



### **Evaluation Process**

- Incorporated input from municipalities and communities, stakeholders and government agencies, First Nations and the general public
- Considered in the context of the national and international significance of the **Detroit River crossing**
- Replicable and defensible decision-making
- Common set of criteria used in both countries for all alternatives
- Two evaluation methods
- Traceable and open
- Bi-national











## Detroit River STUDY

## **Evaluation Factors**

The assessment of Crossing, Plaza and Access Road options will be conducted in accordance with the Environmental and Technical Work Plans and will be based on the following factors and measures:

- **Changes to Air Quality**
- **Protection of Community and Neighbourhood Characteristics** 
  - includes assessment of residential and business property impacts, social features including schools, impacts to noise levels, access and community features
- Consistency with Existing & Planned Land Use
- **Protection of Cultural Resources** 
  - includes parks, historic sites and areas of archaeological significance
- **Protection of Natural Environment** 
  - includes plant and animal species and habitat features
- Improvements to Regional Mobility
- **Cost and Constructability**

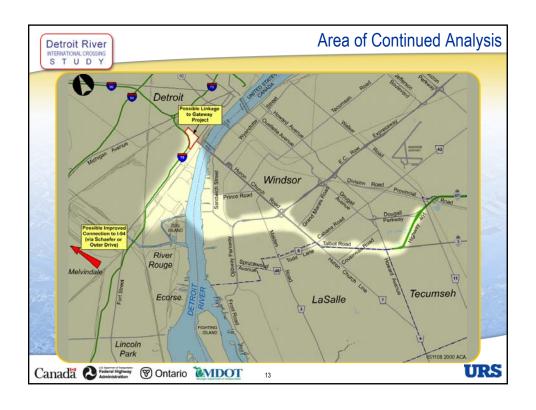




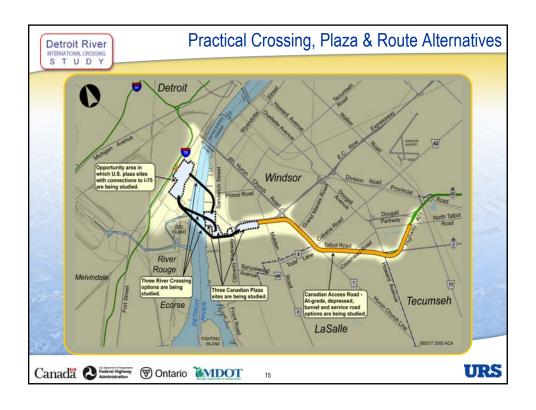




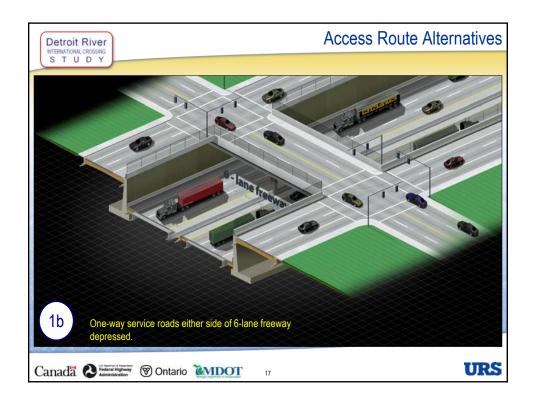


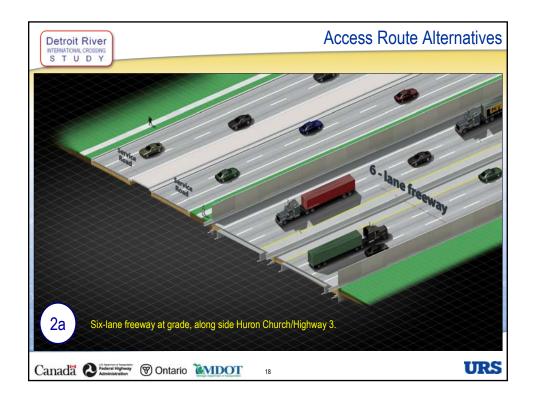




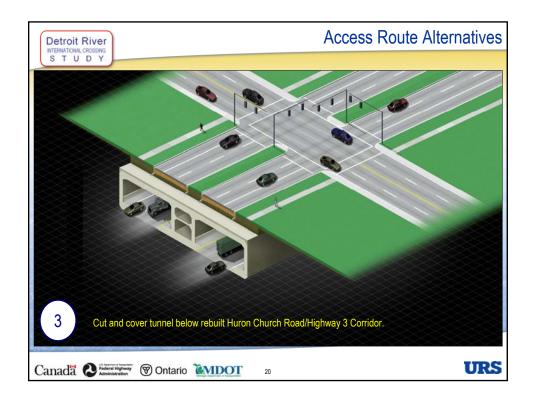


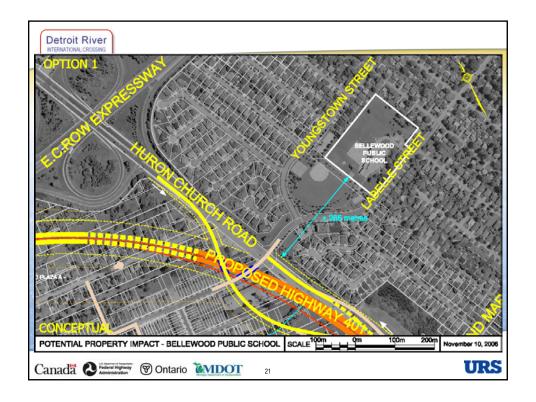


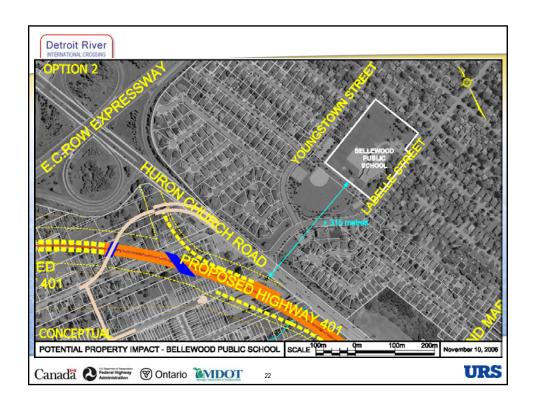






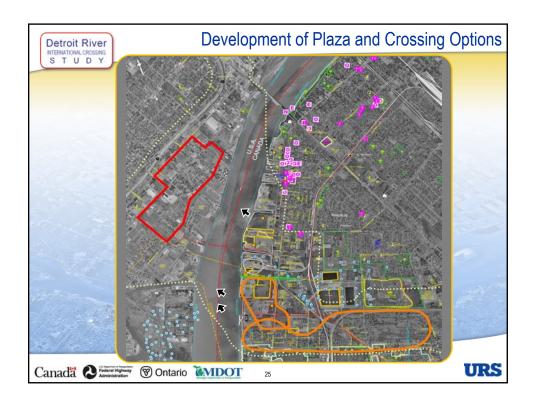


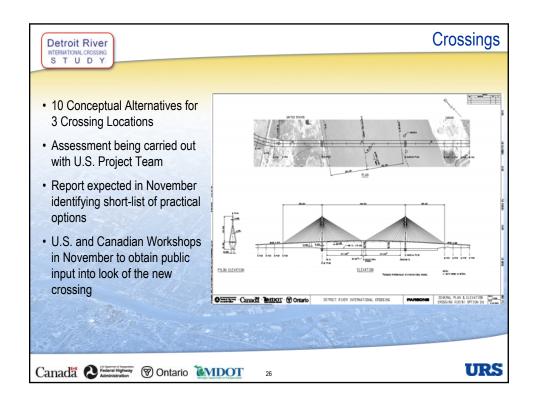


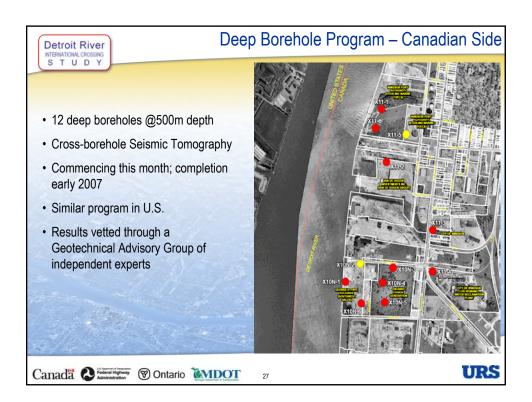








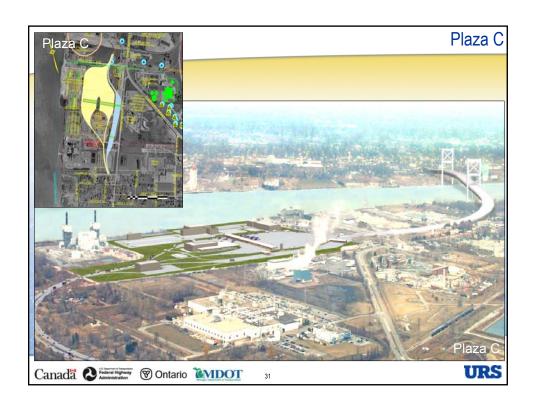




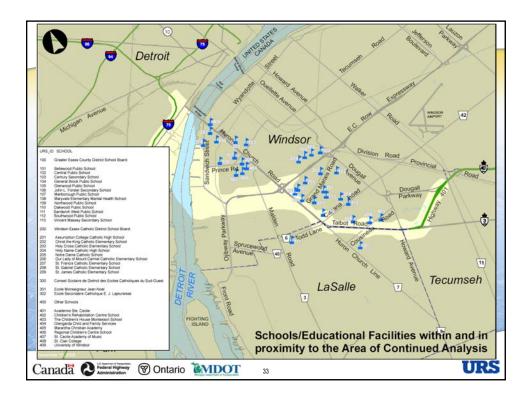


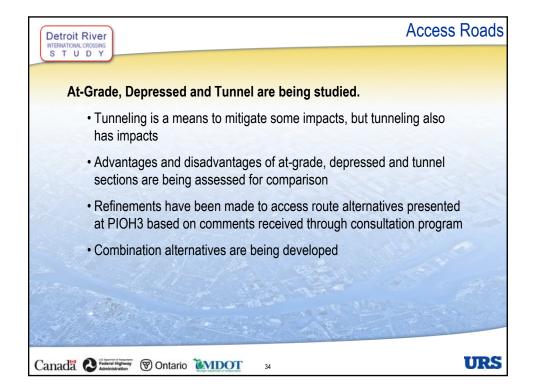












**Detroit River** S T U D Y

## Tunneling Methods: Bored vs. Cut and Cover

#### **Bored Tunnels**

The layer of soft ground available for boring is generally 25 m to 30 m, which is not thick enough for a 3-lane bored tunnel.

Bored Tunnel Requirement: Ground to top of tunnel

15 m 15 m

- Bottom of tunnel to bedrock

5 m

- The new freeway would have sub-standard shoulders.
- Access/egress by ramps would be difficult because of tunnel depth:
  - Constructability concerns at tunnel portals
  - Risks associated with dewatering and groundwater
  - Risks with respect to stability

Conclusion: Bored tunnels are not considered practical.











## **Detroit River** S T U D Y

# **Access Roads**

## Value Engineering Exercise for Access Road Alternatives

- Completed in mid-September by independent specialists
- Confirmed that a bored tunnel was not practical but a cut and cover tunnel is a practical alternative
- · Project Team currently reviewing design refinement recommendations

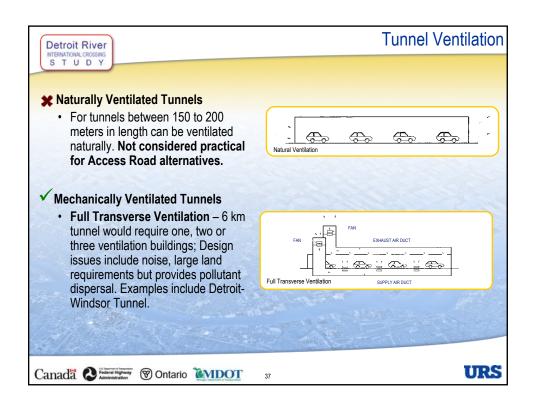




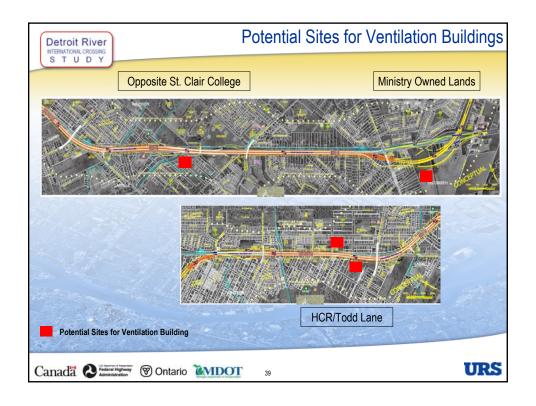




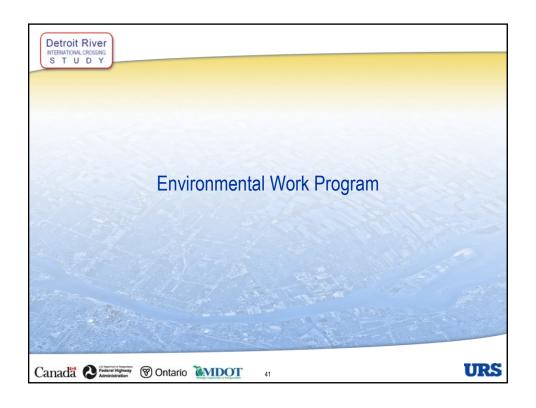
















# Status Update - Environmental

### **Social Impact Assessment:**

- Surveyed households within ACA
- · Focus group meeting of households in ACA scheduled for October 21
- Traffic and access impact assessment in progress

### **Noise and Vibration Impact Assessment:**

 Modeling of future conditions in progress for access routes and plazas

### **Economic Impact Assessment**

Surveyed retail and industrial operations in ACA

Providing Project Team with an understanding of impacts to community features, character and cohesion











## **Detroit River** STUDY

## Status Update – Environmental

### **Archaeology and Heritage Impact Assessment:**

- · Archaeological field work in progress; no substantive finds to date
- · Built heritage impact assessment underway

#### **Natural Environment:**

- Three-season field work completed; presence of endangered/at-risk species have been confirmed in ACA
- Detroit River in-water investigation was conducted earlier this month



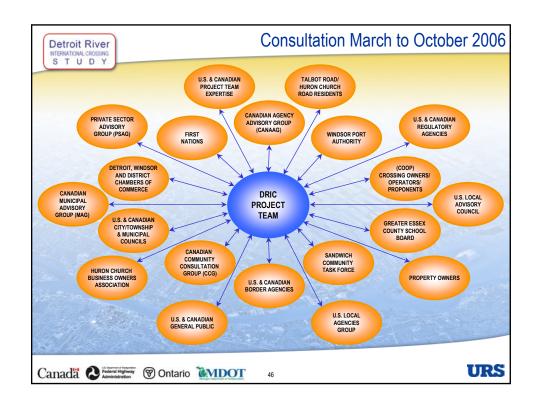














## Consultation

#### March 2006 (PIOH3) to Date:

- 22 Workshop, CCG, Community Group Meetings
- 13 Advisory Group Meetings
- 8 Other Interest Group Meetings
- 44 Meetings in the last 6 months
- More than 140 meetings held since the study commenced

Project Contact List: Over 1,500 Addresses

Mailing Area: 8,000+ Property Owners, Tenants and Businesses













## **Detroit River** STUDY

# **Context Sensitive Workshops**

Context sensitive solutions (CSS) is a collaborative, interdisciplinary approach that involves all stakeholders to develop a transportation facility that fits its physical setting and preserves scenic, aesthetic, historic and environmental resources, while maintaining safety and mobility. CSS is an approach that considers the total context within which a transportation improvement project will exist. - U.S. Federal Highways Administration

#### **Access Roads and Plazas**

- · Workshops June 22 and 23; October 2 and 3
- · Preference for natural Carolinian landscaping and finishes

#### **International Crossing**

- Workshops June 22 and 23; November 2 (Detroit) and 15 (Windsor)
- Preferred Themes Friendship and History



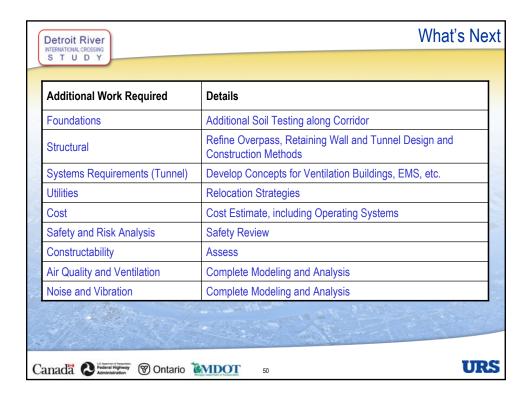












**Detroit River** S T U D Y

### **Evaluation Factors**

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- **Cost and Constructability**











## **Detroit River** STUDY

# **Key Study Activities**

- Identify Study Area Features, Opportunities & Constraints
- Developed Initial Set of Crossing Alternatives, Plaza Locations & Connecting Routes in Canada and the U.S.
- Define Area of Continued Analysis
- Present Specific Crossing, Plaza and Access Road Options

Complete Social, Economic, Environmental and **Engineering Assessments** 

Identify Preferred Crossing Location, Plaza Locations & Connecting Routes in Canada and the U.S.

Finalize Engineering and Mitigation Measures

Document Study and Submit for Approvals

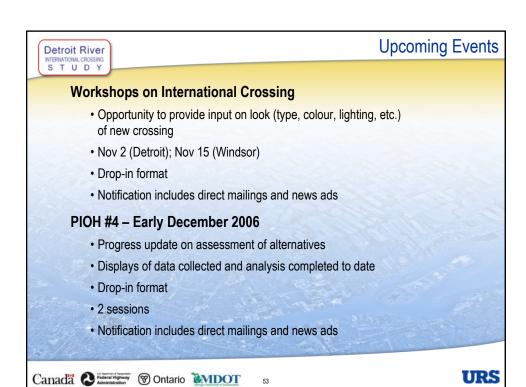


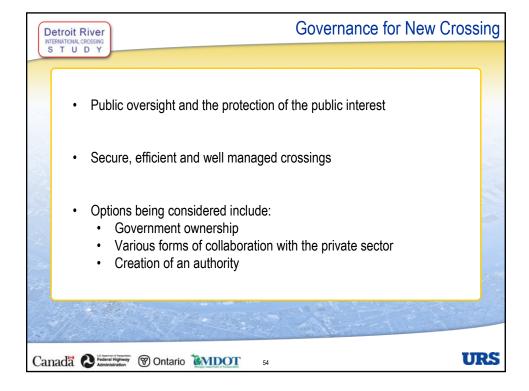














# Canadian Project Team

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