VISUAL IMPACT ASSESSMENT
FOR

THE SCIENCE AND TECHNOLOGY ADVANCED MANUFACTURING PARK (STAMP)

Prepared by

the LA group
Landscape Architecture
and Engineering, P.C.

March 2011

TABLE OF CONTENTS

List of Figures

List of Tables

VISUAL IMPACT ASSESSMENT FOR THE
SCIENCE & TECHNOLOGY ADVANCED MANUFACTURING PARK (STAMP) FEASIBILITY STUDY

1. Visual Impact Assessment

Visual impact is assessed in terms of the anticipated change in visual resources, including whether there would be a change in the character or quality of the view with respect to significant scenic and aesthetic resources, as defined by NYSDEC's *Visual Resources Assessment Policy* (NYSDEC Program Policy DEP-00-2).

The following is a discussion of the Visual Impact Assessment, including a resource inventory and evaluation, performed for the proposed Science & Technology Advanced Manufacturing Park (the Project). The Visual Impact Assessment considered existing conditions, identified viewpoints within a three-mile radius from which the Project may be visible, and conducted a viewshed analysis and impact assessment for representative viewpoints. A field study in the Project area was conducted on December 9, 2010.

2. Project Description

The Science & Technology Advanced Manufacturing Park (STAMP) initiative is a significant step towards developing a high-technology cluster in Western New York. Located mid-way between Buffalo and Rochester, the STAMP site is situated in reasonable proximity to both metropolitan areas, yet the actual site location is a wonderful rural setting.

Located in the Town of Alabama, NY, the STAMP site consists of 1,337.2 acres and is planned for over 6 million square feet of technology manufacturing uses at buildout, providing direct employment for over 9,000 people. Phase 1 is planned to attract an anchor technology manufacturing facility of up to 1 million square feet. Once secured, the anchor facility will attract a variety of technology manufacturing support uses and supporting commercial enterprises.

STAMP is planned visually to integrate into the existing rural setting in a comfortable, compatible manner. The larger technology manufacturing structures are located on the lower western portion of the site, while the smaller-scale supporting structures are located on the eastern portion of the site to provide a scale transition to offsite farmland. In addition, significant undeveloped buffer zones are located around the site perimeter.

Building materials will be high-quality and will be chosen to reflect the rural agricultural vernacular of the area.

The STAMP Project Visual Impact Assessment is part of the process which steadily progresses towards delivery of a shovel-ready site to the advanced manufacturing marketplace.

3. Regional and Local Landscape

The STAMP Project site consists of approximately 1,337.2 acres and is located along NYS Route 77 and NYS Route 63, approximately five (5) miles north of the 1-90/NYS Thruway. While the Project site is not visible from the NYS Thruway, it is visible from NYS Route 77 and NYS Route 63 which are heavily travelled roads in the region.

The Project site contains agricultural fields that are active as of this year as well as a number of currently occupied homes located along Crosby Road through the center of the site, and along Judge Road, Lewiston Road, and NYS Route 77 and NYS Route 63 that border the perimeter of the site. The majority of the Project site is currently zoned A-R (Agricultural-Residential) and would have to be rezoned by the Town of Alabama for advanced manufacturing use. The southeast corner of the site is part of the John White State Wildlife Management Area and is zoned L-C (Land Conservation). The Agriculture Lands Quality Inventory of the Oakfield-Alabama Comprehensive Plan classifies the majority of the site as "Not Prime" agricultural lands.

The Project site lies within the Niagara Hydro Power Zone, which affords an opportunity to access relatively low-cost power.

The site vicinity is characterized by rural, agricultural land uses. The town centers of Alabama, Wheatville and South Alabama are in the area. These small town centers are predominantly rural residential in nature and vary in size. However, due to the grid layout of the street pattern traffic flows regularly through these small residential clusters. Within the three (3) mile radius surrounding the Project site there is very little with the exception of the hamlets commercial or industrial development. The Project site is also in the immediate vicinity of the Tonawanda Indian Reservation to the west and southwest. Some commercial development was found in this area such as gas stations and convenience stores. It is evident that the predominant land use characteristics of this area are agricultural, open space, and rural residential.

The surrounding topography is predominantly flat with very gently rolling hills that is typical for this region. Along the southern end of the study area near Ledge Road the elevation does rise somewhat significantly over a short distance. Vegetation on the Project site is clustered around existing agricultural fields. Vegetation in the Iroquois National Wildlife Refuge and the Tonawanda Wildlife Management Area is very dense, and there are concentrated areas of wetlands. Overall, the height of vegetation predominantly ranges from 50 to 90 feet. The presence of gently rolling hills further elevates tree growth further restricting views across the landscape.

The surrounding area also contains a large amount of public lands such as the Iroquois National Wildlife Refuge, Oak Orchard Wildlife Management Area, Tonawanda Wildlife Management Area, and John White State Wildlife Management Area that are open to the public for hunting, fishing and hiking. See **Figure 1, Project Location Map**. Access to these areas is generally

seasonal access only; however, many of them continued to be in use early in December. It was observed during the field study that much of these public lands were regularly used by outdoor enthusiasts. In many instances, parking areas, seasonal roads and shoulder areas were used by people taking advantage of the vast preserved open space and wildlife areas.

4. Methodology

The Visual Impact Assessment evaluated existing conditions and conducted an inventory of visual resources within a three-mile radius of the Project site. This was done to determine the anticipated change in visual resources, including whether there would be a change in character or quality of the view with respect to significant scenic and aesthetic resources. The methodology used for the evaluation of potential visual impacts generally follows NYSDEC's *Visual Resources Assessment Policy* (NYSDEC Program Policy DEP-00-2).[1]

A. Zone of Potential Visibility Map

The "study area" consists of a three-mile radius surrounding the Project site. The study area was modeled electronically to identify potential receptor points based on elevation and potential vegetative cover at an average of 40' to consider the screening capacity of existing trees. A **Zone of Potential Visibility and Photo Location Map** was prepared to aid in the visual assessment (See **Figure 2**, attached).

An inventory of cultural, historic and aesthetic resources was conducted for the immediate region and those locations were placed on a map (see **Zone of Potential Visibility and Photo Location Map, Figure 2**). Normally, a three-mile radius represents the limits of study, as that is considered a distant or long-range view. The proposed Project design was then electronically modeled and inserted into a USGS base plan. The digital elevation model (DEM) used for the analysis was a 10 meter resolution model and was created from USGS topography. It was assumed that the established vegetation is at an average height of 40 feet and that the "viewer" is five and a half feet tall. Where vegetation exists, it was assumed to be sufficiently dense to block views when it is an intervening feature between the viewer and the target. However, due to the clustered nature of much of the tree growth throughout the region, there may be some sight lines between clusters of tree growth.

Prior to the field survey, the Zone of Potential Visibility Map was used to identify areas that should be photographed to determine potential visibility. Considerations used in this pre-selection included areas that have potential visibility, potential building locations, roads, as well as local cultural resources.

[1] http://www.dec.state.ny.us/website/dcs/policy/visual2000.pdf

B. NYSDEC Visual Policy Resource Inventory

This section addresses an inventory of visual resources located within the Project study area (i.e. within a three-mile radius of the Project site) in accordance with NYSDEC's Visual Resources Assessment Policy.

- **A property on or eligible for inclusion in the National or State Register of Historic Places?**

  No.

- **State Parks?**

  No.

- **State Heritage Areas (formerly Urban Cultural Parks)?**

  No.

- **The State Forest Preserve?**

  No.

- **National Wildlife Refuges, State Game Refuges, or State Wildlife Management Areas?**

  Yes. Iroquois National Wildlife Refuge, Oak Orchard Wildlife Management Area, Tonawanda Wildlife Management Area, John White State Wildlife Management Area.

- **National Natural Landmarks?**

  Oak Orchard Creek Marsh National Natural Landmark.

- **The National Park System, Recreation Areas, Seashores, Forests?**

  No.

- **Rivers designated as National or State Wild, Scenic or Recreational?**

  No.

- **A site, area, lake, reservoir or highway designated or eligible for designation as scenic?**

  No.

- **Scenic Areas of Statewide Significance?**

  No.

- **A State or federally designated trail, or one proposed for designation?**

  No.

- **Adirondack Park Scenic Vistas?**

  The Project is not located within or near the Adirondack Park.

- **State Nature and Historic Preserve Areas?**

  No.

- **Palisades Park?**

  The Project is not located within or near the Palisades Park.

- **Bond Act Properties purchased under Exceptional Scenic Beauty or Open Space category?**

  No.

C. Field Study

A field study was conducted on December 9, 2010 by Greg Merriam, Planner, and Will Buetow, Environmental Scientist, of The LA Group, PC to assist in the determination of potential Project visibility from the visual resources identified. The field study was conducted under winter "leaf off" conditions. The December 9, 2010 field evaluation was done during partly cloudy, calm and cold (approximately 10°F) weather. Visibility was clear during this field evaluation. Balloons were not flown during the field study primarily due to the cold temperatures that would have limited the length of time the balloons would have accurately flown at the intended height. An additional consideration was the proximity of potential balloon locations to local residences that were occupied.

The field study team drove to areas of the selected viewpoints to determine potential Project visibility. During the field study each of the zones of potential visibility were driven through and photographed if they were identified as having potential visibility, or if they were a key location throughout the study area. The general route travelled through the study area can be found on **Figure 2, Zone of Potential Visibility and Photo Location Map**, attached. Based on notations

on the Zone of Potential Visibility Map, views of "locators", proximity to residences or heavily travelled roads, and other observations during the field study, a total of 26 viewpoints were selected.

Photographs were taken to document the results of the field survey at both 55 mm and 80 mm. The field study concentrated upon locating highly visible ground objects proximate to the site. Long distance locators were identified to assist the assessment team. Notably these included a 140' cell tower along Ham Road, the 345KV High Voltage Power Transmission Lines through the study area and region, and large stands of tree growth on the Project site.

Photos were taken at each of the 26 locations. See **Figure 3, Visual Impact Assessment Photos**, attached. In instances where no possible visibility was found at potential viewpoints no photos were taken. As indicated on the Photo Location Map, all of the viewpoints selected were in close proximity to a Zone of Potential Visibility assuming a vegetation height of 40'.

D. Field Observations

During the course of the field survey it was noted that vegetation was limited on the Project site to dense clusters in the northwest corner and along the western edge. Some less concentrated clusters could be found on the site; however, it was predominantly open agricultural fields. Estimated vegetation on the Project site ranges from approximately 40' to 60'. To the south and the east of the Project site, tree growth is generally clustered in areas around the perimeter of active agricultural fields. These stands of tree growth are scattered throughout the study area and would prevent some visibility. However, it should be noted that vegetation is limited in some areas that could present somewhat significant views of the proposed Project.

Vegetation to the west and southwest of the Project site was densely forested and consistent with the height of the trees in the study area. Within the Iroquois National Wildlife Refuge, Oak Orchard Wildlife Management Area, Tonawanda Wildlife Management Area to the north, vegetation ranged from shrub growth in wetland areas to dense forest ranging in height from 40' to 80'. This was the predominant type of vegetation to the north of the Project site.

Overall, the study area is largely rural and agricultural, and as a result of the field survey being completed in December, the agricultural land was inactive. Generally the study area was relatively flat, except for areas to the south of the Project site where elevations rise somewhat steeply to Ledge Road. There is the potential for the Project site to be visible along this road.

In terms of the road network surrounding the Project site, NYS Route 77 and NYS Route 63 are heavily travelled corridors throughout the region. Additionally, Judge Road and Ledge Road were observed to have fairly high levels of traffic throughout the course of the field survey. It was also observed that Crosby Road seemed to be a shortcut to avoid traffic lights located along NYS Route 77 and NYS Route 63. Despite the levels of traffic through the study area, rural character and long views of vast flat open space dominate the landscape at the Project site, as

well as to the east and southeast of the Project site. What development is present within the study area is predominantly rural residential in nature with some commercial development on the Tonawanda Indian Reservation and some commercial and residential development in the hamlet of Alabama.

In areas driven on the Tonawanda Indian Reservation it was found that change in elevation and dense forests between the Reservation and the Project site would completely restrict potential views of the Project. This also proves to be true in much of the Tonawanda Wildlife Management Area and the Iroquois National Wildlife Refuge.

5. Evaluation

A. Viewpoints

The following Table provides a list of all the inventoried potential viewpoints, and identifies land use, scenic or historic significance (if any), viewer group, and extent of potential Project visibility, based on the Field Study analysis.

Viewpoints within the Study Area

Viewpoint ID #	Description	Land Use	Significance (NYSDEC Inventory)	Potential Viewers	Potential Visibility	Photo Simulation
1	NE Corner of Site along Lewiston	Rural Residential, Ag Land	No	Residents, Commuters	Yes	Yes
2	N of Site along Lewiston	Rural Residential, Ag Land	No	Residents, Commuters	Yes	No
3	N of Site along Lewiston	Rural Residential, Ag Land	No	Residents, Commuters	Yes	No
4	N of Site along Lewiston	Rural Residential, Ag Land	No	Residents, Commuters	Yes	No
5	N of Site along Lewiston	Rural Residential, Ag Land	Iroquois National Wildlife Refuge	Residents, Commuters	Yes	No
6	NW of Site at Lewiston/ Feeder	Rural, Ag Land	Tonawanda Wildlife Management Area, Iroquois National Wildlife Refuge	None	No	No
7	NW of Site along Lewiston	Open Space, Preserve	Tonawanda Wildlife Management Area, Iroquois National Wildlife Refuge	None	No	No

Viewpoint ID #	Description	Land Use	Significance (NYSDEC Inventory)	Potential Viewers	Potential Visibility	Photo Simulation
8	NW of Site along Salt Works Road at County Line on Iroquois National Wildlife Refuge	Open Space, Preserve	Iroquois National Wildlife Refuge	Residents	Yes	Yes
9	NW of Site along Meadville Road, TWMA	Open Space, Preserve	Tonawanda Wildlife Management Area	None	No	No
10	W of Site along Meadville Road, TWMA, ROW	Open Space, Preserve	Tonawanda Wildlife Management Area	None	No	No
11	W of Site along Judge Road	Rural Residential, Ag Land	Tonawanda Indian Reservation	None	No	Yes
12	S of Site along Ledge Road	Ag Land	No	Residents, Commuters	Yes	No
13	S of Site along McAlpine Road	Ag Land	No	None	No	No
14	SE of Site along Marble Road	Ag Land, Rural Residential	No	Residents, Commuters	Yes	No
15	SE of Site at Marble Road/Kenyon Road on top of Ridge	Ag Land, Rural Residential	No	Residents, Commuters	Yes	Yes
16	SE of Site along Wight Road	Ag Land, Rural Residential	No	None	No	No
17	SE of Site along Gorton Road	Ag Land, Rural Residential	No		Yes	No
18	S of Site along Bloomingdale Road	Ag Land, Rural Residential	No	Residents, Commuters	Yes	No
19	S of Site along Bloomingdale Road	Rural Residential, Ag Land	No	Residents, Commuters	Yes	No
20	S of Site along Judge Road	Rural Residential, Ag Land	No	Residents, Commuters	Yes	No
21	E of Site along NYS Route 77 and NYS Route 63	Rural Open Space, Ag Land	John White State Wildlife Management Area	Commuters	Yes	No
22	E of Site along NYS Route 77 and NYS Route 63	Ag Land	No	Residents, Commuters	Yes	No
23	N of Site along NYS Route 63	Ag Land, Rural Residential	Iroquois National Wildlife Refuge	None	No	No
24	North of Site along Casey Road	Rural Open Space	No	None	No	No
25 East/West	Middle of Site along Crosby Road	Ag Land, Rural Residential	No	Residents, Commuters	Yes	No
26 East/West	Middle of Site along Crosby Road	Ag Land, Rural Residential	No	Residents, Commuters	Yes	No

B. Photo Simulations

Based on photos taken at the 26 viewpoints, and areas of visibility, selected photos were used to create photo simulations of possible visual impacts. Photo simulations were created to depict visual changes or impacts that may result from the Project from four of the viewpoints. Photographic simulations of current and potential proposed development were prepared using photographs of existing conditions taken during the field survey, and building massing of the structures proposed for the Project. A building massing study was prepared by the project architect that shows the proposed structures as simple blocks or cubes. These massing blocks do not show detailed architectural features or finishes that would be typically described as in an architectural drawing. However, the size, length, height and depths of the proposed buildings are accurately illustrated by the building massing.

6. Description of Viewpoints Selected for Visual Assessment Simulations

A total of four viewpoints were selected for visual assessment simulations (See **Figure 2, Zone of Potential Visibility and Photo Location Map**, attached.) These viewpoints provide a comprehensive visual impact assessment from locations both within and outside of the Project site, including photos taken from Lewiston Road, Salt Works Road, Judge Road, and Marble Road. Simulations were based on photos taken on the December 9, 2010 field study.

Viewpoint # 1 *Name*: NE Corner of Site Along Lewiston Road
This viewpoint was selected because of its immediate proximity to the Project site near a heavily travelled intersection and corridor of rural residential homes. (See **Figure 4 Viewpoint 1 Existing** and **Figure 5 Viewpoint 1 Simulation**, attached.)

View	Description of Existing Views	Will the Project be visible?
Near View	Roadside Field	Yes
Middle View	Some scrub brush, field	Yes
Distant View	Hill top field, some tree stands	Yes

Viewpoint # 8 *Name*: NW of Site along Salt Works Road at County Line on Iroquois National Wildlife Refuge
This viewpoint was selected because it was located in a potential zone of visibility within the Iroquois National Wildlife Refuge at the border of Genesee and Orleans County. The viewpoint is approximately 2.75 miles from the Project site and provides a long distance view of the proposed Project. (See **Figure 6 Viewpoint 8 Existing** and **Figure 7 Viewpoint 8 Simulation**, attached.)

View	Description of Existing Views	Will the Project be visible?
Near View	Roadside Field	No
Middle View	Some scrub brush, field	No
Distant View	Tree lined edge of field	No

Viewpoint # 11 *Name*: W of Site along Judge Road
This viewpoint was selected because of the close proximity to the Tonawanda Indian Reservation and due to its location within a zone of potential visibility. (See **Figure 8 Viewpoint 11 Existing** and **Figure 9 Viewpoint 11 Simulation**, attached.)

View	Description of Existing Views	Will the Project be visible?
Near View	Roadside Field	No
Middle View	Tree stand buffer	No
Distant View	Filtered view of another tree lined field	No

Viewpoint # 15 *Name*: SE of Site at Marble Road/Kenyon Road on top of ridge
This viewpoint was selected because it was located within a zone of potential visibility located on a ledge looking down over the agricultural fields and the Project site in the distant future. (See **Figure 10 Viewpoint 15 Existing** and **Figure 11 Viewpoint 15 Simulation**, attached.)

View	Description of Existing Views	Will the Project be visible?
Near View	Open Field	No
Middle View	Open Field	No
Distant View	Tree lined fields, horizon	Yes

7. Visual Impact Assessment Conclusion

Aesthetic impact occurs when there is a detrimental effect on the perceived beauty of a place or structure. Significant aesthetic impacts are those that may cause a diminishment of the public enjoyment and appreciation of an inventoried resource, or one that impairs the character or quality of such a place. Visual impact is assessed in terms of the anticipated change in visual resources, including whether there would be a change in character or quality of the view with respect to significant scenic and aesthetic resources.

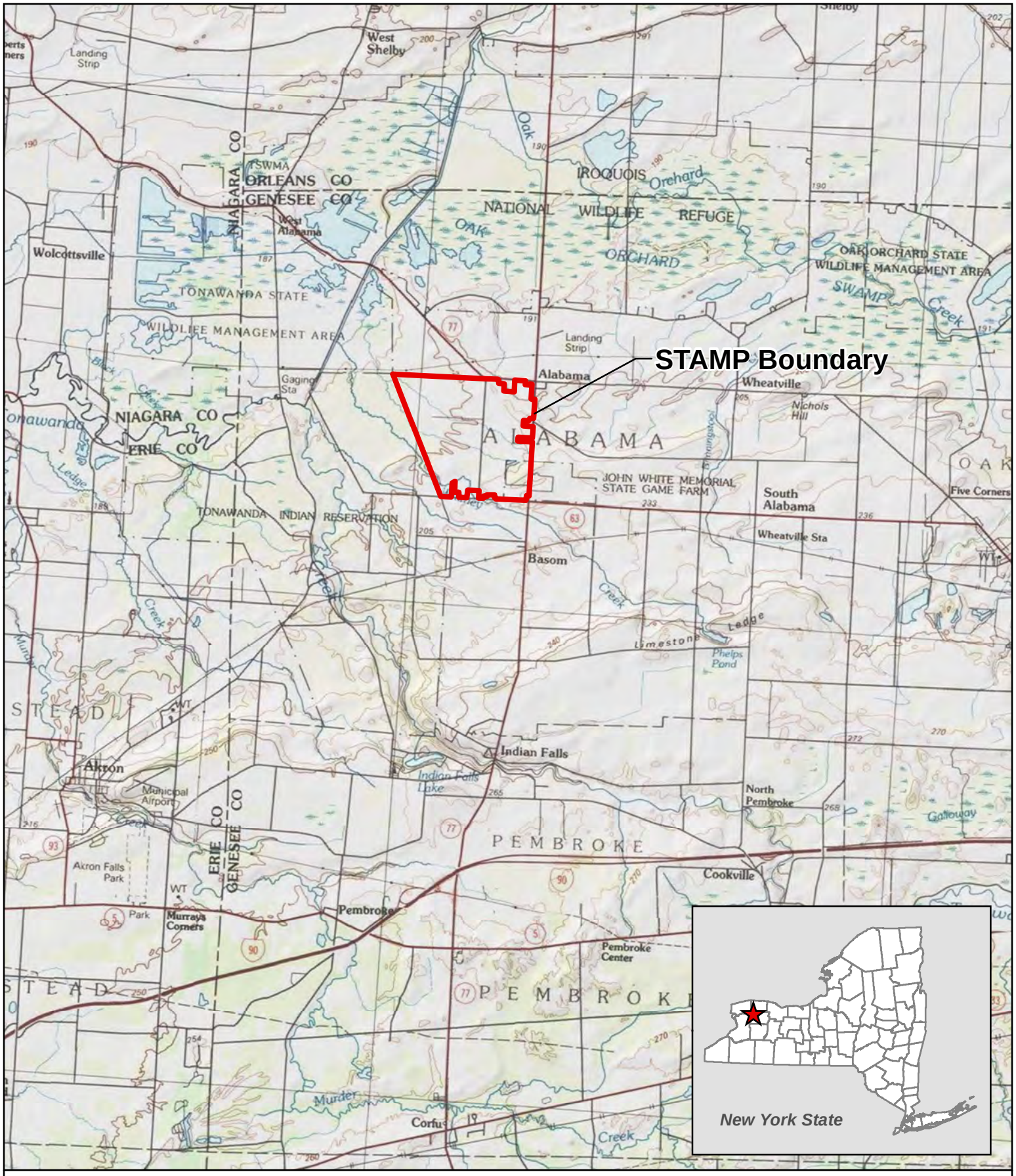
Based on the field study and simulations, the proposed Project will have a visual impact within the landscape. While views in the proposed Project area are generally limited, due to the predominately forested area and the mature tree height (50' and greater) the relatively flat topography will present some significant views of the Project. More specifically, on roads bordering the Project site (Lewiston Road, Judge Road, and NYS Route 77 and NYS Route 63), there will be significant views of the Project that will change the character of the local views.

However, through the use of landscaping, and high quality building materials in context with the surrounding rural agriculture, much of these impacts can be mitigated.

Beyond the areas immediately surrounding the Project site, including the Tonawanda Indian Reservation, Iroquois National Wildlife Refuge, and the Tonawanda Wildlife Management area, views of the Project site will be extremely limited due to the relatively flat topography, densely forested areas, and mature tree heights (50' and greater). It is only at points where the elevation rises above the Project site that there will be potential for views of the Project site. For instance, the Project site will be visible from Ledge Road; however, this view will be limited at best due to the distance to the Project site, and the presence of intermittent mature tree growths.

The Master Plan developed for the STAMP Project site designed the Project to integrate a large advanced manufacturing development into the existing community fabric. Cutting of trees on hedge rows should be avoided. Further, all trees on site should be protected from disturbance to the maximum extent practical to ensure the Project site retains its rural character. In addition, buildings should be landscaped with indigenous plants adapted to the conditions found in this area. An additional recommendation to ensure the proposed Project fits into the existing community fabric would be to ensure that all exterior lighting be minimized and focused downward to avoid excessive night time lighting glow above the site.

The design of specific buildings, structures, signs and general streetscape, in addition to building materials selected, will be high-quality and will be chosen to reflect the rural agricultural vernacular of the area.



Scale: 1:100,000

0 1 2

Miles

The Science and Technology Advanced Manufacturing Park (STAMP)

Town of Alabama, Genessee County, New York

Title

Regional Location Map

Topographic basemap provided by National Geographic Society

the LA group
Landscape Architecture and Engineering, P.C.

Project 201098

Date 03/09/2011

3 Mile Area

STAMP Boundary

Approximate Cell Tower Location

Oak Orchard Creek Marsh National Natural Landmark

Iroquois National Wildlife Refuge

TONAWANDA WILDLIFE MANAGEMENT AREA

JOHN WHITE MEMORIAL GAME FARM

Legend

- STAMP Boundary
- 3 Mile Area
- Public Road
- Roads Travelled
- Street Trees
- Surface Parking/Service Yards
- Advanced Manufacturing Facilities
- Advanced Manufacturing Support/Flex
- Commercial/Mixed Use Buildings
- Office Buildings
- Wastewater Treatment Plant
- Town Hall/Community Center/ Museum/Environmental Center
- Photo Location Selected for Simulation
- Other Photo Location
- National Natural Landmark
- National Wildlife Refuge
- NYSDEC Lands
- Zone of Potential Visibility *No Vegetation*
- Zone of Potential Visibility *Vegetation Simulated at 40'*

Potential visibility based on USGS 10-meter digital elevation model
Vegetation digitized from 2009 orthoimagery

the LA group

Landscape Architecture and Engineering, PC

40 Long Alley
Saratoga Springs
New York 12866

P 518/567-8100
F 518/587-0180
www.thelagroup.com

The Science and Technology Advanced Manufacturing Park (STAMP)

Town of Alabama, Genessee County, New York

Title

Zone of Potential Visibility and Photo Location Map

2009 orthoimagery provided by USDA NRCS

1 inch = 1,500 feet

0 750 1,500 3,000

Feet

Project: 201098

Date: 03/09/2011

Figure:

2

Viewpoint 1 - NE Corner of Site along Lewiston, 55mm

Viewpoint 2 - N of Site along Lewiston, 55mm

Viewpoint 3 - N of Site along Lewiston, 55mm

Viewpoint 4 - N of Site along Lewiston, 55mm

Viewpoint 5 - N of Site along Lewiston, 55mm

Viewpoint 6 - NW of Site at Lewiston/ Feeder, 55mm

Viewpoint 7- NW of Site along Lewiston, 55mm

Viewpoint 8 - NW of Site along Salt Works Road at County Line on Iroquois National Wildlife Refuge, 55mm

Viewpoint 9 - NW of Site along Meadville Road, Tonawanda Wildlife Management Area, 55mm

Viewpoint 10 - W of Site along Meadville Road, Tonawanda Wildlife Management Area, ROW, 55mm

Viewpoint 11 - W of Site along Judge Road, 55mm

Viewpoint 12 - S of Site along Ledge Road, 55mm

Viewpoint 13 - S of Site along McAlpine Road, 55mm

Viewpoint 14 - SE of Site along Marble Road, 55mm

Viewpoint 15 - SE of Site at Marble Road/Kenyon Road on top of Ridge, 55mm

Viewpoint 16 - SE of Site along Wight Road, 55mm

Viewpoint 17 - SE of Site along Gorton Road, 55mm

Viewpoint 18 - S of Site along Bloomingdale Road, 55mm

Viewpoint 19 - S of Site along Bloomingdale Road, 55mm

Viewpoint 20 - S of Site along Judge Road, 55mm

Viewpoint 21 - E of Site along 77/63, 55mm

Viewpoint 22 - E of Site along 77/63, 55mm

Viewpoint 23 - N of Site along 63, 55mm

Viewpoint 24 - North of Site along Casey Road, 55mm

Viewpoint 25 East - Middle of Site along Crosby Road, 55mm

Viewpoint 25 West - Middle of Site along Crosby Road, 55mm

Viewpoint 26 East - Middle of Site along Crosby Road, 55mm

Viewpoint 26 West - Middle of Site along Crosby Road, 55mm

The Science and Technology Advanced Manufacturing Park

Figure 4

Viewpoint 1 - NYS Route 77 at Northeast Corner of Site
Existing View

the LA group
Landscape Architecture and Engineering, P.C.

Project: 201098
Date: 3/9/2011

The Science and Technology Advanced Manufacturing Park

Figure 5

Viewpoint 1 - NYS Route 77 at Northeast Corner of Site Simulation

the LA group
Landscape Architecture and Engineering, P.C.

Project: 201098

Date: 3/9/2011

The Science and Technology Advanced Manufacturing Park

Figure 6

Viewpoint 8 - Salt Works Road
Existing View

the LA group
Landscape Architecture and Engineering, P.C.

Project: 201098

Date: 3/9/2011

The Science and Technology Advanced Manufacturing Park

Figure 7

Viewpoint 8 - Salt Works Road
Simulation

the LA group
Landscape Architecture and Engineering, P.C.

Project: 201098
Date: 3/9/2011

The Science and Technology Advanced Manufacturing Park

Figure 8

Viewpoint 11 - Tonawanda Indian Reservation, Judge Road
Existing View

the LA group
Landscape Architecture
and Engineering, P.C.

Project: 201098

Date: 3/9/2011

The Science and Technology Advanced Manufacturing Park

Figure 9

Viewpoint 11 - Tonawanda Indian Reservation, Judge Road Simulation

the LA group
Landscape Architecture and Engineering, P.C.

Project: 201098

Date: 3/9/2011

The Science and Technology Advanced Manufacturing Park

Figure 10

Viewpoint 15 - Kenyon Avenue
Existing View

the LA group
Landscape Architecture and Engineering, P.C.

Project: 201098

Date: 3/9/2011

The Science and Technology Advanced Manufacturing Park

Figure 11

Viewpoint 15 - Kenyon Avenue
Simulation

the LA group
Landscape Architecture and Engineering, P.C.

Project: 201098
Date: 3/9/2011