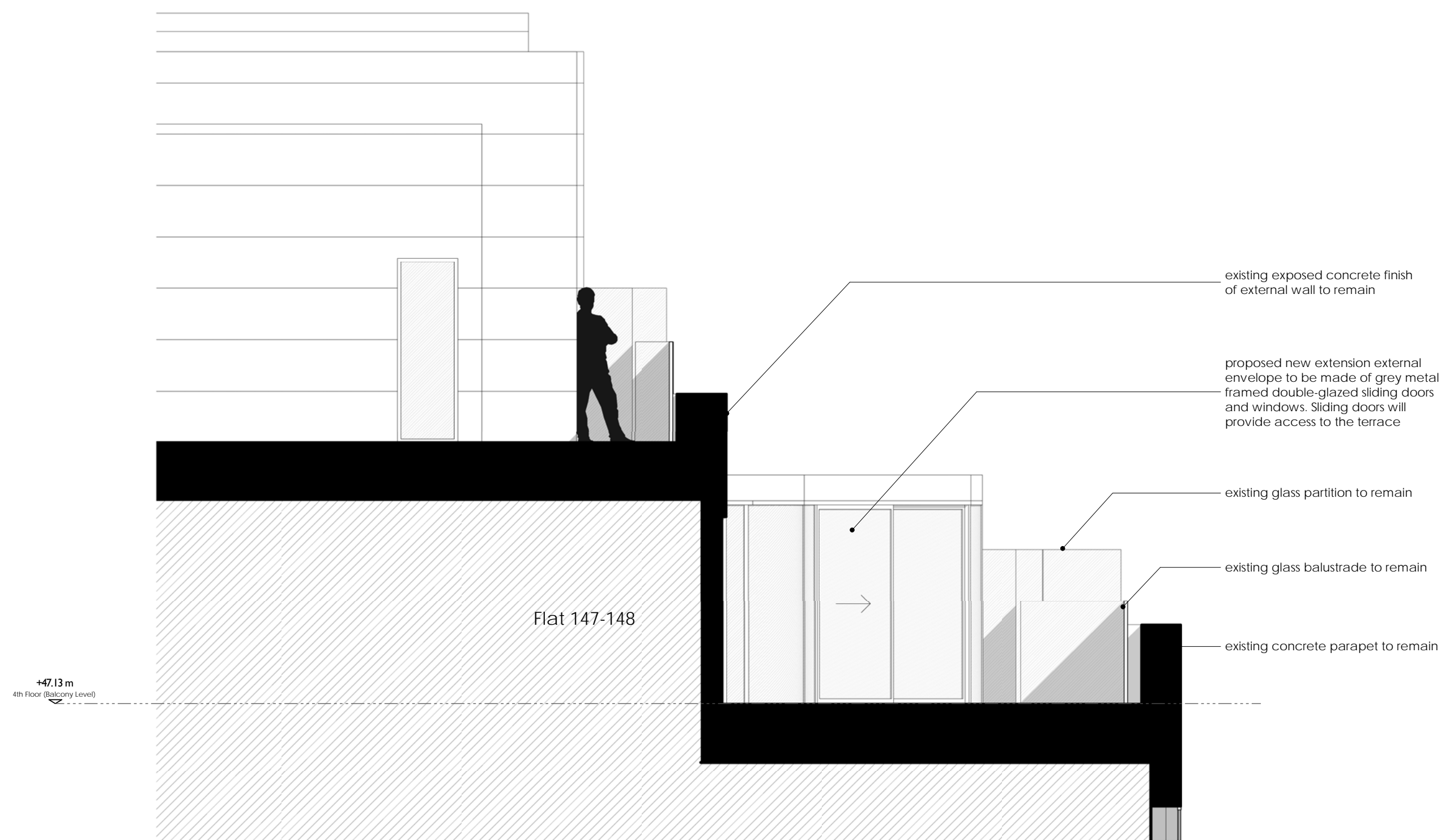


1 Proposed Roof Plan
1 : 50

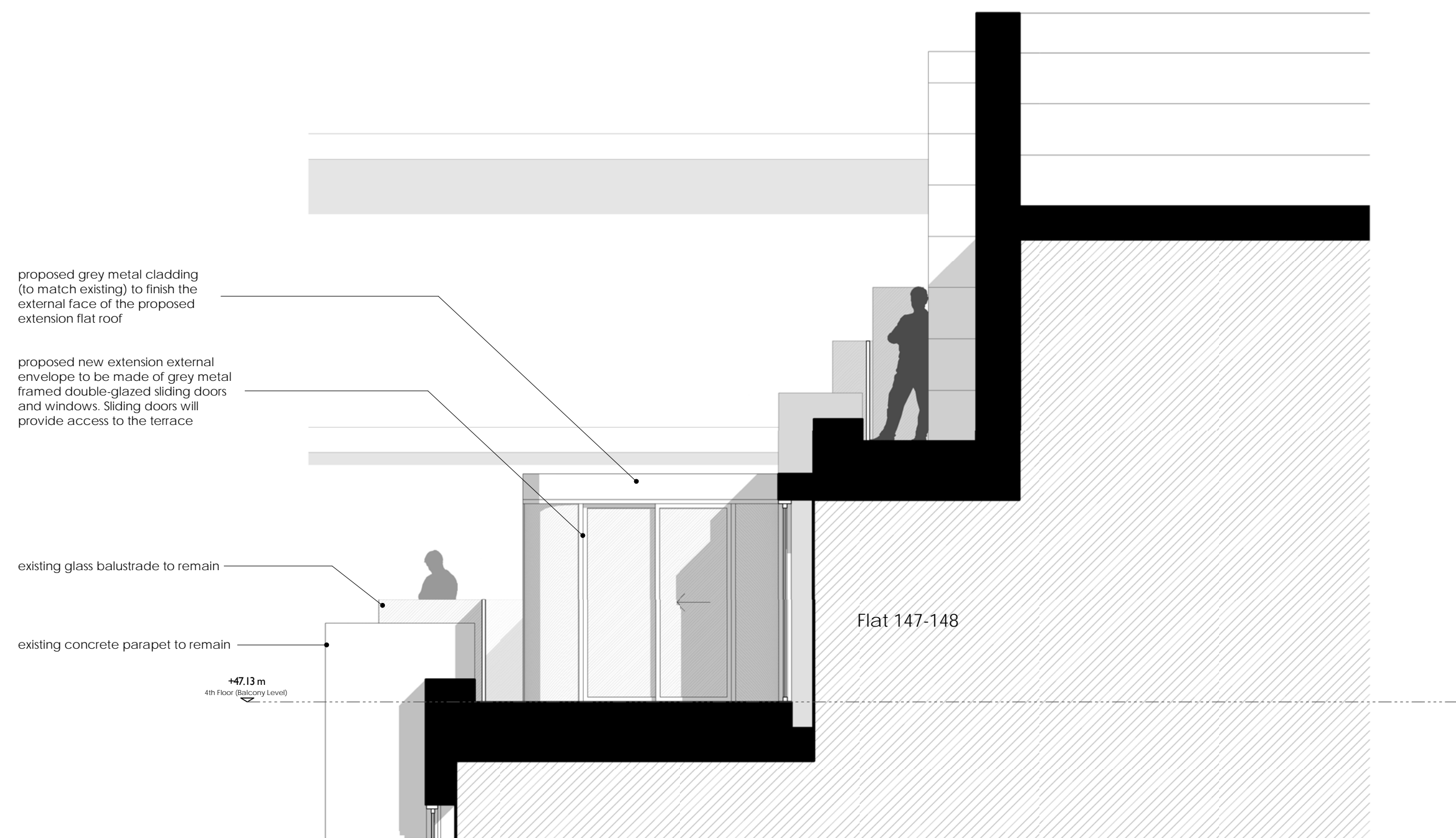




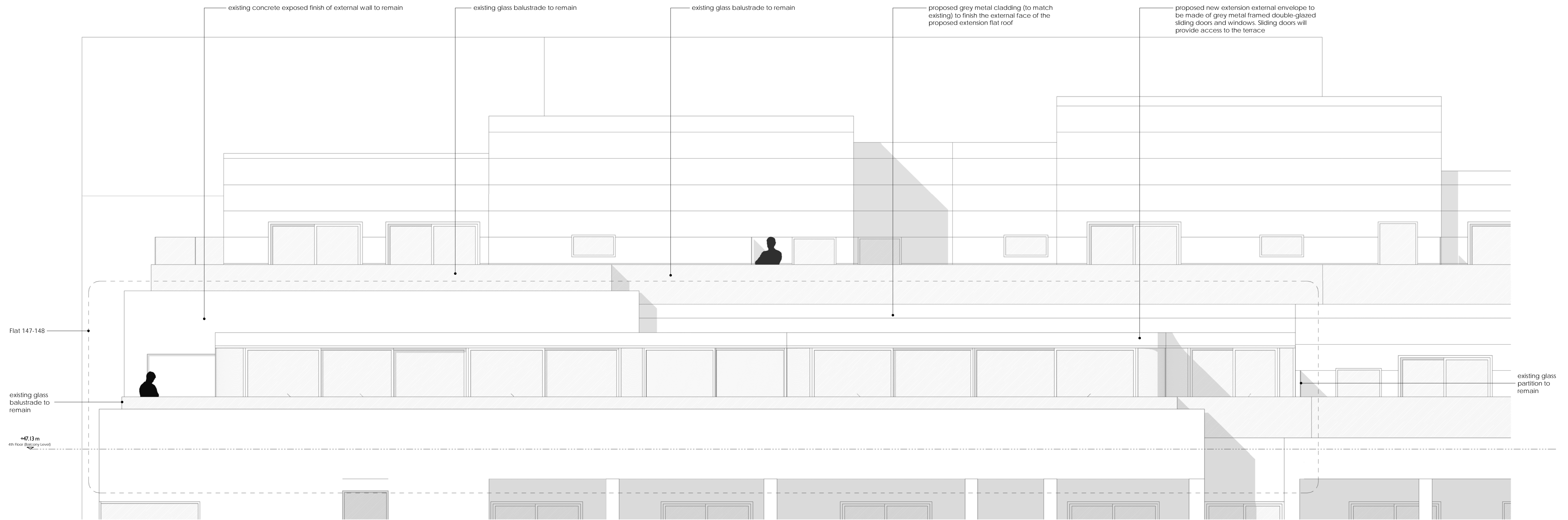
1 Proposed Section 1A (North)
1 : 50



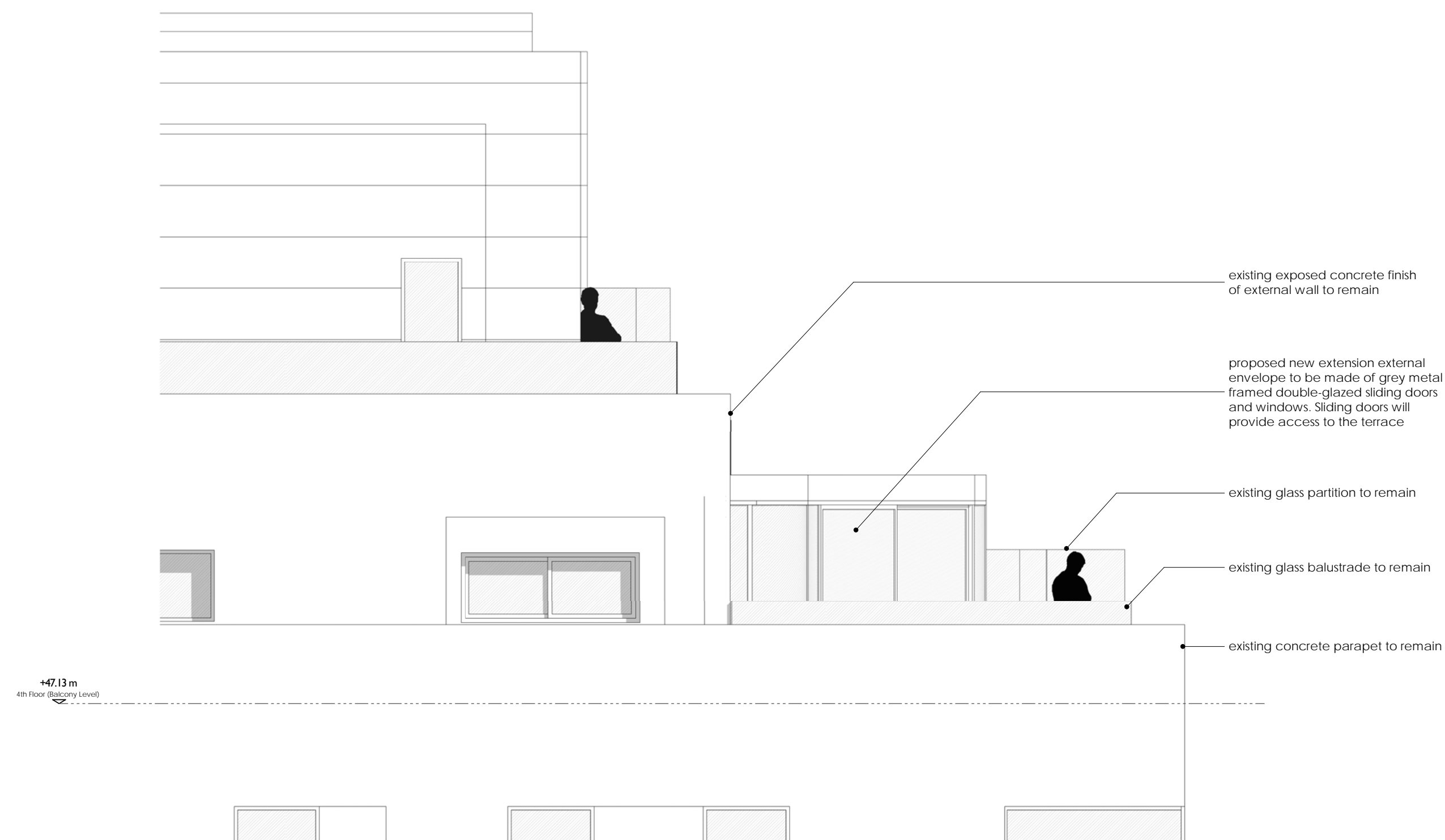
2 Proposed Section 2A (East)
1 : 50



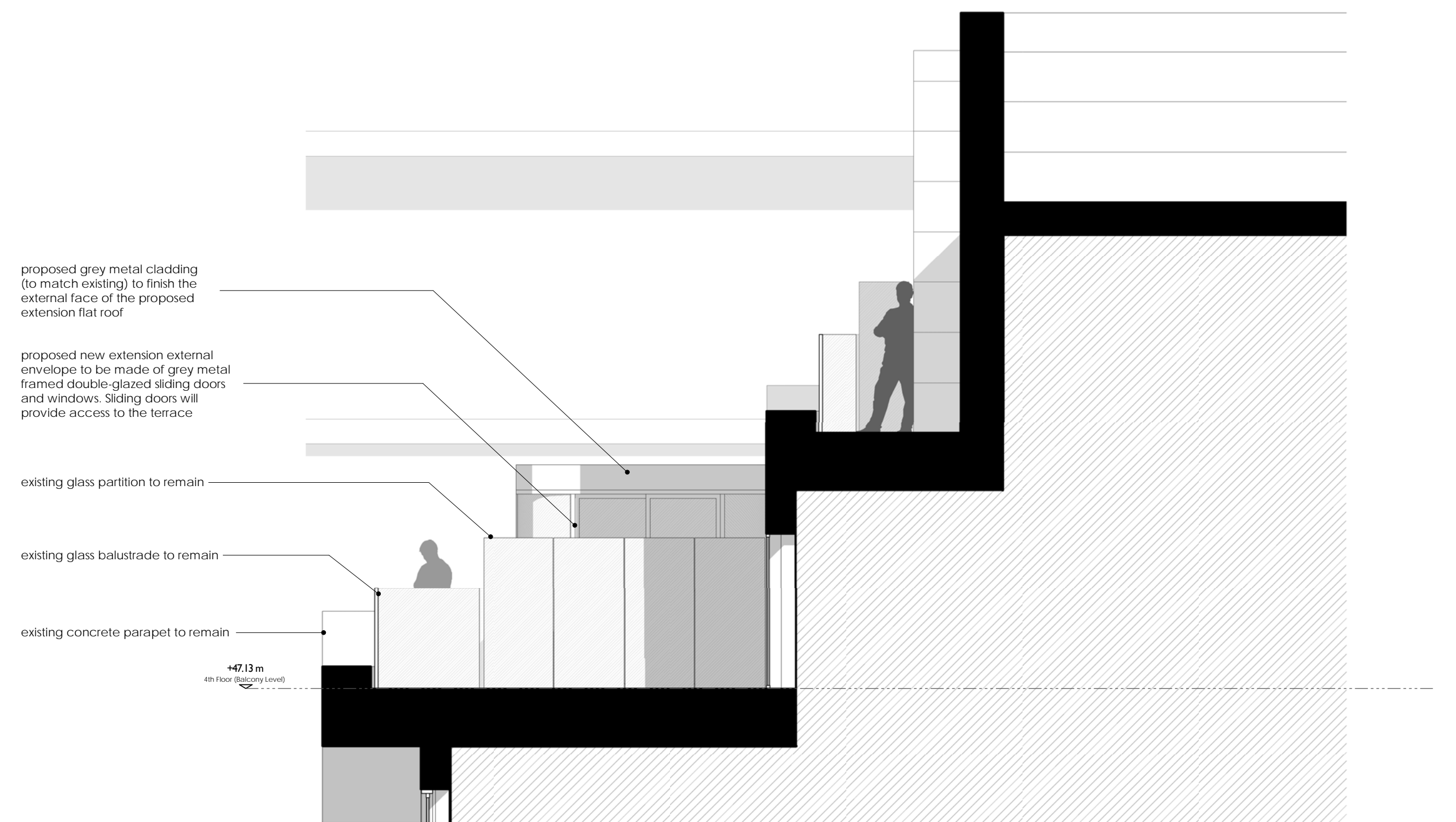
3 Proposed Section 3A (West)
1 : 50



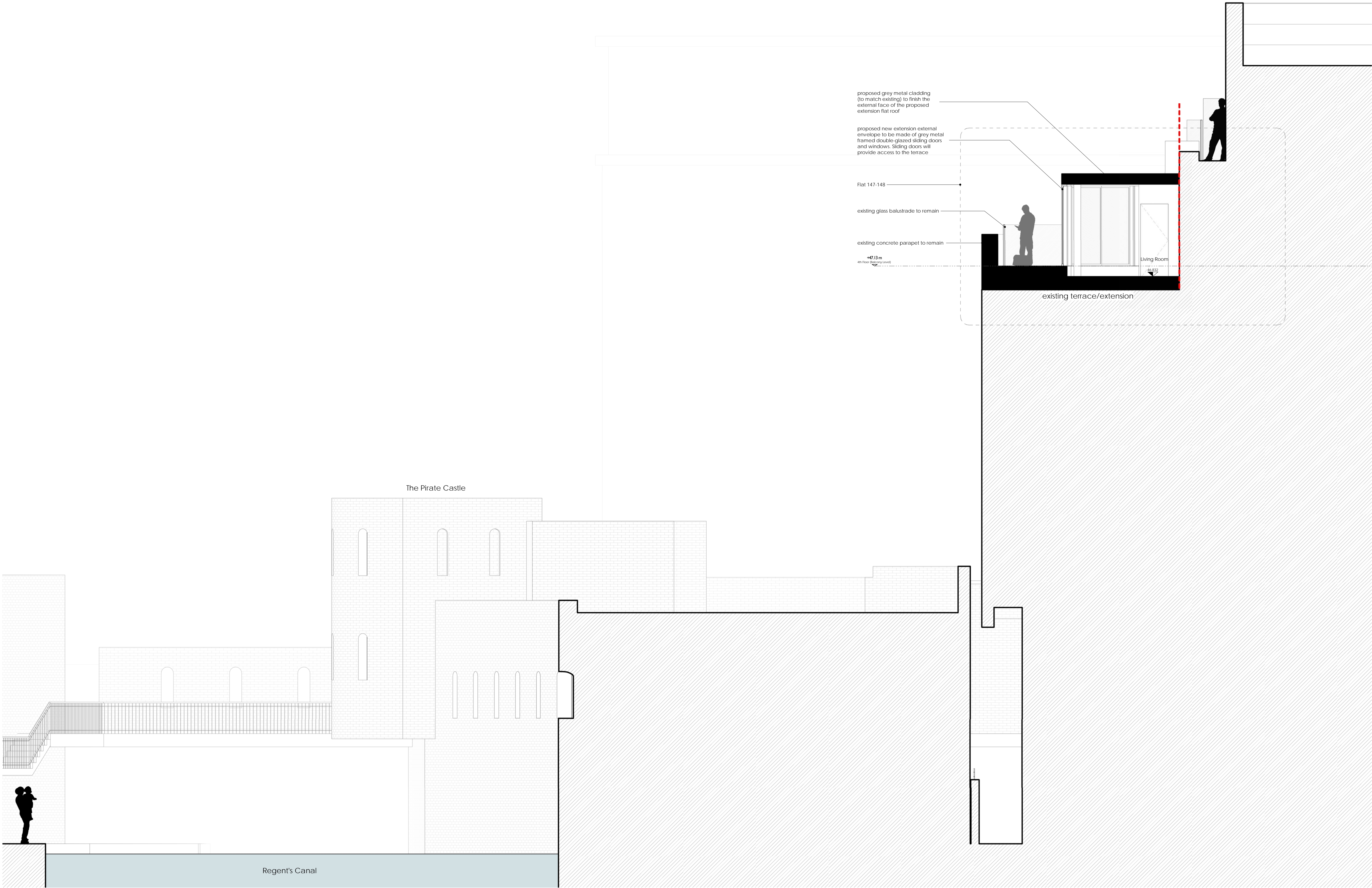
1 Proposed Elevation 1B (North)
1 : 50



2 Proposed Elevation 2B (East)
1 : 50



3 Proposed Elevation 3B (West)
1 : 50



1 Proposed Section A

1 : 50

PROJECT

Lockhouse: Apartments 147 & 148

GRAPHIC SCALE

0.5m 0 0.5 1m

DRAWING TITLE

Proposed Section A_Rev01

SCALE @ A1 - 1 : 50

Sheet Number - P13

WAY Architecture Yell

Second Floor Studio | 26 Poland St. London (UK) t. +44 (0)20 3837 49 18 e info@way-arch.com

W1F 8QP



01. Existing Picture



02. 3D Model Visualization

Photomontage Methodology

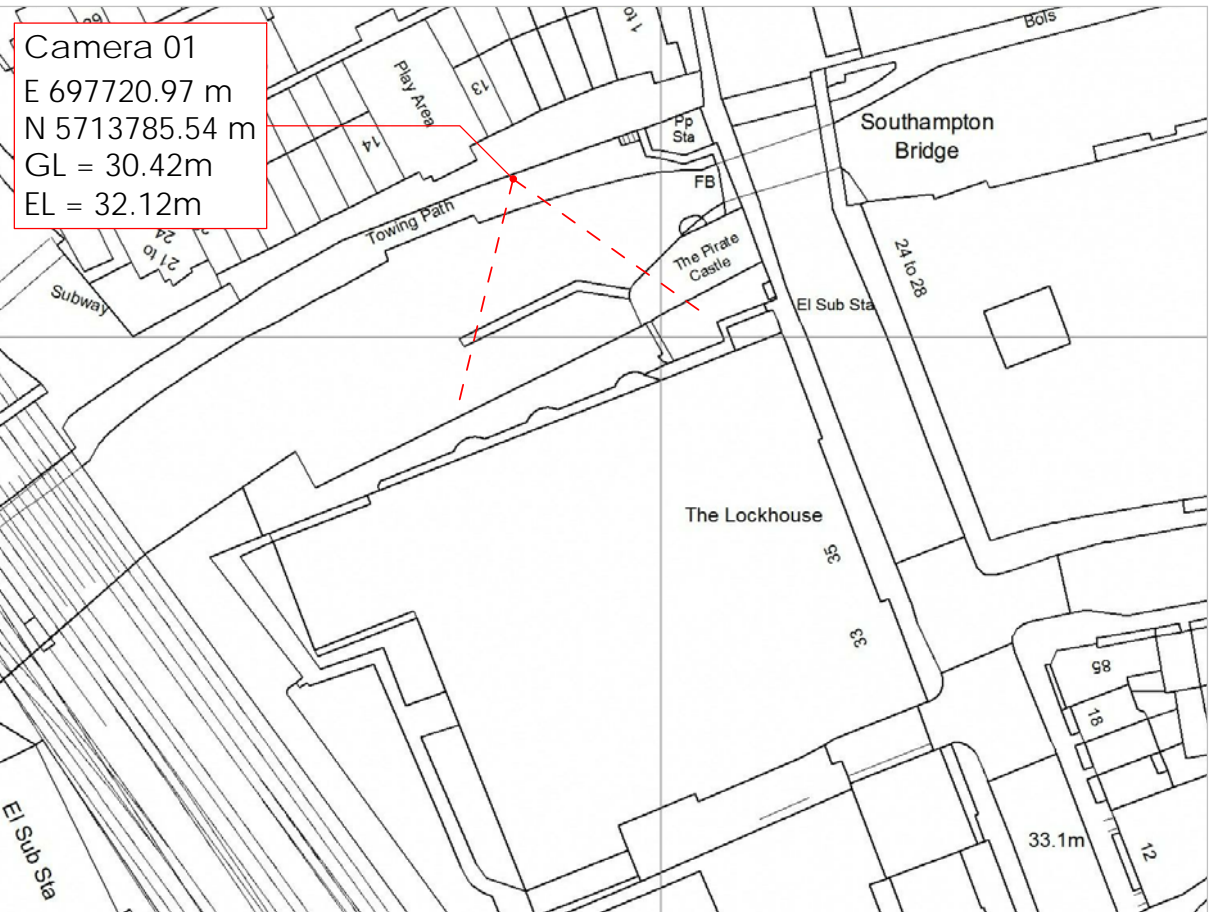
Good photomontages employ the use of surveyed contextual data to assist in the "matching" between real world photography and the virtual camera emulation used in 3d computer based software.

Therefore, on site, the architects decided on the viewpoint position and took the picture with the centre of the lens positioned at eye level, in this case 1.7 metres, and marked the position of the viewpoint. The marked position of the viewpoint was surveyed with a corresponding AOD ground level (fig 03). The recorded camera position of View 01 was Easting 697720.97m, Northing 5713785.54m, ground level 30.42m.

On the existing 3D model, that was created with a comprehensive set of CAD drawings and was georeferenced to match the UTM coordinate system, the visualiser positioned a virtual camera at the surveyed camera position and at the height recorded by the architects above the surveyed ground level, and the corresponding scanned photograph was set as the virtual camera's "background" image (fig 01).

The virtual camera's viewing direction and its viewing angle were iteratively refined by the visualiser until the surveyed features coincided with the background photograph and hence replicated the photographer's position, viewing direction and viewing angle to an acceptable degree of accuracy (fig 02). After that the model is rendered in several phases from the identical camera position (fig 02, fig 05).

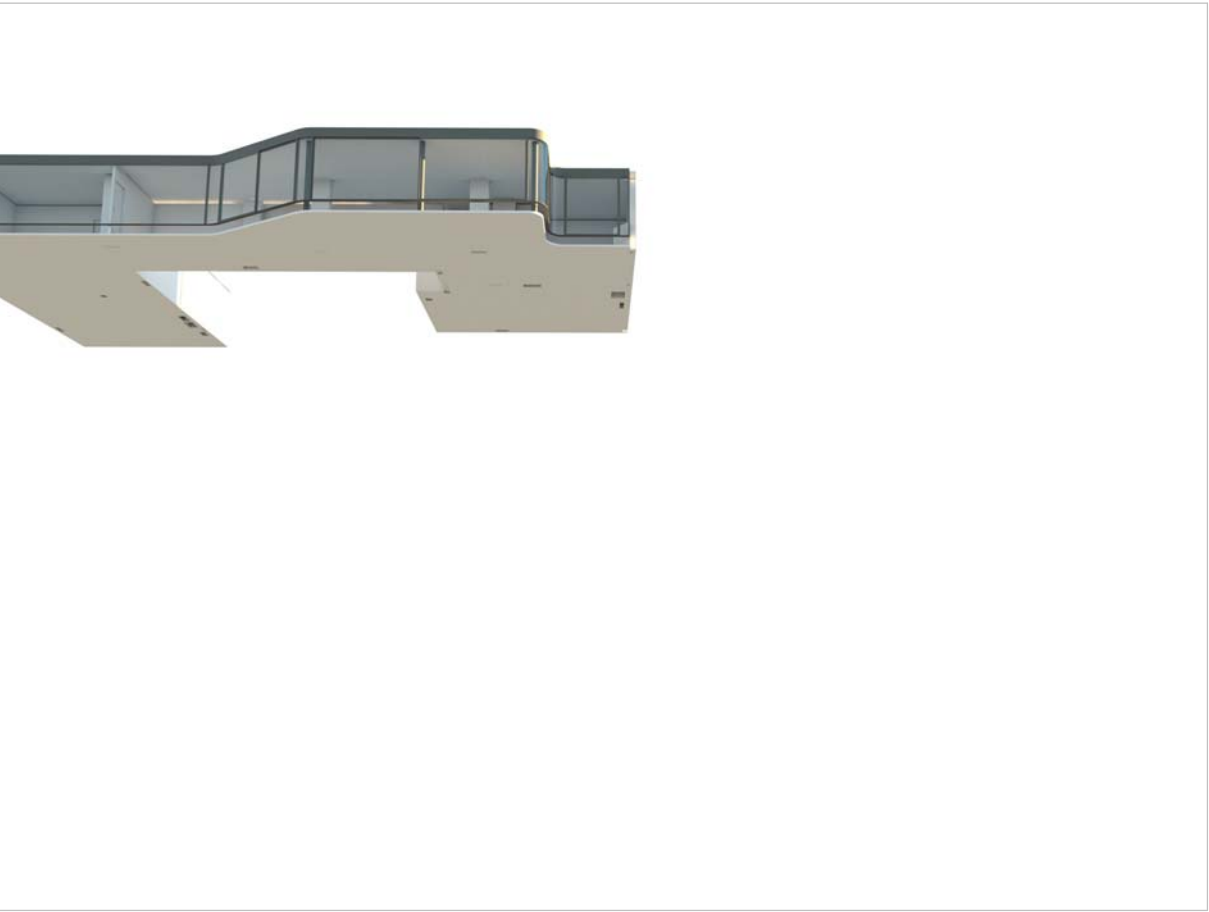
A computer generated image of the existing building and the proposed flats was then produced using the 3D software. This image or "render" was then montaged over the baseline photography using proprietary digital "paint" software. Any foreground elements near to the viewer and therefore occluding the proposed development, were then cut out (fig 04) and montaged over the proposed flats (fig 06).



03. Camera Position



04. Foreground Cutted Off



05. Isolated Extension Render



06. Proposed Photomontage



01. Existing Picture



02. 3D Model Visualization

Photomontage Methodology

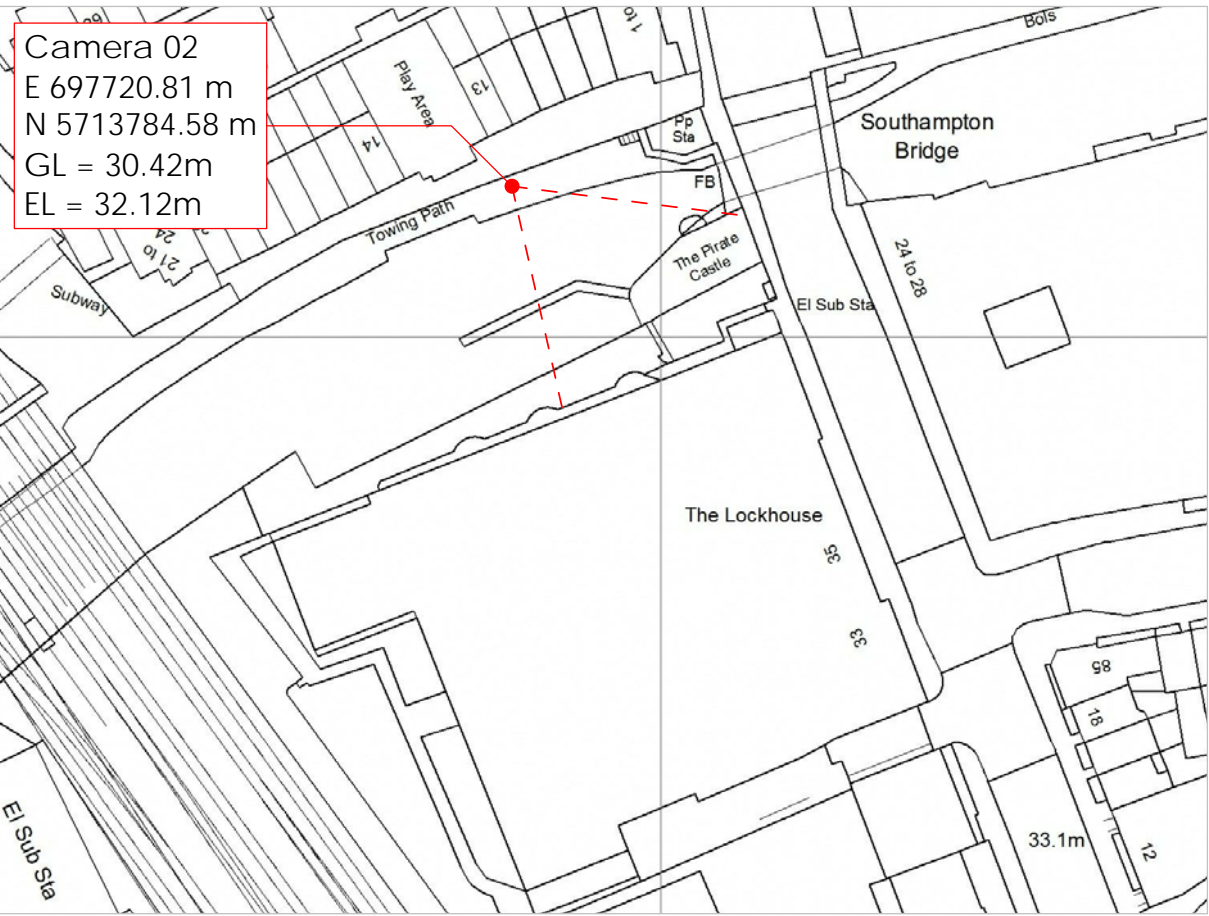
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Therefore, on site, the architects decided on the viewpoint position and took the picture with the centre of the lens positioned at eye level, in this case 1.7 metres, and marked the position of the viewpoint. The marked position of the viewpoint was surveyed with a corresponding AOD ground level (fig 03). The recorded camera position of View 01 was Eastin 697720.81m, Northing 5713784.58m, ground level 30.42m.

On the existing 3D model, that was created with a comprehensive set of CAD drawings and was georeferenced to match the UTM coordinate system, the visualiser positioned a virtual camera at the surveyed camera position and at the height recorded by the architects above the surveyed ground level, and the corresponding scanned photograph was set as the virtual camera's "background" image (fig 01).

The virtual camera's viewing direction and its viewing angle were iteratively refined by the visualiser until the surveyed features coincided with the background photograph and hence replicated the photographer's position, viewing direction and viewing angle to an acceptable degree of accuracy (fig 02). After that the model is rendered in several phases from the identical camera position (fig 02, fig 05).

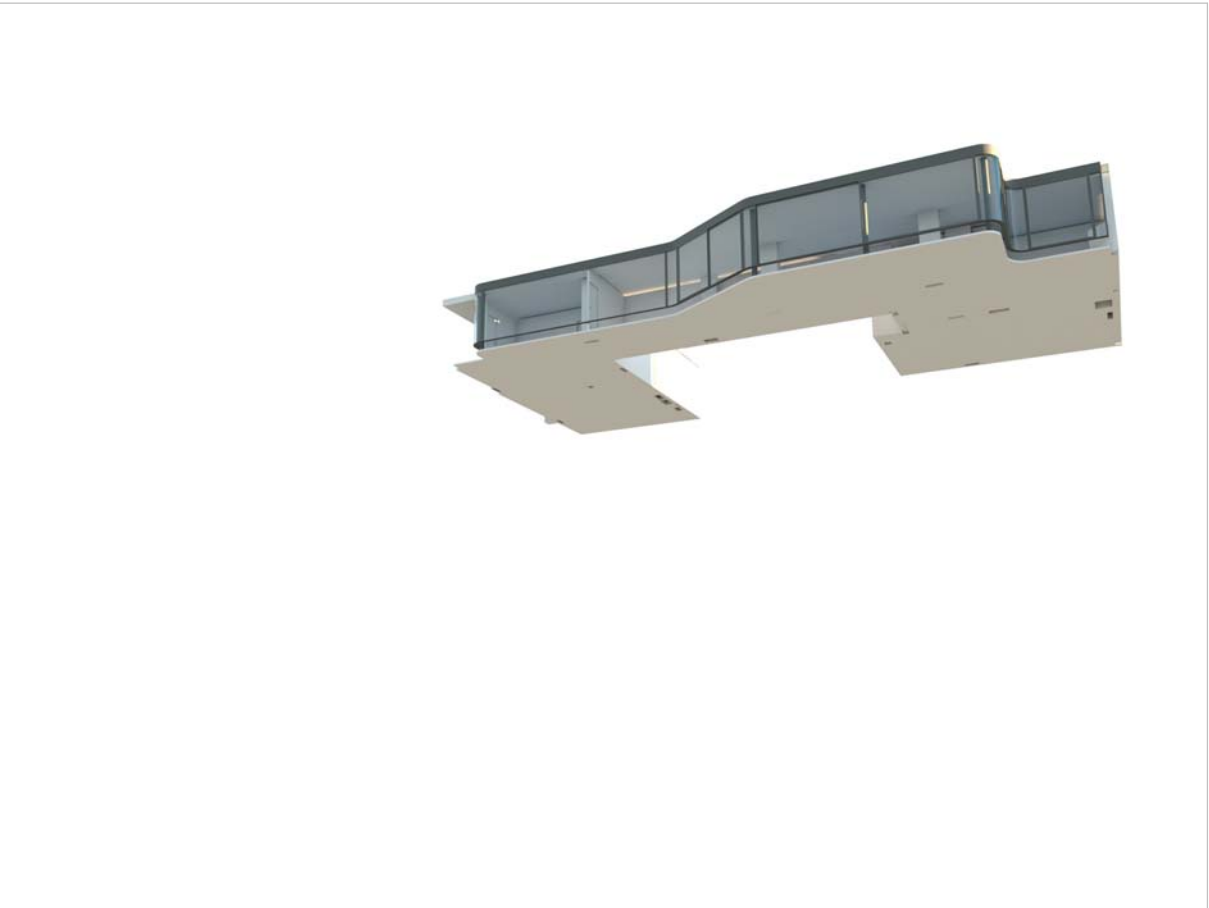
A computer generated image of the existing building and the proposed flats was then produced using the 3D software. This image or "render" was then montaged over the baseline photography using proprietary digital "paint" software. Any foreground elements near to the viewer and therefore occluding the proposed development, were then cut out (fig 04) and montaged over the proposed flats (fig 06).



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Photomontage Methodology

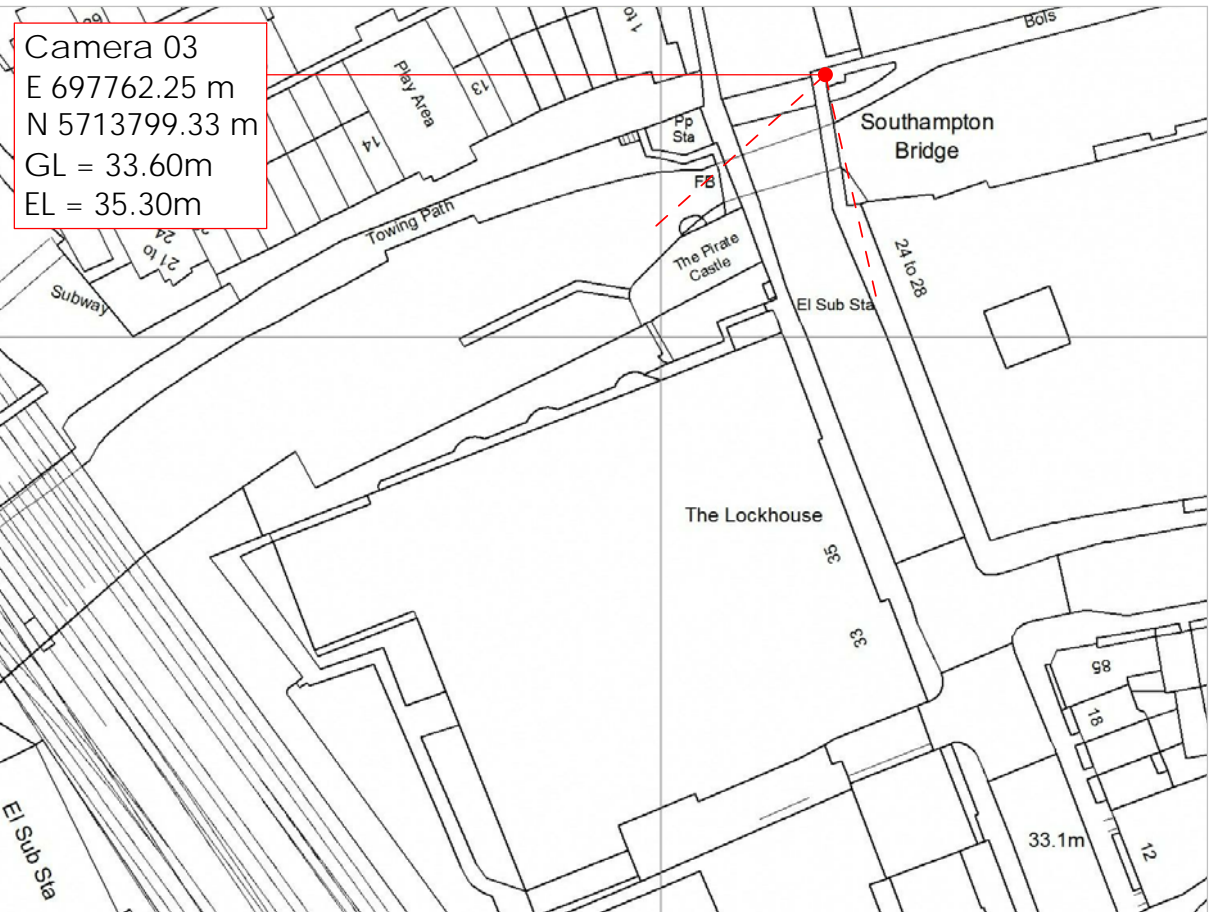
Good photomontages employ the use of surveyed contextual data to assist in the "matching" between real world photography and the virtual camera emulation used in 3d computer based software.

Therefore, on site, the architects decided on the viewpoint position and took the picture with the centre of the lens positioned at eye level, in this case 1.7 metres, and marked the position of the viewpoint. The marked position of the viewpoint was surveyed with a corresponding AOD ground level (fig 03). The recorded camera position of View 01 was Easting 697762.25m, Northing 5713799.33m, ground level 33.60m.

On the existing 3D model, that was created with a comprehensive set of CAD drawings and was georeferenced to match the UTM coordinate system, the visualiser positioned a virtual camera at the surveyed camera position and at the height recorded by the architects above the surveyed ground level, and the corresponding scanned photograph was set as the virtual camera's "background" image (fig 01).

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