Full Title of the proposal:- Construction of New 2 Lane with Paved Shoulder of Hamirpur Bypass of NH-88 (New NH-103& NH-03) (Design Chainage-Km.121+175 to Km.138+295, Design Length-17.120 Km) in the State of Himachal Pradesh

File No.: FP/HP/ROAD/151932/2022

Date of Proposal: 2 Feb 2022

CHECK-LIST SERIAL NO. - 11a

ALTERNATIVES EXAMINED

The proposed Hamirpur bypass was finalized by studying three alternative options as mentioned below.

- Option-1: Greenfield alignment towards LHS of the existing Bypass
- Option-2: Widening of the existing Hamirpur Bypass
- Option-3: Greenfield alignment towards RHS of the existing Bypass

The alignment options superimposed on SOI Toposheet is also enclosed. The comparative analysis of the alternative options is provided in the table below.

analysis of the atterna		2 (Existing)	Option 3 (Greenfield)
Description	Option 1 (Greenfield)	Option 2 (Existing)	23.8
	17.12	22.3	3.6
Project Length (Km)	Nil	Nil	810
Tunnel length (Km)	638.5	200	3 VUP
Structure length (m)	1 No VOP	Nil	
VOP / VUP/ ROB	Good, As per standards	Poor, Sharp and sub- standard radius	Good, As per standards
Horizontal Geometry	Good, As per standards	Poor, Steep gradients at few locations	Good, As per standards
Vertical Geometry		7.92	14.835
Forest land (ha)	12.8537	3429	6424
	5566	3429	More than proposed
Trees Impact on existing permanent structure	Least	Highest	alignment but less than existing alignment

Conclusion: It may be inferred from the above comparison that the Greenfield alignment towards LHS of the existing bypass (Option-1) is the most suitable option from techno-economical, social and environmental point of view as:

- Actual diversion of forest land and trees affected is lesser (approx. 12.8537 ha &
 5566) than Option 3. Option 2 has the least diversion of forest land and no. of trees
 but is not the suitable option as the alignment has substandard geometry, poor
 gradient and will impose highest impact on permanent structures.
- Least length of 17.120 km with minimum number of structures and no tunnels hence construction cost per km will be the most economical

Minimum impact on existing permanent structure thereby reducing the Rehabilitation and Resettlement (R&R) cost

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