Unless a scale is provided, the assessor will give either max points if the subcategory has been satisfied, or zero points if it has not.
***Full points are given where the subcategory is not applicable to that trail section.*
****In a situation where full points are given as a default (where its n/a), the specific score shall be identified as such (i.e. circled, highlighted, etc.)*

APC PATH ASSESSMENT CARD				
CATEGORY	**SUB-CATEGORY**	***Max Pts***	**SCORE**	**NOTES**
1.0 SAFETY	*1.1 Road Crossings*	*10*		
	1.2 Lighting	*7*		
	1.3 Surface Condition	*5*		
	1.4 Path Structure	*5*		
	1.5 Human Aspect	*3*		
	Section total	*30*		
2.0 NATURAL HABITAT	*2.1 Tree Protection*	*10*		
	2.2 Erosion Prevention	*6*		
	2.3 Restoration	*4*		
	Section total	*20*		
3.0 PATHWAY DESIGN SPECS	*3.1 Path Width*	*8*		
	3.2 Path Efficiency	*7*		
	3.3 Storm Water Management	*5*		
	Section total	*20*		
4.0 MATERIALS	*4.1 Recycled Content*	*6*		
	4.2 Regional Materials	*6*		
	4.3 Toxicity Factor	*5*		
	4.4 Permeable factor	*3*		
	Section total	*20*		
5.0 FACILITIES	*5.1 Signage*	*5*		
	5.2 Bike Parking	*3*		
	5.3 Access to Amenities	*2*		
	Section total	***10***		
	TOTAL SCORE	***100***		

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APC PATH ASSESSMENT CARD					
CATEGORY	SUB-CATEGORY		Max Pts	SCORE	NOTES
1.0 SAFETY	1.1 Road Crossings	1.1.1 Signage	3		
		1.1.2 Painted lines	3		
		1.1.3 Enhanced safety measures	4		
	1.2 Lighting	1.2.1 Critical areas	3		
		1.2.2 Bulb technology	2		
		1.2.3 Light pollution	2		
	1.3 Surface Condition	1.3.1 Overall scale (1-5)	5		
	1.4 Path Structure	1.4.1 Dedicated path	1		
		1.4.2 Adequate safety measures	4		
	1.5 Human Aspect	1.5.1 Scale (1-3)	3		
		Section total	30		
2.0 NATURAL HABITAT	2.1 Tree Protection	2.1.1 Tree separation	5		
		2.1.2 Tree protection	5		
	2.2 Erosion Prevention	2.2.1 No visible signs	3		
		2.2.2 Preventative measures	3		
	2.3 Restoration	2.3.1 Visible Indication	4		
		Section total	20		
3.0 PATHWAY DESIGN SPECS	3.1 Path Width	3.1.1 Min specs achieved	8		
	3.2 Path Efficiency	3.2.1 Path flow	3		
		3.2.2 Site lines	4		
	3.3 Storm Water Management	3.3.1 Process in place	3		
		3.3.2 Green infrastructure	2		
		Section total	20		
4.0 MATERIALS	4.1 Recycled Content	4.1.1 Min % achieved	6		
	4.2 Regional Materials	4.2.1 North America	1		
		4.2.2 Canada	2		
		4.2.3 Manitoba	3		
	4.3 Toxicity Factor	4.3.1 'Lesser evil'	1		
		4.3.2 Uses natural material	4		
	4.4 Permeable factor	4.4.1 Permeable surface	3		
		Section total	20		
5.0 FACILITIES	5.1 Signage	5.1.1 Warning signage	2		
		5.1.2 Wayfinding signage	2		
		5.1.3 Education signage	1		
	5.2 Bike Parking	5.2.1 Installed/availability	2		
		5.2.2 Sufficient #	1		
	5.3 Access to Amenities	5.3.1 Installed/availability	1		
		5.3.2 Overall condition	1		
		Section total	10		
		TOTAL SCORE	100		

*Unless a scale is provided, the assessor will give either max points if the subcategory has been satisfied, or zero points if it has not.
**Full points are given where the subcategory is not applicable to that trail section.
***In a situation where full points are given as a default (where its n/a), the specific score shall be identified as such (i.e. circled, highlighted, etc.)

APC PATH ASSESSMENT SCORING BREAKDOWN				
CATEGORY	SUB-CATEGORY		Max Pts	POINTS BREAKDOWN
1.0 SAFETY	1.1 Road Crossings	1.1.1 Signage	3	Appropriate signage (upright on posts) to alert trail users and vehicles
		1.1.2 Painted lines	3	Painted lines on the roadway
		1.1.3 Enhanced safety measures	4	Raised crosswalks and/or flashing lights installed (as well as other measure not mentioned)
	1.2 Lighting	1.2.1 Critical areas	3	All critical areas must have lighting installed. See *Definitions & References* for details
		1.2.2 Bulb technology	2	Uses minimum efficiency of LED technology or better
		1.2.3 Light pollution	2	Protection of the night sky through light pollution reduction strategies
	1.3 Surface Condition	1.3.1 Overall scale (1-5)	5	Overall condition based on scale: 1=very poor; 2=poor; 3=Fair; 4=good; 5=very good. See *Definitions & References* for details
	1.4 Path Structure	1.4.1 Dedicated path	1	Dedicated path system separated from roadways
		1.4.2 Adequate safety measures	4	Curbs and railings (as well as other means not mentioned) in place to maintain safety for all users
	1.5 Human Aspect	1.5.1 Scale (1-3)	3	General feeling of safety: 1=moderately safe; 2=feel safe; 3=absolutely safe (not a concern)
		Section total	30	
2.0 NATURAL HABITAT	2.1 Tree Protection	2.1.1 Tree separation	5	Positive separation in place from the path's edge to nearby trees (No trees within 3 feet of the trail's edge)
		2.1.2 Tree protection	5	Conscious efforts being made to preserve tree health
	2.2 Erosion Prevention	2.2.1 No visible signs	3	No visible signs of erosion within 10 ft of the path's edge
		2.2.2 Preventative measures	3	Preventative measures in place to minimize/prevent erosion
	2.3 Restoration	2.3.1 Visible indication	4	Visable signs of restoration with native and/or adaptive species
		Section total	20	
3.0 PATHWAY DESIGN SPECS	3.1 Path Width	3.1.1 Min specs achieved	8	Min specs are achieved: Asphalt = 8', Aggregate = 8', Pavers = 8', Nature Path = 5'
	3.2 Path Efficiency	3.2.1 Path flow	3	Path follows a meandering flow with avoidance of straightaways
		3.2.2 Site lines	4	Sufficient sightlines and lateral clearance provided along the path
	3.3 Storm Water Management	3.3.1 Process in place	3	Sufficient water drainage and contol of water run-off; no evidence of standing water
		3.3.2 Green infrastructure	2	Effective use of bio-swales and/or other green infrastructure
		Section total	20	
4.0 MATERIALS	4.1 Recycled Content	4.1.1 Min % achieved	6	(For assessment purposes): Nature paths = 3, Asphalt = 2, Pavers = 1, Aggregate = 0. See *Definitions & References* for details
	4.2 Regional Materials	4.2.1 North America	1	All materials used for path construction originate within North America
		4.2.2 Canada	2	All materials used for path construction originate within Canada
		4.2.3 Manitoba	3	All materials used for path construction originate within Manitoba
	4.3 Toxicity Factor	4.3.1 'Lesser evil'	1	(For assessment purposes): Pavers = 1, Asphalt = 0. See *Definitions & References* for details
		4.3.2 Uses natural material	4	The pathway is made up of only natural materials (i.e. woodchips/mulch, aggregate, etc.)
	4.4 Permeable factor	4.4.1 Permeable surface	3	The pathway is constructed with a permeable surface
		Section total	20	
5.0 FACILITIES	5.1 Signage	5.1.1 Warning signage	2	Inclusion of warning signs that advises users of potential hazards, trail intersections, etc.
		5.1.2 Wayfinding signage	2	Inclusion of orientation and wayfinding signs (to include Park, Trail, and Facilities identification signs)
		5.1.3 Education signage	1	Inclusion of education signage to highlight conservation and sustainability efforts
	5.2 Bike Parking	5.2.1 Installed/availability	2	Bike parking within 50 meters of all facilities and main intersections within the Park
		5.2.2 Adequate #	1	Adequate bike parking spots available
	5.3 Access to Amenities	5.3.1 Installed/availability	1	Adequate garbage/recycle bins, benches, street furniture, access to drinking water, and washrooms available
		5.3.2 Overall condition	1	All amedities in great physical condition and do not require immediate maintenance
		Section total	10	
		TOTAL SCORE	100	

(*sub*) CATEGORIES	DEFINITIONS	REFERENCES
1.0 SAFETY		
1.1 Road Crossings	All decision points that involve the crossing of a roadway must have appropriate signage and pavement markings to alert trail users and passing vehicle traffic. The condition of this signage and ground markings must be kept to a high standard, most likely requiring regular maintenance.	Trail Design Guidelines (Toronto) p.35
1.2 Lighting	Given the natural setting of APC, it is recommended that only critical areas of the Park have lighting in place. These critical areas are defined as: parking lots, parking lots to pathway (connection), facilities to pathway (connection), as well as all major conflict zones (i.e. intersections and key decision point areas). All lighting to use most efficient technology and to follow LEED lumination values and light pollution reduction strategies.	LEED SS Credit 8
1.3 Surface Condition	Refers to the condition of the pathway's surface (i.e. frost lift/sink, cracks, pot holes, general degrades, etc.). Seasonal variations will cause degrade overtime, and this sub-category will help to quantify this using a scaled approach. Scale definitions: (1) very poor - the surface is in an unacceptable condition with widespread advanced signs of deterioration. (2) poor - the surface is in poor to fair condition, but mostly below standard. (3) fair - the surface is in fair to good condition. There are general signs of deterioration and requries attention. (4) good - the surface is in good to excellent condition. There are some signs of general deterioration that require attention but are adequate for now. (5) very good - the surface is generally in excellent condition (typically new or recently re-surfaced).	n/a
1.4 Path Structure	Path structure consists of territorial enforcement (having clearly defined borders between pathways and roadways), inclusion of possible escape routes (extra space provided for narrower pathways), and user protection mechanisms in place (i.e. railings) where danger exists.	n/a
1.5 Human Aspect	General feeling of safety as a visitor and user of the Park's pathways.	n/a
2.0 NATURAL HABITAT		
2.1 Tree Protection	*APC will make every effort to not cut or harm any tree within the park.* Care must be taken to protect the trees whenever possible. New pathways shall be adjusted in both width and direction to reduce tree and root impacts (consideration should be given to tree-root-dripline). Ideally, trails should not have any trees within 3ft (1.0 meter) of the trail's edge.	Trail Development Guidelines & Standards (CoQuitlam) p.116
2.2 Erosion Prevention	Every effort should be made to avoid installing paths on steep grades. In the event there is one, preventative measure should be installed to prevent/minimize any further erosion.	n/a
2.3 Restoration	Continued effort should be made to actively restore: gardens, carbon sequesters (trees), pollinator plants, as well as non-invasive and native species.	LEED WE Credit 1
3.0 PATHWAY DESIGN SPECS		
3.1 Path Width	Various guidelines from other locations were considered; however, given specific needs, snow removal equipment, and processes in place at APC, the following specifications (minimums) are to be used: Asphalt = 8', Aggregate = 8', Pavers = 8', Nature Path = 5'.	Trail Development Guidelines & Standards (CoQuitlam), APC driven SOPs, Winnipeg Accessibility Design Standards
3.2 Path Efficiency	APC pathways must serve the needs of all user groups, while taking environmental and geographical factors into consideration. Attention must be given to avoid long straightaways in order to instill a sense of flow and rhythm for users. Compliance with this subcategory also ensures that proper & sufficient sightlines are provided to the users when approaching bends/turns in the pathway, as well as continued maintenance to clear any overgrowth (vegetation) that encroaches the pathway.	n/a
3.3 Storm Water Management	For every pathway within APC, consideration must be given to storm water management. Preferred management systems include bio-swales, or any other forms of green infrastructure (i.e. porous pavements and storm water planters).	LEED SS Credit 6.1/6.2
4.0 MATERIALS		
4.1 Recycled Content	When given the choice to use virgin or recycled materials, one should almost always strive to use recycled content. APC will strive to maximize recycled content as part of the materials used for its trail system. The included APC-driven scale has taken recycled content percentages (from current suppliers) into consideration.	LEED MR Credit 4.1
4.2 Regional Materials	Sourcing materials locally lowers the potential carbon footprint (via cutting transportation distances and thus lowering GHG emissions). An additional advantage to sourcing locally is that it supports the local economy. APC will strive to minimize their carbon footprint by sourcing local materials. While APC understands that breaking down these zones by province/country is not the most effective way, it is a step in the right direction.	LEED MR Credit 5
4.3 Toxicity Factor	Preventing the use of materials that would produce unwanted effects to both human and environment interaction. APC will strive to minimize the toxicity effects caused by materials used for their trail system. The included APC-driven scale has taken toxicities (from current products used) into consideration.	n/a
4.4 Permeability Factor	A permeable surface improves the filtration of water and revitalizes the water table by allowing it to percolate into the soil and to filter out any pollutants. Recommended surfaces include permeable pavers, gravel, turf, and mulch; while surfaces such as asphalt, concrete, traditional stone, brick or concrete pavers are less desireable.	n/a
5.0 FACILITIES		
5.1 Signage	Information presented in a clear, consise, and consistent way, as it relates to the identification, direction, regulation and operation of the pathway. Signage should be informing, but not distracting - making best use of known graphics. Possible types of signage could include orientation and trailhead (hub) locations, rules of the trails, regulatory signs, interpretive signs, and route (wayfinding) markers.	Trail Development Guidelines & Standards (CoQuitlam) p.120
5.2 Bike Parking	Bike parking is defined as having an identified means to securely park one's bicycle. Parking options shall be located at all facilities and major attractions that are easily accessable from either the road or the pathway. Parking 'racks' should be arranged so that they do not impede trail users, be aesthically pleasing and in great condition. Sufficent parking must also be available, and strategically placed at consistent intervals along APC pathways.	LEED SS Credit 4.2
5.3 Access to Amenities	Amenities include benches & street furniture, garbage/recycling receptacles, access to drinking water, and public washrooms. Their availability and location will vary, however, they should be located at all main attractions/buildings within APC, as well as strategically placed at consistent intervals along APC pathways.	Trail Design Guidelines (Toronto) p.83