Alternative Designs Evaluation Criteria

In selecting an appropriate evaluation method for the study, consideration will be given to the project complexities the varied interests of the community and doing so with a traceable and defensible process.

An evaluation was used to evaluate the alternative. Each design was evaluated on its ability to meet the evaluation criteria developed by the project team.

Criteria, along with their indicator(s) used to quantify/qualify it, are being developed by the study team. The following criteria and indicators are being considered by the study team for the road corridor:

Social Environment

Property Implications: minimize the effect on adjacent properties not under municipal ownership including Greenbelt Lands.

Building and Development Land: minimize the effect on individual buildings and future planned growth and development.

Visual Environment: improve/enhance the quality of the transportation routes.

Noise: minimize/reduce, noise levels expressed by adjacent receivers.

Vibration: minimize/reduce vibration levels experienced by adjacent structures.

Outdoor Air Quality: reduce contributions to ambient air quality.

Life Cycle Costs: affordable to construct and maintain.

Transportation Environment

In-Corridor Walking and Cycling: enables pedestrians and cyclists to move safely and efficiently along it.

Pedestrian and Cycling Network Connectivity and Safety: provides safe and efficient connectivity to adjacent pathways for cyclists and pedestrians.

Road Network Connectivity: provides efficient connectivity to the area road network and adjacent land uses.

Road Network Resiliency and Reliability: Ability to accommodate blockages due to accidents, act of nature, or infrastructure failure.

Motor Vehicle Safety and Performance: enable passenger vehicles, emergency service vehicles, and trucks move safely and efficiently through the corridor.

Transit Network Connectivity: enable planned transit service to be efficiently integrated.

Phasing and Implementation: easily phased and allows for incremental implementation.

Biophysical Environment

Terrestrial Habitat and Species: provides habitat for wildlife.

Surface Water and Aquatic Habitat: minimize risk to aquatic habitats and manages quality and quantity of surface water runoff.

Watercourses: minimize disruption to existing watercourses or enhances them.

Wetland Areas: minimize disruption to designated provincially significant wetlands/complexes.

Soils and Groundwater: manage potential risks associated with soil and/or groundwater contamination.