



WAITAHA HYDRO

RFI TO FTAA LETTER DATED 19 NOVEMBER 2025

8 DECEMBER 2025



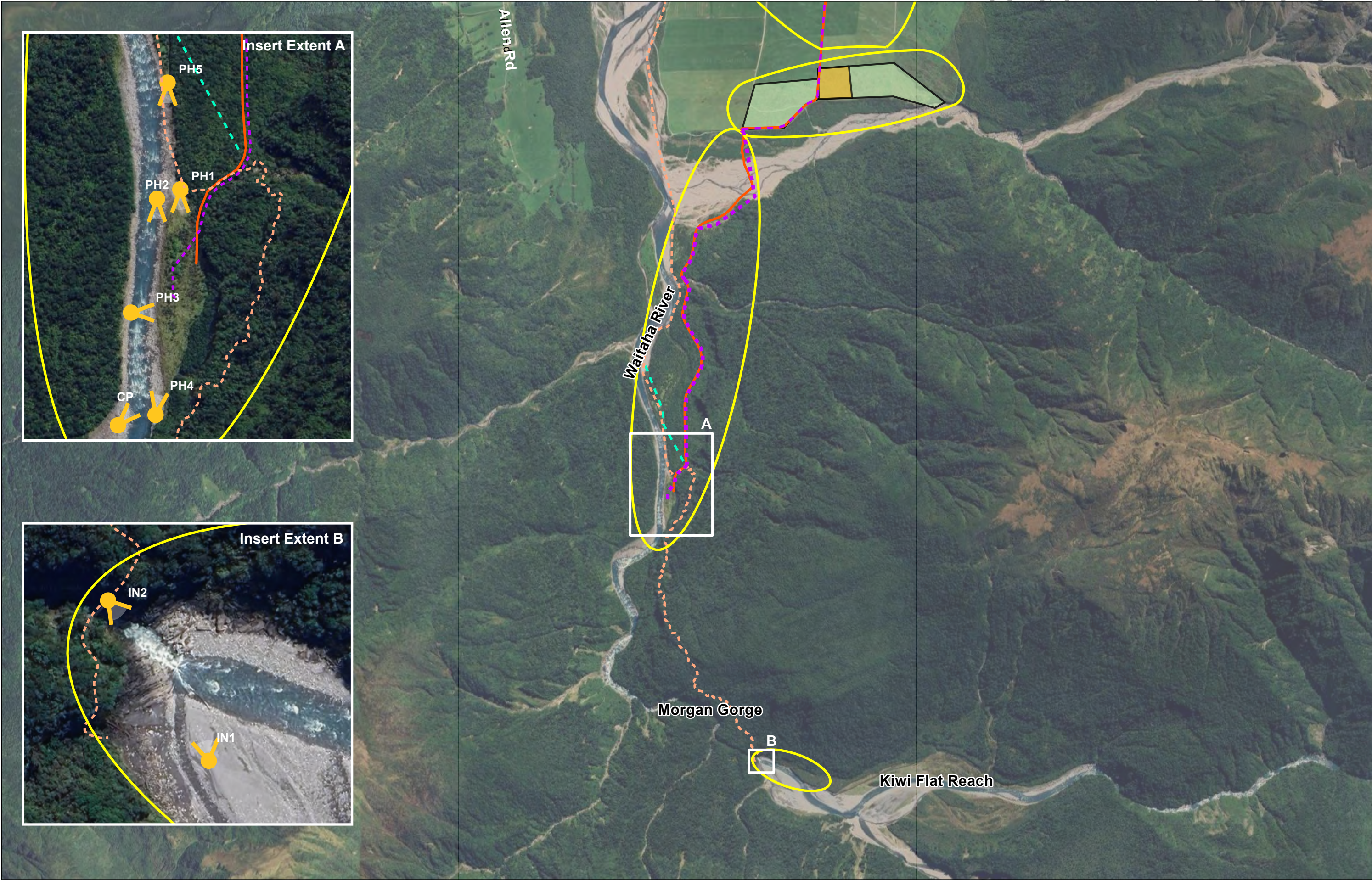
CONTENTS

MAPS:

Figure 1: Visual Simulation Location Plan - Intake & Powerstation	1
Figure 2: Visual Simulation Location Plan - Transmission Line	2

VISUAL SIMULATIONS

Intake Simulation (VS1): IN1A Existing & Proposed (1 Year)	3 - 4
Intake Simulation (VS2): IN2B Existing & Proposed (10 year)	5 - 6
Powerhouse Simulation (VS3): PH1 Existing & Proposed (10 year)	7 - 8
Powerhouse Simulation (VS4): PH2 Existing & Proposed (10 year)	9 - 10
Powerhouse Simulation (VS5): PH3 Existing & Proposed (10 year)	11 - 12
Powerhouse Simulation (VS6): PH4 Existing & Proposed (10 year)	13 - 14
Powerhouse Simulation (VS7): PH5 Existing & Proposed (10 year)	15 - 16
Transmission Line Simulation (VS8): TL1 Existing & Proposed	17
Visual Simulation Methodology	18













Existing View





Existing View



Proposed View



Existing View



Proposed View







Existing View



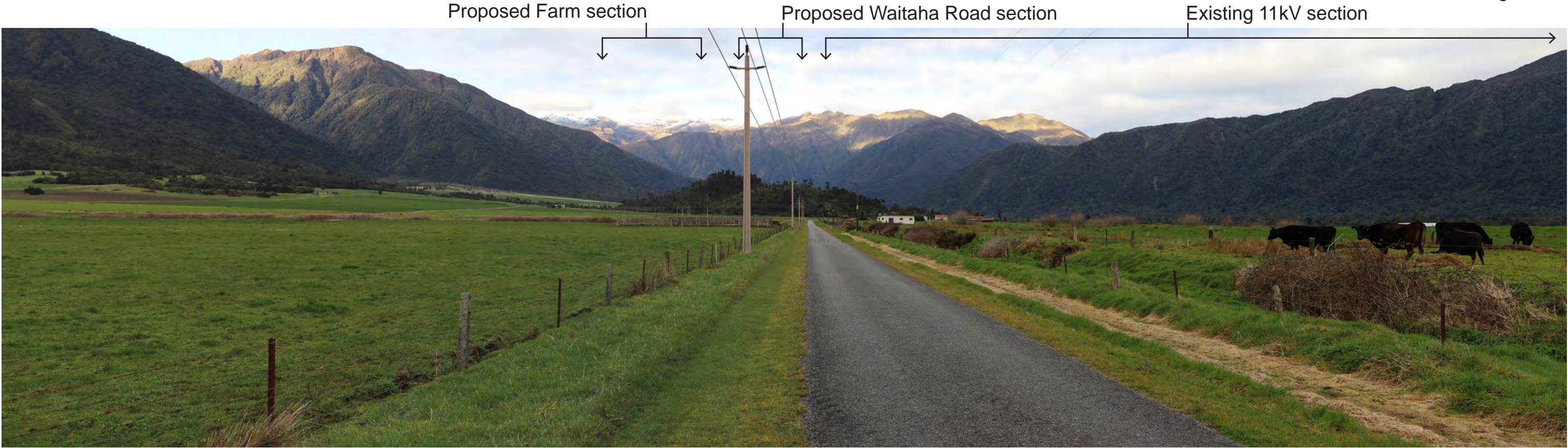


Existing View





Existing View



Note: Existing 11kV pole outside field of view, immediately positioned behind photographer.

Proposed View looking south-east along Waitaha Road

VISUALISATIONS - METHODOLOGY

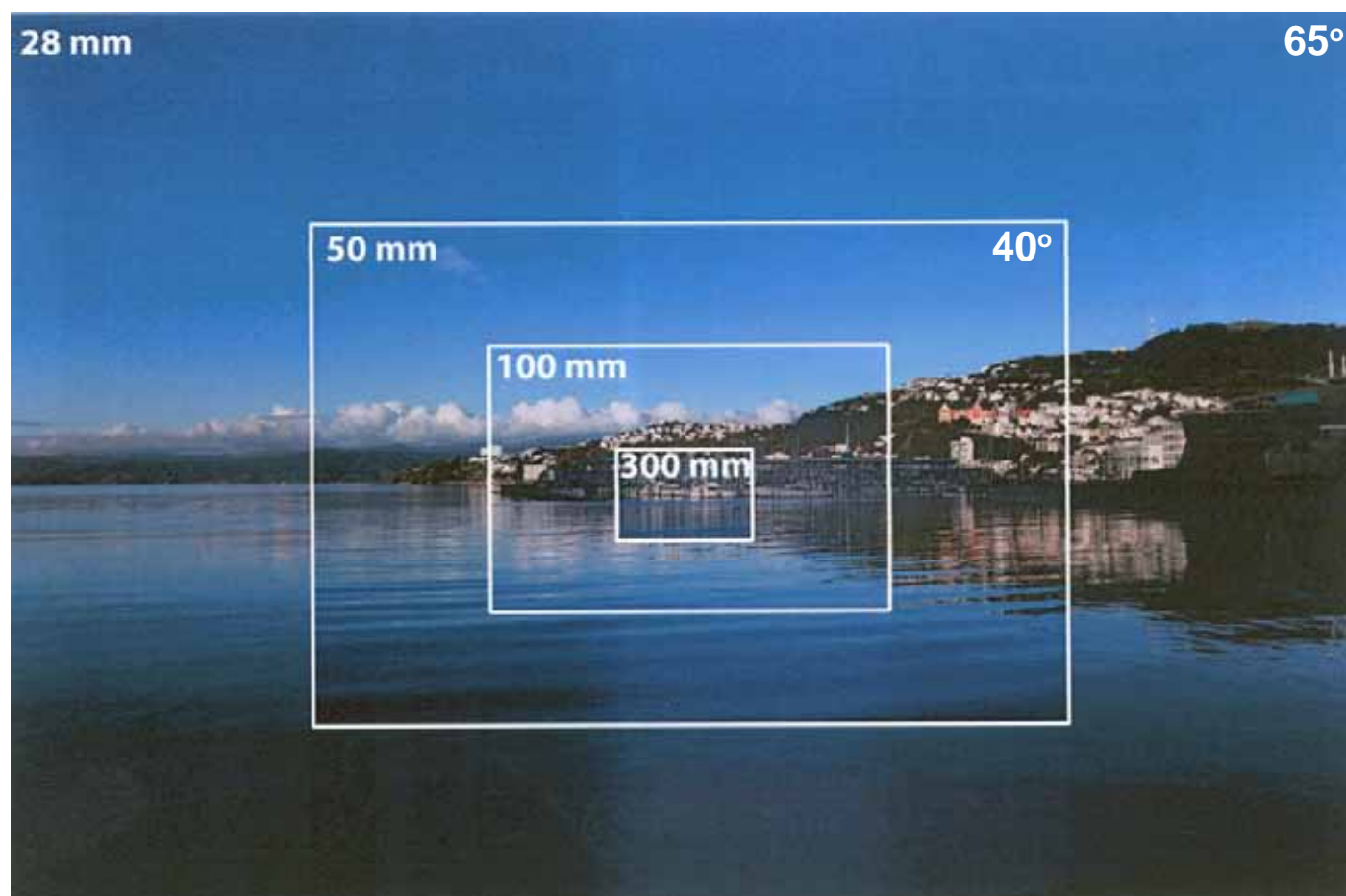
SITE VISIT & PHOTOGRAPHY

Site photographs were taken with a Canon digital SLR camera fitted with a 50mm focal length lens, mounted on a tripod and panoramic head. A series of photos were taken at predetermined viewpoints, situated on public land. The locations of each viewpoint were fixed using a hand held GPS Unit.

NZILA GUIDELINES & PANORAMA PREPARATION

The visualisations have been produced in accordance with the Tuia Pito Ora New Zealand Institute of Landscape Architects (NZILA) Best Practice Guidelines for Visual Simulations (BPG 10.2) and also adhere to Boffa Miskell's internal Visualisation Guidelines.

Camera lenses with different focal lengths capture images with differing fields of view. As can be seen below (derived from Fig 9 of the NZILA BPG), a photo taken with a 28mm lens provides a horizontal field of view of 65°. A 50mm lens will provide a cropped (40°) version of the same view. So panoramas can be created by taking multiple 28mm or 50mm photos (in "portrait" mode), and using digital stitching software to merge and crop to create a single panorama. The photographs used in these visualisations have a field of view of 40° (apart from IN1 which is 65°).

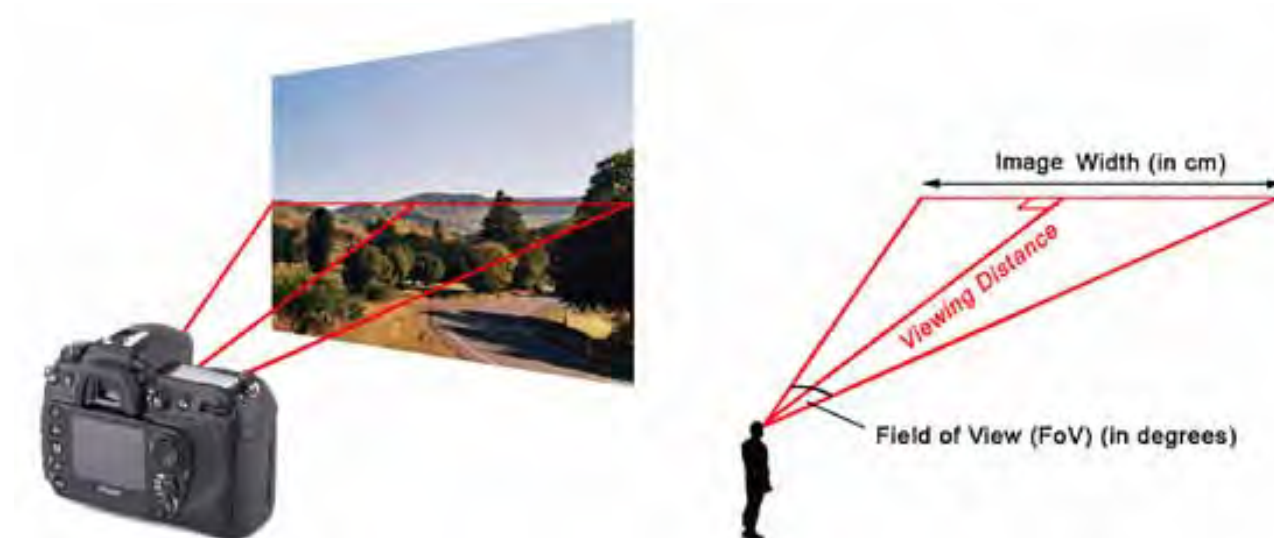


3D MODELLING

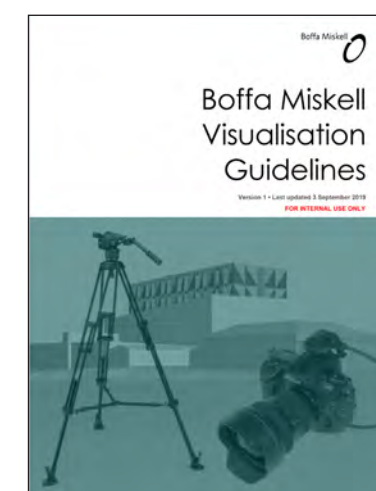
Virtual camera views were then created in 3D modelling software, and 3D terrain data and engineering models were imported. These views were then registered over the corresponding photographs, using identifiable features in the landscape and the characteristics of the camera to match the two together. The visualisations were then assembled using graphic design software.

IMAGE READING DISTANCES

These visualisations have a field of view of 40° and so should be viewed from a distance of 20 cm when printed at A3 (apart from IN1 which is 65° and should be viewed at 28 cm). This will ensure that each simulation is viewed as if standing on-site at the actual camera location, and is in accordance with Section 7.11 of the NZILA BPG. Users are encouraged to print these pages on A3 transparency, go to the viewpoint and hold at the specified reading distance in order to verify the methodology.



Geometry of Image Reading Distance



Together. Shaping Better Places.

Boffa Miskell is a leading New Zealand environmental consultancy with nine offices throughout Aotearoa. We work with a wide range of local, international private and public sector clients in the areas of planning, urban design, landscape architecture, landscape planning, ecology, biosecurity, Te Hīhiri (cultural advisory), engagement, transport advisory, climate change, graphics and mapping. Over the past five decades we have built a reputation for creativity, professionalism, innovation and excellence by understanding each project’s interconnections with the wider environmental, social, cultural and economic context.

