Appendix C – Evaluation of Alternative Solutions



Category / Criteria	Indicator(s)	Alternative 1: Raising the North and East Docks	Alternative 2: Reconstruction of the Wharf	
Natural Environment				
Effect on Aquatic Habitat	Temporary effects on aquatic species (including species at risk) and habitat quality during construction	 Potential for timber, rock fill and other construction and demolition debris spikes to be spilled into water during wharf removal and construction, potentially covering existing habitat. 	• Potential for timber, rock fill and other construction and demolition debris spikes to be spilled into water during wharf removal and construction, potentially covering existing habitat.	•
		 During demolition and construction activities, potential for disturbed soil particles to be suspended in the water column, resulting in increased turbidity and relocation and deposition of soil particles that could impact fish and fish habitat. 	• During demolition and construction activities, potential for disturbed soil particles to be suspended in the water column, resulting in increased turbidity and relocation and deposition of soil particles that could impact fish and fish habitat.	
		 This could potentially be mitigated using a turbidity curtain to enclose the area during and immediately after work periods, and by ensuring all waste materials are contained, collected and removed off- site for disposal. 	• This could potentially be mitigated using a turbidity curtain to enclose the area during and immediately after work periods, and by ensuring all waste materials are contained, collected and removed offsite for disposal.	
		• The types of potential effects for Alternatives 1 and 2 are similar. While Alternative 1 will cover a slightly smaller area than Alternative 2, the difference in area coverage is not significant.	• The types of potential effects for Alternatives 1 and 2 are similar. While Alternative 1 will cover a slightly smaller area than Alternative 2, the difference in area coverage is not significant.	
		 The potential impacts to aquatic habitat during demolition and construction are anticipated to be minor and temporary. Long term impacts are anticipated to be negligible compared to existing conditions. 	• The potential impacts to aquatic habitat during demolition and construction are anticipated to be minor and temporary. Long term impacts are anticipated to be negligible compared to existing conditions.	
		Moderately Preferred	Moderately Preferred	
	Permanent effects on aquatic species (including species at risk)	 No long-term impacts from construction activities are anticipated. 	 No long-term impacts from construction activities are anticipated. 	•
	and habitat quality	• The removal of the existing timber cribs and replacement with steel piles, steel sheet pile walls and floating docks will result in the net gain of available channel floor surface, providing additional aquatic habitat.	• The removal of the existing timber cribs and replacement with steel piles, steel sheet pile walls and floating docks will result in the net gain of available channel floor surface, providing additional aquatic habitat.	
		No existing aquatic habitat vegetation will be covered by the proposed work.	 No existing aquatic habitat vegetation will be covered by the proposed work. 	
		Most Preferred	Most Preferred	

Alternative 4: Do Nothing

There would be no construction impacts on the aquatic habitat in a "do nothing" scenario.

Most Preferred

There would be no change in aquatic habitat conditions in a "do nothing" scenario. Therefore, there would be no net gain of available channel floor surface to provide additional aquatic habitat.

Moderately Preferred

[%]exp.

Category / Criteria	Indicator(s)	Alternative 1: Raising the North and East Docks	Alternative 2: Reconstruction of the Wharf
Effect on Terrestrial Habitat	Temporary effects on terrestrial habitat quality and species (including species at risk) during construction	 The wharf area does not contain any natural terrestrial habitat. Barn swallows have been identified as nesting on the site in and around the wharf area. There is the potential for some disturbance of nesting sites during construction. However, these can be mitigated either through completing the construction outside of the nesting timing window (May to August 31st) or, if not, putting measures in place to protect nesting birds, such as making sure the birds do not nest and monitor existing nests if being used. 	 The wharf area does not contain any natural terrestrial habitat. Barn swallows have been identified as nesting on the site in and around the wharf area. There is the potential for some disturbance of nesting sites during construction. However, these can be mitigated either through completing the construction outside of the nesting timing window (May to August 31st) or, if not, putting measures in place to protect nesting birds, such as making sure the birds do not nest and monitor existing nests if being used.
	Permanent effects on terrestrial habitat quality and species (including species at risk)	 Nesting under the dock will no longer be available due to the steel sheet pile sea walls. Nesting will continue to be available under the new concrete wharf. Moderately Preferred	 Nesting under the dock will no longer be available due to the steel sheet pile sea walls. Nesting will continue to be available under the new concrete wharf. Moderately Preferred
Source Water Protection	Impacts to drinking water supply from during or after construction	 Construction debris, spills, sediments or turbidity could potentially drift toward and be drawn into the community's drinking water intake, depending on the direction of the currents, wind direction, and/or wave action. 	Construction debris, spills, sediments or turbidity could potentially drift toward and be drawn into the community's drinking water intake, depending on the direction of the currents, wind direction, and/or wave action. Least Preferred
Natural Environment Summary		Given the nature of the permanent and temporary disturbances to aquatic and terrestrial/avian habitats by and near the wharf and potential risk to drinking water supply, the overall anticipated impact to the natural environment is low for both Alternatives 1 and 2. Moderately Preferred	• Given the nature of the permanent and temporary disturbances to aquatic and terrestrial/avian habitats by and near the wharf and potential risk to drinking water supply, the overall anticipated impact to the natural environment is low for both Alternatives 1 and 2. Moderately Preferred

Alternative 4: Do Nothing

There would be no temporary impacts on terrestrial habitat quality and species (including species at risk) in a "do nothing" scenario.

Most Preferred

There would be no permanent impacts on terrestrial habitat quality and species (including species at risk) in a "do nothing" scenario.

Most Preferred

No impacts to the drinking water supply are anticipated in a "do nothing" scenario.

Most Preferred

There would be no temporary or permanent impacts to aquatic and terrestrial/avian habitats or the drinking water supply in the Do-Nothing alternatives.

Most Preferred

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Category / Criteria	Indicator(s)	Alternative 1: Raising the North and East Docks	Alternative 2: Reconstruction of the Wharf
Social Environment			
Effect on Area Users (including both positive and negative effects)	Type and magnitude of effects during construction	 Construction of the wharf will result in its unavailability for use by the community for approximately 20-25 weeks. Noise would be expected from driving in the sheet pile wall. The duration of this noise would be less than Alternative 2. Noise and dust are anticipated from the construction activities. The duration of this disturbance would be less than Alternative 2. Moderately Preferred 	 Construction of the wharf will result in its unavailability for use by the community for approximately 35-40 weeks. Noise would be expected from driving in the sheet pile wall. The duration of this noise would be longer than Alternative 1. Noise and dust are anticipated from the construction activities. The duration of this disturbance would be longer than Alternative 1. Least Preferred
	Type and magnitude of effects after construction	 While this option would raise the wharf slightly above the highest recorded water level, it may still be susceptible to wave action, with water washing over the deck surface in high-wind conditions. This would cause temporary disruptions of wharf use. As the south docks would remain as is, their age makes it likely that repairs or replacement will be required on the existing wood and concrete structures in the next decade. These works would interrupt wharf use for another season. Moderately Preferred 	 Raising the entire dock above record high levels will best ensure the wharf is least impacted by water levels and wave action. This alternative will renew the service life of the wharf, avoiding the requirement for a second future closure to complete repairs or replacement of the south docks. Most Preferred
Recreational Boating	Ability to accommodate recreational boating	 Both alternatives 1 and 2 would have similar potential to accommodate recreational boating. Both alternatives 1 and 2 would have increased potential to accommodate recreational boating compared to the existing wharf. Most Preferred	 Both alternatives 1 and 2 would have similar potential to accommodate recreational boating. Both alternatives 1 and 2 would have increased potential to accommodate recreational boating compared to the existing wharf. Most Preferred
Social Environment Summary		 While the anticipated construction disruptions would be shorter than Alternative 2, there would still be the potential future disruptions due to high-water level closures and future repair/replacement works. Both alternatives 1 and 2 would have increased potential to accommodate recreational boating compared to the existing wharf. Moderately Preferred 	 While the anticipated construction disruptions would be longer than Alternative 1, it would lesson potential future disruptions due to high-water level closures and future repair/replacement works. Both alternatives 1 and 2 would have increased potential to accommodate recreational boating compared to the existing wharf. Most Preferred

Alternative 4: Do Nothing

There would be no disturbance from construction activities.

Most Preferred

Superficial repairs to localized sink holes and erosion would not address the structural issues that relate to the crib's ability to retain fill. As such, fill will continue escaping, creating new sink holes. In addition, the future high-water levels would continue to impact the wharf's ability to function and increase structural damage. This would likely create disruptions to service and create potential safety hazards.

High-water levels would increase the potential for the existing lightweight fill being pushed up to the wharf surface, causing excessive damages and requiring the continued use unsightly concrete barriers as counterweights.

Postponing reconstruction would result in the continued degradation of the wharf's structural integrity, where it could become a risk to public safety.

Least Preferred

The existing wharf would have less potential to accommodate recreational boating compared to the alternatives 1 and 2.

Least Preferred

The lack of structural repairs and wharf improvements increases the likelihood of service disruptions and closures at the wharf.

The existing wharf would have less potential to accommodate recreational boating compared to the alternatives 1 and 2.

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Category / Criteria	Indicator(s)		Alternative 1: Raising the North and East Docks		Alternative 2: Reconstruction of the Wharf	
Cultural Environment						
Effect on Archaeological Resources	Loss and/or disturbance of archaeological resources	•	A Stage 1 Archaeological Assessment and a Marine archaeological screening indicated that the site does not have any archaeological potential. Therefore, no loss and/or disturbance of archaeological resources is expected. Most Preferred	•	A Stage 1 Archaeological Assessment and a Marine archaeological screening indicated that the site does not have any archaeological potential. Therefore, no loss and/or disturbance of archaeological resources is expected. Most Preferred	•
Effect on Cultural Heritage Resources	Loss and/or disturbance of cultural heritage resources	•	No loss or disturbance of cultural heritage resources is anticipated. Most Preferred	•	No loss or disturbance of cultural heritage resources is anticipated. Most Preferred	•
Cultural Environment Summary		•	All three alternatives are equally preferred. Most Preferred	•	All three alternatives are equally preferred. Most Preferred	•
Built Environment						
Effect on Wharf and Associated Facilities	Disturbance/improvements to the wharf, docking areas, landing and on-site amenities	•	Alternatives 1 and 2 would similarly accommodate and provide flexibility to maximize docking areas, the landing and on-site amenities. Most Preferred	•	Alternatives 1 and 2 would similarly accommodate and provide flexibility to maximize docking areas, the landing and on-site amenities. Most Preferred	•
Alignment with Land-use Planning	Implications of alternative for current zoning and designated land uses	• ,	Alternative aligns with existing and zoned land uses Most Preferred	•	Alternative aligns with existing and zoned land uses Most Preferred	•
Built Environment Summary		•	Alternatives 1 and 2 would be better able to accommodate docking areas and on-site amenities compared to the Do Nothing alternative while aligning with the site's existing defined land uses. Most Preferred	•	Alternatives 1 and 2 would be better able to accommodate docking areas and on-site amenities compared to the Do Nothing alternative while aligning with the site's existing defined land uses. Most Preferred	•

Alternative 4: Do Nothing

A Stage 1 Archaeological Assessment and a Marine archaeological screening indicated that the site does not have any archaeological potential. Therefore, no loss and/or disturbance of archaeological resources is expected.

Most Preferred

No loss or disturbance of cultural heritage resources is anticipated.

Most Preferred

All three alternatives are equally preferred. Most Preferred

Deteriorating conditions would impact the wharf's ability to function as desired and safely.

Least Preferred

Alternative aligns with existing and zoned land uses Most Preferred

The continued deteriorating conditions resulting from the Do Nothing alternative have a negative impact on wharf usage compared to Alternatives 1 and 2.

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Category / Criteria	Indicator(s)	Alternative 1: Raising the North and East Docks	Alternative 2: Reconstruction of the Wharf	
Economic Environment				
Effect on Economic Development	Potential benefits and impacts on local businesses and economic opportunities	 The concepts considered in alternatives 1 and 2 would provide similar economic benefits and potential economic opportunities arising from greater community use of the wharf. However, potential activities established at the wharf would be temporarily disrupted at some point in the future due to future repairs or replacement required on the existing wood and concrete structures. Moderately Preferred 	 The concepts considered in alternatives 1 and 2 would provide similar economic benefits and potential economic opportunities arising from greater community use of the wharf. Compared to alternative 1, no future disruptions would be required due to the repairs or replacement required on the existing wood and concrete structures. 	•
Effect on Municipal Leases	Ability of Municipality to meet terms of municipal wharf leases	 Alternatives 1 and 2 would similarly allow the Municipality to meet terms of municipal wharf leases Most Preferred 	 Alternatives 1 and 2 would similarly allow the Municipality to meet terms of municipal wharf leases Most Preferred 	•
Economic Environment Summary		Alternative 1 provides similar economic benefits and opportunities compared to Alternative 2, but these would be disrupted in the future for a second round of repair or replacement works. It also allows the Municipality to meet the terms of the municipal wharf leases. Moderately Preferred	Alternative 2 provides similar economic benefits and opportunities compared to Alternative 1, while avoiding the need for disruptions in the future for a second round of repair or replacement works. It also allows the Municipality to meet the terms of the municipal wharf leases. Most Preferred	Th alte and imp mu

Alternative 4:				
Do Nothing				

Deteriorating conditions would impact the wharf's ability to function as desired and safely.

This would create negative impacts on local businesses and curtail potential for economic opportunities.

Least Preferred

- Deteriorating conditions would impact the wharf's ability to function as desired and safely.
- This could potentially impact the Municipality's ability to meet the terms its municipal wharf leases.

Least Preferred

e deteriorating conditions resulting from the Do Nothing ernative degrade the potential for local business activities d economic opportunities. They could also potentially pact the Municipality's ability to meet the terms its inicipal wharf leases.



Category / Criteria	Indicator(s)	Alternative 1: Raising the North and East Docks	Alternative 2: Reconstruction of the Wharf	
Technical				
Wharf Longevity	Anticipated longevity of alternative solution / anticipated timeline on future wharf upgrades and repairs	• While Alternative 1 will upgrade the wharf and improve the functionality of the north and east docks, the south docks would require repairs or replacement of the existing wood, timber cribs and concrete dock. Moderately Preferred	 Alternative 2 will renew the service life of the wharf (approximately 50 to 60 years). This will allow the wharf to operate without significant structural upgrades or refits for the foreseeable future. Most Preferred 	•
Climate Change Adaptation	Resilience of wharf to future climate change impacts, including increased lake levels and severe weather events	 The anchored sheet pile wall would provide greater resiliency to extreme weather events than the site's existing conditions. While Alternative 1 would raise the north and east docks slightly above the highest recorded water level, it may still be susceptible to wave action, with water washing over the deck surface in high-wind conditions. The south dock would remain at the same elevation and continue to be vulnerable to flooding during highwater levels. Moderately Preferred 	 The anchored sheet pile wall would provide greater resiliency to extreme weather events than the site's existing conditions. Alternative 2 would raise the entire dock above the record high levels to best ensure the wharf is least impacted by water levels and wave action. Most Preferred 	•
Technical Summary		Alternative 1 would be a solution for the short to mid-term, but future wharf upgrades and repairs would be required for the south docks. The wharf under Alternative 1 would also be less resilient to extreme weather events compared to Alternative 2. Moderately Preferred	Alternative 2 provides a long-term solution that provides the greatest resilience to future extreme weather events. Most Preferred	T k

Alternative 4: Do Nothing

The Do Nothing alternative would allow the wharf's deteriorating conditions to continue, impacting the wharf's ability to function as desired and safely in the future.

Least Preferred

The Do Nothing alternative would allow the wharf's continued exposure to and vulnerability against extreme weather events and high-water level conditions. This would allow the wharf's deteriorating conditions to continue, impacting the wharf's ability to function as desired and safely in the future.

Least Preferred

The Do Nothing alternative negatively impacts the wharf's ongevity and is vulnerable to extreme weather events. Least Preferred



Category / Criteria	Indicator(s)	Alternative 1: Raising the North and East Docks	Alternative 2: Reconstruction of the Wharf	
Financial				
Capital Costs	Anticipated net capital costs (considering federal grants)	 The anticipated capital cost for Alternative 1 is \$943,000 (based on 2020 estimate). This cost does not include the additional design and mobilization costs for activities related to the anticipated future repairs or replacements required for the south docks, which would likely be more expensive if done separately at a future date. Further, it is not known how much - if any - of these future costs would be offset by provincial or federal grants. 	 The anticipated capital cost for Alternative 1 is \$2,772,000 (based on 2020 estimate). While this capital cost is greater than Alternative 1, it would avoid the additional design and mobilization costs for activities related to the anticipated future repairs or replacements required for the south docks. Moderately Preferred 	•
Operating Costs	Anticipated annual operations and maintenance costs	 The annual operations and maintenance costs for Alternatives 1 and 2 are anticipated to be similar in magnitude. Most Preferred 	 The annual operations and maintenance costs for Alternatives 1 and 2 are anticipated to be similar in magnitude. Most Preferred 	•
Financial Summary		Alternative 2 is moderately preferred as it likely will have higher long-term capital costs compared to Alternative 2, but lower operating costs compared to the do-nothing alternative. It also would have lower financial risk to the municipality compared to the do- nothing alternative. Moderately Preferred	Alternative 1 is most preferred as it likely will have lower long-term capital costs compared to Alternative 1 and lower operating costs compared to the do- nothing alternative. It also would have lower financial risk to the municipality compared to the do-nothing alternative. Most Preferred	•

Alternative 4: Do Nothing

There are no capital costs associated with the Do Nothing alternative.

Most Preferred

The annual operations and maintenance costs for the Do Nothing alternatives is anticipated to be greater than Alternatives 1 and 2, due to the need for ongoing repairs.

As the Do Nothing alternative would allow the wharf's deteriorating conditions to continue, public safety risks and hazards could lead to injuries, including those for which the Municipality may be held liable. This could result in financial implications for the Municipality.

Least Preferred

The Do Nothing alternative is least preferred. While it has the lowest capital cost, the operating costs compared to alternatives 1 and 2 would be higher. It also would have higher financial risk to the municipality due to issues of liability.

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Category / Criteria Indicator(s) Alternative 1: Raising the North and East Doo	Alternative 2: ocks Reconstruction of the Wharf
Overall Evaluation Summary	Alternative 1 is moderately preferred Alternative 2. It is a short to mid-term that, 2, will allow the Municipality to continu obligations under the wharf lease will opportunities for increased economic benefing reater community use of the wharf. He activities would be disrupted due to the ever repair or replacement of the south dock. Alternative 1 also provides less resilience to climate change impacts, including high-ware extreme weather events. Any potential permanent and temporary of aquatic and terrestrial/avian habitats by and are anticipated to be minor. Alternative is likely to higher long-term compared to Alternative 1, but less financial to the Do Nothing alternative due to issu Operating costs for Alternatives 1 and 2 we and less than the Do Nothing alternative.	compared to plike Alternative bilke Alternative are anticipated to de similarAlternative 2 is most preferred because it is a long-term solution that allows the Municipality to continue meeting its obligations under the wharf lease while providing opportunities for increased economic benefits arising from greater community use of the wharf. This alternative also avoids the potential future disruptions that would be caused by the eventual needed repair or replacement of the south dock.The potential future dock.Opotential future rater levels andAlternative 2 also provides the greatest resilience to potential future climate change impacts, including high- water levels and extreme weather events.The water levels and extreme weather events.disturbances to al near the wharfAny potential permanent and temporary disturbances to aquatic and terrestrial/avian habitats by and near the wharf are anticipated to be minor.n capital costs al risk compared sues of liability. would be similarAlternative is likely to have the lowest long-term capital costs and less financial risk compared to the Do Nothing alternatives 1 and 2 would be similar and less than the Do Nothing alternative.Most Preferred

Alternative 4: Do Nothing

e Do Nothing alternative is least preferred because it ovides no extra economic opportunities and does nothing avoid the continued degradation of the wharf, which uld threaten public safety and the Municipality's ability to eet is obligations under the wharf lease.

e wharf under the Do Nothing alternative continues to be Inerable to potential future climate change impacts, cluding high-water levels and extreme weather events.

ternative is likely to have the lowest long-term capital sts and less financial risk compared to the Do Nothing ernative due to issues of liability. Operating costs for ternatives 1 and 2 would be similar and less than the Do othing alternative.

