



WELCOME

**Credit River Erosion Control Project from
Dundas Street West to Highway 403
ONLINE PUBLIC INFORMATION CENTRE
June 14, 2023**

Your comments are encouraged and appreciated, as this will provide us an opportunity to address project issues and concerns.



LAND ACKNOWLEDGEMENT



Credit River Erosion Control EA & Detailed Design
Dundas Street West to Highway 403

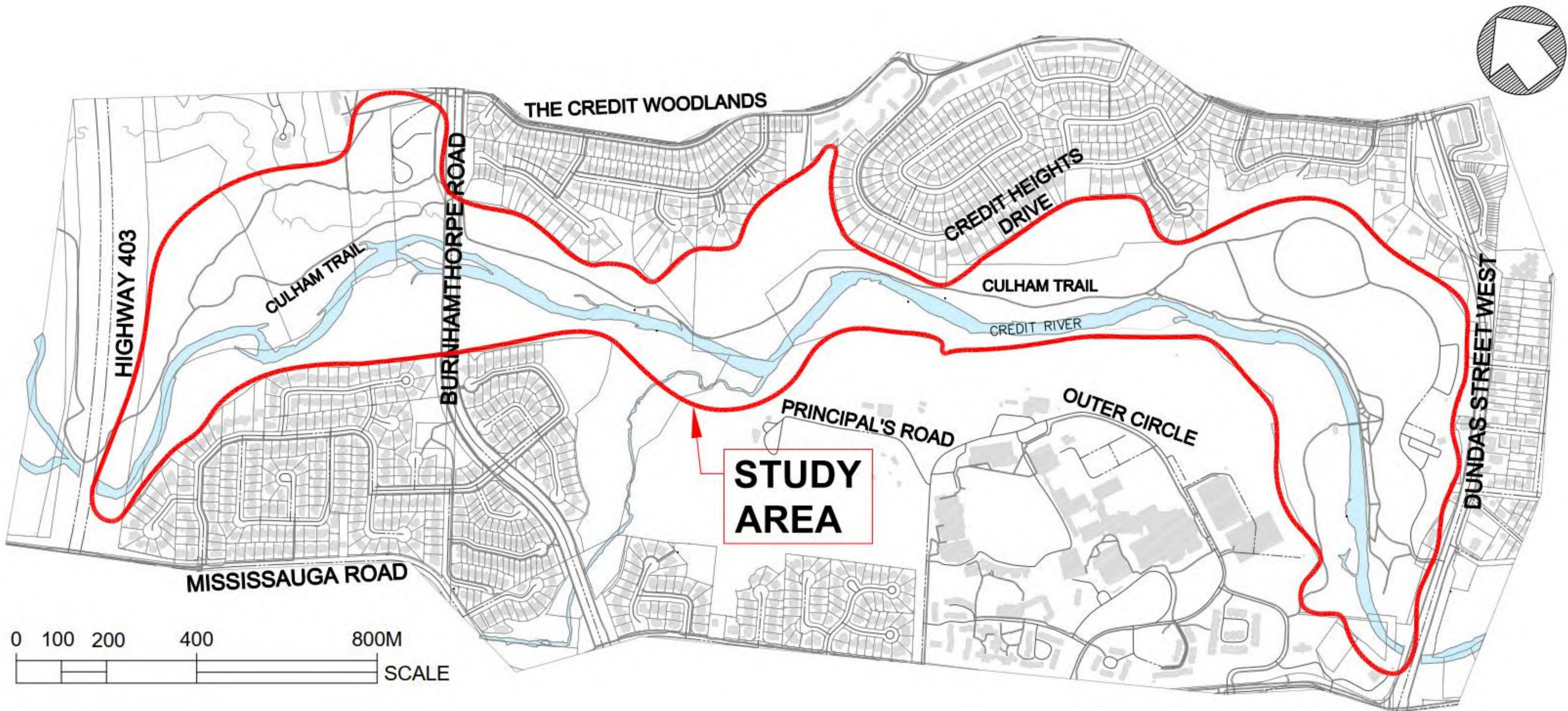
We acknowledge the lands which constitute the present-day City of Mississauga as being part of the Treaty and Traditional Territory of the Mississaugas of the Credit First Nation, The Haudenosaunee Confederacy, the Huron-Wendat and Wyandot Nations. We recognize these peoples and their ancestors as peoples who inhabited these lands since time immemorial. The City of Mississauga is home to many global Indigenous Peoples.

As a municipality, the City of Mississauga is actively working towards reconciliation by confronting our past and our present, providing space for Indigenous peoples within their territory, to recognize and uphold their Treaty Rights and to support Indigenous Peoples. We formally recognize the Anishinaabe origins of our name and continue to make Mississauga a safe space for all Indigenous peoples.



STUDY AREA

The study area includes the Credit River corridor from Dundas Street West to Highway 403, as well as adjacent segments of the Culham Trail.



STUDY AREA

Within the study area, Credit River is generally characterized by active erosion, with localized channel bank protection measures such as armourstone walls and gabion baskets. In some locations these channel engineering structures are failing.



Bank Erosion Along Culham Trail



Valley Wall Erosion and Slope Instability



Trail Washout



By-Passed Ice Control Structure



STUDY PURPOSE / PROBLEM DEFINITION

The City of Mississauga is undertaking a Class Environmental Assessment Study for erosion control and restoration of the Credit River between Dundas Street West and Highway 403.

The City recognizes that this section of the river and trail is in need of rehabilitation and remediation. The study is being carried out to identify existing problems, potential risks and opportunities for restoration and safety improvements.

PUBLIC INFORMATION CENTRE PURPOSE



This Public Information Centre (PIC) is Designed to:

- Present information on existing conditions
- Present alternative approaches to erosion protection
- Present study process and timelines



To Gain Community Input on:

- Existing conditions information
- Identification of opportunities and constraints
- Alternative evaluation criteria and scoring
- Selection of preferred solutions

MUNICIPAL CLASS ENVIRONMENTAL ASSESSMENT PROCESS

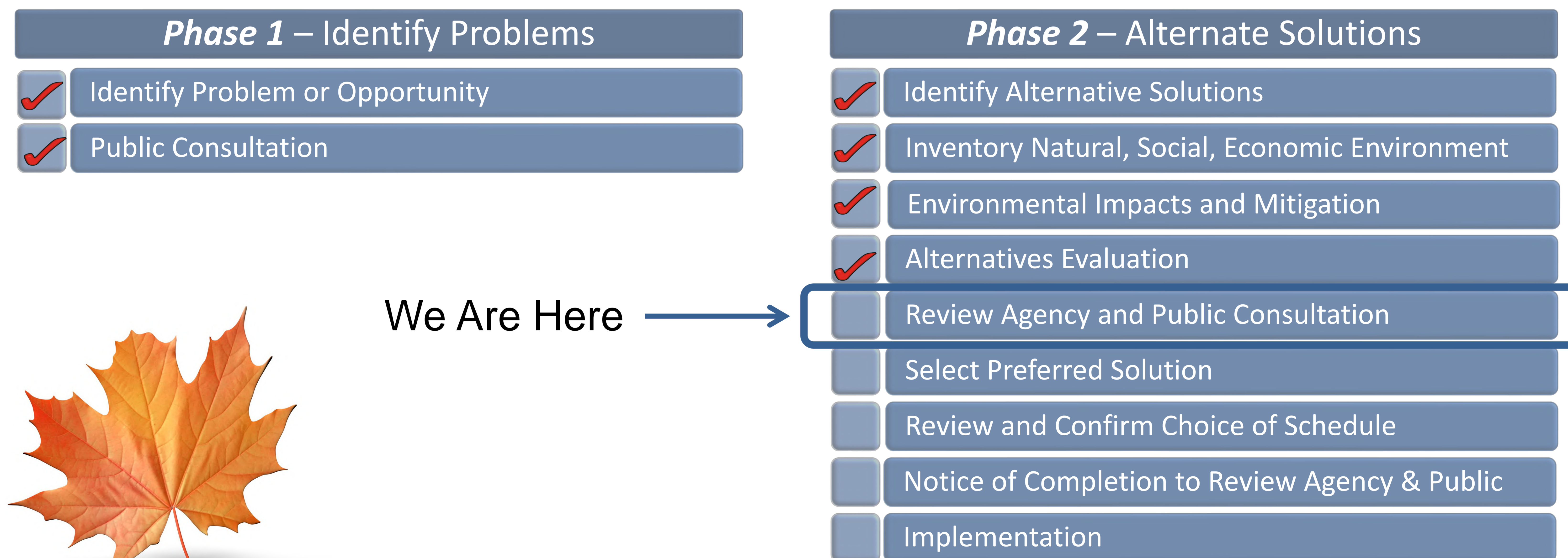


Credit River Erosion Control EA & Detailed Design
Dundas Street West to Highway 403

CLASS EA PROCESS - SCHEDULE B

Many projects related to municipal systems that are similar in nature, are carried out routinely, and have predictable and mitigatable environmental effects are addressed in accordance with the Municipal Engineers Association “Municipal Class Environmental Assessment” (October 2000, as amended in 2007, 2011, 2015 & 2023).

This study is being undertaken as a “Schedule B” project under the Municipal Class Environmental Assessment process. The flow chart below illustrates the key steps to be undertaken as part of the EA process.



NATURAL HERITAGE ASSESSMENT



The existing natural environment within the study area was reviewed through preliminary studies and background data, with the intention of identifying high-level constraints and sensitivities. The current scope of work included:

- Review and confirmation of prior vegetation community classification (Ecological Land Classification protocol);
- Terrestrial wildlife and habitat assessment;
- Species at Risk (SAR) screening and habitat assessment;
- Significant wildlife habitat (SWH) screening and assessment;
- Aquatic habitat and fish community characterization

More detailed field assessments are scheduled to be undertaken within the proposed mitigation project areas.

SPECIES AT RISK

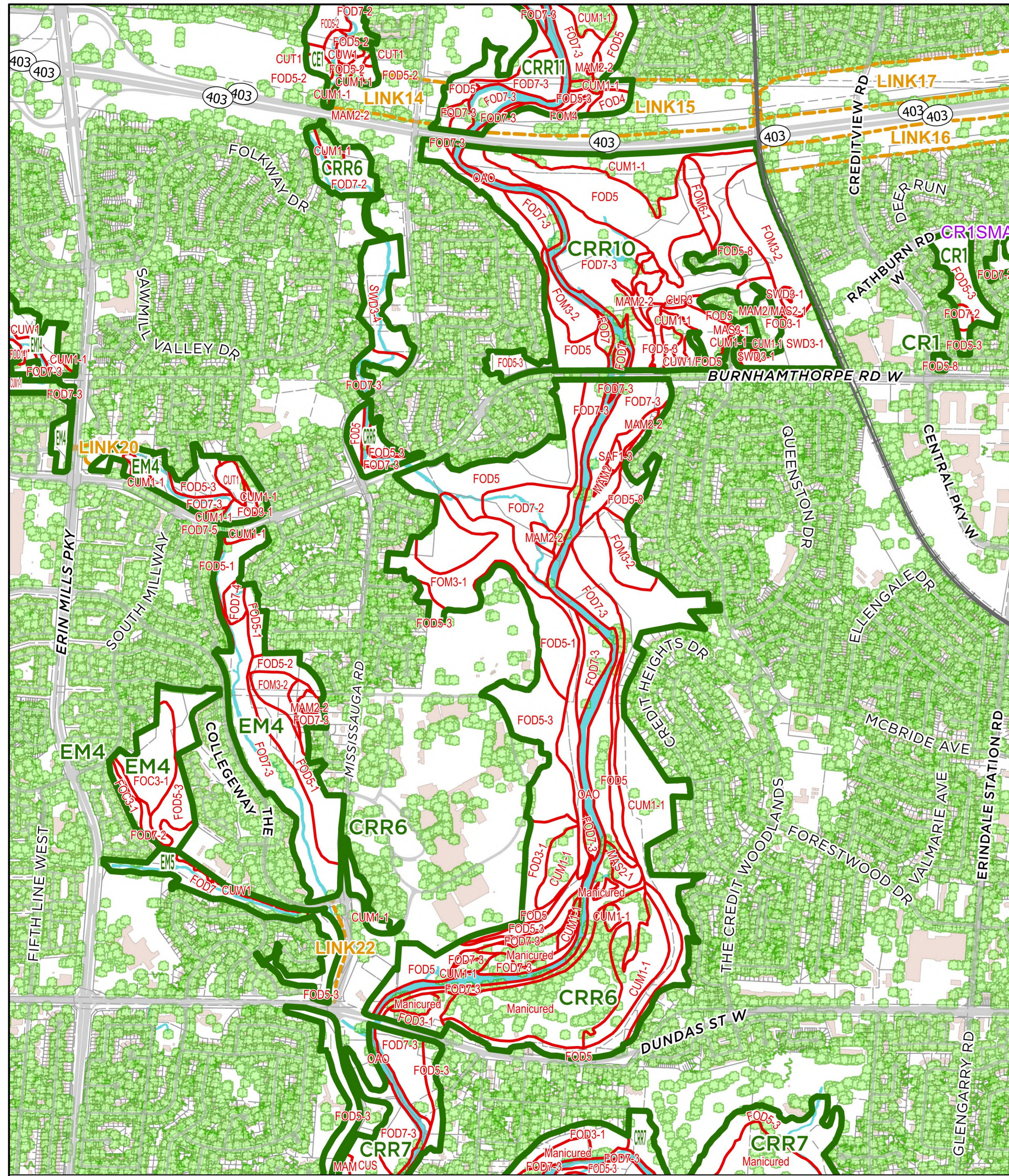
For the purpose of this study, Species at Risk (SAR) are defined as species listed as Endangered (END), Threatened (THR), or Special Concern (SC) under the Provincial Endangered Species Act (ESA) and/or the Federal Species at Risk Act (SARA). Other Species of Conservation Concern (SOCC) are those with Global ranks of G1-G3 and/or Subnational/Provincial ranks of S1-S3, and species considered rare within the Credit Valley Conservation Authority (CVC) watershed (L-Ranks 2017) or in Eco-region 7E-4 (Oldham, 2017), where those species were not already considered under the SAR assessment noted above.

Species included in the screening assessment include those provided by secondary sources and those documented via direct observations by Aquafor Beech Limited. **A total of 12 SAR and SOCC were determined to be present or have some potential to be present in the study area.** These species include:

1. Butternut – Endangered
2. Eastern Wood-Pewee – Special Concern
3. Wood Thrush – Special Concern
4. Midland Painted Turtle – Special Concern
5. Northern Map Turtle – Special Concern
6. Snapping Turtle – Special Concern
7. Blanding's Turtle – Threatened
8. Eastern Small-footed Myotis – Endangered
9. Little Brown Myotis – Endangered
10. Northern Myotis – Endangered
11. Tricolored Bat – Endangered
12. Rapids Clubtail – Endangered



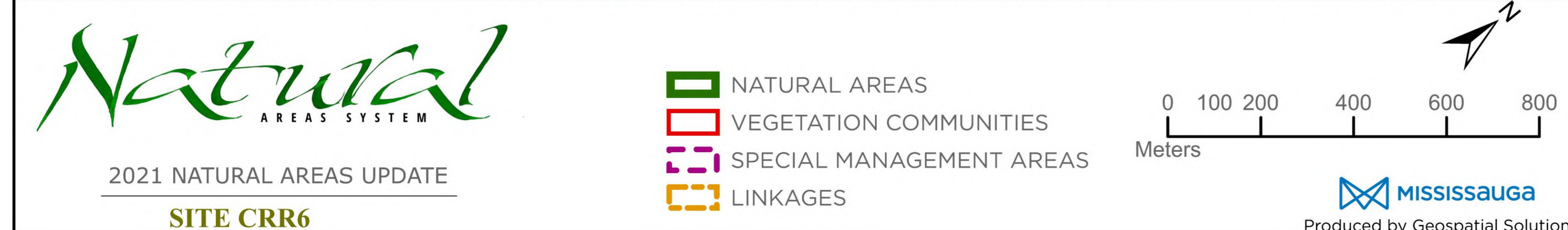
VEGETATION COMMUNITY CLASSIFICATION



Ecological Land Classification (ELC) is a standard practice used to describe, identify, classify and map vegetation communities on the landscape.

In total, 22 vegetation communities are within the study area. The 22 vegetation community types are included within the categories summarized in the table below.

Code	Vegetation Community
CUM	Cultural Meadow
CUP	Plantation
CUW	Cultural Woodland
FOD	Deciduous Forest
FOM	Mixed Forest
MAM	Meadow Marsh
MAS	Shallow Marsh
OAO	Open Aquatic
SAF	Floating-leaved Shallow Aquatic
SWD	Deciduous Swamp



FISHERIES & AQUATIC HABITAT

To assess the existing fisheries and aquatic habitat within the study area the following studies were undertaken:

- Aquatic community assessments of historic data;
- SAR screening and potential habitat identification; and,
- Field confirmation of site conditions.

Summary of Fish Community Assessment

Scientific Name	Common Name (Family)
<i>Petromyzontidae</i>	Lamprey
<i>Clupeidae</i>	Herring
<i>Salmonidae</i>	Salmon and Trout
<i>Esocidae</i>	Pike
<i>Umbridae</i>	Mudminnow
<i>Catostomidae</i>	Sucker
<i>Cyprinidae</i>	Minnow
<i>Ictaluridae</i>	Catfish
<i>Cyprinodontidae</i>	Killifish
<i>Gasterosteidae</i>	Stickleback
<i>Centrarchidae</i>	Sunfish
<i>Percidae</i>	Perch
<i>Cottidae</i>	Sculpin

Key Findings:

- Aquatic SAR identified within the subwatershed include American Brook Lamprey & Redside Dace.
- The fish species present within the study area are quite diverse and predominantly coolwater species.
- Migratory salmonids such as Pacific Salmon, Atlantic Salmon, Rainbow Trout and Brown Trout use the system to spawn and rear.
- Habitat quality and quantity vary throughout the study area and is largely dependent on surrounding land uses.
- No fish barriers were observed throughout the study area.
- There are opportunities to improve fish habitat such as addition of rock vanes, and rerouting of pedestrian trails.



Representative aquatic habitat photo



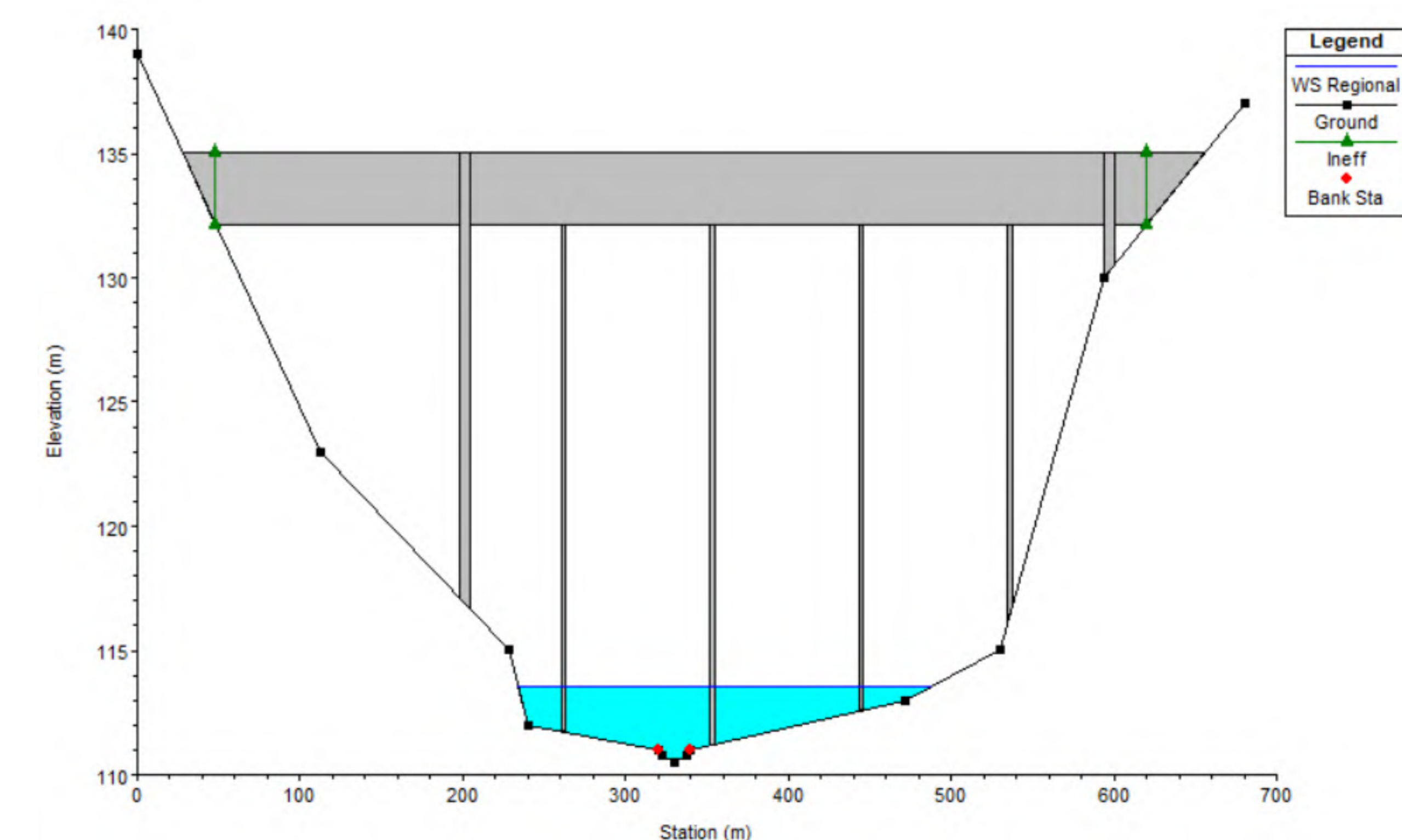
HYDROLOGY AND EXISTING FLOODING PROFILE

Flows under various rainfall events are presented in the figure below along with the Regional floodline extents.

The existing floodplain is generally contained within parklands between Dundas Street West and Highway 403.



Profile	Flow Rate (m ³ /s)
2-Year	90
5-Year	202
10-Year	264
25-Year	353
50-Year	428.2
100-Year	510.8
Regional	732.6



Regional flood elevation at Burnhamthorpe Bridge

A background historical research study was undertaken to identify areas of cultural heritage significance. A total of four (4) Cultural Heritage Landscapes (C.H.L.s) were identified, sixty-five (65) Built Heritage Resources (B.H.R.s) and one (1) potential B.H.R. were identified.

Recommendation: Construction activities should be suitably planned to avoid negative impacts on these sites including avoidance measures such as temporary fencing and buffer zones.



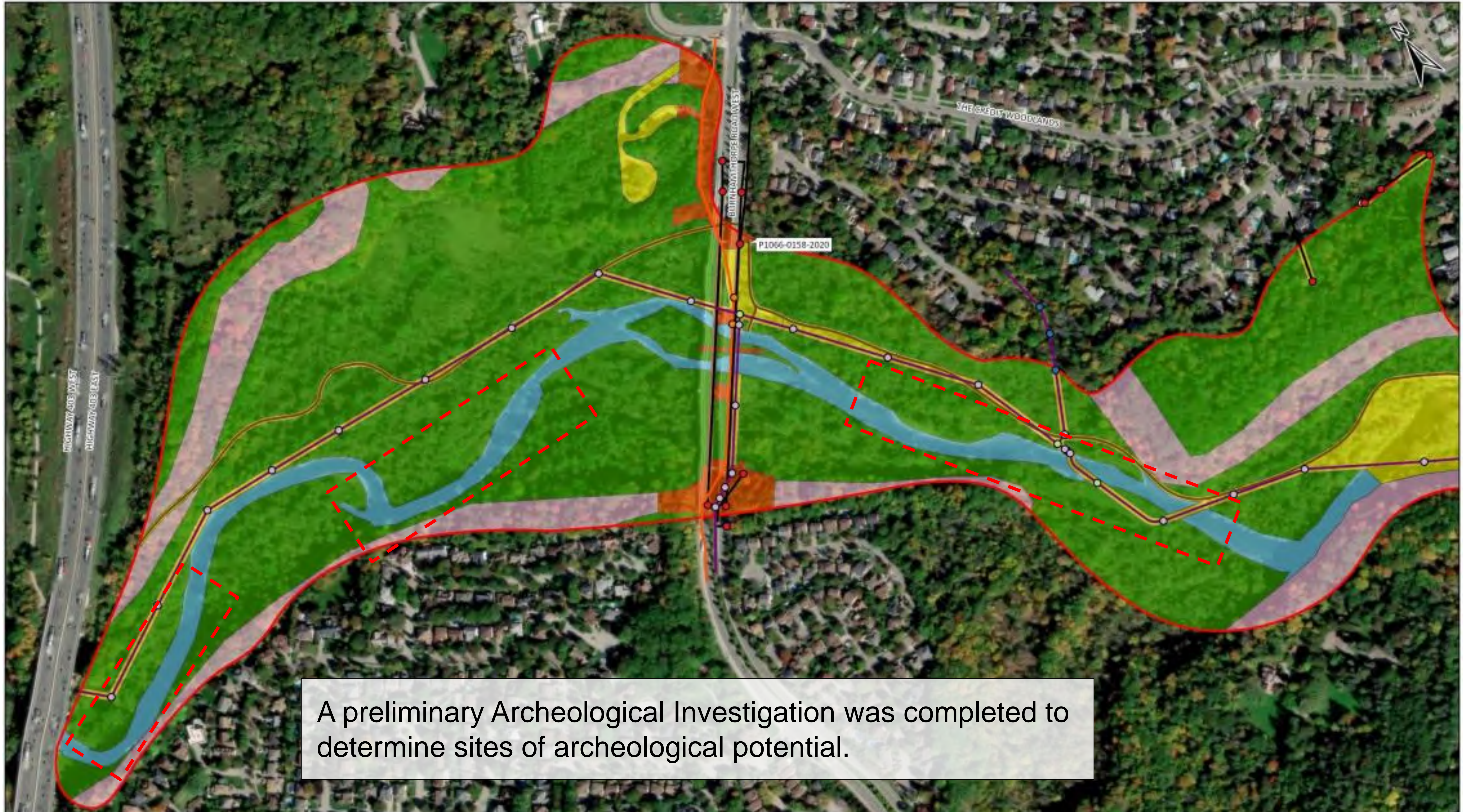
Study Area overlaid on 1859 *Tremaine's Map of the County of Peel* (Tremaine, 1859)



Pedestrian Bridge and covered picnic area within Erindale Park (A.S.I., 2023)



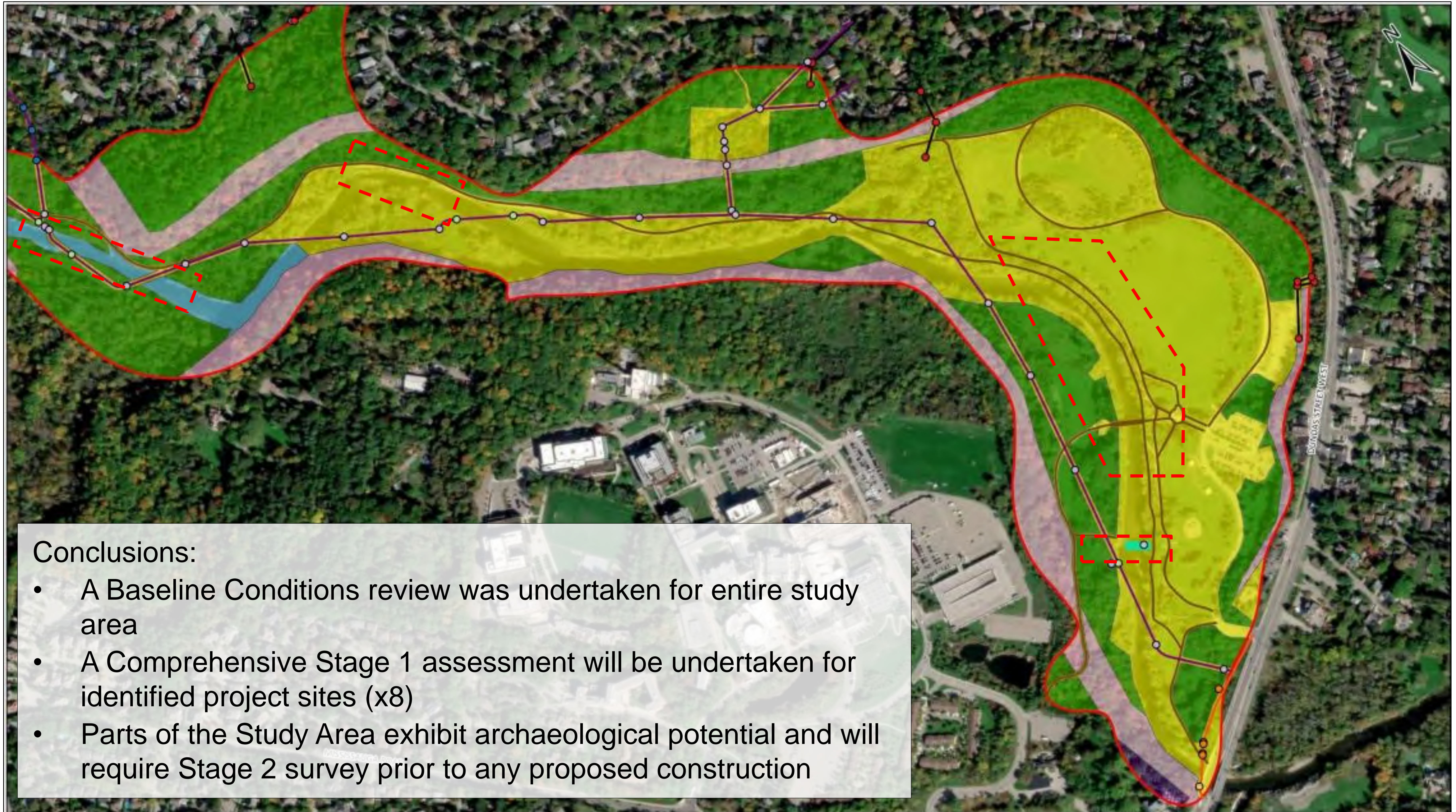
ARCHAEOLOGY



A preliminary Archeological Investigation was completed to determine sites of archeological potential.

	STUDY AREA DISTURBED - NO POTENTIAL SLOPED - NO POTENTIAL CREDIT RIVER	PREVIOUSLY ASSESSED TEST PIT SURVEY REQUIRED PEEL SANITARY MAIN PEEL WATER MAIN	STORM SEGEMENTS TRAIL WATER MAIN WASTE WATER MAIN	PEEL SANITARY MANHOLE PEEL SANITARY NODE PEEL WATER VALVE PORT CREDIT STORM NODES	WATER VALVE WASTE WATER MANHOLE	Source: Town of Oakville, Moore Projection: NAD 1983 UTM Zone 17N Scale: 1:4,200 Page Size: 11 x 17	0 200 Metres	ASI Project No.: 22EA-051 Date: 2/14/2023 2:04 PM	Drawn By: pbikoula File: 22EA051_5tg1Results
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ARCHAEOLOGY



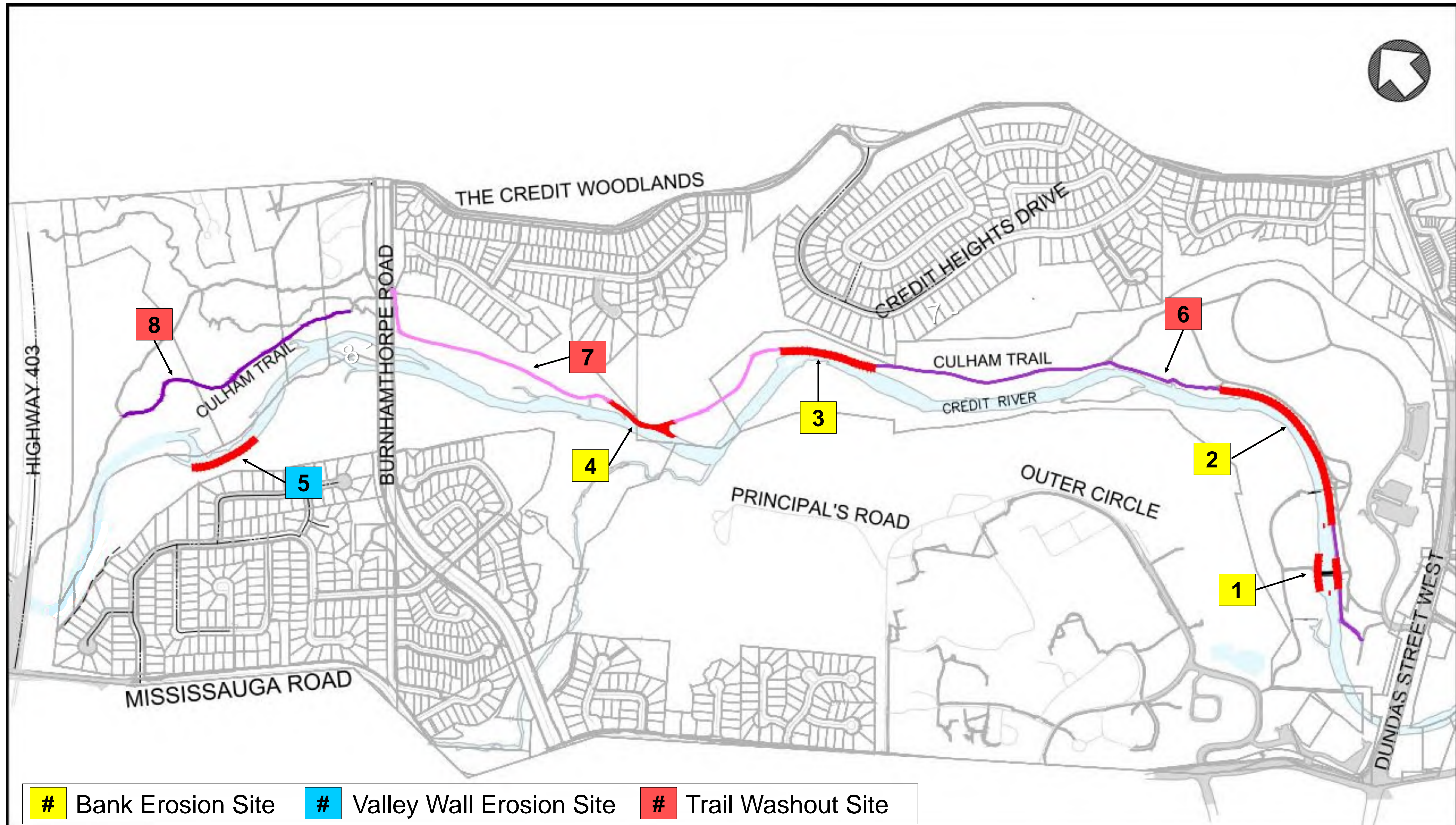
Conclusions:

- A Baseline Conditions review was undertaken for entire study area
- A Comprehensive Stage 1 assessment will be undertaken for identified project sites (x8)
- Parts of the Study Area exhibit archaeological potential and will require Stage 2 survey prior to any proposed construction

	STUDY AREA CEMETERY DISTURBED - NO POTENTIAL SLOPED - NO POTENTIAL CREDIT RIVER	TEST PIT SURVEY REQUIRED PEEL SANITARY MAIN PEEL WATER MAIN STORM SEGEMENTS TRAIL	ICE BREAKERS WATER MAIN WASTE WATER MAIN ICE BREAKERS PEEL SANITARY MANHOLE	PEEL SANITARY NODE PEEL WATER NODE PEEL WATER VALVE PORT CREDIT STORM NODES WATER NODE	WATER VALVE WASTE WATER MANHOLE	Source: Town of Oakville, Masser Projection: NAD 1983 UTM Zone 17N Scale: 1:5,000 Page Size: 11 x 17	0 200 Metres	ASI Project No.: 22EA-051 Date: 2/14/2023 2:04 PM Drawn By: pbrault File: 22EA051_Stg1Results
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EROSION INVENTORY

The main branch of Credit River flows south-east within the study area. The river is experiencing accelerated channel erosion due in part to ongoing urbanization. For the purpose of this study, the study area was divided into **eight (8)** erosion risk sites, including bank erosion sites, valley wall erosion sites, and trail washout sites.



EVALUATION CRITERIA



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Dundas Street West to Highway 403

The following criteria are used to evaluate each alternative. It will help determine which alternative should be selected as the preliminary preferred alternative.

Comment sheets are provided to collect public feedback on the evaluation criteria and preliminary evaluation.

Physical and Natural Criteria

Erosion	Rate of Erosion, slope failures, and loss of tablelands
Water Quality	Impact on water quality
Aquatic Habitat	Impact on contributing aquatic habitat and linkage
Terrestrial Habitat	Impact on connectivity, diversity, and quantity/quality of habitat
Terrestrial Vegetation	Impact on existing riparian vegetation and mature trees

Social and Cultural Criteria

Public Safety	Impact on public safety
Landowner Impacts	Impact on adjacent private properties and the City-owned Park
Benefit to Community	Access to trails, enjoyment of surrounding lands
Aesthetic Value	Impact on existing and proposed aesthetic value
Archaeology and Cultural Heritage	Impact on lands that have archaeological or heritage resources

Technical and Engineering Criteria

Impact on Existing Infrastructure	Protection or potential failure of infrastructure (bridges, trails, storm outfalls)
Constructability	Easiness to access, move equipment and construct
Lifespan of Works	Expected lifespan / years of works before intervention needs to be repeated

Economic Criteria

Capital Costs	One time cost to City
Operations & Maintenance Costs	Requirement for regular, irregular or no maintenance activities and ensure effectiveness of implemented measures



EVALUATION APPROACH



Each erosion site will be specifically evaluated to determine the preferred method for rehabilitation.

The evaluation uses a ranking scheme which accounts for Physical and Natural Environment, Social / Cultural Environment, Economic Environment and Technical / Engineering Considerations.

A preliminary ranking has been applied to each alternative for each reach. The alternative with the highest score will define which alternative is preferred for each erosion site.

The ranking score has been normalized to provide equal weighting for each category of evaluation criteria, with a maximum score of 2.5 per category, and a maximum total score of 10.

Comment Sheets are provided to gain public input on the preliminary ranking. The ranking will be finalized once public input has been incorporated.

An example is illustrated in the adjacent table:

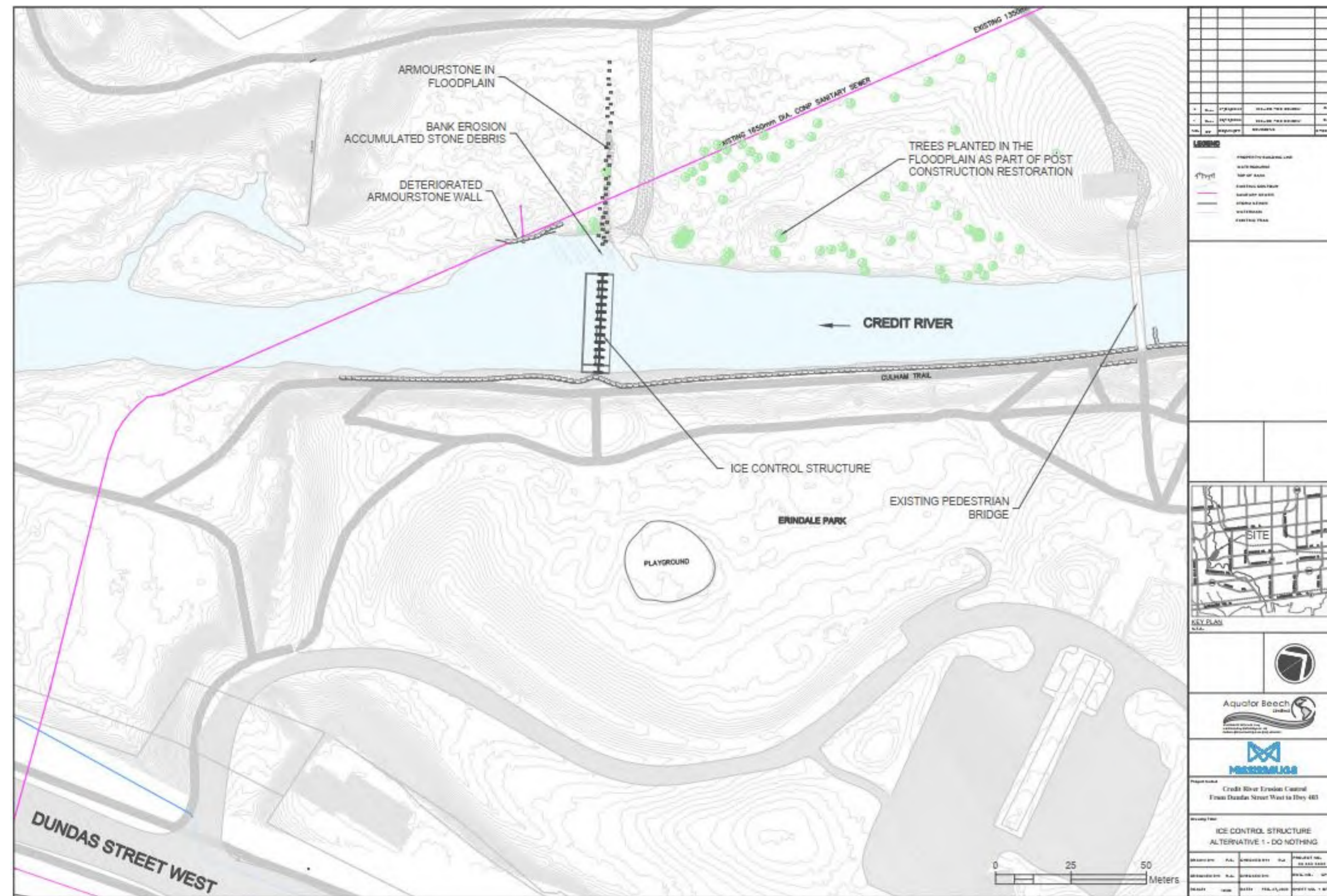
Ranking Scale						
Unideal / Most Negative Impact	0	1	2	3	4	Ideal / Most Positive Impact

Site 2 Erindale Park Bank Restoration		Alternative		
		Do Nothing	Armourstone Wall & Weirs	Armourstone Wall, Weirs & Trail Decommissioning
		Score	Score	Score
Physical and Natural Criteria		0.88	1.50	2.13
Erosion	Rate of erosion, slope failures, and loss of tablelands	0	4	4
Water Quality	Impact on water quality	0	2	3
Aquatic Habitat	Impact on contributing aquatic habitat	0	2	3
Terrestrial Habitat	Impact on connectivity, diversity and quantity/quality of habitat	4	2	4
Terrestrial Vegetation	Impact on existing riparian vegetation and mature trees	3	2	3
Social and Cultural Criteria		1.25	1.75	1.75
Public Safety	Impact on public safety	0	3	4
Landowner Impacts	Impact on adjacent private properties and the City-owned Park	0	1	1
Benefit to Community	Access to trails, enjoyment of surrounding lands	4	3	1
Aesthetic Value	Impact on existing and proposed aesthetic value	2	3	4
Archaeological Impacts	Impact on lands that have archaeological potentials	4	4	4
Technical and Engineer Criteria		1.25	1.67	1.88
Impact on Existing Infrastructure	Protection or potential failure of infrastructure (bridges, trails, and storm outfalls)	1	3	4
Constructability	Easiness to access, move equipment and construct	4	2	1
Lifespan of Works	Expected lifespan / years of works before intervention needs to be repeated	1	3	4
Economic Criteria		1.25	1.25	1.25
Capital Costs	One time cost to City	4	1	0
Operations & Maintenance Costs	Requirement for regular, irregular or no maintenance activities and ensure effectiveness of implemented measures	0	3	4
TOTAL SCORE		4.63	6.17	7.00

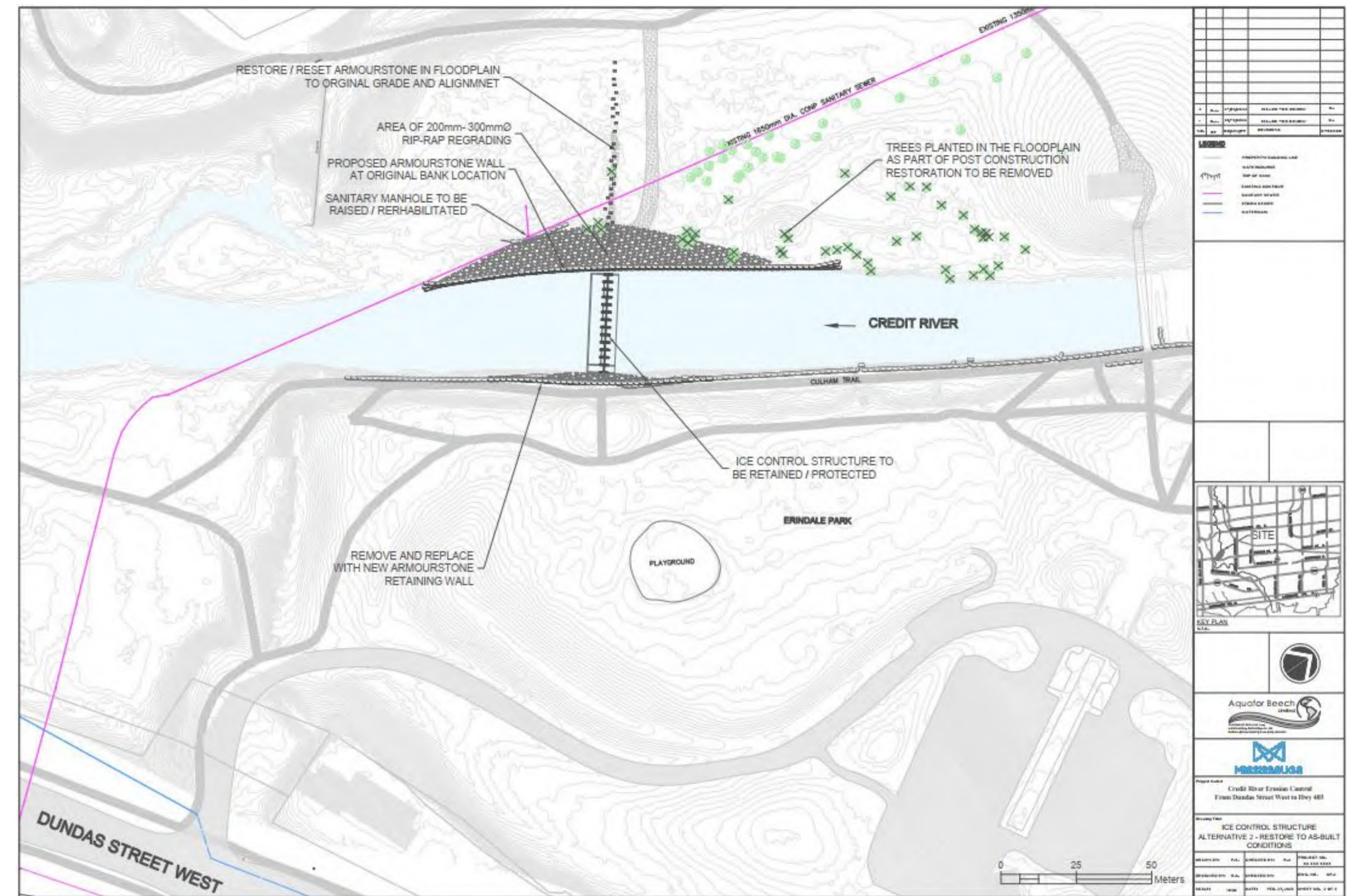
Highest Score = Preferred Alternative

SITE #1 – ICE CONTROL STRUCTURE

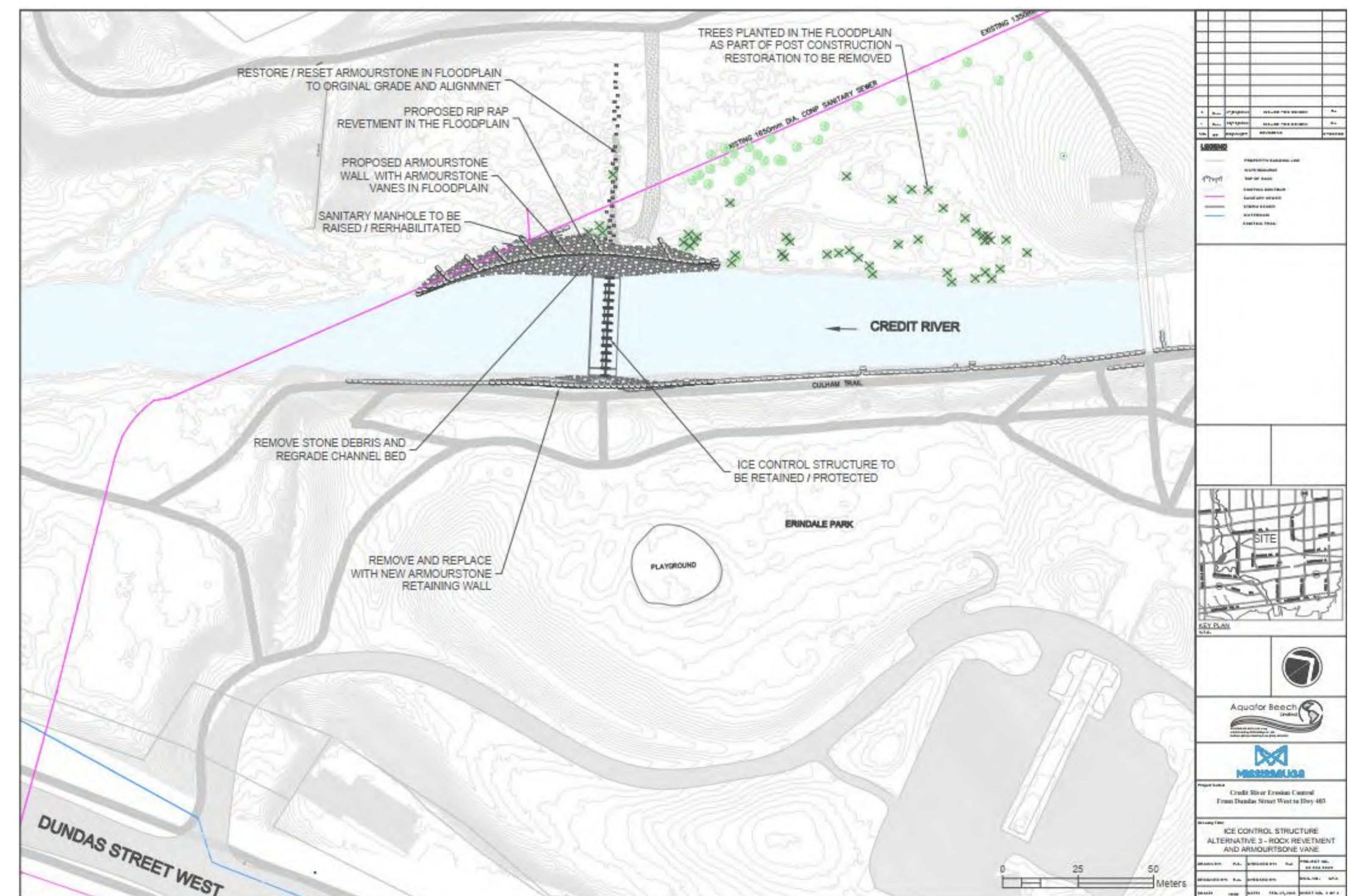
Existing conditions & erosion risks (Alternative #1 – Do Nothing)



Proposed restoration alternatives



Alternative #2: Restore to As-Built



Alternative #3: Retain By-Pass Channel

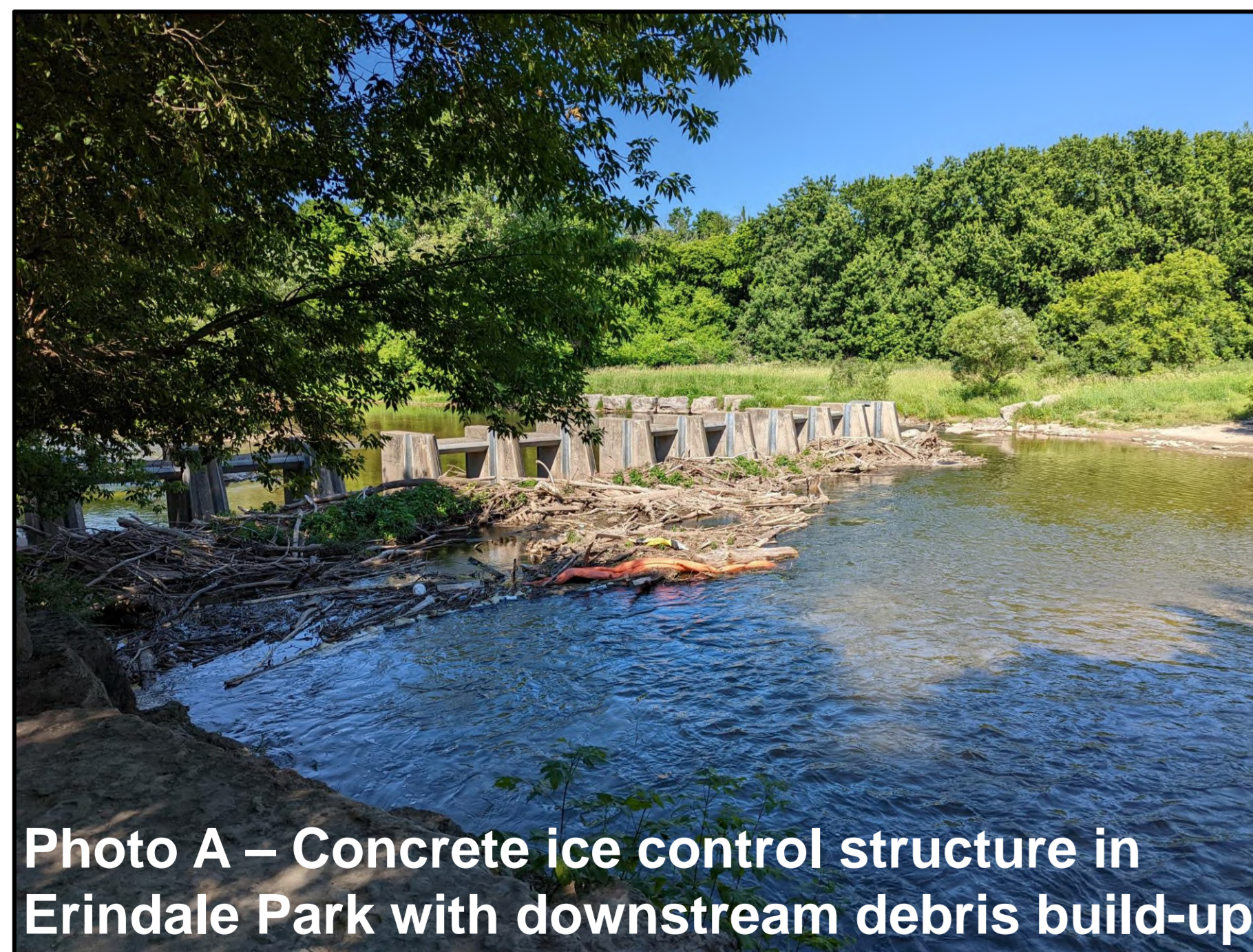


Photo A – Concrete ice control structure in Erindale Park with downstream debris build-up

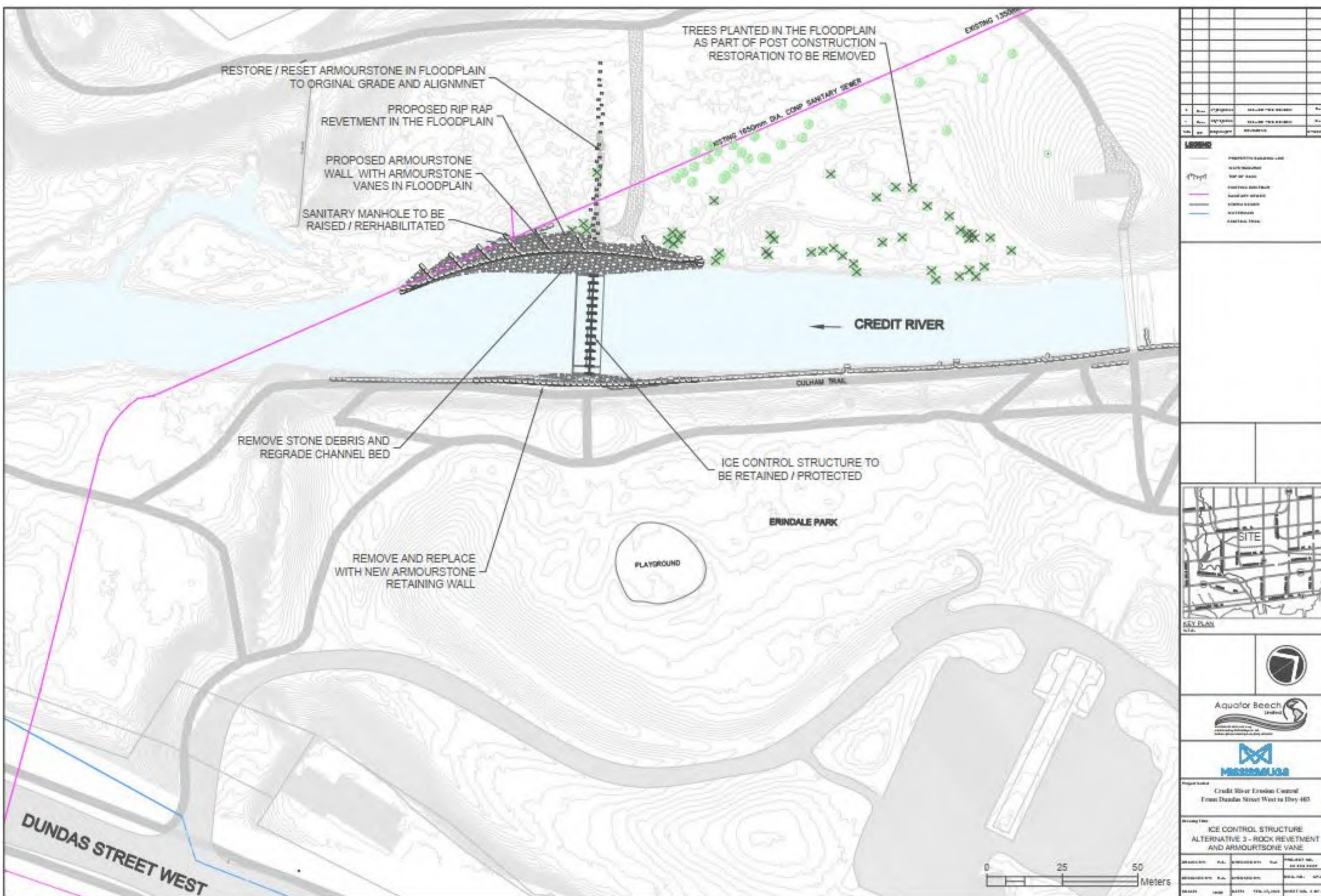


Photo B – Outflanked ice control structure allowing flow bypass

SITE #1 – POTENTIAL PREFERRED ALTERNATIVE



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Dundas Street West to Highway 403



		Alt 1: Do Nothing	Alt 2: Restore to As-Built	Alt 3: Retain By- Pass Channel
Evaluation Criteria	Physical and Natural			
	Social and Cultural			
	Technical and Engineer			
	Economic			
Score		4.54	5.88	6.92
Cost Estimate		-	\$2.1M	\$2.2M

Preliminary Preferred Alternative: Retain By-Pass Channel

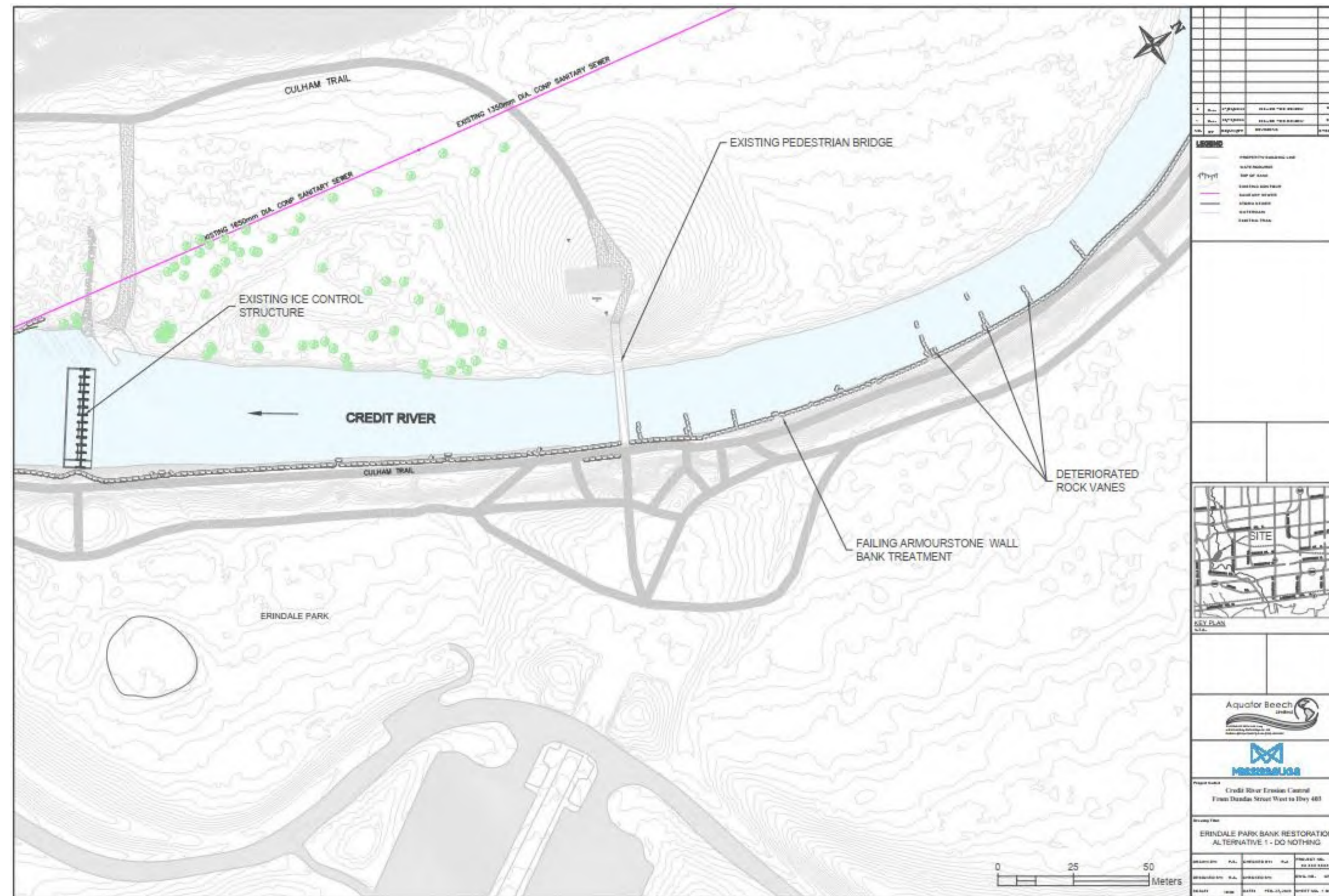
- Retain Ice Control Structure
- Construct armourstone wall along west bank with armourstone vanes extending into floodplain
- Maintain narrow flow bypass channel between west bank and Ice Control Structure to improve conveyance capacity
- Remove and replace failing armourstone retaining wall on east bank
- Reset armourstone blocks in floodplain to intercept ice floes
- Remove trees in floodplain ice storage area to reinstate ice storage capacity
- Restores functionality of Ice Control Structure
- Maintains channel width to increase longevity of design

SITE #2 – ERINDALE PARK BANK RESTORATION

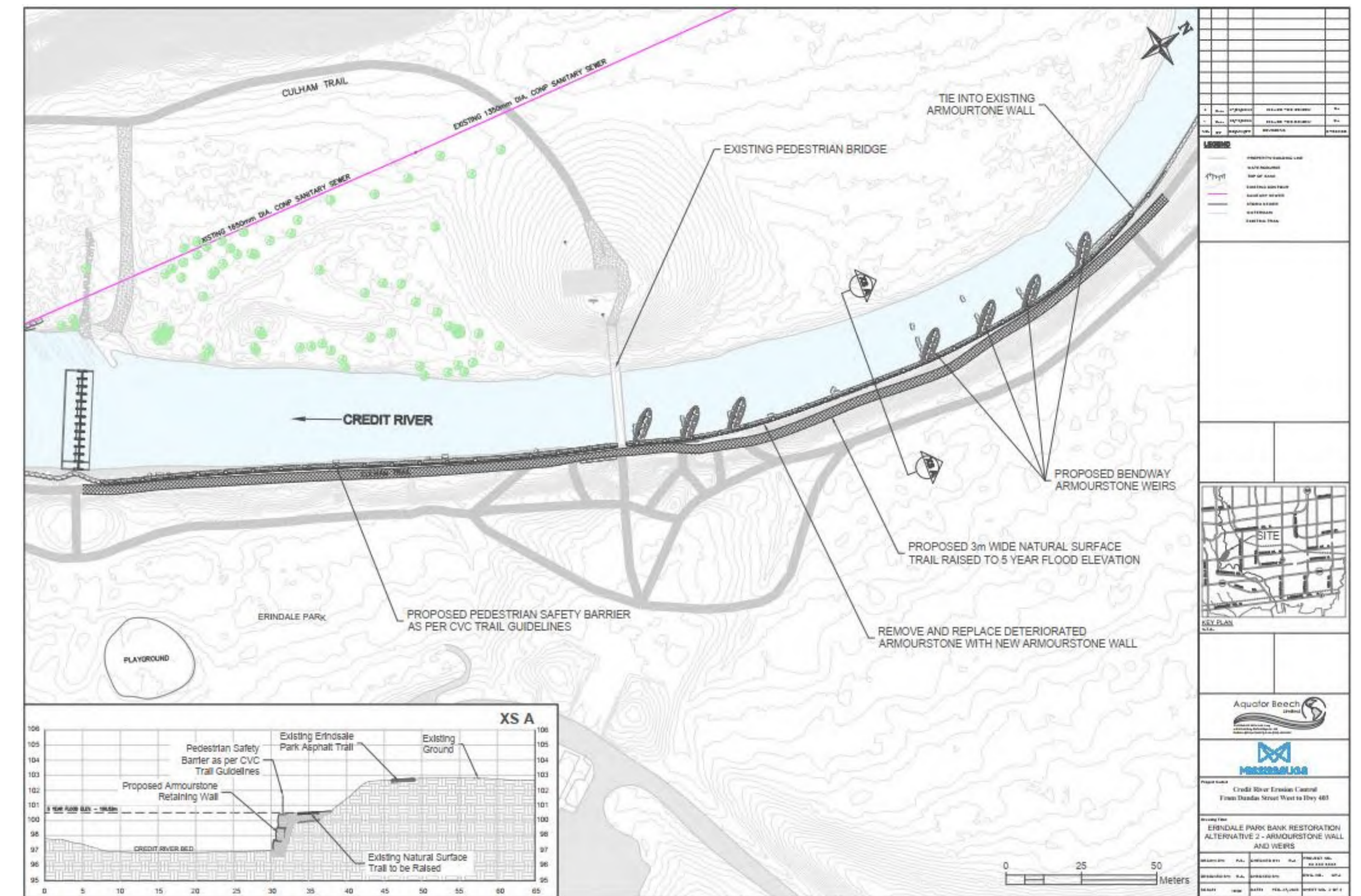


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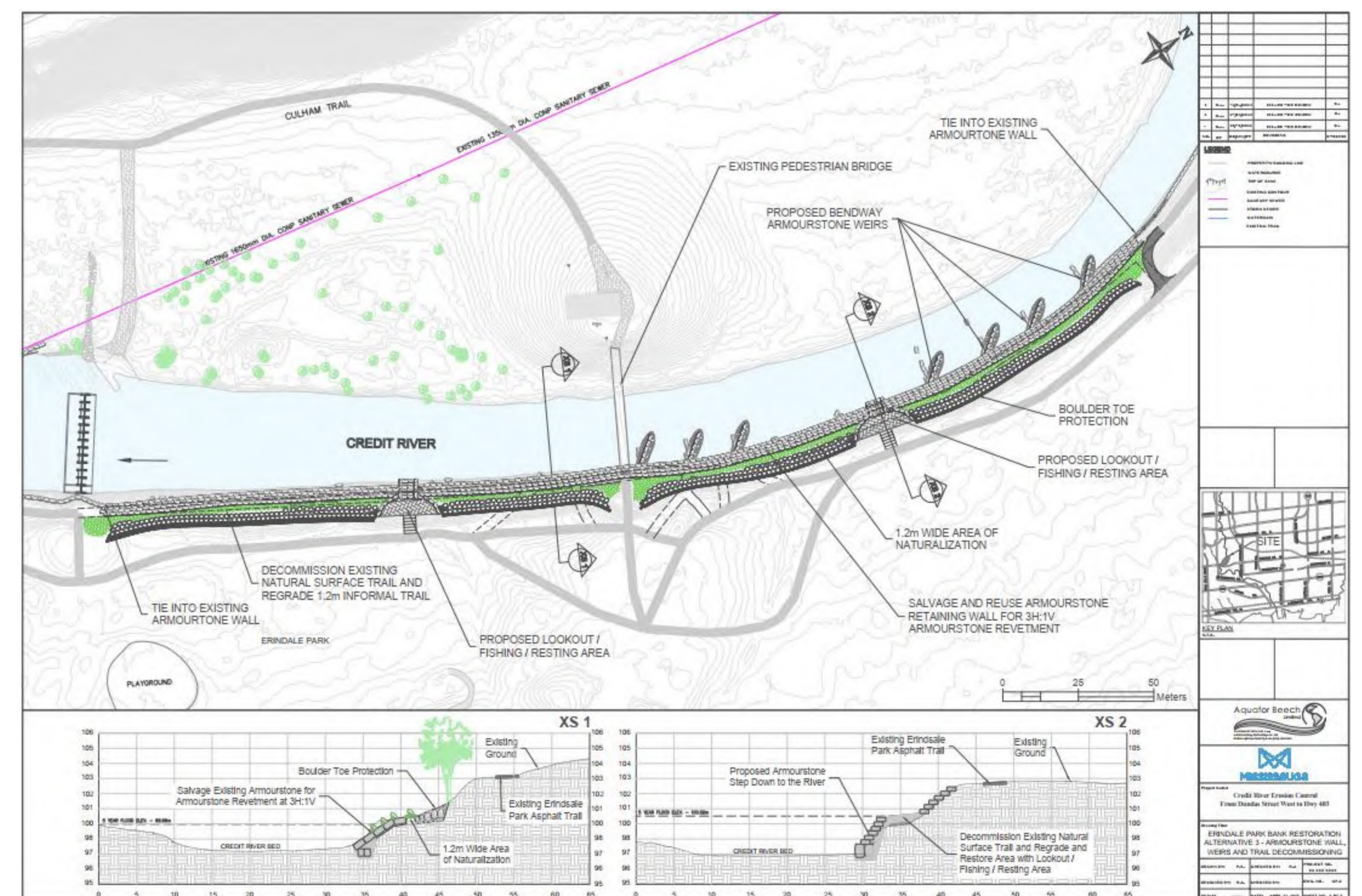
Existing conditions & erosion risks (Alternative #1 – Do Nothing)



Proposed restoration alternatives



Alternative #2: Replace Deteriorated Armourstone Wall



Alternative #3: Replace with Revetment and Buttress



Photo A – Failing armourstone retaining wall adjacent to trail

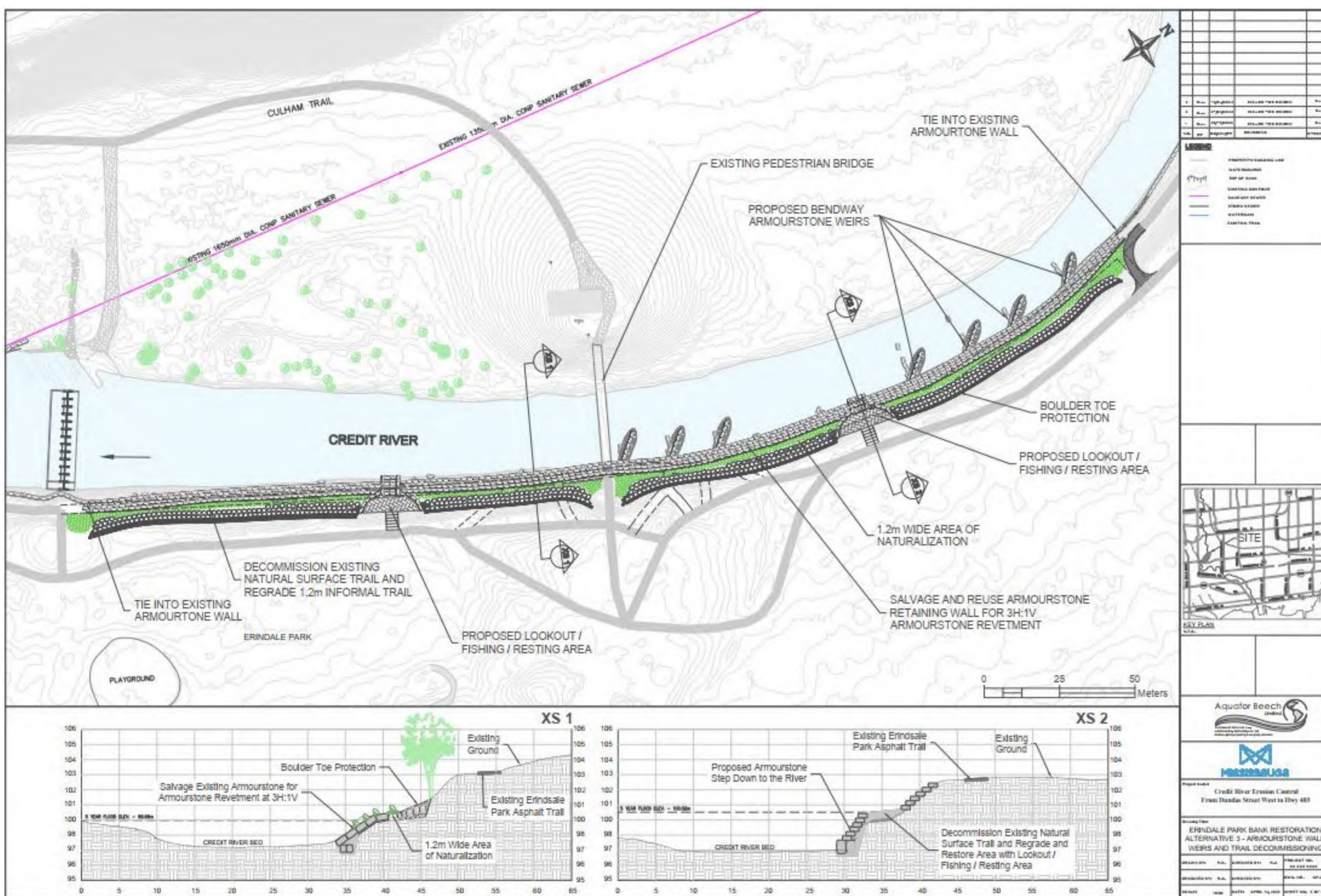


Photo B – Failing armourstone retaining wall and rock vane

SITE #2 – POTENTIAL PREFERRED ALTERNATIVE



Credit River Erosion Control EA & Detailed Design
Dundas Street West to Highway 403



		Alt 1: Do Nothing	Alt 2: Replace Wall	Alt 3: Revetment and Buttress
Evaluation Criteria	Physical and Natural			
	Social and Cultural			
	Technical and Engineer			
	Economic			
Score		4.63	6.29	7.00
Cost Estimate		-	\$3.3M	\$3.4M

Preliminary Preferred Alternative: Revetment and Buttress

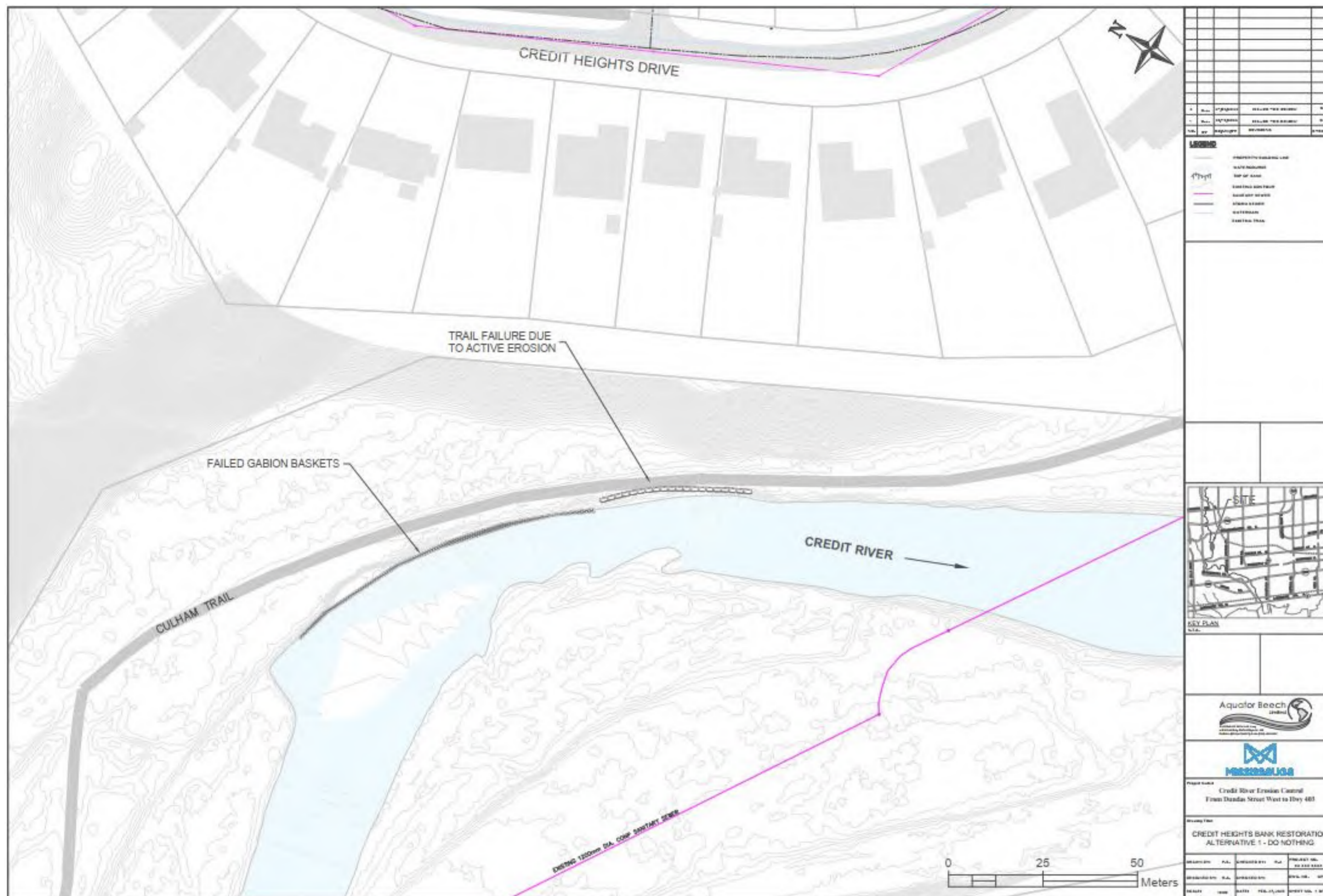
- Remove deteriorated armourstone wall
- Salvage armourstone for construction of stone revetment along river bank extending beyond the 5-year flood elevation to reduce the frequency of overbank flooding
- Decommission existing natural surface trail at top of bank and regrade area of naturalization
- Redirect pedestrian traffic to adjacent trail at top of slope to reduce safety risks due to flooding and ice floes
- Includes lookouts and fishing / resting areas to maintain views of river
- Bendaway armourstone weirs redirect flows to reduce bank erosion and enhance aquatic habitat

SITE #3 – CREDIT HEIGHTS BANK RESTORATION

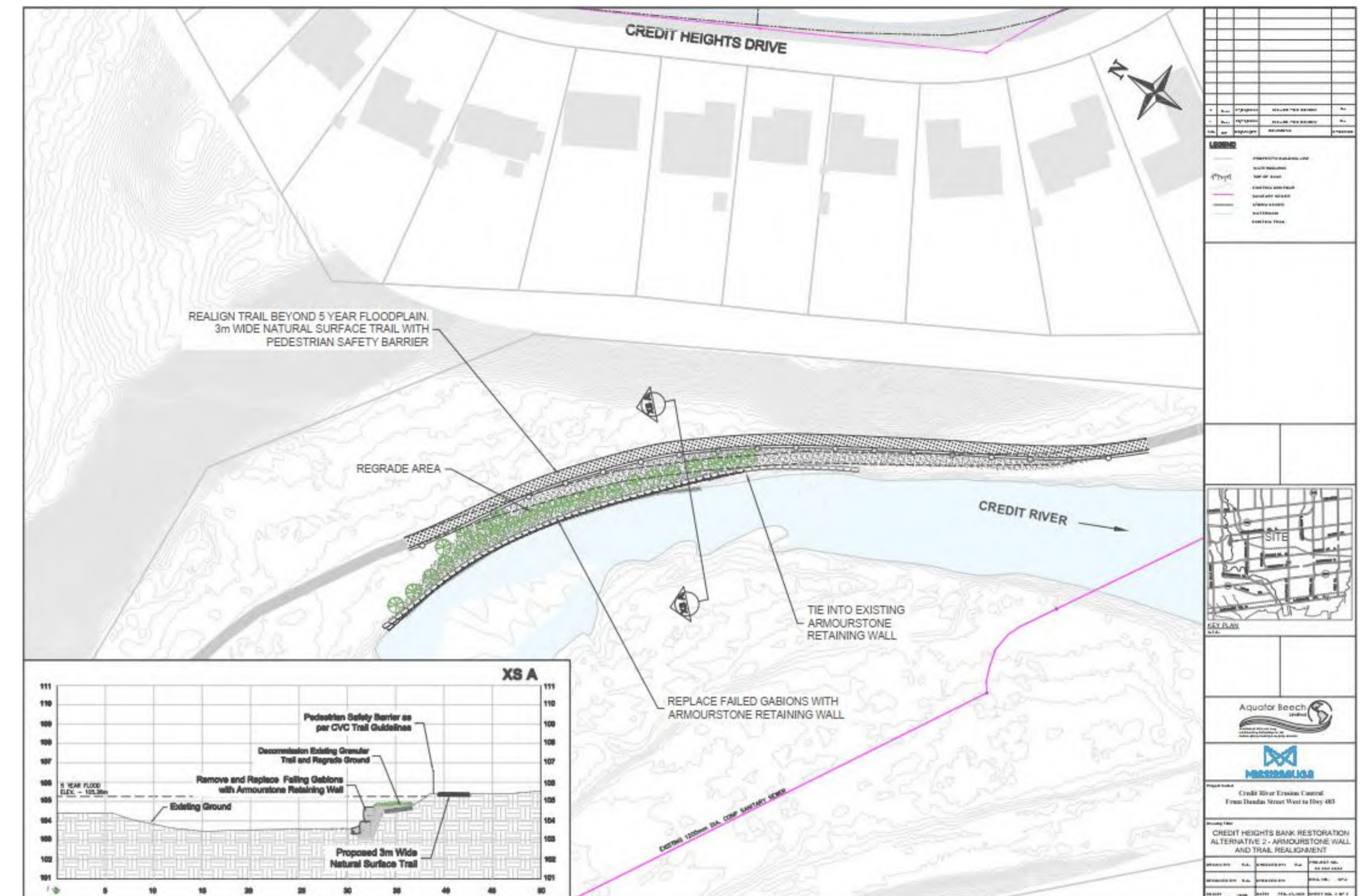


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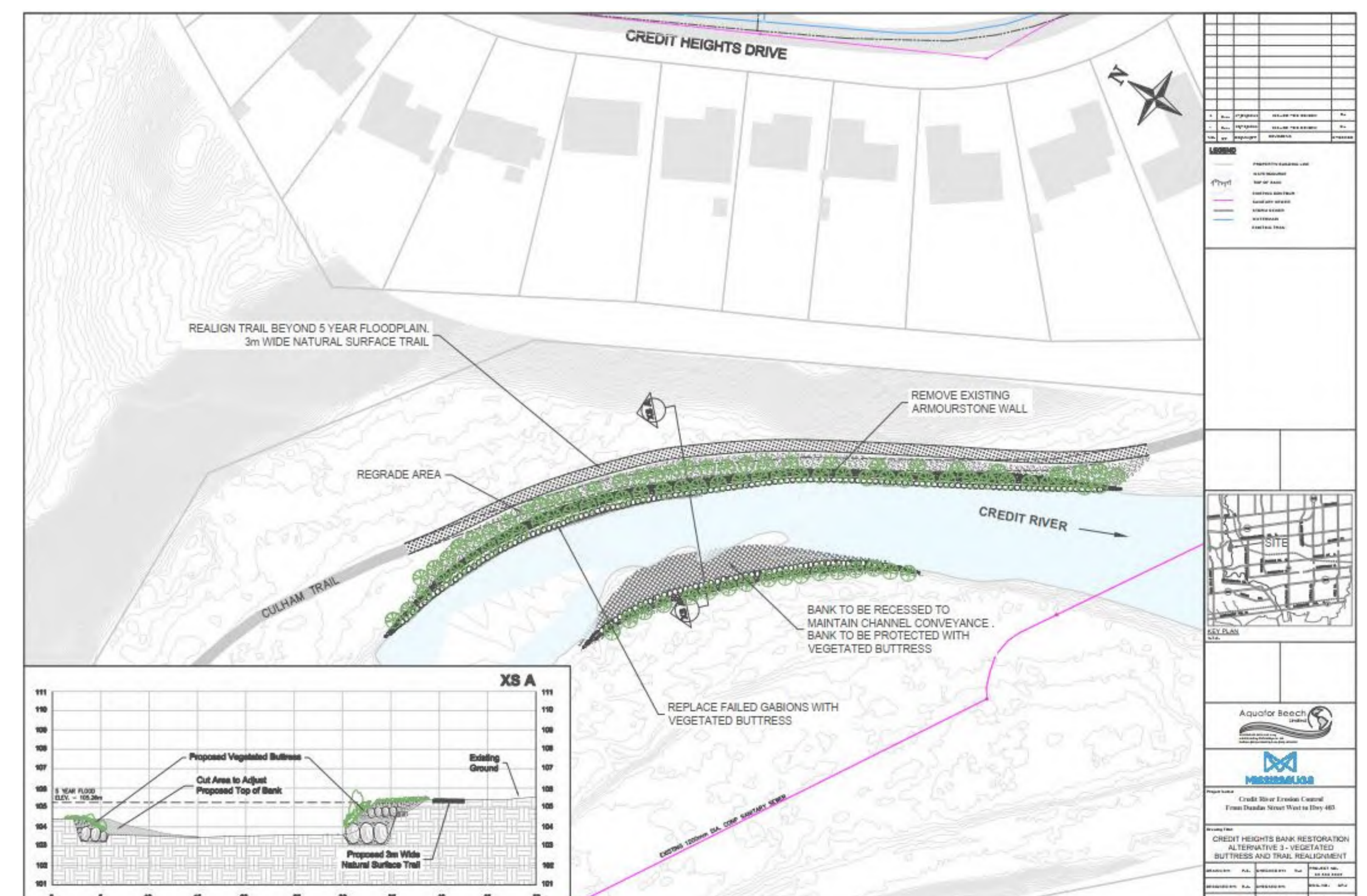
Existing conditions & erosion risks (Alternative #1 – Do Nothing)



Proposed restoration alternatives



Alternative #2: Replace Gabion Baskets with Armourstone Wall



Alternative #3: Replace Gabion Baskets with Vegetated Buttress



Photo A – Failed gabion basket bank treatments falling into river

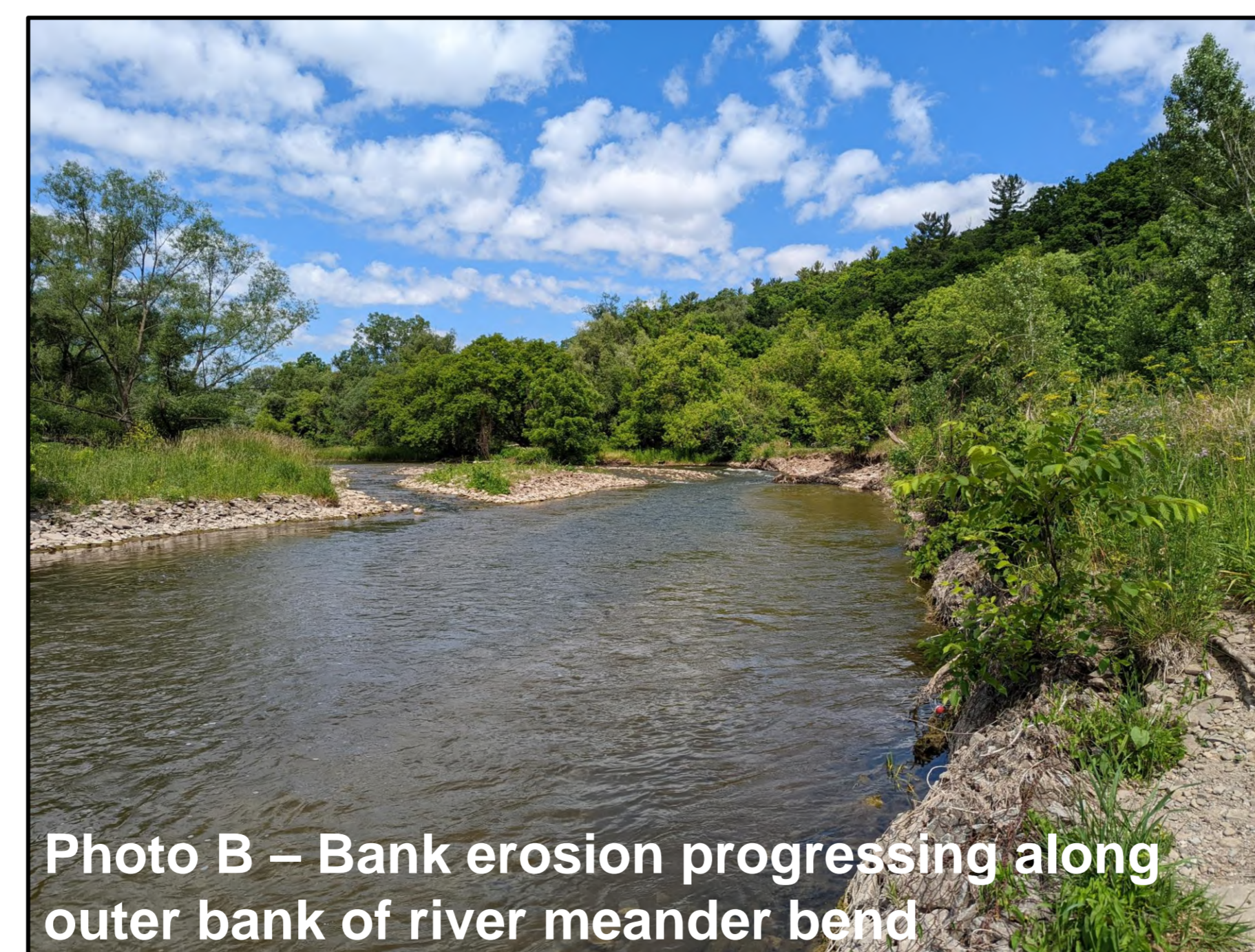
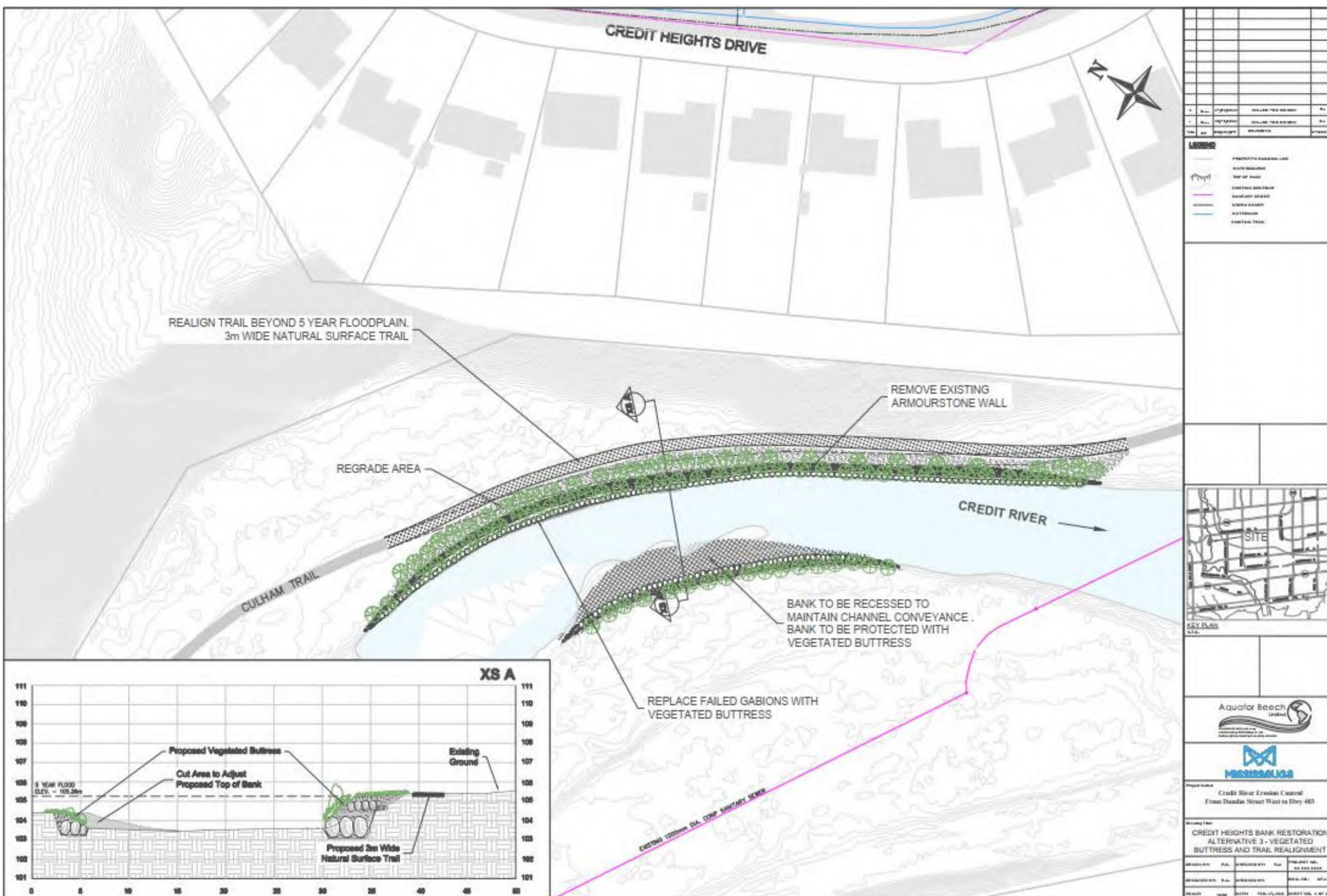


Photo B – Bank erosion progressing along outer bank of river meander bend

SITE #3 – POTENTIAL PREFERRED ALTERNATIVE



Credit River Erosion Control EA & Detailed Design
Dundas Street West to Highway 403



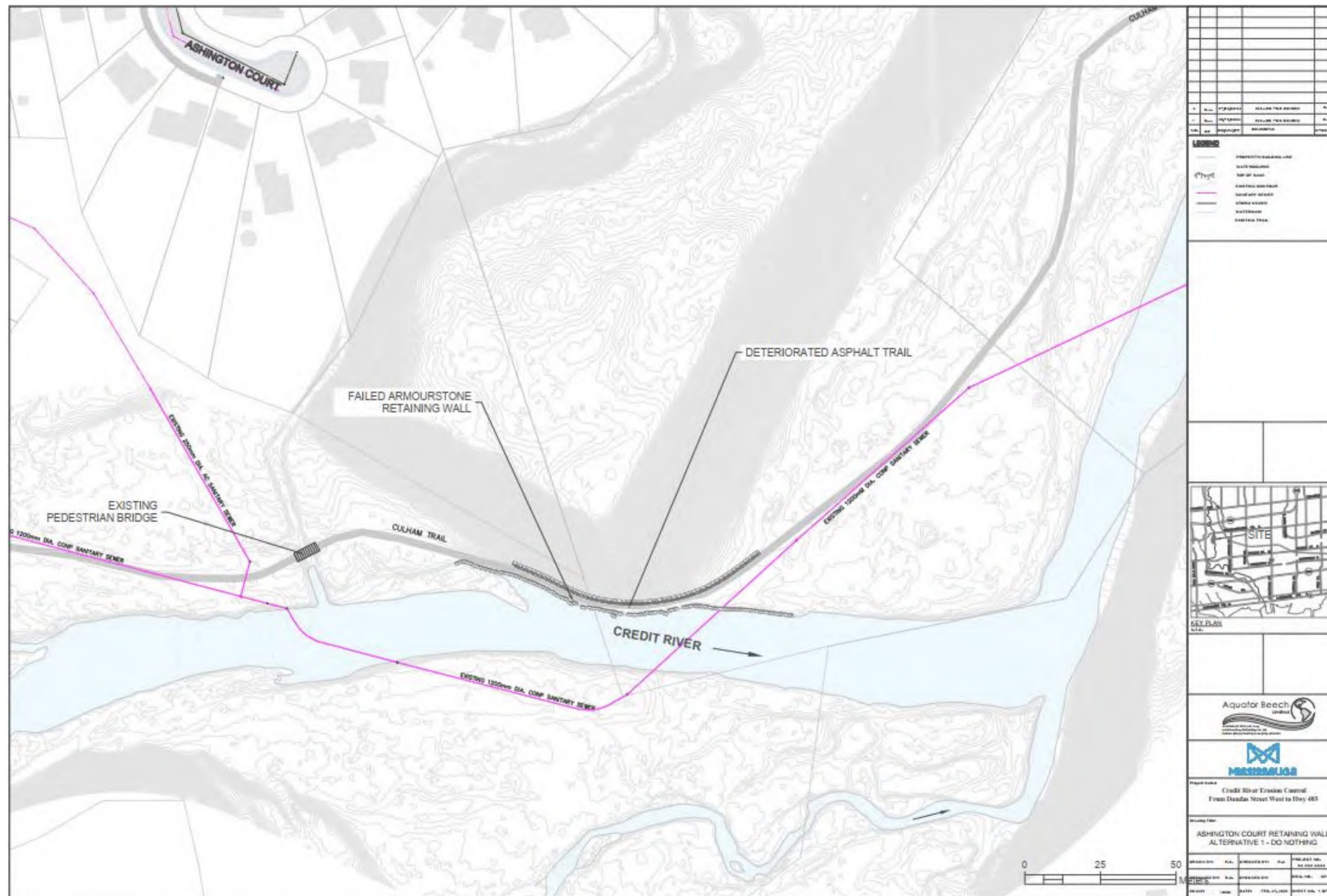
		Alt 1: Do Nothing	Alt 2: Armourstone Wall	Alt 3: Vegetated Buttress
Evaluation Criteria	Physical and Natural	Red	Yellow	Green
	Social and Cultural	Red	Green	Yellow
	Technical and Engineer	Orange	Yellow	Green
	Economic	Orange	Yellow	Red
Score		4.83	6.23	6.31
Cost Estimate		-	\$2.1M	\$2.2M

Preliminary Preferred Alternative: Replace Gabion Baskets with Vegetated Buttress

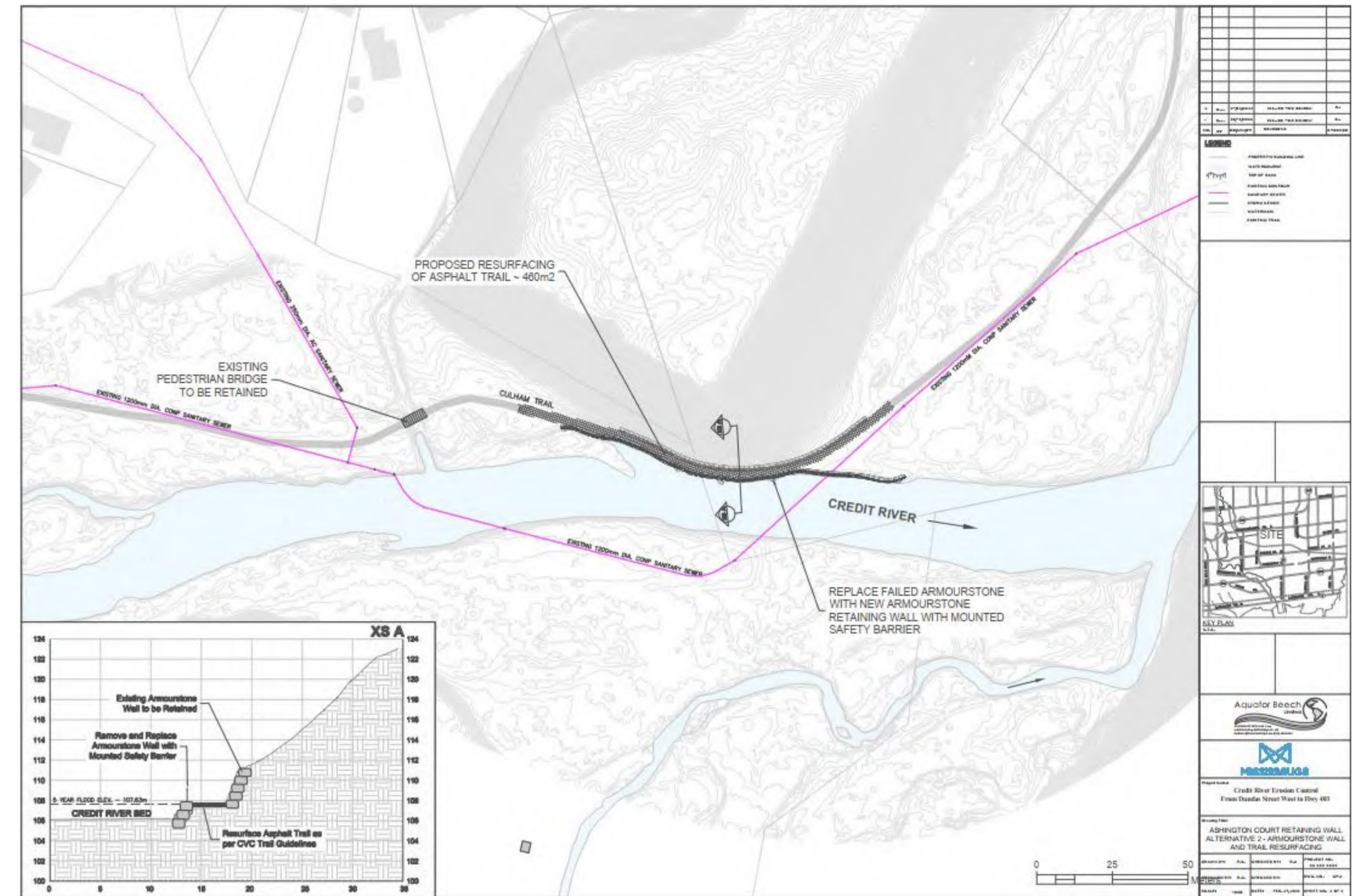
- Remove failed gabion baskets
- Construct vegetated buttress along outer bank of river to mitigate erosion and protect trail
- Realign trail beyond 5-year floodplain to reduce frequency of flooding and wash-out
- Potential regrading of inner bank to maintain channel width and conveyance capacity
- Vegetated buttress provides habitat enhancement opportunities with native plantings along the bank

SITE #4 – ASHINGTON COURT RETAINING WALL

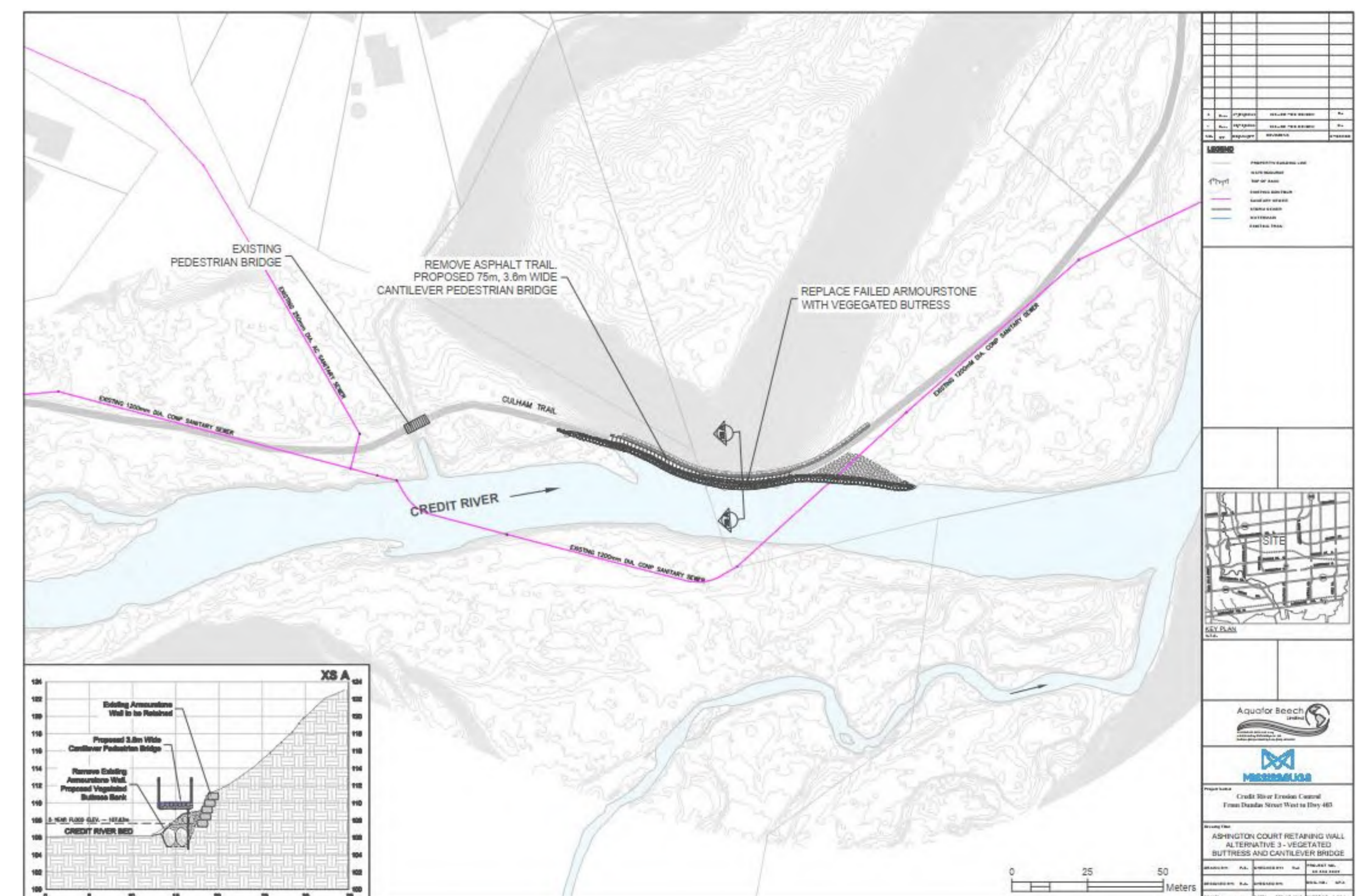
Existing conditions & erosion risks (Alternative #1 – Do Nothing)



Proposed restoration alternatives



Alternative #2: Replace Armourstone Wall



Alternative #3: Cantilevered Trail



Photo A – Trail pinch point between armourstone retaining wall and Credit River

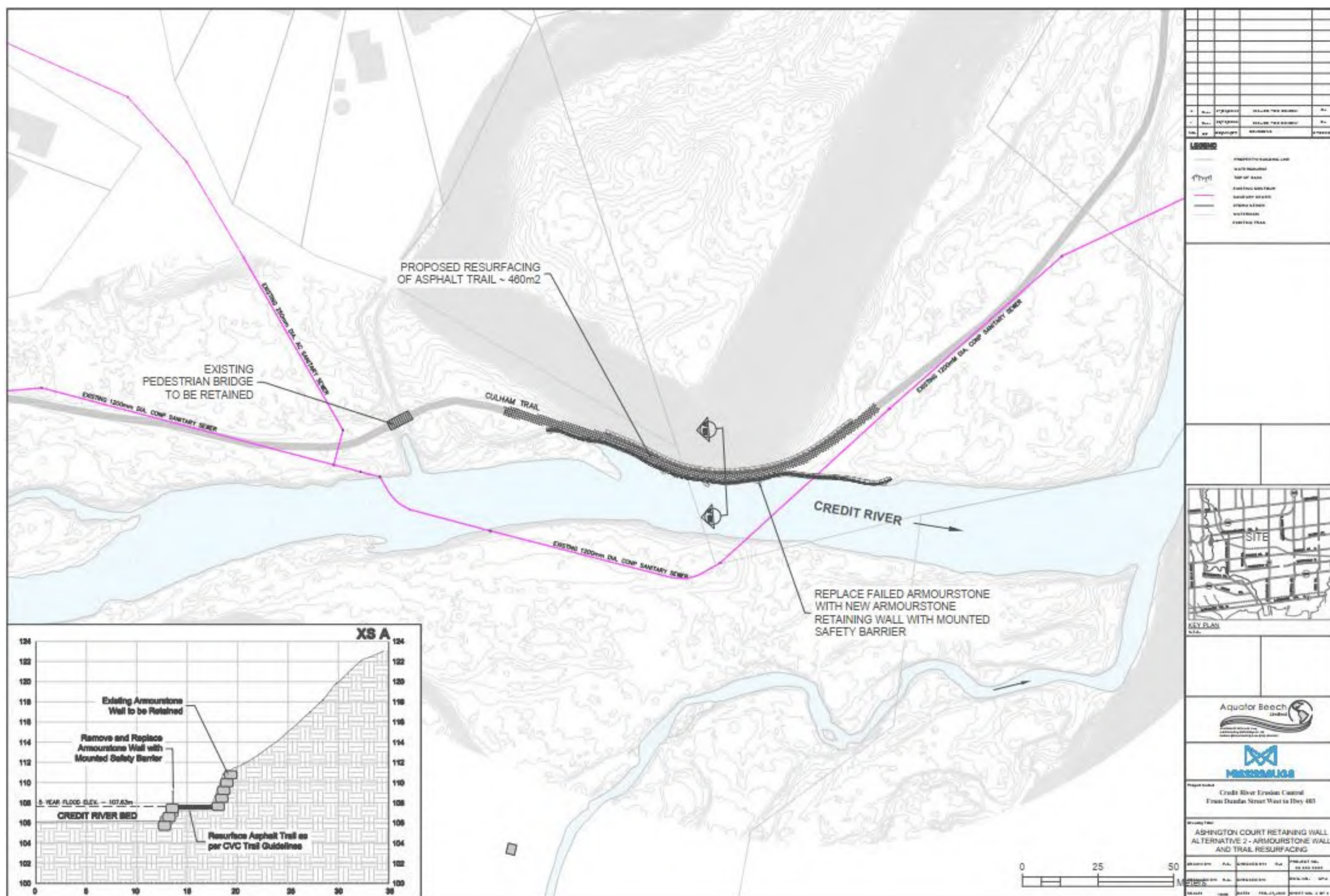


Photo B – Failed bank protection and deteriorating trail

SITE #4 – POTENTIAL PREFERRED ALTERNATIVE



Credit River Erosion Control EA & Detailed Design
Dundas Street West to Highway 403



		Alt 1: Do Nothing	Alt 2: Replace Wall	Alt 3: Cantilevered Trail
Evaluation Criteria	Physical and Natural	Red	Green	Yellow
	Social and Cultural	Red	Yellow	Orange
	Technical and Engineer	Orange	Green	Green
	Economic	Yellow	Yellow	Red
Score		4.29	6.04	5.10
Cost Estimate		-	\$1.2M	\$2.8M

Preliminary Preferred Alternative: Replace Armourstone Wall

- Retain existing armourstone wall protecting slope behind trail
- Replace armourstone wall providing bank protection between the river and trail
- Wall replacement will include redesign to improve long-term stability and increase elevation to reduce frequency of flooding
- Install a safety barrier along the top of the armourstone bank protection to improve public safety

SITE #5 – SUMMIT COURT SLOPE

Existing conditions & erosion risks (Alternative #1 – Do Nothing)

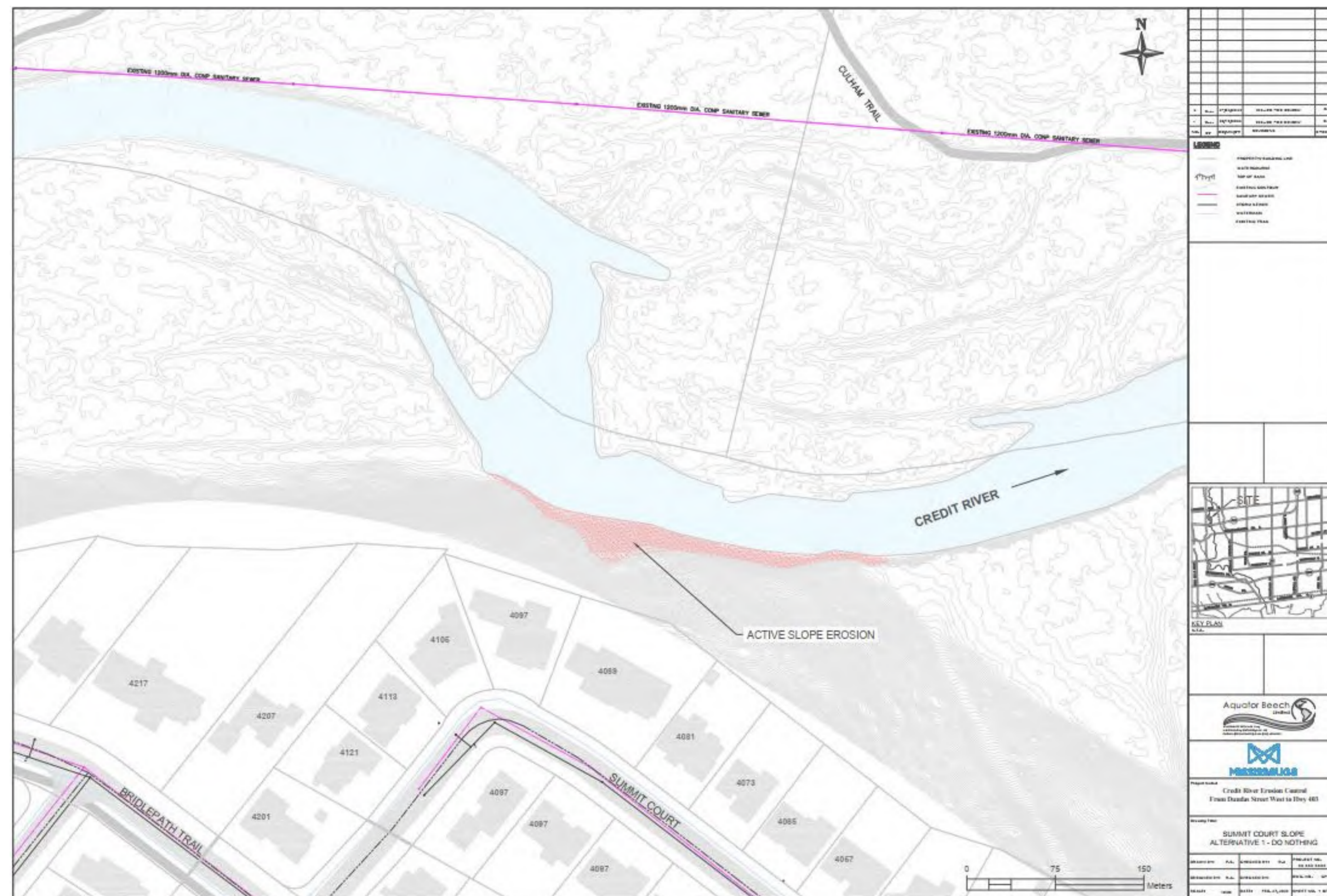
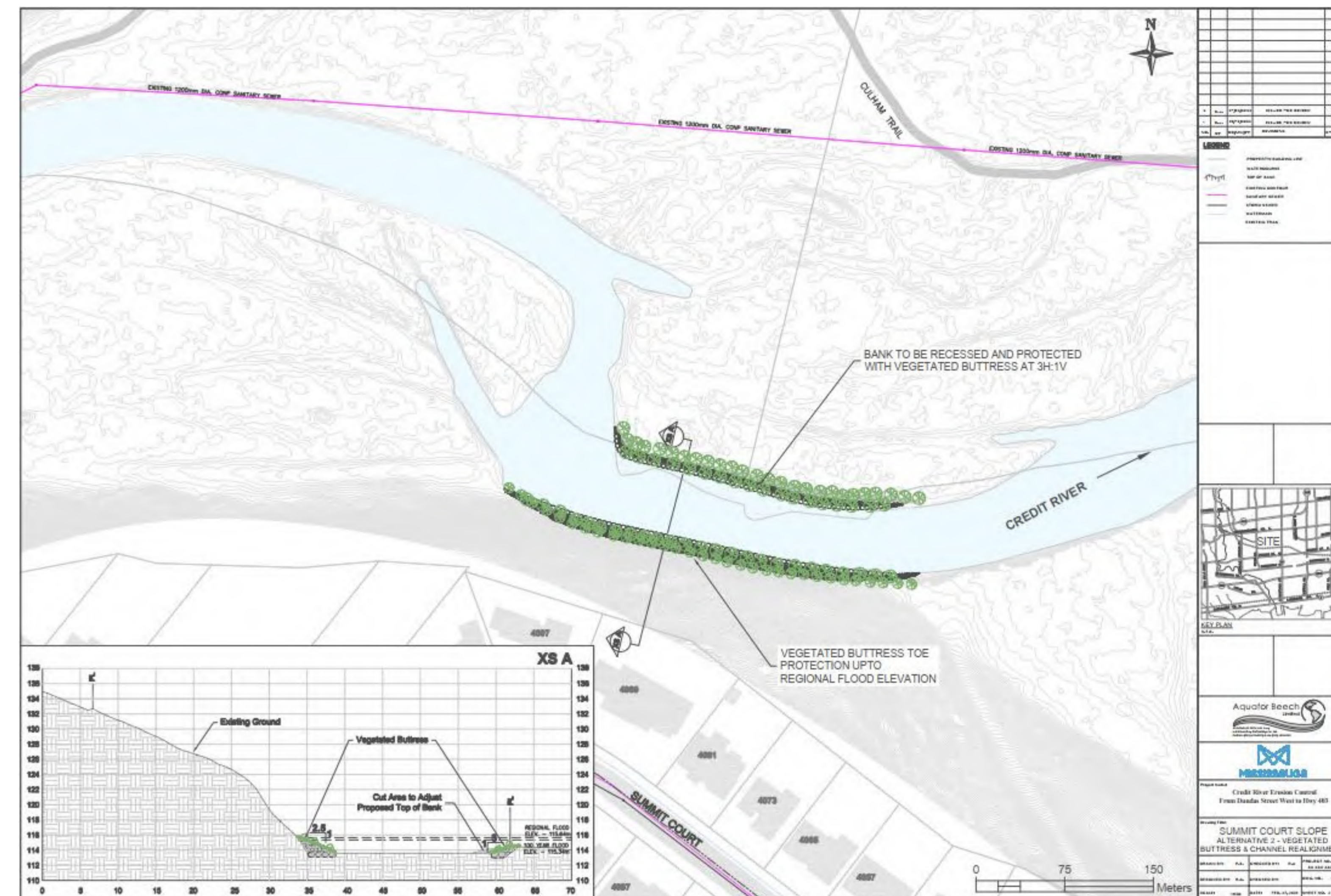


Photo A – Valley wall erosion behind Summit Court

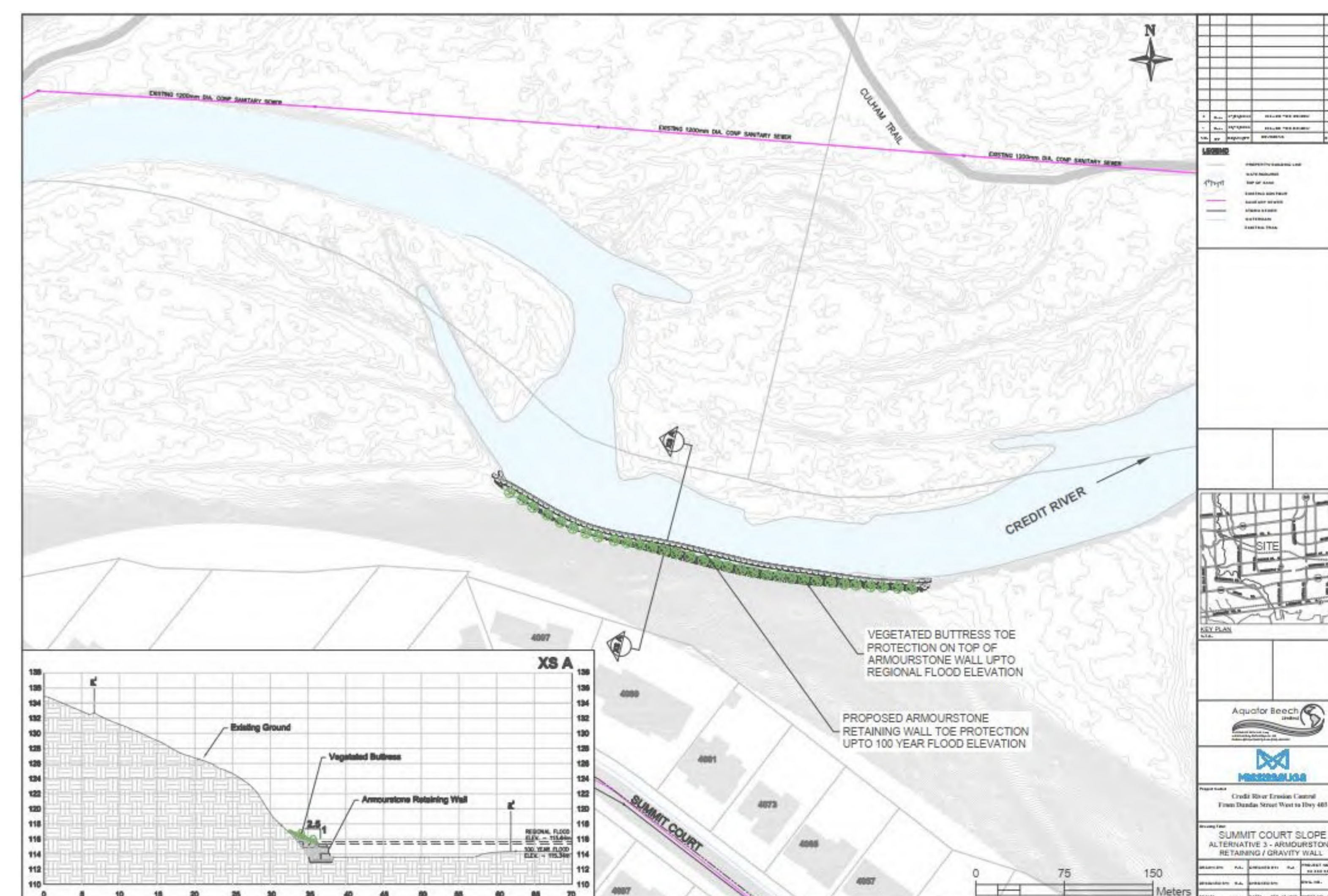


Photo B – River contact points along the toe of slope contribute to erosion

Proposed restoration alternatives



Alternative #2: Vegetated Buttress and Channel Realignment

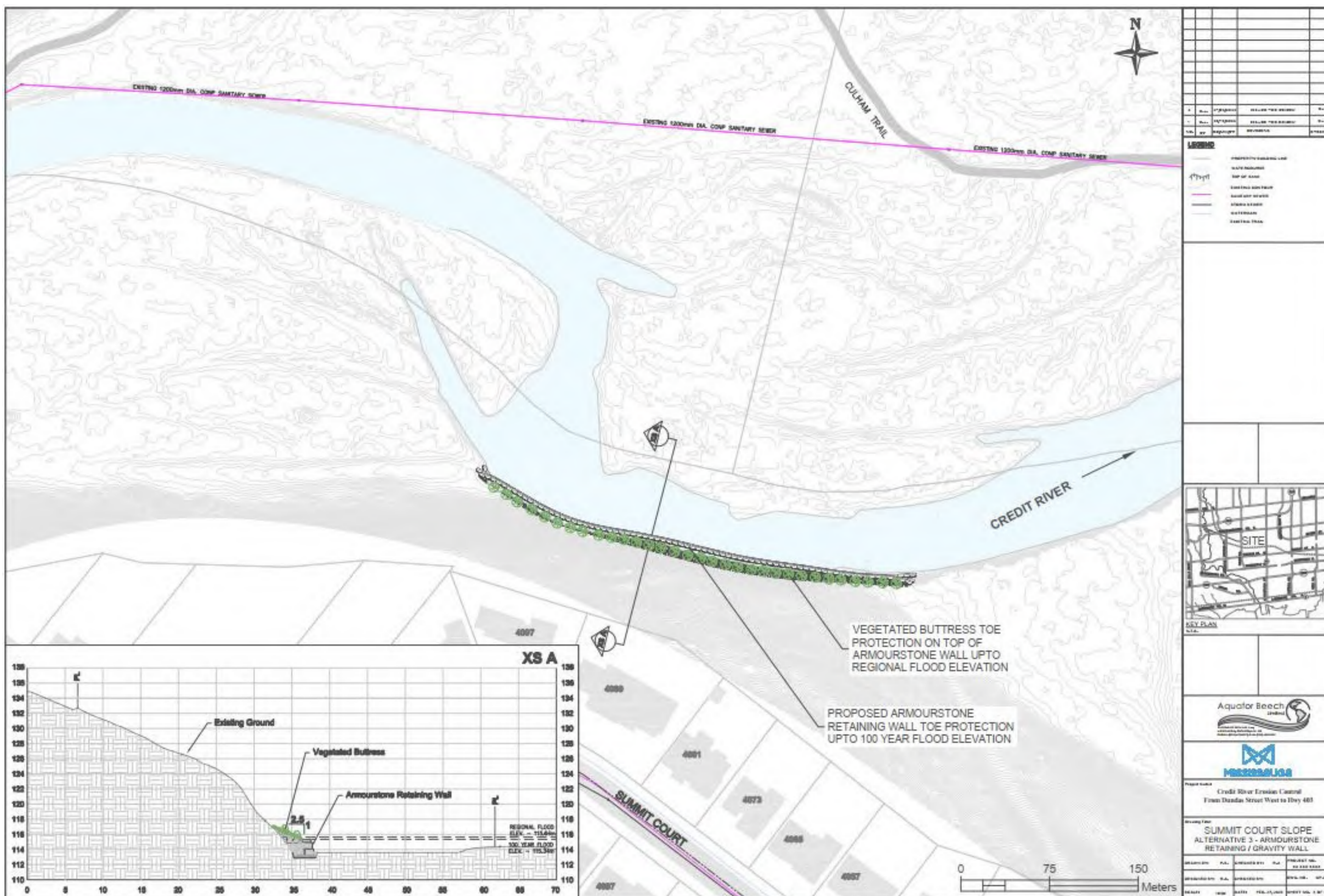


Alternative #3: Armourstone Retaining / Gravity Wall

SITE #5 – POTENTIAL PREFERRED ALTERNATIVE



Credit River Erosion Control EA & Detailed Design
Dundas Street West to Highway 403



		Alt 1: Do Nothing	Alt 2: Vegetated Buttress	Alt 3: Gravity Wall
Evaluation Criteria	Physical and Natural			
	Social and Cultural			
	Technical and Engineer			
	Economic			
Score		4.17	6.02	6.75
Cost Estimate		-	\$1.2M	\$1.5M

Preliminary Preferred Alternative: Armourstone Retaining / Gravity Wall

- Construct armourstone retaining wall along the toe of the slope up to the 100-year flood elevation
- Construct vegetated buttress above armourstone wall up to at least the Regional flood elevation
- Gravity wall has smaller area of disturbance than vegetated buttress, but still incorporates native plantings along the top of the structure
- Armourstone retaining wall provides long term stability protecting against toe erosion
- The design has been used successfully on neighbouring reaches of the Credit River

TRAIL WASHOUT SITES (6-8)



Site 7 – Granular trail washout and exposed CSP drainage pipe



Site 8 – Silt fence between turtle habitat and washout prone trail



Site 9 – Washed out section of trail between Highway 403 and Burnhamthorpe Road

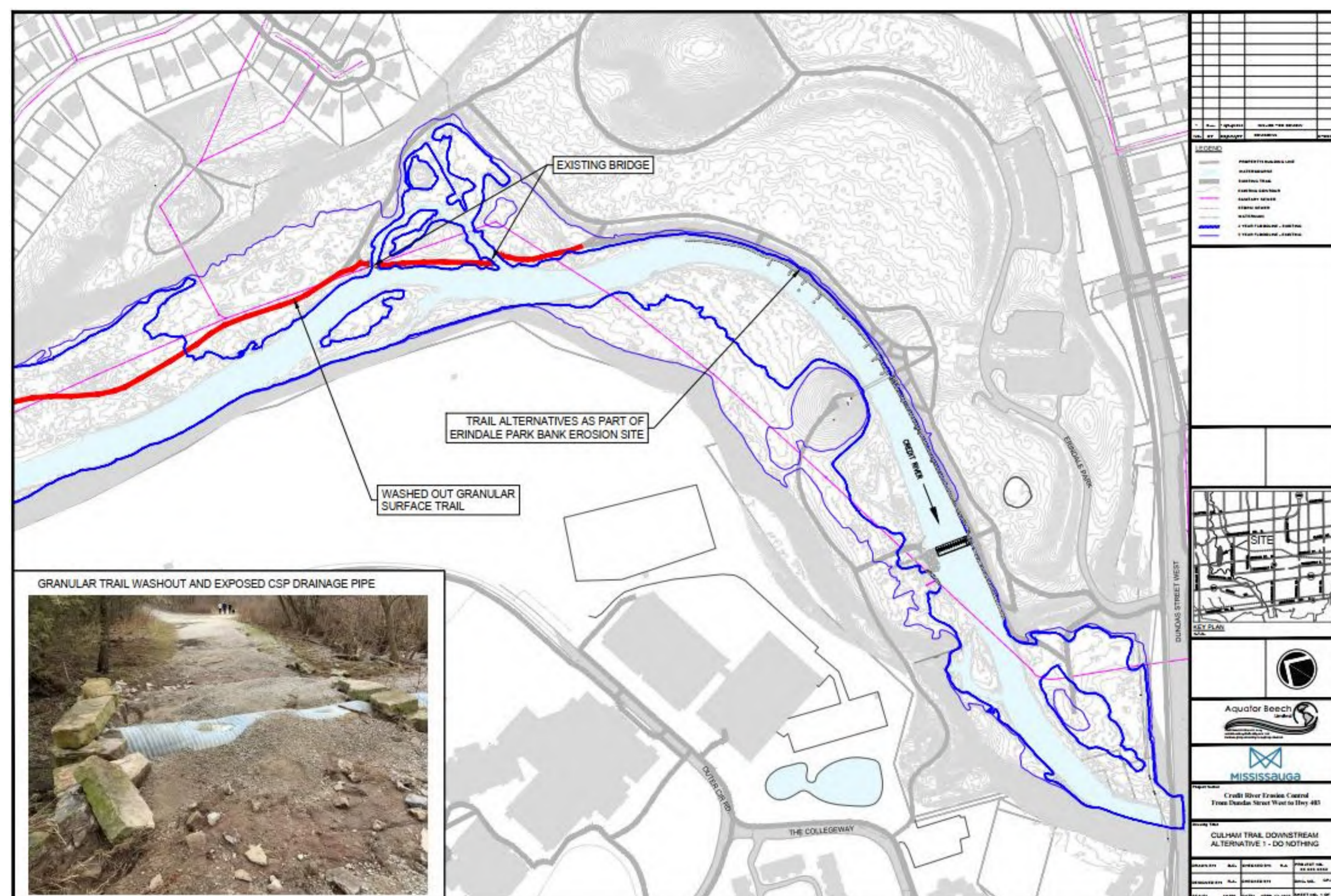


Site 9 – Flood flows on trail between Highway 403 and Burnhamthorpe Road

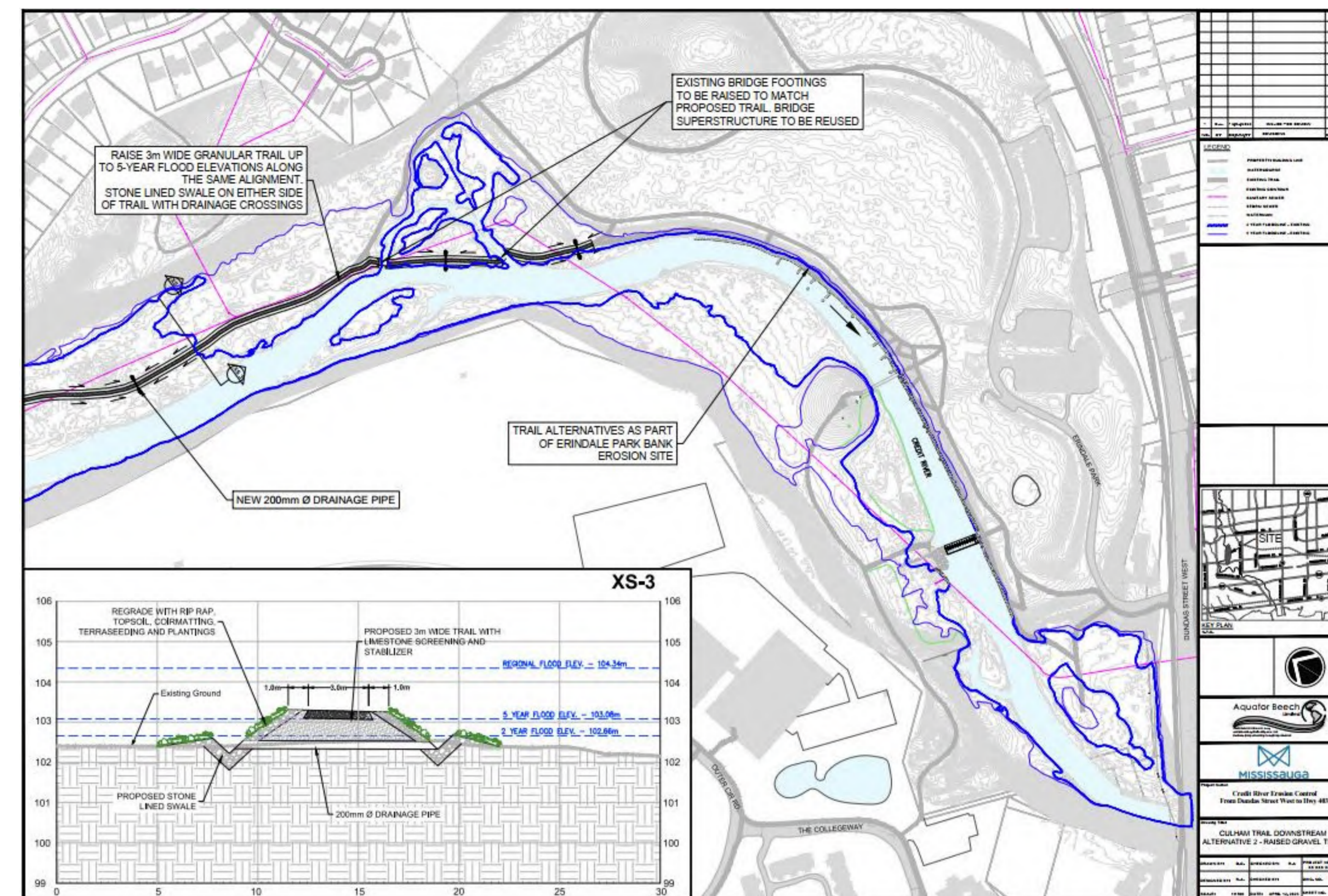


SITE #6 – DOWNSTREAM TRAILS

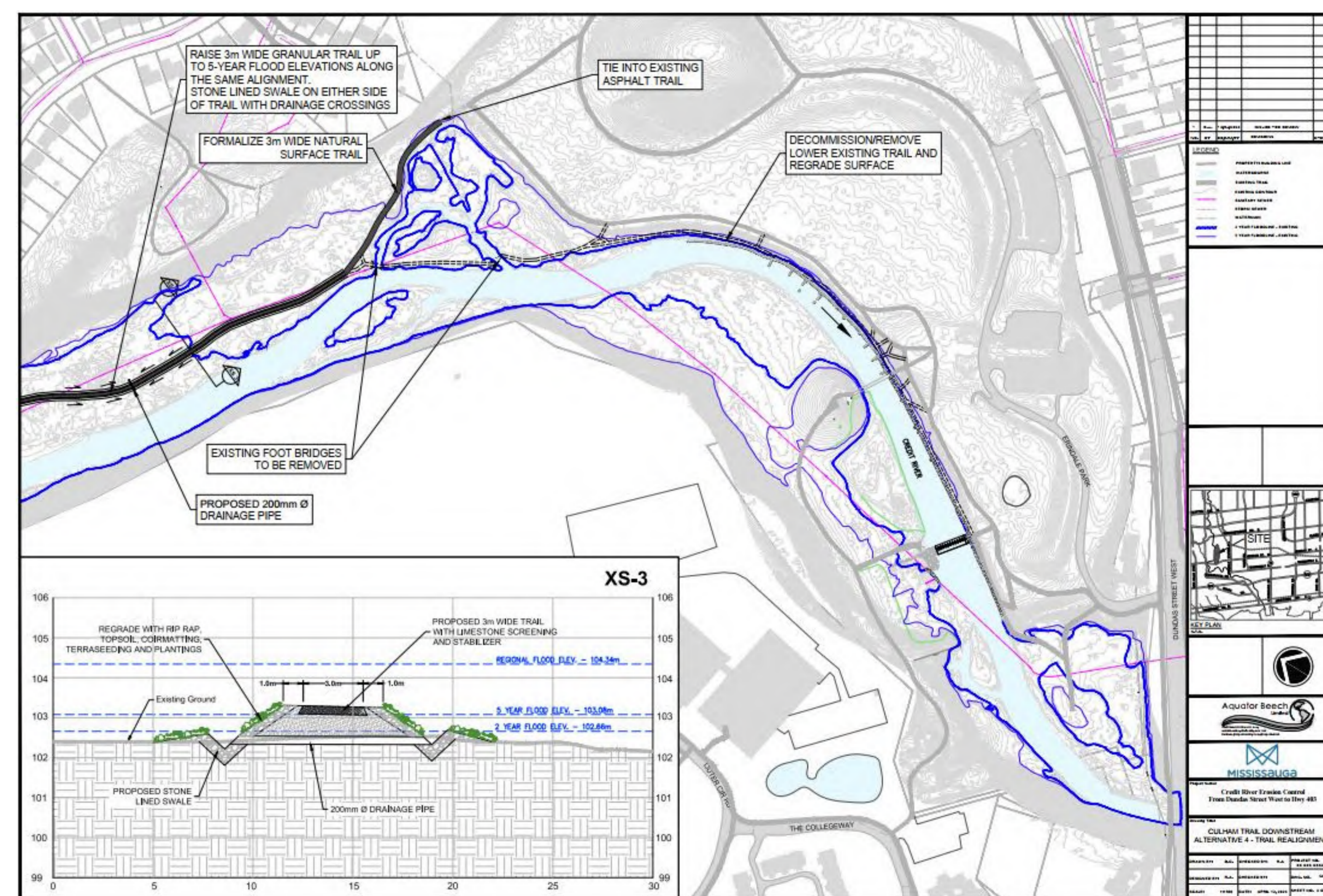
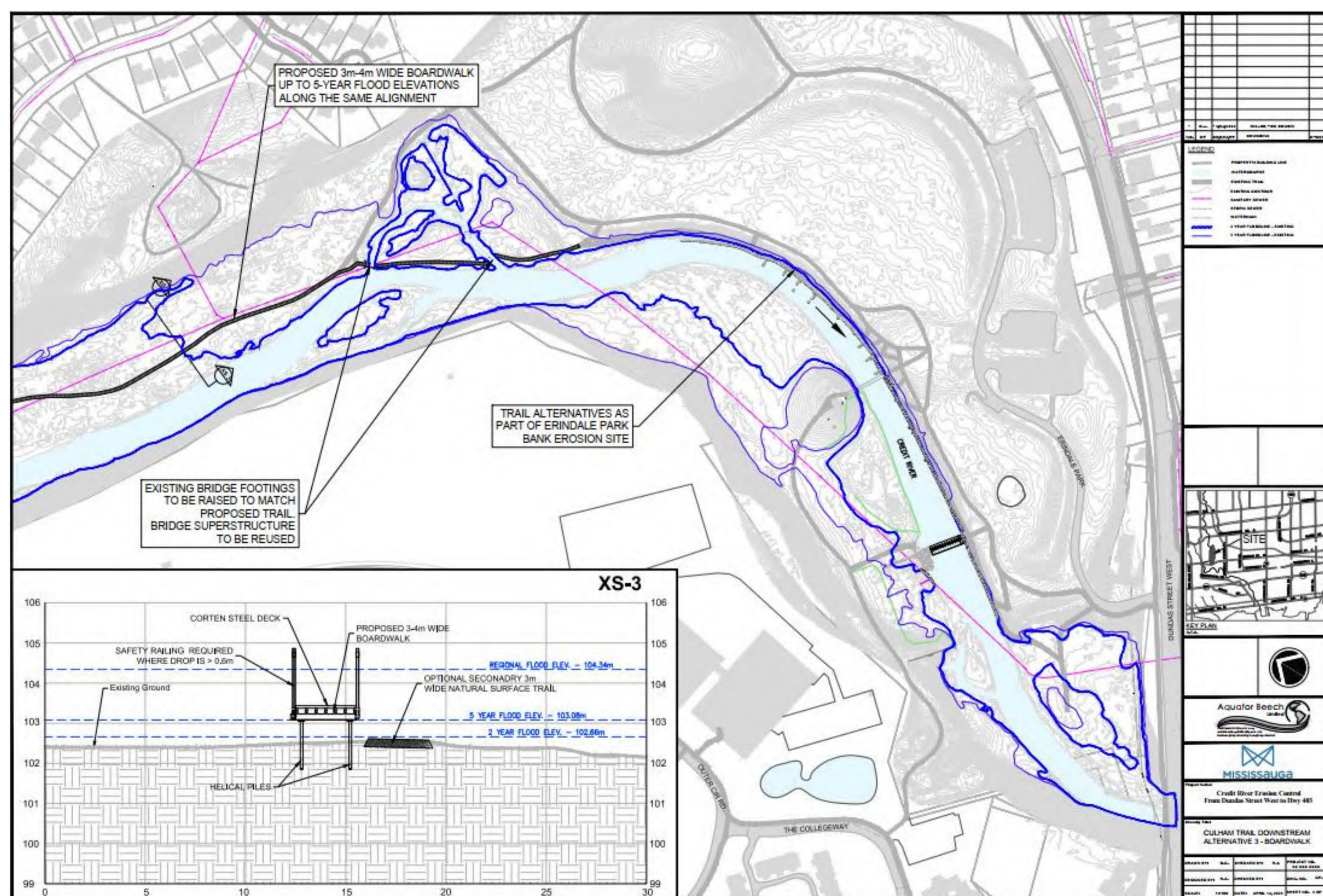
Existing conditions & erosion risks (Alternative #1 – Do Nothing)



Proposed restoration alternatives



Alternative #2: Raised Gravel Trail



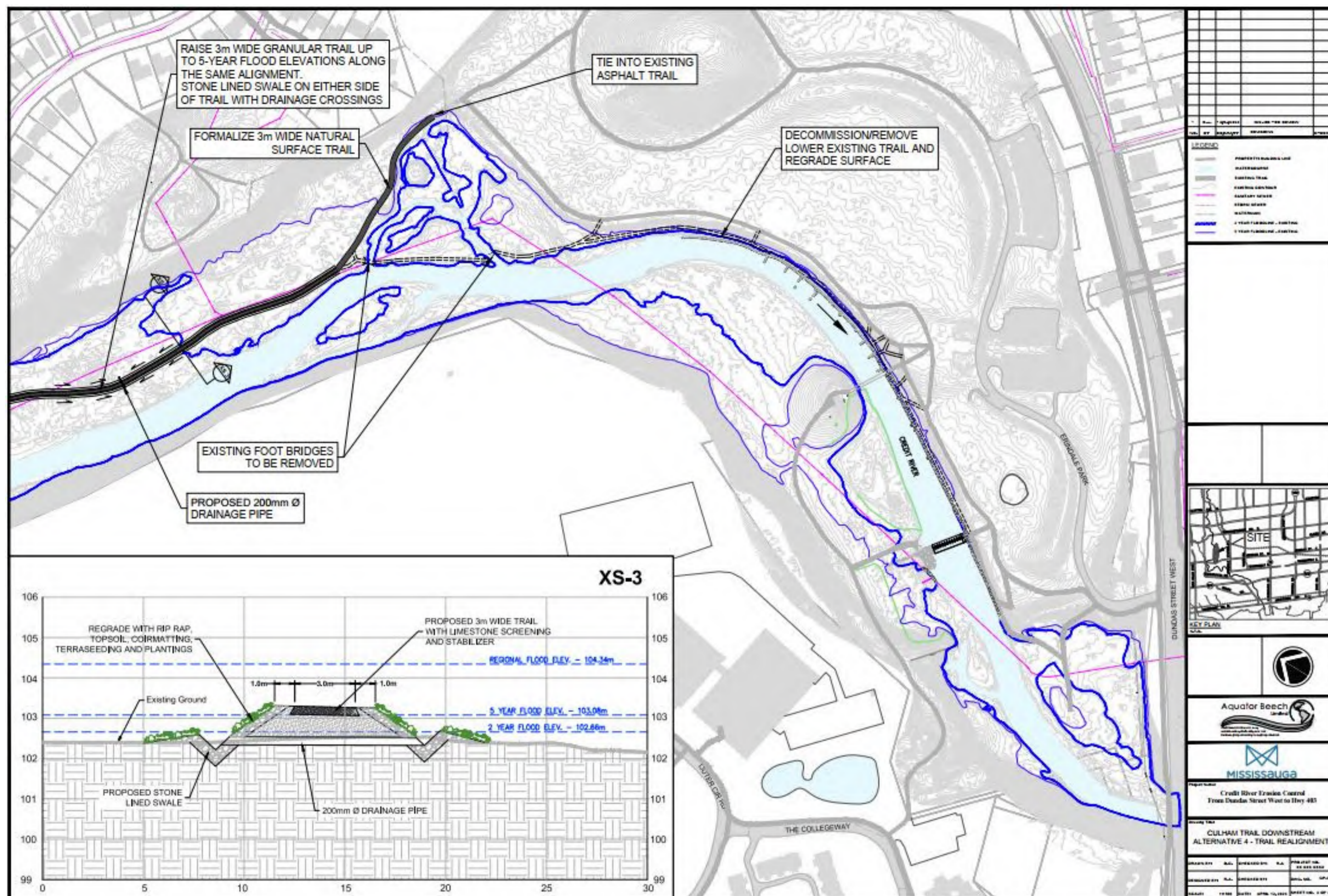
Alternative #3: Boardwalk

Alternative #4: Trail Realignment

SITE #6 – POTENTIAL PREFERRED ALTERNATIVE



Credit River Erosion Control EA & Detailed Design
Dundas Street West to Highway 403



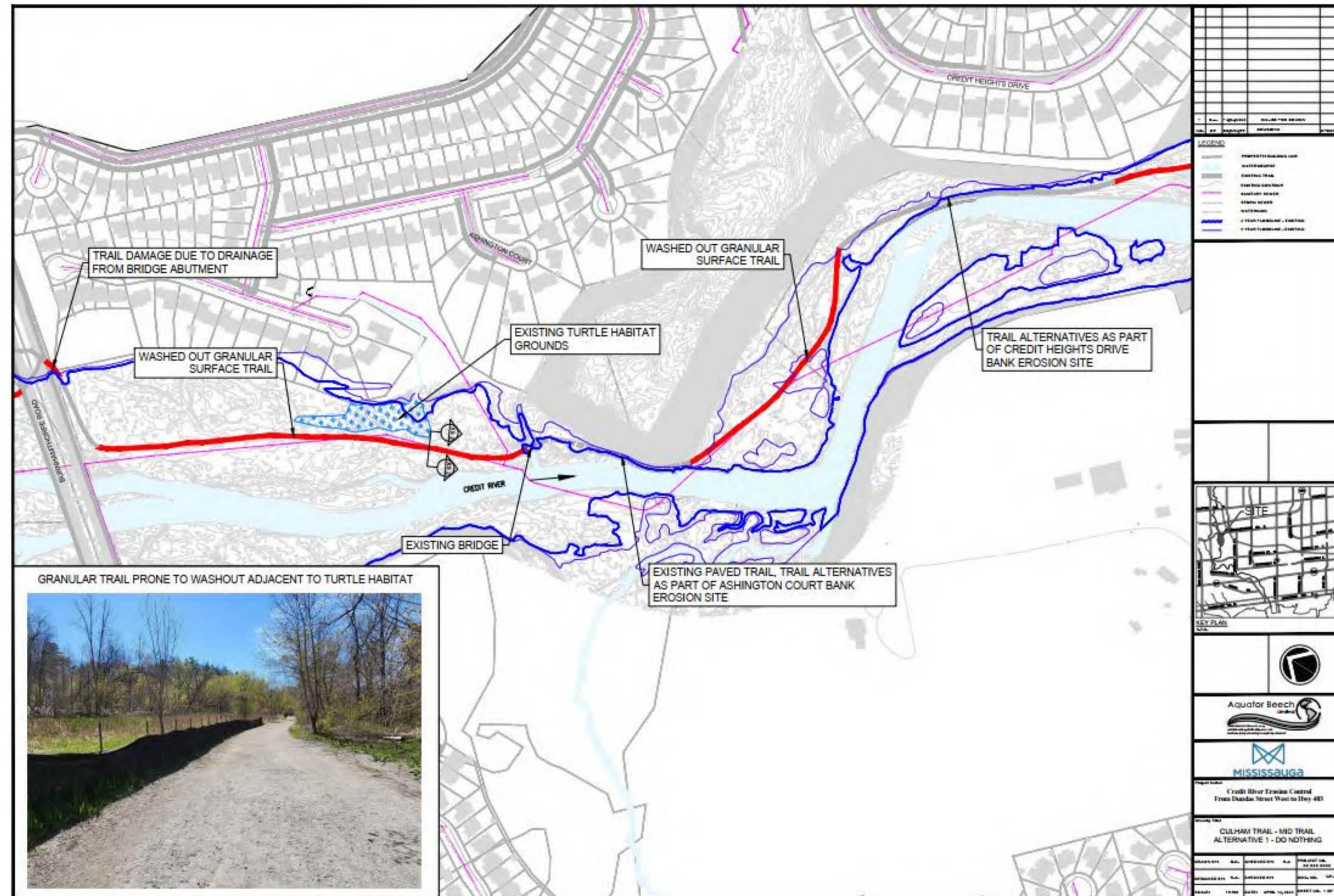
		Alt 1: Do Nothing	Alt 2: Raised Gravel Trail	Alt 3: Boardwalk	Alt 4: Realign Trail
Evaluation Criteria	Physical and Natural	Red	Orange	Yellow	Green
	Social and Cultural	Red	Yellow	Yellow	Green
	Technical and Engineer	Red	Yellow	Yellow	Green
	Economic	Orange	Yellow	Red	Green
Score	3.83	5.77	5.42	8.04	
Cost Estimate	-	\$610K	\$9.5M	\$530K	

Preliminary Preferred Alternative: Trail Realignment

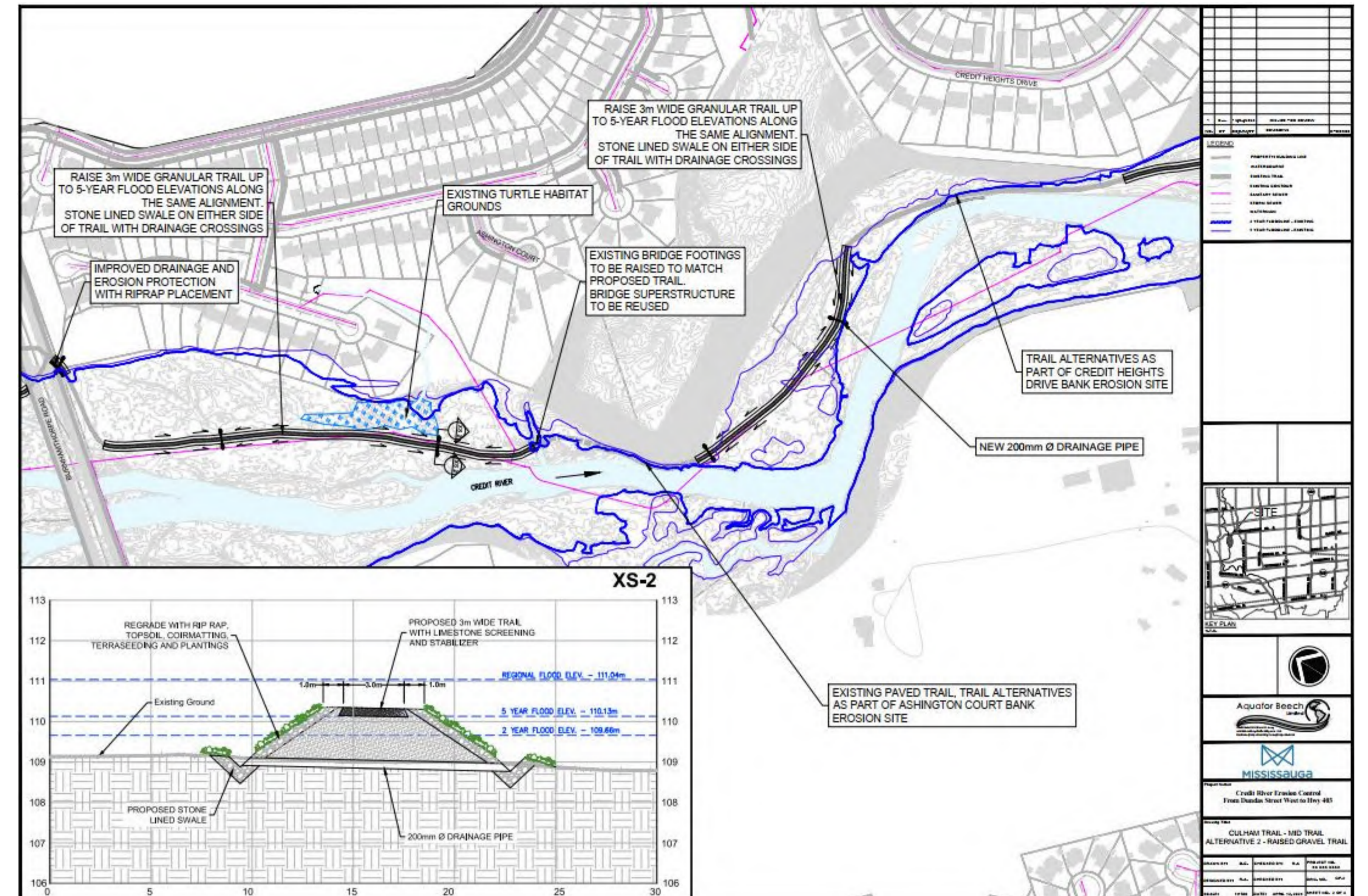
- Decommission lower trail through Erindale Park and reroute pedestrian traffic to upper trail to reduce safety risks due to flooding and ice floes
- Raise existing trail to 5 year flood elevation through northern section to reduce frequency of flooding and washouts
- Re-naturalize lower trail areas, improving habitat connectivity
- Reduce trail maintenance and repair costs associated with trail washouts

SITE #7 – MID TRAILS

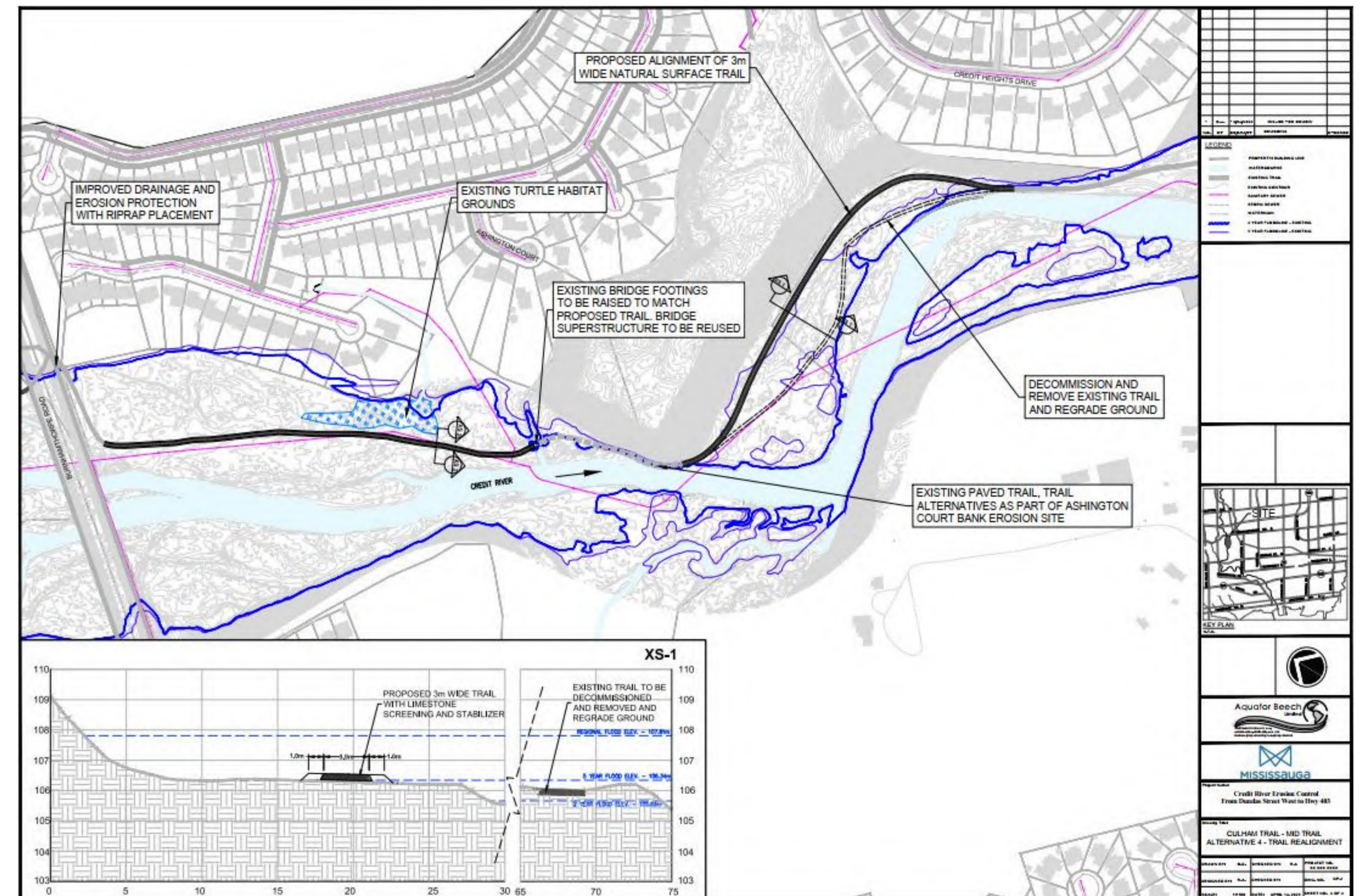
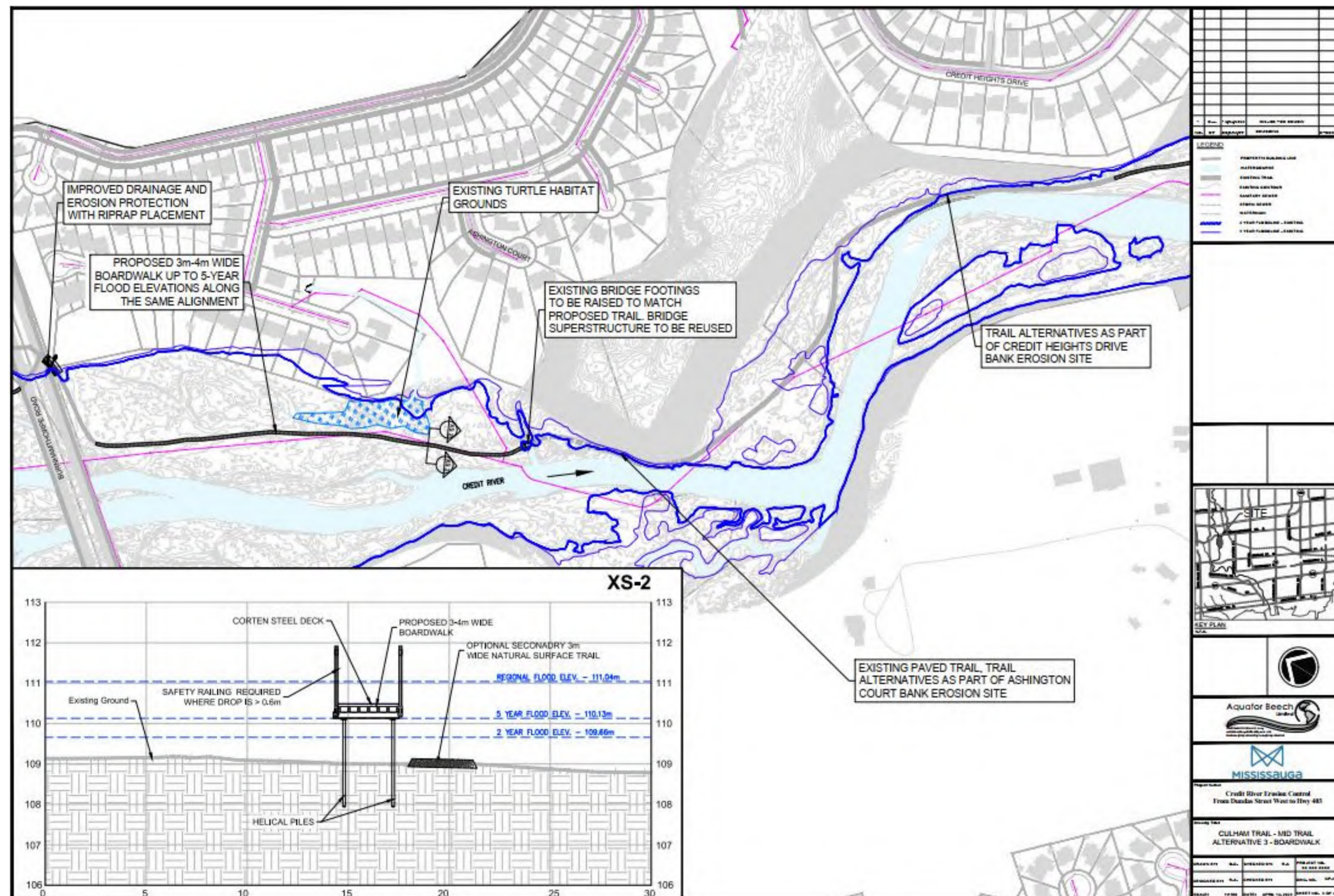
Existing conditions & erosion risks (Alternative #1 – Do Nothing)



Proposed restoration alternatives



Alternative #2: Raised Gravel Trail



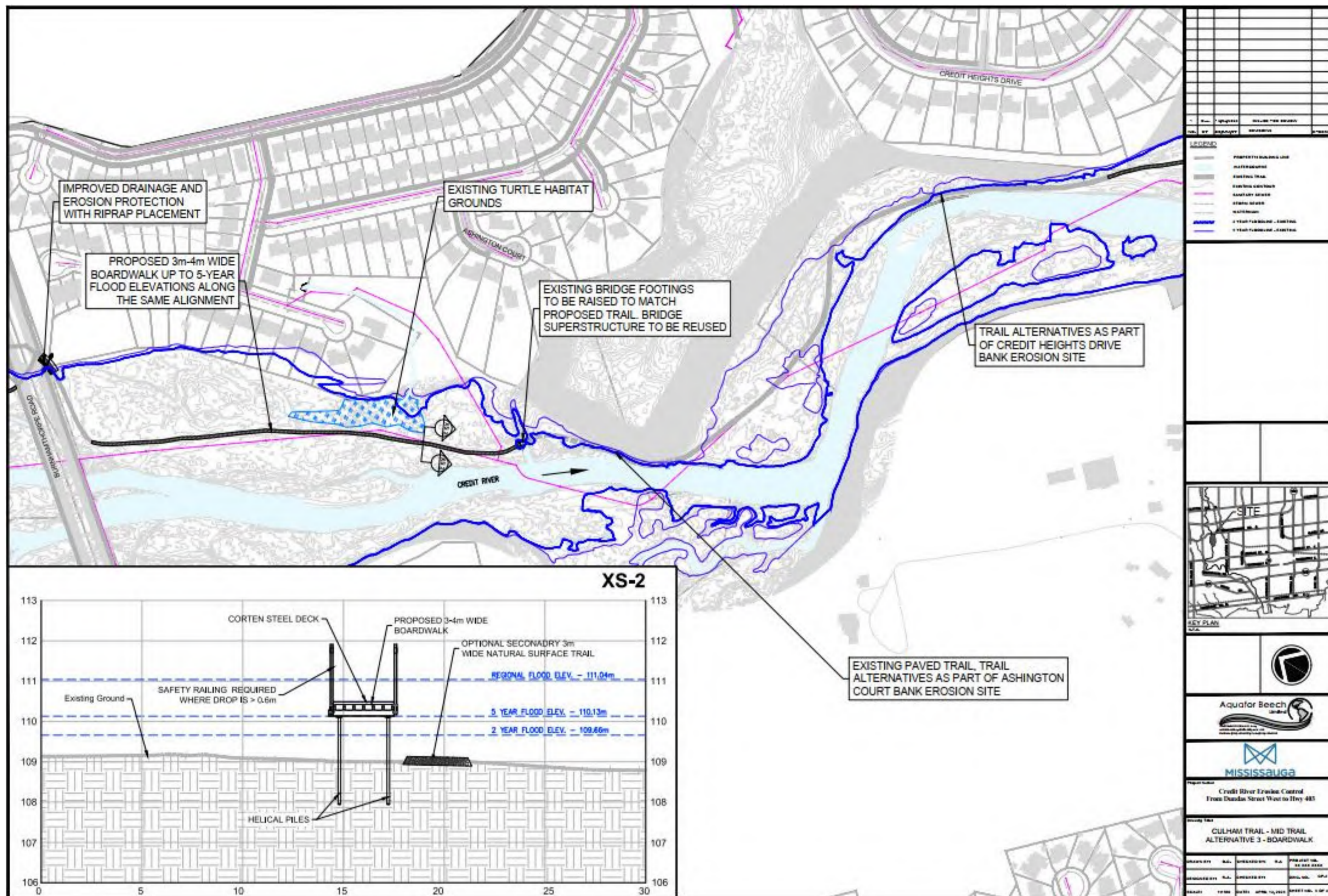
Alternative #3: Boardwalk

Alternative #4: Trail Realignment

SITE #7 – POTENTIAL PREFERRED ALTERNATIVE



Credit River Erosion Control EA & Detailed Design
Dundas Street West to Highway 403



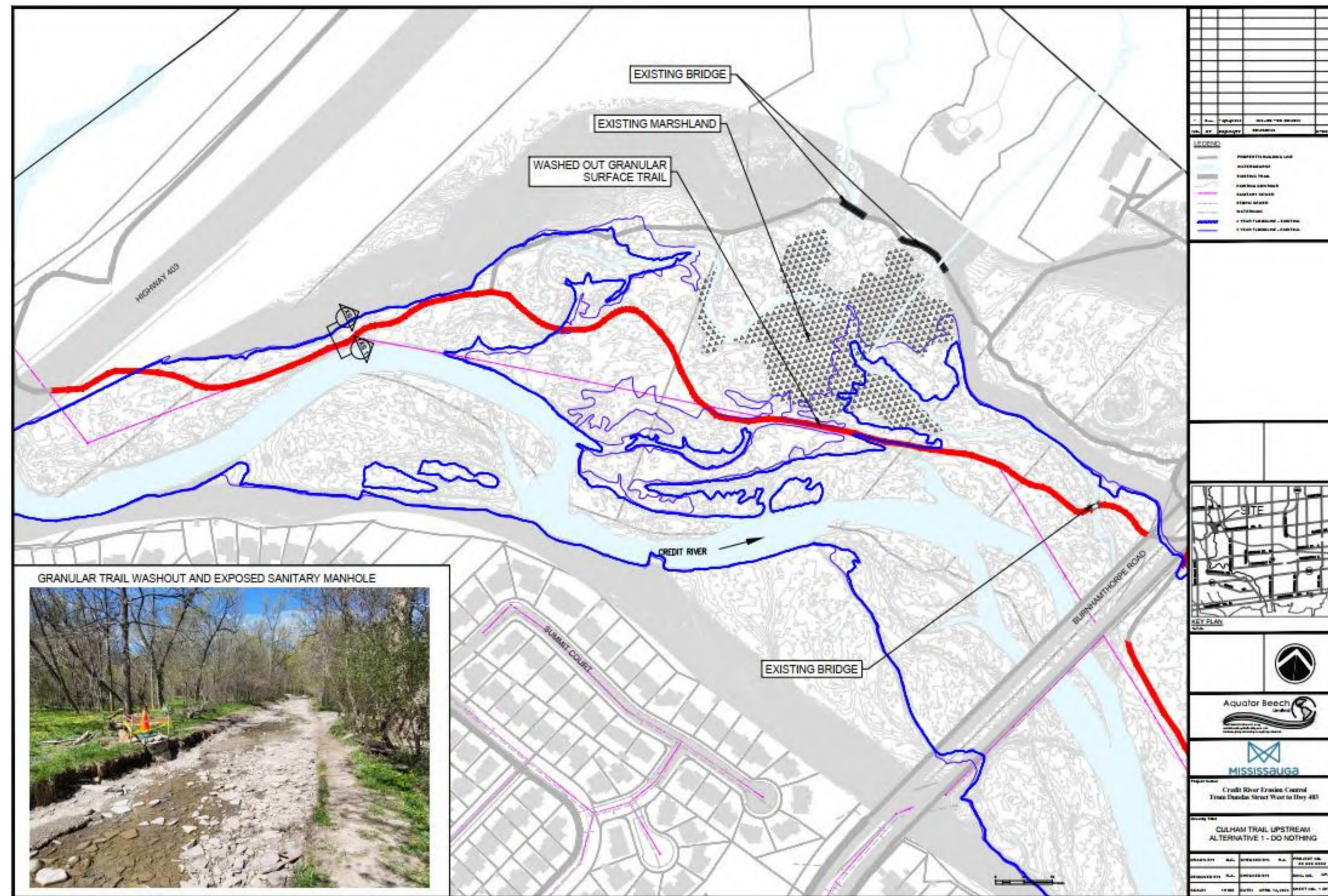
		Alt 1: Do Nothing	Alt 2: Raised Gravel Trail	Alt 3: Boardwalk	Alt 4: Realign Trail
Evaluation Criteria	Physical and Natural	Red	Orange	Green	Yellow
	Social and Cultural	Red	Yellow	Green	Orange
	Technical and Engineer	Red	Orange	Yellow	Yellow
	Economic	Orange	Orange	Red	Yellow
Score	3.79	5.21	6.17	5.73	
Cost Estimate	-	\$600K	\$5.8M	\$460K	

Preliminary Preferred Alternative: Boardwalk

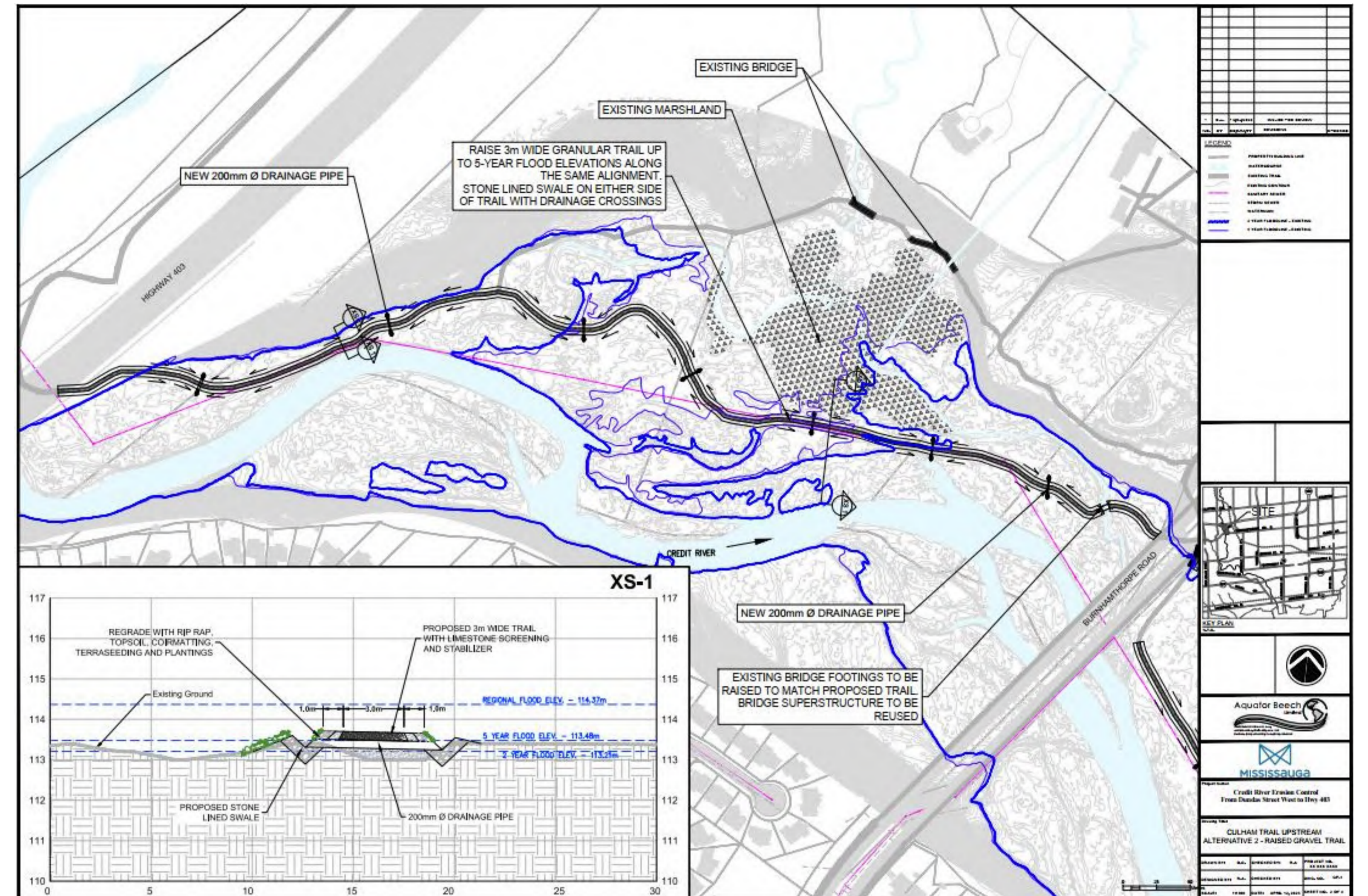
- Install 430 m of boardwalk trail through turtle habitat area to improve habitat quality and connectivity
- Opportunities for secondary natural surface trail adjacent to boardwalk to separate bike and pedestrian traffic
- Footings of existing pedestrian bridges to be raised to match redesigned trails and reduce flooding
- Drainage improvements to be made under Burnhamthorpe bridge

SITE #8 – UPSTREAM TRAILS

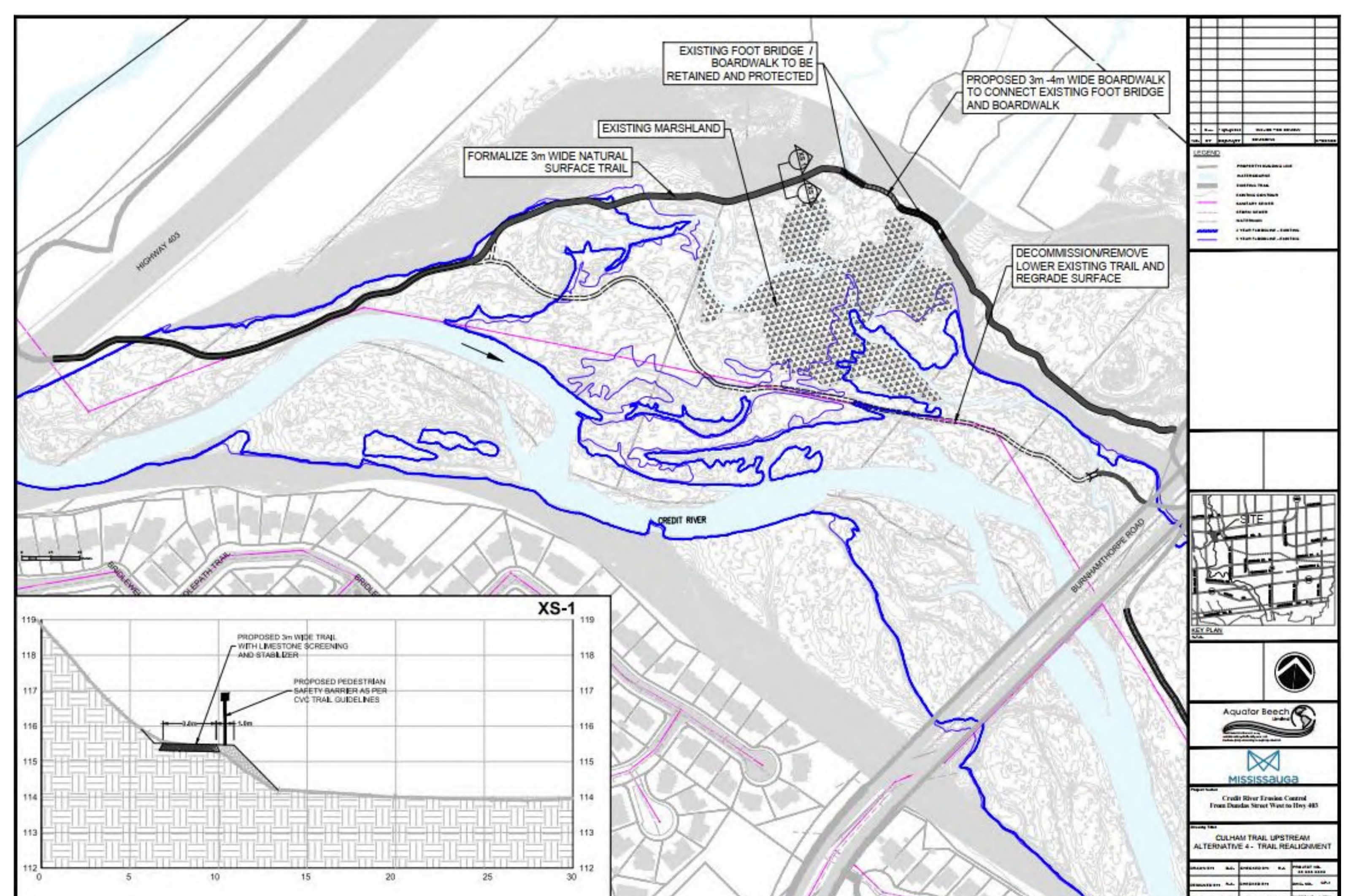
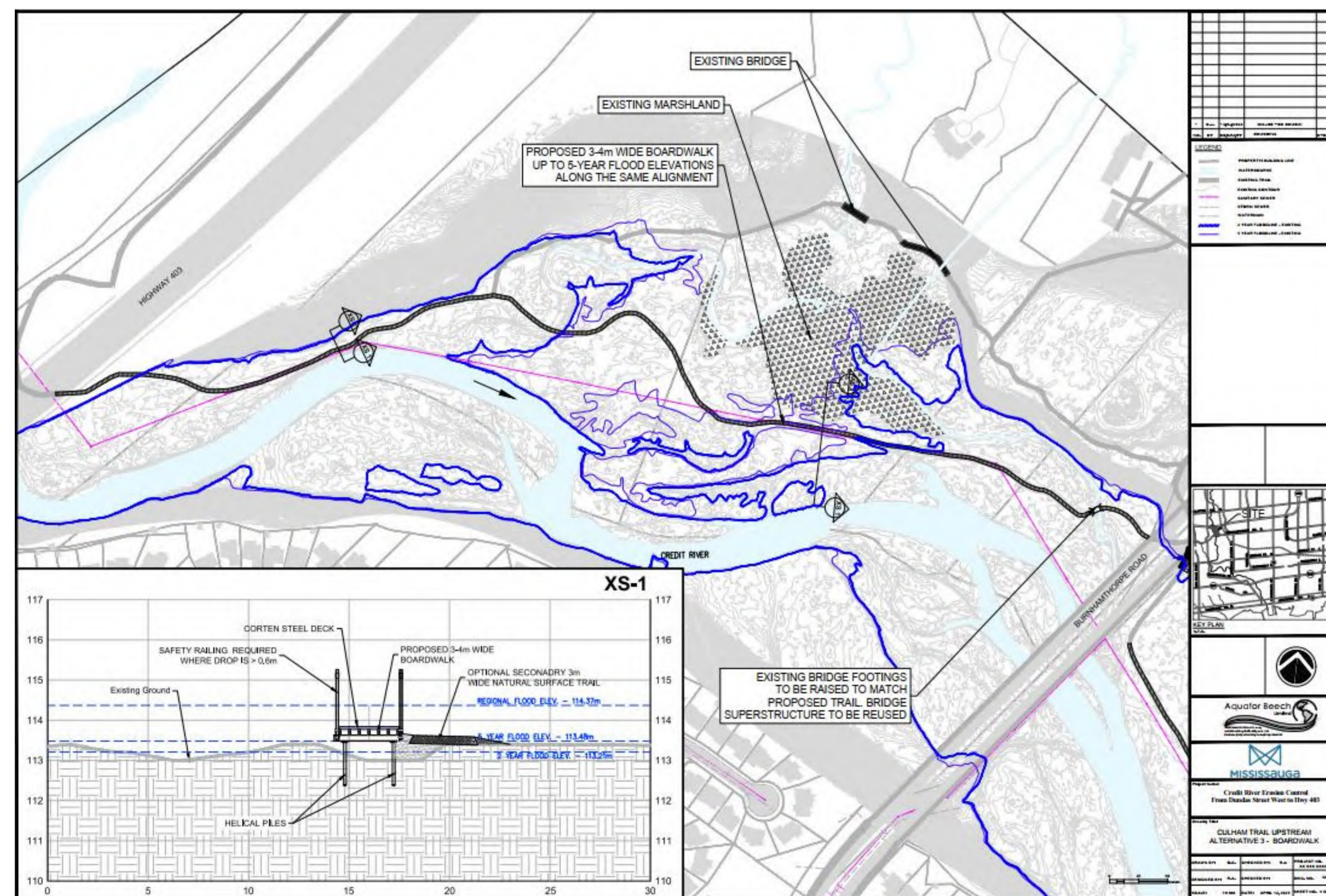
Existing conditions & erosion risks (Alternative #1 – Do Nothing)



Proposed restoration alternatives



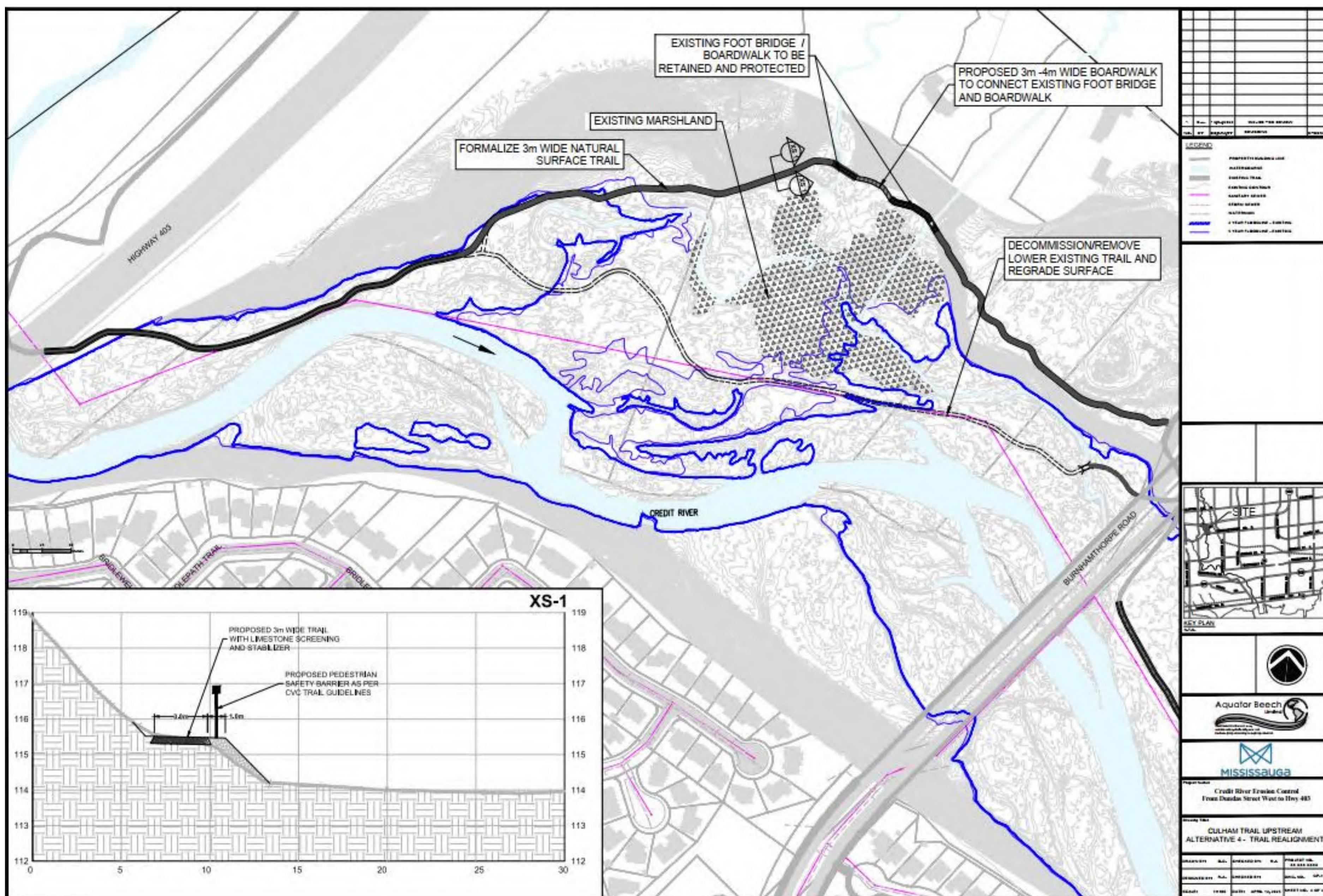
Alternative #2: Raised Gravel Trail



Alternative #3: Boardwalk

Alternative #4: Trail Realignment

SITE #8 – POTENTIAL PREFERRED ALTERNATIVE



		Alt 1: Do Nothing	Alt 2: Raised Gravel Trail	Alt 3: Boardwalk	Alt 4: Realign Trail
Evaluation Criteria	Physical and Natural	Red	Orange	Yellow	Green
	Social and Cultural	Red	Orange	Orange	Yellow
	Technical and Engineer	Red	Yellow	Yellow	Green
	Economic	Yellow	Yellow	Red	Yellow
Score	3.71	5.46	5.33	7.29	
Cost Estimate	-	\$820K	\$12.2M	\$1.4M	

Preliminary Preferred Alternative: Trail Realignment

- Decommission lower trail east of Highway 403 and reroute pedestrian traffic to upper trail to reduce safety risks due to flooding and ice floes
- Formalize natural surface trail with sections of boardwalks connecting existing foot bridges through marshy areas
- Re-naturalize lower trail areas, improving habitat quality and connectivity
- Reduce trail maintenance and repair costs associated with trail washouts

NEXT STEPS

PUBLIC CONSULTATION – June 2023

- PIC commenting window is open for 30 day period. Comment submission deadline is July 14, 2023.
- Receive PIC feedback, incorporate input and update results
- Compile and review feedback. Confirm or adapt preliminary preferred alternatives.

SUBMIT EA PROJECT FILE – SUMMER / FALL 2023

- EA Project file posted for 30 day review period.

DETAILED DESIGN & IMPLEMENTATION

- Detailed design and permitting to proceed in 2023.
- Construction timing dependant on City of Mississauga capital program

**TO PROVIDE COMMENT, OR TO BE ADDED TO THE STUDY
STAKEHOLDER LIST, PLEASE CONTACT:**

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THANK YOU
**FOR PARTICIPATING IN THE CREDIT RIVER
EROSION CONTROL CLASS ENVIRONMENTAL
ASSESSMENT**