Cooper Creek Cedar Ltd.

Visual Impact Assessment CP405 Salisbury

Prepared by:



June 3, 2020

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Cooper Creek Cedar

<u>Visual Impact Assessment – Project Information</u>

CP: 405 (Salisbury) blocks 1, 2, 4, 5, 7 Proposed Year of Harvest: 2020/21

Proposed Silviculture System: CC/RES

Type of Proposed Operation: Logging

Block Area ha (No WTRAs/Reserves):

Block 1: 13.1 Block 2: 26.9 Block 4: 17.1 Block 5: 6.2

Block 7: 31.3

Visual Resource Management	VLI	VSC:	VAC:	EVC:	EVQO:
Block 1: 13.1 ha	382	2	M	PR	PR
Block 2: 26.9 ha	382	2	M	PR	PR
Block 4: 17.1 ha	382	2	M	PR	PR
Block 5: 5.2 ha	382	2	M	PR	PR
Block 5: 1.0 ha	381	3	M	P	PR
Block 7: 31.3 ha	382	2	M	PR	PR

Kootenay-Boundary Higher Level Plan	VSU#	Class: _
Order	381	2
	382	3

Foreground = 0-1 km Midground = 1-5 km Background = 5-12 km

Date Visual Landscape Inventory	DOES EVC EXCEED ESTABLISHED VQO?	Yes	No X
Completed: Nov 2016	DOES EVE EXCEED ESTABLISHED VQO:	168	140 <u>A</u>

VIEWPOINTS & PHOTOGRAPH INFORMATION

Number and name of	VP #1	VP #2	VP #3	VP #4
viewpoints from which the	Davis Creek	Lost Ledge	Marine Beach	Schroeder Creek
proposal is visible and photos	(campground)	(campground)		
are taken				
Viewpoint importance	Major	Major	Minor	Minor
(Major/Minor/Potential)				
Viewpoint co-ordinates	x- 503727	x- 504461	x- 505192	x- 506927
(Lat./Long. or UTM inc.	y- 5554452	y- 5549984	y- 5548011	y- 5542465
elevation (m)	z-536m	z-536m	z-536m	z-536m
Viewing distance	3.7 Km	3.0 Km	3.8 Km	8.2 Km
(Foreground/Midground/	(Mid)	(Mid)	(Mid)	(Background)
Background)				
Viewing duration from	High	High	High	High
viewpoint				
(High/Moderate/Low)				
Focal length of camera lens				
(digital equivalent mm)	50	50	50	50
Direction of view				
(degrees true)	140^{0}	70^{0}	40^{0}	30^{0}

1. ASSESSING BASIC VQO DEFINITION

Describe the level of impact that the	VP1	VP2	VP3	VP4		
proposed alteration, in combination with any existing non-VEG alterations, will have on the landscape from each viewpoint, using one of the following	Not visually evident	subordinate	subordinate	subordinate		
terms:						
Not visible, Not visually evident,						
Subordinate, Dominant, Out of scale						
Which basic VQO definition would the proposed alteration, in combination with any existing non-VEG alterations, meet from all the selected viewpoints and taking into account viewpoint importance, viewing distance and viewing duration? P R PR X M MM						
If applicable, state reasons why the proposed alteration(s) does not achieve the basic definition of the established VQO from any of the selected viewpoints. Not applicable – PR is achieved.						

2. ASSESSING VISUAL DESIGN

Have major lines of force been identified and used to develop the size and shape of the	Yes	No X
proposed operation? (If Yes, attach visual force analysis to this form.)		
Has the proposed operation borrowed from the natural character of the landscape?	Yes X	No
Blocks, WTRAs, and Reserves have been designed to follow natural landscape		
patterns. The natural viewscape is visually diverse and includes natural and rock		
openings, subalpine and alpine terrain, and high elevation chutes.		
Have edge treatments been incorporated into the design of the proposed operation	Yes X	No
(feathered edges, irregular cutblock design, etc.)?		
Blocks, WTRAs, and Reserves have been designed to have irregular boundaries that		
blend and follow natural landscape patterns.		
Have "islands," or patches of trees, been maintained to mitigate visual impacts and other	Yes X	No
resource management objectives?		
WTRAs, Reserves, and/or individual leave trees have been established within blocks		
to help mitigate visual impacts as well as maintaining biodiversity.		
Are there any existing human-made alterations visible in the unit that exhibit poor design?	Yes	No <u>X</u>
- Existing older cutblocks that are visible have met visually effective green-up based		
on slope, stocking, tree heights and appearance.		
- Private land (and rock) areas were removed from the gross Visual Landscape Unit		
area to calculate the net Visual Landscape Unit area. Any human-made alterations		
in private land areas are therefore not considered, though appear to be minimal at		
this time regardless.		
If Yes , describe design deficiencies below:		
N/A		

If applicable, list any additional design techniques used and/or state reasons why certain design techniques could not be employed. Un-naturally straight timber harvest boundary lines and rectangular shapes / corners (in perspective view) have been avoided or kept to a minimum.

3. ASSESSING NUMERICAL DATA

Complete either the clearcut or partial-cutting section below depending on the silviculture system used.

Percent Alteration Worksheet for Cleare	C	·· ·· ·· ·· ·· ·· ·· ·· ·· · · · ·	8		
Use photograph or computer simulation output from each viewpoint for percent alteration calculations. See Appendix 8 of Visual Impact Assessment Guidebook (2 nd edition, Jan 2001) for example of calculation.	VP1	VP2	VP3	VP4	
1. Total area of landform/VSU in perspective view as seen from each viewpoint (measured in cm ²) net of private land and rock.	144.0	276.0	128.0	68.3	
2. Visible ground area of <i>proposed</i> alteration(s) in perspective view as seen from each viewpoint (measured in cm ²)	1.9	10.7	4.4	0.5	
3. Visible ground area of all <i>existing</i> alterations in non-VEG state in perspective view as seen from each viewpoint (measured in cm ²)	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	
4. Total % alteration of the viewshed in perspective view as seen from each viewpoint	1.3%	3.9%	3.4%	0.7%	
Identify for each viewpoint which VQO will be achieved based on % alteration. See Table 3 in VIA Guidebook for % alteration guidelines.	R	PR	PR	R	
Which VQO would the proposed alteration, in combination with any existing non-VEG alterations, meet from all the selected viewpoints based on percent alteration only? P R PR X M MM or Other					
Partial-cutting Evaluation – Not applicable What percent volume or stems retention is			ıme Remair	ning	% Stems Remaining
Which VQO would the proposed alteration, in combination with any existing non-VEG alterations, meet from all the selected viewpoints based on volume or stems remaining? (See Table 4 in VIA Guidebook (2 nd edition, Jan 2001) for partial-cutting guidelines, if applicable) P R PR M MM					

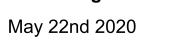
VIA Summary - CP 405 blks 1, 2, 4, 5, 7

Does the proposal, in combination with any existing r	non-VEG alterations, achieve the Yes X No
basic definition for the established VQO?	
Activities are visible, but remain subordinate.	
Have visual design concepts and principles been incom	
Block Boundary and WTRA Design, Reserves, and	
concert to ensure Visual Impacts will be minimized	d.
Does the proposal, in combination with any existing r	non-VEG alterations, fall within the Yes X No
numerical ranges for the established VQO?	
Less than 7.0 percent alteration.	
Given the three criteria listed above, does the proposa	If meet the established VQO from $Yes X$ No
all the selected viewpoint(s)? The proposal meets the established VQO based on	the basic definition of DD
percent alteration, and the size, shape and design of	
percent arteration, and the size, snape and design t	of proposed blocks.
Completed By: Timberland Consultants (2001) Date (Completed: June 3, 2020.
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	Robert Borhi, RPF June 3, 2020 I certify that the work described herein fulfils standards expected of a
	member of the Association of British Columbia Forest Professionals,

NOTES:

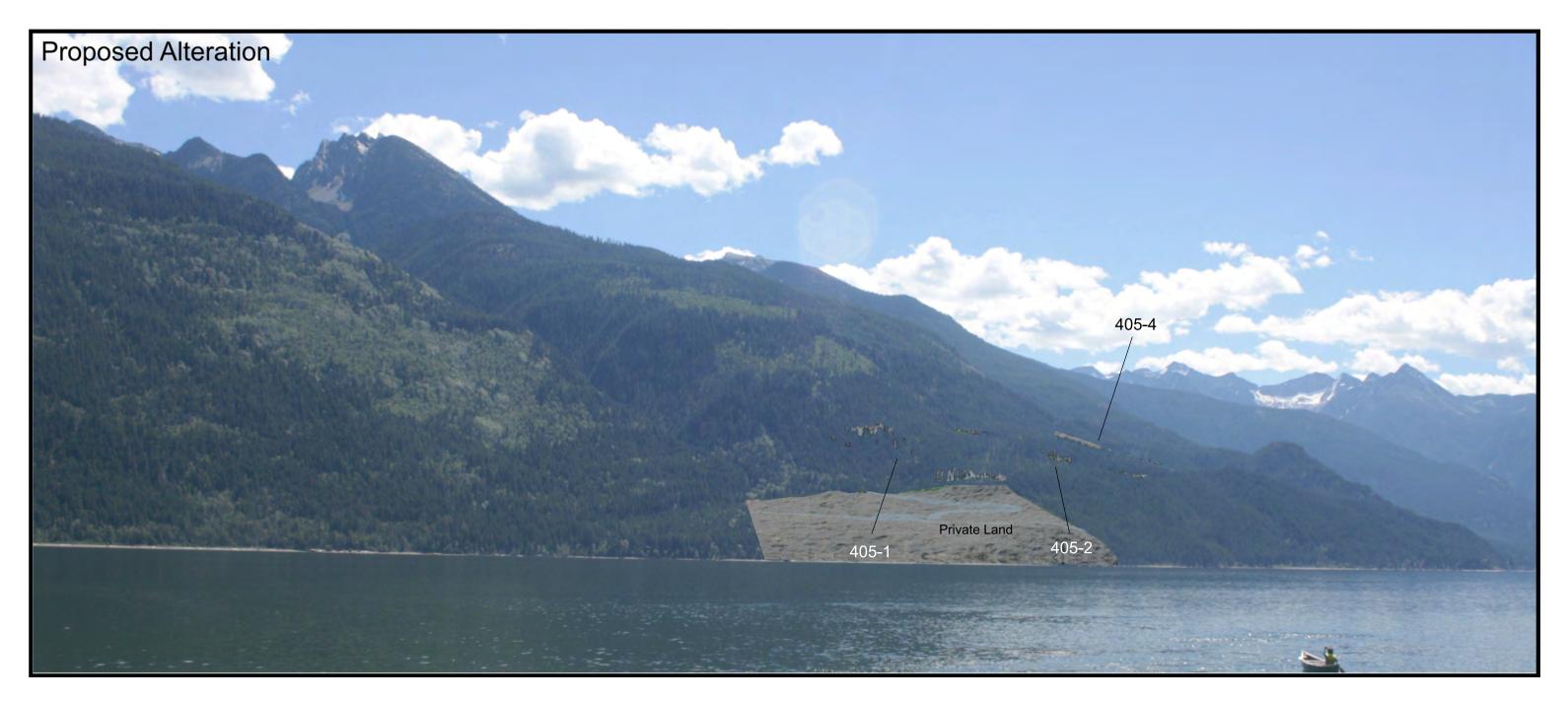
- 1. Proposed alterations are assessed using three criteria (the first two being the most critical ones): (1) meeting basic definition and intent of VQO, (2) quality of design, and (3) scale of alteration.
- 2. Silvicultural systems leaving significant tree cover will be assessed using volume or stems remaining rather than by scale of alteration as outlined in *Visual Impacts of Partial Cutting* (1997).
- 3. Visual quality objectives must be achieved from all selected viewpoints.

ADDITIONAL CONSIDERATIONS





Photography provided by Timberland Consultants(August 2019) Camera: Canon EOS Rebel 2Ti, Fixed 50mm Lens





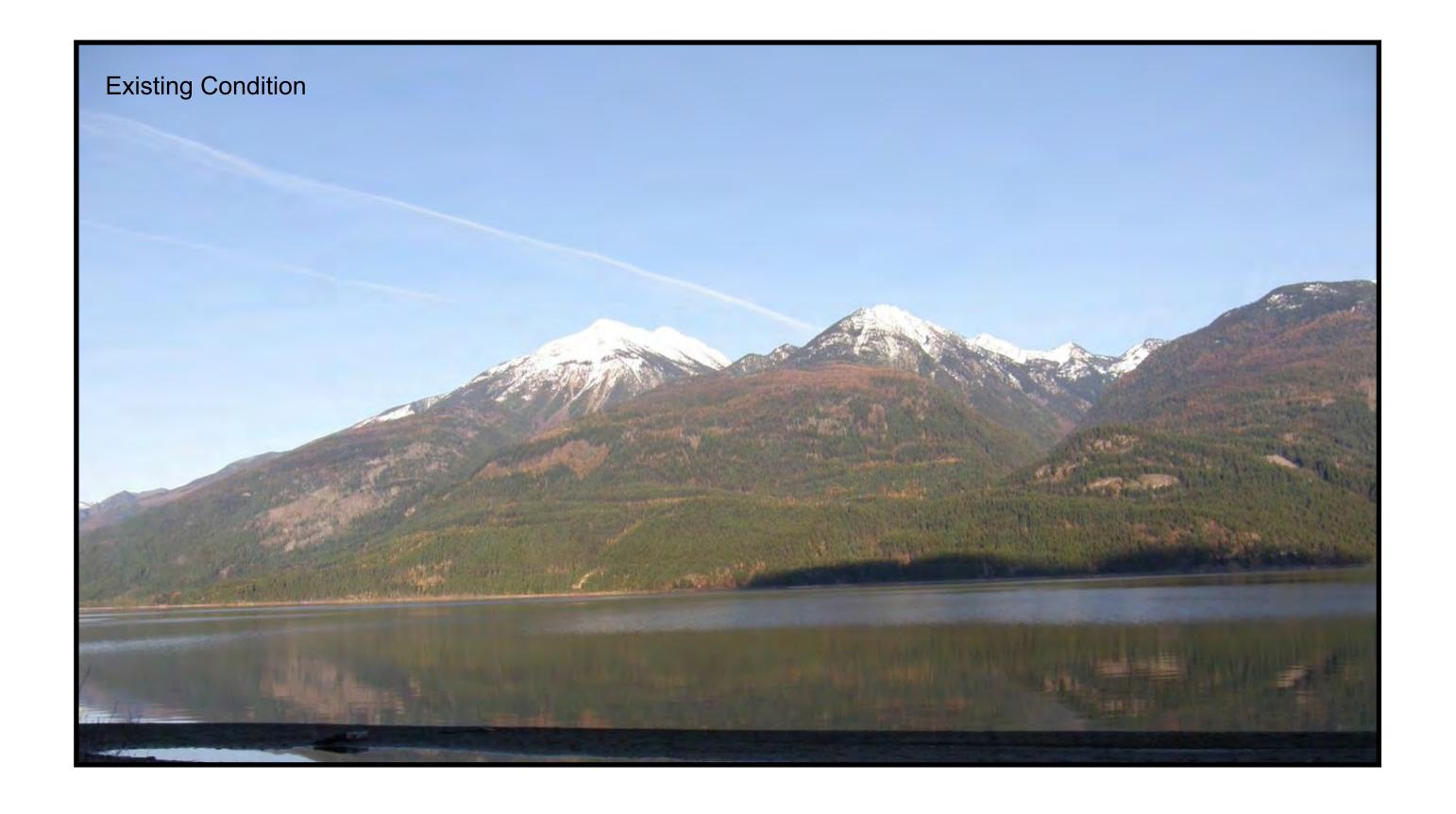


Photography provided by Timberland Consultants(August 2019) Camera: Canon EOS Rebel 2Ti, Fixed 50mm Lens





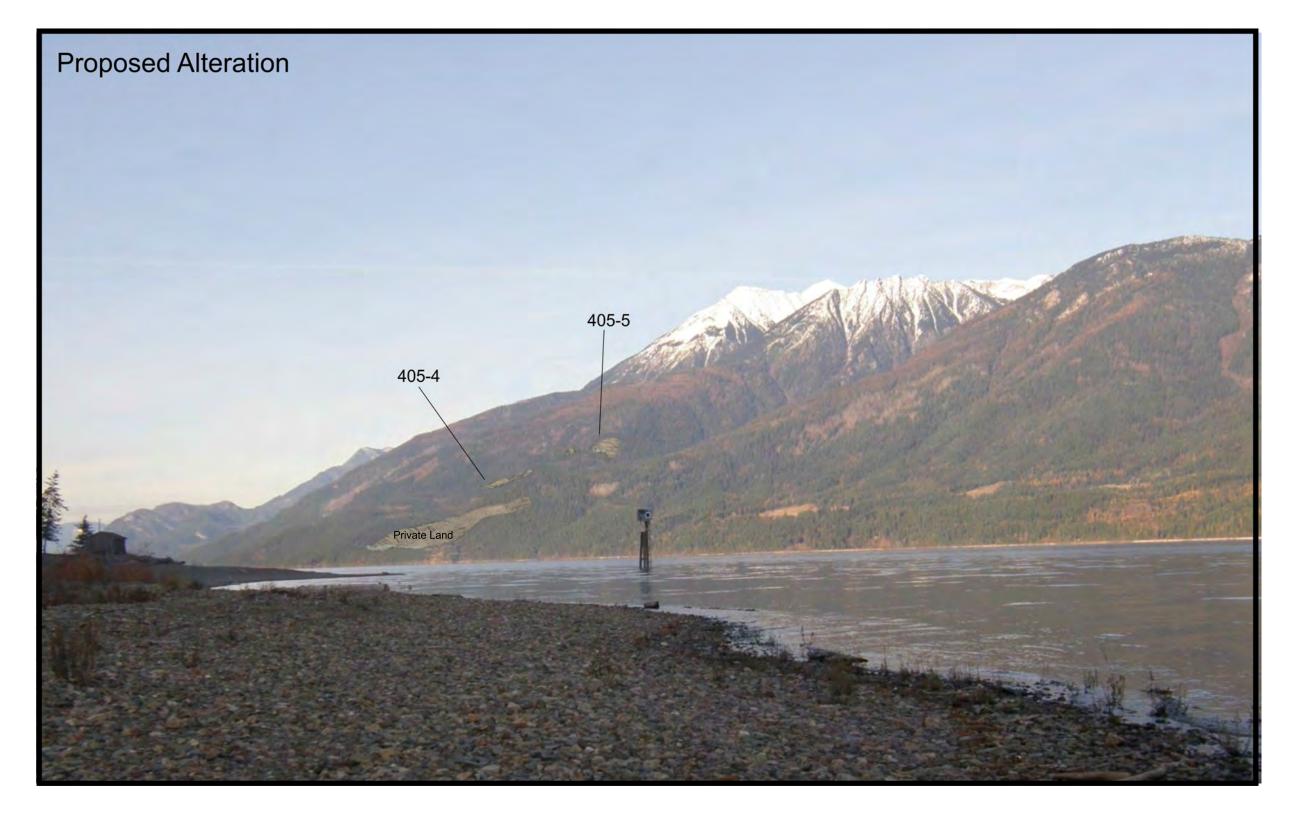








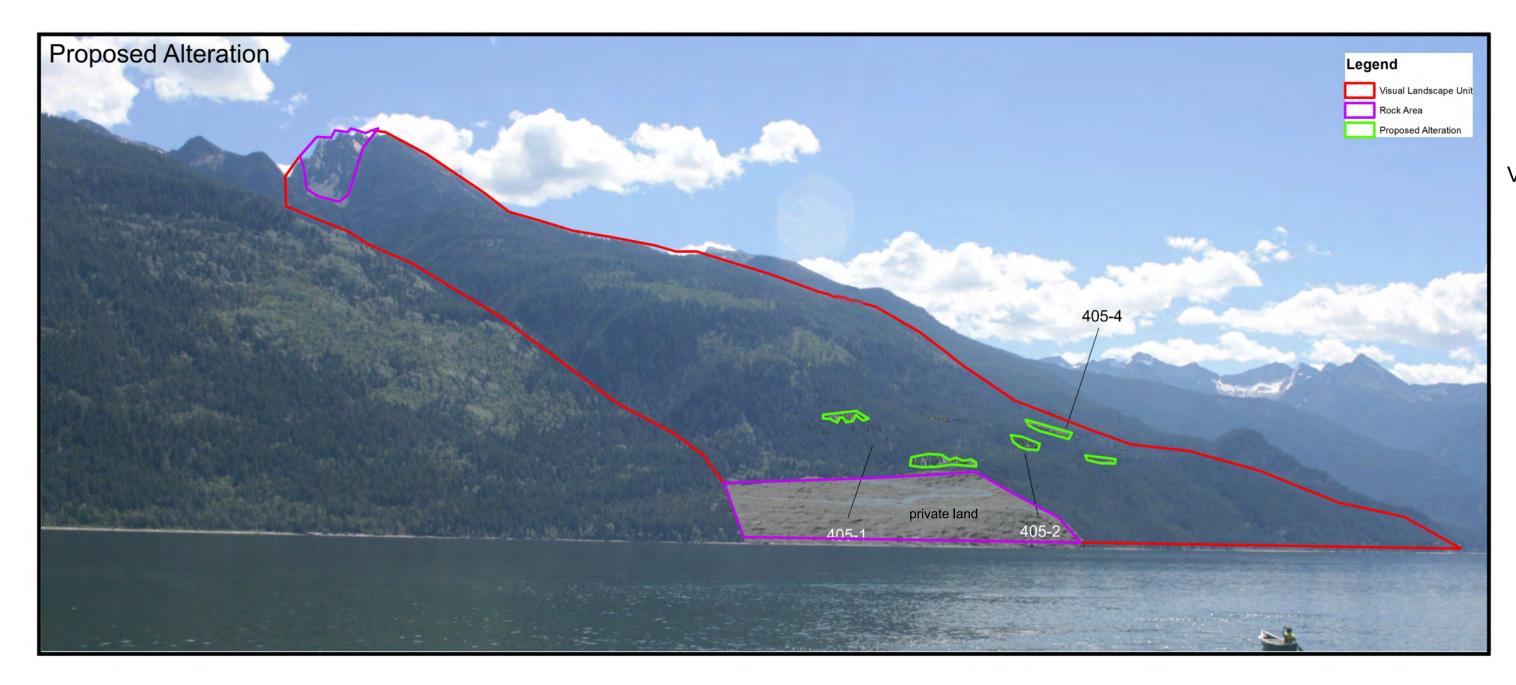






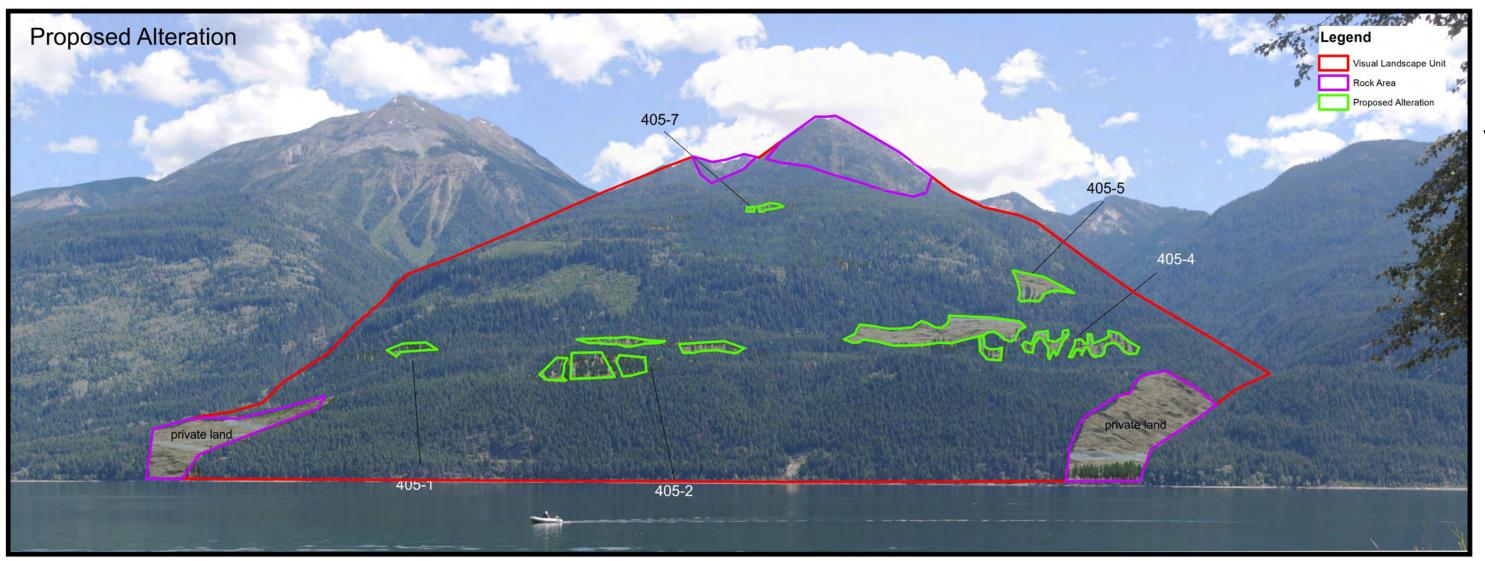
May 22nd 2020

Viewpoint 1
Davis Creek Campground



Visual Landscape Unit (VLU): 168 cm²
Rock/Private Land: 24 cm²
Net VLU: 144.0 cm²
Proposed Development: 1.9 cm²
%Alteration: 1.3% (Retention)

Viewpoint 2
Lost Ledge Campground

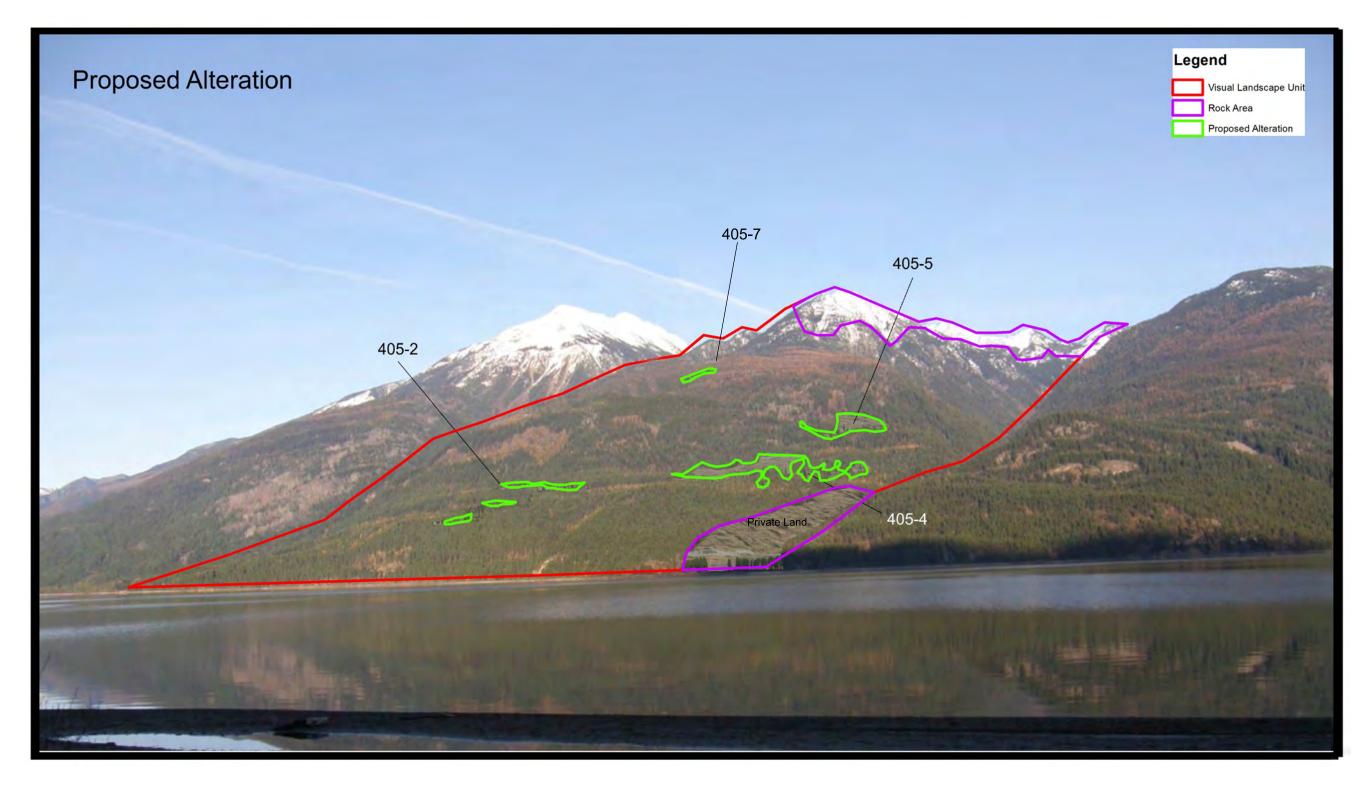


Visual Landscape Unit (VLU): 303cm²
Rock/Privale Land: 27 cm²
Net VLU: 276 cm²
Proposed Development: 10.7 cm²
%Alteration: 3.9% (Partial Retention)



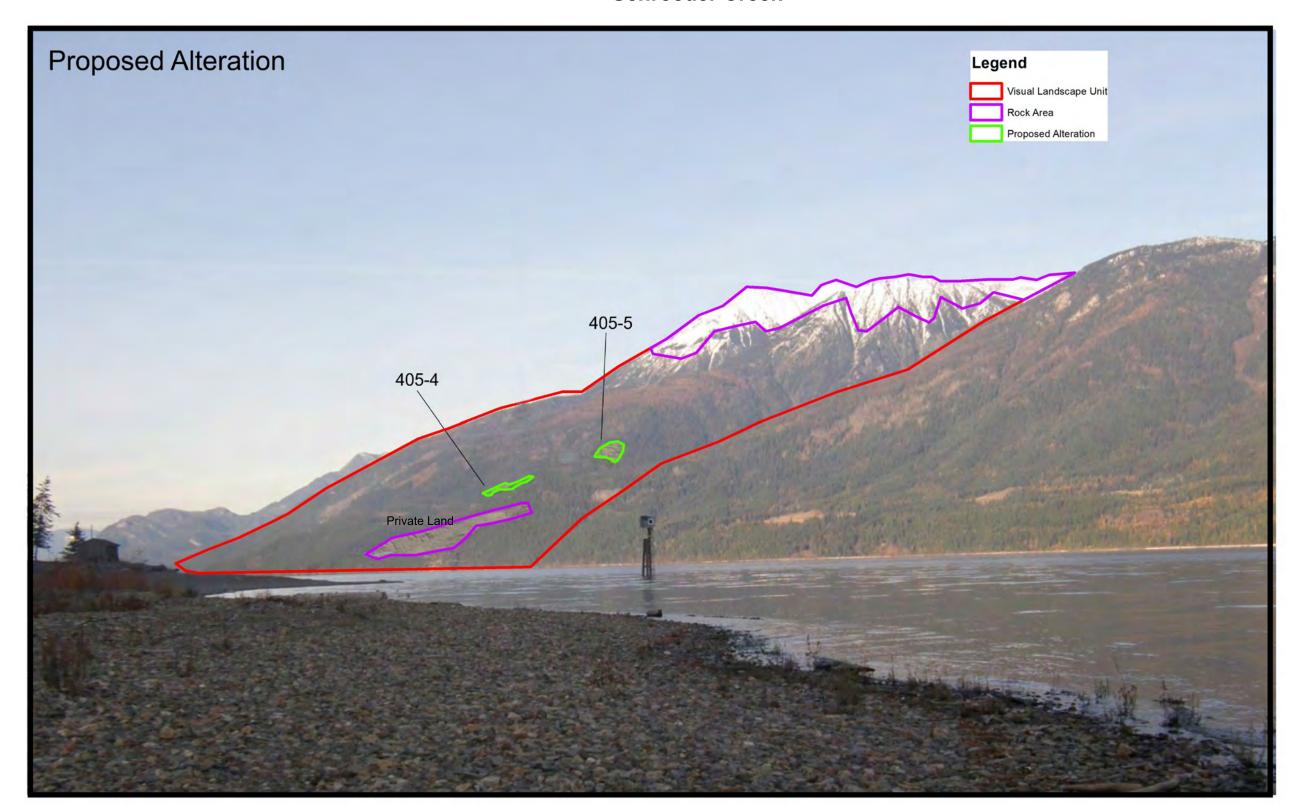
Calculations

Viewpoint 3 Marine Beach



Visual Landscape Unit (VLU): 143cm²
Rock/Private Land: 15.0 cm²
Net VLU: 128 cm²
Proposed Development: 4.4 cm²
%Alteration: 3.4% (Partial Retention)

Viewpoint 4 Schroeder Creek



Visual Landscape Unit (VLU): 81.4cm²
Rock/Private Land: 13.0 cm²
Net VLU: 68.3 cm²
Proposed Development: 0.5 cm²
%Alteration: 0.7% (Retention)



Cooper Creek Cedar

VIA Overview Map CP 405

Nelson, BC

1:40,000

