

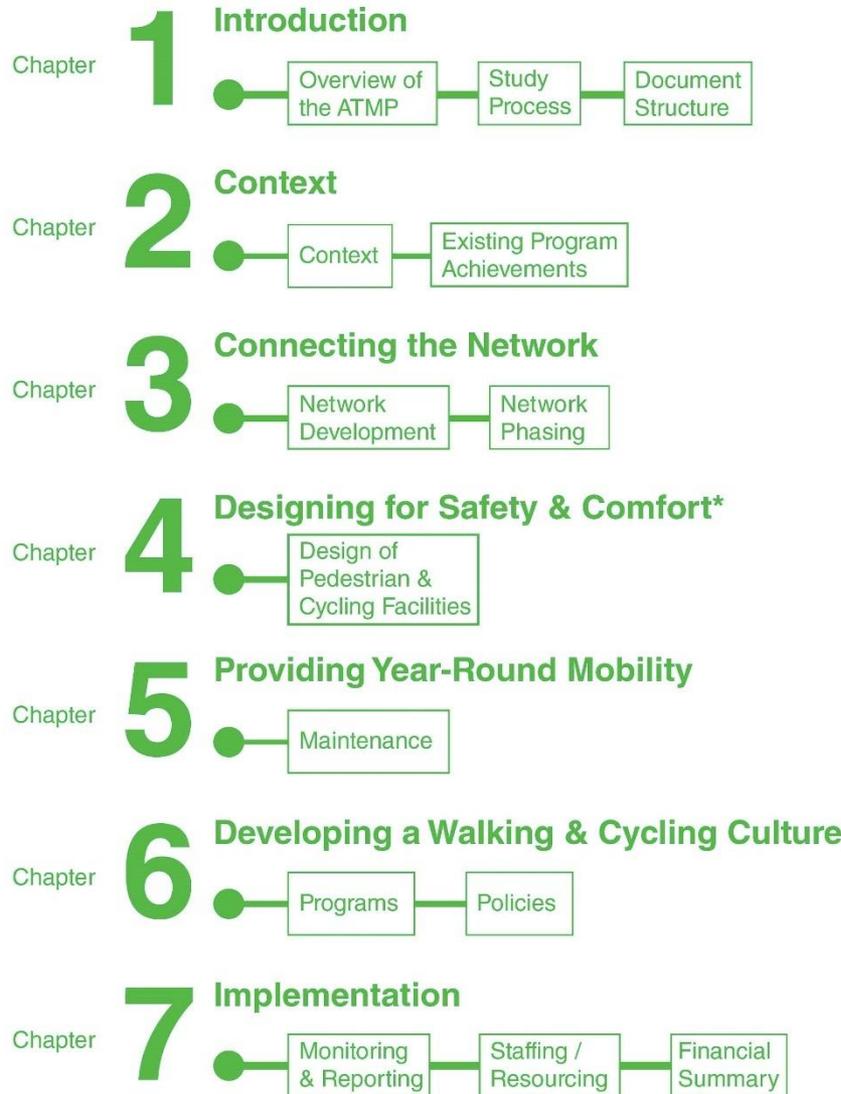
Active Transportation Master Plan

**Brampton Cycling Advisory
Committee**

Thursday, November 16, 2018



What's inside?



Through developing an integrated, attractive, and accessible system of sidewalks, cycling facilities and trails, Brampton will be a liveable city where all members of the community can safely and conveniently access places, goods and services and connect to transit using active modes of transportation.

Vision



Themes

Connecting the
Network

Design for Safety and
Comfort

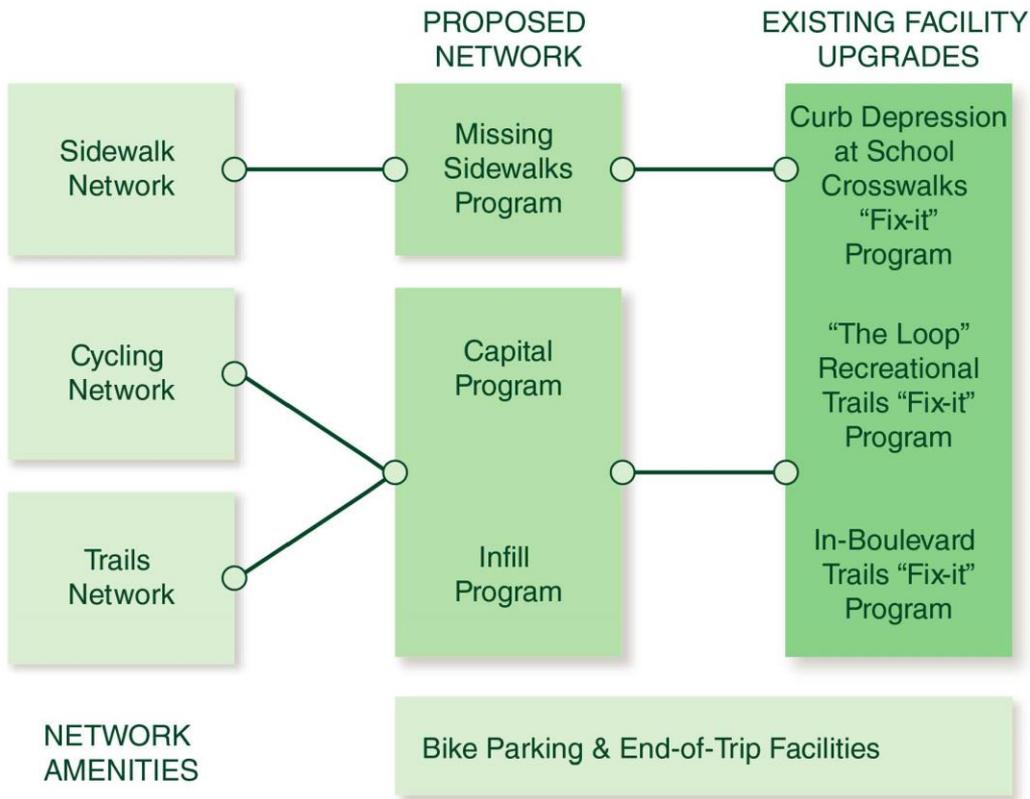
Providing Year-Round
Mobility

Developing a Walking &
Cycling Culture

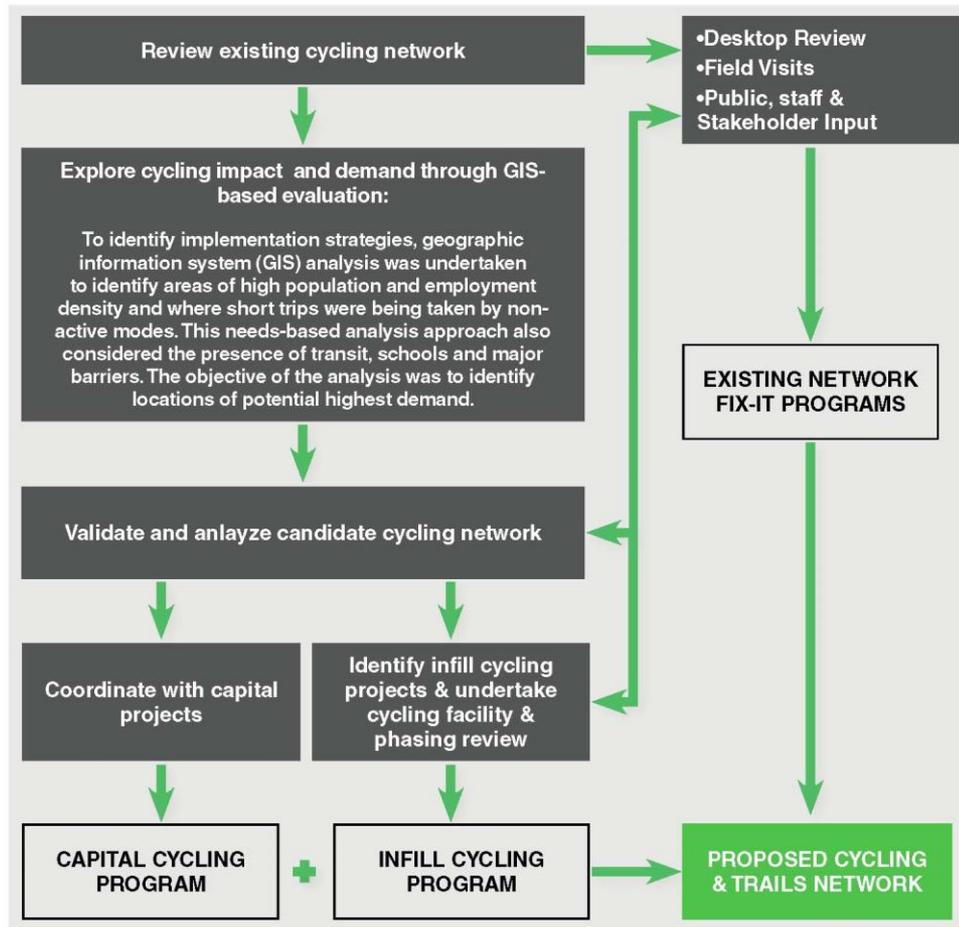
Implementation



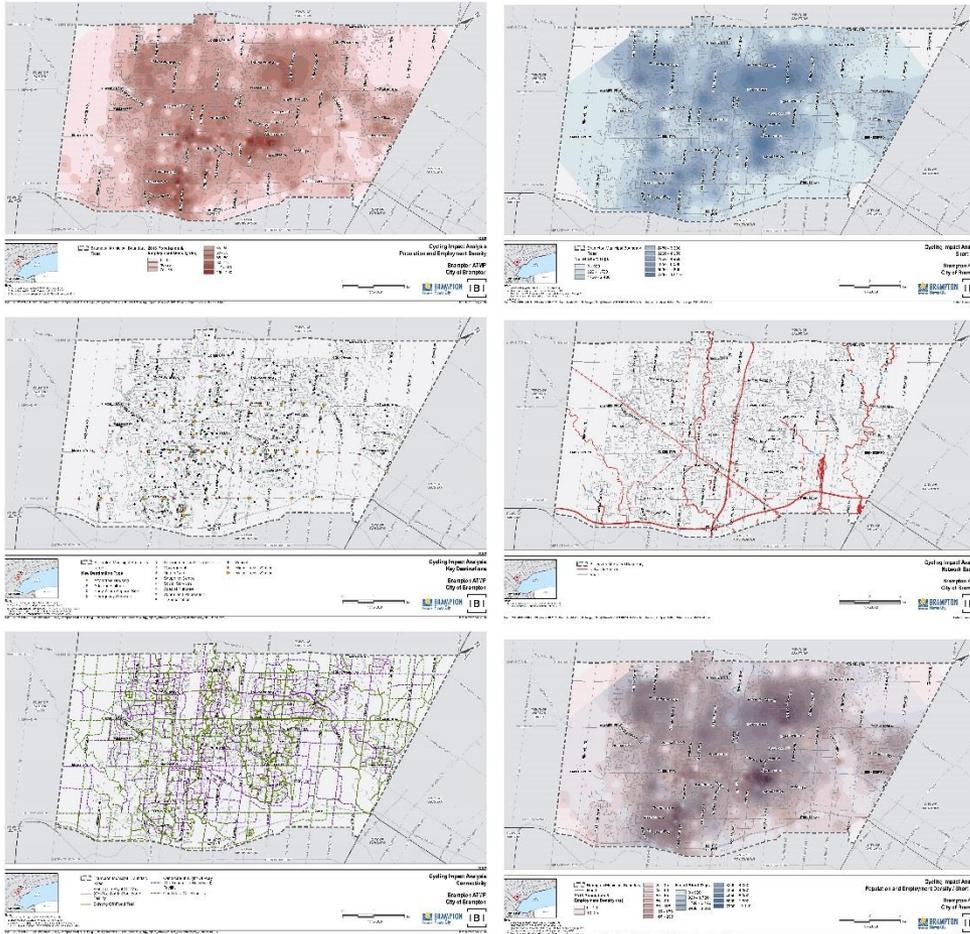
Connecting the Network



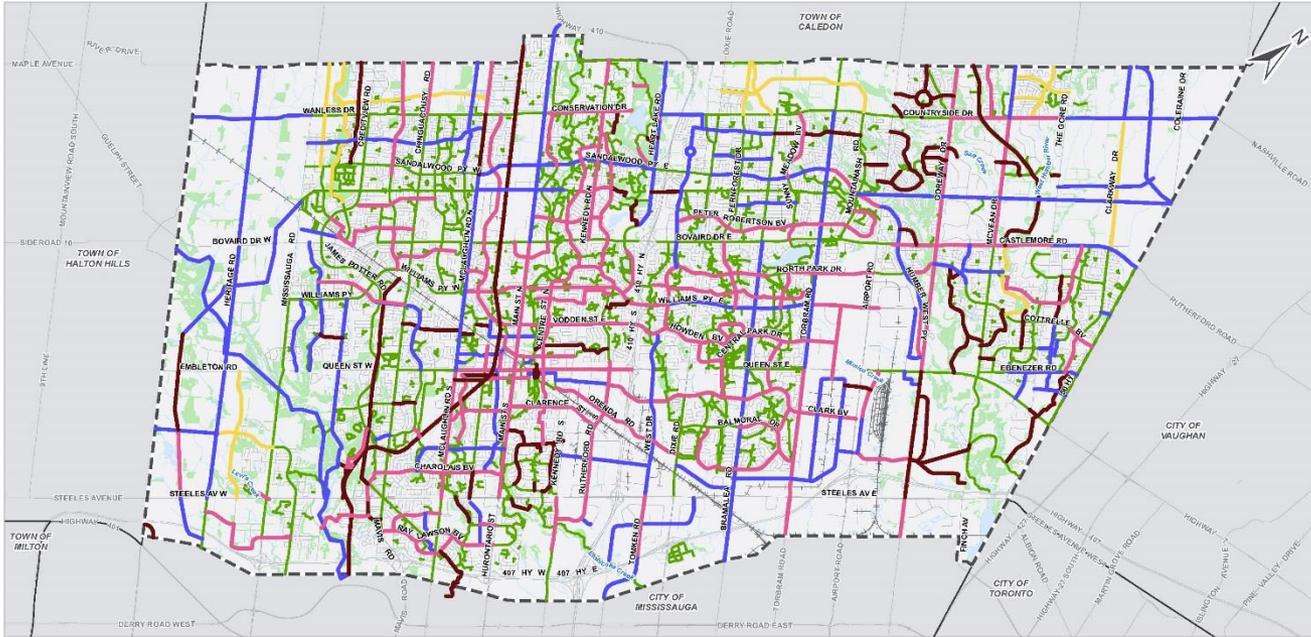
Network Development



Network - Analysis

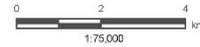


Network Phasing



- Network Horizon**
- Short Term
 - Medium Term
 - Long Term
 - To Be Determined
 - Development Project
 - Existing Network Link
- Watercourse
 - Road
 - Rail Line
 - Waterbody
 - Wooded Area

Notes
1. Coordinate System: NAD 1983 UTM Zone 17N



Network Phasing

Brampton ATMP
City of Brampton

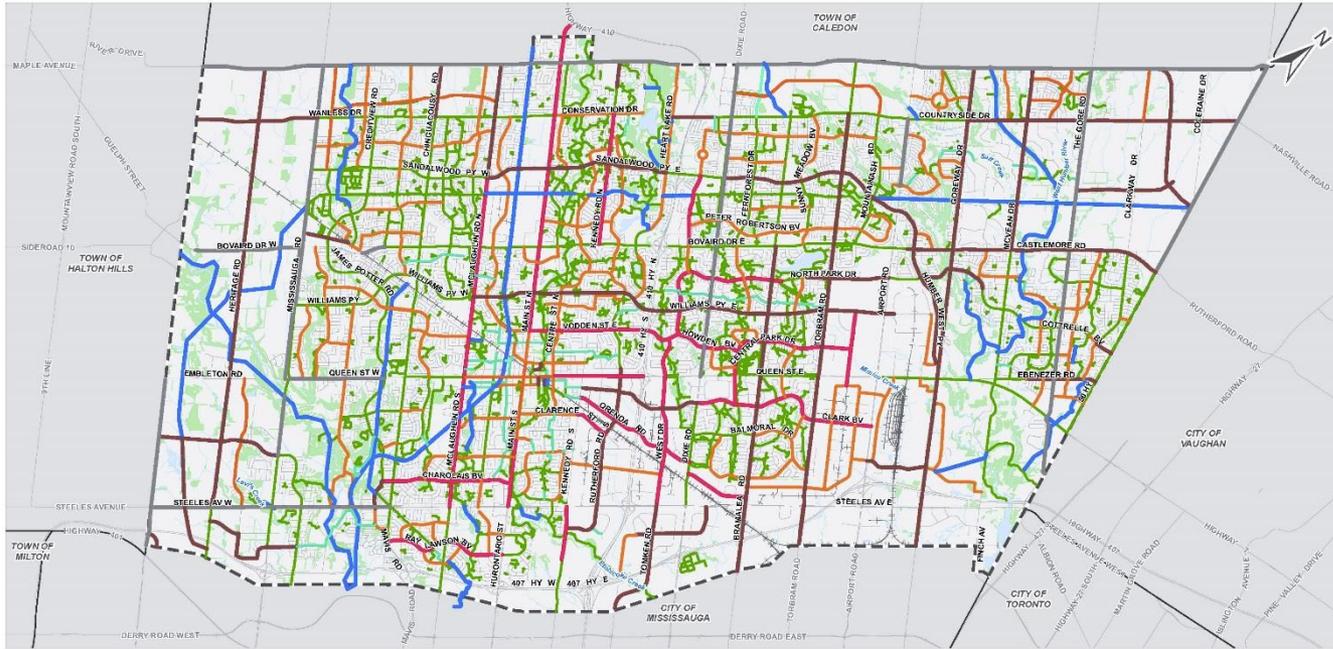


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Date: October, 2018



Future Network - Facility Types

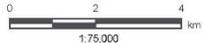


102199



- Facility Type**
- Multi-Use Path / Boulevard Path
 - Protected Bike Lane or Cycle Track (Separated)
 - Bike Lane or Buffered Bike Lane (Designated)
 - Shared Roadway
 - Recreational Trail
 - Regional Capital Plan Project
 - Existing Network Link
- Watercourse
 - Road
 - Rail Line
 - Waterbody
 - Wooded Area

Proposed Cycling Network - Facility Types



Brampton ATMP
City of Brampton



Notes
1. Coordinate System: NAD 1983 UTM Zone 17N

Path: J:\102199_BramptonATMP6.D Design (Work) Phase2-GIS\MXDATA\Analysis_Mapping\REVIEWS_2018-06-20\TMM_102199-Fig 6 Facility-types_2018-11-14.mxd

Date: November, 2018

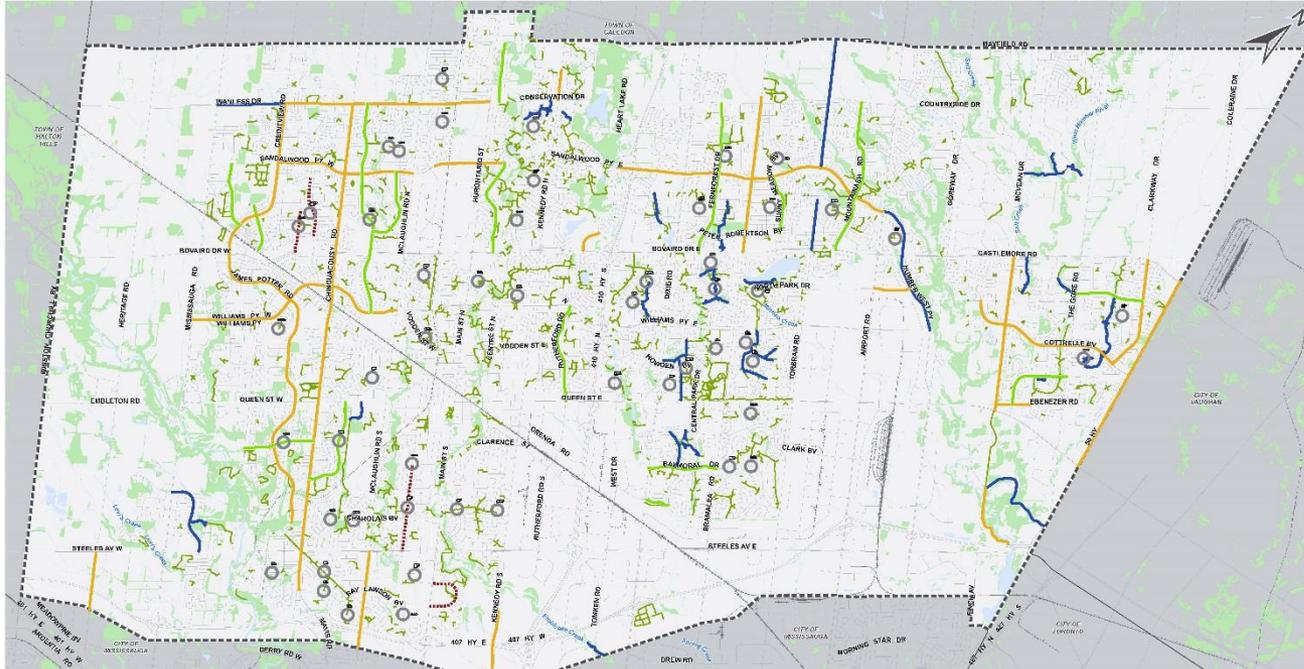


Fix-it Program

Off-road Rec. Trails
In-Boulevard Facilities
School Crosswalks
Brampton Loop
Bicycle Parking



School Crosswalks

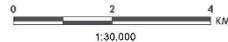


Legend

- | | | | | | |
|--|---|---|--|---|--|
|  Multi-Use-Path |  Boulevard Path |  Bike Lane |  Shared Roadway |  Park Path |  School Crossing Curb Cut |
| Existing (Municipal) | | | | | Potential Crossing Improvements |

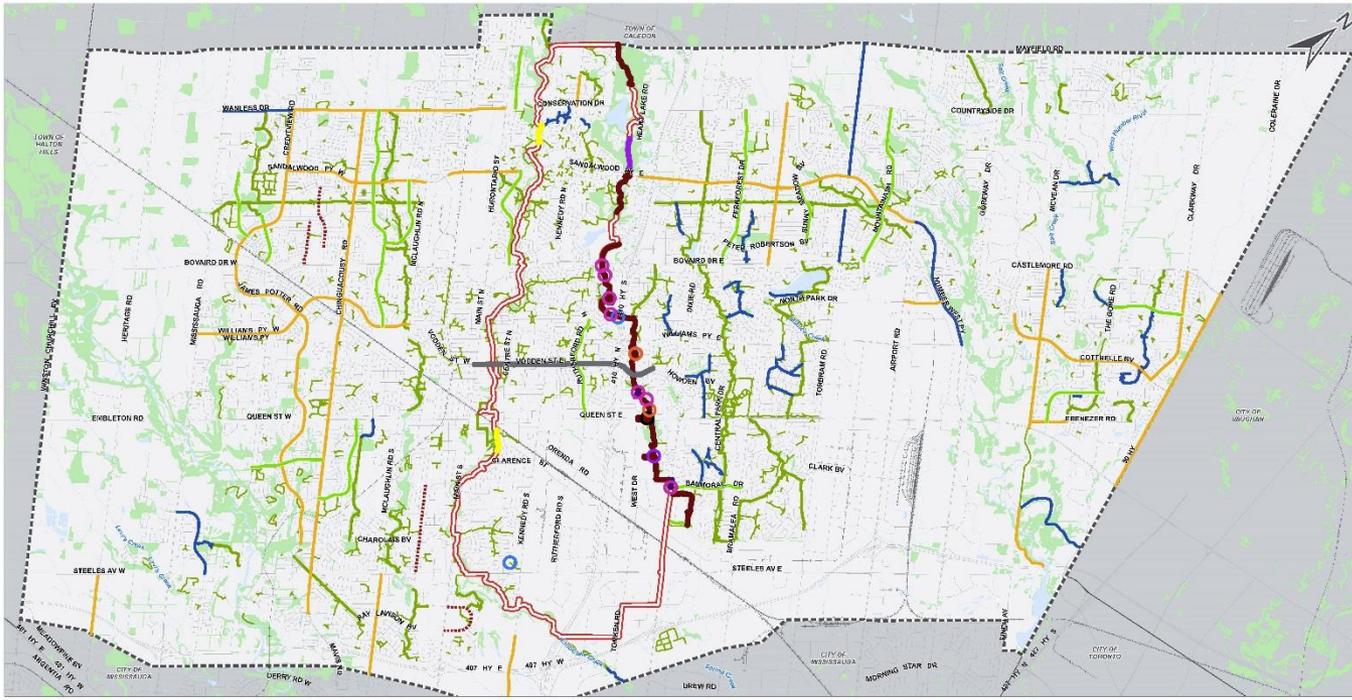
Potential School Crossing Improvements

Brampton ATMP
City of Brampton



Notes
1. Coordinate System: NAD 1983 UTM Zone 17N
Plan: \cansoc\sigmap\03\PMF\2112_Brampton\ATMP\2112_Crosswalks\2018\03\2112_Crosswalks\03_2112_Crosswalks_2018_03_13.mxd

Brampton Loop

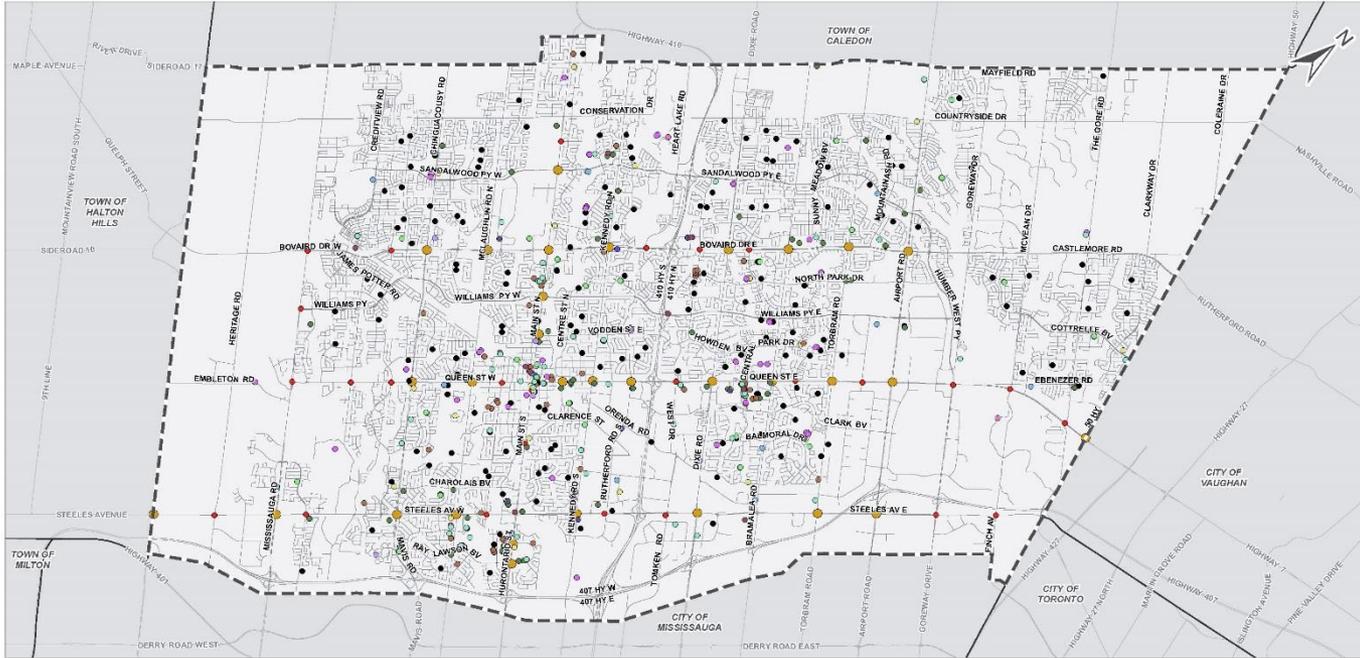


Notes
1. Coordinate System: NAD 1983 UTM Zone 17N

- Legend**
- | | |
|-------------------------------------|-------------------------------------|
| Existing (Municipal) Multi-Use-Path | Proposed Circle Route |
| Boulevard Path | Potential Surface Upgrades |
| Bikes Lane | Multi-Use Path/Cycle Track addition |
| Shared Roadway | Pavement Upgrade |
| Primary Trails | Path Widening |
| Park Path | Remove Obstacles |

Potential Boulevard/Trail Surface and Crossing Improvements
Within the Proposed Circle Route
Brampton ATMP
City of Brampton





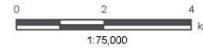
Bicycle Parking



-  Brampton Municipal Boundary
-  Road
- Key Destination Type**
 -  Affordable Housing
 -  Arts and Culture
 -  Early Years Support Site
 -  Emergency Services
 -  Environment and Conservation
 -  Government
 -  Health Care
 -  Shopping Centre
 -  Social Services
 -  Special Purpose
 -  Sports and Recreation
 -  Transportation
 -  School
 -  Minor Transit Station
 -  Major Transit Station

Cycling Impact Analysis Key Destinations

Brampton ATMP
City of Brampton

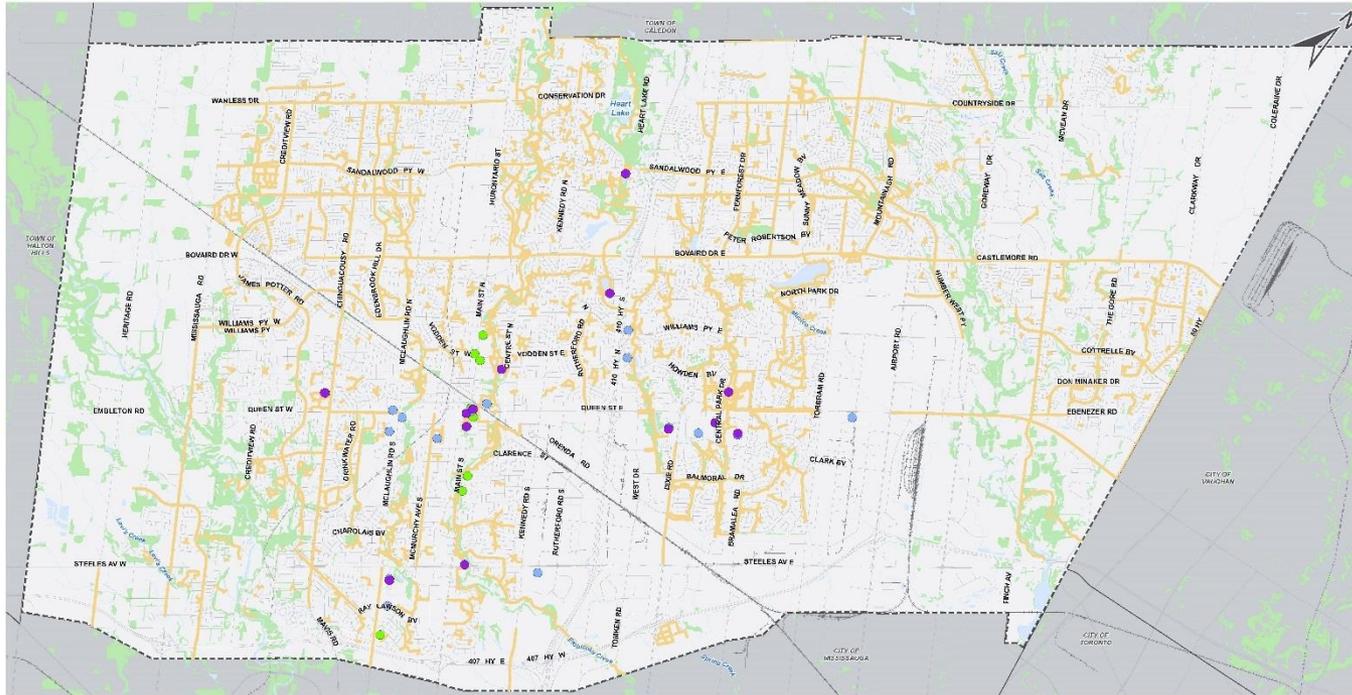


Date: November, 2016

Notes
 1. Coordinates: NAD 83 UTM Zone 18N
 2. Data source: City of Brampton GIS
 3. Data description: Data provided by the City of Brampton
 4. Data collection: Data provided by the City of Brampton
 5. Data processing: Data provided by the City of Brampton
 6. Data validation: Data provided by the City of Brampton
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Bicycle Parking

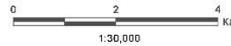


Legend

- Install Bike Rack
- Install Bike Shelter
- Install Repair Stand
- Existing Network

Potential Bike Facility Additions

Brampton ATMP
City of Brampton

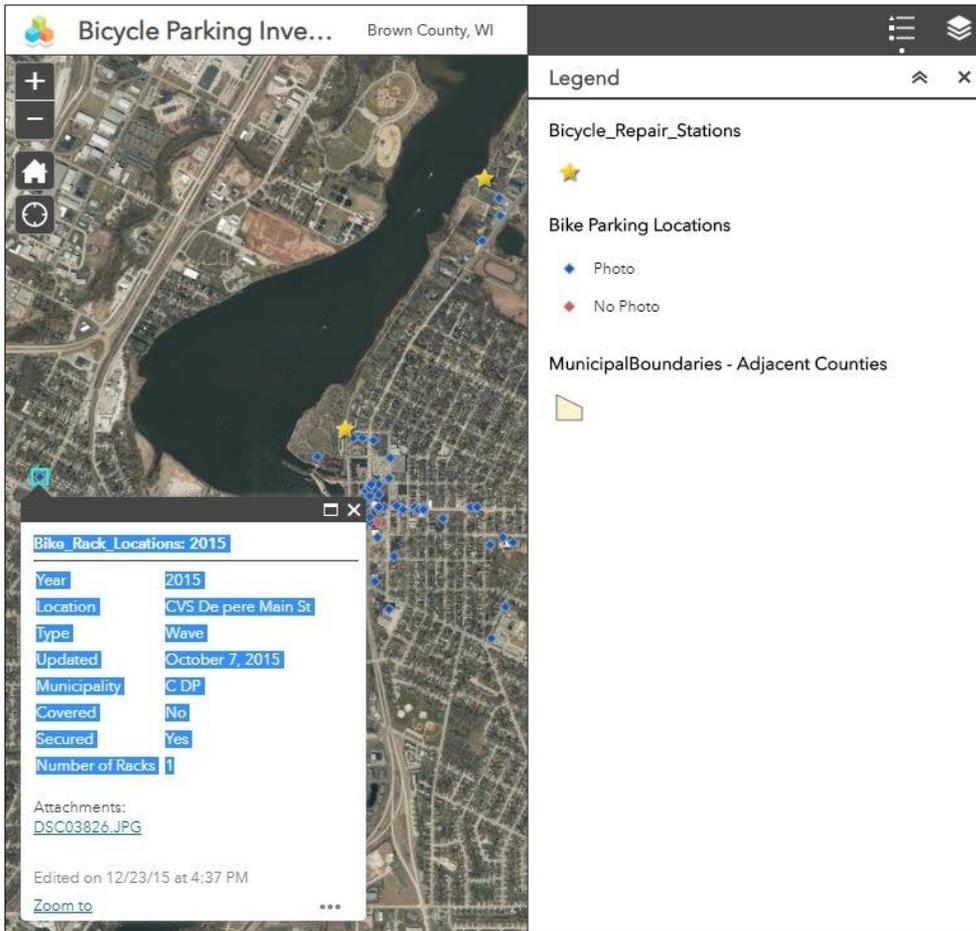


Notes
1. Coordinate System: NAD 1983 UTM Zone 17N

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Bicycle Parking Inve... Brown County, WI



Legend

- Bicycle_Repair_Stations
- Bike Parking Locations
 - Photo
 - No Photo
- MunicipalBoundaries - Adjacent Counties

Bike_Rack_Locations: 2015

Year	2015
Location	CVS De pere Main St
Type	Wave
Updated	October 7, 2015
Municipality	C DP
Covered	No
Secured	Yes
Number of Racks	1

Attachments: [DSC03826.JPG](#)

Edited on 12/23/15 at 4:37 PM

[Zoom to](#)

Bicycle Parking



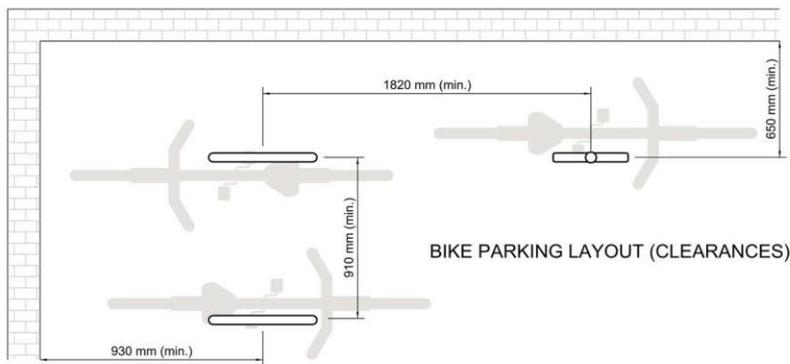
Bicycle Parking



Metric	2.1.17 Bicycle Parking	
Metric Intent:	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> To encourage active transportation and promote efficient use of developable land To support on-street retail and pedestrian-oriented built environments by discouraging the location of parking in front of buildings, and minimize the adverse environmental impacts of parking facilities 	
Applicable To:	<input type="checkbox"/> Block Plan <input type="checkbox"/> Plan of Subdivision <input checked="" type="checkbox"/> Site Plan	
Terms:	N.A.	
	Point Allocation	
	Multi-Family buildings	
Mandatory Target:	Satisfy City's required standards	0 Points
Minimum Target:	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> 0.6 bike parking spaces are provided per residential unit <i>and</i> A minimum of 5% of the total bike parking is provided at grade 	1 Point
Aspirational Target:	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> 0.8 bike parking spaces are provided per residential unit <i>and</i> A minimum of 10% of the total bike parking is provided at grade 	1 Point
	Commercial, Retail or Institutional	
Mandatory Target:	Satisfy City's required standards	0 Points
Minimum Target:	0.13 bike parking spaces per 100 m ² of gross floor area (GFA) is provided per permanent employees, and 0.15 bike parking spaces per 100 m ² of GFA for visitors	1 Point
Aspirational Target:	Bike parking weather protection is provided and bike parking is within close proximity to the building entry	1 Point
	1 shower and change room is provided (for men and women) per 30 bike parking spaces	2 Points
	Demonstrating Compliance	
Where to Demonstrate Compliance:	Block Plan	N.A.
	Plan of Subdivision	N.A.
	Site Plan	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Site Plan Drawings Floor Plans
How to Demonstrate Compliance:	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Identify the building types that are included in the project (i.e. mixed-use, multi-family, commercial, retail, institutional) On the Floor Plan drawings, quantify the total unit count in each of the multi-family buildings and the total GFA for each of the commercial, retail and institutional buildings or areas within a building (if applicable) On the Site Plan drawing, quantify the total number bike parking spaces provided per building Quantify the ratio of bike parking spaces per residential unit (for multi-family buildings) Quantify bike parking spaces per 100 m² of GFA (for commercial, retail and institutional buildings) Identify the location and number of bike parking spaces and identify any weather protection features for the bike parking For commercial and institutional building, on the Floor Plan drawings identify the location of shower and change rooms, and quantify the total number of showers 	
Other:	N.A.	

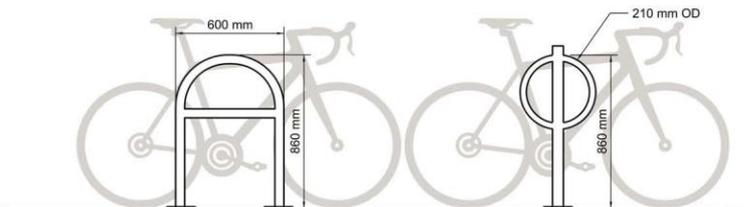
MUNICIPALITY	LEGISLATED BICYCLE PARKING REQUIREMENTS
Burlington	Bylaw applies to retail, industrial and educational facilities. Required quotas vary depending on GFA and number of students.
Hamilton	Bylaw requires where new units are being constructed, bicycle parking must amount to 5%.
Oakville	Bylaw requires 1 bicycle parking spot per dwelling unit, plus 0.25 per dwelling unit for visitors.
Toronto (See Note 1)	<p>Bylaw for bicycle parking space requirements for dwelling units in an apartment building or a mixed-use building are:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> In Bicycle Zone 1, a minimum of 1.0 bicycle parking spaces for each dwelling unit, allocated as 0.9 "long-term" bicycle parking space per dwelling unit and 0.1 "short-term" bicycle parking space per dwelling unit; and In Bicycle Zone 2, a minimum of 0.75 bicycle parking spaces for each dwelling unit, allocated as 0.68 "long-term" bicycle parking space per dwelling unit and 0.07 "short-term" bicycle parking space per dwelling unit.
City of Vaughan	Bylaw requires that for various commercial and office buildings a minimum of 6 bicycle parking spaces be provided for all buildings, and that 0.1 bicycle parking spaces per unit be provided thereafter.
Vancouver	Bylaw legislates according to building classes, between 0.1 and 2.25 bicycle parking spaces may be required per unit.

Note 1 - The Amalgamated City of Toronto identifies two bicycle zones. Zone 1 refers to the pre-amalgamation City of Toronto, East York, York and a portion of south Etobicoke. Zone 2 refers to North York, Scarborough, and the middle and northern portions of Etobicoke.



NOTES:

1. INSTALLATION TO BE COMPLETED IN ACCORDANCE WITH THE MANUFACTURER'S SPECIFICATIONS.
2. RACKS MUST BE EMBEDDED OR ANCHORED TO CONCRETE SURFACE.
3. ALTERNATIVE RACK DESIGN WILL BE SUBJECT TO REVIEW AND APPROVAL. ANY DESIGN MUST CONTAIN A CLOSED LOOP AND ALLOW LOCKING OF FRAME AND ONE WHEEL WITH A U-LOCK.



Inverted "U"

Ring and Post

RACK TYPE AND TYPICAL DIMENSIONS

REV. 1

000

N.T.S

APPROVED
APRIL 2018

Typical
Bicycle Rack

ORIGINAL
JULY 2018

GENERAL - SERIES 000

Bicycle Parking



Designing for Safety & Comfort

SHARED FACILITIES

Signed Route



DESIGNATED FACILITIES

Bike Lane



SEPARATED FACILITIES

Protected Bike Lane



Bicycle Boulevard



Source: Payton Chung

Buffered Bike Lane



Cycle Track

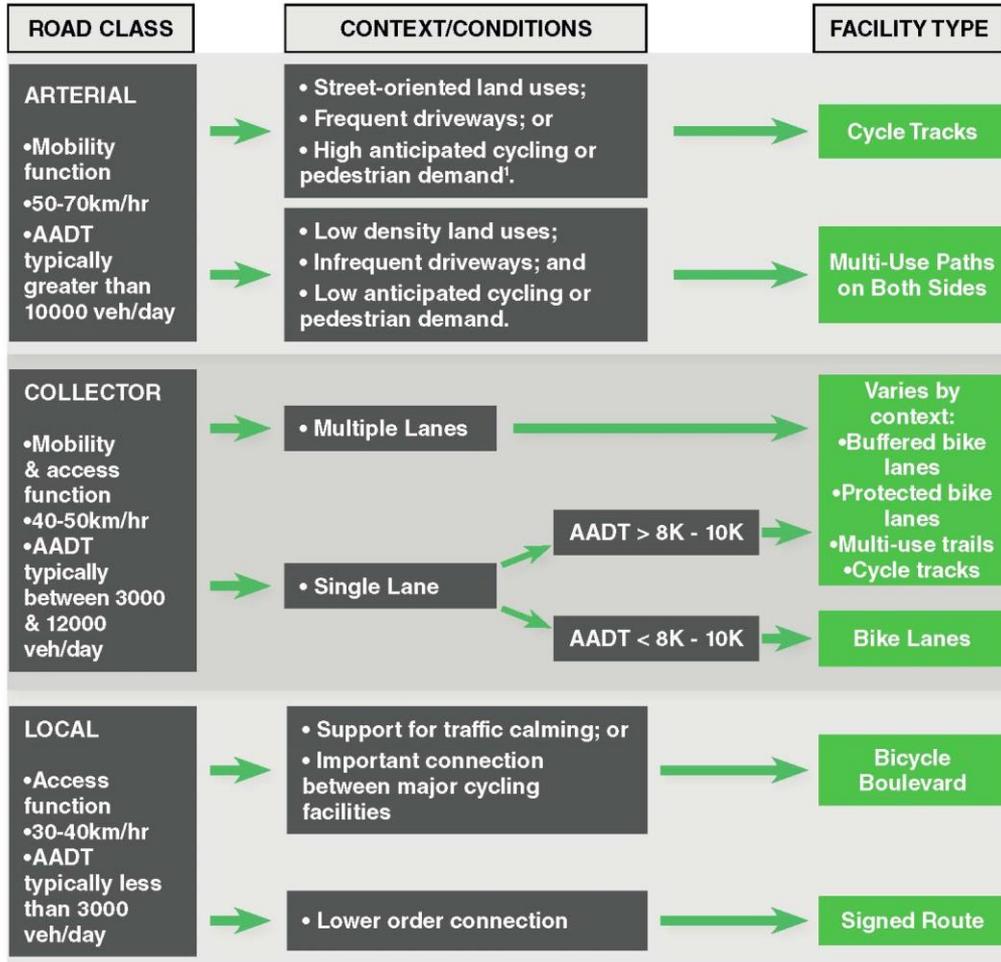


Paved Shoulder



Multi-use Path





Designing for Safety & Comfort



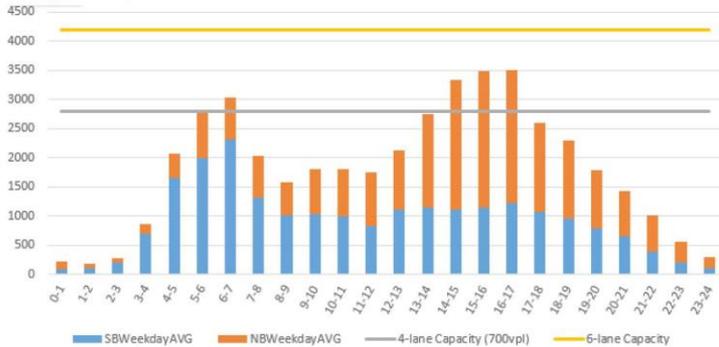


Designing for Safety & Comfort

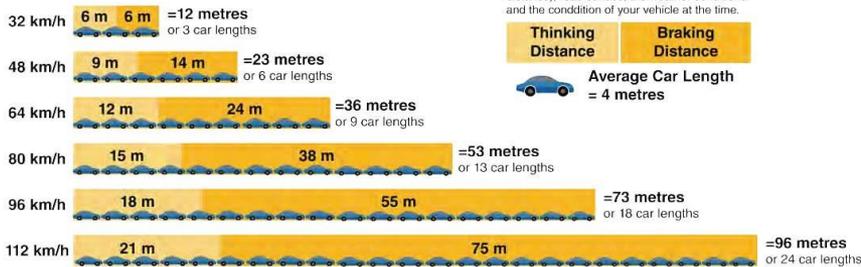


Designing for Safety & Comfort - Design Compendium

Chinguacousy South of Sterritt



Typical Stopping Distances



The distances shown are a general guide. The distance will depend on your attention (thinking distance), road surface, the weather conditions and the condition of your vehicle at the time.

Exhibit 1.17: Effective curb radius

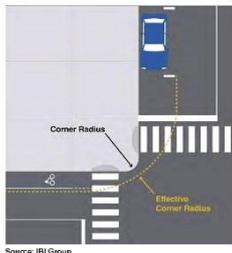
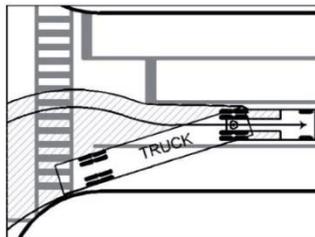


Exhibit 1.16: Encroachment of truck & set-back stop bar to accommodate the movement



The NACTO Urban Street Design Guide suggests the following:

Lane width should be considered within the overall assemblage of the street. **Travel lane widths of 3.0 m generally provide adequate safety in urban settings while discouraging speeding.** Cities may choose to use **3.35 m lanes on designated truck and bus routes (one 3.35 m lane per direction)** or adjacent to lanes in the opposing direction.



Exhibit 3.10: Design criteria for unidirectional protected bike lanes

BICYCLISTS / PEAK HOUR (ONE-DIRECTION)	BIKE LANE / CYCLE TRACK WIDTH (m)	
	Recommended	Minimum*
<150**	1.8m	1.5m
150-750***	2.4m	2.0m

Exhibit 3.11: Design criteria for bidirectional protected bike lanes

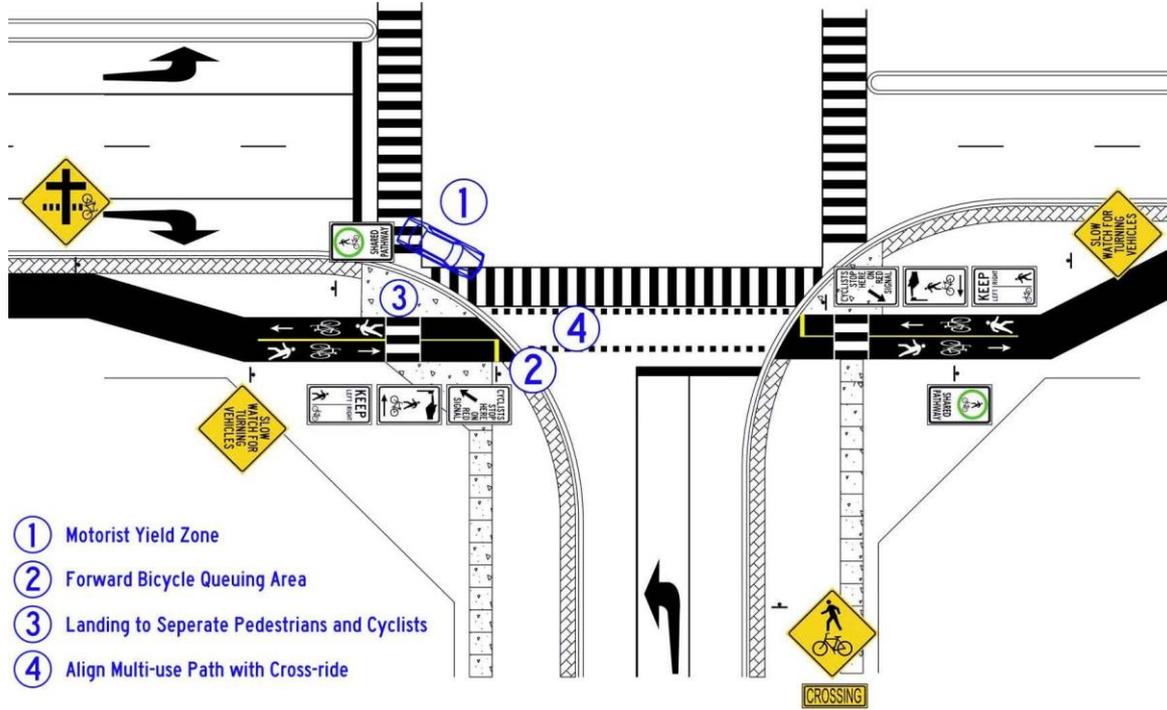
BICYCLISTS / PEAK HOUR (BOTH-DIRECTIONS)	BIKE LANE / CYCLE TRACK WIDTH (m)	
	Recommended	Minimum*
<150**	3.0m	2.4m
150-400***	3.4m	3.0m

MULTI-USE PATH WIDTH (m)	
Recommended	Minimum
4.0m	3.0m 2.4m over short, constrained sections such as bridge decks

ELEMENT	WIDTH (m)	
	Recommended	Minimum
Bike Lane	1.8-2.0m	1.5m 1.2m for constrained corridors
Buffer	0.8-1.2m	0.5m

Designing for Safety & Comfort - Design Compendium





- ① Motorist Yield Zone
- ② Forward Bicycle Queuing Area
- ③ Landing to Separate Pedestrians and Cyclists
- ④ Align Multi-use Path with Cross-ride

Designing for Safety & Comfort - Design Compendium



Develop a Walking and Cycling Culture



Action #4-1 Active Mobility Charter

Redirect circulation in Brampton's centres and neighbourhoods into local networks that feed transit, with walking and cycling emphasized – through a clear declaration.

City Hall is fully organized to pursue active mobility. To be catalytic, the following will also be essential, in addition to the arrangements noted elsewhere for audits and designs of neighbourhoods as well as new business areas.

- 'Active Mobility Charter' Stewardship Committee: This volunteer advisory committee, composed of walking and cycling recreation and advocacy organizations and enthusiasts will work closely with City staff to bring the active mobility plans and infrastructure to Brampton.



Develop a Walking and Cycling Culture





Develop a Walking and Cycling Culture





Develop a Walking and Cycling Culture





Action #2-2

Downtown Brampton

Realize the full potential of Brampton's historic Downtown as an advanced education, arts, and life sciences hub.

Develop a Walking and Cycling Culture

Sheridan | Get Creative

Ryerson University



That the City develop a Complete Streets Strategy to guide design of streets for all ages, abilities and modes of travel.

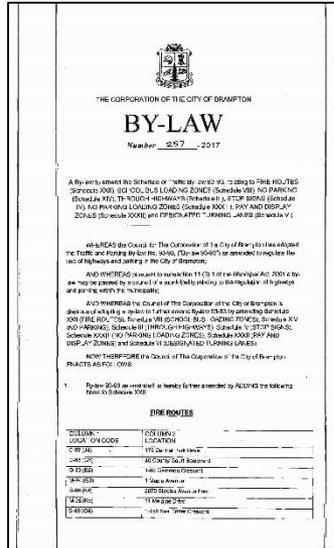
That every street in Brampton be consider a pedestrian and cycling street, regardless of whether it forms part of the recommended AT network

That City staff, as a matter of course, seek initiatives that can improve, where feasible, conditions for walking and cycling as part of all future municipal road planning and design projects.



Develop a Walking and Cycling Culture





Develop a Walking and Cycling Culture

Point Allocation		
	Multi-Family buildings	
Mandatory Target:	Satisfy City's required standards	0 Points
Minimum Target:	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> 0.5 bike parking spaces are provided per residential unit and A minimum of 3% of the total bike parking is provided at grade 	1 Point
Aspirational Target:	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> 0.8 bike parking spaces are provided per residential unit and A minimum of 10% of the total bike parking is provided at grade 	1 Point
	Commercial, Retail or Institutional	
Mandatory Target:	Satisfy City's required standards	0 Points
Minimum Target:	0.13 bike parking spaces per 100 m ² of gross floor area (GFA) is provided per permanent employees, and 0.15 bike parking spaces per 100 m ² of GFA for visitors	1 Point
	Bike parking weather protection is provided and bike parking is within close proximity to the building entry	1 Point
Aspirational Target:	1 shower and change room is provided for men and women per 30 bike parking spaces	2 Points



Providing Year Round Mobility – non Winter

Activity	Regular Network (current practice)				Priority Network
Patrolling	Class of Highway		Patrolling Frequency		3 times every 7 days
	1		3 times every 7 days		
	2		2 times every 7 days		
	3		once every 7 days		
	4		once every 14 days		
	5		once every 30 days		
Pothole Repair	Class of Highway	Surface Area	Depth	Time	600 cm ² x 8 cm depth within 4 days
	1	600 cm ²	8 cm	4 days	
	2	800 cm ²	8 cm	4 days	
	3	1000 cm ²	8 cm	7 days	
	4	1000 cm ²	8 cm	14 days	
	5	1000 cm ²	8 cm	30 days	
Surface Discontinuity Repair	Class of Highway		Height	Time	Height of 5 cm within 2 days
	1		5 cm	2 days	
	2		5 cm	2 days	
	3		5 cm	7 days	
	4		5 cm	21 days	
	5		5 cm	21 days	
Pavement Markings	Longitudinal Markings - 2 times a year				Same
	Transverse Markings - 2 times a year				
Sweeping	Once in early Spring; following incidents (spills, construction accidents) or as needed.				On-road - twice monthly: March to May and September to November. Once monthly during summer months. Boulevard and off-road facilities - once monthly: March to November.



Activity	Regular Network (current practice)			Priority Network
Snow Clearing	Bike Lanes			Maintain to bare pavement condition - 4 hours One-way facilities: width of 1.0 m or width of bike lane, which ever is less Two-way facilities: 2.4 m
	Class of Highway	Depth	Time	
	1	2.5 cm	4 hours	
	2	5 cm	6 hours	
	3	8 cm	12 hours	
	4	8 cm	16 hours	
	5	10 cm	24 hours	
	Roadways			
	Class of Highway	Depth	Time	
	1	2.5 cm	8 hours	
	2	5 cm	12 hours	
	3	8 cm	24 hours	
4	8 cm	24 hours		
5	10 cm	24 hours		
Ice Treatment	Class of Highway	Time		
	1	3 hours		
	2	4 hours		
	3	8 hours		
	4	12 hours		
	5	16 hours		

Providing Year Round Mobility - Winter



Implementation

Objective of the ATMP (Section 1.3)	Measure	Evaluation Type
Invest efficiently in an expanding network	Number of walking and cycling projects delivered in coordination with the City's Capital program	Program output
	Number of infill projects that are delivered, using low cost tactics such as pavement markings and surface-mounted traffic separators.	
Provide options to all residents, including enhancing accessibility	Number of projects delivered that enhance accessibility (e.g. curb cuts to make trail access points AODA compliant)	Program output
Maximize the value (usage) of existing infrastructure	Year over year walking and cycling counting data	Program outcome
Improve the safety of walking and cycling	Year over year walking and cycling collision data	Program outcome
Improve access to transit and provide viable active transportation options for the first / last mile	Percentage of rapid transit station with direct cycling connection	Program output
	Percentage of rapid transit stations with bicycle parking	
	Percentage of transit stations with sidewalks	





2014 CORDON COUNT TRANSPORTATION PLANNING

This Bulletin highlights key findings and trends of vehicle travel patterns in the Region of Peel based on the 2014 Cordon Count Program. It includes an analysis of changes in inter-regional and inter-municipal trips by automobiles, trucks, and GO Rail, as well as automobile occupancy.

WHAT IS THE CORDON COUNT PROGRAM?

The Cordon Count Program involves counting vehicles crossing selected stations over a 15-hour period from 5:30 a.m. to 8:30 p.m. Information collected also includes vehicle type and occupancy. The 2014 program included 176 stations, most of which were located on municipal, regional or other physical boundaries. The Program was undertaken during April to May and October.

STATIONS, SCREENLINES & CORDONS

A series of successive counting stations were grouped to form a "screenline". A "cordon" refers to a program area enclosed by a set of screenlines. The map on this page shows the Region of Peel's surrons and screenlines counted in 2014.

BENEFITS OF THE PROGRAM

Cordon Count data is used by both the Region and area municipalities for setting transportation policy and determining transportation infrastructure investments. The Program database is used to forecast future vehicle volumes as well as transit ridership. The Region uses the data to validate the Region of Peel Travel Demand Forecasting Model.

WHAT ARE THE TRAVEL TRENDS IN PEEI?

The next three pages illustrate the changes in inter-regional and inter-municipal trips, automobile occupancy, station volumes, proportion of commercial vehicles, as well as GO Transit ridership.

The Cordon Count database is available to the public through the Data Management Group at the University of Toronto.

MORE INFORMATION

For further information on the Region of Peel Cordon Count Program please contact:
Region of Peel Transportation Division
E-mail: planning@peelregion.ca
Website: www.peelregion.ca/planning

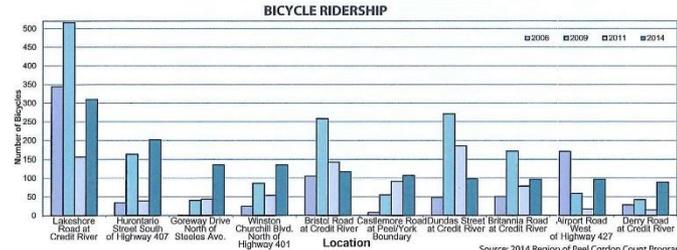


Implementation

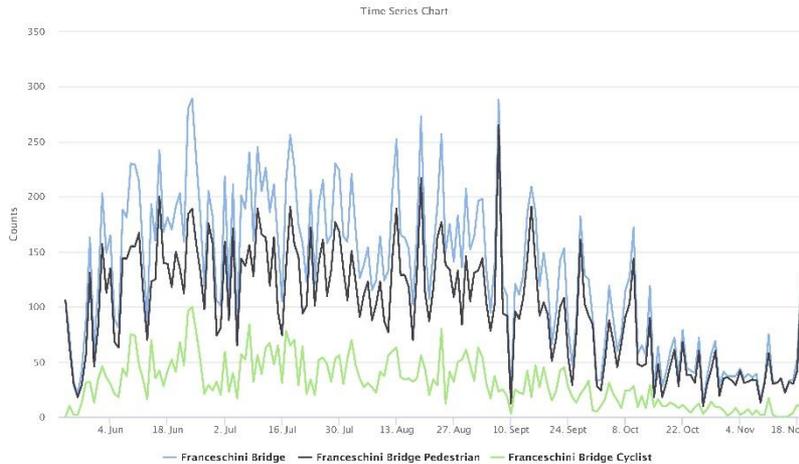
STRAVA | METRO

BICYCLE RIDERSHIP

Most stations saw an increase in bike ridership in 2014. Lakeshore Road at the Credit River was the busiest station in 2014, with 310 bikes counted.



Source: 2014 Region of Peel Cordon Count Program.



LET'S CONNECT
ACTIVE
TRANSPORTATION
MASTER PLAN

Implementation

Infill Program		
Short Term		
Type	Length	Cost Estimate
Bike Lanes	74	\$ 3,700,000
MUPs	35	\$ 26,400,000
Buffered Bike Lanes or Cycle Tracks	25	\$ 1,500,000
Total		\$ 31,600,000
Medium Term		
Type	Length	Cost Estimate
Bike Lanes	55	\$ 2,800,000
MUPs	14	\$ 0,500,000
Buffered Bike Lanes or Cycle Tracks	22	\$ 1,300,000
Total		\$ 14,600,000

Long Term		
Type	Length	Cost Estimate
Bike Lanes	30	\$ 1,500,000
MUPs	9	\$ 6,300,000
Buffered Bike Lanes or Cycle Tracks	2	\$ 100,000
Total		\$ 7,900,000

Fix-it Program		
In-Boulevard		
Type	Length	Cost Estimate
Crossing Improvements	na	\$ 60,000
Pavement Improvements	28	\$ 4,100,000
School Crossing Curb Cuts	na	\$ 125,000
Total	28	\$ 4,285,000
In-Trail		
Type	Length	Cost Estimate
Crossing Improvements	na	\$ 1,300,000
Pavement Improvements	18	\$ 2,100,000
Total	18	\$ 3,400,000

