

SUTTON BLOCK EXPANSION

ATTACHMENT F: FAST TRACK - AUCKLAND COUNCIL
RESPONSE SUPPLEMENTARY INFORMATION

AUGUST 2025



Sutton Block Expansion



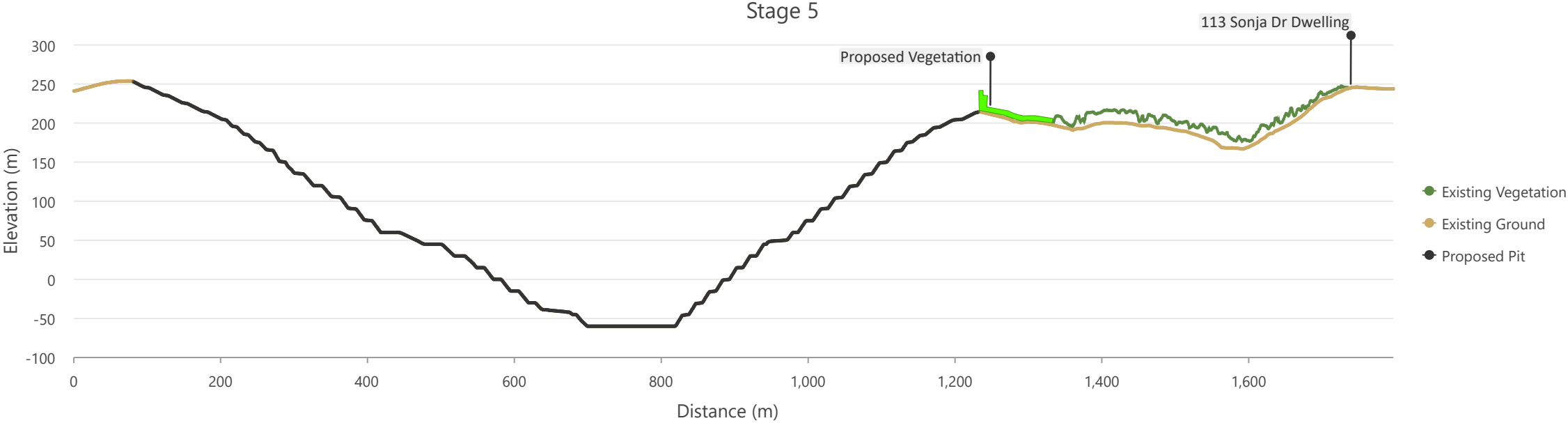
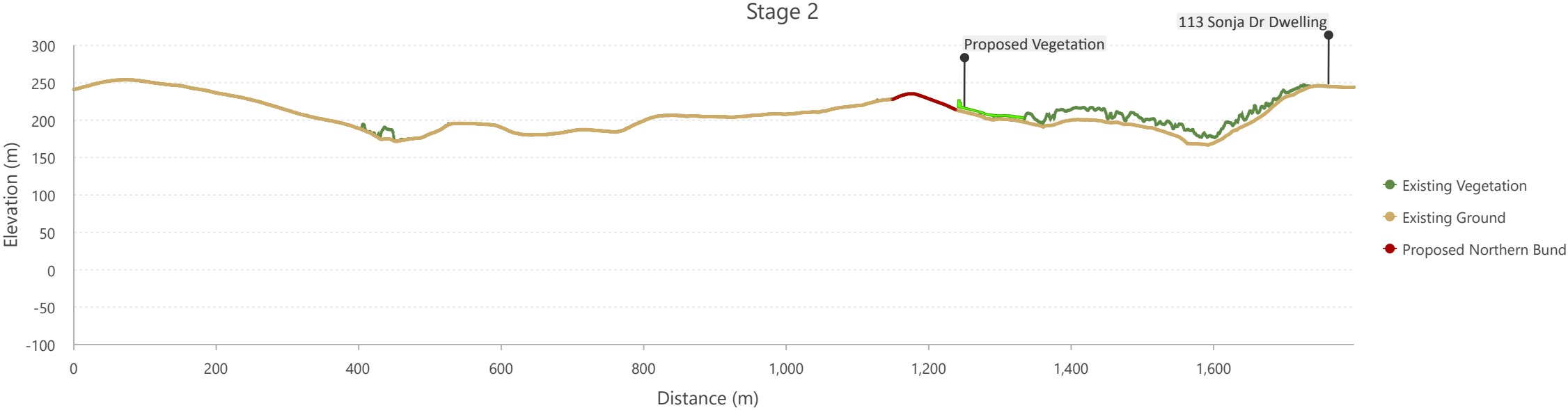
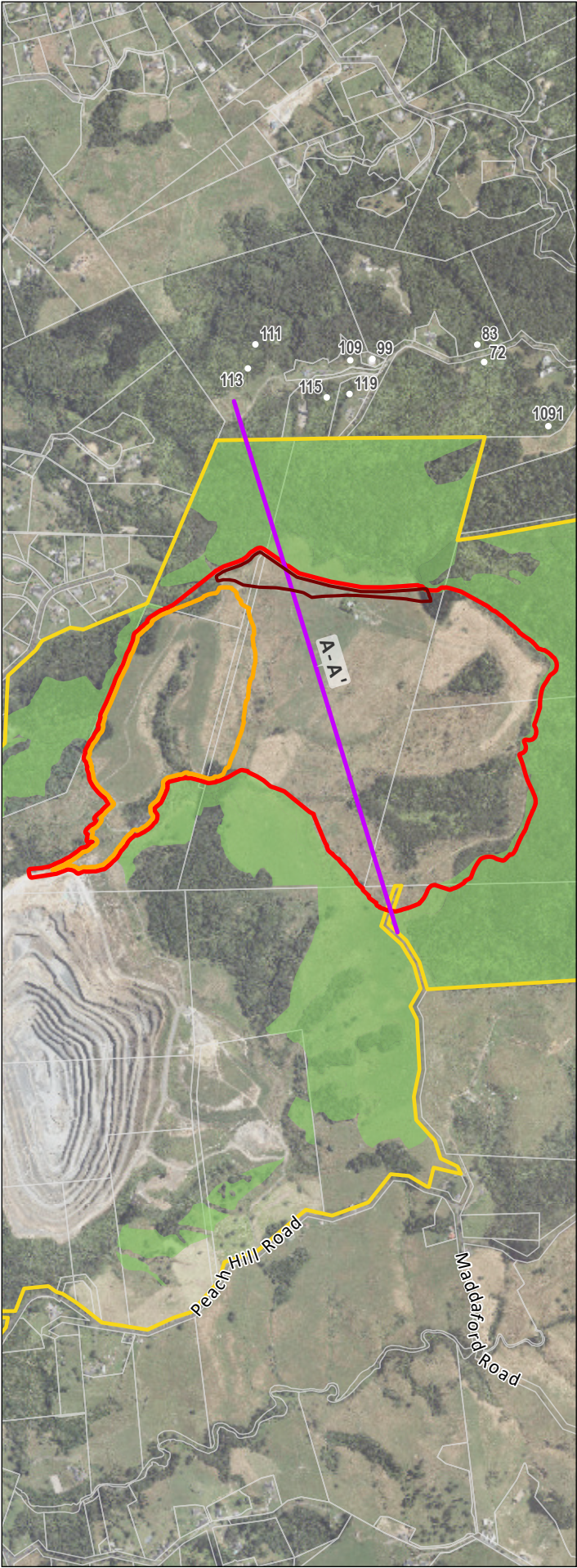
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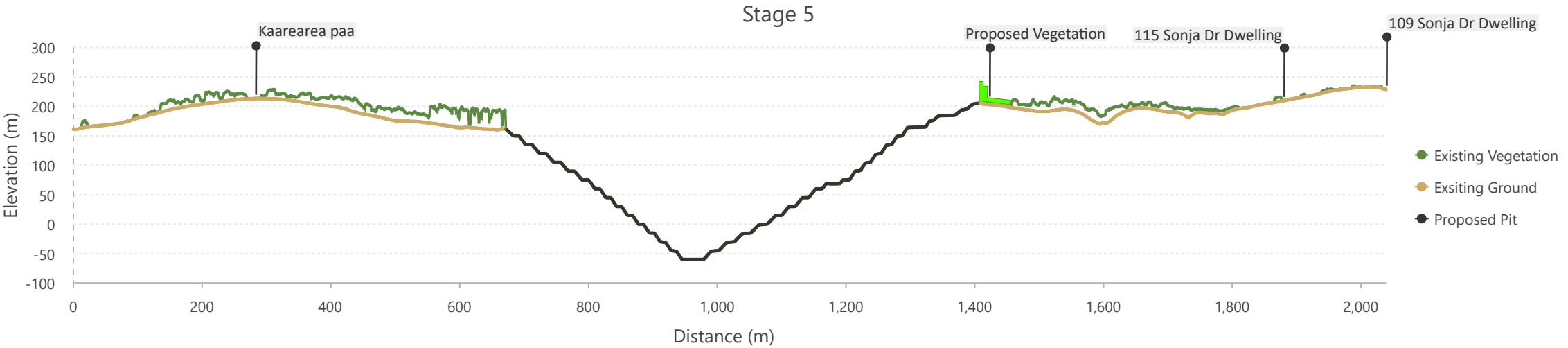
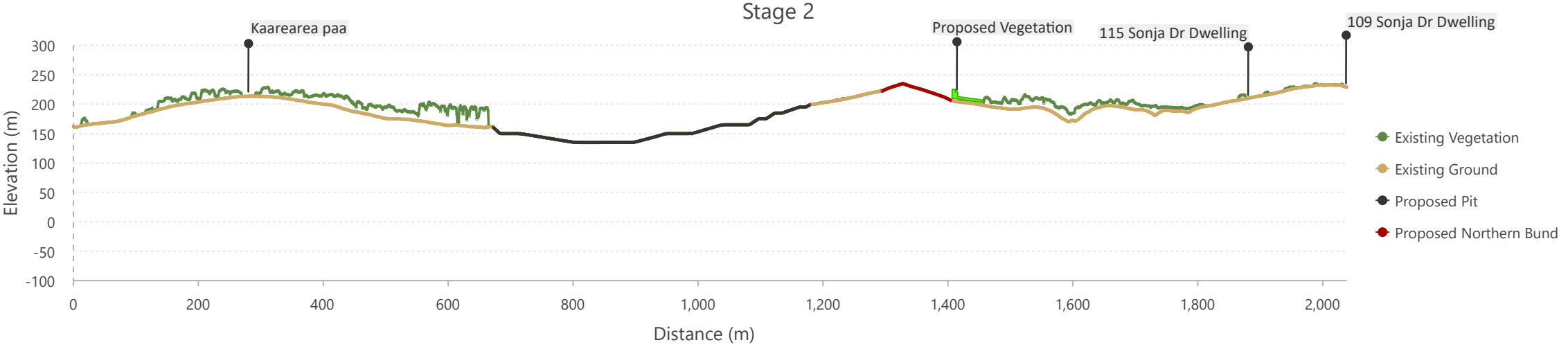
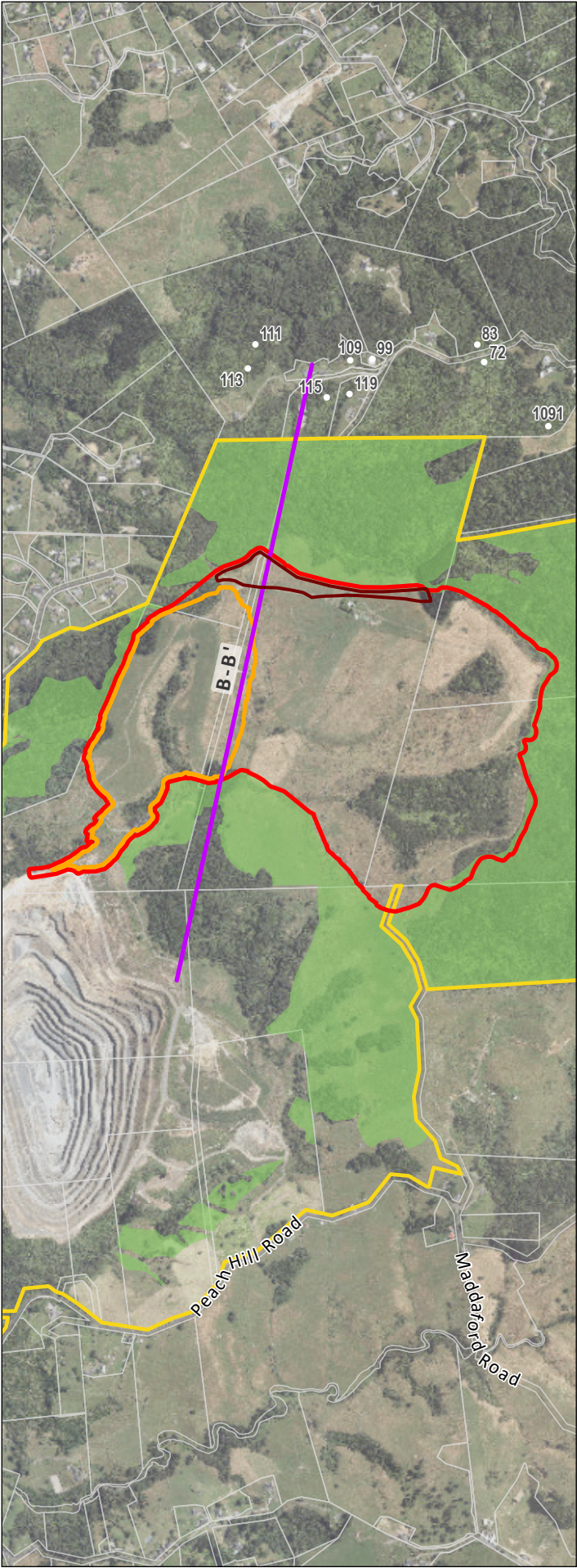
FIGURES

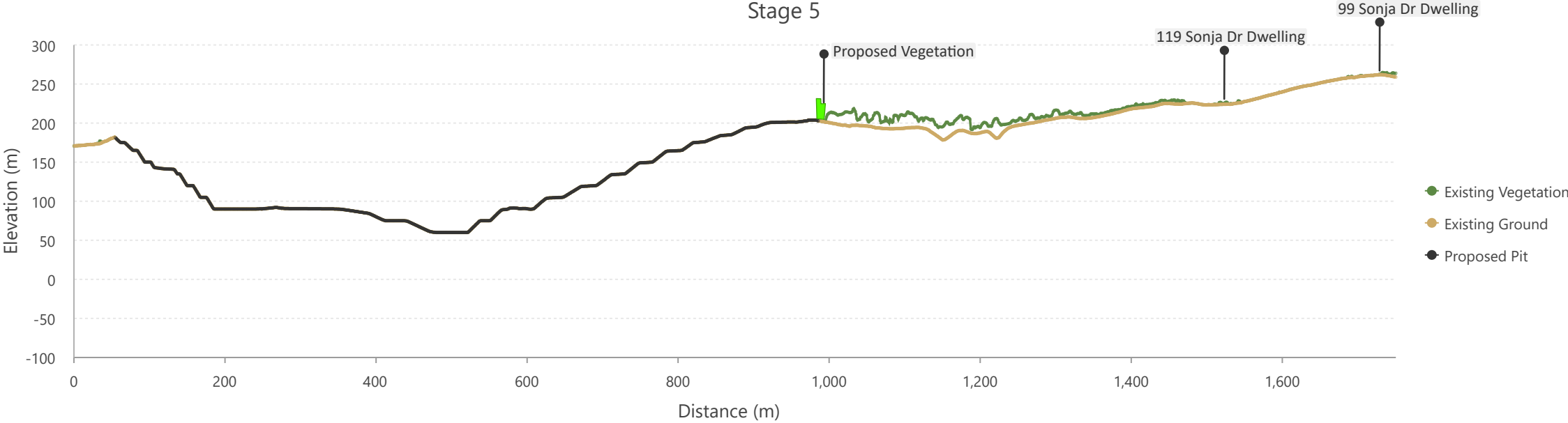
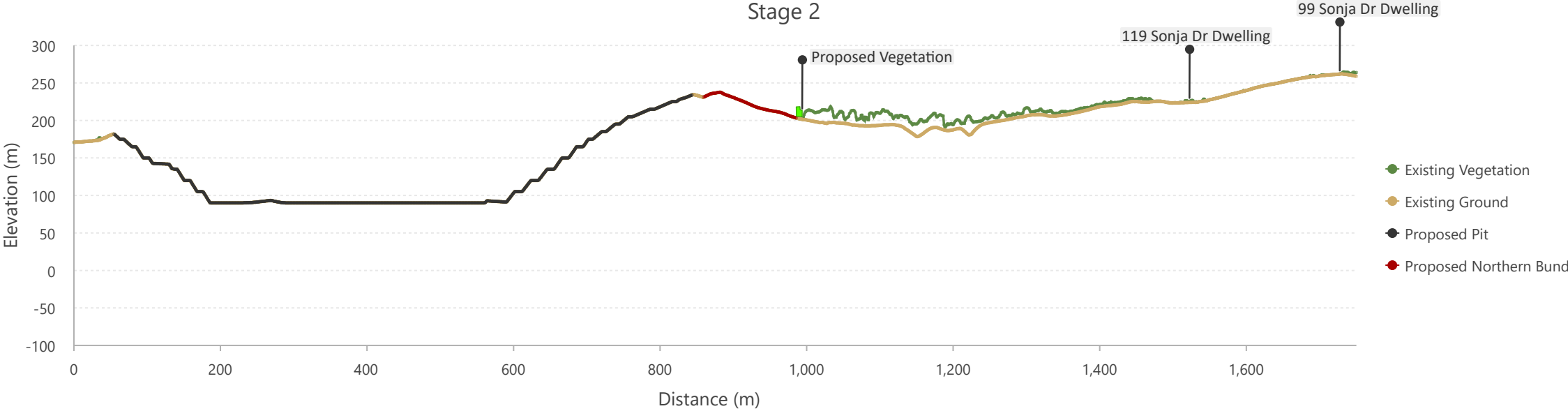
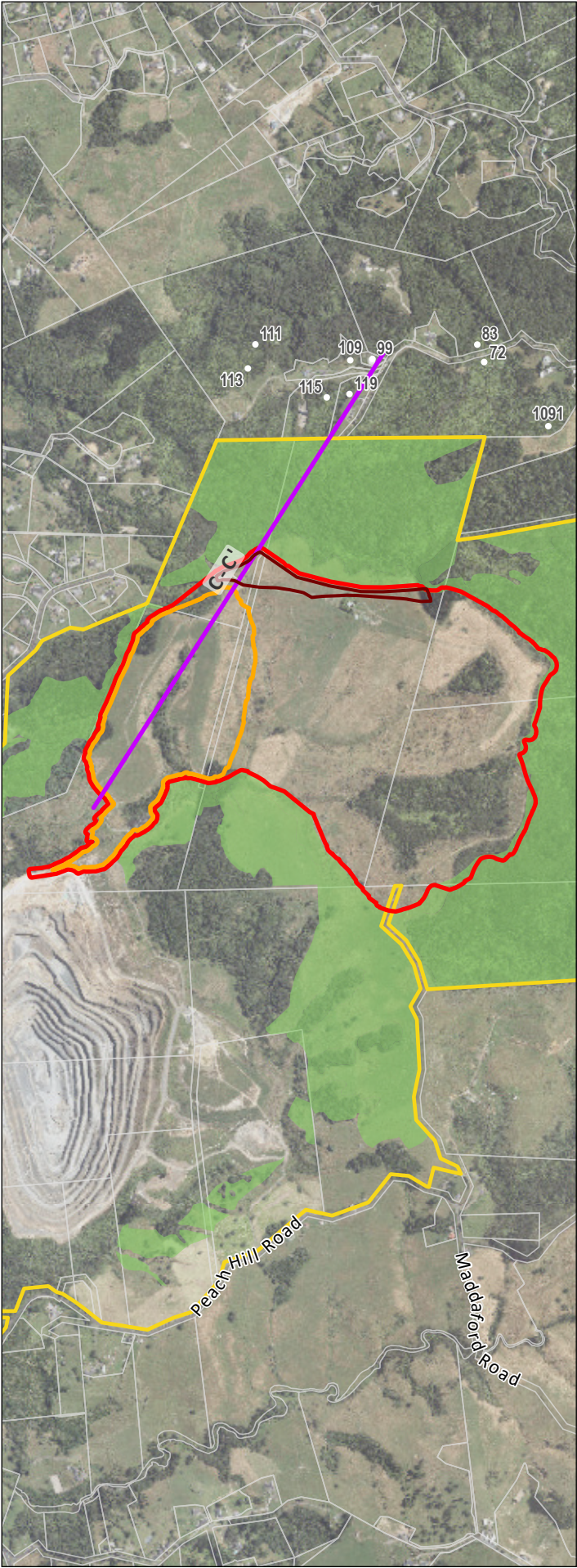
- FIGURE 1: Section AA (Stage 2 and Stage 5) - 111 Sonja Drive
- FIGURE 2: Section BB (Stage 2 and Stage 5) - 113 and 109 Sonja Drive
- FIGURE 3: Section CC (Stage 2 and Stage 5) - 99 Sonja Drive
- FIGURE 4: Visual Simulations Viewpoint Plan
- FIGURE 5: Methodology - Visual Simulations

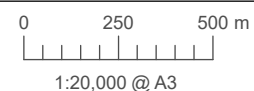
VISUAL SIMULATIONS

- VS 11A: View from Sonja Drive - Panorama (Existing vs Proposed View Stage 1)
- VS 11B: View from Sonja Drive - Single Frame (Existing)
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VISUALISATIONS - METHODOLOGY

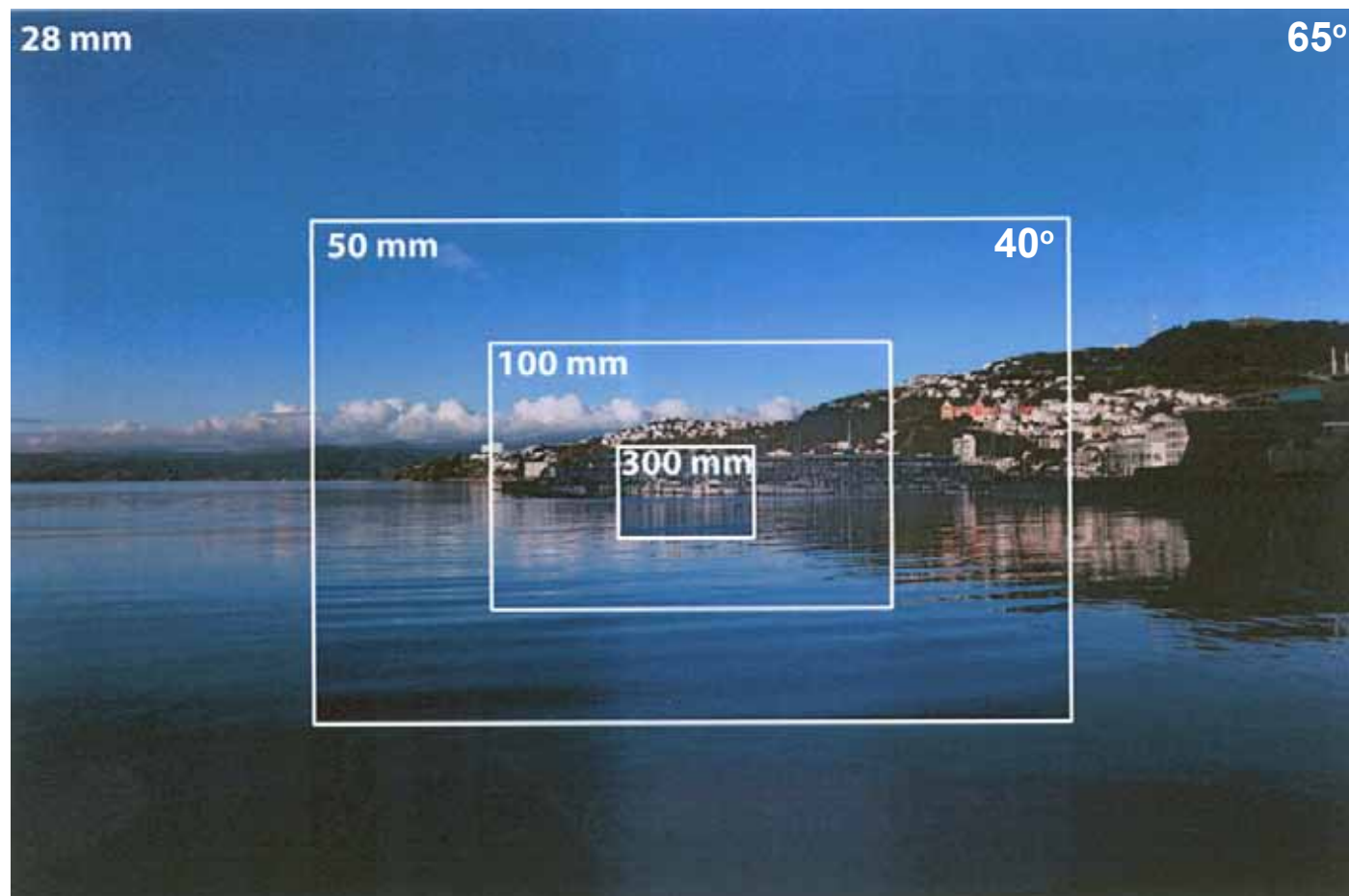
SITE VISIT & PHOTOGRAPHY

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 Canon EOS 6D in-built GPS and EMLID Reach 2 GPS Rover Unit.

NZILA GUIDELINES & PANORAMA PREPARATION

The visualisations have been produced in accordance with the 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 panoramas used in these visualisations have a field of view of 90°.

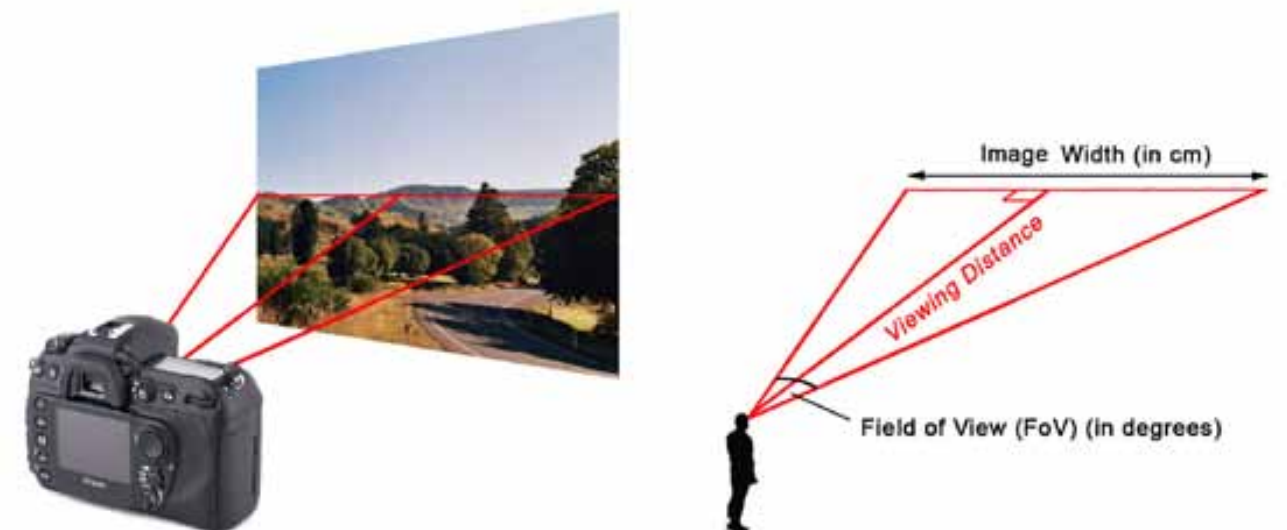


3D MODELLING

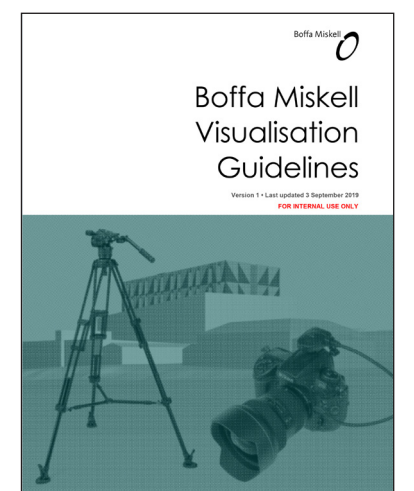
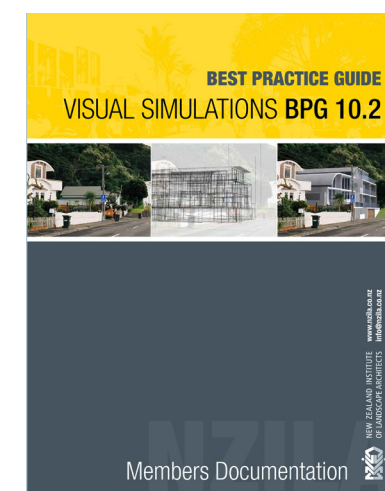
Virtual camera views were then created in 3D modelling software, and 3D terrain data and architectural modelling were imported. These views were then registered over the corresponding photographic panorama, using identifiable features in the landscape and the characteristics of the camera to match the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

IMAGE READING DISTANCES

These visualisations have a field of view of 90° and so should be viewed from a distance of 20 cm when printed at A3. 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





Existing View - Panorama



Note: Visual Simulation showing completed Northern Bund at end of earthworks season prior to hydroseeding.

Proposed View Stage 1 - Panorama



Existing View - Single Frame

NZTM Easting	: 1 777 669 mE	Horizontal Field of View	: 40°
NZTM Northing	: 5 891 289 mN	Vertical Field of View	: 25°
Elevation/Eye Height	: 267m / 1.6m	Projection	: NA
Date of Photography	: 11:13am 24 May 2022 NZST	Image Reading Distance @ A3 is	50 cm



Note: Visual Simulation showing completed Northern Bund at end of earthworks season prior to hydroseeding.

Proposed View Stage 1 - Single Frame