

# Draft Street Manual Detailed Cross Sections for Discussion

\*Annotated Version

Draft Version 3 | November 2024

# PURPOSE

The purpose of this package is to provide the reviewer with a side by side comparison of the proposed draft cross sections against the closest existing detailed cross-sections. The call outs are intended to assist the reviewer in understanding the changes to each design zone. Note that this is still a Draft and some notes indicate that we are still working through some details internally. Before presenting the cross-sections, we highlight the major changes and what has driven those changes.

# **MAJOR CHANGES**

### **Simplified Classifications**

The current (2020) Design Guide for Subdivision Servicing - Section II: Roads has 17 cross-sections. In the early engagement of this project, we heard that there was a desire to minimize the number of cross-sections. To do this, we simplified the number of street classifications to four basic ones: Skeletal, Arterial, Collector, and Local. Recognizing that there are land use and other contexts that require some variation, we developed cross-sections for industrial, high-activity area, and rural contexts.

### **Lower Target Speeds**

No single change in the proposed Street Manual will be as impactful as the move to reduce target speeds. Local streets have been designed to achieve target speeds of 30 km/h and collector streets have been designed to achieve target speeds of 40 km/h. To achieve these target speeds, narrower lane widths, public trees close to the roadway, and other adjustments to street design are necessary.

#### Separate Sidewalks

While this isn't a new concept for most Calgary streets, it is for the proposed Local Street. Several factors have driven this change:

- separation from parked vehicles and travel lanes creates a more comfortable experience for pedestrians
- they create a public boulevard with public trees close to the road, lowering travel speeds, and creating a space where shallow utilities and tree roots aren't competing
- improves accessibility for all pedestrians (especially those with vision loss) by creating the correct alignment for two wheelchair ramps at each corner

## **Reduced On-Street Bicycle Facilities**

As industry best-practices for bicycle facilities evolves, it is becoming clear that only streets with low traffic volume and and travel speed are appropriate for unprotected on-street bicycle facilities. With this in mind, most bicycle facilities have been moved to the boulevard area. The exception is the low speed local street with traffic calming measures incorporated. This generally saves pavement and right-of-way width.

### **Reduced Rights-of-Way**

Every effort has been made to make the most efficient use of space. We have worked hard with internal staff from over 15 business units spanning 4 departments to minimize off-sets and space requirements for each street element. The result is a similar or reduced right-of-way for all cross-sections with two exceptions: 2.0m additional right-of-way for the local street with parking on both sides, and 1.0m for the collector high activity street (current equivalent is the activity centre street).

#### **Increased Public Trees**

Climate and Urban Forestry policies of the Calgary Plan require additional tree canopy across the city, including in public road right-of-way. To respond to this, public trees and a growing envelope has been added to all cross-sections. The trees large canopy, are situated in a minimum 2.1m public boulevard, require a spacing of no more than 10 metres, and must have an available soil volume of 30 cubic meters (20 cubic meters permitted on local streets).

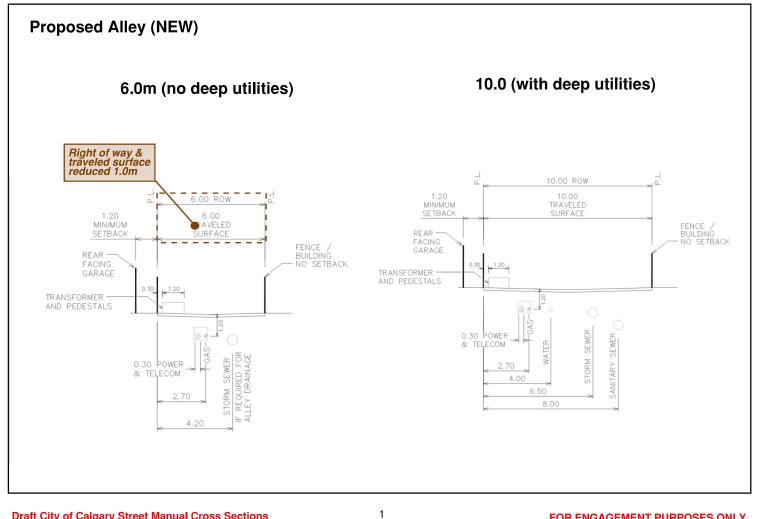
## **Conflicts Between Shallow Utilities and Public Trees Eliminated**

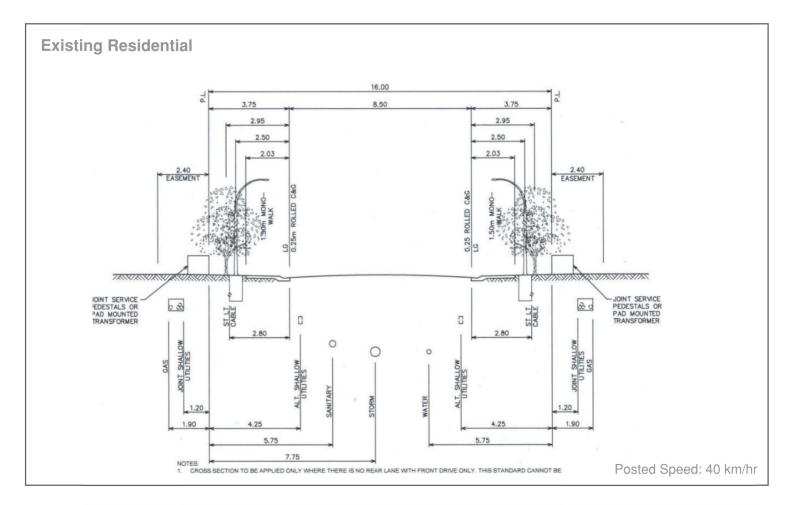
Trees are located in a public boulevard with shallow utilities (including the street light cable) behind the separated sidewalk. This eliminates a long standing issue where these two street elements were in conflict creating undesirable outcomes for both.

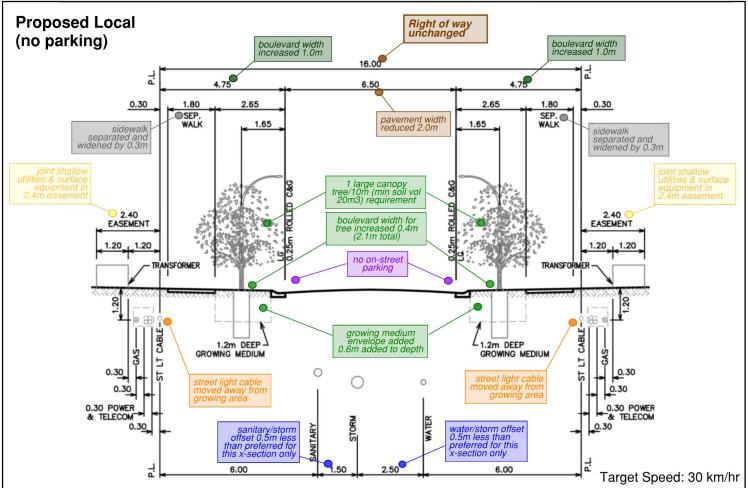
#### New Approach to On-Street Parking Lanes

Traditionally, every local and collector street is constructed with on-street parking lanes on both sides. Even when the housing form prevents the ability to park on-street (e.g. front-driveway, narrow lot product), we continue to construct wide roads that not only cost more to build and maintain, but encourage speeding when there are no lateral objects to calm traffic. Moving forward, local and collector streets without parking lanes are the default. This reduces road width (and associated costs), creates safer intersections, and ensures space for transit stops and more boulevard width for trees. For situations where on-street parking lanes are needed, cross-sections have been produced.

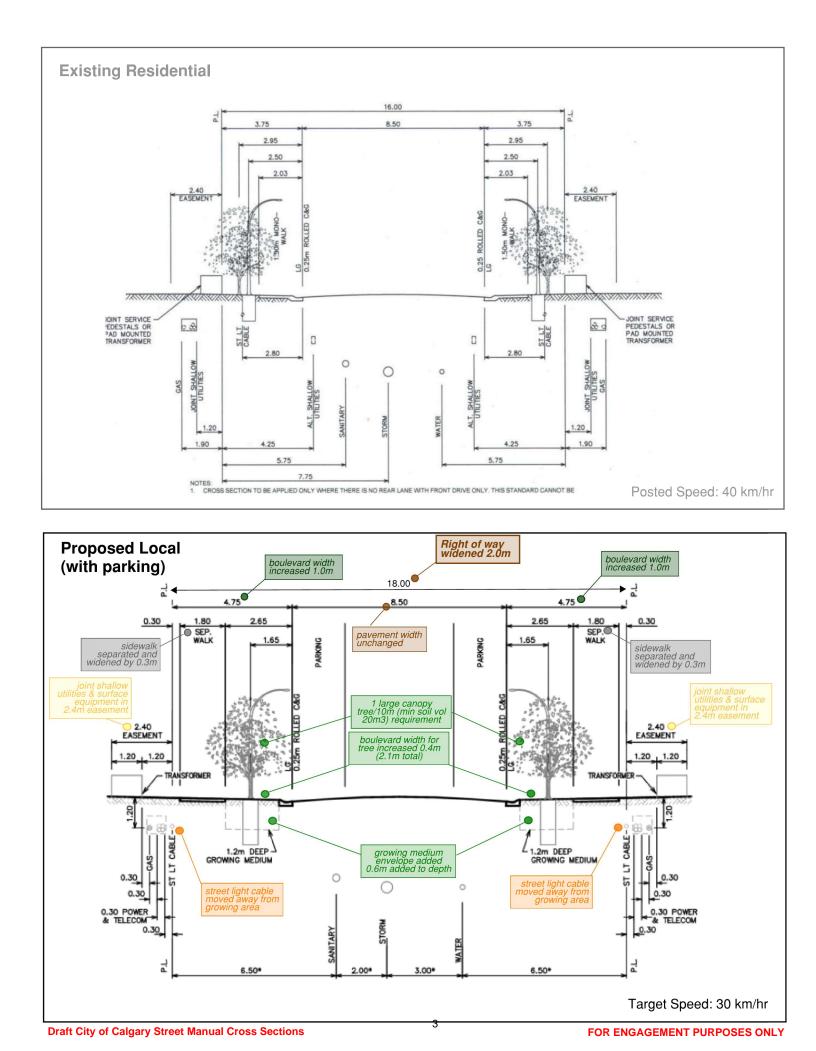
**Existing Alley No Cross-Section** 

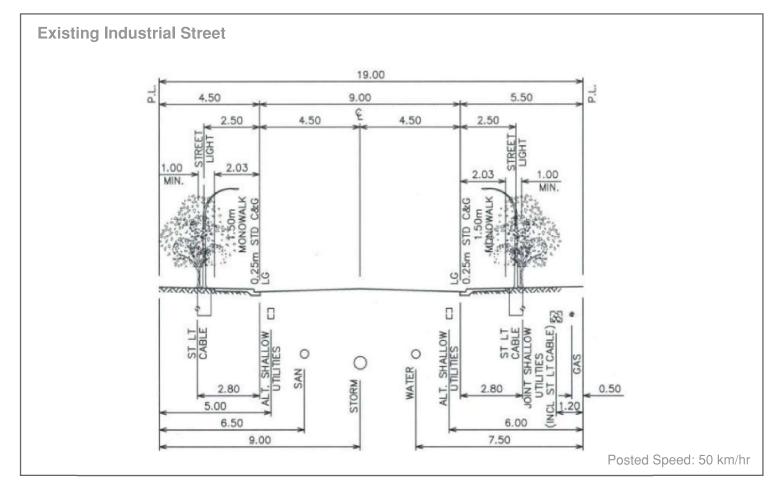


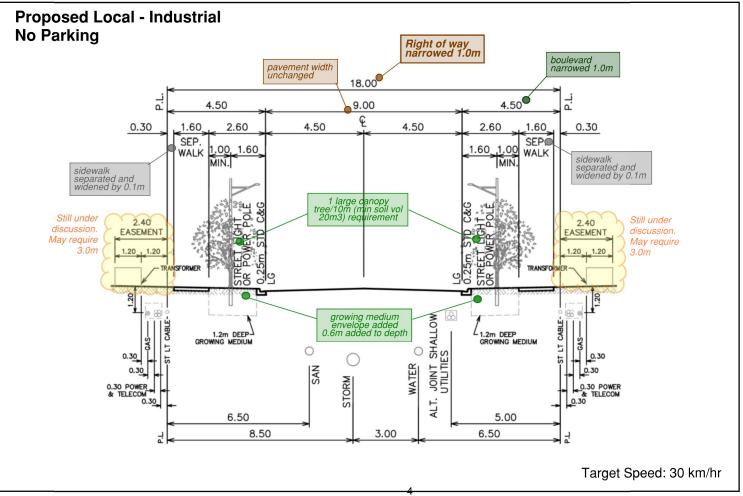


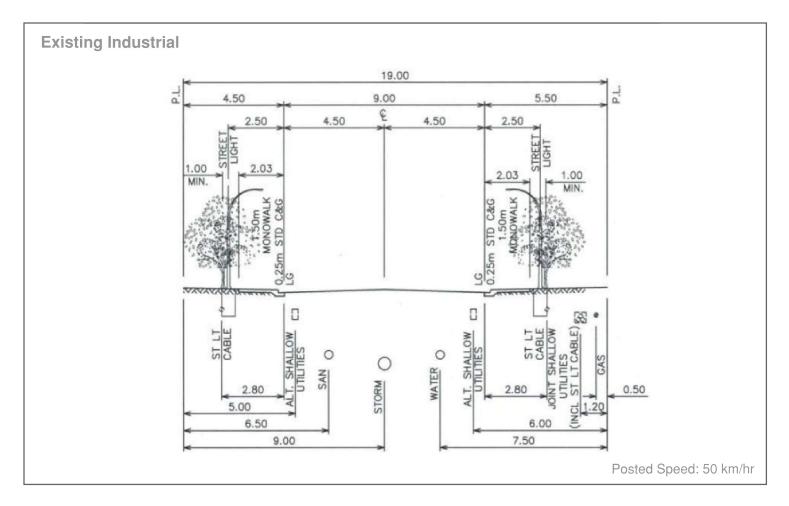


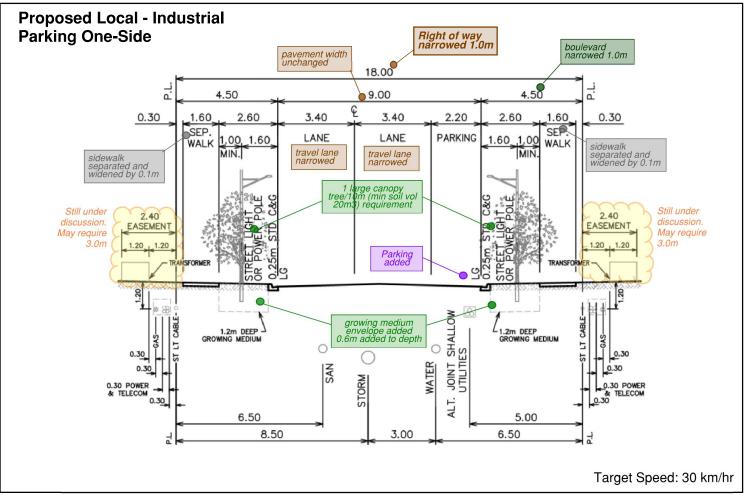
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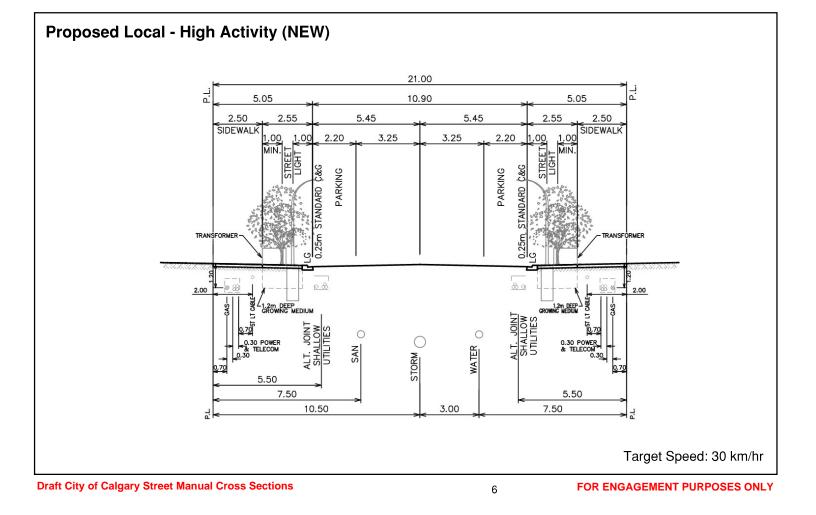


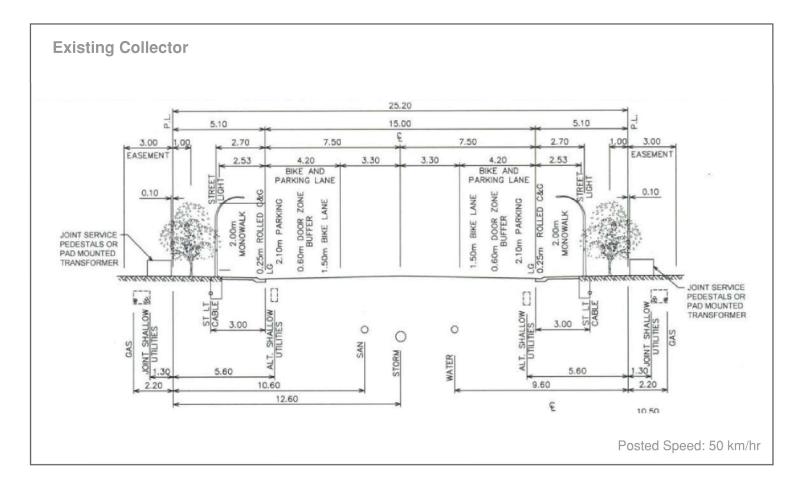


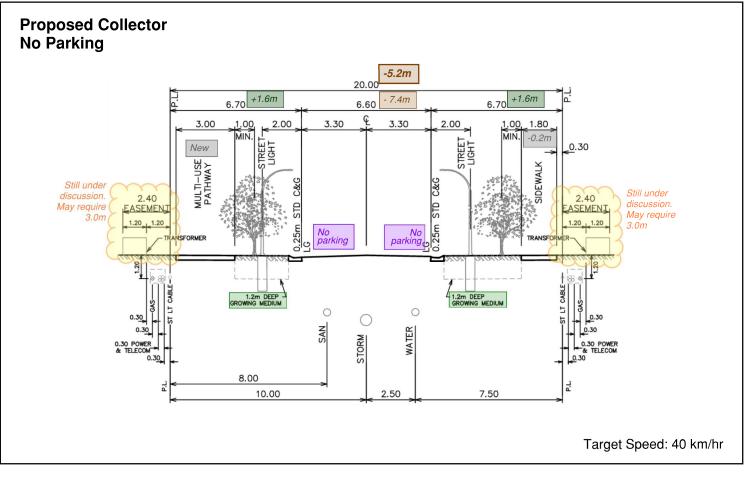


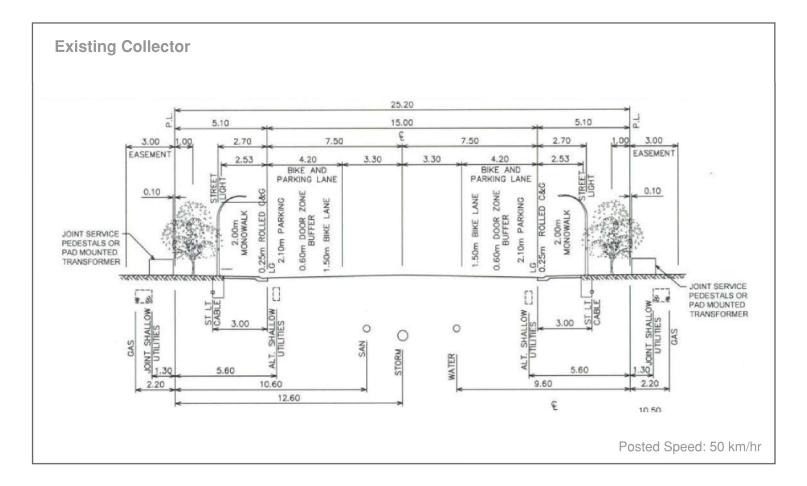


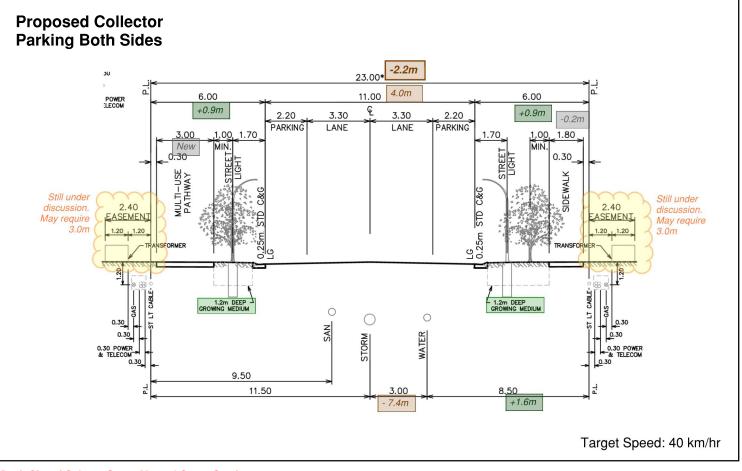
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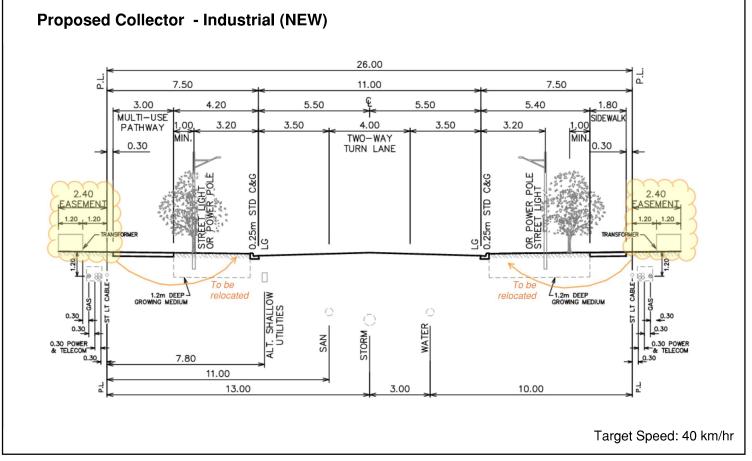


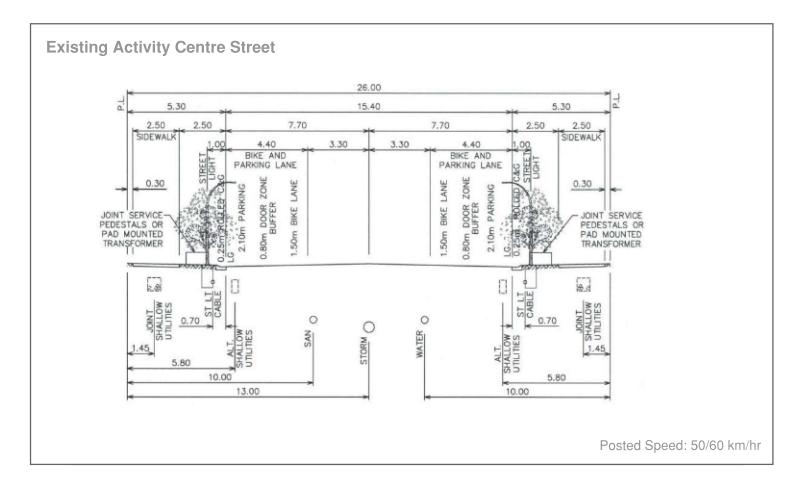


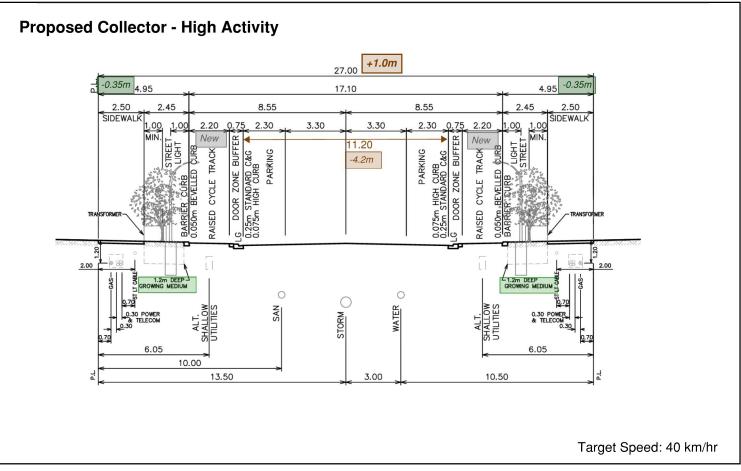
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**Existing Collector - Industrial** 

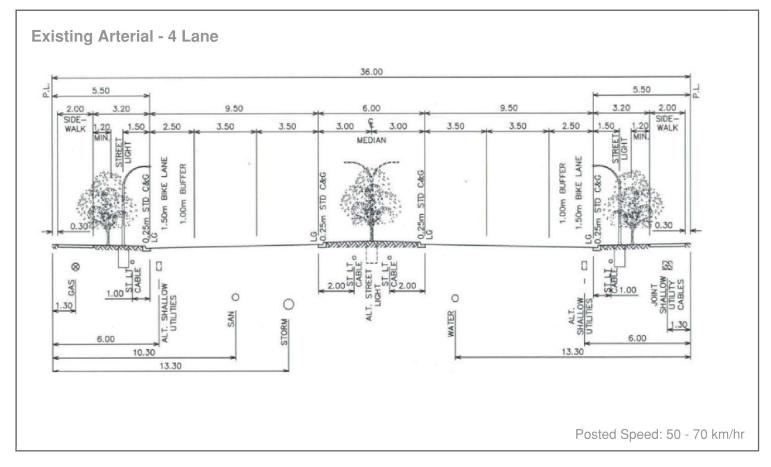
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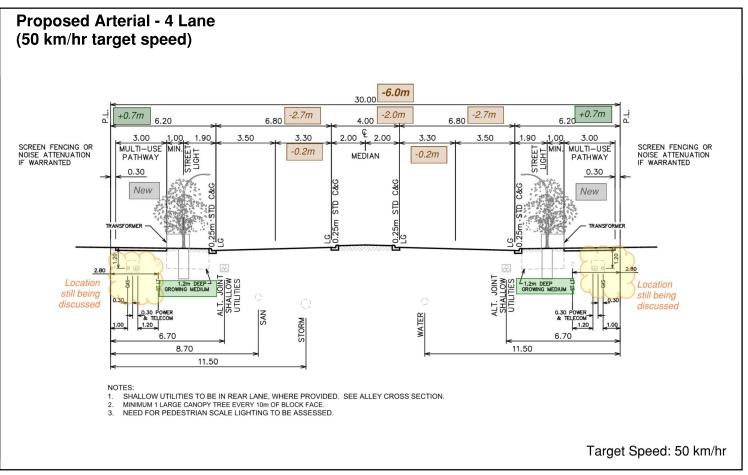


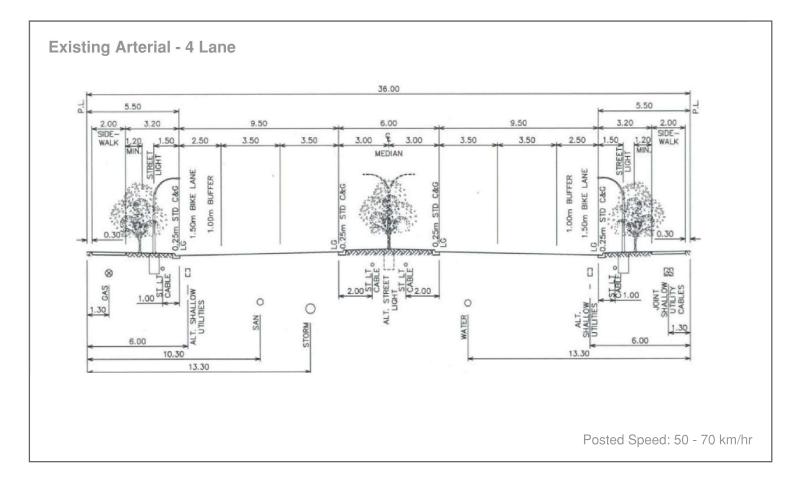


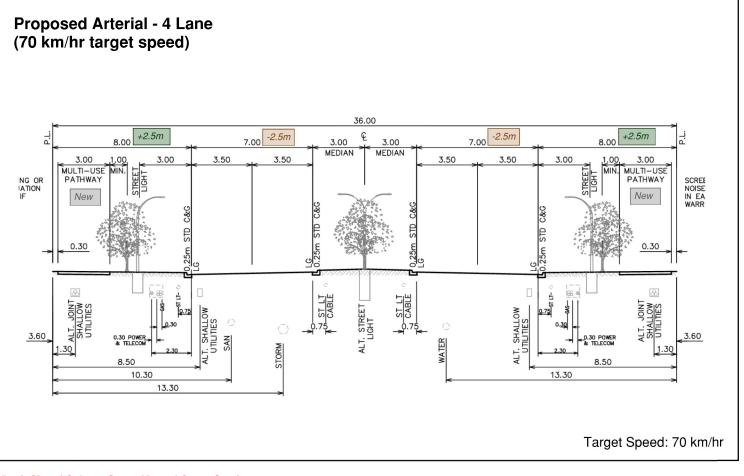


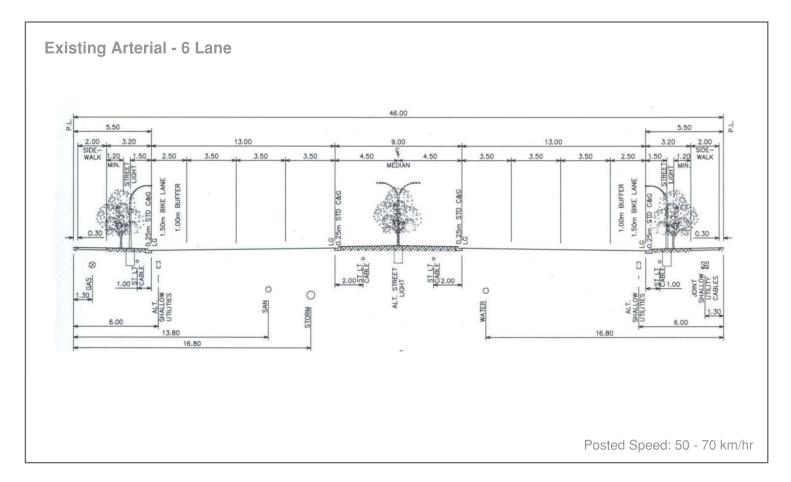
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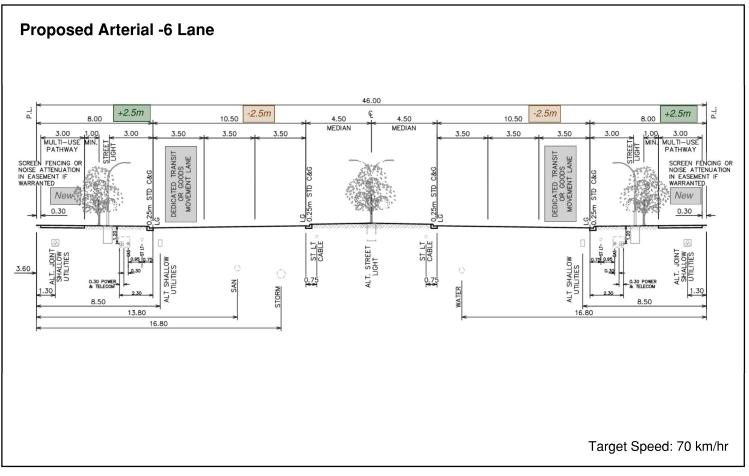


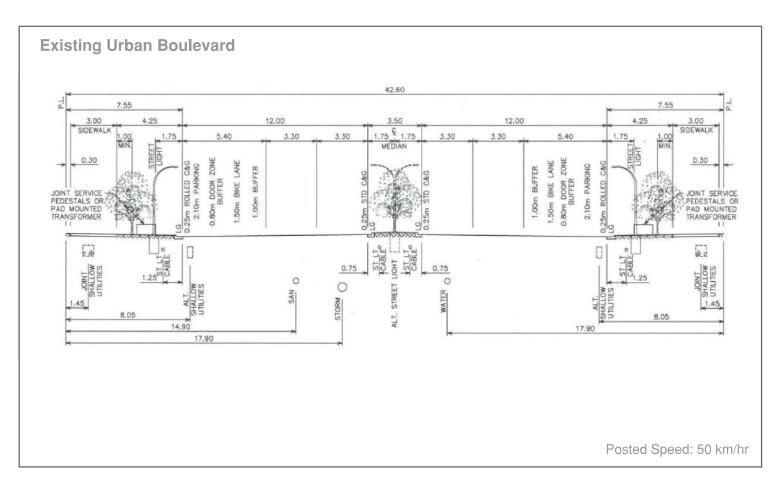


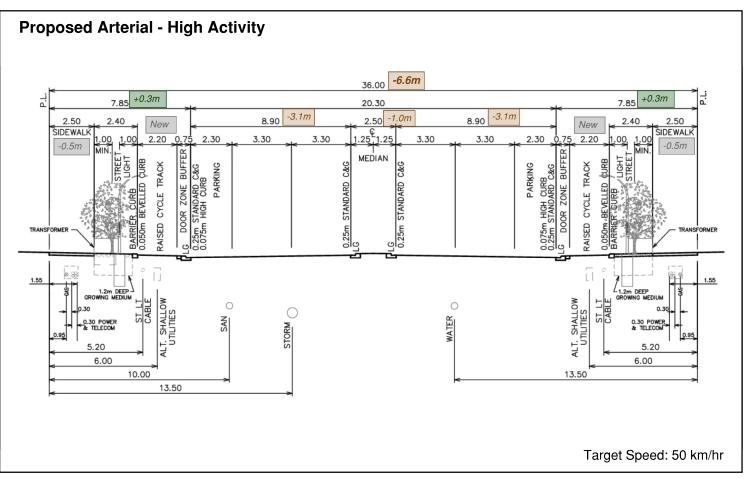


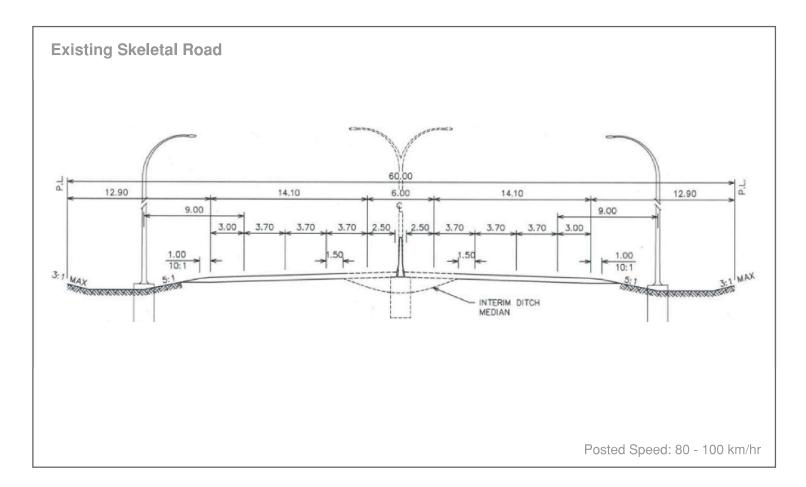


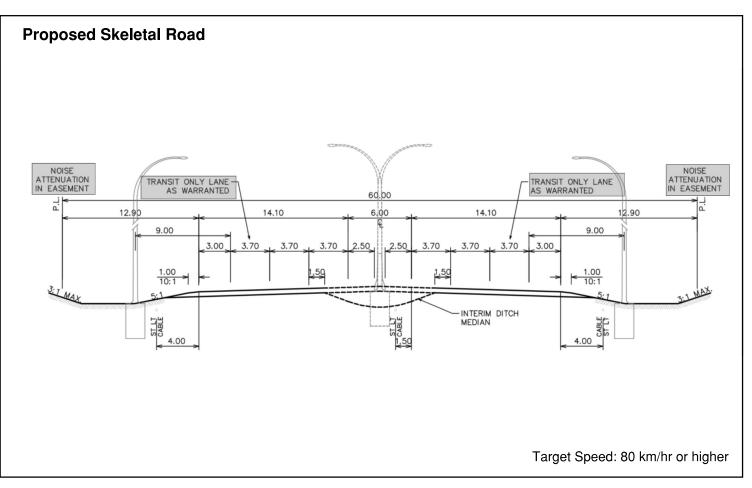












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