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)