



SELWYN DISTRICT PLAN CHANGE - DAIRY PROCESSING MANAGEMENT AREA

LANDSCAPE AND VISUAL ASSESSMENT - APPENDICES



Prepared for Synlait Milk Limited by Beca Ltd
JUNE 2014




FINAL



Revision History

Revision No.	Prepared By	Description	Date
A	Anne Braithwaite	Final draft for SDC review	April 2014
B	Anne Braithwaite	Final	May 2014
C	Anne Braithwaite	Final	June 2014

Document Acceptance

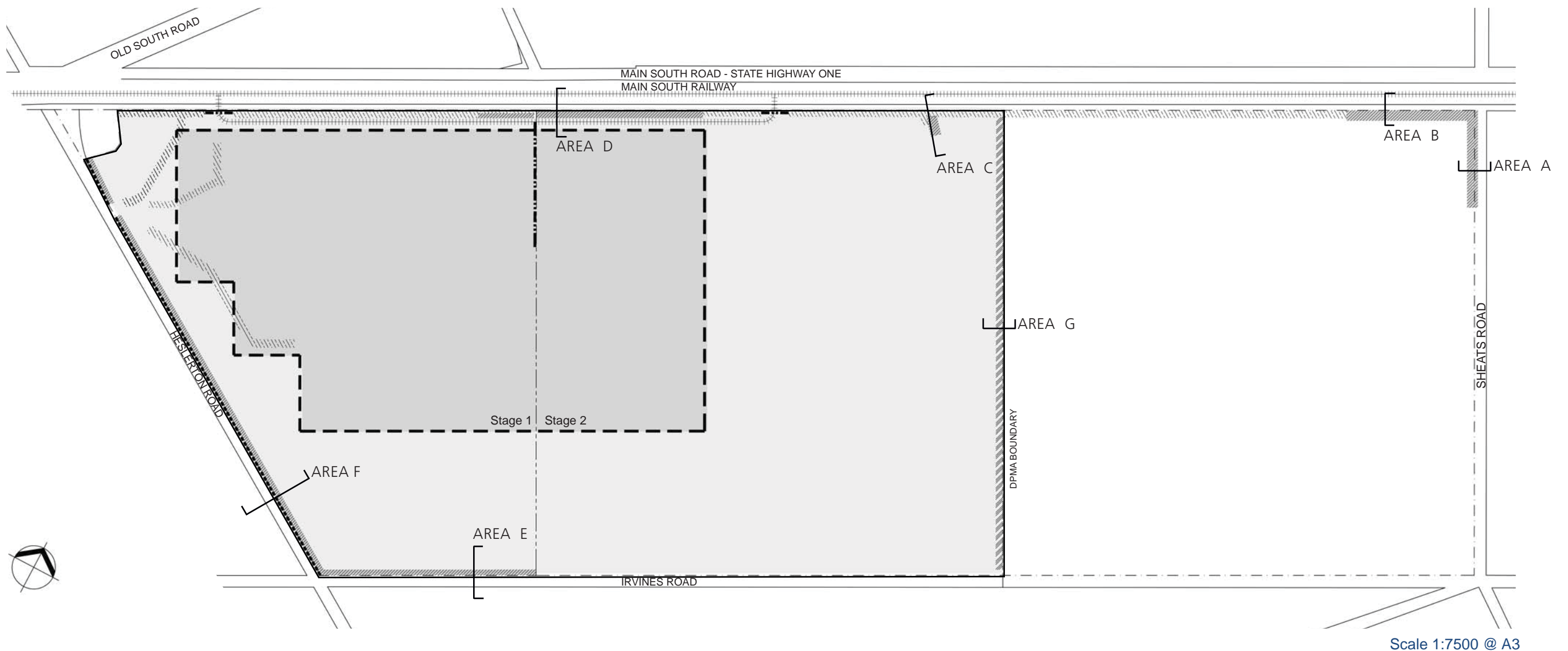
Action	Name	Signed	Date
Prepared by	Anne Braithwaite		June 2014
Reviewed by	Wade Robertson		June 2014
Approved by	Jeremy Cooke		June 2014
on behalf of Beca Ltd.			

This document should be printed at A3.

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APPENDIX 1 - APPENDIX 26A - ODP - LANDSCAPE



KEY

- Dairy Processing Management Area (DPMA)
- Height Control Area
- Stage 1 landscape treatment
 - Area A - Sheats Road boundary near intersection with SH1
 - Area B - SH1 boundary near intersection with Sheats Road
 - Area C - SH1 adjacent to existing oak copse
 - Area D - SH1 boundary adjacent to primary building area
 - Area E - Irvin's Road boundary west of staging boundary
 - Area F - Hesterton Road boundary

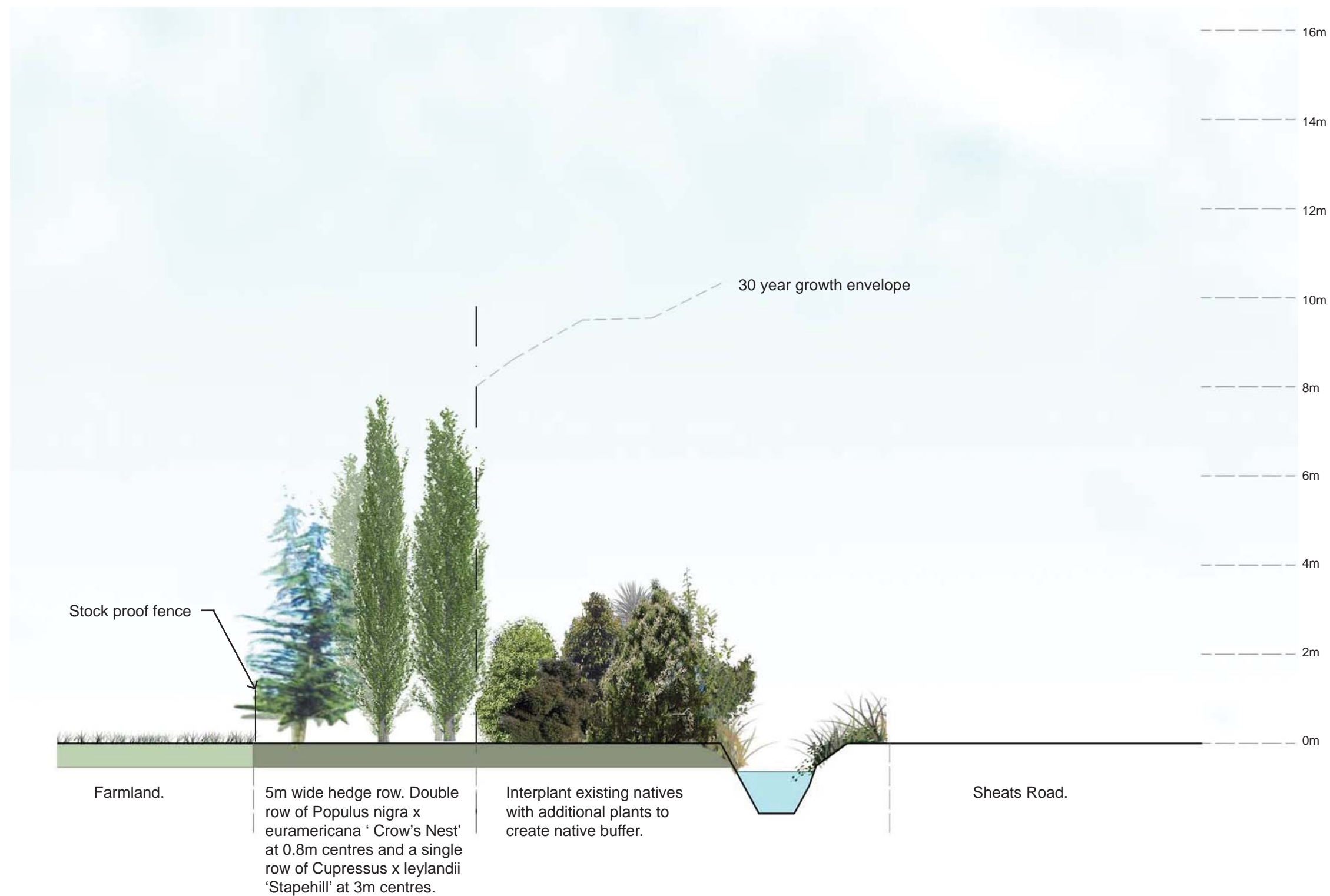
- Stage 2 landscape treatment
 - Area G - DPMA boundary
- Rail siding
- Staging boundary
- Existing planting to be retained
- Existing planting that may be removed to provide for development
- Existing planting that will be removed in 10-15 years as part of vegetation management

Rule: Landscape Staging:

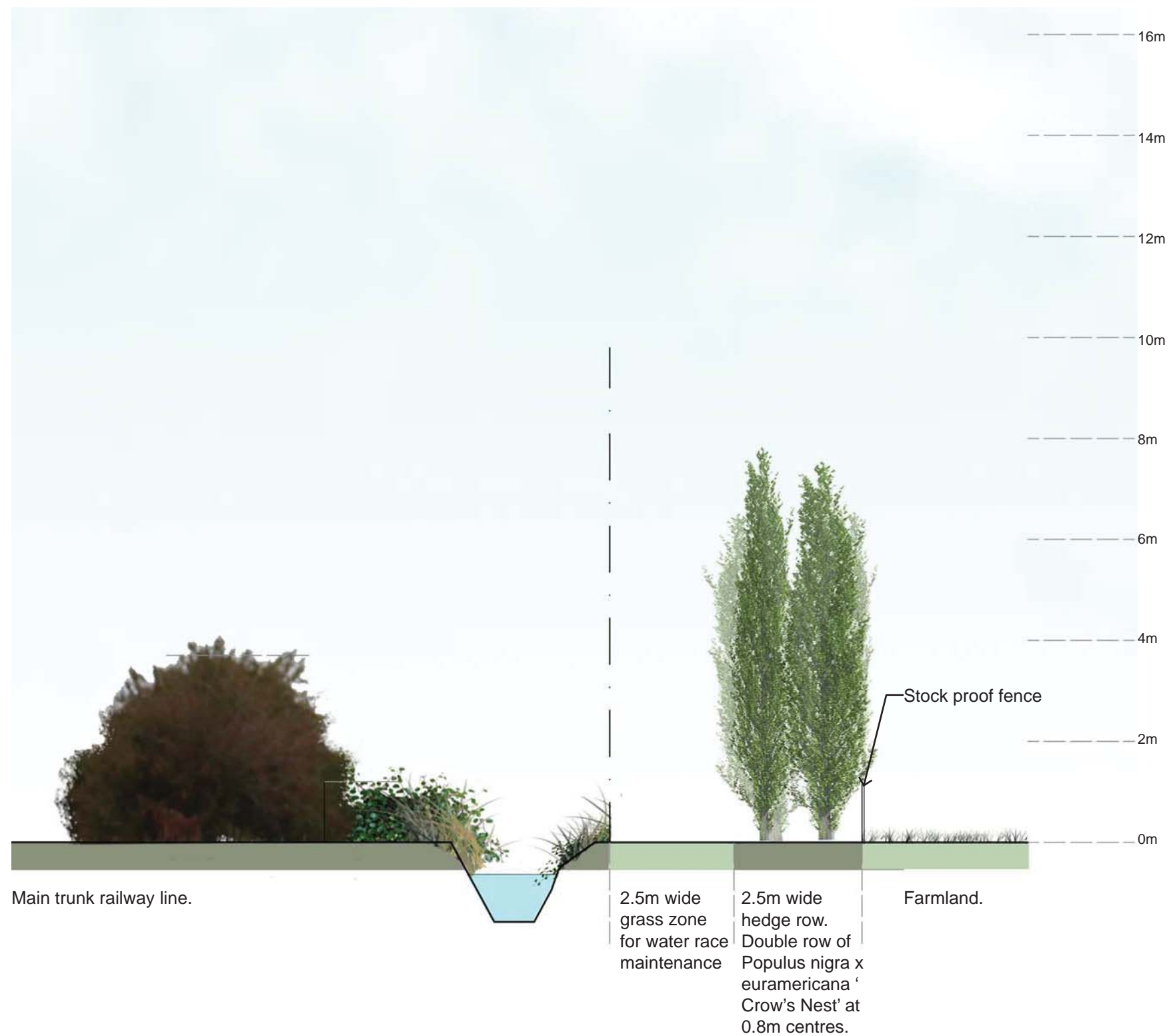
1. Stage 1- Prior to the completion of construction of a new building which will increase capacity for milk processing or storage within the area identified as Stage 1 on the Outline Development Plan, the landscape planting shown as Stage 1 shall be established.
2. Stage 2- The landscape planting shown as Stage 2 on the Outline Development Plan shall be established prior to either:
 - (a) The issue of a subdivision consent (as controlled through the issue of a s224 certificate) relating to land identified within or including all of Stage 2; or
 - (b) The construction of a new building which will increase capacity for milk processing or storage within the area identified as Stage 2.

General Notes:

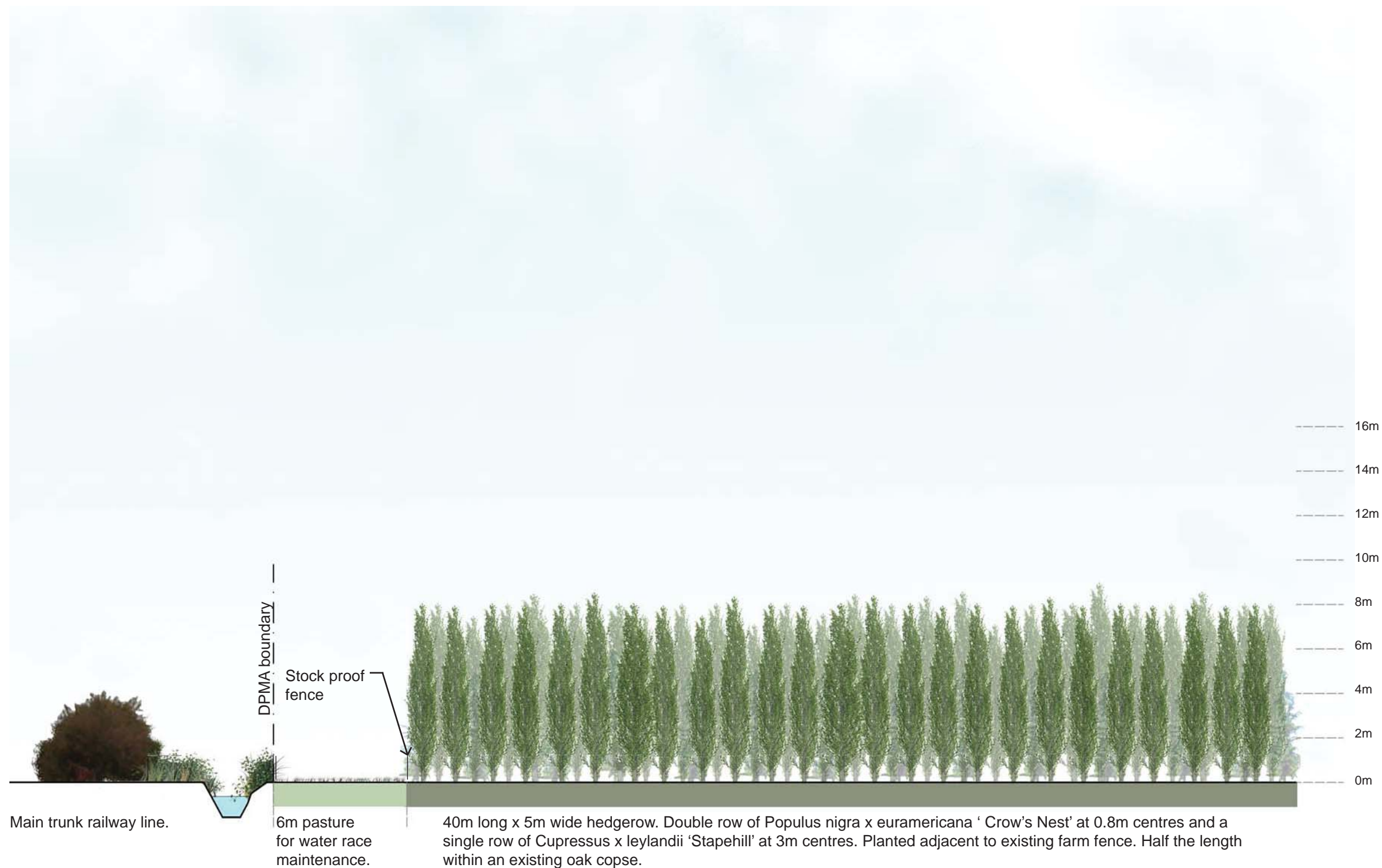
1. See cross-sections for further detail on width of planting and indicative landscape outcomes.
2. Development within the Height Control Area and the establishment of a rail siding will require the removal of existing vegetation.



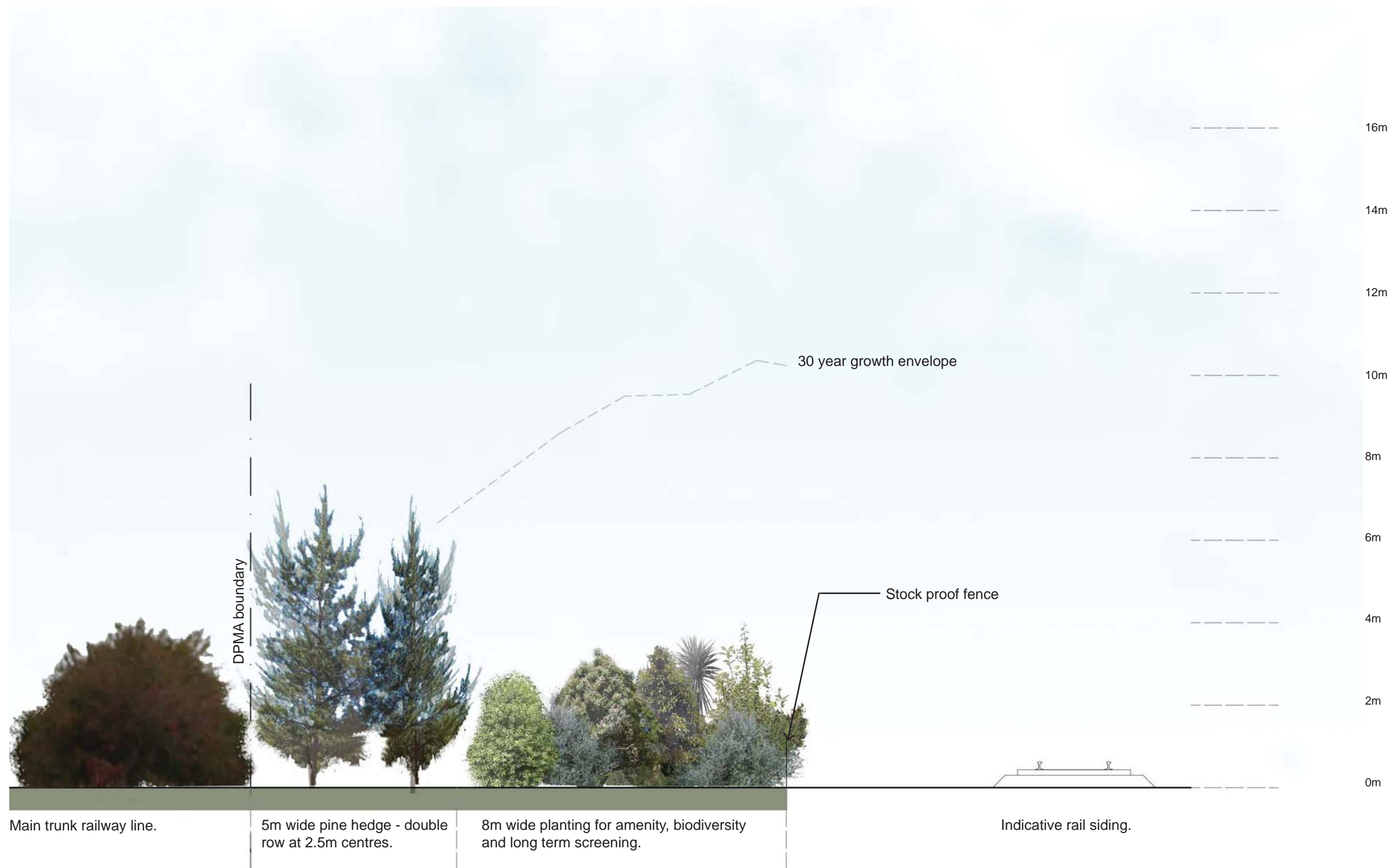
AREA A - SHEATS ROAD BOUNDARY NEAR INTERSECTION WITH SH1
 STAGE 1 CROSS SECTION
 Scale 1:100 @ A3



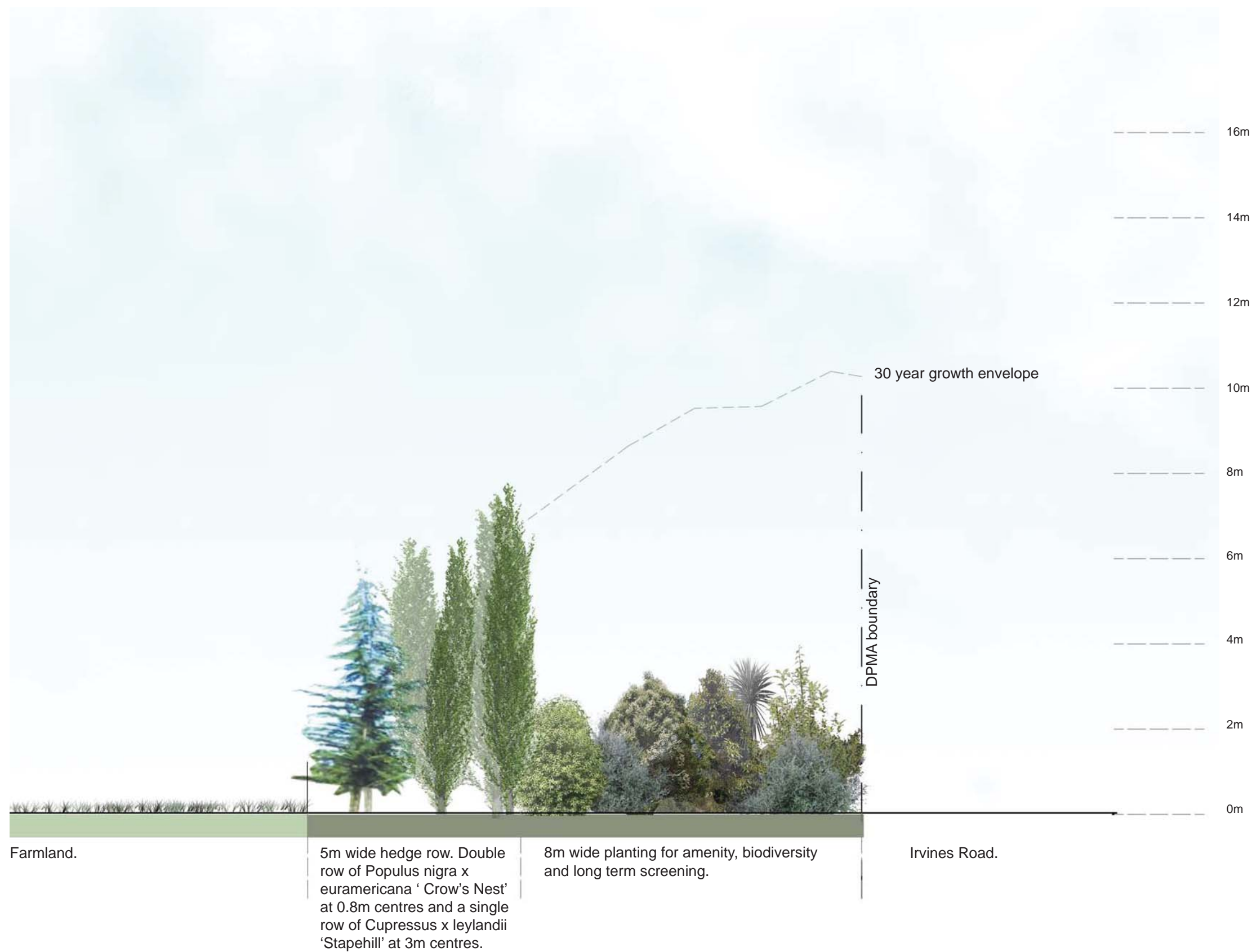
AREA B - SH1 BOUNDARY NEAR INTERSECTION WITH SHEATS ROAD
 STAGE 1 CROSS SECTION
 Scale 1:100 @ A3

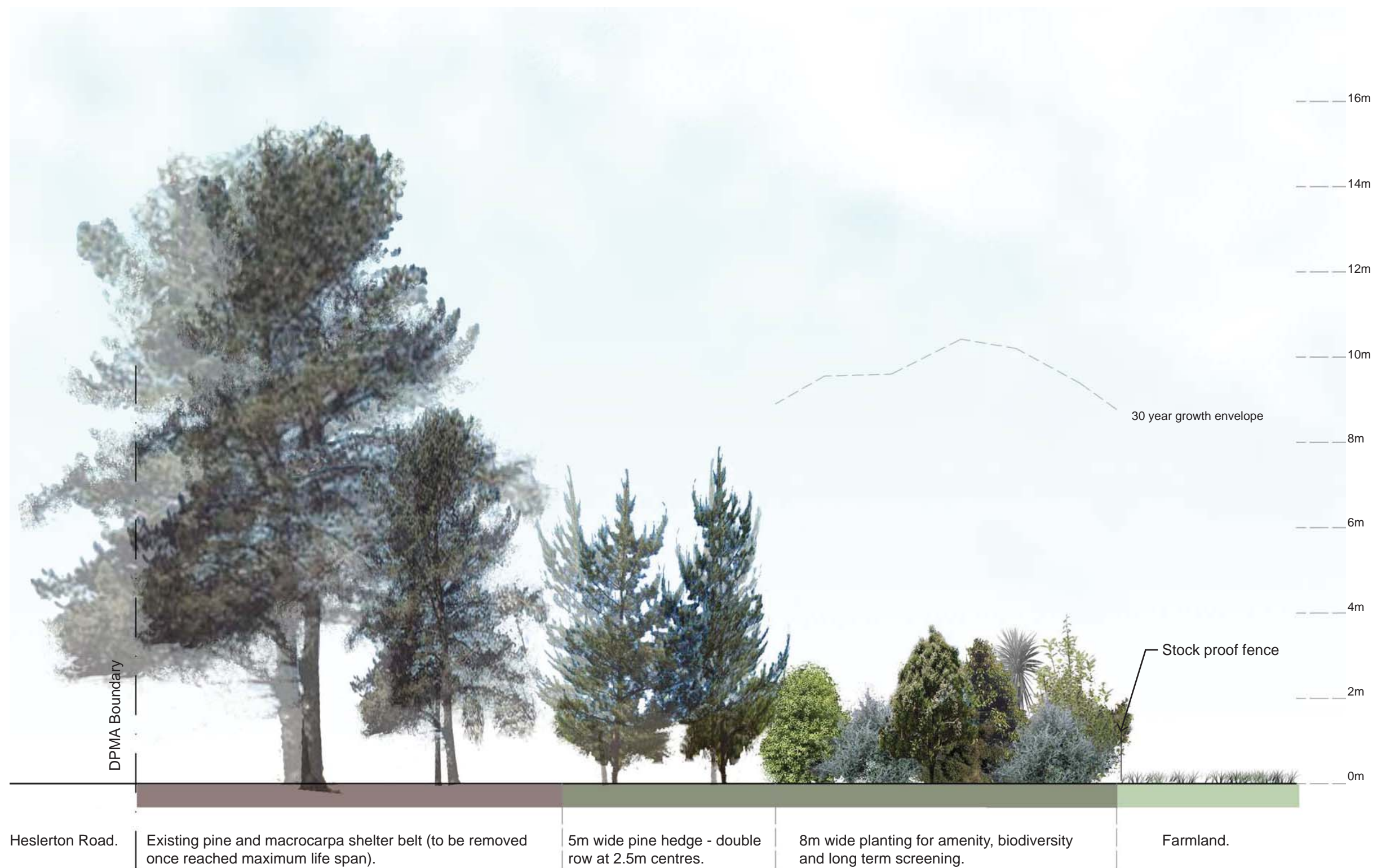


AREA C - SH1 ADJACENT TO EXISTING OAK COPSE
 STAGE 1 LONG SECTION
 Scale 1:200 @ A3

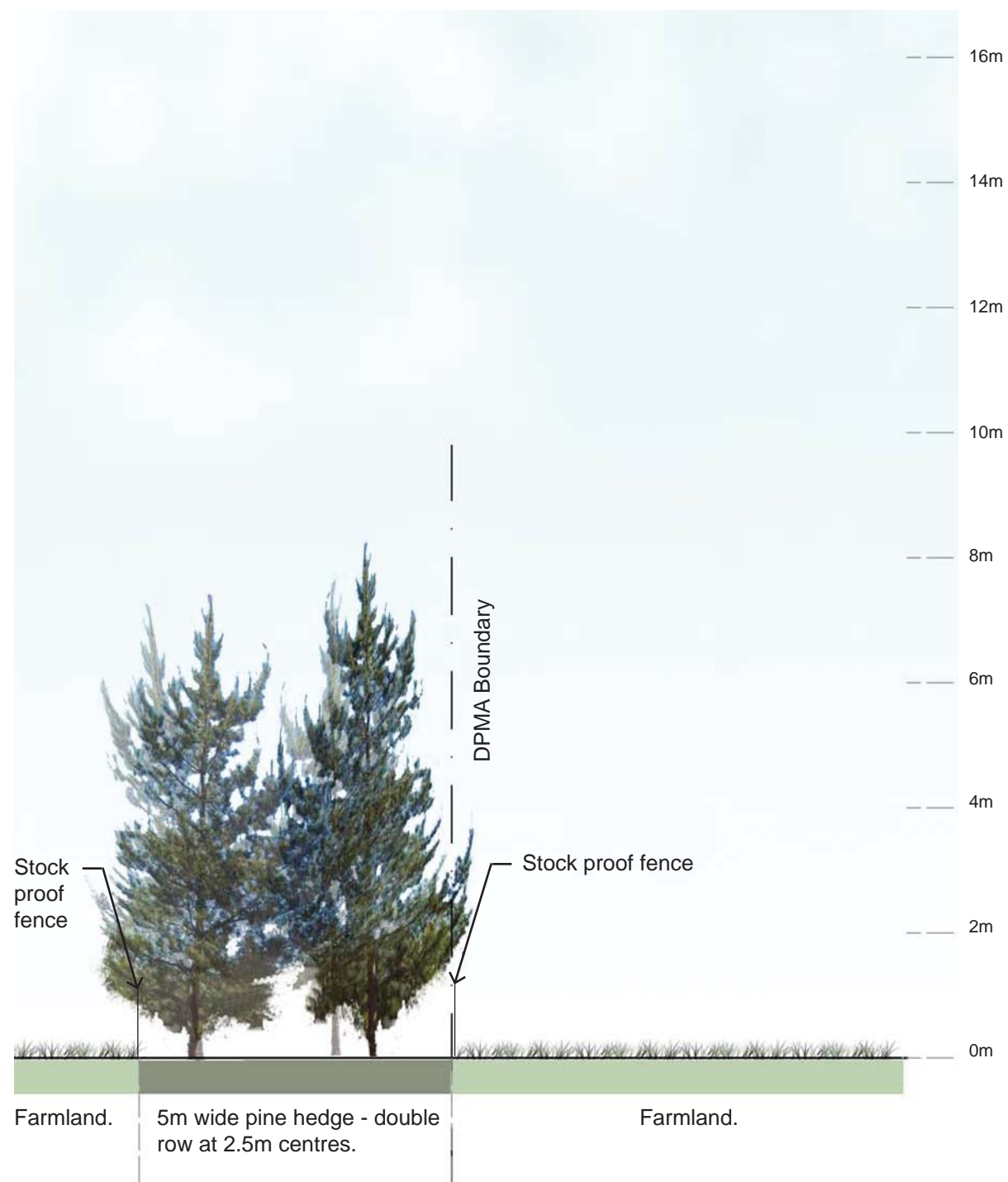


AREA D - SH1 BOUNDARY ADJACENT TO PRIMARY BUILDING AREA
 STAGE 1 CROSS SECTION
 Scale 1:100 @ A3





AREA F - HESLERTON ROAD BOUNDARY
 STAGE 1 CROSS SECTION
 Scale 1:100 @ A3



AREA G - DPMA BOUNDARY
STAGE 2 CROSS SECTION
Scale 1:100 @ A3

PLANT LIST

SHELTER BELT SPECIES	PRIMARY SUCCESSIONAL SPECIES		SECONDARY SUCCESSIONAL SPECIES	
	Trees	Shrubs and Groundcovers	Trees and Large Shrubs	Shrubs and Groundcovers
<i>*Pinus radiata</i>	<i>*Cordyline australis</i>	<i>Aristotelia serrata</i>	<i>*Podocarpus totara</i>	<i>Coprosma crassifolia</i>
<i>*Cupressus x laylandii</i> ‘Stapehill’	<i>*Kunzea ericoides</i>	<i>Carmichaelia australis</i>	<i>Elaeocarpus dentatus</i>	<i>Coprosma propinqua</i>
<i>*Populus nigra x euromericana</i> ‘Crow’s Nest’	<i>Olearia paniculata</i>	<i>Clematis marata</i>	<i>*Prumnopitys taxifolia</i>	<i>Coprosma rubra</i>
	<i>*Pittosporum tenuifolium</i>	<i>*Coprosma crassifolia</i>	<i>Coprosma lucida</i>	<i>Coprosma virescens</i>
	<i>*Sophora microphylla</i>	<i>*Coprosma propinqua</i>	<i>Coprosma robusta</i>	<i>*Hebe salicifolia</i>
		<i>Coprosma intertexta</i>	<i>Cordyline australis</i>	<i>Helichrysum lanceolatum</i>
		<i>*Corokia cotoneaster</i>	<i>Griselinia littoralis</i>	<i>Teucrium parvifolium</i>
		<i>Discaria toumatou</i>	<i>Hoheria angustifolia</i>	<i>Acaena novae-zelandiae</i>
		<i>Helichrysum lanceolatum</i>	<i>Kunzea ericoides</i>	<i>Anemanthele lessoniana</i>
		<i>*Melicytus alpinus</i>	<i>Leptospermum scoparium</i>	<i>Asplenium bulbiferum</i>
		<i>*Muehlenbeckia astonii</i>	<i>Lophomyrtus obcordata</i>	<i>Blechnum penna-marina</i>
		<i>Olearia adenocarpa</i>	<i>Olearia paniculata</i>	<i>*Cortaderia richardii</i>
		<i>Ozothamnus leptophyllus</i>	<i>Pittosporum eugenoides</i>	<i>Phormium tenax</i>
		<i>*Sophora prostrata</i>	<i>Pittosporum tenuifolium</i>	<i>Microsorium pustulatum</i>
		<i>Carex comans</i>	<i>Plagianthus regius</i>	<i>*Polystichum neozelandicum</i>
		<i>Elymus solandri</i>	<i>Pseudopanax crassifolius</i>	<i>Blechnum discolor</i>
		<i>Festuca novae-zelandiae</i>	<i>Sophora microphylla</i>	<i>Pteridium esculentum</i>
		<i>Muehlenbeckia axillaris</i>		
		<i>Poa cita</i>		
		<i>Leptinella filiformis</i>		

* Suitable species for the Synlait DPMA.

The publication 'Native Plant Communities of the Canterbury Plains' by the Department of Conservation has been used as a reference for native species in the above plant list.

APPENDIX 2 - EXISTING SITE INFORMATION

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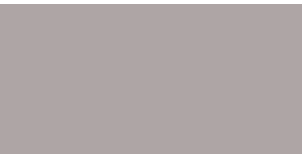


Source: Google Earth

Colourcote 'Titania'



Colourcote 'Kestrel'



COLOUR SWATCHES



PHOTO 1



PHOTO 2



PHOTO 3



PHOTO 4



PHOTO 5



PHOTO 6



PHOTO 7

SITE PHOTOS



PHOTO 8



PHOTO 9



PHOTO 10



PHOTO 11



PHOTO 12



PHOTO 13



PHOTO 14



PHOTO 15



PHOTO 16



PHOTO 17

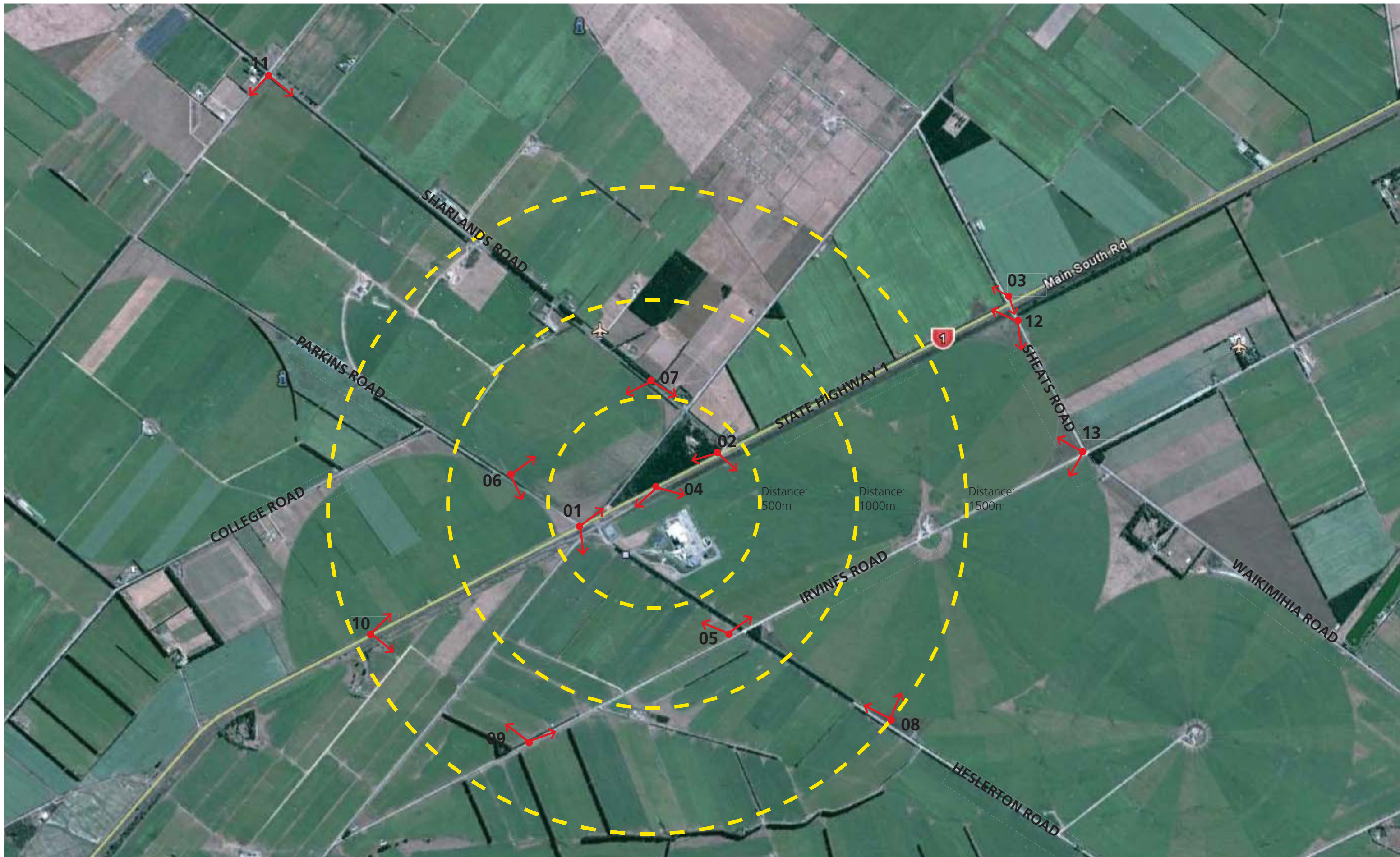
PHOTO LIST:

- Photo 1:** Energy Centre (including boiler stack)
- Photo 2:** Wastewater treatment plant tanks
- Photo 3:** Milk reception
- Photo 4:** Silo Gallery
- Photo 5:** Existing ISD building
- Photo 6:** Existing wet process area
- Photo 7:** Existing office block
- Photo 8:** Existing bund
- Photo 9:** Existing bund
- Photo 10:** Existing bund
- Photo 11:** Existing bund
- Photo 12:** Double row of Oak trees
- Photo 13:** Existing Hawthorn hedge
- Photo 14:** Existing double row of pine trees
- Photo 15:** Existing single row of oak trees
- Photo 16 and 17:** Existing open pasture

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APPENDIX 3 - CONTEXT PHOTOS

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VIEWPOINT 1 - EXISTING VIEW TO THE EAST
Original photo: Canon EOS 1000D with 50mm fixed lens_2:50pm_19/09/12_Wade Robertson
Viewpoint GPS details: E2438518 N5723730_101m elevation
Photomontage: Photoshop C5.5_21/09/12_Wade Robertson
Approximate field of view: 120 degrees horizontal and 25 degrees vertical
Suggested viewing distance: 400mm







VIEWPOINT 2 - EXISTING VIEW TO THE SOUTH WEST

Original photo: Canon EOS 1000D with 50mm fixed lens_2:53pm_19/09/12_Wade Robertson
Viewpoint GPS details: E2439295 N5724143_91m elevation
Photomontage: Photoshop C5.5_21/09/12_Wade Robertson
Approximate field of view: 120 degrees horizontal and 25 degrees vertical
Suggested viewing distance: 400mm

LOCATION MAP:







VIEWPOINT 3 - EXISTING VIEW TO THE SOUTH WEST

Original photo: Canon EOS 5D MKII with 50mm fixed lens_3:33pm_26/09/13_Wade Robertson

Viewpoint GPS details: E1530803 N5163320_87m elevation

Photomontage: Photoshop C5.5_28/09/13_Grant Ching

Approximate field of view: 120 degrees horizontal and 40 degrees vertical

Suggested viewing distance: 300mm

LOCATION MAP:







VIEWPOINT 4 - EXISTING VIEW TO THE NORTH
Original photo: Canon EOS 1000D with 50mm fixed lens_2:54Pm_19/09/12_Wade Robertson
Viewpoint GPS details: E2438983 N5723976_95m elevation
Photomontage: Photoshop C5.5_21/09/12_Wade Robertson
Approximate field of view: 120 degrees horizontal and 25 degrees vertical
Suggested viewing distance: 400mm
Revision number: A

LOCATION MAP:







VIEWPOINT 5 - EXISTING VIEW TO THE NORTH
Original photo: Canon EOS 1000D with 50mm fixed lens_9:49am_19/09/12_Wade Robertson
Viewpoint GPS details: E2439290 N5723126_97m elevation
Photomontage: Photoshop C5.5_21/09/12_Wade Robertson
Approximate field of view: 120 degrees horizontal and 25 degrees vertical
Suggested viewing distance: 400mm
Revision number: A







VIEWPOINT 6 - EXISTING VIEW TO THE SOUTH EAST

Original photo: Canon EOS 1000D with 50mm fixed lens_11:56am_19/09/12_Wade Robertson
Viewpoint GPS details: E2438251 N5723921_100m elevation
Photomontage: Photoshop C5.5_21/09/12_Wade Robertson
Approximate field of view: 120 degrees horizontal and 25 degrees vertical
Suggested viewing distance: 400mm
Revision number: A

LOCATION MAP:







VIEWPOINT 7 - EXISTING VIEW TO THE SOUTH

Original photo: Canon EOS 1000D with 50mm fixed lens_12:17pm_19/09/12_Wade Robertson
Viewpoint GPS details: E2438605 N5724726_114m elevation
Photomontage: Photoshop C5.5_21/09/12_Wade Robertson
Approximate field of view: 120 degrees horizontal and 25 degrees vertical
Suggested viewing distance: 400mm
Revision number: A

LOCATION MAP:



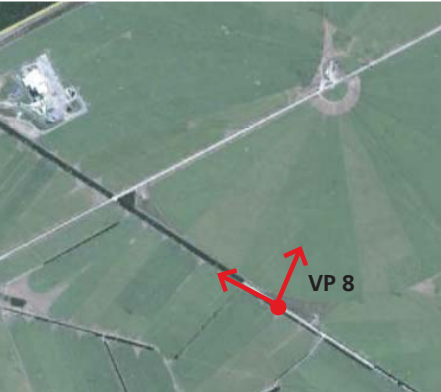




VIEWPOINT 8 - EXISTING VIEW TO THE NORTH WEST

Original photo: Canon EOS 1000D with 50mm fixed lens_1:11pm_19/09/12_Wade Robertson
Viewpoint GPS details: E2440253 N5722557_81m elevation
Photomontage: Photoshop C5.5_21/09/12_Wade Robertson
Approximate field of view: 120 degrees horizontal and 25 degrees vertical
Suggested viewing distance: 400mm
Revision number: A

LOCATION MAP:







LOCATION MAP:



VIEWPOINT 9 - EXISTING VIEW TO THE NORTH EAST
Original photo: Canon EOS 1000D with 50mm fixed lens_1:32am_19/09/12_Wade Robertson
Viewpoint GPS details: E2438194 N5722557_81m elevation
Photomontage: Photoshop C5.5_21/09/12_Wade Robertson
Approximate field of view: 120 degrees horizontal and 25 degrees vertical
Suggested viewing distance: 400mm
Revision number: A





VIEWPOINT 10 - EXISTING VIEW TO THE EAST
Original photo: Canon EOS 1000D with 50mm fixed lens_11:45am_19/09/12_Wade Robertson
Viewpoint GPS details: E2437338 N5723102_102m elevation
Photomontage: Photoshop C5.5_21/09/12_Wade Robertson
Approximate field of view: 120 degrees horizontal and 25 degrees vertical
Suggested viewing distance: 400mm
Revision number: A







VIEWPOINT 11 - EXISTING VIEW TO THE SOUTHEAST

Original photo: Canon EOS 1000D with 50mm fixed lens_12:04pm_19/09/12_Wade Robertson
Viewpoint GPS details: E2436879 N5726073_114m elevation
Photomontage: Photoshop C5.5_21/09/12_Wade Robertson
Approximate field of view: 120 degrees horizontal and 25 degrees vertical
Suggested viewing distance: 400mm
Revision number: A

LOCATION MAP:







VIEWPOINT 12 - EXISTING VIEW TO THE SOUTHWEST

Original photo: Canon EOS 1000D with 50mm fixed lens_12:48pm_19/09/12_Wade Robertson
Viewpoint GPS details: E2440818 N5724859_85m elevation
Photomontage: Photoshop C5.5_21/09/12_Wade Robertson
Approximate field of view: 120 degrees horizontal and 25 degrees vertical
Suggested viewing distance: 400mm
Revision number: A

LOCATION MAP:







VIEWPOINT 13 - EXISTING VIEW TO THE WEST

Original photo: Canon EOS 1000D with 50mm fixed lens_1:11pm_19/09/12_Wade Robertson
Viewpoint GPS details: E2441169 N5724136_86m elevation
Photomontage: Photoshop C5.5_21/09/12_Wade Robertson
Approximate field of view: 120 degrees horizontal and 25 degrees vertical
Suggested viewing distance: 400mm
Revision number: A

LOCATION MAP:





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The following is an outline of the key steps that have been undertaken in preparing the attached visual simulations:

- Photos were taken using a Canon 1000D digital SLR with a 50mm fixed lens except viewpoint 3 taken using Canon 5D MKII digital SLR
- Photo locations were taken using a Garmen Etrex 30 handheld GPS with +/- 5m accuracy
- Additional control points were taken to assist in geo-referencing the 3D terrain model into the panorama photo (described below)
- A minimum of 10 (portrait) photos were taken for each viewpoint location
- The individual photos were then overlapped by approximately 30%, and the edges cropped prior to being stitched (using Photoshop C5.5) to form a panoramic image representative of a 120° horizontal field of view (see Image A below)
- A 'wireframe' digital terrain model was created incorporating 3D models of the proposed development using 3D Studio Max software.
- Computer images were generated within the digital model from the same locations and directions as the photos
- The image was overlaid and aligned to the photomontage using the control points mentioned above and visual matching
- Both time and weather conditions for each of the photos was entered to the programme in order to replicate conditions
- The wireframe digital terrain was then switched off with the proposal left in its correct location and scale relative to the photo
- The parts of the proposal that would not be visible in a particular view (i.e. obscured by vegetation or landform) were erased using Photoshop C5.5
- The completed visual simulation is then reproduced across two A3 pages at the correct scale for viewing at a 400mm viewing distance (see Image B below)
- Reproduction in this way (i.e. 120° viewed at 400mm) provides a field of view approximate to the field of human binocular vision. (see Image C)

The following references can provide a comprehensive explanation of the methodology outlined above as well as outlining those caveats that are associated with the preparation of visual simulations:

New Zealand Institute of Landscape Architects (2/11/10). *Best Practice Guide – Landscape Assessment and Sustainable Management/ Best Practice Guide – Visual Simulations*. NZILA Education Foundation.

Scottish Natural Heritage et al (29/03/06). *Visual Representation of Windfarms. Good Practice Guidance*. Horner + MacLennan and Envision.

Note:

- Visual simulations are to be used as a tool to aid in establishing an understanding of the visual qualities of a proposal
- Visual simulations are not a reproduction of real life and are not intended to replace on-site observations
- Photos are two-dimensional and flatten an image compared to a real life
- The human eye can see much more contrast than can be reproduced through photos
- Physical resolution of photography is less than that of the human eye
- A photo is static and passive; the human vision can scan for detail and remember information

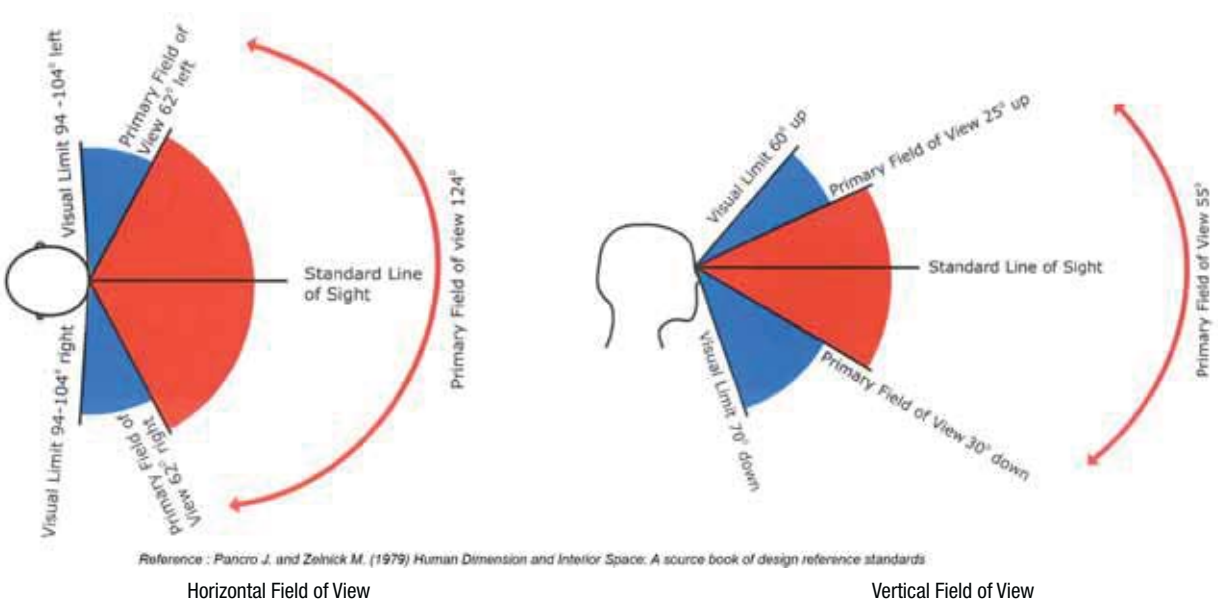
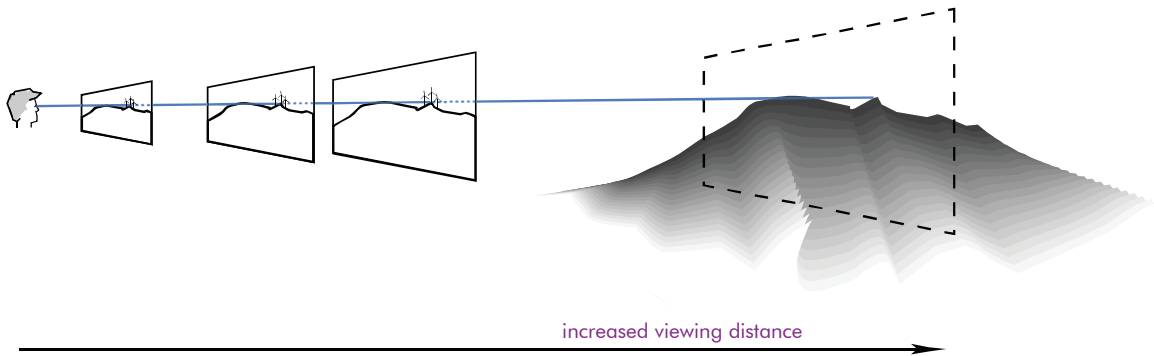


IMAGE A: Diagram showing horizontal and vertical field of view



Using a standard paper size, a projected wind farm image will be smaller at a shorter viewing distance, and larger at a further viewing distance. However if held at the correct viewing distance they will be seen as being the same size. This represents a direct mathematical relationship between the eye and the image of the subject (the landscape).

A key issue is whether this viewing distance is comfortable for the viewer and if this is likely to be used correctly.

IMAGE B: Diagram showing relationship between viewing distance and reproduction size

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APPENDIX 4 - ILLUSTRATIVE SKETCHES



Figure 1: View towards the site from the end of Sharlands Road showing established Area D planting and potential Stage 1 and 2 building development.

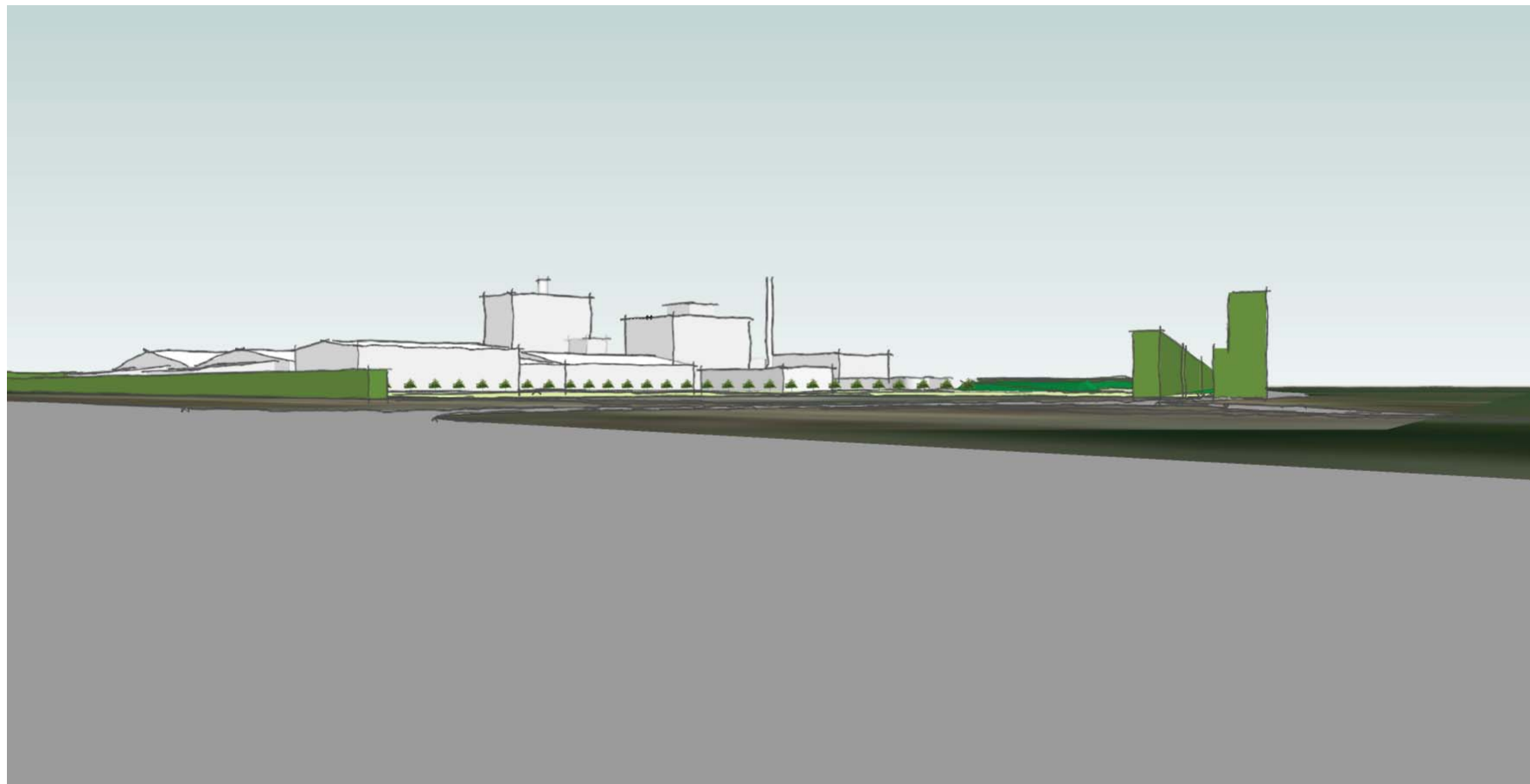
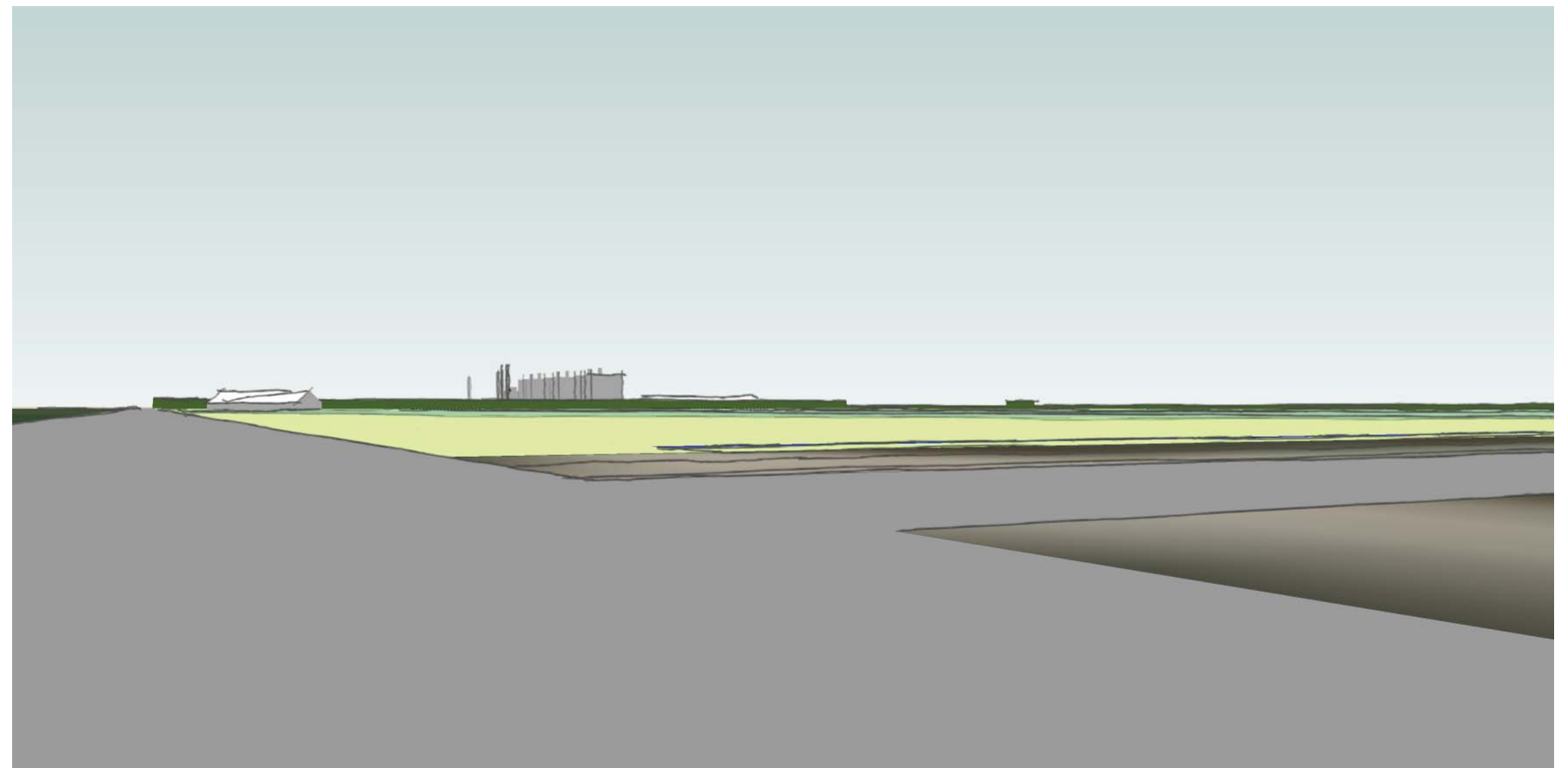


Figure 2: Existing view towards the site from the SH1/Parkins Road intersection. (Note: excludes substation from view)

Figure 3: View towards the site from the SH1/Parkins Road intersection showing established planting and potential Stage 1 and 2 building development. (Note: excludes substation from view)



Figure 4: View towards the site from the Irvines Road/ Sheats Road intersection showing and potential Stage 1 and 2 building development and established planting.



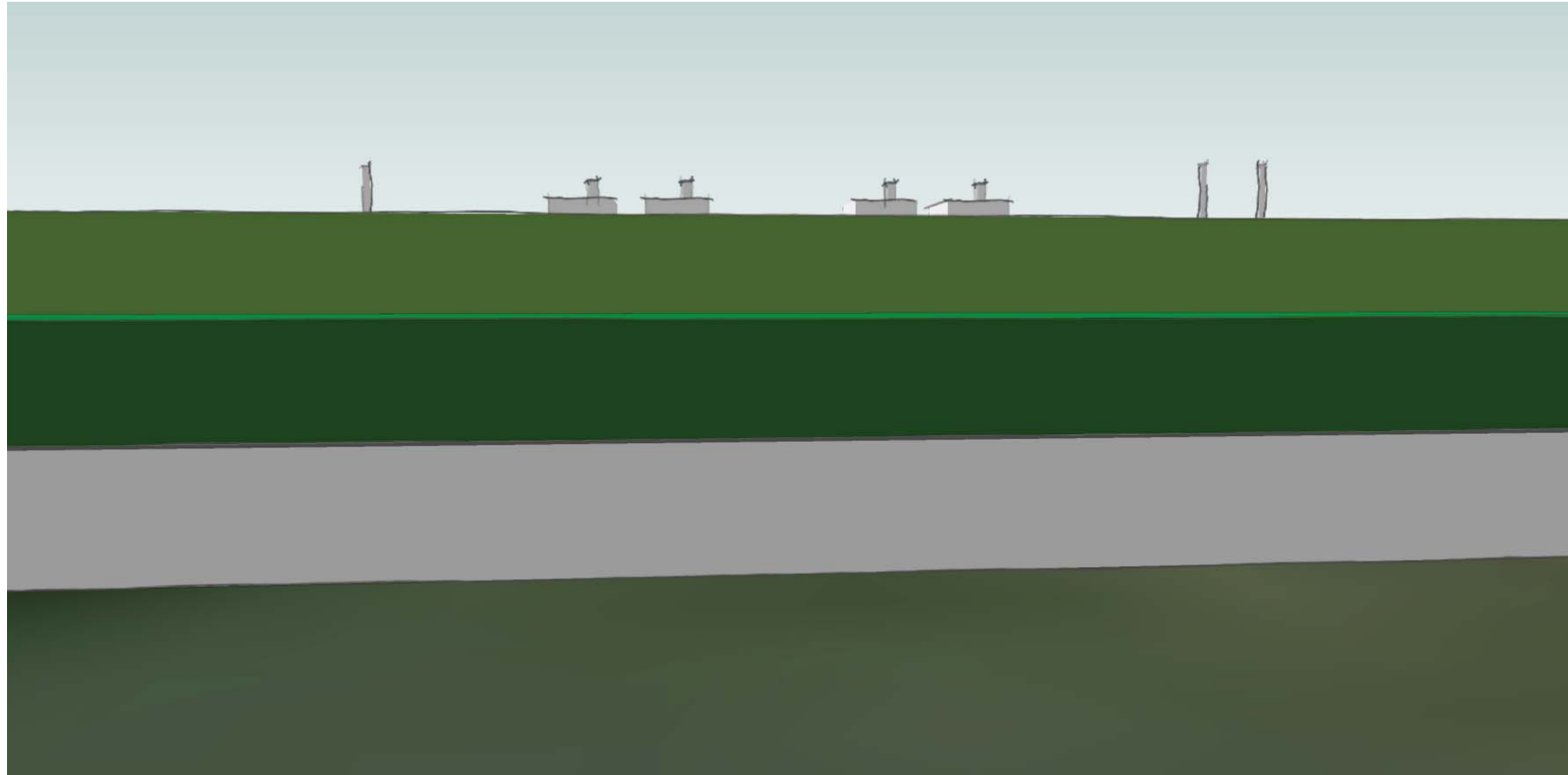


Figure 5: View towards the site from the south western (Heslerton Road) end of Irvines Road showing established Area E planting and potential Stage 1.

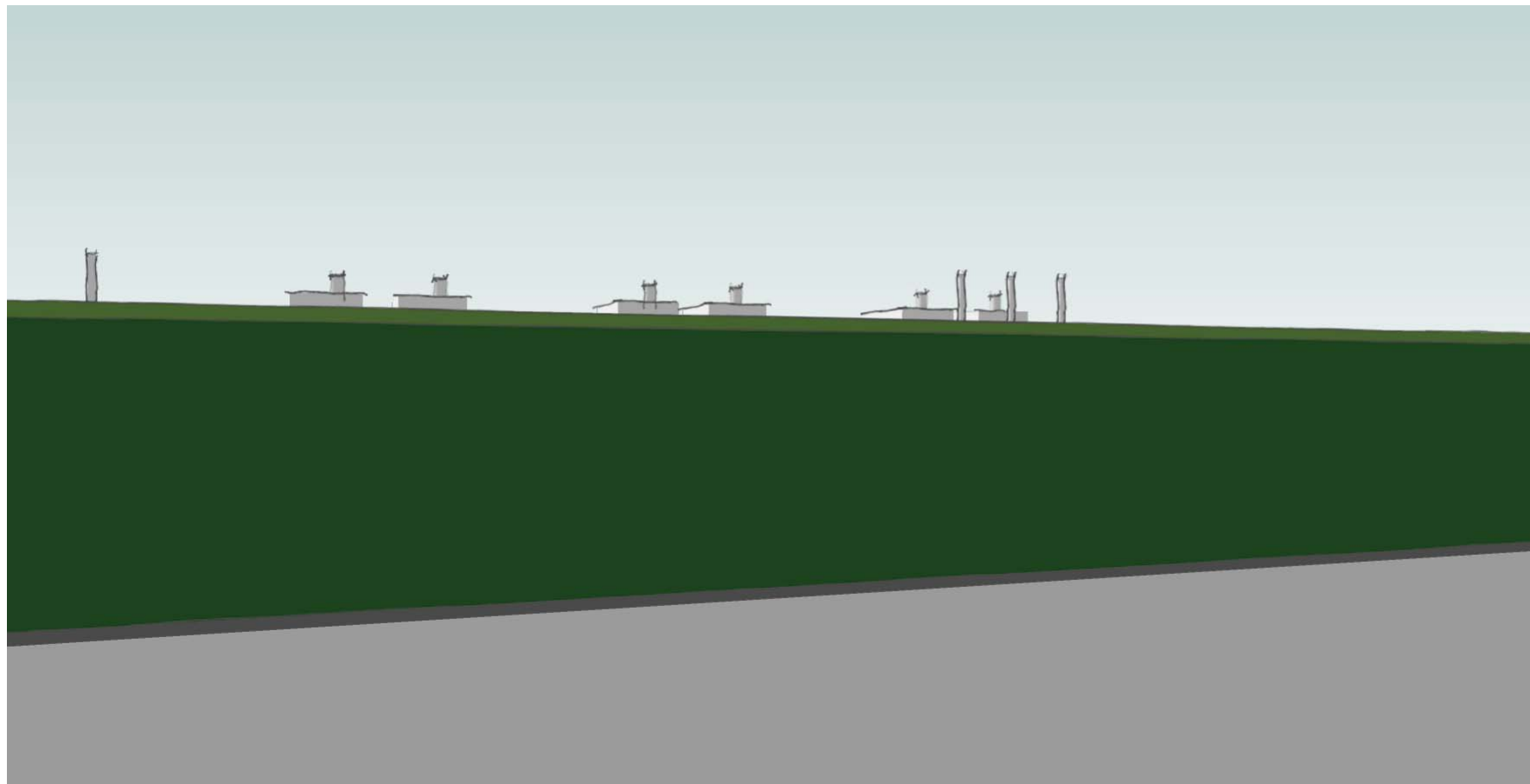


Figure 6: View towards the site from the south western (Heslerton Road) end of Irvines Road showing established Area E planting and potential Stage 1 and 2 building development.

Figure 7: View towards the site from SH1 approximately 200m north of Sheats Road showing existing shelterbelts building development.

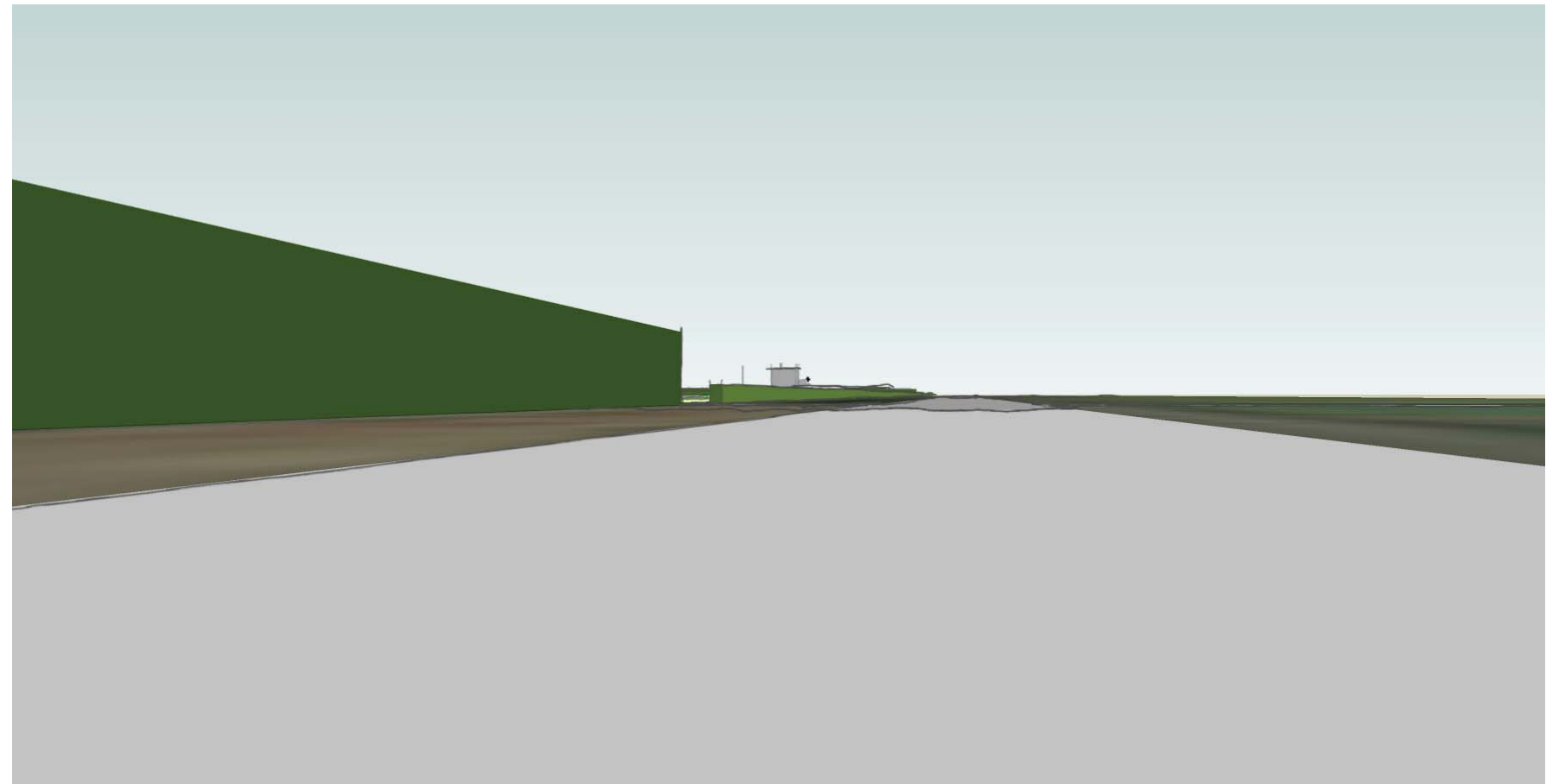
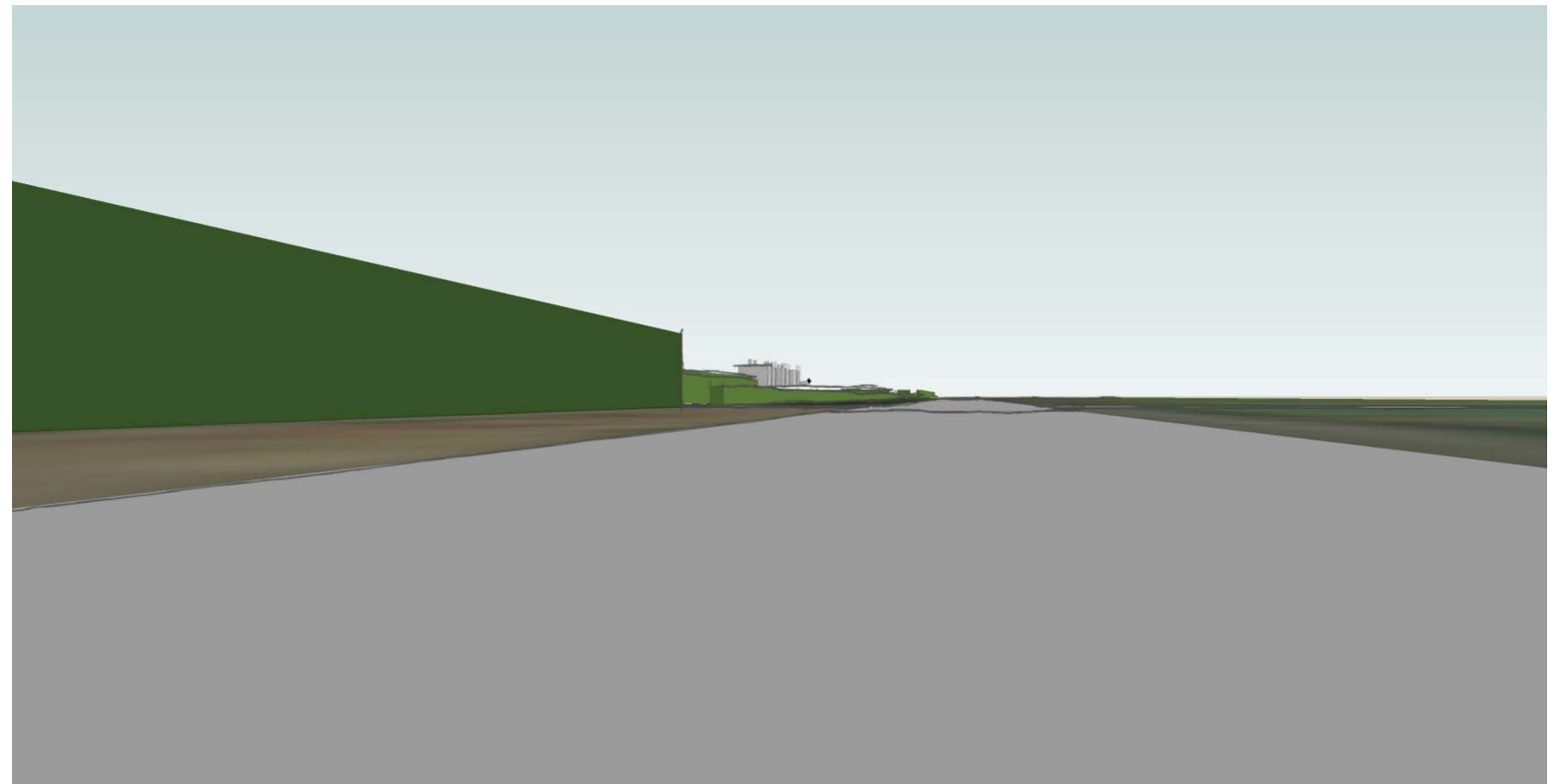


Figure 8: View towards the site from SH1 approximately 200m north of Sheats Road showing existing shelterbelts and established Area A and B planting and potential Stage 1 and 2 building development.



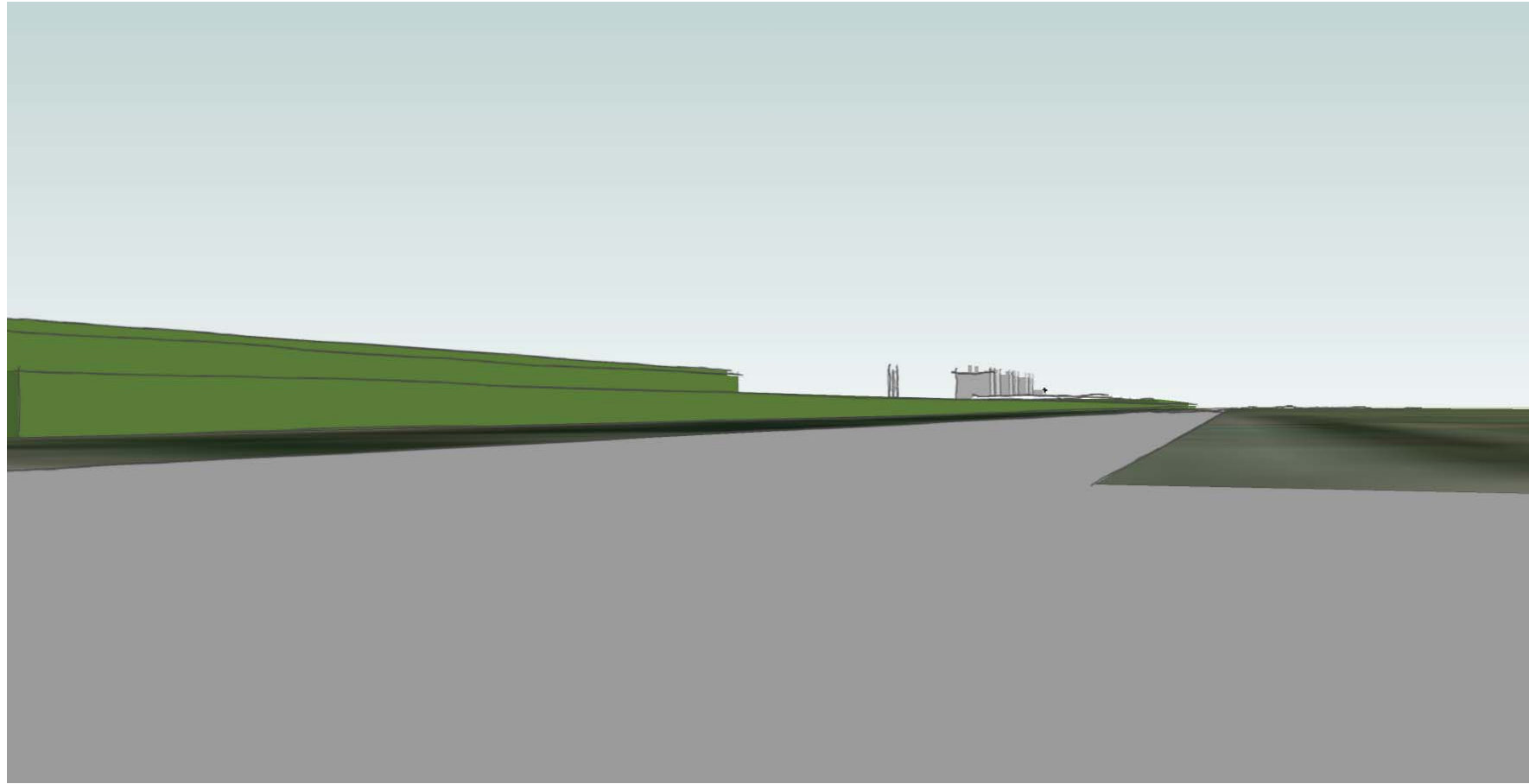


Figure 9: View towards the site from SH1/Sheats Road intersection showing existing shelterbelts and established Area B planting and potential Stage 1 and 2 building development.



Figure 10: View towards the site from SH1 approximately 500m northeast of Area C planting showing existing shelterbelts and potential Stage 1 and 2 building development

Figure 11: Existing view towards the site from SH1 approximately 500m southwest of Parkins Road. (Note: excludes substation from view)

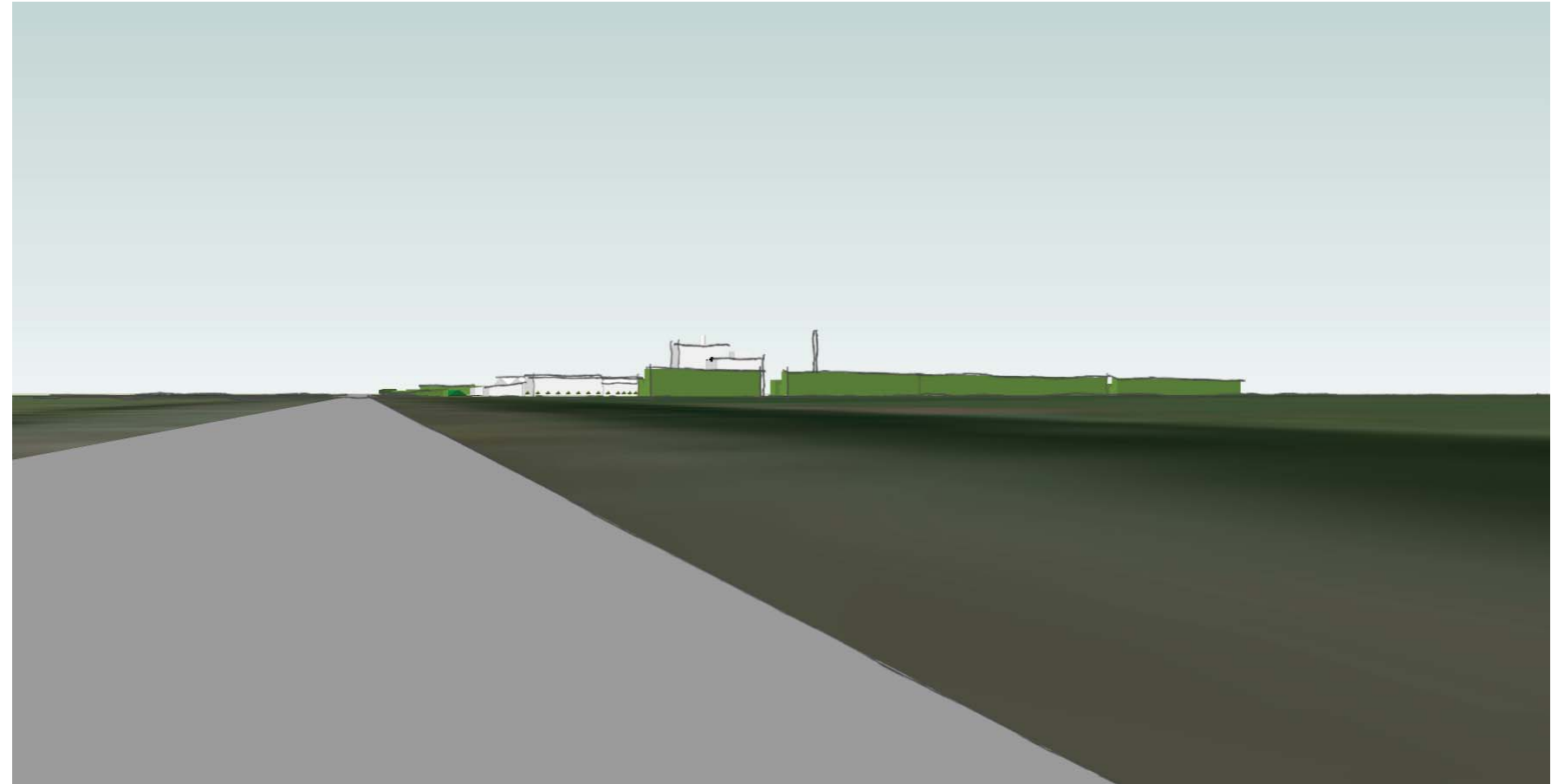
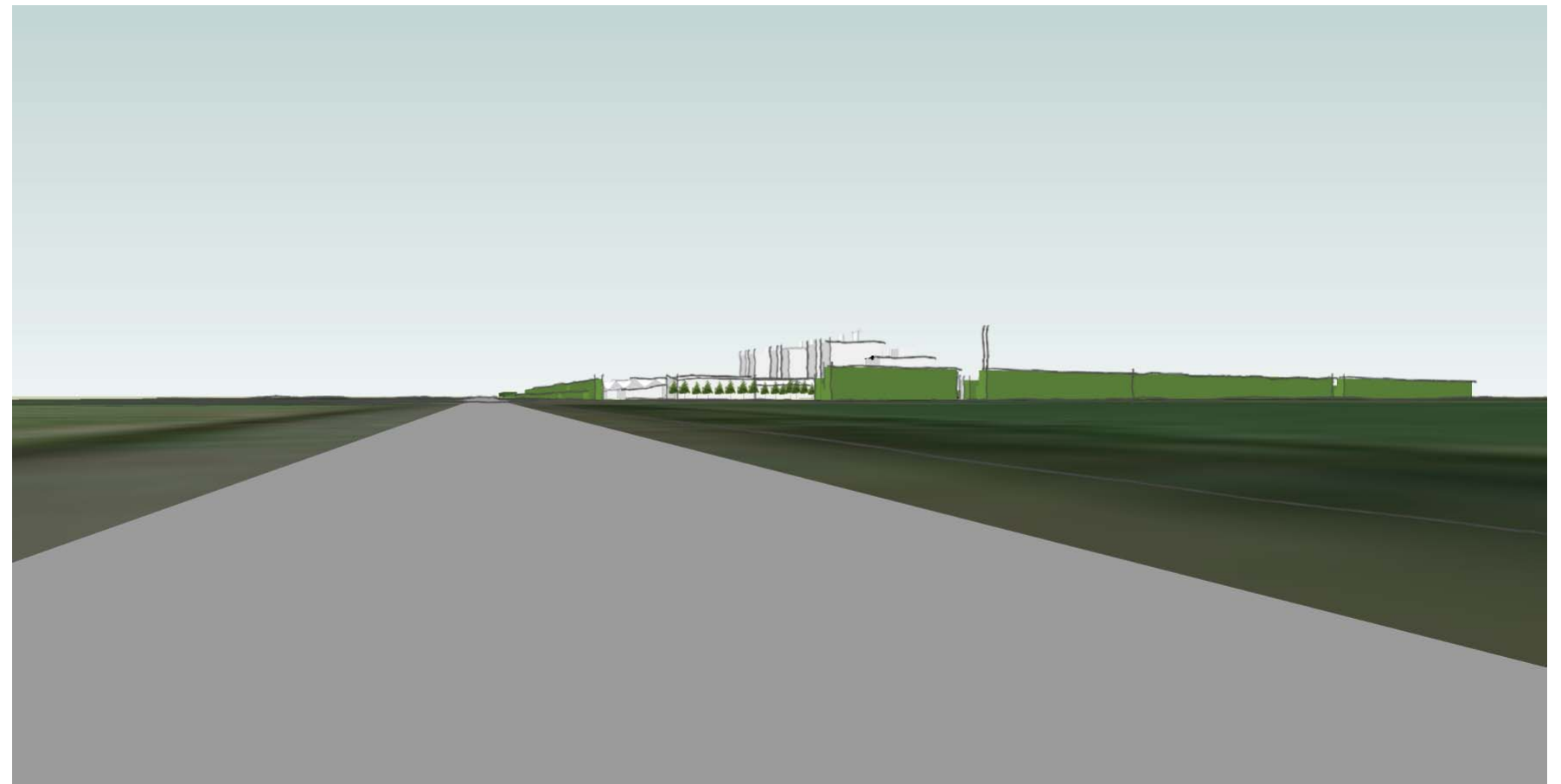


Figure 12: View towards the site from SH1 approximately 500m southwest of Parkins Road showing established planting and potential Stage 1 and 2 building development. (Note: excludes substation from view)



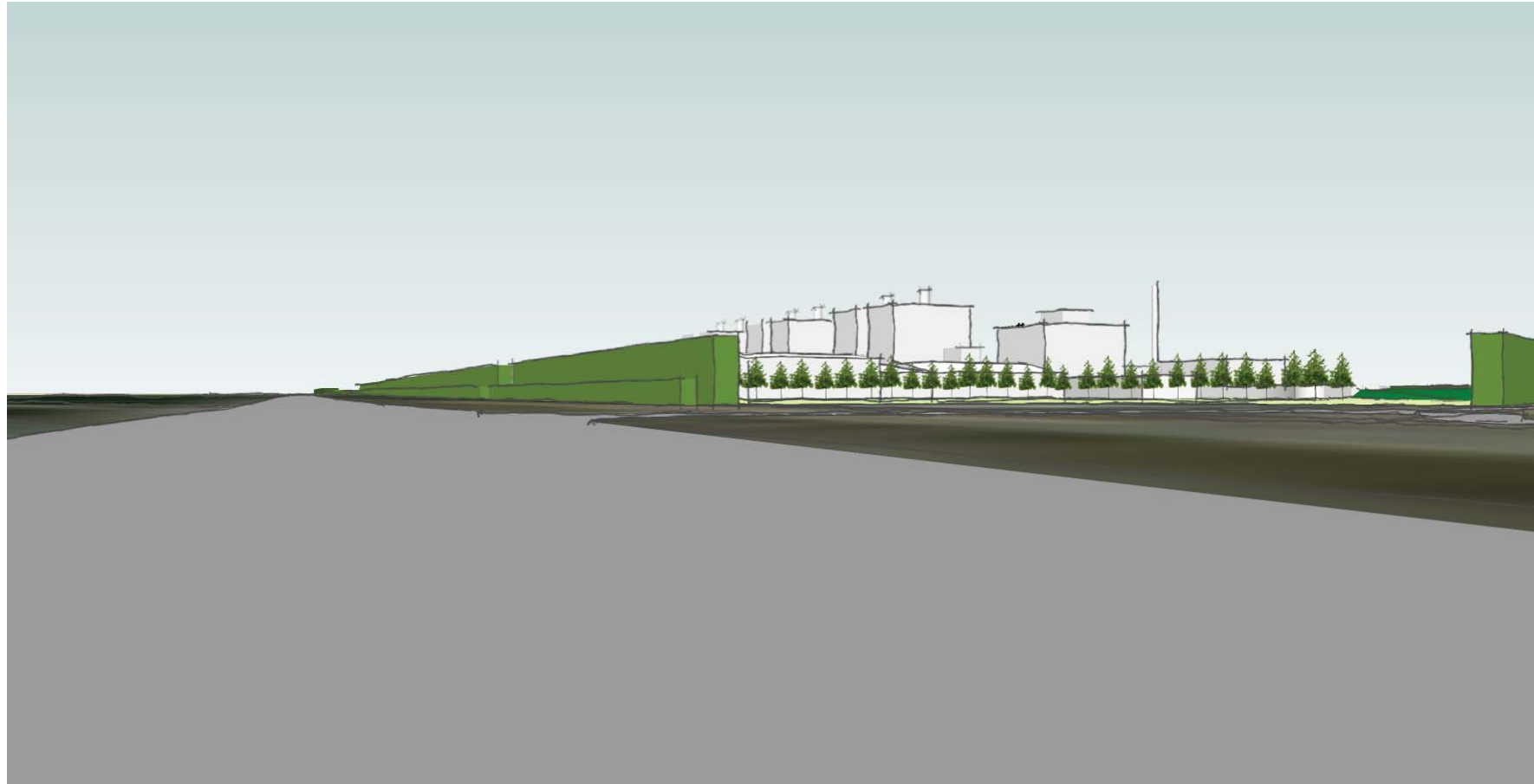


Figure 13: View towards the site from the SH1/ Parkins Road intersection showing established planting and potential Stage 1 and 2 building development. (Note: excludes substation from view)

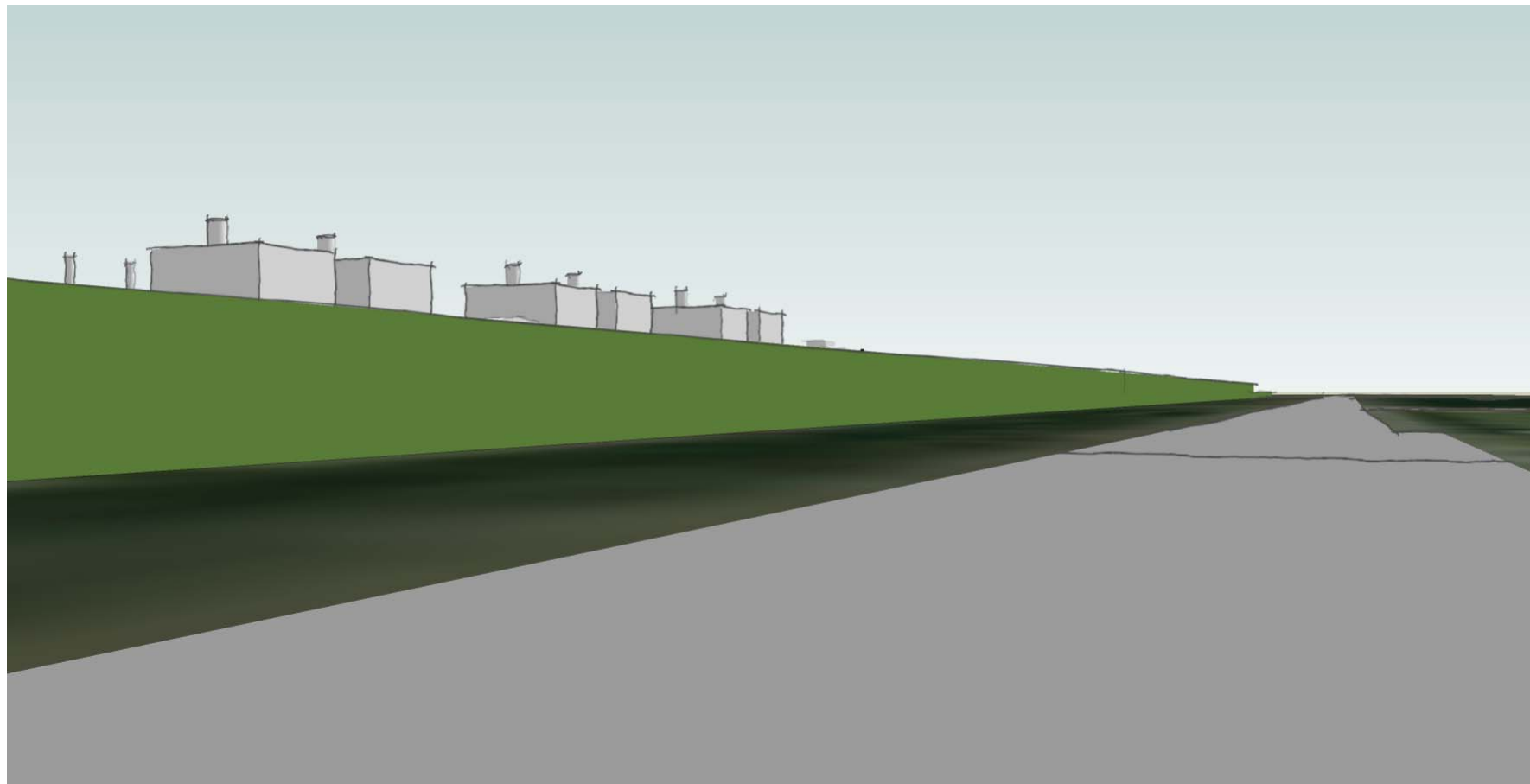


Figure 14: View towards the site from SH1 adjacent to north eastern edge of proposed building area showing existing shelterbelts, proposed planting Area D and potential Stage 1 and 2 building development