

Transportation Master Planning - An Overview

Presentation to TBM Transportation Committee

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What Is A Master Plan

- ▶ Strategic Level document
 - ▶ May have tactical outcomes
- ▶ Assess Current Conditions
- ▶ Forecasts Future Conditions
 - ▶ Different Scenarios Often Considered
 - ▶ Growth Horizon? 20 Year? 30 Year? 50 Year?
- ▶ Recommendations to Address Anticipated Needs
- ▶ Examples: wastewater and water servicing plans for an entire municipality or larger sub-areas within; wastewater treatment and/or water supply plans for a municipality or settlement area; watershed plans, transportation master plans; and, drainage master plans.



Master Planning Process with EA

- ▶ Master Plan Conducted in accordance with the Municipal Class Environmental Assessment process must address at least Phase 1 and 2 requirements
- ▶ Several approaches to completing a Master Plan (see handout to describe Approach 1-4)
- ▶ May be integrated with a comprehensive Planning Act process
 - ▶ E.g. preparation of a new official plan or a comprehensive official plan amendment may be accompanied by infrastructure master plans for water, wastewater and transportation
- ▶ Advantages to more robust process and consultation

Transportation Master Plans

- ▶ Can address a variety of issues/topics:
 - ▶ Road network/connectivity/classifications
 - ▶ Intersections/Roundabouts
 - ▶ Active Transportation (walking, cycling, etc.)
 - ▶ Transit
 - ▶ Rail freight/Goods Movement
 - ▶ Recommended networks and capital projects
 - ▶ Right-of-way cross sections
 - ▶ Corridor Review (Road/Land Use/Design Interface)
 - ▶ Accommodation of agricultural industry in road design along strategic corridors

Samples (provided in hardcopy)

- ▶ TBM Comprehensive Transportation Strategic Plan (March 2010)
- ▶ Grey County Transportation Master Plan (2014)
- ▶ York Region Transportation Master Plan (2016)
- ▶ Town of Caledon Transportation Master Plan (2017)