



Existing View



Note: Vegetation shown at 10 Years of growth

Proposed View



Proposed View



Note: Vegetation shown at 10 Years of growth

Proposed View with 16m Compliant Massing

16m Compliant Massing Line demarking PC120 22m THAB height



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16m Compliant Massing Line demarking PC120 22m THAB height



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Existing View



Note: Vegetation shown at 10 Years of growth

Proposed View



Existing View



Note: Vegetation shown at 10 Years of growth - Proposed building is obscured by existing buildings as shown outlined in red

Proposed View

METHODOLOGY

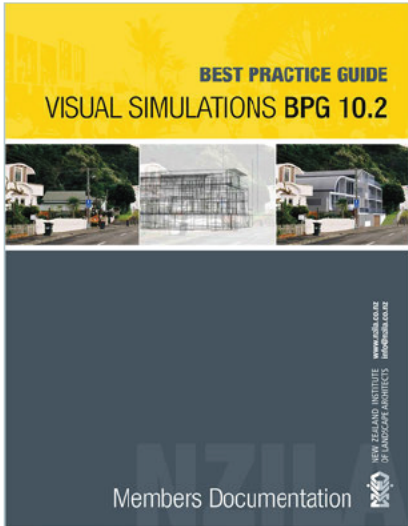
TRIPOD BASED VISUAL SIMULATIONS

SITE VISIT & PHOTOGRAPHY

Site photographs were taken with a Canon EOS SLR camera. This was fitted with either a 24mm, 35mm or 50mm focal length lens. A series of photos were taken at predetermined viewpoints, situated on either public or private land depending on the client's requirements. The camera tripod was set up over either a known survey mark or an identifiable ground feature.

Positions were recorded using an EMLID Reach GPS Unit. The achievable accuracy for this is set out below:

DISTANCE FROM SITE	ACHIEVABLE ACCURACY	EQUIPMENT
Within 1 km (urban)	1-2 centimetres	EMLID Reach GPS
Within 1 km (rural)	1-2 metres	EMLID Reach GPS or Camera GPS
Beyond 1 km (urban or rural)	2-5 metres	Camera GPS



NZILA GUIDELINES AND FOCAL LENGTH

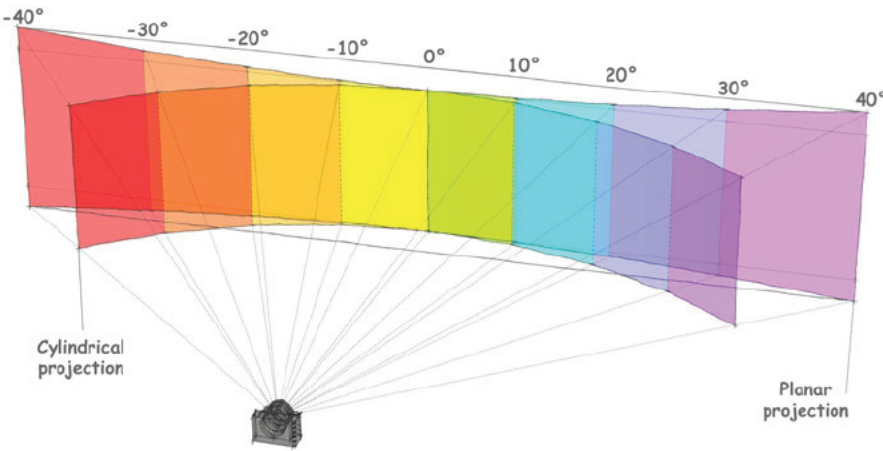
The visual simulations have been produced in accordance with the Tuia Pito Ora New Zealand Institute of Landscape Architects (NZILA) Best Practice Guide - Visual Simulations BPG 10.2 (published in 2010).

As stated in the BPG, the choice of lens makes no difference other than in the field of view and the resolution of the image. For instance, a photo taken with a 28mm lens provides a horizontal field of view (HFOV) of 65° in landscape mode, while a photo taken with a 50mm lens has a HFOV of 40°. It is essentially a cropped version of the same image.

PANORAMAS

90° panoramas were created by digitally stitching of multiple overlapping photos (taken in portrait mode). These were stitched using a “rectilinear” or “planar” projection, meaning they are saved to a single flat image, with an increasing amount of distortion at the edges. This is necessary to allow for the accurate registration of other digital files over the panorama.

Diagram courtesy of UK Landscape Institute Technical Guidance Note 06/19



3D MODELLING

Virtual Cameras were created in 3DSMax software (1). LINZ point cloud (LIDAR) data was registered to match the panorama (2). A 3D model from the project architects was then imported from REVIT, (3). A rendering of this model was generated by Warren and Mahoney and superimposed over the panorama using Photoshop. The graphics were then assembled using graphic design software.

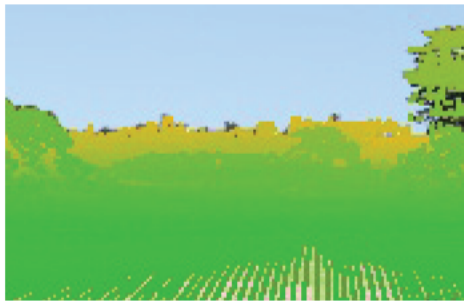
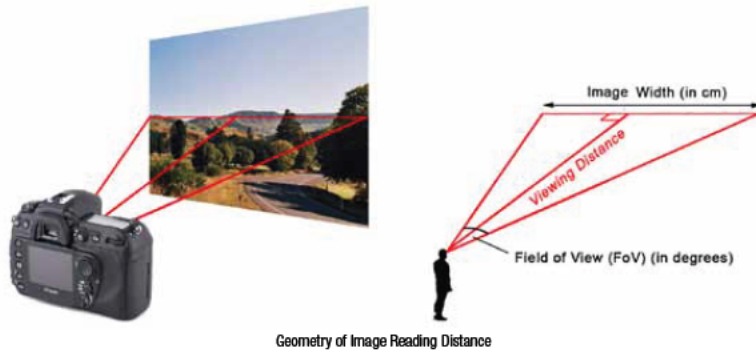


IMAGE READING DISTANCE

Image Reading Distance is the distance at which a print should be held from the eye to emulate a true relationship with the real world (refer to Section 7 of the NZILA BPG).

Note that opening a digital (PDF) version on a computer and using the zoom tool allows closer inspection of the image, but is no longer representative of the view as it would appear in the “real world”.



PRIVACY AND AI

Faces, house numbers and vehicle licence plates have been blurred or removed from images wherever practical. This is in accordance with the Privacy Act 2020.

AI enhancement tools may have been used to reinstate missing areas of sky or ground in the images. No other manipulation using AI has been used in the preparation of these images.