# Final Report 

# Spruce Grove Roadway Speed Limit Study <br> Spruce Grove, AB 

Presented to:

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## TABLE OF CONTENTS

Page

1. INTRODUCTION ..... 1
1.1 Background ..... 1
1.2 Study Objectives ..... 1
1.3 Study Approach ..... 2
2. ANALYSIS OF ARTERIAL \& MAJOR COLLECTOR ROADWAYS ..... 3
2.1 Road Network Segmentation ..... 3
2.2 Road Segment Data Inputs ..... 6
2.3 Pedestrian and Cyclist Exposure ..... 7
2.3.1 Pedestrian Exposure Assessment ..... 7
2.3.2 Cyclist Exposure Assessment ..... 9
3. NEIGHBORHOOD LOCAL ROADWAYS REVIEW ..... 11
3.1 Local Roads Assessments ..... 11
3.2 Local Roadway Selection ..... 12
3.2.1 Beverly Avenue between Blairmore Street and Benton Street ..... 13
3.2.2 Mathias Avenue between Millgrove Drive and Mckean Way ..... 14
3.2.3 Church Road between Queen Street and King Street ..... 15
3.2.4 Mohr Avenue between Spruce Glen and Queen Street ..... 16
3.2.5 Saskatchewan Ave between Commerce Road and Canada Post ..... 17
3.2.6 Madison Crescent between Campsite Road and east end road bend ..... 18
3.2.7 McLeod Avenue between Queen Street and King Street ..... 19
3.2.8 Virginia Avenue between Ventura Street and Vernon Street ..... 20
3.2.9 Langley Crescent between Lakeland Drive and Lakeland Drive ..... 21
3.2.10 Fifth Ave between King Street and Oatway Street ..... 22
3.3 Local Roads Risk Assessment ..... 23
4. SCHOOL ZONES AND PLAYGROUND ZONES REVIEW ..... 25
4.1 School Zone/Area Warrant Analysis ..... 26
4.1.1 School Type ..... 26
4.1.2 Fencing ..... 26
4.1.3 Road Classification ..... 27
4.1.4 Property Line Separation ..... 27
4.1.5 School Entrance ..... 28
4.1.6 Sidewalks ..... 28
4.1.7 School Zone Warrant Worksheet ..... 29
4.1.8 School Zone Warrant Analysis and Result ..... 30
4.2 Playground Zone/Area Warrant Analysis ..... 31
4.2.1 Playground Type ..... 31
4.2.2 Road Classifications ..... 32
4.2.3 Fencing ..... 32
4.2.4 Property Line Separation ..... 32
4.2.5 Playground Entrance ..... 33
4.2.6 Sidewalks ..... 33
4.2.7 Playground Zone Warrant Worksheet ..... 33
4.2.8 Playground Zone Warrant Analysis and Result ..... 34
5. FINDINGS AND RECOMMENDATIONS ..... 37
5.1 Identification of Road Segments with Inappropriate Posted Speed Limits and Speed Limit Recommendations ..... 37
5.2 Current School/Playground Zone Review ..... 38
5.3 General Guideline for Posted Speed Limits in School/Playground Zones to Follow for New Development ..... 38
6. SPEED MANAGEMENT IMPLEMENTATION STRATEGY ..... 39
6.1 Speed Limit Recommendation for Road Segments in the City ..... 39
6.2 Cost Estimation for Updating the Recommended Speed Limits ..... 41
6.3 Preliminary Traffic Speed Control Signage Recommendations for Future City Developments ..... 42
6.4 Additional Measures for School/Playground Zones ..... 44
6.4.1 Traffic Calming Measures ..... 44
6.4.2 Pavement Marking ..... 48
6.4.3 Speed Display Devices ..... 49
6.4.4 Crossings and Rapid Flashing Beacons ..... 50
APPENDIX A - ASSESSMENT AND SCORING STANDARD DETAILS OF CGEPSL SPEED LIMIT SETTING CRITERIA ..... 51
APPENDIX B - SPEED LIMIT ASSESSMENT INPUTS AND RESULTS FOR EACH ROAD SEGMENT ..... 52
APPENDIX C - DETAILED SITE OBSERVATIONS CHECKLIST FOR SAMPLE LOCAL ROADS ..... 53
APPENDIX D - NACTO SAFE SPEED STUDY APPROACH CHECKLIST AND RESULTS FOR EACH SAMPLE LOCAL ROAD ..... 54
APPENDIX E - SCHOOL ZONE WARRANT ANALYSIS WORKSHEET FOR EACH SCHOOL ..... 55
APPENDIX F - PLAYGROUND WARRANT ANALYSIS WORKSHEET FOR EACH PLAYGROUND ..... 56
APPENDIX G - CGEPSL SPEED LIMIT ANALYSIS RESULT AND RECOMMENDATION OF EACH ARTERIAL/COLLECTOR ROAD SEGMENT ..... 57

## 1. INTRODUCTION

### 1.1 Background

The City of Spruce Grove is located 11 km west of Edmonton, Alberta. The City has approximately 242 kilometers of roads with local roadways making up the largest portion of the City's road network. According to The City's Traffic Safety Plan (2019-2022) ${ }^{1}$, Spruce Grove aims to achieve a speed reduction as one of the primary strategies towards Vision Zero and Safe System goals to minimize traffic collisions, especially those that end up in fatal and seriously injured (KSI) incidents.

The Alberta Traffic Safety Act (TSA) ${ }^{2}$ currently allows municipalities across Alberta to change speed limits on their roadways to promote road safety. Several municipalities across Canada and across Alberta (i.e., Edmonton, Calgary, Airdrie, Okotoks, Beaumont, Fort Saskatchewan, Banff, Canmore, Leduc) have endeavored to review de facto speed limits in light of an abundance body of research and best practices that shown that vehicle speed increases both the likelihood of a crash, as well as the severity of the crash, as it diminishes drivers' ability to recognize and avoid potential conflicts.

As per the TSA, unless signage is posted, the de facto speed limits in Alberta are:

- School and playground zones: $30 \mathrm{~km} / \mathrm{h}$;
- Roadways inside urban areas: $50 \mathrm{~km} / \mathrm{h}$;
- Roadways outside urban areas: $80 \mathrm{~km} / \mathrm{h}$;
- Provincial highways inside urban areas: $80 \mathrm{~km} / \mathrm{h}$;
- Provincial highways outside urban areas: $100 \mathrm{~km} / \mathrm{h}$.

For residential areas, for instance, St. Albert decreased the speed limit to $40 \mathrm{~km} / \mathrm{h}$ in two neighbourhoods and their downtown core in January 2019. The City of Edmonton have also implemented a speed reduction program from $50 \mathrm{~km} / \mathrm{h}$ to $40 \mathrm{~km} / \mathrm{h}$ on most residential and downtown streets as part of the City's Vision Zero Plan ${ }^{4}$. Considering the influence and proximity to Edmonton, it is advisable for Spruce Grove to align with Edmonton's speed management principles, policies and practices, yet sensitive to the unique context of Spruce Grove.

### 1.2 Study Objectives

The study aims to evaluate the City's main road network in support of reducing current de-facto speed limits of $50 \mathrm{~km} / \mathrm{hr}$ to a potential speed limit of $40 \mathrm{~km} / \mathrm{hr}$ where justifiable and applicable considering emerging industry best practices. Key study objectives include:

- Review the City's posted speed limits of all arterial and collector roads. Identify road segments with inappropriate posted speed limits and provide recommendations to modify the posted speed limits.

[^0]- Review the appropriateness of the current speed limits on sample local roads and provide speed limit modification recommendations.
- Review City's current setting of school and playground zones, analyze the appropriateness and provide recommendations. Provide a general guideline of posted speed limit for school/playground zones to follow for new development and additional safety measures.
- Provide a high-level cost estimation for updating the City's recommended posted speed limit.
- Provide the preliminary traffic speed control signage recommendations for future city developments.


### 1.3 Study Approach

The study considers several approaches for setting speed limits while aiming for a balanced approach between traditional methods for setting speed limits on major roads and safe speed methodologies for neighborhood roads. The approaches for setting speed limits considered in the study included:

- Canadian Guidelines for Establishing Posted Speed Limits (CGEPSL): Applies to setting speed limits for arterial and major collector roadways (not including school zones and playground zones).
- NACTO City Limits, Setting Safe Speed Limits on Urban Streets: Applied to neighborhood (area) local roads.
- Alberta Transportation Guidelines to Playground and School Area and Zones: Applies to setting speed limits (zones and areas) for playground and schools.
- Alberta Transportation Community Speed limit Information Sign Recommended Practice

The approach aim for the integration of Engineering and Safe Systems approaches for establishing posted speed limits applying appropriate methods in the 'right' context according to research and best practices. As such, the latest Transportation Association of Canada (TAC) Canadian Guidelines for Establishing Posted Speed Limits (CGEPSL) is applied on major collector and arterial roadways whereas the NACTO guidelines mostly applied to neighborhood local roadways.

The TAC-CGEPSL methodology is the most data-intensive, requiring appropriate road segmentation and inputs on various criteria including but not limited to geometric and nongeometric parameters, operational and functional information, safety, and other context-sensitive considerations for each road segment.

On the other hand, the National Association of City Transportation Official (NACTO)'s recommended best practice for setting speed limits is applied to a batch of characteristic local streets with the view to potentially lower speed limits on local street of similar characteristics. The safe speed study methodology is a context-sensitive tool that analyzes conflict density and activity level, among other contextual factors, to determine the speed limit that will best minimize the risk of a person being killed or seriously injured. Generally, high conflict, high activity streets will require lower speed limits since the risk of a crash is high, while somewhat higher speed limits can be considered on low conflict, low activity street.

For School Zones and Playgrounds, the study follows The Alberta Transportation (AT) Guidelines for School and Playground Zones and Areas. The guidelines provide a systematic, objective, and quantitative procedure for assessing the need for a school and playground zone or area.

## 2. Analysis of Arterial \& Major Collector Roadways

### 2.1 Road Network Segmentation

The road segmentation is based on the rationale that a speed zone should be applied to a homogeneous roadway section. A homogeneous section of roadway is where land use, road function, horizontal and vertical geometry, cross-section, traffic volumes, access controls and pedestrian and cyclist volumes are generally consistent from a driver's perspective. Generally, principles and considerations for road segmentation were followed (some exceptions applied depending on the contexts):

- Posted speed limit is not a criterion for selecting roadway segments. If there are two speed limits for a segment, the speed limit that is the larger portion within the segment will be used for reference only.
- The CGEPSL guide indicates that the minimum length of a speed zone should be 500 m for posted speeds of $70 \mathrm{~km} / \mathrm{h}$ or less, and $1,000 \mathrm{~m}$ for speeds posted higher than $70 \mathrm{~km} / \mathrm{h}$. The road segmentation practice for Spruce Grove will generally follow this standard.
- Segments in the proximity of signalized intersection (intersection functional area) generally exhibit different operational and geometric parameters (i.e., controlled traffic, additional turning lanes, etc.). Therefore, only the main characteristics of the corridor were included in the review.

Based on the CGEPSL guide, the main roadway network (Arterial and main collectors) was segmented into 76 homogenous road segments, as shown in Figure 1 and described in Table 1.


Figure 1. Spruce Grove Collector and Arterial Road Segmentation

Table 1. Details of Spruce Grove Collector and Arterial Road Segmentation

| ID | Roadway | FROM | TO | Lane Number | Class | Surface | Length (m) |
| :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: |
| 1 | Nelson Drive | Mcleod Avenue | Hwy 16a E | 3 | Collector | Asphalt | 413 |
| 2 | Calahoo Road | Millgrove Drive | Weston Drive | 2 | Major Arterial | Asphalt | 731 |
| 3 | Grove Drive W | Unnamed Drive | Copperhaven Drive | 2 | Major Arterial | Asphalt | 334 |
| 4 | Westwind Drive | Century Road | Kenton Way | 2 | Collector | Asphalt | 265 |
| 5 | Spruce Ridge Drive | Spring Gate | Jennifer Heil Way | 2 | Collector | Asphalt | 808 |
| 6 | Hawthorne Gate | Jennifer Hail Way | Heatherglen Drive | 2 | Collector | Asphalt | 323 |
| 7 | Heatherglen Drive | Grove Drive | Hawthome Gate | 2 | Collector | Asphalt | 636 |
| 8 | Deer Park Drive | Dalton Link | Grove Drive | 2 | Collector | Asphalt | 443 |
| 9 | Spruce Ridge Road | Sprinwood Way | Spruce Ridge Drive | 2 | Collector | Asphalt | 709 |
| 10 | Harvest Ridge Drive ${ }^{5}$ | Grove Drive West | Grove Drive West | 2 | Collector | Asphalt | 1756 |
| 11 | Pioneer Road | Garneau Link | Grove Drive | 2 | Collector | Asphalt | 819 |
| 12 | Prescott Boulevard | Range Road 271 | Penn Place | 2 | Collector | Asphalt | 484 |
| 13 | Greenbury Boulevard | Grove Drive | Pioneer Road | 1 | Collector | Asphalt | 780 |
| 14 | Lakeland Drive | Grove Meadow Drive | Mcleod Avenue | 2 | Collector | Asphalt | 715 |
| 15 | McLeod Avenue | Century Road | Lawson Boulevard | 2 | Collector | Asphalt | 642 |
| 16 | Century Road | Yellowhead Hwy | Vanderbilt Common | 2 | Major Arterial | Asphalt | 600 |
| 17 | Victoria Avenue | Spruce Village Drive W | Vanderbilt Common | 2 | Collector | Asphalt | 807 |
| 18 | Spruce Village Drive W | Vanderbilt Common | Victoria Avenue | 2 | Collector | Asphalt | 412 |
| 19 | South Avenue | Golden Spike Road | Century Road | 2 | Collector | Asphalt | 1632 |
| 20 | Diamond Avenue | Oswald Drive | Century Road | 2 | Collector | Asphalt | 1643 |
| 21 | Century Road | Hwy 16a E | Twr 524 | 2 | Major Arterial | Asphalt | 3239 |
| 22 | McLeod Avenue | Calahoo Road | King Street | 4 | Collector | Asphalt | 653 |
| 23 | Brookwood Drive | King Street | Century Road | 2 | Collector | Asphalt | 826 |
| 24 | Longview Drive | Fairway Drive | Kings Link | 2 | Collector | Asphalt | 1033 |
| 25 | Fairway Drive | Longview Drive | Links Road | 2 | Collector | Asphalt | 718 |
| 26 | Links Road | Fairway Drive | Grove Drive | 2 | Collector | Asphalt | 263 |
| 27 | Longview Drive | Calahoo Road | Fairway Drive | 2 | Collector | Asphalt | 848 |

[^1]| ID | Roadway | FROM | TO | Lane Number | Class | Surface | Length (m) |
| :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: |
| 28 | Fieldstone Drive | Fieldstone Crescent | Grove Drive | 2 | Collector | Asphalt | 549 |
| 29 | Linkside Boulevard | Linksview Drive | Long View Drive | 2 | Collector | Asphalt | 419 |
| 30 | Avonlea Way | Arthur Way | Calahoo Road | 2 | Collector | Asphalt | 655 |
| 31 | Calahoo Road | Grove Drive | Woodhaven Drive | 2 | Major Arterial | Asphalt | 520 |
| 32 | Copperhaven Drive | Grove Drive West | Spring Link | 2 | Collector | Asphalt | 564 |
| 33 | Jennifer Heil Way | Yellowhead Hwy | Dalton Link | 1 | Major Arterial | Asphalt | 668 |
| 34 | Jennifer Heil Way | Dalton Link | Grove Drive | 2 | Major Arterial | Asphalt | 403 |
| 35 | Jennifer Heil Way | Grove Drive | Hawthome Gate | 2 | Major Arterial | Asphalt | 633 |
| 36 | Jennifer Heil Way (NB) | Spruce Ridge Drive | Nelson Drive | 2 | Major Arterial | Asphalt | 422 |
| 37 | Jennifer Heil Way (SB) | Spruce Ridge Drive | Nelson Drive | 2 | Major Arterial | Asphalt | 424 |
| 38 | Jennifer Heil Way (NB) | Nelson Drive | Mcleod Avenue | 2 | Major Arterial | Asphalt | 581 |
| 39 | Jennifer Heil Way (SB) | Nelson Drive | Mcleod Avenue | 3 | Major Arterial | Asphalt | 580 |
| 40 | Jennifer Heil Way | Mcleod Avenue | Hwy 16a E | 4 | Major Arterial | Asphalt | 368 |
| 41 | Calahoo Road | Weston Drive | Hwy 16a E | 2 | Major Arterial | Asphalt | 613 |
| 42 | Golden Spike Road (NB) | Hwy 16a E | Diamond Avenue | 2 | Major Arterial | Asphalt | 586 |
| 43 | Golden Spike Road (SB) | Hwy 16a E | Diamond Avenue | 2 | Major Arterial | Asphalt | 587 |
| 44 | Campsite Road | Hwy 16a E | Twr 524 | 2 | Major Arterial | Asphalt | 3217 |
| 45 | McLaughlin Drive | Nelson Drive | Mcleod Avenue | 2 | Collector | Asphalt | 610 |
| 46 | Millgrove Drive | Grove Drive | Calahoo Road | 2 | Collector | Asphalt | 1095 |
| 47 | Aspenglen Drive | Avonlea Way | Grove Drive | 2 | Collector | Asphalt | 665 |
| 48 | Spruce Village Way | Victoria Avenue | Grove Drive | 2 | Collector | Asphalt | 155 |
| 49 | Calahoo Road | Avonlea Way | Grove Drive | 2 | Major Arterial | Asphalt | 690 |
| 50 | Century Road | Vanderbilt Common | Grove Drive | 2 | Major Arterial | Asphalt | 573 |
| 51 | Prospect Way | Range Road 271 | Prospect Place | 2 | Collector | Asphalt | 210 |
| 52 | Tonewood Boulevard | Grove Drive | Timber Way | 2 | Collector | Asphalt | 343 |
| 53 | McLeod Avenue | Nelson Drive | Calahoo Road | 4 | Collector | Asphalt | 859 |
| 54 | Spruce Ridge Road | Grove Drive West | Spruce Ridge Drive | 2 | Collector | Asphalt | 551 |
| 55 | King Street | Kings Link | Grove Drive | 2 | Collector | Asphalt | 869 |
| 56 | Century Road | Grove Drive | Grove Meadow Drive | 2 | Major Arterial | Asphalt | 787 |


| ID | Roadway | FROM | TO | Lane Number | Class | Surface | Length (m) |
| :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: |
| 57 | Golden Spike Road | Diamond Avenue | Twr 524 | 2 | Major <br> Arterial | Asphalt | 2648 |
| 58 | King Street | Woodhaven Drive | Hwy 16a | 4 | Collector | Asphalt | 1183 |
| 59 | Woodhaven Drive | Calahoo Road | King Street | 2 | Collector | Asphalt | 863 |
| 60 | Greystone Drive | Grove Drive | Grove Meadow Drive | 2 | Collector | Asphalt | 875 |
| 61 | Weston Drive | Nelson Drive | Calahoo Road | 2 | Collector | Asphalt | 918 |
| 62 | King Street | Grove Drive | Woodhaven Drive | 2 | Collector | Asphalt | 713 |
| 63 | Deer Park Boulevard | Deer Park Drive | Deer Park Drive | 2 | Collector | Asphalt | 1075 |
| 64 | Grove Drive W | Harvest Ridge Drive | Jennifer Heil Way | 2 | Major Arterial | Asphalt | 1266 |
| 65 | McLeod Avenue | King Street | Century Road | 2 | Collector | Asphalt | 1267 |
| 66 | McLeod Avenue | Jennifer Heil Way | Nelson Drive | 4 | Collector | Asphalt | 839 |
| 67 | Vanderbilt Common | Century Road | Spruce Village Drive E | 2 | Collector | Asphalt | 665 |
| 68 | Grove Drive | Century Road | Pioneer Road | 2 | Major Arterial | Asphalt | 1674 |
| 69 | Grove Drive | Calahoo Road | Century Road | 2 | Major Arterial | Asphalt | 1636 |
| 70 | Grove Drive | Jennifer Hail Way | Calahoo Road | 2 | Major Arterial | Asphalt | 1649 |
| 71 | Pioneer Road | Grove Drive | Mcleod Avenue | 2 | Major Arterial | Asphalt | 1276 |
| 72 | Nelson Drive | Jennifer Heil Way | Mcleod Avenue | 2 | Collector | Asphalt | 1203 |
| 73 | Diamond Avenue | Campsite Road | Golden Spike Road | 2 | Collector | Asphalt | 1621 |
| 74 | Grove Meadow Drive | Century Road | Landry Court | 2 | Collector | Asphalt | 867 |
| 75 | Calahoo Road | Adelaide Court | Longview Drive | 2 | Collector | Asphalt | 789 |
| 76 | Century Road | Brookwood Dr/Grove Meadow Dr | Hwy 16a E | 3 | Major Arterial | Asphalt | 1060 |

### 2.2 Road Segment Data Inputs

According to CGEPSL, the data needed for assessing and recommending the posted speed limit can be classified into road segment basic information and risk factors.

The road basic information includes the name of corridor and location of segment, geographic region/road agency, road classification, land use context (i.e., urban or rural), divided or undivided, major or minor, number of through lanes per direction, length of corridor, design speed, current posted speed limit, prevailing speed (i.e., $85^{\text {th }}$ percentile speed) and any policy of the maximum posted speed limit.

The risk factor information concerns horizontal geometry, vertical geometry, average lane width, roadside hazards, pedestrian exposure, cyclist exposure, pavement surface, number of intersections with public roads (i.e., stop-controlled intersection, signalized intersection,
roundabout/traffic circle, crosswalk, active and at-grade railroad crossing, side street, stopcontrolled or lane, number of intersections with private access driveways (i.e., left turn movements permitted, right-in/right-out only), number of interchanges along corridor and on-street parking. In addition:

- Based on the existing conditions, the CGEPSL guide assigns the risk levels ranging from lower, medium to higher to horizontal geometry, vertical geometry, average lane width, roadside hazards, pedestrian exposure, cyclist exposure, pavement surface, number of interchanges and on-street parking, separately. The scores are then assigned to each indicator based on the risk level and weight factor.
- Regarding the number of intersections with public roads, points are assigned based on the traffic control type(s) and number of each traffic control type along the segment multiplied by assigned weighting factors. The intersections at either end of the segment should be included when applicable.
- Regarding the number of intersections with private access driveways points are assigned based on whether left turn movement is allowed at a driveway providing access to active properties and the number of driveways multiplied by assigned weighting factors. The accesses at either end of the segment should be included when applicable.
- Appendix A lists the weighting and scoring details of the above-mentioned risk criteria.

In general, a higher calculated total risk score represents a lower appropriate posted speed limit recommended. Appendix B lists the detailed inputs of all the factors and the speed limit assessment and recommendation results for each road segment. It should be noted that a few road segments have a very limited length and is not included in this procedure. In this case, the original posted speed limit is remained.

### 2.3 Pedestrian and Cyclist Exposure

Pedestrian and cyclist exposure assessment in the road environments is also a key consideration in the CGEPLS methodology. The following sections describe and illustrate how pedestrian and cyclist exposure risk was evaluated.

### 2.3.1 Pedestrian Exposure Assessment

Together, the likelihood of pedestrians using a roadway and the availability and type of facilities provided for their use, are used as an indicator of the risk associated with pedestrians. A roadway known or expected to be used by pedestrians but with limited facilities (i.e., sidewalks, pathways, trails, etc.) for their use may justify a lower speed limit as the lack of facilities may increase the risk of pedestrian collisions.

For pedestrian activity, main pedestrian generators (i.e., schools, churches, community centers, parks, municipal buildings) as well as medium-to-high-density residential areas have been identified in geographic context to arterial and collector segments. Proximity measures from each road segment to all nearest pedestrian generators was assessed as an indication of the likelihood of a pedestrian using the roadway. The higher the number of nearby pedestrian generators and the proximity of the road to them, the higher the likelihood of pedestrian activity expected in the vicinity of the road segment (see the following figure).


Figure 2. Proximity of Pedestrian Generators to Collector and Arterial Roadways
On the other hand, the availability of pedestrian facilities around arterial and collector roads such as sidewalks and trails were assessed for each road segment. A facility availability index was developed to indicate the ratio of sidewalks and trails available per linear metre of roadway for each road segment. The higher the ratio, the higher the availability of facilities for pedestrian use and therefore the lower the risk for them (see the figure below).


Figure 3. Availability of Pedestrian Facilities Across Spruce Grove

### 2.3.2 Cyclist Exposure Assessment

Cyclists are at a higher risk when there is known cyclist activity on a roadway with no cycling facilities. The risk for cyclist may be mitigated by the provision of designated bike lanes, wide curb lanes or off-road facilities. A lower posted speed may be justified for roads where cyclists are present, but no designated road space is allocated to them. Similar to pedestrian exposure, it is important to consider both levels of cycling activity and the availability of cycling facilities along (or in the proximity) of road segments to assess potential risk.

To understand levels of cycling activity in Spruce Grove, Strava's activity heat-map data was reviewed. Strava heatmaps shows 'heat' made by historic aggregated, public cycling and pedestrian reported activities. The heatmap is updated monthly. See Strava's heatmap of Spruce Grove cycling activity below.


Figure 4. Strava Heat Map of Spruce Grove Cycling Activity
In terms of cycling facilities available along (or nearby) arterial and collector roadway, it is understood that cycling in Spruce Grove is mainly intended to be accommodated on the more than 40 kilometers of all-weather trails network City-wide. Yet some cycling activity is also accommodated on-road as the data shows.

For the study, the availability of dedicated cycling facilities along road segments was considered as the availability of dedicated trails along a particular roadway. A facility availability index was developed to estimate the ratio of trails available per linear metre of roadway for each road segment. Thus, the higher the ratio the higher the availability of dedicated facilities for cyclists and therefore the lower the risk for them. For instance, road segments with trails on both sides were generally categorized as 'high' in terms of availability, while those with on-one sided or none at all were categorized 'medium' or 'low' availability respectively. See the figure below for illustration of trail availability in relation to arterial and collector road segments.


Figure 5. Availability of Cycling Facilities Across Spruce Grove

## 3. Neighborhood Local Roadways Review

Local roadways make up the largest portion of the City's network (their total linear length of 170 km is more than the combined length of arterials and collectors).

There are two primary types of roadways within Neighbourhoods. Residential streets are typical streets that provide access to homes. Collector streets provide access to some homes, but also serve a circulation function within the area, support transit service, provide access for school sites, local shops and parks, and connect to the larger network of roadways that run between communities.

Local roadways also often share mobility with vulnerable road uses and sometimes serve as recreational spaces for local activities such as street hockey games. During the COVID-19 pandemic, there was a high demand on the active transportation network as trips and activity increased in local areas.

In accordance with the Alberta TSA, unless signage is posted, the de facto speed limits for roadways inside urban areas is $50 \mathrm{~km} / \mathrm{h}$. Most municipalities have a current default speed of 50 $\mathrm{km} / \mathrm{h}$ on local roadways and local roadway speed reviews are generally conducted due to public request, safety concern, or the construction of a new playground or school.

Studies have shown that a reduction in vehicle operating speeds from $50 \mathrm{~km} / \mathrm{h}$ to $40 \mathrm{~km} / \mathrm{h}$ increases the chance of survival from $15 \%$ to $70 \%$ for a vulnerable road user struck by a vehicle. This rate is further increased to $90 \%$ for operating speeds of $30 \mathrm{~km} / \mathrm{h}^{6}$.

In addition, reducing residential speeds make streets calmer, quieter, and safer for people walking, biking, driving and enjoying their neighbourhood. Slowing down gives drivers more time to react to the unexpected, reduces killed and seriously injures (KSI) incidents, and has very little impact on travel times.
Since local roads tend to have either very low volumes or operate at the speed of the most cautious driver, it is common practice on many jurisdictions to apply a category speed limit to minor streets without detailed review of street characteristics. ${ }^{7}$

Cities across Canada and the US are reducing de facto speed limits on residential roads to increase safety and livability in their communities. This includes the City of St. Albert, the City of Calgary, City of Edmonton, Airdrie, Okotoks and Beaumont who have already reduced speed limits across residential areas.

### 3.1 Local Roads Assessments

For the evaluation of speed limit settings on neighborhood local streets. NACTO's recommended methodology for setting speed limits in urban streets was generally followed. The NACTO's

[^2]approach ${ }^{8}$ recommends evaluating a batch of similar streets with the view to lower speed limits on many streets of one type all at once (local streets in this case).

The NACTO's Safe Speed Study methodology is a context-sensitive tool that analysis conflict density and activity level, among other contextual factors, to determine the speed limit that will best minimize the risk of a person being killed or seriously injured (See Figure 6. Generally, high conflict, high activity streets will require lower speed limits since the risk of a crash is high, while somewhat higher speed limits can be considered on low conflict, low activity street.
For neighborhood roads, it is recommended to be used in lieu of traditional percentilebased speed methodologies. Required data includes typical street conditions and collision history (five-year history of all crashed that resulted in a fatality or serious


Figure 6 Risk Matrix: Conflict Density and Activity Level. (Adapted from 2020 NACTO City Limits, Setting Safe Speeds Limits on Urban Streets) injury including the location, crash-type, etc.). Other context-sensitive parameters for estimation of conflict density and activity levels will be obtained from a combination of methods including GIS municipal data (i.e., availability of sidewalks, crosswalk and intersection spacing, separation of modes, etc.) and site observations.

### 3.2 Local Roadway Selection

Ten representative local roadways are selected for evaluation in consultation with the City. The pre-screening criteria considered the following factors: existing safety considerations, the presence of mixed transportation modes, adjacent land use, traffic volume and existing speed limit, the design intent, and the primary use of the road. The roadways selected and their main attributes were collected from a desktop review and subsequent site visit conducted Nov 18, 2022, and are summarize below. Detailed site observations (checklist) are included in Appendix C. A general description of each sample corridor follows Table 2.

[^3]Table 2. General Description of Sample Local Road Segments

| Road | From | To | Predominant Land Use |
| :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: |
| Beverly Avenue | Blairmore St | Benton Street | Low density residential |
| Mathias Ave | Millgrove Dr | Mckean Way | Low density residential |
| Church Road | Queen St | King St | Mixed high-density <br> residential/commercial |
| Mohr Ave | Spruce Glen | Queen St | Low/Medium density residential |
| Saskatchewan Ave | Commerce Rd | Canada Post | Industrial |
| Madison Crescent | Campsite Rd | At road bend | Industrial |
| McLeod Ave | Queen St | King St | Mixed Use Commercial Street |
| Virginia Ave | Ventura St | Vernon St | Medium Density Residential |
| Langley Crescent | Lakeland Dr | Lakeland Dr | Low density residential |
| Fifth Ave | King St | Oatway St | Mixed medium-density <br> residential/commercial |

### 3.2.1 Beverly Avenue between Blairmore Street and Benton Street

Located in the Brookwood residential (mostly single-family) neighborhood which is located just a short drive from the city center, and it is known for its spacious homes and estates and regarded as desirable location in the City. Beverly Avenue from Blairmore St. to Benton Street is a threelaned local neighborhood road (two curbside parking lanes plus a two-way middle lane). It is a straight and fairly long ( 520 m ) road segment which is only segmented by a mid-point unsignalized intersection at Brookwood Crescent at approximately 250+m from either end. Its straight and long alignment may be prone for speeding. Traffic activity appears low during the day. Most adjacent residential properties appear to have at least one driveaway directly connected to the road. A narrow 1 m mono-walk (sidewalk adjacent to road) is only available on the north side of the road. It appears to be winter maintained. On-street parking occupancy during most of the day appear to be low-to moderate, presumably picking up at evenings when residents come back from work. No traffic calming features (i.e., speed humps, corner bulges, speed signs, etc.) were observed. A number of large trees along the road segment which may affect sightlines especially at nearby intersections with Blairmore and Benton Streets.


Figure 7. Beverly Avenue between Blairmore Street and Benton Street

### 3.2.2 Mathias Avenue between Millgrove Drive and Mckean Way

Located in the Millgrove residential neighborhood, Millgrove is a well-established neighbourhood in central Spruce Grove. Mostly single-family homes, the majority of which are bungalows, bilevels and split-levels. The neighbourhood is bordered by Calahoo Road, Grove Drive, and the Heritage Grove Park with over 40 km of all-weather trails. It is also known for its close proximity to local schools with both the Millgrove School and the Spruce Grove Composite High School just down the street.

Mathias Avenue between Millgrove Dr (collector road) and Mckean Way (local road) is a threelaned local neighborhood road (two curbside parking lanes plus a two-way middle lane). It is a straight and fairly long ( 420 m ) road segment which is only intersected by a number of residential driveways to/from individual front home garages. It is a straight and long alignment that may be prone for speeding. Traffic activity appears low during the day. A narrow 1m mono-walk (sidewalk adjacent to road) is only available on the south side of the road. Sidewalk snow clearance appears to be random (presumably the responsibility of each homeowner). On-street parking occupancy during most of the day appear to be low, presumably picking up at evenings when most residents
return home. No traffic calming features (i.e., speed humps, corner bulges, speed signs, etc.) were observed. A number of large trees along the road segment were observed.


Figure 8. Mathias Avenue between Millgrove Drive and Mckean Way

### 3.2.3 Church Road between Queen Street and King Street

Located at City Centre, Church Road connects Calahoo Rd (arterial road) and King St. (collector road) thru the City Centre. The segment between King Street and Queen Street is 350 m long and has a variety of residential typologies from old single-family bungalows, to multi-family medium density (duplexes, triplexes) to medium-density 4 story walk-up apartments. It has also a few institutional and commercial uses (i.e. churches, small office space, daycare, strip mall, etc.) along the street and commercial activity nearby. The road has 4 lanes (2 curbside parking, 2 travel lanes). Road alignment is straight. The section of study has two relatively short segments ( 160 m ) between the Queen Street and Main Street and Main Street and King St. Both intersections are stop controlled. Traffic activity and parking occupancy appears moderate due to variety of housing typologies, densities, and the proximity to the core commercial and institutional area. 1 m sidewalk on either side of the street are available and appear winter maintained.


Figure 9. Church Road between Queen Street and King Street

### 3.2.4 Mohr Avenue between Spruce Glen and Queen Street

Mohr Ave. located on the northwest edge of the City Centre Area is a two-lane (approx. 6 m wide) local access road to multi-family medium density residential duplexes to the north of the street. Access to/from south of the street is fenced off from an adjacent high-density condominium complex (Windsor Estates). The road west end is closed to vehicular traffic to Callahoo Rd thus only pedestrians and cyclist are allowed. There are no sidewalks on either side of the road. Curbside parking is not allowed due to the narrow carriage way, presumably restricted to always allow emergency vehicles access. Traffic activity appears to be low. Anecdotally, there is a 15 kph posted speed limit sign right below a one-way sign at the entrance to the Spruce Glen roadway.


Figure 10. Mohr Avenue between Spruce Glen and Queen Street

### 3.2.5 Saskatchewan Ave between Commerce Road and Canada Post

Located within the Spruce Grove Industrial area, Saskatchewan Ave is a paved 2-lane (with side ditches for storm runoffs) industrial collector road, providing property access and vehicular connectivity to industrial uses in and around the area. It connects to Golden Spike Road (arterial) to the west and Diamond Ave (collector) to the north. It features two wide travel lanes, no curbs and gutters, no sidewalks or bicycle intended facilities or signage. Thus, the road is largely intended for commercial trucks and vehicle movement. Wide commercial driveways ( 9 m or more) connect directly to the road from each industrial property along the road on either side. Traffic activity appears moderate due to the variety of commercial/industrial uses, office space and other facilities including Canada Post, automotive services, resources industrial facilities, and more.


Figure 11. Saskatchewan Ave between Commerce Road and Canada Post

### 3.2.6 Madison Crescent between Campsite Road and east end road bend

Located within the Madison Industrial area, Madison Crescent is a relatively narrow 2-lane (with side ditches for storm runoffs) industrial road, likely an older standard than newer industrial roads (i.e., Saskatchewan Ave). Pavement surface appears aged and decayed (i.e., chipseal). The road provides property access and vehicular connectivity to mostly light industrial uses and storage facilities. It connects to Campsite Road (arterial) to the west and Diamond Ave (collector) to the south. It features two travel lanes, no curbs and gutters, no sidewalks or bicycle intended facilities or signage. Thus, the road is largely intended for commercial trucks and vehicle movement. Wide commercial driveways ( 9 m or more) connect directly to the road from each industrial property along the road. Traffic activity appears low as uses are mostly light industrial and storage facilities.


Figure 12. Madison Crescent between Campsite Road and east end road bend

### 3.2.7 McLeod Avenue between Queen Street and King Street

McLeod Ave runs thru the heart of City Centre. The segment between King Street and Queen Street is approximately 350 m long, serving adjacent mixed-use commercial, retail sales, service centers and restaurants. Land uses are organized in small blocks within a grid road system. The intersection at Queen St. and at Main St. are unsignalized (all-way stop) while the intersection at King St. is signalized. There is drive-in angle parking on both sides of the streets all along the corridor as well as small private parking lots at some commercial properties. Parking occupancy and traffic activity are moderate. A few institutional uses are also present (i.e., churches, public park, daycare, public services, etc.). The road has 2 travel lanes and angle parking lanes on either side. Road alignment is straight. Narrow sidewalks exist on both sides of the street. The road is intersected by numerous driveways connecting directly. Half or the carriageway (north side) was closed during site visit due to ongoing construction. The construction on this street involves the median down the middle, parallel parking on both sides, protected crossings with road bump outs and a widened sidewalk.


Figure 13. McLeod Avenue between Queen Street and King Street

### 3.2.8 Virginia Avenue between Ventura Street and Vernon Street

Located in the Spruce Village residential neighborhood. The neighborhood offers a combination of low density (detached single family) and medium density (townhouses, duplexes) residential options. Virginia Ave. is a local neighborhood road with two-way travel middle lane and parking lanes on either side. Single-family homes on the north side have direct driveway access to parking garages onto the street. Medium density residential properties on the south side do not have driveway access onto the street but via back alleys. 1.5 m sidewalk is provided on the south side of the street all long the roadway and connected further west to the regional trail along Century Road. The segment has four unsignalized intersection. Traffic and parking activity is low due mostly to the residential nature of the street. Sightlines restricted at intersection with Spruce Village Drive due to street parking close to intersection. Vehicles along Spruce Village Drive appear to be travelling at or near $50 \mathrm{~km} / \mathrm{hr}$ (winter observation). Pedestrian crossing signs are installed at the Virginia Loop crossing near the park.


Figure 14. Virginia Avenue between Ventura Street and Vernon Street

### 3.2.9 Langley Crescent between Lakeland Drive and Lakeland Drive

Located in the Lakewood residential neighborhood in the southeast end of the City adjacent to Century Crossing large commercial district nearby to the south. The street is located in the residential neighborhood connected to a main collector road (Lakeland Dr.). It is a looping road connected to either end to Lakeland Dr. The street is also adjacent to the Lansdowne Park with sport fields and playground. As with most local roads in the City, the cross section includes one two-way travel middle lane and parking lanes on either side. Roller curbs and gutter on both sides and a mono-walk on one side of the street. Most houses have direct driveway road access to front garages. Road widens at street bends and corners. Parking and traffic activity is low due to the residential nature of the street and limited connectivity to other roadways.



Figure 15. Langley Crescent between Lakeland Drive and Lakeland Drive

### 3.2.10 Fifth Ave between King Street and Oatway Street

Fifth Ave. has two distinctive segments, one segment within the Centre Centre in the proximity to King Street; and a second segment within the Broxton Park residential neighborhood. On the City Centre segment, the road is has two travel lanes and parking is not allowed except for an offset row of angle parking adjacent to the public library on the south side of the road across the firehall. Sidewalks on both sides of the streets. On the Broxton Park residential segment, the road transitions to a standard local residential road with one travel middle lane and curbside parking lanes on either side. 1 m mono-walk adjacent to the street on the north side of the road. All singlefamily houses have direct driveways to their front garages. Due to the proximity to schools and parks in the area, there are two marked pedestrian crosswalks, one near the Broxton Park and one near Eccles Crescent leading to a public walkway that connect to the schools to the south. This is likely a frequent walking route to from the schools nearby for most students within the Broxton Park neighborhood. Traffic and parking activity appear moderate on the City Centre segment while low in the residential segment.



Figure 16. Fifth Ave between King Street and Oatway Street

### 3.3 Local Roads Risk Assessment

According to NACTO guidelines, two primary factors determine how frequently potential conflicts between motor vehicles and people walking or bicycling arise on the street: Modal Mixing and Crossing Point Density. The degree of Modal Mixing (level of separation between modes) indicates how much physical separation the street offers people walking, biking, and rolling along the street. The Crossing Point Density is a proxy indicator of how closely spaced intersections and other crossing (i.e., driveways) locations are. The guide provides sample street illustrations under various urban environments to contextualize what is categorized as low, moderate and high-density conflict streets/areas.

Activity levels influence the rate at which potential conflicts occur at any given site on the street. Activity can be measured directly where data is available, or through site observations, land use and transportation network proxies. The guide also provides sample street illustrations under various contexts to contextualize what is low, moderate, and high activity levels.

Conflict Density and Activity Level checklists are included in Appendix D. Checklists are a starting point for analyzing how dense conflicts are on a given street and how active that street is, in order to determine a safe speed limit for a street. The table below summarizes the results of the review for each sample street, highlighting the recommended maximum safe speed under the subject conditions.

Table 3. Recommended Maximum Safe Speeds for the Reviewed Local Road Segments

| Road | From | To | Conflict Density | Activity <br> Level | Recommended <br> Max. Safe Speed |
| :--- | :--- | :--- | :--- | :--- | :--- |
| Beverly Avenue | Blairmore St | Benton <br> Street | Moderate | Low | 40 kph |
| Mathias Ave | Millgrove Dr | Mckean <br> Way | Moderate | Low | 40 kph |
| Church Road | Queen St | King St | Moderate | Moderate | 40 kph |
| Mohr Ave | Spruce Glen | Queen St | High/Moderate | Low | 40 kph |
| Saskatchewan <br> Ave | Commerce <br> Rd | Canada <br> Post | High | Low | 40 kph |
| Madison <br> Crescent | Campsite Rd | At road <br> bend | High | Low | 40 kph |
| McLeod Ave | Queen St | King St | Moderate | Moderate | 40 kph |
| Virginia Ave | Ventura St | Vernon St | Moderate | Low | 40 kph |
| Langley Crescent | Lakeland Dr | Lakeland <br> Dr | Moderate | Low | 40 kph |
| Fifth Ave | King St | Oatway St | High/Moderate | Moderate | 30 kph * |

* 30 kph recommended due to the proximity to schools, lack of sidewalks on both sides, public library, and retail nearby, cyclist on the road (Strava), and likely being part of a walking school routes for catchment students in and around the neighborhood. Also, King Street concentrates several schools, and institutional uses and parks plus being relatively close to downtown.

The analysis show that under a wide variety of operational conditions, physical characteristics and land use contexts, all local roads examined can be recommended for a lowered 40 kph speed limit. A 40 kph speed limit on local streets supports safe movement and contextually appropriate design on the majority of local city streets. Since minor streets tend to have either very low volumes or operate at the speed of the most cautious driver, the city of Spruce Grove is advised to apply a 40 kph blanket speed limit to all local streets as a default, and if required, apply exceptions on a case-by-case basis.

## 4. School Zones and Playground Zones Review

The Alberta Infrastructure and Transportation Guidelines for School and Playground Zones and Areas (hereafter the guidelines) was created to promote uniformity in the establishment, signage, and marking of Alberta school and playground zones and areas. The guidelines provide a systematic, objective, and quantitative procedure for assessing the need for a school and playground zone or area.
Once a playground zone or area is established, it should be signed and marked in a way consistent with the desired objectives and the roadway context. The differences between playground areas and zones should be noted: playground areas are generally equipped with warning signs near the roadway where there is a possibility of children entering the roadway, while playground zones should be more comprehensively equipped with warning signs and speed limit signs, e.g., $30 \mathrm{~km} / \mathrm{h}$. The signing and marking of playground areas/zones should be consistent with the principles of the Manual of Uniform Traffic Control Devices for Canada (MUTCDC). The layout of the playground areas/zones signages can be as follows:

- The WC-3 sign of MUTCDC should be placed at the start of playground areas;
- Playground zones should also contain an RB-1 (full-size speed limit sign) below the WC-3 sign, displaying the speed limit at the start of the zone; the other RB-1 sign at the end of the zone, reinstating the original speed limit (or for local roads only, the END PLAYGROUND ZONE sign, yellow in colour); the hours of effectiveness (mandatory if different from the Bylaw requirement and optional if same as the Bylaw requirement). The hours can be displayed on a tab below the speed limit sign.


Figure 17. Sample Signages for School and Playground Areas/Zones

The purpose of this section is to summarize the review process and findings on the City's existing School and Playground Zones/Areas using the Guidelines and providing recommendations for the City's consideration.

### 4.1 School Zone/Area Warrant Analysis

The School Zone Input Worksheet of the Guidelines provides a quantitative assessment of the need for a school zone or area. A total score of 100 points is available to mark based on six weighted categories for school type, school fencing, adjacent roadway classification, property line separation, school entrance features and presence of sidewalks. The school zone scoring matrix is provided in the table below.

Table 4. School Zone Warrant Analysis Results Matrix

| Total Score | School Area or Zone? |
| :--- | :--- |
| $0-40$ | Nothing |
| $41-64$ | School Area |
| $65-80$ | School Area or School Zone* |
| $81-100$ | School Zone |

* Local conditions must be considered in detail in order to determine the appropriate treatment. Wherever possible, mitigation measures should be explored that would reduce the score so that marginal school zones can be avoided. The reasons for the final decision should always be documented.


### 4.1.1 School Type

Children of Elementary school age, when without parental supervision, are typically considered to be the most vulnerable due to their limited abilities to understand and anticipate vehicular traffic movements and their tendency to accidentally enter the roadway. Children of high school age are typically better able to understand traffic and control their own movements. School Zones or Areas are unnecessary at post-secondary institutions.

### 4.1.2 Fencing

Fencing can significantly reduce the need for a School Zone, acting as a physical barrier that can prevent errant movements onto the roadway. The effectiveness of fencing depends on its traversability, i.e., how easily it can be bypassed or traversed. The traversability of fencing is governed by the extent of fencing between the roadway and the school, the effectiveness of the school's internal pathway system in guiding children to a safe opening in the fence, and the height and type of fencing. Fully traversable describes fencing that is absent or easily traversed. Partially traversable can describe fencing that is low-mounted or has several openings (or, for example, widely spaced trees). Non-traversable describes high-mounted fencing with limited openings at defined points.


Figure 18. Illustrations of School Fencing

### 4.1.3 Road Classification

The design classification system used in the Geometric Design Guide for Canadian Roads (TAC 1999) separates roads on the basis of differences in land service and traffic service. The terms "rural" and "urban" refer to the predominant characteristics of the adjacent land use and not only to jurisdictional boundaries or features of typical cross sections. The road classification criteria for the evaluation procedure that follows are consistent with the design classification system described in the Geometric Design Guide for Canadian Roads.

Arterial roads and expressways/freeways are typically multi-lane roads that carry high volumes of traffic, including trucks, and have posted speed limits of $50 \mathrm{~km} / \mathrm{h}$ or greater. Collector roads are usually narrower and lower in traffic volumes and provide direct frontage to developments, including schools. Local roads are often still narrower and are designed for lower speeds. School Zones should be avoided on expressways/freeways and arterial roads. They can appear to motorists as contradicting the roadway function and hence may be unexpected and disrespected. School Zones can sometimes appear to provide children and parents with a false sense of security on a potentially hazardous roadway.

### 4.1.4 Property Line Separation

A school typically abuts at least one roadway. If the school is located near an intersection, it may also be located close to an intersecting roadway. When the need for a school zone on the intersecting roadway is assessed, the separation between the property line of the school and the roadway should be considered. The separation influences the likelihood of children entering the roadway, particularly if it is unfenced. A roadway that is separated from the school grounds by only a sidewalk or fence abuts the roadway. A school that is separated from the intersecting roadway may or may not be within 50 metres. If it is located within 50 metres, there is a greater likelihood that children may enter the roadway. The school property line represents the most objective indicator of the point where school activity involving children begins. If it is known that the property line is located well before the activity begins, then the latter can be used.


Figure 19. Illustrations of School Property Line Separation

### 4.1.5 School Entrance

A school entrance can be a driveway to the school, the closest point along the road to the school's main door, or a designated on-street pick-up and drop-off area. The school entrance becomes a focal point of congestion and pedestrian activity, including vehicle turning movements at the driveway, maneuvers within the parking lot, stoppages on the roadway and children crossing the road, particularly during pick-up and drop-off times. Where a school has multiple access points from the road, the activity is typically concentrated at one entrance, referred to as the main entrance. A secondary entrance, if it exists, typically has far less activity than the main entrance.


Figure 20. Illustrations of School Entrances

### 4.1.6 Sidewalks

The purpose of sidewalks is to provide safe conveyance of children between the school grounds or opening in the fence and a defined crossing point on the roadway or to provide a link to the surrounding sidewalk network further from the school grounds. If sidewalks are provided between the school and the roadway, children are less likely to walk in the roadway. In rural areas, while raised curb sidewalks are rarely provided, wide shoulders or unpaved pathways or walkways are assumed to serve the same function as a sidewalk (although shoulders are not provided for this purpose).


Figure 21. Illustrations of School Sidewalk Locations

### 4.1.7 School Zone Warrant Worksheet

A warrant worksheet is designed to systematically consider the above six criteria and assess the provided list of schools in Spruce Grove in order to establish the need for a School Zone or School Area. The procedure assigns a Maximum Point Value (MPV) to each criterion, reflecting its relative importance. It also assigns a weighting factor (WF) to each selection, with the higher values indicating a greater need for an Area or Zone. The result of the scoring is a total score out of 100 .

## Table 5. Sample of School Zone Analysis Warrant



Note: " 1 " is inputted into the specific cell of the calculation table for each criterion when the description best represents the subject school/road conditions.

### 4.1.8 School Zone Warrant Analysis and Result

The warrant analysis is applied to the list of schools provided by the City. The table below summarizes the school analysis results. The warrant worksheet of each specific school can be found in Appendix E.

Table 6. Summary of School Zone Warrant Analysis Result

| \# | School Name | Grade | Address | Current School Area/Zone (Google Street View) | Warrant Score | Warrant Result | Note |
| :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: |
| 1 | Brookwood School | K-grade 4 | 460 King Street | School Zone | 65 | School Area or School Zone | Brookwood School and Woodhaven Middle School are adjacent. The current School Zone setting is appropriate |
| 2 | Woodhaven Middle School | Grade 5-9 | 475 King Street | School Zone | 51 | School Area |  |
| 3 | Copperhaven School | K-grade 9 | 151 Grove Drive West | School Zone | 83 | School Zone |  |
| 4 | Greystone Centennial Middle School | Grade 5-9 | 130 Greystone Drive | School Zone | 43 | School Area | School Zone is suggested to be remained considering speed reduction benefits |
| 5 | Prescott Learning Centre | K-grade 9 | 340 Pioneer Road | School Zone | 65 | School Area or School Zone |  |
| 6 | Ecole Broxton Park School | K-grade 9 | 505 McLeod Avenue | School Area | 73 | School Area or School Zone |  |
| 7 | Millgrove School | K-grade 4 | 851 Calahoo Road | School Area | 67 | School Area or School Zone |  |
| 8 | Spruce Grove Composite High School | Grade 10-12 | 1000 Calahoo Road | School Area | 43 | School Area |  |
| 9 | St. Joseph Catholic School | K-grade 4 | 195 Weston Dr | School Area | 70 | School Area or School Zone |  |
| 10 | St. Peter the Apostle Catholic High School | Grade 9-12 | 10 Harvest Ridge Dr | School Area | 53 | School Area |  |
| 11 | St. Thomas Aquinas Catholic School | Grade 5-8 | 381 Grove Dr W | School Area | 51 | School Area | St. Thomas Aquinas Catholic School and St. Marguerites Catholic School are |
| 12 | St. Marguerites Catholic School | K-grade 4 | 395 Grove Dr W | School Area | 57 | School Area |  |
| 13 | Living Waters Christian Academy | K-grade 12 | 5 Grove Drive W | School Area | 57 | School Area |  |

It can be found that the existing setting of School Zone or Area in Spruce Grove is generally aligned with the warrant analysis. It is worth noting that the Warrant recommends Greystone Centennial Middle School (see Figure 22) as a School Area instead of a School Zone. However, for the considerations of speed reduction and safety improvement, the current school zone is suggested to be remained.


Figure 22. Street View of Greystone Centennial Middle School (June 2022)

### 4.2 Playground Zone/Area Warrant Analysis

The Playground Zone Input Worksheet of the Guidelines provides a quantitative assessment of the need for a playground zone or area. Similar to the school zone, a total score of 100 points is possible based on six weighted categories, including playground type, road classifications, fencing, property line separation, playground entrance and presence of sidewalks.

Table 7. Playground Zone Warrant Analysis Results Matrix

| Total <br> Score | Area or Zone? |
| :--- | :--- |
| $\mathbf{0 - 4 0}$ | Nothing |
| $41-\mathbf{8 0}$ | Playground Area |
| $\mathbf{8 1 - 1 0 0}$ | Playground Zone |

### 4.2.1 Playground Type

The Playground Type reflects the likely level of utilization of the playground facility and its exposure to the roadway. Playgrounds that have more equipment (higher capacity), that are part
of a field and that are not enclosed are more likely to warrant a reduced speed zone. Outdoor facilities include play areas with play equipment, sports fields, ball diamonds, basketball courts, tot lots and sandboxes. Enclosed indoor facilities can include lacrosse boxes, skating rinks and swimming pools. The need for playground areas or zones increases with the likely exposure of children to traffic, which in turn is a function of the capacity of the playground. This can be estimated according to the capacity of the playground equipment provided in the playground. Single-unit equipment is defined as a standalone piece, not connected to other equipment. Several single-unit pieces of equipment are often combined into one custom playground equipment. Commercial playground equipment manufacturers typically specify the number of play activities, suitable age range and capacity (number of children) for custom equipment. Where it is not specified, the capacity of the playground equipment should be judged based on the content, safety, and likely maximum usage during normal use. Where specific and special local conditions apply, there may be a need to provide a playground area or zone in the absence of playground equipment. The need should be evaluated on a case-by-case basis, such as by conducting a survey of the number of children using the open space or playing field. The road jurisdiction should document the specific reasons so as not to allow all local grass fields to become candidates for playground areas or zones.

### 4.2.2 Road Classifications

Playground Zones should be avoided on higher roadway classifications. They can appear to motorists as contradicting the roadway function and may be unexpected and disrespected. They can sometimes provide children and parents with a false sense of security on a potentially hazardous roadway.

### 4.2.3 Fencing

The presence of fencing can significantly reduce the need for a Playground Zone. Fencing acts as a physical barrier that prevents errant movements of children onto the roadway. For the purpose of this evaluation, fencing can be defined as any type of physical barrier between the play facility and the roadway. If a play area with equipment is the focal point of activity within a much larger field, it may also be appropriate to consider the presence of fencing around the play area itself, particularly if fencing is not provided along the roadside.


Figure 23. Illustrations of Playground Fencing

### 4.2.4 Property Line Separation

A playground often abuts at least one roadway. It may also be close to an intersecting roadway. The separation between the property line of the playground and the intersecting roadway influences the likelihood of children entering the roadway, particularly in the absence of fencing. For a playground with play equipment, the distance between the play equipment and the roadway
should also be considered. A roadway that is separated from the playground by only a sidewalk or fence is said to be about the roadway. A playground that is separated from the roadway by other land use may or may not be located within 50 metres. If a play area with equipment is the focal point of activity within a much larger field, it may also be appropriate to consider the separation between the roadway and the play area itself. While the property line represents the most objective indicator of the point where activity involving children begins, if it is known that the property line is located well before the activity begins, the distance between the intersecting roadway and the point where playground activity involving children begins may be considered for the evaluation procedure.

### 4.2.5 Playground Entrance

A playground entrance can be a driveway to the playground, the closest point along the road to an indoor facility's main door, or a designated on-street pick-up and drop-off area. The playground entrance can become a focal point of congestion and pedestrian activity, particularly during special events. Where a playground has multiple access points from the road, the activity is typically concentrated at the main entrance than the secondary entrance(s). For a playground that is situated behind a school and can only be accessed from the front of the school, the playground can be said to have no entrance from any of the surrounding roadways. For playgrounds that are unfenced between the play area and the roadway, it can be said to have a main entrance along the subject roadway.

### 4.2.6 Sidewalks

The purpose of sidewalks is to provide safe conveyance of children between the playground or opening in the fence to a defined crossing point on the roadway or a link to the surrounding sidewalk network further from the playground. If sidewalks are provided between the playground and the roadway, children are less likely to walk in the roadway.

### 4.2.7 Playground Zone Warrant Worksheet

Similar to the school zone analysis, a warrant worksheet is designed for playground zones to systematically consider the above six criteria. The list of the playground zones in Spruce Grove is provided by the City.

Table 8. Sample of Playground Zone Analysis Warrant


Note: " 1 " is inputted into the specific cell of the calculation table for each criterion when the description best represents the subject school/road conditions.

### 4.2.8 Playground Zone Warrant Analysis and Result

The warrant analysis is applied to the City's playground zone list. The table below summarizes the playground zone analysis results. The warrant worksheet of each specific playground zone can be found in Appendix F

Table 9. Summary of Playground Zone Warrant Analysis Result

| \# | Playground Name | Address | Type | Age Group | Capacity | Current School Area/Zone | Warrant Score | Warrant Result | Note |
| :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: |
| 1 | Westbend Park - WestBend St | 25 Westbend St | Play Equipment | 5-12 years old | 30-35 | Playground Zone | 97 | Playground Zone |  |
|  | Westbend Park - Westcove St | 25 Westbend St | Play Equipment | $5-12$ years old | 30-35 | Playground Zone | 95 | Playground Zone |  |
| 2 | Heatherglen Cres | Heatherglen Cres | Play Equipment | $5-12$ years old | 30-35 | Playground Zone | 93 | Playground Zone |  |
| 3 | McKean Park | 43 McKean Way | Play Equipment | 5-12 years old | 30-35 | Playground Zone | 100 | Playground Zone |  |
| 4 | Woodside Park - Wascana St | 4 Wascana St | Sports Field |  |  | Playground Zone | 53 | Playground Area | The Warrant suggests Playground Area instead of Playground Zone. For the considerations of safety and speed reduction, the current Playground Zones of Woodside Park is suggested to be remained |
|  | Woodside Park - Westview Cres | 4 Wascana St | Sports Field |  |  | Playground Zone | 58 | Playground Area |  |
|  | Woodside Park - Woodside Cres | 4 Wascana St | Play Equipment | 5-12 years old | 30-35 | Playground Zone | 77 | Playground Area |  |
| 5 | Windermere Park | Windermere Dr | Play Equipment | 2-12 years old | 15-20 | Playground Zone | 97 | Playground Zone |  |
| 6 | Kenton Way Park | 33 Kenton Way | Play Equipment | 5-12 years old | 15-20 | Playground Zone | 97 | Playground Zone |  |
| 7 | Beechmont Park | 21 Beechmont Ave | Play Equipment | $5-12$ years old | 30-35 | Playground Zone | 100 | Playground Zone |  |
| 8 | Harvest Ridge Park | Harvest Ridge Drive | Play Equipment | 2-12 years old | 30 | Not Marked | 75 | Playground Area | A Playground Area is suggested for Harvest Ridge Park |
| 9 | Henderson Park | 201 Harvest Ridge Drive | Play Equipment | 2-12 years old | 30 | Playground Zone | 85 | Playground Zone |  |
| 10 | Spruce Ridge Dr Park | 311 Spruce Ridge Rd | Play Equipment | 2-12 years old | 30 | Playground Zone | 85 | Playground Zone |  |
| 11 | Mclaughlin Park | 145 Mclaughlin Dr | Play Equipment | 2-5 years old | 15 | Playground Zone | 85 | Playground Zone |  |
| 12 | Jesperdale Park | 1205 Calahoo Rd | Play Equipment | 2-12 years old | 30 | Playground Area | 43 | Playground Area |  |
| 13 | Dillon Park | 120 Deer Park Blvd | Play Equipment | 2-12 years old | 30 | Playground Zone | 85 | Playground Zone |  |
| 14 | Longview Park | Longview Dr | Play Equipment / Sports Field | 2-12 years old | 30 | Playground Zone | 67 | Playground Area | The Warrant suggests Playground Area instead of Playground Zone. For the considerations of safety and speed reduction, the current Playground Zone of Longview Park is suggested to be remained |
| 15 | Hilldowns' Park | Longview Dr / King St | Play Equipment | 2-12 years old | 30 | Playground Area | 67 | Playground Area |  |
| 16 | Spruce Village Park | Victoria Ave / Spruce Village Dr E | Play Equipment | 2-12 years old | 30 | Playground Zone | 62 | Playground Area | The Warrant suggests Playground Area instead of Playground Zone. For the considerations of safety and speed reduction, the current Playground Zone of Spruce Village Park is suggested to be remained |
| 17 | Greystone Park | 77 Greystone Dr | Play Equipment | 2-12 years old | 30 | Playground Zone | 85 | Playground Zone |  |
| 18 | Brookside Park | 28 Brookside Cres | Play Equipment | 2-12 years old | 30 | Playground Area | 79 | Playground Area |  |
| 19 | Mcleod Avenue Park | McLeod Ave | Play Equipment | 2-12 years old | 30 | Playground Area | 67 | Playground Area |  |
| 20 | Lakewood Park | Lawson Blvd / Mcleod Ave | Sports Field |  |  | Playground Area | 58 | Playground Area |  |
| 21 | Grove Meadows Basketball Court | 20 Grove Meadow Dr | Basketball Court \& Open Field |  |  | Playground Area | 53 | Playground Area |  |

It can be found that the playground settings in Spruce Grove are generally aligned with the warrant analysis. It is worth noting that Woodside Park (Wascana St, Westview Cres and Woodside Cres roadside), Longview Park, and Spruce Village Park are warranted as Playground Area instead of Playground Zone. However, in considerations of enhanced safety and speed reduction, the current Playground Zone settings are recommended to remain in place. In addition, Harvest Ridge Park - currently not marked with any playground sign- is warranted and therefore recommended for a playground area treatment.


Figure 24. Street View of Woodside Park (Wascana St, Westview Cres and Woodside Cres)


Figure 25. Street View of Longview Park (Longview Dr)


Figure 26. Street View of Spruce Village Park (Victoria Ave / Spruce Village Dr E)


Figure 27. Street View of Harvest Ridge Park (Harvest Ridge Dr)

## 5. Findings and Recommendations

### 5.1 Identification of Road Segments with Inappropriate Posted Speed Limits and Speed Limit Recommendations

The CGEPSL analysis for collectors and arterials has identified 14 collector roadway segments and 1 arterial roadway segment that are recommended for lower speed limits than the current posted speed limit, as summarized in Table 10. It is worth noting that the CGEPSL's analysis approach has also identified some roadway segments (mostly arterials) where higher posted speed limit could technically be applied. In consideration of Vision Zero principles, and City's goal to apply safe speed limits in light of best practices, such speed limit increases are not recommended and thus have been excluded. Appendix $G$ lists the detailed speed limit analysis results and recommendations for all the collector and arterial roadway segments across Spruce Grove.

Table 10. List of Collector/Arterial Roadway Segments with Inappropriate Posted Speed Limits (CGEPSL Analysis)

| ID ${ }^{\text {- }}$ | Roadway $\quad$ | FROM $\quad$ | TO $\rightarrow$ | Posted Speed Limit ${ }^{\text {- }}$ | Recommended Speed Limi ${ }^{\text {- }}$ |
| :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: |
| 5 | Spruce Ridge Drive | SPRING GATE | JENNIFER HEIL WAY | 50 | 40 |
| 7 | Heatherglen Drive | GROVE DRIVE | HAWTHOME GATE | 50 | 40 |
| 21* | Century Road | HWY 16A E | TWR 524 | 80 | 70 |
| 22 | McLeod Avenue | CALAHOO ROAD | KING STREET | 50 | 40 |
| 23 | Brookwood Drive | KING STREET | CENTURY ROAD | 50 | 40 |
| 25 | Fairway Drive | LONGVIEW DRIVE | LINKS ROAD | 50 | 40 |
| 28 | Fieldstone Drive | FIELDSTONE CRESCENT | GROVE DRIVE | 50 | 40 |
| 29 | Linkside Boulevard | LINKSVIEW DRIVE | LONG VIEW DRIVE | 50 | 40 |
| 30 | Avonlea Way | ARTHUR WAY | CALAHOO ROAD | 50 | 40 |
| 45 | McLaughlin Drive | NELSON DRIVE | MCLEOD AVENUE | 50 | 40 |
| 47 | Aspenglen Drive | AVONLEA WAY | GROVE DRIVE | 50 | 40 |
| 61 | Weston Drive | NELSON DRIVE | CALAHOO ROAD | 50 | 40 |
| 62 | King Street | GROVE DRIVE | WOODHAVEN DRIVE | 50 | 40 |
| 65 | McLeod Avenue | KING STREET | CENTURY ROAD | 50 | 40 |
| 75 | Calahoo Road | ADELAIDE COURT | LONGVIEW DRIVE | 50 | 40 |

* This arterial segment has two posted speed limits $-80 \mathrm{~km} / \mathrm{h}$ for the southern part of the segment and $60 \mathrm{~km} / \mathrm{h}$ for the northern part of the segment. The segment with the posted speed limit of $80 \mathrm{~km} / \mathrm{h}$ is recommended to be adjusted to $70 \mathrm{~km} / \mathrm{h}$, while the segment with the posted speed limit of $60 \mathrm{~km} / \mathrm{h}$ is to be remained.

As for local roads, a batch of 10 sample representative local roadways were selected for evaluation in consultation with the City. The local road analysis followed NACTO's Safe Speed Study Approach which revealed that the current $50 \mathrm{~km} / \mathrm{h}$ speed limit on all sample local roads are inappropriately high. All sample road segments were found eligible for a speed limit reduction as summarized in Table 11.

Table 11. Sample Local Roadway Segments with Inadequate Posted Speed Limits (NACTO's Safe Speed Study Approach)

| Local Road | From | To | Current Speed <br> Limit | Recommended Posted <br> Speed Limit |
| :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: |
| Beverly Avenue | Blairmore St | Benton Street | 50 kph | 40 kph |
| Mathias Ave | Millgrove Dr | Mckean Way | 50 kph | 40 kph |
| Church Road | Queen St | King St | 50 kph | 40 kph |
| Mohr Ave | Spruce Glen | Queen St | 50 kph | 40 kph |
| Saskatchewan Ave | Commerce Rd | Canada Post | 50 kph | 40 kph |
| Madison Crescent | Campsite Rd | At road bend | 50 kph | 40 kph |
| McLeod Ave | Queen St | King St | 50 kph | 40 kph |
| Virginia Ave | Ventura St | Vernon St | 50 kph | 40 kph |
| Langley Crescent | Lakeland Dr | Lakeland Dr | 50 kph | 40 kph |
| Fifth Ave | King St | Oatway St | 50 kph | 30 kph |

### 5.2 Current School/Playground Zone Review

School Zone Review. According to the school zone review and warrant analysis result, in general, Spruce Grove's schools are appropriately set with school zone/area treatments as per Provincial guidelines with one exception. The analysis results for Greystone Centennial Middle School suggests a downgrade from the current school zone to a school area, which would involve the removal of the current $30 \mathrm{~km} / \mathrm{h}$ speed limit. In light of best practices and vision zero goals, such replacement is not recommended and so the current school zone treatment for Greystone Centennial Middle School should be maintained.
Playground Zone Review. In general, Spruce Grove's playgrounds are appropriately treated under applicable provincial playground settings. The warrant analysis results for Woodside Park, Longview Park, and Spruce Village Park suggest a downgrade to playground area from the current playground zone treatment which would involve the removal of the current $30 \mathrm{~km} / \mathrm{h}$ speed limit. In light of best practices and vision zero goals, the current playground zone treatment in these parks is recommended to remain. Conversely, the warrant analysis for Harvest Ridge Park -currently unmarked/untreated - recommends implementing playground area treatment signs.

### 5.3 General Guideline for Posted Speed Limits in School/Playground Zones to Follow for New Development

It is recommended to set the speed limit at $30 \mathrm{~km} / \mathrm{h}$ for all the school and playground zones. School zone restriction period is recommended to follow the Spruce Grove Traffic Bylaw ${ }^{9}$, which regulates that school zone is in effect during the period commencing at 7:30 a.m. and ending at 4:30 p.m. on any day school is held. Regarding playground zones, it is recommended to follow the Traffic Bylaw's regulation that playground zone is in effect during the period commencing at 8:30 a.m. and ending one (1) hour after sunset seven (7) days a week. Outside of the above mentioned effective times for school and playground zones, vehicles must follow applicable posted speed limits.

[^4]
## 6. Speed Management Implementation Strategy

### 6.1 Speed Limit Recommendation for Road Segments in the City

The recommended speed limits for arterial and collector roads in Spruce Grove can be found in Appendix G. Figures 28 and 29 below illustrate the current and future recommended posted speed limit for all arterial and collector roadway segments analyzed. Of note, speed limits shown may differ within segments adjacent to schools/playground areas. Applicable existing and future recommended speed limit adjacent to schools and playground should apply.


Figure 28. Current Posted Speed Limit of Spruce Grove Collector/Arterial Roadway Segments


Figure 29. Recommended Posted Speed Limit of Spruce Grove Collector/Arterial Roadway Segments
The speed limit recommendations for the 10 sample of local roads can be referred to Table 11. The analysis shows that under a wide variety of operational conditions, physical characteristics and land use contexts, all local roads examined can be recommended for a lowered 40 kph speed limit.

Therefore, a blanket 40 kph speed limit implementation -unless otherwise posted- on all roadways within the municipality should be applied in support of Vision Zero and Safe Systems goals. As shown in Figure 29, some arterial and collectors roads could still be posted at higher speed limits on a case-by-case basis.
As previously noted, similar speed blanket reduction approached have been recently implemented in Edmonton and various other municipalities in the Province. ${ }^{10}$

[^5]
### 6.2 Cost Estimation for Updating the Recommended Speed Limits

As discussed, a blanket 40 kph speed limit implementation -unless otherwise posted- on all roadways within the municipality is recommended.
Alberta Transportation stipulates that where a municipality prescribed a speed limit that is different from the statutory standard maximum $50 \mathrm{~km} / \mathrm{h}$ speed limit in an urban area, the municipality must erect signs along those roadways indicating the speed limit as prescribed. ${ }^{11}$
It is recommended to update the current posted speed limit and apply the recommended speed limits to the road segmentations with inappropriate posted speed limit identified. For efficiency and economy considerations, existing poles will be used wherever possible. Although signage changes will be encouraged to be designed and mounted on existing sign supports and infrastructure, where possible, but new signposts will still be needed in some spots.
It is assumed that for the speed limit sign change of the 15 collector/arterial road segments (see Table 10), the original posts carrying the previous speed limit signs will be retained and reused. The main cost will be from purchasing the new speed limit signs. According to the MUTCD standard, the standard speed limit sign size for normal road is 600 mm * $750 \mathrm{~mm}(24 \mathrm{in} \text { * } 30 \mathrm{in})^{12}$. The typical cost of this kind of sign is around $\$ 107$ CAD ( $\$ 80$ USD ${ }^{13}$ ) per sign. Assuming each road segment requires at least two speed limit signs at the start of both directions, a total number of 30 speed limit signs will be required. Therefore, the cost for updating the speed limit signs for collectors will be around \$3,200 CAD.

A blanket speed limit approach of 40 kph is recommended. In addition to the signs changes noted above, it is recommended that the municipality have Community Speed Limit Information signs as per Provincial recommended standards ${ }^{14}$ installed on highways at the corporate limits for informing motorists as they are entering the community. The municipality must obtain permission from Alberta Transportation for the installation of this sign assembly. The standard size of the sign assembly is $1830 \mathrm{~mm} \times 1680 \mathrm{~mm}$. Refer to the AT guidelines for additional information on use and placement.
According to the MUTCD standard, the mounting height of the sign should be at least $1.5 \mathrm{~m}(5 \mathrm{ft})^{15}$. The cost of the post is around $\$ 18$ to $\$ 27$ CAD ( $\$ 13$ to $\$ 20$ USD) ${ }^{16}$ per foot, with


Figure 30. Alberta Recommended Community Speed Limit Information Sign

[^6]an average of approximately $\$ 23$ CAD per foot (normal square tube post). Therefore, the estimated cost of per 1.5 m height post could be 115 CAD each. Together with the new speed limit sign, the cost per set could be around $\$ 220$ CAD (the cost of speed limit sign - $\$ 107$ plus the cost of a 1.5 m post - \$115).

The reader should be aware that the above is a high-level cost estimation. The installation and maintenance costs are not included. The unit cost of the speed limit signs, post, materials, etc. may have changed substantially since the time of writing.

### 6.3 Preliminary Traffic Speed Control Signage Recommendations for Future City Developments

The speed review results in this study could provide useful reference to future city developments. It is recommended to continue applying the CGEPSL guideline to assess and select the suitable speed limit for arterial/collector roadway context and apply the NACTO's Safe Speed Study Approach for local/neighborhood road contexts.

Speed Limit signs must be correctly posted to ensure a speed limit is enforceable and to encourage compliance. The selected signage will be regulatory style signs in accordance with Alberta Transportation and MUTCD standards, with black text on white background, since they will be alerting motorists to the upcoming legal change in speed limits by law.

The latest Alberta Transportation Alberta Infrastructure and Transportation Highway Guide And Information Sign Manual ${ }^{17}$ should be followed. Alternatively, The MUTCD ${ }^{18}$ standard is also recommended for guidance and options for speed limit signing. According to MUTCD, the Speed Limit sign shall display the limit established by law, ordinance, regulation, or as adopted by the authorized agency. The speed limits shown shall be in multiples of $10 \mathrm{~km} / \mathrm{h}$. Regarding the location of speed limit signs, it is recommended to follow the principles of:

- Speed Limit signs, indicating speed limits for which posting is required by law, shall be located at the points of change from one speed limit to another.
- At the downstream end of the section to which a speed limit applies, a Speed Limit sign showing the next speed limit shall be installed. Additional Speed Limit signs shall be installed beyond major intersections and at other locations where it is necessary to remind road users of the speed limit that is applicable.
- Speed Limit signs indicating the statutory speed limits shall be installed at entrances at jurisdictional boundaries. It should be noted that the statutory speed limits are maximum speed limits applicable to a particular class of road and is not to be altered based on this study.

[^7]

Figure 31. MUTCD 2B-1 Signs Collection for Consideration: STOP, YIELD, Speed Limit, FINES HIGHER, and Photo Enforcement Signs ${ }^{19}$

In addition, A Reduced Speed Limit Ahead sign could be used as a guidance to inform road users of a reduced speed zone where the speed limit is being reduced.


Figure 32. Example of Reduced Speed Limit Ahead sign ${ }^{20}$
It should be noted that this recommendation should be flexible to adjust in the future when appropriate, e.g., following traffic calming or observed change in motorist behavior.

[^8]
### 6.4 Additional Measures for School/Playground Zones

Besides the school/playground zone and speed limit signage, it is recommended to further reduce incidents and curb unsafe traffic-related behaviors at school and playground zones to protect vulnerable road users through engineering countermeasures.

### 6.4.1 Traffic Calming Measures

Traffic calming measures could include horizontal deflections e.g., chicane, lateral shift, curb bulge, traffic circle, mini-roundabout, road diet, on-street parking, etc., and vertical deflections e.g., speed hump, speed table and raised crosswalk.

- A chicane (also known as a deviation, serpentine, reversing curve, or twist) is a series of alternating curves or lane shifts that are in a position to force a motorist to steer back and forth out of a straight travel path. The curvilinear path is intended to reduce the speed at which a motorist is comfortable travelling through the feature. The lower speed could, in turn, result in a traffic volume reduction. The chicane curves can be created with a curb extension that alternates from one side of the street to the other.
- A lateral shift is a realignment of an otherwise straight street that causes travel lanes to shift in one direction. The primary purpose of a lateral shift is to reduce motor vehicle speed along the street. A typical lateral shift separates opposing traffic through the shift with the aid of a median island. Without the island, a motorist could cross the centerline in order to drive the straightest path possible, thereby reducing the speed reduction effectiveness of the lateral shift. In addition, a median island reduces the likelihood a motorist will veer into the path of opposing traffic, further improving the safety of the roadway for motorists. To be noted, a chicane can be treated as a variation of a lateral shift that shifts alignment more than once.
- A curb bulge (choker) is the narrowing of a roadway through the use of curb extensions or roadside islands. It can be created by a pair of curb extensions at a midblock location that narrows the street by widening the sidewalk or planting strip at that location. This narrowing is intended to discourage motorist speeding and to reduce vehicle speeds in general. A choker can be located at any spacing desired for traffic calming. A choker is often combined with on-street parking to create a protected parking bay. Landscaping on a choker can make the traffic calming feature attractive and can make it more visible to the motorist. In addition, a choker may be a good location to place a midblock crosswalk (either level with the roadway or as a raised crosswalk) because it shortens the distance a pedestrian walks on the travel way.
- A traffic circle (sometimes called an intersection island) is a raised island, placed within an unsignalized intersection, around which traffic circulates. A circle forces a motorist to use reduced speed when entering and passing through an intersection, whether the vehicle path is straight through or involves a turn onto an intersecting street. A traffic circle can have stop signs or yield signs on the intersection approaches. The primary benefit of a traffic circle is an expected reduction in the number of angle and turning collisions. An additional benefit is that it can slow high-speed traffic at the intersection. A traffic circle can simply be a painted area, but it is most effective when it is defined by a raised curb and landscaped to further reduce the open feel of a street. A traffic circle can be landscaped with ground cover, flowers, and street trees.
- A roundabout is an intersection design that contrasts with designs that require traffic signal control or stop control. A mini-roundabout is appropriate at the intersection of lower classification streets, i.e., collector and local for traffic calming the speed management
purposes. A mini-roundabout is a raised island, placed within an unsignalized intersection, around which traffic circulates. The center island of mini-roundabout is usually fully traversable.
- A road diet is the conversion of an undivided roadway to a cross-section with fewer or narrower through motor vehicle travel lanes. The most common application is the conversion of an undivided four-lane roadway to a three-lane roadway consisting of two through lanes and a center two-way left-turn lane. The reduction in the number of lanes permits the inclusion of facilities for other road uses, such as bicycle lanes, sidewalks, pedestrian refuge islands, transit uses, and on-street parking.
- On-street parking can effectively narrow the roadway travel lanes by adding side friction to the traffic flow. On-street parking can be allowed on one or both sides of a roadway (parking zones can also be strategically located on alternate sides of a roadway to create a chicane effect). Whether on-street parking can be an appropriate traffic calming measure is a direct function of its actual or potential usage (i.e., parking demand). In order for the presence of on-street parking to be an effective and safe traffic calming measure, it must be occupied with parked vehicles during the time when traffic calming is desired. The different types of on-street parking (parallel and both front-in and back-in angled) have different horizontal width effects and operational effects. Both parallel and angle vehicle parking can be protected through the use of protected parking bays or the use of a complementary traffic calming measure such as a corner extension, midblock choker, or chicane.
- A speed hump is an elongated mound in the roadway pavement surface extending across the travel way at a right angle to the traffic flow. At typical travel speeds along a residential street or in a small commercial business district, a speed hump produces sufficient discomfort to a motorist driving above the speed hump design speed to discourage speeding. It encourages the motorist to travel at a slow speed both upstream and downstream of as well as over the speed hump.
- A speed table is a raised area placed across the roadway designed to physically limit the speed at which a vehicle can traverse it. Like a speed hump, it extends across the travel way. Unlike a speed hump, a speed table has a long enough flat top, typically 3 metres to accommodate the entire wheelbase of most passenger cars. The longer longitudinal depth in the direction of travel enables comfortable and safe vehicle operating speeds that are faster than for a speed hump. It is worth noting that when a speed table is designated as a crosswalk through the use of striping, it is known as a raised crosswalk.
- A raised crosswalk is a variation of a flat-topped speed table. A raised crosswalk is marked and signed as a pedestrian crossing. The height of a raised crosswalk is typically 7.5-15.0 cm above the street level and it is common for a raised crosswalk to be level with the street curb. This height increases the visibility of a pedestrian in a crosswalk to a motorist and it also improves the line of sight for a pedestrian toward an oncoming vehicle. The 3metre flat top on a typical speed table conforms to a desired crosswalk width. A raised crosswalk improves pedestrian safety by decreasing motorist speed at the crossing.

Table 12. Application Sample of Traffic Calming Measures for School/Playground Zones


[^9]

[^10]

### 6.4.2 Pavement Marking

On-road pavement markings provide information that would typically be communicated to drivers through posted signage but are instead painted on the roadway to provide a larger image directly in the driver's line of sight. These markings may be used as a gateway to alert drivers they are entering a school zone, school crossing, or neighbourhood. The pavement markings can be in various forms, including:

- Transverse lane markings. Transverse pavement markings usually consist of transverse bars or chevrons. The transverse bars are typically spaced to give drivers the perception that they are speeding up. This perception encourages drivers to be aware of their speeds and to slow down. Lane markings can also be used as a way to alert drivers that they are entering a different area such as a community. Lane markings are a low-cost solution and have been used in work zones and along horizontal curves to slow speeds.


[^11]Figure 33. Sample Application of Transverse lane markings (Dragon Teeth - Left ${ }^{33}$, Speed Bars ${ }^{34}$ - Middle, Converging Chevrons ${ }^{35}$ - Right)

- Surface Treatments. Coloured surface dressings or textured surfaces are common pavement treatments and are often used in conjunction with gateway or traffic-calming measures to emphasize the presence of speed-reduction regulations. Surface treatments are usually implemented on the full width of roadway and can be done with pavement markings or textured pavement.


Figure 34. Sample Application of Surface Treatments ${ }^{3637}$

- Pavement marking legends. Some communities have painted the speed limit on the roadway to remind drivers of the speed limit or to indicate a transition zone. Examples include the set speed limit (e.g., $30 \mathrm{~km} / \mathrm{h}$ ), 'SLOW', or 'School Ahead'.


Figure 35. Sample Application of Pavement Marking Legends ${ }^{3839}$

### 6.4.3 Speed Display Devices

A speed display device is a pole-mounted device equipped with radar speed detector and an LED display. The devices can detect the speed of an approaching vehicle and display it back to the driver. The objective of the speed display device is to improve road safety by making drivers

[^12]aware of their speed, evoking voluntary speed compliance. Speed display devices are most effective on single lane roads and can be used upstream of staffed speed enforcement.


Figure 36. Sample Application of Speed Display Devices ${ }^{4041}$

### 6.4.4 Crossings and Rapid Flashing Beacons

With regards to the pedestrian access points to a school or playground, pedestrians are expected and desired to cross at marked pedestrian crossings at nearby intersections and mid-block crossings. For school crossings, adult school crossing guards can help further improve the road safety of children. The pedestrian crossings to a school/playground walkway entrance could include the following:

- A pedestrian crosswalk is a marked path for people on foot crossing at a roadway intersection controlled by a traffic signal or a stop sign.
- A pedestrian crossover is a marked path, typically not at a traditional intersection, that connects sidewalks or walkways on opposite sides of the street with pavement markings, signages, and/or illumination (push button activated flashing beacons). Pedestrian crossovers are designated areas that allow pedestrians to safely cross a roadway where vehicles must yield to pedestrians when crossing. Crossovers are located at intersections, midblock, and roundabouts with low vehicle speed and low/medium vehicle volumes. A typical application at these crossovers is Rectangular Rapid-Flashing Beacon (RRFB), which are pedestrianactuated conspicuity enhancements used in combination with a pedestrian, school, or trail crossing warning sign to improve safety at uncontrolled, marked crosswalks.


Figure 37. Sample Application of RRFB Equipped Crossovers

[^13]
# Appendix A - ASSESSMENT AND SCORING STANDARD DETAILS OF CGEPSL SPEED LIMIT SETTING CRITERIA 

| Classification | Rural |  |  |
| :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: |
| All | Higher risk | 3 | More than 6 curves per kilometre |
|  | Medium risk | 2 | 3 to 6 curves per kilometre |
|  | Lower risk |  | Less than 3 curves per kilometre |


| Classification | Urban |  |  |
| :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: |
| All | Higher risk | 3 | More than 4 curves per kilometre |
|  | Medium risk | 2 | 2 to 4 curves per kilometre |
|  | Lower risk | 1 | Less than 2 curves per kilometre |


lanes

"Hazards" refer to any non breakaway fixed obbect or continumus non recoverable risk located within the clear zone as defined by the TAC
Geometric Design Guide for Canadian Roads Table e 3.3 .1 .1 .
Geometric Design Guide for Canadian Roads Table 3.1.3.1.
*A continuous roadsidid or median bariere long a roadway is considered to have medium risk
Examples of continuous" hazards: non-ecocverable side slopes, rock face, water hazards, row of unprotected trees or utility poles

| Classification | Rural |  |  |
| :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: |
| All | Higher risk | 3 | Roadway is used by pedestrians and no pedestrian facilities are provided |
|  | Medium risk | 2 | Roadway is used by pedestrians and a shoulder or trail adjacent to the roadway and at the same elevation as the roadway is provided |
|  | Lower risk | 1 | Roadway is used by pedestrians and physically separated pedestrian facilities (sidewalks; trails away from the road) are available; or, roadway has negligible pedestrian demand |
| $\begin{gathered} \text { Freeways, } \\ \text { Expressways, } \\ \text { Hiahwavs Only } \end{gathered}$ | N/A | 0 | Pedestrians are legally prohibited on the roadway |

For Freeways, Expressways, and Highways only, choose risk level "NAA" when pedestrians are legally prohibited on a roadway


| Classification | Urban |  |  |
| :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: |
| All | Higher risk | 3 | Frequent steep grades ( $6 \%$ or more on $50 \%$ of the section or more) |
|  | Medium risk | 2 | Some steep grades (4\% or more on $50 \%$ of the section or more) |
|  | Lower risk | 1 | Generally moderate grades or flat |


| Classification | Urban |  | 1 lane per direction | ${ }^{2}+$ lanes per direction |
| :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: |
| All | Higher risk | 3 | Available width is narrow compared to typical roadways with the same road classification | Available width is narrow compared to typical roadways with the same road classification |
|  | Medium risk | 2 | Available width is similar to typical roadways with the same road classification | Available width is similar to typical roadways with the same road classification |
|  | Lower risk | 1 | Available width is wide compared to typical roadways with the same road classification | Available width is wide compared to typical roadways with the same road classification |

lanes

| Classification | Urban |  |  |
| :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: |
| All | Higher risk | 3 | 10 or more hazards per kilometre, or continuous hazards on more than $50 \%$ of the segment length, on one or both sides |
|  | Medium risk | 2 | 5 to 9 hazards per kilometre, or continuous hazards on 25 to $50 \%$ of the segment length, on one or both sides |
|  | Lower risk | 1 | Less than 5 hazards per kilometre, any continuous hazards extend for less than $25 \%$ of the segment length, or curb and gutter |

$\begin{array}{llll} & \text { Lower risk } & 1 & 25 \% \text { of the segment length, or curb and gutter } \\ \begin{array}{l}\text { "Hazards" efer to any non breakaway fred object or continuous non recoverable risk located within the clear zone as defined by the TAC } \\ \text { Geometric Design Guide for Canaadian Roads Table } 3.13 .31 .\end{array}\end{array}$
A continuuus roacaside or median barier along a roadway is considiered to have medium isk
Examples of "continuous" hazards: : ino-receoverable side slopes, rock face, water hazards, row of unprotected trees or utility poles

| Classification | Urban |  |  |
| :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: |
| All | Higher risk | 3 | Roadway is used by pedestrians and no pedestrian facilities are provided |
|  | Medium risk | 2 | Roadway is used by pedestrians and a shoulder or trail adjacent to the roadway and at the same elevation as the roadway is provided |
|  | Lower risk | 1 | Roadway is used by pedestrians and physically separated pedestrian facilities (sidewalks; trails away from the road) are available; or, roadway has negligible pedestrian demand |
| $\begin{gathered} \text { Freeways, } \\ \text { Expressways, } \\ \text { Highways Only } \\ \hline \end{gathered}$ | N/A | 0 | Pedestrians are legally prohibited on the roadway |

For Freeways, Expressways, and Highways only, choose risk level "NA" when pedestrians are legally prohibited on a roadway

E1. Intersection Density (Including midblock crosswalks)

| Classification |  |
| :---: | :---: |
| All | Urban |
| Use the evaluation methodology in the TABLES worksheet. |  |


| E2. Number of Intersections with Private Access Driveways |
| :--- |
| Classification Rural <br> All Use the evaluation methodology in the TABLES worksheet. |

E2. Access Density (Including private driveways, and access to stores and businesses)

| Classification | Urban |
| :---: | :---: |
| All | Use the evaluation methodology in the TABLES worksheet. |


| Classification |  | Rural |
| :---: | :---: | :---: |
| All | Higher risk | 3 Interchanges are on average less than 1,000 metres apart |
|  | Medium risk | 2 Interchanges are on average 1,000 to 2,000 metres apart |
|  | Lower risk | 1 Interchanges are on average more than 2,000 metres apart |
|  | N/A | 0 No interchanges |


| Classification | Urban |  |  |
| :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: |
| All | Higher risk | 3 | nterchanges are |
|  | Medium risk | 2 | nterchanges are |
|  | Lower risk | 1 | Interchanges are |
|  | N/A |  | No interchanges |


| Classification | Rural |  |  |
| :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: |
| All | Higher risk | 3 | Parking permitted all day on |
|  | Medium risk | 2 | Parking permitted during par |
|  | Lower risk | 1 | No parking allowed; or parki |
|  | N/A | 0 | Parking is legally prohibited |


| Classification | Urban |  |  |
| :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: |
| All | Higher risk | 3 | Parking permitted all day on one or both sides of the roadway |
|  | Medium risk | 2 | Parking permitted during part of the day on one or both sides of the roadway |
|  | Lower risk | 1 | No parking allowed; or parking is permitted but rarely if ever actually utilized |
|  | N/A | 0 | Parking is legally prohibited |

## table a. evaluation methodology for number of intersections with public roads

1) Points are assigned based on the traffic control type. Calculate total points based on the number and type oftraffic controls along the segment multiplied by assigned weighting factors. Include intersections at either end of the segment, if applicable.

| Traffic Control | \# of <br> Occurrences | Corridor <br> Length | Points <br> each | Points |
| :--- | :--- | :--- | :--- | :--- |
| STOP-controlled (All-Way STOP or Two-Way <br> STOP along roadway being evaluated) |  | $\div$ | $\times$ WF | $=$ |
| Signalized intersection (full signal or pedestrian <br> signal) |  | $\div$ | $\times$ WF | $=$ |
| Roundabout or traffic circle |  | $\div$ | $\times$ WF | $=$ |
| Midblock and intersection (where sidestreet <br> STOP-controlled) signed and marked crosswalk <br> that is well-utilized** or special crosswalk |  | $\div$ | $\times$ |  |
| Active, at-grade railroad crossing |  | $\div$ | $\times$ WF | $=$ |
| Sidestreet STOP-controlled (uncontrolled along <br> roadway being evaluated) or lane |  | $\div$ | $\times$ WF | $=$ |

well-utilized = more than 10 equivalent adult units per peak hour in a rural area, and Points:
Refer to TAC Pedestrian Crossing Control Manual for the calculation of equivalent adult units
After being rounded to the nearest whole number, the total points is equivalent to the NUMBER OF INTERSECTIONS WITH PUBLIC ROADS risk score.

## TABLE B. EVALUATION METHODOLOGY FOR NUMBER OF INTERSECTIONS WITH PRIVATE ACCESS DRIVEWAYS

1) Points are assigned based on whether left turn movement is allowed at a driveway providing access to active (currently occupied) properties. Calculate total points based on the number of driveways and whether left turn movement is permitted or not and multiplied by assigned weighting factors. Include accesses at either end of the segment, if applicable,

| Left turn movement | \# of <br> Occurrences | Corridor <br> Length | Points <br> each | Points |
| :--- | :--- | :--- | :--- | :--- |
| Some or all left turn movements permitted |  | $\div$ | $\times$ WF | $=$ |
| Right-in-right-out OR right-in only OR right-out <br> only |  | $\div$ | $\times$ WF | $=$ |
| Total <br> Points: |  |  |  |  |

Points Each / Weighting Factors

| Criteria | Rural |  |  |  |  |  | Urban |  |  |  |  |  |
| :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: |
|  | Freeway | $\begin{array}{\|c\|} \hline \text { Expresswa } \\ y \\ \hline \end{array}$ | Highway | Arterial | Collector | Local | Freeway | $\begin{gathered} \hline \text { Expresswa } \\ y \end{gathered}$ | Highway | Arterial | Collector | Local |
|  | WF | WF | WF | WF | WF | WF | WF | WF | WF | WF | WF | WF |
| Left turn movements permitted | 0.5 | 0.5 | 0.5 | 0.6 | 0.5 | 0.5 | 0.5 | 0.5 | 0.5 | 2 | 0.5 | 0.5 |
| Right-in / Right-out only | 0.35 | 0.35 | 0.35 | 0.4 | 0.35 | 0.35 | 0.35 | 0.35 | 0.35 | 1 | 0.35 | 0.35 |

After being rounded to the nearest whole number with a cap at 15 , the total points is equivalent to the NUMBER OF INTERSECTIONS WITH PRIVATE ACCESS DRIVEWAYS risk score.

## Appendix B - SPEED LIMIT ASSESSMENT INPUTS AND RESULTS FOR EACH ROAD SEGMENT



Segment ID - 2


Segment ID - 5


Segment ID - 7


Segment ID - 8


Segment ID - 9



Segment ID - 11



Segment ID - 13


Segment ID - 14


Segment ID - 15






Segment ID - 20


Segment ID - 21


Segment ID - 22



Segment ID - 24


Segment ID - 25



Segment ID - 28




Segment ID - 31


Segment ID - 32





Segment ID - 36



Segment ID - 38





Segment ID - 43







Segment ID - 50





Segment ID - 56



Segment ID - 58




Segment ID - 61



Segment ID - 63


Segment ID - 64


| $\begin{aligned} & \text { Clear } \\ & \text { Sheet } \end{aligned}$ | Automated Speed Limit Guidelines <br> FORM A - Automated Speed Limit Guidelines Spreadsheet |  |  |  |  |  |  |  | Version: <br> 10-Apr-09 |  |
| :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: |
|  | Name of Corridor: <br> Segment Evaluated: <br> Geographic Region: <br> Road Agency: <br> Road Classification: <br> Urban / Rural: <br> Divided / Undivided: <br> Major / Minor: <br> \# Through Lanes <br> Per Direction: |  | McLeod Avenue |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |
|  |  |  | JENNIFER HEIL WAY |  |  | to | NELSON DRIVE |  |  |  |
|  |  |  | Spruce Grove |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |
|  |  |  | Spruce Grove |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |
|  |  |  | Collector |  | Length of Corridor: <br> Design Speed: (Required for Freeway, <br> Expressway, Highway) <br> Current Posted Speed: <br> (For information only) <br> Prevailing Speed: <br> (85th Percentile - for information only) <br> Policy: <br> (Maximum Posted Speed) |  |  | 839 |  | $\left\{\begin{array}{l} \mathrm{m} \\ \mathrm{~km} / \mathrm{h} \\ \mathrm{~km} / \mathrm{h} \\ \mathrm{~km} / \mathrm{h} \end{array}\right.$ |
|  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |
|  |  |  | Undivided |  |  |  |  | 50 |  |  |
|  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |
|  |  |  | 2+ lanes |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |
| More... | RISK Score |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |
|  | A1 | GEOMETRY (Horizontal) |  | Medium | 2 |  |  | Calculate Total Risk Score |  |  |
| More... | A2 | GEOMETRY (Vertical) |  | Lower | 1 |  |  |  |  |  |
| More... | A3 | AVERAGE LANE WIDTH |  | Medium | 4 |  |  | Total Risk Score: |  |  |
| More... | B | ROADSIDE HAZARDS |  | Higher | 3 |  |  |  |  |  |
| More... | C1 | PEDESTRIAN EXPOSURE |  | Lower | 3 |  |  |  |  |  |
| More... | C2 | CYCLIST EXPOSURE |  | Medium | 6 |  |  |  |  |  |  |
| More... | D | PAVEMENT SURFACE |  | Lower | 1 |  |  | Recommended Posted Speed Limit (km/h): |  |  |
|  | NUMBER OF INTERSECTIONS WITH PUBLIC ROADS |  |  | Number of Occurrences | 13 |  |  | determined by road characteristics |  |  |
|  | STOP controlled intersection |  |  |  |  |  |  | 50 |  |  |
| More... | E1 |  | Signalized intersection | 2 |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |
|  |  |  | undabout or traffic circle | 1 |  |  |  | As determined by policy |  |  |
|  |  |  | Crosswalk | 1 |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |
|  |  | Active, at- | grade railroad crossing |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |
|  |  | Sidestreet | STOP-controlled or lane | 2 |  |  | The recomm | nded posted speed lim |  |  |
| More... | E2 | NUMBER OF WITH PRIVATE AC | NTERSECTIONS CCESS DRIVEWAYS | Number of Occurrences | checked against the prevailing speeds of the roadway and the road's safety performance. |  |  |  |  |  |
|  |  | Left tur | m movements permitted | 6 | 5 | Comments: |  |  |  |  |
|  |  |  | Right-in / Right-out only | 4 |  |  |  |  |  |  |
| More... | E3 | NUMBER OF IN | NTERCHANGES | Number of Occurrences | 0 |  |  |  |  |  |
| More... |  | Number of interchanges along corridor |  | 0 |  |  |  |  |  |  |
|  | F | ON-STREET PARKING |  | N/A | 0 |  |  |  |  |  |



Segment ID - 67


Segment ID - 68


Segment ID - 69



Segment ID - 71


Segment ID - 72





Segment ID - 76

## Appendix C - DETAILED SITE OBSERVATIONS CHECKLIST FOR SAMPLE LOCAL ROADS







|  |  |  |  |  | Project: | Spruce Grove Planning Study |  |  |
| :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: |
|  |  |  |  |  | Project Number : | 220316300 |  |  |
|  |  |  |  |  | Date : | November 18,2022 |  |  |
| CHECKLIST |  |  |  |  | Name of Street | Madison Crescent ( Campsite Road to east bend) |  |  |
|  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |
|  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |
| Item Checklist |  |  |  | Comments |  |  |  |  |
| Number of Intersections (signalized or unsignalized) |  |  |  | One ( unsignalized) - Campsite Road |  |  |  |  |
|  |  |  |  |  |
|  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |
| Separation of Modes |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |
| - For Pedestrians : Sidewalks (on one side , two sides or neither side or Multi Use Path |  |  |  | No sidewalk separation - wide roadway |  |  |  |  |
|  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |
| - For Bike: Bike lane wide curb lane, shared lane |  |  |  | No separation |  |  |  |  |
|  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |
| - For Transit: Mixed with vehicle traffic or dedicated lane: |  |  |  | No separation |  |  |  |  |
|  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |
| Number of driveways on block |  |  |  | 12 - Mostly industrial accesses |  |  |  |  |
|  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |
| Activity Level (High, Moderate or Low) |  |  |  | Low |  |  |  |  |
|  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |
| Confirm Posted Speed |  |  |  | Signage not Observed |  |  |  |  |
|  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |
| On Street Parking (One Side, two Side) |  |  |  | None Observed |  |  |  |  |
|  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |
| Any Safety Issues Observed (speeding; near misses, sightline issues, ped or bike conflicts) |  |  |  | None Observed. |  |  |  |  |
|  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |
| Adjacent Land Use |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |
| Low Density residential (single family) |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |
| Medium Density Residential (Town Houses, duplexes) |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |
| High Density Residential |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |
| Mixed Use Commercial Street |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |
| Park |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |
| Industrial |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |
| School Zones |  |  |  | Cemetery at NW quadrant of intersection of Campsite/ Madison Crescent. Mostly industrial. |  |  |  |  |
| - |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |
|  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |
|  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |
|  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |
|  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |
|  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |
|  |  |  | - |  |  |  |  |  |
|  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |
| 3892 - Looking east towards road bend.3893 - Looking west from road bend at east end. |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |
| 3894 - Looking east from Campsite Road intersection. |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |
|  |  |  |  | 3895 - Looking west towards Campsite Road intersection. <br> 3896 - Looking north west towards cemetery at NW corner of Campsite / Madision Avenue intersection. |  |  |  |  |
| 3897 - Looking north west towards cemetery at NW corner of Campsite / Madision Avenue intersection. |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |
|  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |






# Appendix D - NACTO SAFE SPEED STUDY APPROACH CHECKLIST AND RESULTS FOR EACH SAMPLE LOCAL ROAD 



## Appendix E-SCHOOL ZONE WARRANT ANALYSIS WORKSHEET FOR EACH SCHOOL







| School Name | Ecole Broxton Park School |  |  |  |  |
| :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: |
| School Address | 505 McLeod Avenue |  |  |  |  |
| INSTALLATION CRITERION | MAX. POINTS VALIE (MPV) | DESCRIPTION | WEIGHT FACTOR (WF) as per Guidelines | Calculation Inputs | SCORE |
| 1. SCHOOL TYPE | 40 | Elementary | 1.00 |  | 40 |
|  |  | Middle/Junior High | 0.40 |  | 0 |
|  |  | High School | 0.20 |  | 0 |
|  |  | Post Secondary/College/University | 0.00 |  | 0 |
|  |  |  |  | 1 | 40 |
| 2. FENCING | 20 | Fully Traversable | 1.00 |  |  |
|  |  | Partially Traversable | 0.50 | 1 |  |
|  |  | Non-traversable | 0.10 |  |  |
|  |  |  |  |  | 10 |
| 3. ROAD CLASSIFICATION | 20 | Local | 1.00 |  |  |
|  |  | Minor Collector (Urban)/ Local (Rural) | 0.75 |  |  |
|  |  | Collector (Rural and Urban) | 0.50 | 1 |  |
|  |  | Major Collector or Minor Arterial (Urban) / Arterial (Rural) | 0.25 |  |  |
|  |  | Major Arterial or Expressway (Urban) / Freeway (Rural) | 0.00 |  |  |
|  |  |  |  |  | 10 |
| 4. PROPERTY LINE SEPARATION | 10 | Abuts Roadway | 1.00 |  |  |
|  |  | Within 50 M | 0.50 | 1 |  |
|  |  | Further Than 50 M | 0.00 |  |  |
|  |  |  |  |  | 5 |
| 5. SCHOOL ENTRANCE | 5 | Main | 1.00 | 1 |  |
|  |  | Secondary | 0.60 |  |  |
|  |  | None | 0.00 |  |  |
|  |  |  |  |  | 5 |
| 6. SIDEWALKS | 5 | None Or Non-School Side | 1.00 |  |  |
|  |  | School Side | 0.60 | 1 |  |
|  |  | Both Sides | 0.00 |  |  |
|  |  |  |  |  | 3 |
|  |  |  |  | TOTAL SCORE | 73 |
|  |  |  |  | RESULT | School Area or School Zone |




| School Name | St. Joseph Catholic School |  |  |  |  |
| :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: |
| School Address | 195 Weston Dr |  |  |  |  |
| INSTALLATION CRITERION | MAX. POINTS VALIE (MPV) | DESCRIPTION | WEIGHT FACTOR (WF) as per Guidelines | Calculation Inputs | SCORE |
| 1. SCHOOL TYPE | 40 | Elementary | 1.00 | 1 | 40 |
|  |  | Middle/Junior High | 0.40 |  | 0 |
|  |  | High School | 0.20 |  | 0 |
|  | Post Secondary/College/University |  | 0.00 |  | 0 |
|  |  |  |  |  | 40 |
| 2. FENCING | 20 | Fully Traversable | 1.00 | 1 |  |
|  |  | Partially Traversable | 0.50 |  |  |
|  |  | Non-traversable | 0.10 |  |  |
|  |  |  |  |  | 10 |
| 3. ROAD CLASSIFICATION | 20 | Local | 1.00 |  |  |
|  |  | Minor Collector (Urban)/ Local (Rural) | 0.75 |  |  |
|  |  | Collector (Rural and Urban) | 0.50 | 1 |  |
|  |  | Major Collector or Minor Arterial (Urban) / Arterial (Rural) | 0.25 |  |  |
|  |  | Major Arterial or Expressway (Urban) / Freeway (Rural) | 0.00 |  |  |
|  |  |  |  |  | 10 |
| 4. PROPERTY LINE SEPARATION | 10 | Abuts Roadway | 1.00 |  |  |
|  |  | Within 50 M | 0.50 | 1 |  |
|  |  | Further Than 50 M | 0.00 |  |  |
|  |  |  |  |  | 5 |
| 5. SCHOOL ENTRANCE | 5 | Main | 1.00 | 1 |  |
|  |  | Secondary | 0.60 |  |  |
|  |  | None | 0.00 |  |  |
|  |  |  |  |  | 5 |
| 6. SIDEWALKS | 5 | None Or Non-School Side | 1.00 |  |  |
|  |  | School Side | 0.60 |  |  |
|  |  | Both Sides | 0.00 | 1 |  |
|  |  |  |  |  | 0 |
|  |  |  |  | TOTAL SCORE | 70 |
|  |  |  |  | RESULT | School Area or School Zone |


| School Name | St. Peter the Apostle Catholic High School |  |  |  |  |
| :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: |
| School Address | 10 Harvest Ridge Dr |  |  |  |  |
| INSTALLATION CRITERION | MAX. POINTS VALIE (MPV) | DESCRIPTION | WEIGHT FACTOR (WF) as per Guidelines | Calculation Inputs | SCORE |
| 1. SCHOOL TYPE | 40 | Elementary | 1.00 | 1 | 0 |
|  |  | Middle/Junior High | 0.40 |  | 0 |
|  |  | High School | 0.20 |  | 8 |
|  |  | Post Secondary/College/University | 0.00 |  | 0 |
|  |  |  |  |  | 8 |
| 2. FENCING | 20 | Fully Traversable | 1.00 | 1 |  |
|  |  | Partially Traversable | 0.50 |  |  |
|  |  | Non-traversable | 0.10 |  |  |
|  |  |  |  |  | 20 |
| 3. ROAD CLASSIFICATION | 20 | Local | 1.00 |  |  |
|  |  | Minor Collector (Urban)/ Local (Rural) | 0.75 |  |  |
|  |  | Collector (Rural and Urban) | 0.50 | 1 |  |
|  |  | Major Collector or Minor Arterial (Urban) / Arterial (Rural) | 0.25 |  |  |
|  |  | Major Arterial or Expressway (Urban) / Freeway (Rural) | 0.00 |  |  |
|  |  |  |  |  | 10 |
| 4. PROPERTY LINE SEPARATION | 10 | Abuts Roadway | 1.00 | 1 |  |
|  |  | Within 50 M | 0.50 |  |  |
|  |  | Further Than 50 M | 0.00 |  |  |
|  |  |  |  |  | 10 |
| 5. SCHOOL ENTRANCE | 5 | Main | 1.00 | 1 |  |
|  |  | Secondary | 0.60 |  |  |
|  |  | None | 0.00 |  |  |
|  |  |  |  |  | 5 |
| 6. SIDEWALKS | 5 | None Or Non-School Side | 1.00 |  |  |
|  |  | School Side | 0.60 |  |  |
|  |  | Both Sides | 0.00 | 1 |  |
|  |  |  |  |  | 0 |
|  |  |  |  | TOTAL SCORE | 53 |
|  |  |  |  | RESULT | School Area |




| School Name | Living Waters Christian Academy |  |  |  |  |
| :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: |
| School Address | 5 Grove Drive W |  |  |  |  |
| INSTALLATION CRITERION | MAX. POINTS VALIE (MPV) | DESCRIPTION | WEIGHT FACTOR (WF) as per Guidelines | Calculation Inputs | SCORE |
| 1. SCHOOL TYPE | 40 | Elementary | 1.00 | 1 | 40 |
|  |  | Middle/Junior High | 0.40 |  | 0 |
|  |  | High School | 0.20 |  | 0 |
|  |  | Post Secondary/College/University | 0.00 |  | 0 |
|  |  |  |  |  | 40 |
| 2. FENCING | 20 | Fully Traversable | 1.00 |  |  |
|  |  | Partially Traversable | 0.50 |  |  |
|  |  | Non-traversable | 0.10 | 1 |  |
|  |  |  |  |  | 2 |
| 3. ROAD CLASSIFICATION | 20 | Local | 1.00 |  |  |
|  |  | Minor Collector (Urban)/ Local (Rural) | 0.75 |  |  |
|  |  | Collector (Rural and Urban) | 0.50 |  |  |
|  |  | Major Collector or Minor Arterial (Urban) / Arterial (Rural) | 0.25 |  |  |
|  |  | Major Arterial or Expressway (Urban) / Freeway (Rural) | 0.00 | 1 |  |
|  |  |  |  |  | 0 |
| 4. PROPERTY LINE SEPARATION | 10 | Abuts Roadway | 1.00 | 1 |  |
|  |  | Within 50 M | 0.50 |  |  |
|  |  | Further Than 50 M | 0.00 |  |  |
|  |  |  |  |  | 10 |
| 5. SCHOOL ENTRANCE | 5 | Main | 1.00 | 1 |  |
|  |  | Secondary | 0.60 |  |  |
|  |  | None | 0.00 |  |  |
|  |  |  |  |  | 5 |
| 6. SIDEWALKS | 5 | None Or Non-School Side | 1.00 |  |  |
|  |  | School Side | 0.60 |  |  |
|  |  | Both Sides | 0.00 | 1 |  |
|  |  |  |  |  | 0 |
|  |  |  |  | TOTAL SCORE | 57 |
|  |  |  |  | RESULT | School Area |

## Appendix F - PLAYGROUND WARRANT ANALYSIS WORKSHEET FOR EACH PLAYGROUND
















| Playground Name | Jesperdale Park |  |  |  |  |
| :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: |
| Playground Address | 1205 Calahoo Rd |  |  |  |  |
| INSTALLATION CRITERION | MAX. POINTS VALIE (MPV) | DESCRIPTION | WEIGHT FACTOR (WF) as per Guidelines | Calculation Inputs | SCORE |
| 1. PLAYGROUND TYPE | 40 | Frontage $\geq 50 \mathrm{~m}$, Playground Capacity (number of children) 16 or more | 1.00 | 1 |  |
|  |  | Frontage $\geq 50 \mathrm{~m}$, Playground Capacity (number of children) 5 to 15 | 0.75 |  |  |
|  |  | Frontage $\geq 50 \mathrm{~m}$, Playground Capacity (number of children) 1 to 4 | 0.40 |  |  |
|  |  | Frontage $\geq 50 \mathrm{~m}$, No play equipment: sports field or open field only | 0.20 |  |  |
|  |  | < 50 m , any facilities | 0.20 |  |  |
|  |  |  |  |  | 8 |
| 2. FENCING | 20 | Fully Traversable | 1.00 |  |  |
|  |  | Partially Traversable | 0.50 | 1 |  |
|  |  | Non-traversable | 0.10 |  |  |
|  |  |  |  |  | 10 |
| 3. ROAD CLASSIFICATION | 20 | Local | 1.00 |  |  |
|  |  | Minor Collector (Urban)/ Local (Rural) | 0.75 |  |  |
|  |  | Collector (Rural and Urban) | 0.50 | 1 |  |
|  |  | Major Collector or Minor Arterial (Urban) / Arterial (Rural) | 0.25 |  |  |
|  |  | Major Arterial or Expressway (Urban) / Freeway (Rural) | 0.00 |  |  |
|  |  |  |  |  | 10 |
| 4. PROPERTY LINE SEPARATION | 10 | Abuts Roadway | 1.00 | 1 |  |
|  |  | Within 50 M | 0.50 |  |  |
|  |  | Further Than 50 M | 0.00 |  |  |
|  |  |  |  |  | 10 |
| 5. Playground ENTRANCE | 5 | Main Entrance / Multiple Secondary Entrances | 1.00 | 1 |  |
|  |  | Secondary Entrance | 0.60 |  |  |
|  |  | None | 0.00 |  |  |
|  |  |  |  |  | 5 |
| 6. SIDEWALKS | 5 | None (or Non-Playground Side) | 1.00 |  |  |
|  |  | Playground Side | 0.40 |  |  |
|  |  | Both Sides | 0.00 | 1 |  |
|  |  |  |  |  | 0 |
|  |  |  |  | TOTAL SCORE | 43 |
|  |  |  |  | RESULT | Playground Area |










|  | Grove Meadows Basketball Court |  |  |  |  |
| :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: |
|  | 20 Grove Meadow Dr |  |  |  |  |
|  | MAX. POINTS VALIE (MPV) | DESCRIPTION | WEIGHT FACTOR (WF) as per Guidelines | Calculation Inputs | SCORE |
| 1. PLAYGROUND TYPE | 40 | Frontage $\geq 50 \mathrm{~m}$, Playground Capacity (number of children) 16 or more | 1.00 | 1 |  |
|  |  | Frontage $\geq 50 \mathrm{~m}$, Playground Capacity (number of children) 5 to 15 | 0.75 |  |  |
|  |  | Frontage $\geq 50 \mathrm{~m}$, Playground Capacity (number of children) 1 to 4 | 0.40 |  |  |
|  |  | Frontage $\geq 50 \mathrm{~m}$, No play equipment: sports field or open field only | 0.20 |  |  |
|  |  | < 50 m , any facilities | 0.20 |  |  |
|  |  |  |  |  | 8 |
| 2. FENCING | 20 | Fully Traversable | 1.00 | 1 |  |
|  |  | Partially Traversable | 0.50 |  |  |
|  |  | Non-traversable | 0.10 |  |  |
|  |  |  |  |  | 20 |
| 3. ROAD CLASSIFICATION | 20 | Local | 1.00 |  |  |
|  |  | Minor Collector (Urban)/ Local (Rural) | 0.75 |  |  |
|  |  | Collector (Rural and Urban) | 0.50 | 1 |  |
|  |  | Major Collector or Minor Arterial (Urban) / Arterial (Rural) | 0.25 |  |  |
|  |  | Major Arterial or Expressway (Urban) / Freeway (Rural) | 0.00 |  |  |
|  |  |  |  |  | 10 |
| 4. PROPERTY LINE SEPARATION | 10 | Abuts Roadway | 1.00 | 1 |  |
|  |  | Within 50 M | 0.50 |  |  |
|  |  | Further Than 50 M | 0.00 |  |  |
|  |  |  |  |  | 10 |
| 5. Playground ENTRANCE | 5 | Main Entrance / Multiple Secondary Entrances | 1.00 | 1 |  |
|  |  | Secondary Entrance | 0.60 |  |  |
|  |  | None | 0.00 |  |  |
|  |  |  |  |  | 5 |
| 6. SIDEWALKS | 5 | None (or Non-Playground Side) | 1.00 |  |  |
|  |  | Playground Side | 0.40 |  |  |
|  |  | Both Sides | 0.00 | 1 |  |
|  |  |  |  |  | 0 |
|  |  |  |  | TOTAL SCORE | 53 |
|  |  |  |  | RESULT | Playground Area |

# Appendix G - CGEPSL SPEED LIMIT ANALYSIS RESULT AND RECOMMENDATION OF EACH ARTERIAL/COLLECTOR ROAD SEGMENT 

| Segmt_ID | Roadway | FROM | то | Lane Number | Classification | Surface | Segment Length | Posted Speed Limit | CGEPSL Calculated Speed Limit | Recommended Speed Limit ${ }^{\text {* }}$ |
| :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: |
| 1 | Nelson Drive | MCLEOD AVENUE | HWY 16A E | 3 | Collector | Asphalt | 413 | 50 | 50 | 50 |
| 2 | Calahoo Road | MILLGROVE DRIVE | WESTON DRIVE | 2 | Major Arterial | Asphalt | 731 | 60 | 60 | 60 |
| 3 | Grove Drive W | UNNAMED DRIVE | COPPERHAVEN DRIVE | 2 | Major Arterial | Asphalt | 334 | 50 | 50 | 50 |
| 4 | Westwind Drive | CENTURY ROAD | KENTON WAY | 2 | Collector | Asphalt | 265 | 50 | 50 | 50 |
| 5 | Spruce Ridge Drive | SPRING GATE | JENNIFER HEIL WAY | 2 | Collector | Asphalt | 808 | 50 | 40 | 40 |
| 6 | Hawthorne Gate | JENNIFER HAIL WAY | HEATHERGLEN DRIVE | 2 | Collector | Asphalt | 323 | 30 | 30 | 30 |
| 7 | Heatherglen Drive | GROVE DRIVE | HAWTHOME GATE | 2 | Collector | Asphalt | 636 | 50 | 40 | 40 |
| 8 | Deer Park Drive | DALTON LINK | GROVE DRIVE | 2 | Collector | Asphalt | 443 | 50 | 50 | 50 |
| 9 | Spruce Ridge Road | SPRINWOOD WAY | SPRUCE RIDGE DRIVE | 2 | Collector | Asphalt | 709 | 50 | 50 | 50 |
| 10 | Harvest Ridge Drive | GROVE DRIVE WEST | GROVE DRIVE WEST | 2 | Collector | Asphalt | 1756 | 50 | 50 | 50 |
| 11 | Pioneer Road | GARNEAU LINK | GROVE DRIVE | 2 | Collector | Asphalt | 819 | 50 | 60 | 50 |
| 12 | Prescott Boulevard | RANGE ROAD 271 | PENN PLACE | 2 | Collector | Asphalt | 484 | 50 | 50 | 50 |
| 13 | Greenbury Boulevard | GROVE DRIVE | PIONEER ROAD | 1 | Collector | Asphalt | 780 | 50 | 60 | 50 |
| 14 | Lakeland Drive | GROVE MEADOW DRIVE | MCLEOD AVENUE | 2 | Collector | Asphalt | 715 | 50 | 50 | 50 |
| 15 | McLeod Avenue | CENTURY ROAD | LAWSON BOULEVARD | 2 | Collector | Asphalt | 642 | 50 | 50 | 50 |
| 16 | Century Road | YELLOWHEAD HWY | VANDERBILT COMMON | 2 | Major Arterial | Asphalt | 600 | 60 | 60 | 60 |
| 17 | Victoria Avenue | SPRUCE VILLAGE DRIVE W | VANDERBILT COMMON | 2 | Collector | Asphalt | 807 | 50 | 50 | 50 |
| 18 | Spruce Village Drive W | VANDERBILT COMMON | VICTORIA AVENUE | 2 | Collector | Asphalt | 412 | 50 | 50 | 50 |
| 19 | South Avenue | GOLDEN SPIKE ROAD | CENTURY ROAD | 2 | Collector | Asphalt | 1632 | 50 | 60 | 50 |
| 20 | Diamond Avenue | OSWALD DRIVE | CENTURY ROAD | 2 | Collector | Asphalt | 1643 | 50 | 50 | 50 |
| 21 | Century Road | HWY 16A E | TWR 524 | 2 | Major Arterial | Asphalt | 3239 | 80 | 70 | 70 |
| 22 | McLeod Avenue | CALAHOO ROAD | KING STREET | 4 | Collector | Asphalt | 653 | 50 | 40 | 40 |
| 23 | Brookwood Drive | KING STREET | CENTURY ROAD | 2 | Collector | Asphalt | 826 | 50 | 40 | 40 |
| 24 | Longview Drive | FAIRWAY DRIVE | KINGS LINK | 2 | Collector | Asphalt | 1033 | 50 | 50 | 50 |
| 25 | Fairway Drive | LONGVIEW DRIVE | LINKS ROAD | 2 | Collector | Asphalt | 718 | 50 | 40 | 40 |
| 26 | Links Road | FAIRWAY DRIVE | GROVE DRIVE | 2 | Collector | Asphalt | 263 | 50 | 50 | 50 |
| 27 | Longview Drive | CALAHOO ROAD | FAIRWAY DRIVE | 2 | Collector | Asphalt | 848 | 50 | 50 | 50 |
| 28 | Fieldstone Drive | FIELDSTONE CRESCENT | GROVE DRIVE | 2 | Collector | Asphalt | 549 | 50 | 40 | 40 |
| 29 | Linkside Boulevard | LINKSVIEW DRIVE | LONG VIEW DRIVE | 2 | Collector | Asphalt | 419 | 50 | 40 | 40 |
| 30 | Avonlea Way | ARTHUR WAY | CALAHOO ROAD | 2 | Collector | Asphalt | 655 | 50 | 40 | 40 |
| 31 | Calahoo Road | GROVE DRIVE | WOODHAVEN DRIVE | 2 | Major Arterial | Asphalt | 520 | 60 | 70 | 60 |
| 32 | Copperhaven Drive | GROVE DRIVE WEST | SPRING LINK | 2 | Collector | Asphalt | 564 | 50 | 50 | 50 |
| 33 | Jennifer Heil Way | YELLOWHEAD HWY | DALTON LINK | 1 | Major Arterial | Asphalt | 668 | 60 | 90 | 60 |
| 34 | Jennifer Heil Way | DALTON LINK | GROVE DRIVE | 2 | Major Arterial | Asphalt | 403 | 60 | 80 | 60 |
| 35 | Jennifer Heil Way | GROVE DRIVE | HAWTHOME GATE | 2 | Major Arterial | Asphalt | 633 | 60 | 70 | 60 |
| 36 | Jennifer Heil Way (NB) | SPRUCE RIDGE DRIVE | NELSON DRIVE | 2 | Major Arterial | Asphalt | 422 | 60 | 70 | 60 |
| 37 | Jennifer Heil Way (SB) | SPRUCE RIDGE DRIVE | NELSON DRIVE | 2 | Major Arterial | Asphalt | 424 | 60 | 60 | 60 |
| 38 | Jennifer Heil Way (NB) | NELSON DRIVE | MCLEOD AVENUE | 2 | Major Arterial | Asphalt | 581 | 60 | 70 | 60 |
| 39 | Jennifer Heil Way (SB) | NELSON DRIVE | MCLEOD AVENUE | 3 | Major Arterial | Asphalt | 580 | 60 | 70 | 60 |
| 40 | Jennifer Heil Way | MCLEOD AVENUE | HWY 16A E | 4 | Major Arterial | Asphalt | 368 | 60 | 60 | 60 |
| 41 | Calahoo Road | WESTON DRIVE | HWY 16A E | 2 | Major Arterial | Asphalt | 613 | 60 | 60 | 60 |
| 42 | Golden Spike Road (NB) | HWY 16A E | DIAMOND AVENUE | 2 | Major Arterial | Asphalt | 586 | 60 | 70 | 60 |
| 43 | Golden Spike Road (SB) | HWY 16A E | DIAMOND AVENUE | 2 | Major Arterial | Asphalt | 587 | 60 | 70 | 60 |
| 44 | Campsite Road | HWY 16A E | TWR 524 | 2 | Major Arterial | Asphalt | 3217 | 60 | 80 | 60 |
| 45 | McLaughlin Drive | NELSON DRIVE | MCLEOD AVENUE | 2 | Collector | Asphalt | 610 | 50 | 40 | 40 |
| 46 | Millgrove Drive | GROVE DRIVE | CALAHOO ROAD | 2 | Collector | Asphalt | 1095 | 50 | 50 | 50 |
| 47 | Aspenglen Drive | AVONLEA WAY | GROVE DRIVE | 2 | Collector | Asphalt | 665 | 50 | 40 | 40 |
| 48 | Spruce Village Way | VICTORIA AVENUE | GROVE DRIVE | 2 | Collector | Asphalt | 155 | 50 | 50 | 50 |
| 49 | Calahoo Road | AVONLEA WAY | GROVE DRIVE | 2 | Major Arterial | Asphalt | 690 | 60 | 70 | 60 |
| 50 | Century Road | VANDERBILT COMMON | GROVE DRIVE | 2 | Major Arterial | Asphalt | 573 | 60 | 60 | 60 |
| 51 | Prospect Way | RANGE ROAD 271 | PROSPECT PLACE | 2 | Collector | Asphalt | 210 | 50 | 50 | 50 |


| 52 | Tonewood Boulevard | GROVE DRIVE | TIMBER WAY | 2 | Collector | Asphalt | 343 | 50 | 50 | 50 |
| :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: |
| 53 | McLeod Avenue | NELSON DRIVE | CALAHOO ROAD | 4 | Collector | Asphalt | 859 | 50 | 60 | 50 |
| 54 | Spruce Ridge Road | GROVE DRIVE WEST | SPRUCE RIDGE DRIVE | 2 | Collector | Asphalt | 551 | 50 | 50 | 50 |
| 55 | King Street | KINGS LINK | GROVE DRIVE | 2 | Collector | Asphalt | 869 | 50 | 50 | 50 |
| 56 | Century Road | GROVE DRIVE | GROVE MEADOW DRIVE | 2 | Major Arterial | Asphalt | 787 | 50 | 60 | 50 |
| 57 | Golden Spike Road | DIAMOND AVENUE | TWR 524 | 2 | Major Arterial | Asphalt | 2648 | 60 | 80 | 60 |
| 58 | King Street | WOODHAVEN DRIVE | HWY 16A | 4 | Collector | Asphalt | 1183 | 50 | 50 | 50 |
| 59 | Woodhaven Drive | CALAHOO ROAD | KING STREET | 2 | Collector | Asphalt | 863 | 50 | 50 | 50 |
| 60 | Greystone Drive | GROVE DRIVE | GROVE MEADOW DRIVE | 2 | Collector | Asphalt | 875 | 50 | 50 | 50 |
| 61 | Weston Drive | NELSON DRIVE | CALAHOO ROAD | 2 | Collector | Asphalt | 918 | 50 | 40 | 40 |
| 62 | King Street | GROVE DRIVE | WOODHAVEN DRIVE | 2 | Collector | Asphalt | 713 | 50 | 40 | 40 |
| 63 | Deer Park Boulevard | DEER PARK DRIVE | DEER PARK DRIVE | 2 | Collector | Asphalt | 1075 | 50 | 50 | 50 |
| 64 | Grove Drive W | HARVEST RIDGE DRIVE | JENNIFER HEIL WAY | 2 | Major Arterial | Asphalt | 1266 | 50 | 70 | 50 |
| 65 | McLeod Avenue | KING STREET | CENTURY ROAD | 2 | Collector | Asphalt | 1267 | 50 | 40 | 40 |
| 66 | McLeod Avenue | JENNIFER HEIL WAY | NELSON DRIVE | 4 | Collector | Asphalt | 839 | 50 | 50 | 50 |
| 67 | Vanderbilt Common | CENTURY ROAD | SPRUCE VILLAGE DRIVE E | 2 | Collector | Asphalt | 665 | 50 | 50 | 50 |
| 68 | Grove Drive | CENTURY ROAD | PIONEER ROAD | 2 | Major Arterial | Asphalt | 1674 | 50 | 70 | 50 |
| 69 | Grove Drive | CALAHOO ROAD | CENTURY ROAD | 2 | Major Arterial | Asphalt | 1636 | 60 | 60 | 60 |
| 70 | Grove Drive | JENNIFER HAIL WAY | CALAHOO ROAD | 2 | Major Arterial | Asphalt | 1649 | 60 | 70 | 60 |
| 71 | Pioneer Road | GROVE DRIVE | MCLEOD AVENUE | 2 | Major Arterial | Asphalt | 1276 | 60 | 80 | 60 |
| 72 | Nelson Drive | JENNIFER HEIL WAY | MCLEOD AVENUE | 2 | Collector | Asphalt | 1203 | 50 | 50 | 50 |
| 73 | Diamond Avenue | CAMPSITE ROAD | GOLDEN SPIKE ROAD | 2 | Collector | Asphalt | 1621 | 50 | 60 | 50 |
| 74 | Grove Meadow Drive | CENTURY ROAD | LANDRY COURT | 2 | Collector | Asphalt | 867 | 50 | 50 | 50 |
| 75 | Calahoo Road | ADELAIDE COURT | LONGVIEW DRIVE | 2 | Collector | Asphalt | 789 | 50 | 40 | 40 |
| 76 | Century Road | BROOKWOOD DR/GROVE MEADOW DR | HWY 16A E | 3 | Major Arterial | Asphalt | 1060 | 60 | 70 | 60 |
| *The finally recommended posted speed limit is based on a comprehensive consideration integrating CGEPSL calculations, conditions and characteristics of the subject roadway segmentation, the speed limit consistency on the subject roadway, as well as the speed reduction needs of Spruce Grove |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |


[^0]:    ${ }^{1}$ Traffic Safety Plan 2019-2022 (sprucegrove.org)
    ${ }^{2}$ Traffic Safety Act - Open Government (alberta.ca)
    ${ }^{4}$ Vision Zero | City of Edmonton

[^1]:    ${ }^{5}$ It is worth noting that the Harvest Ridge Drive's section east of Heron Link is a major collector. The roadway width reduces west of Heron Link. Based on the CGEPSL analysis for Harvest Ridge Drive, the entire section is recommended a posted speed limit of 50 $\mathrm{km} / \mathrm{h}$.

[^2]:    ${ }^{6}$ City of Toronto. Toronto Complete Streets Guidelines (Toronto Complete Streets Guideline). 2016.
    Figure 8-5. Transportation Association of Canada, 2011. Geometric Design Guide for Canadian Roads Part 1. 1.2.5.2-1.2.5.4.).
    7 https://nacto.org/wp-content/uploads/2020/07/NACTO CityLimits Spreads.pdf

[^3]:    ${ }^{8}$ NACTO CityLimits Spreads.pdf

[^4]:    ${ }^{9}$ Traffic Bylaw (sprucegrove.org)

[^5]:    ${ }^{10}$ https://open.alberta.ca/dataset/faeafa6d-6a8e-4fac-b6dd-fc5ead9be17a/resource/f5a41c92-4ddf-4eaa-a0a5-
    6f0d3833d952/download/trans-community-speed-limit-information-sign-2015-12.pdf Edmonton and several towns and villages have passed bylaws to lower the statutory standard maximum $50 \mathrm{~km} / \mathrm{h}$ speed limit for their roadways within an urban area to a maximum $40 \mathrm{~km} / \mathrm{h}$ or $30 \mathrm{~km} / \mathrm{h}$ as a blanket speed reduction for the community

[^6]:    ${ }^{11}$ https://open.alberta.ca/dataset/faeafa6d-6a8e-4fac-b6dd-fc5ead9be17a/resource/f5a41c92-4ddf-4eaa-a0a5-6f0d3833d952/download/trans-community-speed-limit-information-sign-2015-12.pdf
    ${ }^{12}$ FHWA - MUTCD - 2003 Edition Revision 1 Chapter 2B (dot.gov)
    ${ }^{13}$ Speed Limit Signs (ricesigns.com)
    ${ }^{14}$ Community Speed limit Information Sign https://open.alberta.ca/dataset/faeafa6d-6a8e-4fac-b6dd-fc5ead9be17a/resource/f5a41c92-4ddf-4eaa-a0a5-6f0d3833d952/download/trans-community-speed-limit-information-sign-201512.pdf
    ${ }^{15}$ FHWA - MUTCD - 2003 Edition Revision 1 Chapter 2A (dot.gov)
    ${ }^{16}$ Manual of Traffic Signs - Costs of Traffic Signs

[^7]:    ${ }^{17}$ http://www.transportation.alberta.ca/Content/docType233/Production/Guide info.pdf
    ${ }^{18}$ FHWA - MUTCD - 2003 Edition Revision 1 Chapter 2B (dot.gov)

[^8]:    ${ }^{19}$ Figure 2B-3 Long Description - MUTCD 2009 Edition - FHWA (dot.gov)
    20 Figure 2C-7 Long Description - MUTCD 2009 Edition - FHWA (dot.gov)

[^9]:    ${ }^{21}$ Traffic Calming Fact Sheets - Chicane (ite.org)
    ${ }^{22}$ Traffic Calming Fact Sheets - Lateral Shift (ite.org)
    ${ }^{23}$ Traffic Calming Fact Sheets - Choker (ite.org)
    24 Traffic Calming Fact Sheets - Traffic Circle (ite.org)

[^10]:    ${ }^{25}$ Traffic Calming Fact Sheets - Mini Roundabout / Small Modern Roundabout (ite.org)
    ${ }^{26}$ Traffic Calming Fact Sheets - Road Diet (ite.org)
    ${ }^{27}$ Module 3: Toolbox of Individual Traffic Calming Measures Part $3 \mid$ FHWA (dot.gov)
    ${ }^{28}$ Traffic Calming Fact Sheets - Speed Hump (ite.org)
    ${ }^{29}$ Module 3: Toolbox of Individual Traffic Calming Measures Part $2 \mid$ FHWA (dot.gov)

[^11]:    ${ }^{30}$ Traffic Calming Fact Sheets - Speed Table/Raised Crosswalks (ite.org)
    ${ }^{31}$ Module 3: Toolbox of Individual Traffic Calming Measures Part 2 | FHWA (dot.gov)
    32 Module 3: Toolbox of Individual Traffic Calming Measures Part 2 | FHWA (dot.gov)

[^12]:    ${ }^{33}$ File: Dragon's teeth (Road markings) on Lake Albert Road.jpg - Wikipedia
    ${ }^{34}$ Pavement Markings: Transverse Lane Markings | Center for Transportation Research and Education (iastate.edu)
    ${ }^{35}$ Ruidoso Traffic Calming Guide (bhinc.com)
    ${ }^{36}$ European-style traffic-calming treatment used in Dexter, Iowa Download Scientific Diagram (researchgate.net)
    ${ }^{37}$ Traffic Calming Devices I Pavement Surface Coatings
    ${ }^{38}$ City of Peterborough Neighbourhood Traffic Calming Policy and Appendices - April 2021
    39 Bringing Awareness To $30 \mathrm{~km} / \mathrm{hr}$ Speed Limit With: SCHOOL ZONE SYMBOLS AND TEXTS - Sutton Road Marking

[^13]:    ${ }^{40}$ Radar Speed Signs - Kalitec
    ${ }^{41}$ Smile for the speed board: New additions to calm traffic in Fernie - The Free Press

