Table 2-1. Evaluation Criteria for the Natural Environment.

Objective	Criteria	Indicator	Measure/Parameter
Protect and enhance terrestrial and aquatic natural features and linkages	Riparian/aquatic systems and habitat	Change in habitat availability	▪ Overall area of available habitat (e.g., square meters or hectares) ▪ Number of natural features and linkages for aquatic species movement (e.g., along the shore from shallow water to deeper offshore water)
Protect and enhance terrestrial and aquatic natural features and linkages	Riparian/aquatic systems and habitat	Change in the quality of available habitat	▪ Potential to increase or decrease in water quality parameters (e.g., TSS, contaminants) or sensory disturbance (e.g., vibrations) that may enhance or reduce the quality (e.g., sand from volleyball courts, salt from parking lots and access) of available habitat)
Protect and enhance terrestrial and aquatic natural features and linkages	Surface water systems	Change in water quality	▪ Potential to increase or decrease in water quality parameters (e.g., TSS and contamination) due to existing conditions or spills during construction ▪ Weight of contaminants absorbed (by cattail in floating islands vs. no removal)
Protect and enhance terrestrial and aquatic natural features and linkages	Surface water systems	Change in Lake Ontario Shoreline systems (e.g., sensitive bluffs, dynamic beach)	▪ Impacts on shoreline ▪ Results/recommendations from Coastal Hazard Assessment Report
Protect and enhance terrestrial and aquatic natural features and linkages	Surface water systems	Stormwater management and infrastructure	▪ Ability to establish appropriate, effective, and sustainable stormwater management practices and infrastructure ▪ Potential to mitigate or protect against flood risks from Lake Ontario (e.g., wave uprush)
Protect and enhance terrestrial and aquatic natural features and linkages	Groundwater quality and quantity	Change in hydrological function	▪ Disturbance to physical hydraulic properties of soil/land above or below the water table (e.g., grading, backfilling)
Protect and enhance terrestrial and aquatic natural features and linkages	Groundwater quality and quantity	Change in water quantity	▪ Area of pervious surface (to allow the infiltration of water into the soil)
Protect and enhance terrestrial and aquatic natural features and linkages	Groundwater quality and quantity	Change in groundwater quality	▪ Potential for increased or decreased in water quality parameters compared to existing conditions
Protect and enhance terrestrial and aquatic natural features and linkages	Terrestrial systems and habitat	Change in the area and connectivity of available habitat	▪ Area of habitat created or removed including mature trees, other native and non-native vegetation, wetlands, and structures ▪ Connectivity of habitat (e.g., linkages to other parks, migration routes) ▪ Number of habitat features impacted (e.g., turtle basking areas, shoreline) ▪ Number of species impacted
Protect and enhance terrestrial and aquatic natural features and linkages	Terrestrial systems and habitat	Change in the quality of available habitat	▪ Sensory disturbance (e.g., noise, dust, light, vibrations) ▪ Increase or decrease of forest structure (canopy, sub-canopy, understory) ▪ Interference of habitat by buildings/structures (e.g., glass/mirrored buildings alongside bird habitat)/people (e.g., encroachment on habitat)/suitability of habitat

Evaluation Criteria

Objective	Criteria	Indicator	Measure/Parameter
Protect and enhance terrestrial and aquatic natural features and linkages	Terrestrial systems and habitat	Change in vegetation communities and species, including vegetation communities of concern	▪ Overall area of vegetation (e.g., square meters or hectares) ▪ Occurrences of invasive plant species ▪ Change in the presence of culturally significant plant species and mature trees
Protect terrestrial and aquatic species including birds, mammals, fish and insects	Terrestrial wildlife species, including species at risk (SAR)	Change in movement (e.g., migration, access to water)	▪ Barriers (e.g., open excavation during construction, buildings) or filters (e.g., fencing) to wildlife movement reducing connectivity of habitat can be existing (e.g., structures already in place) or part of the alternative design (e.g., new infrastructure) ▪ Retention or creation of nesting opportunities for species at risk (e.g., barn swallow)
Protect terrestrial and aquatic species including birds, mammals, fish and insects	Terrestrial wildlife species, including SAR	Change in mortality risk	▪ Wildlife fatality occurrence(s) ▪ Protected species listing ▪ Increase chance of fatality (e.g., glass buildings and birds)
Protect terrestrial and aquatic species including birds, mammals, fish and insects	Aquatic species, including SAR	Change in movement	▪ Barriers to aquatic species movement due to temporary or permanent structures or infilling creating habitat fragmentation ▪ Water current changes that may impact species ability to use the water
Protect terrestrial and aquatic species including birds, mammals, fish and insects	Aquatic species, including SAR	Change in mortality risk	▪ Fatality occurrence(s) ▪ Spills into water (volume) ▪ Construction debris water entering the lake (volume)
Maintain and improve air quality	Air quality	Change in number and diversity of trees and canopy cover	▪ Area and type of vegetative cover
Maintain and improve air quality	Air quality	Change in local air or greenhouse gas (GHG) emission levels	▪ Ability to use or travel within the site without producing emissions (e.g., walk, run, cycle) ▪ Number and type of continuous emissions sources after implementation

Table 2-2. Evaluation Criteria for the Social Environment.

Objective:	Criteria	Indicator	Measure/Parameter
Social acceptability (i.e., outcome of a collective judgement or opinion of a project or plan)	Create a concept that is acceptable to the public and area users	Change in public and local perception of Ontario Place	▪ Feedback received during consultation and engagement
Social acceptability (i.e., outcome of a collective judgement or opinion of a project or plan)	Acceptable noise and light pollution on surrounding communities	Change in noise and light pollution	▪ Addition of land mass/earthworks and tree clusters ▪ Use of full cut-off fixtures and downlighting; minimized use of uplighting
Facilitate recreational opportunities	Provide access to the water	Change in area or length of accessible shoreline	▪ Area of accessible shoreline created or removed
Facilitate recreational opportunities	Provide access to the water	Access to shoreline	▪ Number and type (e.g., paved vs. gravel) of trails leading to and/or access points to the shoreline
Facilitate recreational opportunities	Tenant integration and connectivity	Ability to move from one site opportunity to the next without obstruction (e.g., connected to Martin Goodman trail)	▪ Number of access points ▪ Clear legible access to all tenant sites from the public realm ▪ Visible integration of tenant landscapes with public realm design
Facilitate recreational opportunities	Provide recreational opportunities for users	Ability for users to participate in recreational activities	▪ Number of pathways/overall area of pathway for walking, cycling, running, etc. and access to shoreline for kayaking, swimming ▪ Incorporate amenities for public use (e.g., washrooms, changerooms) ▪ Multi-functional and multi-seasonal spaces (e.g., use for all seasons)
Facilitate educational opportunities	Provide educational opportunities for users	Ability for users to participate in educational activities	▪ Number and type of educational/interpretive opportunities, including opportunities for Indigenous peoples and treaty-rights holders (e.g., MCFN) ▪ No cost or non-ticketed
Provide a comfortable environment for site users	Year-round comfort (e.g., shade in the summer; pathways clear of snow in winter, wind protection in the winter and shoulder seasons)	Ability for users to use and enjoy the site comfortably throughout the year	▪ Areas with shade, cover, benches, protection from wind, creation of microclimate ▪ Access to food and beverages, and supporting facilities/sun and precipitation protected cover/pavilion
Provide a comfortable environment for site users	Comfortable environment for site users	Overall site accessibility, or ability for the concept to offer accessible services (e.g., compliance with accessibility standards)	▪ Building code, public spaces, AODA, NYC Universal Design Guidelines (exceed ADA minimums), CPTED
Provide a comfortable environment for site users	Safety and Provide a comfortable environment for site users security	Maintain safe access to the site throughout phased construction	▪ Preparation and implementation of Health and Safety plans, Traffic Control plans, etc. during construction ▪ Ease of access for emergency vehicles
Provide a comfortable environment for site users	Safety and Provide a comfortable environment for site users security	Ability to implement safety features for site users (e.g., lighting, safety call/button, Security staff)	▪ Number and efficiency of safety features available to site users ▪ Sense of safety by site users ▪ Design and incorporate measures for safety to meet and exceed CPTED standards

Evaluation Criteria

Objective:	Criteria	Indicator	Measure/Parameter
Provide a comfortable environment for site users	Safety and Provide a comfortable environment for site users security	Reduce roads and vehicle use within the site to lower potential for accidents with site users (e.g., reduce amount of heavy equipment needed during implementation/operation, timed access when users are not present)	▪ Designated trail use ▪ Design for non-vehicle traffic only (e.g., width of trail) ▪ Design discrete servicing routes to minimize use of open space while providing aesthetic appeal and pedestrian use when not used for servicing
Provide a comfortable environment for site users	Safety and Provide a comfortable environment for site users security	Safety of the concept, in design and implementation	▪ Ability for swimmers to exit the water ▪ Integration of safety features (e.g., phones, lighting, emergency station)

Table 2-3. Evaluation Criteria for the Cultural Environment.

Objective:	Criteria	Indicator	Measure/Parameter
Built Heritage: Conserve and promote the cultural heritage value and attributes of the property, including built heritage resources and cultural heritage landscapes as per Ontario Place Strategic Conservation Plan	Compatible with identified built heritage resources and cultural heritage landscapes	Ability to conserve and promote identified built heritage features and cultural heritage landscapes	▪ Meets conservation strategies to reduce negative impacts of the proposed concept on cultural heritage resources and landscapes.
Built Heritage: Conserve and promote the cultural heritage value and attributes of the property, including built heritage resources and cultural heritage landscapes	Compatibility with the original vision for Ontario Place (Hough design)	Preservation and/or restoration of existing shoreline and shoreline amenities, landforms and ecological habitat	▪ Implement Hough topography principles ▪ Enhance public access to waterfront ▪ Reintroduction of a destination marina environment
Indigenous Cultural: Reflect Indigenous perspectives	Design that is reflective of Indigenous input and feedback and that facilitates traditional and cultural activities	Ability for the concept to integrate Indigenous input and perspectives into various aspects of design as they relate to different assessment criteria	▪ Integration of feedback from Indigenous communities into design options to ensure appropriate management of environment and opportunities for traditional and cultural activities ▪ Change in the presence of culturally significant plant species and mature trees
Indigenous Cultural: Respect and reflect treaty history and current cultural landscapes	Respect and reflect treaty history and current cultural landscapes	Integration of Indigenous design principles and programming	▪ Design concepts which appropriately reflect local Indigenous culture based on input received from Indigenous communities

Table 2-4. Evaluation Criteria for the Technical Environment.

Objective:	Criteria	Indicator	Measure/Parameter
Potential for the concept to be easily implemented	Constructability	Ease of construction and construction techniques	▪ Identified construction techniques ▪ Permitting requirements and known timelines ▪ Ability to obtain permit (e.g., SARA permit)
Potential for the concept to be easily implemented	Alignment with regulatory requirements (e.g., building codes, permits, environmental approvals)	Reasonable permitting abilities and timelines	▪ Identified construction techniques ▪ Permitting requirements and known timelines ▪ Ability to obtain permit (e.g., SARA permit)
Potential for the concept to be easily implemented	Alignment with regulatory requirements (e.g., building codes, permits, environmental approvals)	Meets applicable planning objectives and standards (e.g., PPS, City of Toronto)	▪ Identify and maintain compliance with applicable planning objectives and standards
Facilitate multi-modal access	Roadway/vehicle access to the site	Change in ability for site users to access the site by vehicle or water	▪ Number of safe drop-off locations and parking opportunities ▪ Overall area of onsite parking ▪ Facilitates water-born transportation (e.g., ferries, water taxis, private watercraft)
Facilitate multi-modal access	Transit connection to and within the site	Change in ability for site users to access the site by transit	▪ Number of public transit stops/hubs to the site ▪ Mulit-modal hubs (e.g., public transit [first/last mile connections], tour/shuttle bus, vehicle pickup and dropoff) ▪ Accommodate looping/terminating surface transit routes
Facilitate multi-modal access	Pedestrian and cycling network to and within site	Change in existing pedestrian and cycling network (e.g., bridges, trails)	▪ Number and type of cycling and pedestrian network ▪ Ability to access the site from adjacent venues, including Exhibition Place and Ontario Line Exhibition Place Station ▪ Connectivity for transit users through the site (i.e., the improvements to the Martin Goodman Trail) ▪ Address conflicts between cyclists/pedestrians and cyclists/vehicles in intersection and access design
Floodplain management	Floodplain (flooding and slope erosion risk)	Area of impervious surfaces	▪ Overall area of pervious vs. impervious surfaces across the site ▪ Reduce hardscape areas ▪ Provide sustainable permeable solutions including greening of the surface parking lots
Floodplain management	Floodplain (flooding and slope erosion risk)	Area of increased elevation	▪ Minimum design elevations that meet or exceed 100-year storm event

Objective:	Criteria	Indicator	Measure/Parameter
Sediment management	Improve sediment management processes	Change in sediment management practices or volume	▪ Volume of removed sediment ▪ Beneficial reuse ▪ Ability to integrate sediment stabilization/capture into construction or integration ▪ Efficacy of erosion and sediment control strategies implemented to reduce sediment laden runoff from leaving the work area ▪ Need for dredging after implementation
Remediate existing contamination	Improve soil and/or water quality	Change in soil and water contamination	▪ Record of Site Condition
Upgrade or replace infrastructure and buildings	Improve infrastructure conditions for long-term use	Change in infrastructure and building condition	▪ Conserve and adapt extant structures where possible. ▪ Number and magnitude of change in buildings and supporting site infrastructure (e.g., utilities) ▪ Decommission and remove old infrastructure along with design and construction of new buildings and supporting site infrastructure
Maintain flexibility for future programming	Optionality for future use (i.e., more than one fixed use)	Flexibility for use	▪ Number of feasible event ideas (paid or free events) ▪ Number and type of utilities needed

Table 2-5. Evaluation Criteria for the Economic Environment.

Objective:	Criteria	Indicator	Measure/Parameter
Construction costs	Estimated construction cost	Cost relative to other concepts	▪ Change in cost
Operation and Maintenance	Estimated annual operating costs for staff resources, ongoing operation and maintenance activities	Cost relative to other concepts	▪ Change in cost
Economic benefits	Ability to offer contract procurement, jobs, or other economic benefits from operating the park	Change in economic opportunities	▪ Rentals (e.g., water use equipment) ▪ Food and beverage sales ▪ Attendees/pedestrian traffic within the site ▪ Job opportunities that are inclusive of equity deserving communities ▪ Provide skill training

Table 2-6. Evaluation Criteria for Sustainability.

Objective:	Criteria	Indicator	Measure/Parameter
Reduce contribution to climate change	Low atmospheric emissions (e.g., noise, air, GHG) associated with the concept	Air, noise and GHG emissions during construction (vehicle and heavy equipment emissions)	▪ Change in emissions relative to "Do-Nothing" baseline concept
Reduce contribution to climate change	Low atmospheric emissions (e.g., noise, air, GHG) associated with the concept	Air, noise and GHG emissions during "operation/implementation" (e.g., air conditioning, use of fossil fuel)	▪ Change in emissions relative to "Do-Nothing" baseline concept
Reduce contribution to climate change	Heat island effect	Ability for the concept to increase vegetation and reduce unnatural hard surfaces (e.g., concrete)	▪ Overall area of vegetation (trees, green roofs) and ability to provide shade throughout the site ▪ Overall area of hard surfaces
Include sustainable infrastructure and buildings	Infrastructure resilience to climate change (temperature, rain, wind, snow and ice, freeze thaw cycles, wildfires)	Ability for the concept to align with all applicable building codes (e.g., Canadian Standards Association)	▪ Compliance with codes and standards (as-built/design documents)
Include sustainable infrastructure and buildings	Infrastructure resilience to climate change (temperature, rain, wind, snow and ice, freeze thaw cycles, wildfires)	Adaptability and resilience of infrastructure to withstand a changing climate	▪ Infrastructure and site to withstand severe weather and temperatures ▪ Designed for longevity
Include sustainable infrastructure and buildings	Green Infrastructure design and build	Compliance with: ▪ Toronto Green Standards ▪ Waterfront Edge Design Guidelines	▪ Number or size of certified buildings, as applicable ▪ Building approvals ▪ Zero Carbon Emissions ▪ SITES certification (i.e., sustainable sites)
Sustainable Communities	Community-based solutions	Environmental and/or socio-economic benefits	▪ Green infrastructure solutions (e.g., permeable paving, green roofs) ▪ Climate change solutions (e.g., design new building to have zero carbon emissions, reduce parking on-site, potential for solar power)