



## APPENDIX A

### Preliminary List of Evaluation Criteria

Objective	Criteria/Indicator	Definition
Protect and enhance terrestrial and aquatic natural features and linkages	Extent of aquatic habitat attributes enhanced or diminished	Different options may have varying levels of impact on aquatic habitat – including both positive and negative impacts. The intent in developing the alternatives will be to minimize any negative effects and maximize positive effects. Potential for impact on species at risk will be considered. Opportunities exist to add to the quality, size, shape and connectivity of the existing aquatic habitat.
	Extent of terrestrial habitat attributes enhanced or diminished	Different options may have varying levels of impact on terrestrial habitat – including both positive and negative impacts. The intent in developing the alternatives will be to minimize any negative effects and maximize positive effects. Potential for impact on species at risk will be considered. Opportunities exist to add to the quality, size, shape and connectivity of the existing terrestrial habitat.
	Ability to use, improve or manage local sources of storm and ground water	A number of seepage locations from the bluffs and stormwater flows (including the outfalls) have been identified. Alternatives will seek to use, improve or manage these flows. Alternatives will be evaluated based on their ability to use these local sources of water in habitat creation elements. Also to be considered is the potential for impacts on source water protection areas.
	Resilience and adaptability of new habitat features to potential climate change impacts	Climate change has the potential to result in changes to lake and shoreline processes. This could impact enhanced or created shoreline habitat. Alternatives will be evaluated on their resilience and adaptability.
Manage public safety and property risk	Ability to address the risk of slope failure to public safety and property due to shoreline and bluff erosion	Bluff erosion processes, such as toe erosion from Lake Ontario, wind action, freeze-thaw cycles and groundwater movement, along with existing over-steepened slopes, can result in slope failure (e.g., land slide), including loss of tableland and erosion of the bluff face. There are varying levels for risk for slope failure within the study area which can impact public safety and property. The development of Alternatives will seek to minimize the potential for the public or property to be impacted by this risk, and will be assessed as part of the evaluation.
	Ability to address risk to public safety related to coastal processes	Coastal processes, such as waves, wind, currents, erosion and sediment transport are natural processes which directly affect the Scarborough Bluffs. Some of these processes may pose risk to the public. The development of Alternatives will seek to minimize the exposure of public risk to these processes, and will be assessed as part of the evaluation. Considerations may include raising trail sections above wave uprush areas and aligning the trail away from the water's edge.
	Ability to integrate public safety with existing infrastructure	Infrastructure (e.g., rock and large armoustone) has been installed along the shoreline at the base of the bluffs to protect stormwater outfalls, prevent shoreline erosion, and provide for maintenance access. The existing structures in their current alignment may present hazards to the public. The development of Alternatives may include varying levels of modifications to address these hazards which can be assessed as

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		part of the evaluation. Considerations may include improving access and safety along steep grades using stairs, railings, fencing, and/or a raised boardwalk over obstructions such as stormwater outfalls.
	Resilience of shoreline protection works to potential climate change impacts	Climate change has the potential to result in changes to coastal processes (i.e., lake water level, ice cover, and shore ice formation) which may impact the shoreline works as they relate to the ability to address risk.
Provide an enjoyable waterfront experience	Level of public access provided	A trail along the water's edge is recognized as a long term objective within a number of planning initiatives. The greenspace system needs to be complemented with improved levels of public access, both along the shoreline and between the top and toe of bluffs. The development of Alternatives will consider the extent to which public access, including access to views and vistas of the Bluffs and Lake Ontario, is provided.
	Extent of new recreation opportunities	Greenspace provides the opportunity for multiple use recreation (e.g. walking, cycling). The development of Alternatives will consider the range and suitability of new recreation opportunities, including the potential for multi-season use, and will be evaluated on the enhancements to existing active recreational uses, and opportunities for new passive recreational uses.
	Extent of change to existing shoreline and bluff character	It is recognized that the eroding bluffs face, including the existing sand beaches at Bluffer's Park and the sandy shore below East Point Park are significant features valued by the community. There may also be other geologic features associated with the Bluffs that are of importance and should be protected. It is noted that under existing conditions, bluffs with toe erosion protection measures in place will erode until a stable slope configuration is reached, and vegetation along the slope face will begin to establish. The unprotected bluff will continue to erode and recede and maintain a steep slope, potentially resulting in substantial loss of tableland along the bluffs. The evaluation of Alternatives will consider their ability to preserve these significant features.
	Potential impacts on water quality at study area beaches	Beaches are a key feature of Toronto's waterfront parks which contribute significantly to the quality of life in the city. There are two publically accessible sand beaches within the study area. Changes to shoreline configuration may impact circulation and water quality along the local shoreline. Alternatives may present various shoreline configurations which will be assessed to minimize impacts on water quality.
	Ability to provide natural and cultural education and appreciation	Greenspace provides opportunities for natural and cultural education and appreciation. It is recognized that the bluffs are a unique geological formation and can serve as a resource for the geological and natural history of the area. In addition, there may be opportunities to incorporate aboriginal history and culture in the design of the greenspace. Alternatives may differ in their ability to accommodate/promote this.

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Consistency and coordination with other initiatives	Ability to manage potential traffic impacts	There is the potential for increased traffic to be attracted to the local area for the greenspace and formal trail. This criterion considers the extent to which potential traffic impacts, including the potential for increased parking demands, can be managed or improved.
	Ability to integrate infrastructure and plans of the City and other agencies	Proposed alternatives need to be sensitive to existing and proposed City and other agency infrastructure in the study area.
	Ability to integrate with community plans	Significant community planning has occurred in the Project Study Area. The Project needs to be consistent with, and coordinate with other initiatives, including the Lake Ontario Greenway Strategy (WRT), Urban Fish Management Plan; Guild Park & Gardens Management Plan; and local community initiatives, etc.
	Potential impact on archaeological resources, built heritage resources, and cultural heritage landscapes	The creation of new or improved access and new greenspace needs to be sensitive to potential archaeological resources, built heritage resources, and cultural heritage landscapes
Achieve value for cost	Estimated capital cost	Project cost needs to be reasonable and within available funding levels.
	Potential for project phasing	Projects that have the opportunity to be funded and constructed in stages would be preferred. Projects with phasing opportunities that address high priority areas in terms of risk to life and property from shoreline erosion, while providing formal public access are preferred.
	Maintenance and operations costs	Long term maintenance and operations costs, including required monitoring and adaptive management plan implementation, need to be considered in the evaluation of alternatives.