## Evaluation of the Two Alternatives

| Criteria | Objectives | Indicators | Alternative A Signalized intersections | Alternative B Roundabouts at Rothbourne Kittiwake/Echowoods | Notes |
| :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: |
| Corridor Land Use and Access | A road corridor that enables growth, development and business prosperity | I. maximization for all-movement access directly to abutting lots in the shor-term | $0$ |  | With Alternative B, some lots near the roundabouts would have diminisished access |
|  |  | II. maximization for all-movement access directly to abuting lots in the long-term | - |  | Both Alternatives have the possibility of the two-way left-turn lanes being replaced with medians should conditions warrant |
| Land Implications | A road corridor that minimizes the effects on adjacent private properties | I. minimization of amount of Right-of-Way acquisition required at mid-block locations | $0$ | O | With Alternative B, some lots near the roundabouts would have diminished access |
|  |  | II. minimization of amount of Right-of-Way acquisition required at intersections | - |  | Alternative $B$ requires a greater ROW widening at the roundabout corners |
|  |  | III. minimization of impact on functionality/use of the lot (on-site parking, front yards) | - |  | Alternative B creates some challenges in maintaining existing land use and site configuration at the roundabout corners |
| Building Implications | A road corridor that minimizes the effect on individual buildings and on-site private wastewater systems | I. minimization of the requirement to alterddemolish existing or proposed buildings |  |  | Alternative B may require the demolition of buildings at roundabout corners if sites cannot be rearranged in a functional manner |
|  |  | II. minimization of impact on on-site private wastewater systems |  |  | Alternative $B$ has greater likelihood of displacing systems at the roundabout corners |
| Visual Environment | A road corridor with a pleasing visual environment | I. maximization of attractiveness of the corridor |  |  | Alternative $B$ has greater potential for greening and attractiveness at the roundabouts |
| Sustainable Landscaping | A road coridor that allows for green design features | I. maximization of space for trees and landscaping |  |  | Alternative B provides additional space for landscaping in the roundabout islands |
| Noise | A road corridor with lower noise levels | I. maximization of separation between noise sources and receivers |  |  | Alternative B brings the noise generating roadway closer to adjacent buildings at the roundabout corners |
| Vibration | A road corridor with lower vibration levels experienced by adjacent structures | 1. maximization of separation between vibration source (primarily trucks and buses) and receivers |  |  | Alternative $B$ brings the noise generating roadway closer to adjacent buildings at the roundabout corners |
| Outdoor Air Quality | A road corridor with reduced contributions to ambient air quality criteria | I. maximization of fuel efficient driving behaviour |  |  | Both alternatives are projected to have similar fuel consumption and emission |
| Life Cycle Costs | A road that is affordable to construct and maintain | I. minimization of capital infrastucture cost | - |  | Altemative Bis 82.652 M morelless expensive |
|  |  | II minimization of road and infrastucture maintenance and replacement cost |  |  | Alternative B has a slightly lesser maintenance and replacement cost as fewer traffic signals are required |
|  |  | III. minimization of property acquisition cost | , |  | Altemative B has a greater land acquisition cost |
| Pedestrian Convenience, Comfort, and Safety | A road corridor with appropriate pedestrian capacity, safety and comfort | I. maximization of separation of pedestrian route from vehicle travel lanes | , |  | Both alternatives achieve good separation of pedestrians from travel lanes |
|  |  | II. minimization of length of travel | - |  | Pedestrinns sing roundabout rossings have a longer distance to travel |
|  |  | III. minimization of crosswalk length |  | O | Crosswalks at the roundabouts are include splitter islands and hence shorter individual crosswalks |

## Evaluation of the Two Alternatives

| Criteria | Objectives | Indicators | Alternative A Signalized Intersections | Alternative B <br> Roundabouts at Rothbourne, <br> Kittiwake/Echowoods | Notes |
| :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: |
| Cycling Convenience, Comfort, and Safety | A road corridor where cyclists are well-separated from moving vehicles | I. maximization of horizontal and/or vertical separation of cyclists from vehicles |  |  | Both alternatives achieve good separation of cyclists from travel lanes (on multi-use pathways) |
|  |  | II. maximization of a comfortable environment for cyclists of all ages and all abilities |  |  | Both alternatives result in a very comfortable environment for cycling (on multi-use pathways) |
|  |  | III. minimization of length of travel |  |  | Cycisists using roundabout crossings have a longer distance to travel |
|  |  | IV. maximization of safety of left turn movements |  |  | Both alternatives require cyclists using the multi-use pathway to perform a two-stage crossing |
| Universal Accessibility | A road corridor that can be used by all users of all abilities | I. provision of sidewalks with clear zone not less than 1.8 m |  |  | Both alternatives have sufficient clear walking width |
|  |  | II. provision for street design features that enable barrier free movement |  |  | Both aleeratives provide barier free movement |
|  |  | III. maximization of protection at crossings |  |  | Alternative A provides protected phase visible and audible crosswalk signals |
| Bus Transit Travel Time and Reliability | a road corridor where passenger vehicles, emergency service vehicles, and trucks move safely and efficiently through the corridor | I. maximization of consistency of travel time along the corridor |  | $\bigcirc$ | Altemative B results in slighty ymproved reliability |
| Motor Vehicle Safety and Performance | a road corridor where passenger vehicles, emergency service vehicles, and trucks move safely and efficiently through the corridor | I. maximization of vehicle Level of Service at intersections |  |  | Alternative A provides slighty improved level of service (LOS) for vehicles at Kittiwake intersection. Similar Los at Rothbourne |
|  |  | II. minimization of roadway width (curb to curb width) to increase friction and reduce travel speed |  |  | Both alternatives have the same curb to curb width in mid-block locations along the corridor |
|  |  | III. maximization of safety of leff turning movements at intersections |  |  | Alternative B provides for less-vulnerable left-turn movements at the two roundabout intersections |
|  |  | IV. maximization of safety of left turning movements at mid-block |  |  | Both alteratives provide for left-turns in mid--locklocations |
|  |  | V. maximization of safety of left turning movements at mid-block in long-term |  |  | Both alternatives have the possibility of the median needing to be filled in over the long term to address safety issues that may emerge |
|  |  | VI. minimization of duration of travel time along the corridor |  |  | Both alternatives have similar projected travel times through the entire corridor. Overall intersection spacing and trafic patterns result in good progression opportunities using traffic signals |

