

Urban design brings together the many elements and areas of expertise involved in great place-making, including land use planning, transportation planning, architecture, landscape design, engineering and development economics. The effective coordination of all of these city-making pursuits, through the instrument of urban design concepts and principles, will result in the creation of distinctive and cherished places.”

1.4 Implementing the MDP, Municipal Development Plan



## 6.0 SUPPORTING INFORMATION

### IN THIS SECTION:

- 6.1 Relevant Documents
- 6.2 Planning Process summary
- 6.3 Image Credits
- 6.4 Glossary
- 6.5 Acknowledgements

## 6.1 RELEVANT DOCUMENTS

Please use the guidelines in conjunction with the relevant statutory and/or Council documents listed below. These relevant documents apply to all potential new development. All project proponents are to confirm the status of these relevant documents prior to submitting applications for development. Apply the most recent editions of these relevant documents. Please note that these relevant documents are mostly available online through keyword search at The City's website at calgary.ca.

### Bylaws and Planning Policy

- Municipal Development Plan (MDP)
- Land Use Bylaw 1P2007
- Downtown Land Use District
- Various Direct Control Bylaws
- Centre City Plan
- Beltline Area Redevelopment Plan
- East Village Area Redevelopment Plan
- Eau Claire Area Redevelopment Plan
- Chinatown Area Redevelopment Plan
- Downtown West Area Redevelopment Plan
- +15 Policy
- Centre City Illumination Guidelines
- Bird Friendly Urban Design Guidelines

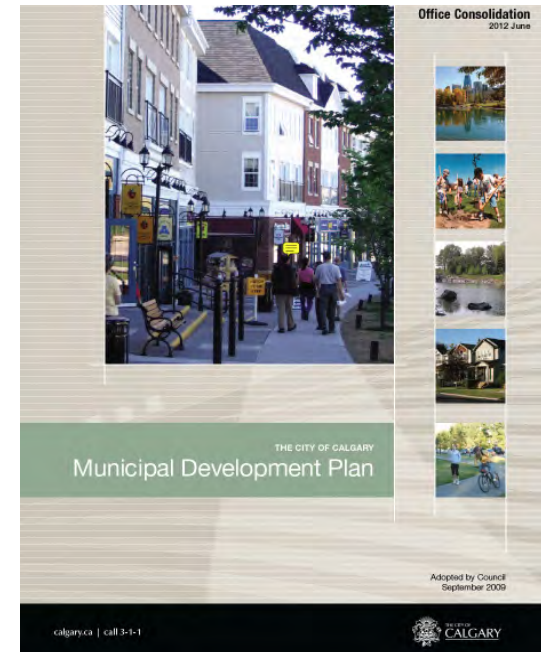
- Downtown Underpass Urban Design Guidelines
- Calgary Downtown Retail District Strategy
- 17 Avenue SW Urban Design Strategy
- Midtown: An Urban Design Strategy for Midtown Calgary

### Transportation Policies

- Calgary Transportation Plan
- Centre City Mobility Plan
- Complete Streets Guide
- Cycling Strategy
- Bicycle Parking Handbook: A Developer's Guide
- Design Guidelines for Street Lighting

### Parks Policies

- Centre City Parks: Open Space Management Plan
- Centre City Parks and Public Realm Enhancements Plan
- Sustainable Development Guidelines for Trees, Shrubs, and Groundcovers
- Calgary – A City of Trees: Parks Urban Forest Strategic Plan
- Natural Area Management Plan
- Calgary River Valleys Plan
- Parks Water Management Strategic Plan
- Cultural Landscape Strategic Plan



### Calgary Transit Policies

- Transit Friendly Design Guide

### Public Art Policy

- Corporate Public Art Policy

### Universal Design

- Universal Design Handbook: Building Accessible and Inclusive Environments
- Access Design Standards

### Water Resources

- Stormwater Management and Design Manual
- Watershed Management Plans
- City-Wide Stormwater Targets
- LID Technical Guidance Manual
- Riparian Strategy
- Standard Specifications for Waterworks Construction
- Standard Specifications for Sewer Construction
- Design Guidelines for Subdivisions

## 6.2 PLANNING PROCESS SUMMARY

	Key Activities	Participants	Key Event Dates	Facilitation	Deliverable
<b>Project Charter</b>	<b>4 Project Charter Sessions</b>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>Project Team, Centre City Team</li> <li>Corporate Project Management Centre (CPMC)</li> <li>Engagement Resource Unit (ERU)</li> <li>Internal Stakeholders</li> </ul>	Dec. 2011 - Mar. 2012 <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>Dec. 14, 2011</li> <li>Dec. 21, 2011</li> <li>Jan. 16, 2012</li> <li>Mar. 19, 2012</li> </ul>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>CPMC</li> <li>Project Team</li> </ul>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>Project Overview</li> <li>Scope Statement</li> <li>3D Schedule</li> <li>Risk Register</li> <li>Governance</li> </ul>
<b>Early Stakeholder Engagement</b>	<b>4 Stakeholder Workshops</b>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>Project Team, Centre City Team</li> <li>Consultant Team</li> <li>Internal Stakeholders</li> <li>Community Attendees</li> <li>Development Attendees</li> </ul>	April - June 2012 <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>April 5, 2012</li> <li>April 26, 2012</li> <li>May 3, 2012</li> <li>June 1, 2012</li> </ul>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>MVH Urban Planning and Design Inc. (MVH)</li> <li>Project Team</li> </ul>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>Stakeholder Workshops Phase 1 Summary Report</li> </ul>
	<b>2 Public Open Houses</b>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>Project Team, Centre City Team</li> <li>Consultant Team (MVH)</li> <li>General Public</li> </ul>	May - June 2012 <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>May 31, 2012</li> <li>June 2, 2012</li> </ul>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>MVH Urban Planning and Design Inc. (MVH)</li> <li>Project Team</li> </ul>	available at calgary.ca
<b>Guideline 1st Draft and Stakeholder Review</b>	<b>RFP Process</b>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>Project Team, Procurement</li> </ul>	June - Nov. 2012	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>Project Team</li> </ul>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>RFP/Consultant team hired</li> </ul>
	<b>Policy Consolidation</b>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>Project Team</li> </ul>	June - Nov. 2012	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>Project Team, Centre City Team</li> </ul>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>Consolidated policies</li> </ul>
	<b>6 Pre-consultation Telephone Interviews</b>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>Project Team, Centre City Team</li> <li>Consultant Team</li> <li>Internal Stakeholders</li> </ul>	Nov. - Dec. 2012	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>Civitas Urban Design and Planning Inc., AECOM, Beasley + Associates</li> <li>Project Team</li> </ul>	1st Draft: <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>Centre City Urban Design Guidelines</li> <li>Companion Document - Public Realm Interface Consolidation and Recommendations</li> </ul>
	<b>Guideline 1st Draft</b>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>Consultant Team</li> </ul>	Jan. - May 2013		
	<b>8 Guideline Draft Discussion and Review Sessions</b>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>Project Team, Centre City Team</li> <li>Consultant Team</li> <li>Leadership Team</li> <li>General Manager</li> <li>Internal Stakeholders</li> <li>Community Attendees</li> <li>Development Attendees</li> </ul>	Dec. 2012 - June 2013 <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>Dec. 12, 2012</li> <li>Jan. 11, 2013</li> <li>March 7, 2013</li> <li>March 14, 2013</li> <li>April 11, 2013</li> <li>April 22, 2013</li> <li>June 6, 2013</li> </ul>		available at calgary.ca
<b>1st Draft Circulation and UDRP Review</b>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>Internal and external stakeholders</li> <li>Urban Design Review Panel (UDRP)</li> </ul>	May - June 2013	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>Project Team</li> </ul>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>Stakeholder comments on 1st Draft</li> <li>UDRP comments on 1st Draft</li> </ul>	
<b>Guideline and Stakeholder Review/ Training</b>	<b>Internal Stakeholder Meetings and Guideline 2nd Draft</b>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>Project Team, Centre City Team</li> <li>Internal Stakeholders</li> </ul>	Q3 2013 - Q1 2015	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>Project Team</li> </ul>	Centre City Urban Design Guidelines (2nd Draft) including: <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>Urban Context</li> <li>The Streetscape Guide</li> <li>The Development Guide</li> <li>Implementation</li> </ul>
	<b>Guideline 2nd Draft Stakeholder Review/ Training Sessions and Public Open House</b>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>Internal and external stakeholders</li> <li>General Public</li> </ul>	Q2 - Q3 2015	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>Project Team</li> </ul>	
<b>Approval Process</b>	<b>Calgary Planning Commission (CPC)</b>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>Project Team</li> <li>CPC members</li> </ul>	Q4 2015	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>Project Team</li> </ul>	Centre City Urban Design Guidelines (October 2015)

## 6.3 IMAGE CREDITS

Memorable Places, Great Streets and Quality Buildings

### 6.3 IMAGE CREDITS




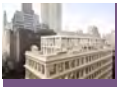













Image	Page number	Credit	Image	Page number	Credit
	9, 46, 85	Toronto Monde Condos, Great Gulf Homes <a href="http://www.sunnybatra.com/images/11555/Monde-Condos/Retail-Monde-Condos.jpg">www.sunnybatra.com/images/11555/Monde-Condos/Retail-Monde-Condos.jpg</a>		35	Phillip Ritz <a href="https://www.flickr.com/photos/ritzphotos/2450895476">https://www.flickr.com/photos/ritzphotos/2450895476</a>
	10, 11	Civitas Urban Design & Planning Inc.		35	Hayes Davidson and Shigeru Ban Architects
	10	Urban Commuter Ottawa – Hans Moor <a href="http://www.urbancommuter.wordpress.com/2011/09/17/a-bow-to-calgary/">www.urbancommuter.wordpress.com/2011/09/17/a-bow-to-calgary/</a>		35	Metropolitan Nashville Planning Department
	27	Calgary Downtown Retail District Strategy, April 2009, The City of Calgary. Project consultants: Urban Marketing Collaborative, MIG INC., Atkins Group – Intelligent Space		46	Ann Fisher <a href="http://www.flickr.com/photos/yooperann/7329804768">www.flickr.com/photos/yooperann/7329804768</a>
	27	Ibid.		49	<a href="http://www.freelargephotos.com">www.freelargephotos.com</a>
	27	Ibid.		51, 84	Dixi Carrillo, EDAW
	27	Ibid.		61	<a href="http://www.flickr.com/photos/davebloggs007/9184149617">www.flickr.com/photos/davebloggs007/9184149617</a>
	29	Ibid.		65	CIVITAS Urban Design
	35	Christopher Simmons Architect			
















Image	Page number	Credit
	66	Dixi Carrillo, EDAW
	71	Paul Krueger <a href="http://www.flickr.com/photos/pwkrueger/5862685992">www.flickr.com/photos/pwkrueger/5862685992</a>
	72	Joshua Putnam <a href="http://www.flickr.com/photos/jputnam/3660954540">www.flickr.com/photos/jputnam/3660954540</a>
	72	Dmitry Godkov <a href="http://www.flickr.com/photos/goodcough/5586277232">www.flickr.com/photos/goodcough/5586277232</a>
	72	Paul Krueger <a href="http://www.flickr.com/photos/pwkrueger/5134430080">www.flickr.com/photos/pwkrueger/5134430080</a>
	73	FunkBrothers <a href="http://www.flickr.com/photos/funkbrothers/8626060401">www.flickr.com/photos/funkbrothers/8626060401</a>
	76	Sarah Stierch <a href="http://www.flickr.com/photos/sarahvain/8181180720">www.flickr.com/photos/sarahvain/8181180720</a>
	78	

Image	Page number	Credit
	79	Bill Longstaff <a href="http://www.flickr.com/photos/57766598@N05/6820601651">www.flickr.com/photos/57766598@N05/6820601651</a>
	79	Remotely Boris <a href="http://www.flickr.com/photos/remotelyboris/5986527851">www.flickr.com/photos/remotelyboris/5986527851</a>
	79	Carlos Mejia Greene <a href="http://www.flickr.com/photos/carlitos/11801307346">www.flickr.com/photos/carlitos/11801307346</a>
	82, 131	d'n'c <a href="http://www.flickr.com/photos/fukagawa/1968934859">www.flickr.com/photos/fukagawa/1968934859</a>
	86	<a href="http://www.flickr.com/photos/cityofcalgary/6917962621">www.flickr.com/photos/cityofcalgary/6917962621</a>
	86	Centre City Illumination Guidelines, The City of Calgary, March 2001
	87	Jeffrey Zeldma <a href="http://www.flickr.com/photos/zeldman/9206044922">www.flickr.com/photos/zeldman/9206044922</a>

## 6.3 IMAGE CREDITS

Memorable Places, Great Streets and Quality Buildings






















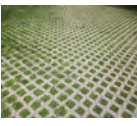










Image	Page number	Credit	Image	Page number	Credit
	87	Daniel Watson		94	CMHC-SCHL <a href="http://www.flickr.com/photos/cmhc-schl/7949585026">www.flickr.com/photos/cmhc-schl/7949585026</a>
	88	City of Calgary <a href="http://www.flickr.com/photos/cityofcalgary/14427426811">www.flickr.com/photos/cityofcalgary/14427426811</a>		103	Colt Group <a href="http://www.flickr.com/photos/coltgroup/8661835089">www.flickr.com/photos/coltgroup/8661835089</a>
	88	Bill Dickinson <a href="http://www.flickr.com/photos/skynoir/11531115254">www.flickr.com/photos/skynoir/11531115254</a>		105	City and County of Denver Planning Services
	90	SDOT Photos <a href="http://www.flickr.com/photos/sdot_photos/3815529963">www.flickr.com/photos/sdot_photos/3815529963</a>		106	Salt Lake City Planning Division
	91	Grahford <a href="http://www.flickr.com/photos/grahford/9416610815">www.flickr.com/photos/grahford/9416610815</a>		102	Colt Group <a href="http://www.flickr.com/photos/coltgroup/8662927884">www.flickr.com/photos/coltgroup/8662927884</a>
	92	Eric Sehr <a href="http://www.flickr.com/photos/ericvery/9319158030">www.flickr.com/photos/ericvery/9319158030</a>		110	Bankutitimi <a href="http://www.flickr.com/photos/bankutitimi/3176590983">www.flickr.com/photos/bankutitimi/3176590983</a>
	93	_TC Photography_ <a href="http://www.flickr.com/photos/motormouse_/10835487096">www.flickr.com/photos/motormouse_/10835487096</a>		115	Walter Chambers San Diego Great Streets <a href="http://sdgreatstreets.org/page/6/">http://sdgreatstreets.org/page/6/</a>

Image	Page number	Credit	Image	Page number	Credit
	121	Dan Zack		134	Kevin Robert Perry, Urban Rain Design
	125	<a href="http://www.plannerdan.com/search/label/Urban%20Structure">www.plannerdan.com/search/label/Urban%20Structure</a> Colt Group		135	CMHC-SCHL  <a href="http://www.flickr.com/photos/cmhc-schl/7949337280">www.flickr.com/photos/cmhc-schl/7949337280</a>
	126	Colt Group  <a href="http://www.flickr.com/photos/coltgroup/5887305906">www.flickr.com/photos/coltgroup/5887305906</a>		135	Richard Drdul  <a href="http://www.flickr.com/photos/drdul/180848197">www.flickr.com/photos/drdul/180848197</a>
	128	Colt Group  <a href="http://www.flickr.com/photos/coltgroup/5709753933">www.flickr.com/photos/coltgroup/5709753933</a>		135	Richard Drdul  <a href="http://www.flickr.com/photos/drdul/180848197">www.flickr.com/photos/drdul/180848197</a>
	128	Colt Group  <a href="http://www.flickr.com/photos/coltgroup/12990593223">www.flickr.com/photos/coltgroup/12990593223</a>		139	Colt Group  <a href="http://www.flickr.com/photos/coltgroup/5534910944">www.flickr.com/photos/coltgroup/5534910944</a>
	129	Colt Group  <a href="http://www.flickr.com/photos/coltgroup/7202987370">www.flickr.com/photos/coltgroup/7202987370</a>		139	Colt Group  <a href="http://www.flickr.com/photos/coltgroup/5208907089">www.flickr.com/photos/coltgroup/5208907089</a>
	130	Colt Group  <a href="http://www.flickr.com/photos/coltgroup/7202987370">www.flickr.com/photos/coltgroup/7202987370</a>			
	131	Scott Cawley  <a href="http://www.flickr.com/photos/scottcawley/7439884606">www.flickr.com/photos/scottcawley/7439884606</a>			



## 6.3 IMAGE CREDITS

Memorable Places, Great Streets and Quality Buildings

Image	Page number	Credit
	140	Dirk Osterkamp <a href="http://www.flickr.com/photos/colt-germany/9212090951">www.flickr.com/photos/colt-germany/9212090951</a>
	140	Colt Group <a href="http://www.flickr.com/photos/coltgroup/9687795512">www.flickr.com/photos/coltgroup/9687795512</a>
	141	Colt Group <a href="http://www.flickr.com/photos/coltgroup/9687795512">www.flickr.com/photos/coltgroup/9687795512</a>
	145	<a href="https://commons.wikimedia.org/wiki/File:High_Point_community_garden.jpg">https://commons.wikimedia.org/wiki/File:High_Point_community_garden.jpg</a>

## 6.4 GLOSSARY

**+15 entry squares (including +30):** Special gathering places that connect the ground floor and the +15 realm. +15 Entry squares provide an opportunity for active retail uses and passive recreation on the street, as well as much safer +15 access.

*Beltline ARP*

**+15 skywalk system, +15 system, +15 network:** A network of weather-protected, publicly accessible and grade-separated (fifteen-feet above the road grid) pedestrian walkway system, which operates through and between buildings in the Centre City. It is composed of walkways, bridges, at-grade entries and vertical connections, associated public spaces at +15 level (both open and enclosed) and wayfinding signage.

**+30 network:** A network of weather-protected, publicly accessible and grade-separated (thirty-feet above the road grid) pedestrian walkway system, which connects developments on the north and south of the Canadian Pacific Railway, and +15 skywalk system.

**Above-grade:** The building floors above the ground floor.

**Accessibility:** Ease of access / egress to any location by walking, cycling, transit and private vehicles, or for commercial vehicles. (See universal design.)

*Calgary Transportation Plan*

**Activation / active uses:** Types of commercial uses on the main / ground floor adjacent to the sidewalk or street, which generate frequent activity or people moving in and out of the building or business entrance.

**Adaptable use:** Building uses that contribute to flexibility of use over time. An example is ground floor heights that accommodate future retail uses.

**Adaptive reuse:** Process of renovating old structures for new uses.

**Amenity or amenity space:** Common or private, indoor or outdoor space provided on-site and designed for active or passive recreational use.

*Municipal Development Plan*

**Animation:** A quality of the built environment which results from designs that support sustained activity and the visual and physical connection of the interior activities from the exterior. (See also Activation / active uses.)

**Approving authority:** The Subdivision Authority, Development Authority or Subdivision and Development Appeal Board of The City of Calgary, as the context implies.

*Municipal Development Plan*

**Arcade:** This is a continuous covered space fronting on and open to a street, residential plaza or urban plaza for its entire length, except for building columns. (See Colonnade.)

*Beltline ARP*

**Area redevelopment plan (ARP):** A statutory plan as defined by the Municipal Government Act, that directs the redevelopment, preservation or rehabilitation of existing lands and buildings, generally within existing areas of the city.

*Municipal Development Plan*

**Area structure plan (ASP):** A statutory plan as defined by the Municipal Government Act, that directs the future land use patterns, transportation and utility networks and sequence of development in new communities.

*Municipal Development Plan*

**Architectural screen:** A visually appealing and interesting screen to shield the view of service areas or to protect the privacy of ground-floor residential units.

**Articulation:** The manner in which the exterior of a building form is designed to include window patterns, materials, colours, textures, significant changes in planes that, together, create visual interest.

**At-grade:** Located at the ground level.

**Atrium:** A sky-lit interior space.

**Biodiversity:** The variability among living organisms - animals, plants, their habitats and their genes - from all sources including terrestrial, marine and other aquatic ecosystems, and the ecological complexes of which they are part. This includes diversity within species, between species, and of ecosystems (International Union for Conservation of Nature).

*Our BiodiverCity - Calgary's 10 - year Biodiversity Strategic Plan*

**Block structure:** The physical arrangement, size, and shape of city blocks.

**Bonus:** A system that allows an increase in development density in return for providing permanent public benefits beyond typical requirements.

**Brownfield site:** This is an abandoned, vacant, derelict or under utilized property where past actions have resulted in contamination and where there is an active potential for redevelopment.

**Building or built form / built environment:**

The engineered surroundings that provide the setting for human activity and includes buildings, streets and structures (including infrastructure).

*Municipal Development Plan; Calgary Transportation Plan*

## 6.4 GLOSSARY

Memorable Places, Great Streets and Quality Buildings

**Building envelope:** Often used to refer to the general space occupied by the building, also known as its massing. It can also refer to the building exterior skin that comprises the structure and materials used to provide weather-protection and temperature control.

**Building massing:** The arrangement of the bulk of a building on a site, with consideration of its physical and visual impacts on adjacent buildings and space. Refer to section 4.2.3 Building Massing design guidelines.

**Build-to-line:** A required distance for the placement of the building face from the property line, that defines where the building must be constructed.

**Building use:** The activity that occupies a building.

**Canopy:** An architectural element that is attached to a building facade.

**Character:** The distinctive qualities of a place, building or street.

**Colonnade:** A series of regularly spaced columns providing load bearing support of an overhead structure such as an arcade. (See Arcade.)

*Centre City Plan*

**Complete street:** A street designed and operated to enable safe, attractive and comfortable access and travel for all users, including pedestrians, cyclists and public transit and private vehicle users. A complete street incorporates green infrastructure and optimizes public space and aesthetics wherever possible.

*Municipal Development Plan*

**Concept plan:** A plan that may be required, at the discretion of the Approving Authority, to be submitted at the time of Outline Plan / Land Use Amendment

application, showing the relationship of the design of the subject site with adjoining parcels, the possible development of adjoining parcels, and/or the next phases of development.

*Land Use Bylaw (Bylaw 46P2013)*

**Connectivity:** The links between spaces and built form, including sidewalks, plus 15 links, and parks and plazas, which facilitate ease of pedestrian navigation and contribute to walkability. (See Walkability.)

**Cornice:** A decorative moulding that caps a building's wall, forming a strong horizontal line.

**Crime Prevention Through Environmental Design (CPTED):** Analysis of the form of existing and proposed development for the purpose of addressing safety related issues through design.

*East Village ARP*

**Crime Prevention Through Environmental Design (CPTED 2):** CPTED 2 is a community-based process building on CPTED principles that seeks through social interaction to build community capacity to address safety and safety perception issues. Such an analysis may be undertaken within the context of a community and social development plan, or on a project basis.

*East Village ARP*

**Cultural landscape:** Any geographical area that has been modified, influenced or given special cultural meaning by people, and that has been formally recognized for its heritage values.

*Parks Canada - Guiding Principles and Operational Policies*

**Deep utilities:** Stormwater, sanitary and water pipes.

*Calgary Transportation Plan*

**Density:** A measure of the number of dwelling units on a parcel of land, expressed in units per hectare or in units per parcel.

*Municipal Development Plan*

**Development parcel or site:** A privately owned development site.

**Development permit:** A development permit indicates permission from the Approving Authority for construction or changes of use in accordance with The City of Calgary Land Use Bylaw.

*Land Use Bylaw (Bylaw 46P2013)*

**District:** An area identified by a distinguishing feature such as land use, heritage, cultural and/or any other significant characteristic.

*Centre City Plan*

**Diversity:** An environment that offers a variety of experiences to patrons. Mix of land uses, architecture, street design and landscaping can all contribute to providing variety.

*Municipal Development Plan*

**Ecosystem:** A dynamic system of plants, animals and other organisms, together with the non-living components of the environment, that functions as an interdependent unit.

*Municipal Development Plan*

**Edges:** See Interfaces.

**Enclosure:** The presence of buildings and street trees on either side of the street in a way that helps to define the pedestrian realm and provide a sense of human scale. The nature of the enclosure is defined by the enclosure ratio.

**Enclosure ratio:** A proportion expressing the relationship of the width of the street right-of-way (ROW) to the height of the building, in order to determine the amount of street enclosure.

**Encroachment:** An element located in the public right-of-way (ROW) that is associated with a private use, such as awnings /canopies, roof level or upper level cornices, roof overhangs, exterior cladding, window sills and copings, bay windows, and in some cases, bicycle racks. (Note: An encroachment may also involved an element located at an adjacent property under a different private ownership. Encroachment agreements are usually needed to address encroachment issues.)

**Enhance/ enhancement:** To augment (or augmentation of) an area, street or open space in quality, value, beauty or effectiveness.

*Center City Plan (revised)*

**Entranceways or gateways:** Important transportation connections either to enter the city or to signify entrance into a specific part of the city. Well-designed entrances welcome people and provide a sense of arrival to an important place.

*Municipal Development Plan*

**Equinox:** The day of the year when the daytime is roughly the same length of time as the night, usually around March 20 and September 22. Shadow studies are conducted between these dates to determine building massing based on optimal sunlight access.

**Escarpment:** A steep slope formed by the erosive action of water, and normally adjacent to a watercourse.

*Municipal Development Plan*

**Experiential light:** While lighting can serve more than one purpose, experiential lighting is designed primarily to enhance the environment, not to provide security. This can include lighting of buildings, monuments, public art, pathways etc.

*Centre City Illumination Guidelines*

**“Eyes on the street”:** Passive resident and worker (or user) surveillance of adjacent streets and open space. Refer to CPTED.

**Facade:** The front of a building that faces onto a street or an open space.

**Fine-grain:** The expression of the building facade along a street frontage that contributes to a sense (or distinction) of individual buildings and human-scale.

- **Fine-grain retail:** The dimension and/or number of linear shops and entrances along the street.
- **Fine-grain residential:** The dimension of linear width of a single residential unit.

**Flood fringe:** The lands that abut the floodway, the boundaries of which are indicated on the Floodway / Flood Fringe Maps (of the Calgary Land use Bylaw) that are inundated by floodwaters of a magnitude likely to occur once in a hundred years.

*Land Use Bylaw*

**Floodway:** The river channel and adjoining lands indicated in the Floodway / Flood Fringe Maps (of the Calgary Land use Bylaw) that would provide the pathway for flood waters in the event of a flood of the magnitude likely to occur once in a hundred years.

*Land Use Bylaw*

**Floor area ratio (FAR):** The quotient of the gross floor area of a building divided by the gross site area.

*Center City Plan*

**Forecourts / mid-block street plazas:** A mid-block location where the forecourt extends right through the block which will generate substantial pedestrian-through traffic and may become an oasis space or quiet sitting area, depending on its size.

*Beltline ARP*

**Frontage:** The linear edge of a property adjacent to the property line abutting a street, or public right-of-way. This edge usually comprises an area between the property line and the front facade of a building.

**Glazing:** The use of glass windows in building walls. At the street level transparent glazing allows visual permeability between public and private spaces.

**Greenhouse gas emissions (GHG):** Gases in the atmosphere that absorb and emit radiation within the thermal infrared range.

*Calgary Transportation Plan*

**Green Infrastructure:** An interconnected network of natural green and engineered green elements applicable at multiple scales in the land use and mobility framework. Natural green elements include the conservation and integration of traditional green elements like trees, wetlands, riparian areas and parks. Engineered green elements include systems and technologies designed to mimic ecological functions or to reduce impacts on ecological systems. Examples include green alleys, green buildings, and green roadways and bridges.

*Municipal Development Plan*

## 6.4 GLOSSARY

Memorable Places, Great Streets and Quality Buildings

**Grey field:** An outdated, vacant or failing commercial or institutional site. The term “grey” refers to the large area of concrete and asphalt that typically accompanies retail sites.

*Municipal Development Plan*

**Ground floor:** The building floor level that is situated at, and accessed from, the grade level of the street or public realm.

**Heat island effect:** When an urban area tends to have a higher temperature than the surrounding rural area due to building materials trapping heat. Retaining and introducing natural features and vegetation can help to mitigate the heat island effect.

**Height-to-width ratio:** See Enclosure ratio and Street wall.

**Heritage building:** A building that has an aesthetic, historic, scientific, cultural, social or spiritual importance or significance of past, present or future generations. The heritage value is embodied in its character-defining materials, forms, location, spatial configurations, uses and cultural associations or meanings. (See Historic resource.)

**Historic resource:** This refers to any work of nature or of humans that is primarily of value for its palaeontological, archaeological, prehistoric, historic, cultural, natural, scientific or aesthetic interest including, but not limited to, a palaeontological, archaeological, prehistoric, historic or natural site, structure or object. (See Heritage Building.)

*Historical Resources Act, Province of Alberta*

**Human scale:** See Pedestrian scale.

**Impervious surfaces:** Mainly artificial structures, such as building roofs, road pavements,

sidewalks and parking lots that cannot be easily penetrated by water, thereby resulting in runoff.

*Municipal Development Plan*

**Infrastructure:** The technical structures that support a society, including roads, transit, water, sewers, power grid, telecommunications, etc.

*Municipal Development Plan*

**Intensification:** The development of a property, site or area at a higher density than currently exists. Intensification can be achieved through redevelopment, development of vacant / under utilized lots, the conversion of existing buildings, or through infill development in previously developed areas.

*Municipal Development Plan*

**Intensity:** A measure of the concentration of people and jobs within a given area calculated by totalling the number of people either living or working in a given area.

*Municipal Development Plan*

**Interfaces:** These are the spaces between the building facade and the public sidewalk or boulevard. This space is a very important part of the image and character of the public street. (Note: This term is used inter-changeably with edges.)

*Beltline ARP (revised)*

**Landmark:** A building, structure such as bridges, memorials, public art, and/or landscapes that have a special historical, architectural or cultural significance.

*Center City Plan*

**Landscaped (or amenity) roof:** A roof with green space, vegetation, and other features that provides amenity to building residents and improves attractiveness when viewed from above.

**Landscape zone:** The area within a building setback that contains gardens, communal open space and/or private patios. This zone may contain soft landscaping such as trees, shrubs, hedges, grass and ground cover, or hard landscaping such as brick, stone, concrete, tile or wood.

**Landscaping (soft and hard):** The enhancement of a site through the use of (a) soft landscaping; (b) hard landscaping; and (c) architectural elements.

**Lane:** A roadway that is primarily intended to give access to the rear of buildings and parcels.

*Land Use Bylaw*

**Large format urban retail** One or more large stores (commonly called “big box stores”) that may take up most or all of the ground level of a building. Such development would comprise a retail component of 9,300 square metres and above. (See Municipal Development Plan Section 4.1.)

*Municipal Development Plan*

**Legibility:** The degree to which users of a space are able to perceive and understand its layout and function readily.

*Municipal Development Plan*

**Light pollution:** The unnaturally increased illumination and temporary fluctuations in lighting produced from man-made sources such as building lights, street lamps and vehicles. (See Light trespass.)

*Bird-friendly Urban Design Guidelines*

**Light rail transit (LRT):** Electrically-powered rail cars, operating in sets of three to five cars per train on protected rights-of-way, adjacent to or in the medians of roadways or rail rights-of-way.

*Municipal Development Plan (revised)*

**Light trespass:** A form of light pollution, where potentially unwanted light crosses a property line. (See Light pollution.)

*Bird-friendly Urban Design Guidelines*

**Line / lined:** A building use that fronts the street and screens undesirable views of internal uses, such as parking, from the street. Lined buildings may contain residential, retail, commercial or community uses.

**Linear parks:** These are long park areas or landscaped portions of roads' right-of-way. They can be at grade level or elevated. They can provide significant opportunities to create new nodes of active and passive recreation. These parks also serve as connections to other public open spaces (north of the Beltline and CPR tracks), and can also be natural parks with a variety of ecological communities and trails in the heart of the city. They can be achieved by reclaiming portions of former industrial areas and railway lands.

*Beltline ARP*

**Linkages:** Linear systems that connect places and built form. Linkages allow for the movement of people and goods within the urban fabric.

*Municipal Development Plan*

**Livability:** Factors that contribute to a healthy, vibrant and well-designed community that values its unique identity and manages growth and change to maintain and enhance its community character.

**Live / Work:** A land use and development strategy that accommodates both a commercial use and residential use within the same property.

**Low impact development:** An approach to land development that uses various land planning and

design practices and technologies to simultaneously conserve and protect natural resource systems and reduce infrastructure costs.

*Municipal Development Plan*

**Massing:** The arrangement of the bulk of a building on a site and its visual impact in relation to adjacent buildings. (See also Building massing.)

*Centre City Plan*

**Mixed-use development:** The development of land, a building or structure with two or more different uses, such as residential, office and retail. Mixed-use can occur vertically within a building, or horizontally on a site.

*Municipal Development Plan*

**Modal split:** The proportion of total person trips using each of the various modes of transportation. The proportion using any one mode is its modal share.

*Municipal Development Plan*

**Native biodiversity:** Species of flora and fauna that are indigenous to a specific area. (See Biodiversity.)

*Municipal Development Plan*

**Neighbourhood:** A distinct part of a larger community, containing up to 5,000 people. A neighbourhood is typically considered to be a primarily residential area within walking distance of a local commercial area, school, park, transit station, etc. As "compact, pedestrian friendly and mixed use" areas, the neighbourhood becomes the building block from which enduring settlements are formed.

*Municipal Development Plan*

**Neighbourhood centre:** A place within a neighbourhood at which an activity or complex of activities takes place to meet local needs and foster a sense of unique identity for the neighbourhood.

Components of the neighbourhood centre may include the basic needs of open spaces, grocery, health, community association facilities, childcare and seniors amenities and transit. And such needs provided within walking distance.

*Centre City Plan*

**On-site:** The area within the development parcel and its property boundaries, including buildings, open space, and other features and amenities.

**Open space:** Green landscape and / or water area with its surface open to the sky, which provides active or passive recreational opportunities and structures urban development and form.

- **On-site open space:** Private realm gathering and / or landscaped amenity areas within a development parcel including corner plazas, mid-block plazas, pedestrian connections, courtyards, landscape zones and landscape roofs.
- **Public open space:** Open space that is situated in the public realm under public ownership and management, such as parks, plazas, and courts.

**Parking area – short stay:** This is an area designed for the parking of motor vehicles within a building where:

- the vehicle remains parked for no more than 4 hours at a time; and
- there is convenient pedestrian access to the street level and publicly accessible uses within the development.

*Land Use Bylaw*

**Parking facilities:** Any surface used to provide parking for vehicles, whether inside part of or all of a building, or outside either off-street or within the roadway right-of-way.

*Calgary Transportation Plan*

## 6.4 GLOSSARY

Memorable Places, Great Streets and Quality Buildings

**Patio:** An uncovered horizontal structure with a surface height, at any point, no greater than 0.60 metres above grade, intended for use as an outdoor amenity space.

*Land Use Bylaw*

**Pedestrian realm:** The publicly accessible space between street curb and building line.

*Downtown Underpass Urban Design Guidelines*

**Pedestrian scale:** The scale (height/proportions) and comfort level that the street level and lower stories of a building provide for pedestrians as they walk alongside a building or buildings. (See Human scale.)

*Municipal Development Plan; Centre City Plan*

**Pedestrian-oriented, pedestrian-friendly, or pedestrian-first:** An environment designed to make travel on foot convenient, attractive and comfortable for various ages and abilities. Considerations include directness of the route, interest along the route, safety, amount of street activity, separation of pedestrians and traffic, street furniture, surface material, sidewalk width, prevailing wind direction, intersection treatment, curb cuts, ramps and landscaping.

*Municipal Development Plan; Centre City Plan*

**Permeability:** The ability of pedestrians, vehicles, and cyclists to move easily and without impediment within and between public spaces.

**Pervious parking:** When parking space incorporates porous concrete to allow for water infiltration into the ground. This helps to reduce runoff from impermeable surfaces.

**Placemaking, place:** Placemaking is a people-centered approach to the planning, design and management of public spaces. “Spaces” and “places”

have very different meanings. A space is a physical description of a piece of land, whereas a “place” is defined by surrounding linkages and built form and connotes an emotional attachment to the piece of land.

*<http://www.placemakingchicago.com/about/index.asp>*

**Plaza / urban plaza:** An open area fronting onto a street or sidewalk which is accessible to the public at all times for the use and enjoyment of larger numbers of people.

*Beltline ARP*

**Podium:** Base of a building. (See Building massing.)

**Porte cochere:** A roofed structure extending from the entrance of a building over an adjacent driveway and sheltering those getting in or out of vehicles.

**Private amenity space:** Amenity space provided for the use of the occupants of only one unit.

*Land Use Bylaw*

**Promenade:** A formally designed pedestrian priority walkway along the riverfront that includes a walkway, urban features such as benches, garbage disposal and pedestrian-scale lighting, etc.

*Centre City Plan*

**Property line:** The legal boundary of a parcel.

*Land Use Bylaw*

**Public realm / public space:** The spaces around, between and within buildings that are publicly accessible, including streets, squares, plazas, +15 system, parks and open spaces. These areas and settings support or facilitate public life and social interaction.

**Redevelopment:** The creation of new units, uses or lots on previously developed land in existing communities.

*Municipal Development Plan*

**Residential plaza:** A neighbourhood public space with higher design and amenity standards. Such plazas are “living rooms” of residential neighbourhoods - open spaces that are accessible, inviting, sunlit, safe and beautifully landscaped.

*Beltline ARP*

**Retaining wall:** A structure constructed to withstand lateral pressure in order to hold back earth, loose rock, or similar materials.

*Land Use Bylaw*

**Right-of-way (ROW):** Publicly owned land containing roads and streets and/or utilities.

*Calgary Transportation Plan; Municipal Development Plan*

**Riparian areas:** Areas where the plants and soils are strongly influenced by the presence of water. They are transitional lands between aquatic ecosystems (wetlands, rivers, streams or lakes) and terrestrial ecosystems.

*Municipal Development Plan*

**Screen, “screened” and “screening”:**

These terms are used to refer to the total or partial concealment of a building, equipment, structure or activity by a berm, fence, vegetation or wall.

*Land Use Bylaw*

**Seasonal design:** The cold climate design considerations to minimize discomfort outdoors. The design objectives include pedestrian protection, optimized accessibility, improved microclimate and conceptions of public spaces in relation to seasonal use.

**Sense of place:** A strong identity and character that is felt by local inhabitants and visitors. Factors that help to create a “strong sense of place” include natural and cultural features, built form and architecture,

mobility to and within the place and the people who frequent that place.

*Municipal Development Plan*

**Servicing / service access:** The space and facilities used for the delivery and / or removal of material to a residential, retail, or commercial property.

**Setback area:** The area of a parcel between the property lines and lines parallel to the property lines at a distance equivalent to the minimum depth from each respective property line as required by a land use district.

*Land Use Bylaw*

**Shadowing:** When a building, or portion of a building, casts shadows on adjacent streets, open space, and / or building facades.

**Sheer tower:** A tall building with little articulation along walls, lacking glazing or other elements to add visual interest and human scale.

**Sidewalk:** The area principally used by pedestrians and located to the side of a roadway within a right-of-way (ROW).

**Sidewalk widenings:** Sidewalk widenings are minor public spaces that serve the purpose of improving pedestrian circulation and/or add opportunities for commercial or hospitality activities. They form a continuous publicly accessible private pedestrian area adjacent to public sidewalks.

*Beltline ARP*

**sPARKS:** A street park or portion of a street right-of-way that doubles as park space.

*Centre City Plan*

**Square: This** is a centrally located, animated gathering space which is predominantly hard surfaced with complementary landscaping.

*Beltline ARP*

**Stepback:** Upper building levels that are set back from the podium-level frontage to reduce the perception of building mass from street level and allow more light to reach street level.

**Storey:** A habitable level or enclosed floor in a building.

**Streets:** Roadways that are designed to accommodate all modes of transportation (to varying degrees depending on the specific type of street). They include (a) any public road, including the boulevards, sidewalks and improvements, but excluding a lane, bridge or walkway; or (b) a private condominium roadway.

*Calgary Transportation Plan; Land Use Bylaw*

**Street definition:** The way in which the height, articulation, and massing of buildings define the quality of a street edge.

**Street level:** The elevation of the street where it meets the building or open space interface.

**Street wall:** The overall presence of a building facade that defines the vertical edge wall of a street. When both street walls on a street are considered in combination, they define the street edges and containment of the street space.

**Street-oriented:** Design that supports orienting building frontages and primary entranceways towards the street rather than the internal space of a site.

*Municipal Development Plan*

**Streetscape:** All the elements that make up the physical environment of a street and define its character. This includes paving, trees, lighting, building type, style setback, pedestrian, cycle and transit amenities, street furniture, etc.

*Municipal Development Plan; Centre City Plan*

**Sun access:** The siting of buildings, including podium and upper building levels, to maximize sun exposure to adjacent streets, open space, and building facades.

**Sustainability:** Meeting the needs of the present without compromising the ability of future generations to meet their own needs. It includes environmental, economic and social sustainability.

*Municipal Development Plan*

**Terracing:** The stepping back of upper floors of buildings to allow for greater sun access, amenity space, facade articulation, architectural detail, and human scale at the ground level.

**Top of bank:** The natural transition line or upper natural topographical break at the top of a valley, or at the top of a channel that contains a watercourse, between a slope where the grade exceeds 15.0 per cent and the adjacent upper level area where the grade is less than 15.0 per cent, and where area that is less than 15.0 per cent in slope is at least 15.0 metres wide.

*Land Use Bylaw*

**Transit:** All components involved in providing public transportation to residents, workers and tourists. Includes types of public transportation, routes, and schedules. Public transit provides passengers with low-cost mobility (ability to move around) and accessibility (ability to reach services and destinations) to people, places, goods and services.

**Transit enhancement:** Transit enhancement is the construction of structures either as part of a building or as a separate structure that provide shelter from the elements to transit service users and that provide an amenity and design standard exceeding standard transit facilities.

*Land Use Bylaw*



## 6.4 GLOSSARY

Memorable Places, Great Streets and Quality Buildings

**Transit integration:** The inclusion of public transit amenities such as transit passenger waiting areas, weather protection within private buildings and on private property.

**Transit-oriented, transit-friendly or transit-supportive:** The elements of urban form and design that make transit more accessible and efficient. These range from land use elements, (e.g. locating higher intensity housing and commercial uses along transit routes) to design (e.g. street layout that allows efficient bus routing). It also encompasses pedestrian-friendly features, as most transit riders begin and end their rides as pedestrians.

*Municipal Development Plan; Centre City Plan*

**Transit plaza:** An area developed to serve as a public transportation centre, including onsite driveways, walkways, benches, bus shelters and landscape areas.

*Municipal Development Plan / Bylaw 46P2013*

**Transit stop:** A designated place within a public road right-of-way where buses or light rail cars stop for passengers to board or leave the vehicle. Transit stops typically have widened sidewalk space, shelters, seating, signs and electronic passenger information systems.

*Calgary Large Commercial Urban Design Guidelines*

**Transition zone / area:** Sensitively planned and designed area between Downtown and surrounding Centre City neighbourhoods. Local Area Plans identify transition areas of an appropriate size to facilitate a change in scale and intensity. Refer to Downtown Land Use District (Bylaw33P2014) and East Village ARP for specific rules within transition areas (such as residential window separation, floor plate restriction, use area, mixed use, street orientation, etc.).

**Tree canopy:** The area within the boundaries of Calgary covered by tree and forest foliage.

*Municipal Development Plan*

**Typology:** The classification of an urban component such as geographic areas, streets, buildings, lanes or open spaces by type, that share common characteristics. Typologies establish the strategic framework within which more detailed policies and urban design guidelines can be established.

**Underpass, underpass streets:** Passageway for vehicles or pedestrians that runs under a railway. The passageway includes the complete street body below grade between 9 Avenue and 10 Avenue SE / SW.

*Downtown Underpass Urban Design Guidelines*

**Universal design:** Universal design is the design of products and environments to be usable by all people, to the greatest extent possible, without the need for adaptation or specialized design. (See Accessibility.)

*Municipal Development Plan*

**Urban design:** The practice of giving form, shape and character to the arrangement of buildings, of whole neighbourhoods, or the city. At the more detailed level, it involves the shaping of the external spaces between buildings, and the design of their details and finishes to respond to use, context, climate, and building form.

**Urban fabric:** The structure of a city and how its parts relate to each other. The generic term for the physical aspect of urbanism.

**Urban forest:** All the trees and associated vegetative understory in the city, including trees and shrubs intentionally planted, naturally occurring or accidentally seeded within the city limits.

*Municipal Development Plan*

**Urban grove:** This is a cohesive planting area accommodating at least 10 trees, for an average 25-year life span for each tree. The purpose of the urban grove is to contribute to greening the city by providing cohesive groups of trees in the streetscape.

*Land Use Bylaw*

**Urban structure:** The arrangement of land use in urban areas which is defined by various linkages between elements within its urban activity.

**Use:** See Building Use.

**Utilities:** Facilities for gas, electricity, telephone, cable television, water, storm or sanitary sewer. Shallow utilities: Gas, electrical, telephone and television cable services. Deep utilities are stormwater, sanitary and water pipes.

*Centre City Plan; Calgary Transportation Plan*

**Walkable:** See Pedestrian-oriented.

*Calgary Large Commercial Urban Design Guidelines*

**Wayfinding:** A term used to describe how people respond to the built environment to orient themselves. Elements that contribute to wayfinding include reference points such as signage, natural areas or parks, landmark buildings, bridges, distinctive lighting, public art, etc.

*Municipal Development Plan*

**Weather protection:** The requirement to provide protection of public pedestrian areas at the ground floor. Elements of weather protection include canopies, trees and other barriers to wind, sun and precipitation.

**Winter gardens (indoor):** Winter gardens are climate-controlled, fully enclosed spaces adjacent to sidewalks or the +15 system.

*Beltline ARP*

**Woonerf (“street for living”):** A Dutch term for a common space created to be shared by pedestrians, bicyclists and low-speed motor vehicles.

*Centre City Plan*