



OFFICIAL COMMUNITY PLAN Annual Review 2019

Publishing Information

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Table of Contents

OCP Annual Review 2019

| | |
|---|---|
| Introduction..... | 3 |
| Victoria's <i>Official Community Plan</i> | 4 |
| Targets..... | 5 |
| Monitoring the <i>Official Community Plan</i> | 6 |
| Trends and Issues | 8 |

OCP Indicators 9

| | |
|--|----|
| 1 New Housing Units..... | 10 |
| 2 Share of New Housing Units in Growth Target Areas..... | 12 |
| 3 Regional Share of New Housing Units | 14 |
| 4 New Commercial and Industrial Space | 15 |
| 5 Greenways Network..... | 16 |
| 6 Sidewalk Network..... | 18 |
| 7 Cycling Network..... | 19 |
| 8 Underground Infrastructure..... | 21 |
| 9 Activities in Public Space..... | 22 |
| 10 New Trees on City Land | 23 |
| 11 New Housing Units by Tenure..... | 24 |
| 12 New Housing Units by Type..... | 26 |
| 13 Rental Housing Vacancy Rate..... | 28 |
| 14 Emergency Shelter Use | 29 |
| 15 Retail, Office and Industrial Vacancies | 30 |
| 16 OCP Amendments | 32 |
| 17 Contributions from Development | 34 |
| Appendix A: Proposed Five-Year OCP Indicators | 36 |

Introduction



The purpose of the Official Community Plan (OCP) Annual Review is to provide an annual snapshot of progress towards achieving the OCP, which Council approved in July 2012. The OCP Annual Review 2019 is the eighth annual review and presents key indicators related to the OCP for the 2019 calendar year. Data collected in future years will allow progress to be measured as the indicators show trends over time.

The preparation of the Annual Review is guided by the OCP, which establishes a regular cycle of plan implementation, monitoring and adjustment as part of an adaptive management approach. More details regarding the OCP monitoring program were outlined in the Annual Review 2012 (previously called OCP Annual Review 2013), approved by Council in December 2013.

The Annual Review will be used to help identify emerging trends and issues that may have an impact on the OCP and to inform potential changes to the OCP and other policies, plans or practices.

The Annual Review indicators are focused primarily on land management and development, and are limited to those where data is available on an annual basis. A more comprehensive monitoring report will be produced approximately every five years, as resources allow, and provide a more complete review of progress towards achieving the OCP. These reports will feature an extensive list of indicators, covering all topics in the OCP.

KEY MONITORING FINDINGS

Overall, the indicators for the 2019 calendar year show that targets are mostly being met or exceeded, with several indicators experiencing changes that are worth noting. These include:

- › 519 net new housing units were created in 2019. While this is a relatively low number compared to the last four years, an increasing proportion of townhouse, triplex, and duplex units as well as secondary and garden suites is observed.
 - › Of the 600 gross new units created in Victoria in 2019, 41.5% were identified as rental units, 53.6% as strata ownership, and 4.9% as fee simple ownership.
- › Areas around Large Urban Villages and Town Centres saw a lesser proportion of the city's residential development in 2019 than envisioned in the OCP, at 13%. (The 2012-2019 cumulative total is 21%, continuing to trail the target of 40% by 2041).
- › The city's share of the region's new housing was somewhat lower in 2019 than in recent years, hitting closer to the targets in the OCP.
- › In 2019, the city saw 3.3 km of new bicycle infrastructure built, 1.3 km of greenway improvements and 2 km of upgrades or additions to the sidewalk network.
- › Highest number of trees planted since 2012.
- › Decreasing vacancy rates for downtown street front commercial space (3.1%) and downtown office space (4.7%) indicates a high demand and a strong economy for 2019. The vacancy rate for industrial properties continues to decline to 0.4% in 2019, indicating that the City's industrial lands are at capacity.

Victoria's *Official Community Plan*

BACKGROUND

An *Official Community Plan* (OCP) is one of the most important guiding bylaws for a community. Victoria's current OCP was adopted by Council in July 2012 after two and a half years of public consultation with more than 6,000 people.

Guided by the *Local Government Act*, an OCP is a set of high-level objectives and policies that guide land use planning; social, economic and environmental policies; and civic infrastructure investments. Victoria's OCP provides direction for growth and change over the next 30 years, guiding Victoria to become a more sustainable community. Victoria's OCP encourages a strong downtown core and a network of vibrant walkable villages and town centres. It also emphasizes sustainable transportation and a greater range of housing options.

RELATIONSHIP TO THE OCP IMPLEMENTATION STRATEGY

The *OCP Implementation Strategy*, approved by City Council in September 2013, identifies 174 different actions to achieve the OCP. For each action, the *OCP Implementation Strategy* lists the responsibility, funding status, time frame and how it supports other priorities of the organization. At the time the OCP Implementation Strategy was created, it was intended that the status of implementation actions be reported as part of future OCP Annual Reviews. In future OCP Annual Reviews, particularly at milestone years (i.e. approximately every five years as resources allow), staff can highlight outstanding or upcoming OCP implementation items to inform priority setting by Council in following years.



Targets

The following list presents those targets identified in the OCP, along with the frequency with which their progress can be measured:

LAND MANAGEMENT AND DEVELOPMENT

| | |
|--|------------------------|
| › Victoria accommodates a minimum of 20,000 additional residents from 2011 to 2041 | Measured every 5 years |
| › The Urban Core accommodates a minimum of 10,000 additional residents from 2011 to 2041 | Measured every 5 years |
| › Victoria accommodates a minimum of 20% of the region's cumulative new housing units to 2041 | Measured annually |
| › The Urban Core accommodates a minimum of 10% of the region's cumulative new housing units to 2041 | Measured annually |
| › A minimum 90% of all housing units are within 400 metres of either the Urban Core, a Town Centre or an Urban Village by 2041 | Measured every 5 years |

TRANSPORTATION

| | |
|---|------------------------|
| › At least 70% of journey to work trips by Victoria residents take place by walking, cycling and public transit by 2041 | Measured every 5 years |
| › A minimum of 60% of all trips by Victoria residents take place by walking, cycling and public transit by 2041 | Measured every 5 years |
| › A minimum of 99% of Victoria residents live within 400 metres of a transit stop by 2041 | Measured every 5 years |

CLIMATE CHANGE AND ENERGY

| | |
|---|------------------------|
| › Victoria's greenhouse gas emissions are reduced by a minimum of 33% below the 2007 levels by 2020 | Measured every 5 years |
|---|------------------------|

ECONOMY

| | |
|---|------------------------|
| › Victoria accommodates a minimum of 20% of the region's new employment by 2041 | Measured every 5 years |
| › Victoria's employment has increased by a minimum of 10,000 jobs by 2041 | Measured every 5 years |

FOOD SYSTEMS

| | |
|---|------------------------|
| › A minimum of 90% of residents are within 400 metres of a full service grocery store by 2041 | Measured every 5 years |
| › All organic food waste generated within Victoria is diverted from the regional landfill by 2041 | Measured every 5 years |

Monitoring the *Official Community Plan*

OVERVIEW

A community's ability to prepare and respond to change is an indication of its resiliency and sustainability. The OCP is based on an adaptive management approach, where an institution learns from implementation successes and failures in order to improve subsequent policies and actions over time. A regular system of review, monitoring and adjustment will measure progress towards achieving the OCP's long-term goals and objectives and ensure that the OCP responds to emerging trends, issues, and opportunities.

OCP ADAPTIVE MANAGEMENT FRAMEWORK



Source: Policy 22.1, City of Victoria *Official Community Plan*, 2012

MONITORING REPORTS

The OCP Monitoring Program will produce two different reports*:

1. An Annual Review, presenting a snapshot of implementation progress and reporting on key annual indicators
2. A Five-Year Monitoring Report containing a comprehensive set of indicators and evaluation of implementation progress

INDICATOR CRITERIA

The OCP monitoring program collects data for nearly 100 indicators. Seventeen of these indicators are measured on an annual basis with the remaining indicators measured approximately every five years. The list of indicators will be reviewed regularly. New indicators may be added and others may be adjusted or removed.

The indicators were selected with close attention to existing City monitoring initiatives. The final indicators were chosen based on the following criteria:

| Criteria | Description |
|-------------------|--|
| Meaningful | Does the indicator provide useful and relevant information about reaching OCP goals and objectives? |
| Readily available | Is the data needed to measure the indicator readily available? If not, can a new system to measure the indicator be easily set up? Is the indicator reported on a regular basis? |
| Outcome-oriented | Does the indicator measure results and not just the resources invested? |
| Reliable | Are the methods used to measure the indicator standardized and reliable? Is the data of a good quality? |
| Accepted | Is the indicator seen by other municipalities as a valid, reliable and verifiable measure? |
| Spatial | If possible, is the indicator spatially-oriented and able to be mapped? |

*OCP policies 22.3, 22.7, 22.9, 23.1 – 23.8 provide more detailed guidance for the OCP Monitoring Program and reporting.

ANNUAL INDICATORS

The following indicators are measured on an annual basis and reported in the OCP Annual Review:

| OCP Section | Annual OCP Indicators |
|---------------------------------|--|
| Land Management and Development | <ol style="list-style-type: none"> 1. New housing units 2. Share of new housing units in growth target areas 3. Regional share of new housing units 4. New commercial and industrial space in target areas |
| Transportation and Mobility | <ol style="list-style-type: none"> 5. Improvements to greenways network 6. Improvements to sidewalk network 7. Improvements to cycling network |
| Infrastructure | <ol style="list-style-type: none"> 8. Improvements to underground infrastructure |
| Placemaking | <ol style="list-style-type: none"> 9. Activities in public spaces |
| Parks and Recreation | <ol style="list-style-type: none"> 10. New trees on City lands |
| Housing and Homelessness | <ol style="list-style-type: none"> 11. New housing units by tenure 12. New housing units by type 13. Rental housing vacancy rate 14. Emergency shelter use |
| Economy | <ol style="list-style-type: none"> 15. Retail, office and industrial vacancies |
| Plan Administration | <ol style="list-style-type: none"> 16. <i>Official Community Plan</i> amendments 17. Contributions from development |

FIVE-YEAR INDICATORS

The OCP monitoring program includes both annual and five-year reporting. The Five-Year Monitoring Report was envisioned to feature a comprehensive set of indicators and a more detailed evaluation of the plan progress (OCP Policy 22.11), prepared approximately every five years as resources allow.

The first five-year report was completed in connection with the OCP Annual Review 2017, and focused on growth and change in Victoria's population, housing and employment since the OCP was adopted. A key component in preparing the next five-year report (2022) will be the Development Outcomes Monitoring and Evaluation (DOME) project, which is currently in progress.

The DOME project will explore the feasibility of capturing new data streams or improved data quality about new development, in order to identify development trends, support research, planning and policy initiatives across city departments and more accurately measure progress towards the objectives in the Official Community Plan. The proposed five-year indicators listed in Appendix A serve as a key input to the DOME project, identifying where there are current data deficiencies to be addressed.

Trends and Issues

One of the objectives of the Annual Review is to identify observable trends from the findings of the monitoring program. The Annual Review also aims to recognize other emerging issues, new knowledge and information that may be relevant to the implementation of the OCP. This information will be used to review and update relevant policies and practices in a coordinated and timely manner.

KEY MONITORING FINDINGS

This report presents data from the 2019 calendar year, which can be compared to the data from 2012 to 2018 to begin to understand if trends are developing. However, many of the OCP indicators do not yet show conclusive trends within this limited time frame. Additional data added in future years will allow more thorough analysis of trends as they develop.

Several indicators have experienced changes worth noting in the 2019 calendar year. The following is a high level summary of several targets:

- › **519 net new housing units were created in 2019.** While this is a relatively low number compared to the last four years, an increasing proportion of townhouse, triplex, and duplex units as well as secondary and garden suites is observed. In July 2020, Council adopted *Phase Two: Victoria Housing Strategy 2019 – 2022*, which builds on Phase One of the Strategy and the *2019-2022 Strategic Plan*. Phase Two included updated housing targets to align with the City's growth targets and current needs. The targets will be monitored in the Housing Strategy Annual Review (to be presented to Council later in 2020).
- › **Of the 600 gross new units created in Victoria in 2019, 41.5% were identified as rental units, 53.6% as strata ownership, and 4.9% as fee simple ownership.** While 2018 saw a record number of units created, including the highest number of both rental and strata units since the 2012 baseline, 2019 saw a more modest number of units created overall.
- › **Areas around Large Urban Villages and Town Centres continue to see a lesser proportion of the city's residential development than envisioned in the OCP.** Following a 13% growth in 2019, the cumulative total since 2012 now sits at 21%. The share of new housing built in the Urban Core in 2019 was in alignment with the OCP vision, at 53%, while the remaining 34% of new housing was situated in residential areas. The OCP target is to accommodate approximately 50% of new homes in the Urban Core, 40% in or within walking distance of Town Centres and Large Urban Villages, and

10% in Small Urban Villages and the remainder of residential areas by 2041. Since 2012 there is a consistent trend of the areas around Town Centres and Large Urban Villages not seeing the proportion of growth envisioned. This reaffirms the need for focusing local area planning on villages and associated transportation corridors which is currently in progress.

- › **The city's share of the region's new housing was somewhat lower in 2019 than in recent years, hitting closer to the targets in the OCP.** The OCP target for 2041 is to accommodate approximately 20% of the region's new housing in the city and 10% in the Urban Core. While those targets have been exceeded in recent years, this year Victoria as a whole accommodated 16% of the region's new units and the Urban Core accommodated 9%.
- › **In 2019, the city saw 3.3 km of new bicycle infrastructure built, 1.3 km of greenway improvements and 2 km of upgrades or additions to the sidewalk network.** Victoria's new Sustainable Mobility Strategy, *Go Victoria – Our Mobility Future*, was adopted in 2019 and affirms the City's values, policy positions and key initiatives on mobility. As a part of Go Victoria, the City has identified the importance of aligning and updating mobility networks, streetscape standards and guidelines to reflect mode share objectives and adjacent land uses.
- › **Highest number of trees planted since 2012.** The number of new trees on City land increased for the fifth year in a row, with 516 trees planted and 465 removed resulting in a net of 51 trees added.
- › **Decreasing vacancy rates for downtown street front commercial space (3.1%) and downtown office space (4.7%) indicates a high demand and a strong economy.** The vacancy rate for industrial properties continues to decline to 0.4% in 2019, indicating that the City's industrial lands are at capacity. The city-wide retail shopping centre vacancy rate was also lower in 2019 compared to 2018, at 5.9%. It should be noted that due to the effects of COVID-19 on our local economy, retail vacancy rates can be expected to increase significantly before the end of 2020, however, that will be confirmed by 2020 data at next year's reporting.

EMERGING TRENDS AND ISSUES

As more data is collected over the next few years, this section will provide a summary of any emerging trends, issues or new information that may have an impact on the implementation and success of the OCP.



OCP Indicators

The indicators presented in this report are based on data for the 2019 calendar year, except where noted. Results from earlier years were included for some indicators where the data was available. In many cases, this data was not available and it will be several years before conclusive trends can be determined.

Many of the OCP indicators in this report were first measured for the 2012 baseline year. This has meant finding reliable data sources and developing standard methods to collect and analyze the data. The monitoring methods for some indicators are still under development and these results will be reported in future OCP Annual Reviews. Those annual indicators are shown in the table at right.

Note: Unless otherwise noted, all data is provided by the City of Victoria.

| Annual Indicators Under Development | |
|--|--|
| Indicator | Details |
| 1. New housing units | Will be expanded to include new housing units completed, through Development Outcomes Monitoring and Evaluation project (in progress). |
| 2. Share new housing units located within target areas | Will be expanded to include new housing units completed, through Development Outcomes Monitoring and Evaluation project (in progress). |
| 3. Regional share of new housing units | Will be expanded to include new housing units completed, through Development Outcomes Monitoring and Evaluation project (in progress). |
| 4. New commercial and industrial space in target areas | Under development, as part of Development Outcomes Monitoring and Evaluation project (in progress). |
| 5. Greenways network | Will be expanded in the future to measure the percentage of the Greenways network that is complete |
| 11. New housing units by tenure | Will be expanded to include new housing units completed, through Development Outcomes Monitoring and Evaluation project (in progress). |
| 12. New housing units by structure type | Will be expanded to include new housing units completed, through Development Outcomes Monitoring and Evaluation project (in progress). |
| 17. Contributions from development | Some data is currently reported, but this indicator is under development, as part of Development Outcomes Monitoring and Evaluation project (in progress). |

1 New Housing Units

WHAT IS BEING MEASURED?

This indicator measures the number and geographic distribution of net new housing units in the City of Victoria. Net new housing units are calculated from building permits issued in the calendar year. The number of housing units that will be lost (through demolition) are subtracted from the number of housing units that will be gained.

WHY IS THIS INDICATOR IMPORTANT?

Victoria is anticipated to grow by a minimum of 20,000 people over the next 30 years. This indicator measures how well the new housing supply is meeting the projected demand.

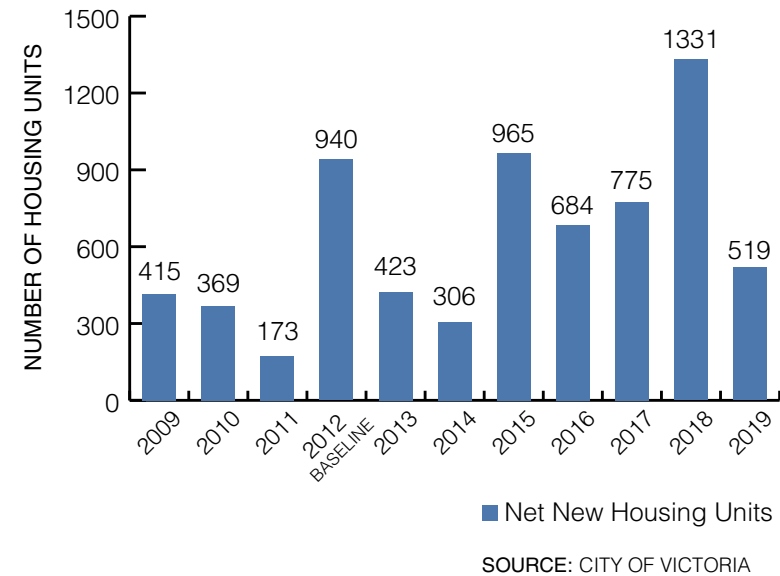
TARGET/DESIRED TREND:  increase sought

HOW ARE WE DOING?

A net total of 519 new housing units were created in 2019, based on building permits issued. This is a lower number than seen in the last four years, directly following a significant peak in 2018. In addition to fewer gross new units in 2019 (600) compared to the year before, there were also more permits issued for demolitions or conversions resulting in 81 units lost (to be compared with 50 in 2018).

The highest number of net new units created in 2019 were in the James Bay neighbourhood (121), followed by Harris Green (113). Fairfield, Burnside and Victoria West neighbourhoods all saw a negative net total, with the most units lost due to demolitions or conversions seen in Fairfield (42 units lost and 22 created).

Net New Housing Units in the City of Victoria



Note: New housing units are based on building permits issued.



MAP 1:

Net New Housing Units by Neighbourhood

2019 Total Net New Housing Units

in Victoria = 519

Note: Net new housing units are calculated from building permits issued. The number of housing units that will be lost (through demolition or conversion) are subtracted from the number of housing units that will be gained.

SOURCE: CITY OF VICTORIA



Share of New Housing Units in Growth Target Areas

WHAT IS BEING MEASURED?

This indicator measures the annual share of new housing units located in the OCP's growth target areas. Housing growth is measured in three different target areas:

- 1) the Urban Core
- 2) located in or within walking distance (400m) of a Town Centre or Large Urban Village
- 3) Small Urban Villages and the remainder of residential areas

Housing units are calculated from building permits issued, and categorized by OCP target growth areas.

WHY IS THIS INDICATOR IMPORTANT?

The OCP designates certain areas of the city for accommodating new population and associated housing growth. The Urban Core should accommodate 50% of the population growth, and areas in and near Town Centres and Large Urban Villages should accommodate 40% of the growth. Remaining growth is targeted for Small Urban Villages and other residential areas (10%). Concentrating housing and population growth in certain areas can provide the critical population mass to support better transit, local businesses, more efficient use of infrastructure, and better use of cycling and pedestrian facilities. It also reduces pressure on other residential parts of Victoria, where change is less desirable. A large share of Victoria's housing growth will be concentrated downtown to support the development of a strong urban core that retains its predominant role in the regional economy.

TARGET/DESIRED TREND:

- To accommodate at least 20,000 new residents and associated housing growth over the next 30 years in the following approximate proportions: 50% in the Urban Core; 40% in or within close walking distance of Town Centres and Large Urban Villages; and 10% in Small Urban Villages and the remainder of residential areas

HOW ARE WE DOING?

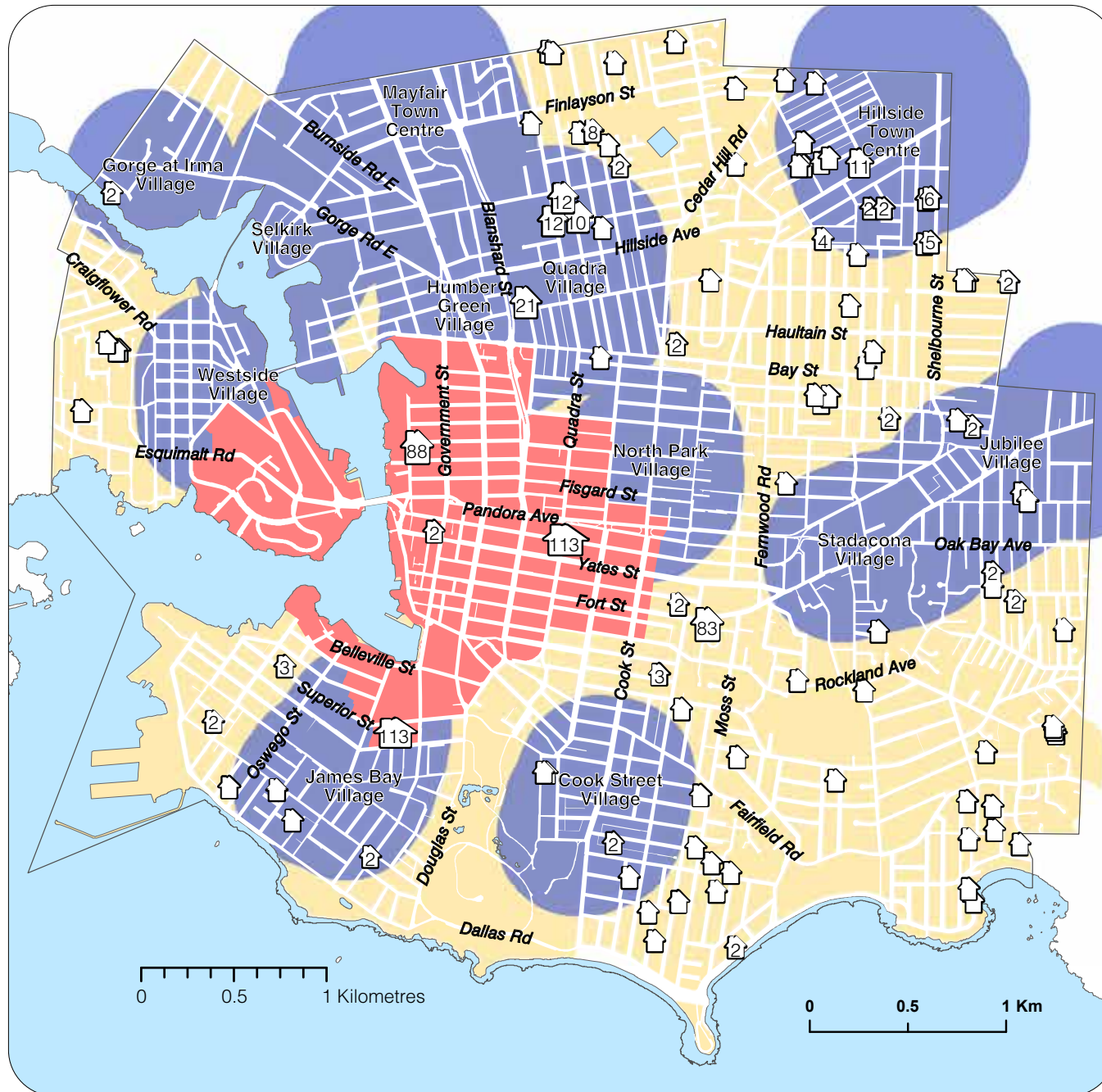
In 2019, 53% of residential development occurred in the Urban Core, with 13% of development within walking distance of Town Centres and Large Urban Villages and 34% in Small Urban Villages or the remainder of residential areas (MAP 2).

As seen in the table below, the distribution has varied from year to year, and looking at the cumulative numbers since 2012 gives the best idea of how we are doing so far. Of the new units between 2012-2019, 60% were in the Urban Core; 21% were in or within walking distance of a Town Centre or Large Urban Village; and 19% were located in a Small Urban Village or the remainder of the residential areas.

Although development in the Urban Core represented a slightly smaller share of all residential development in 2019 than in 2018, the trend over time continues to show a higher proportion in the Urban Core and in Small Urban Villages and remainder of residential areas than the targets stated in the OCP. Areas in and around Town Centres and Urban Villages are so far seeing a smaller part of all residential development than desired.

| Share of New Housing Units in Growth Target Areas | | | | | | | | | | |
|---|------|------|------|------|------|------|------|------|----------------------|-----------------|
| Growth Area | 2012 | 2013 | 2014 | 2015 | 2016 | 2017 | 2018 | 2019 | 2012-2019 Cumulative | Target for 2041 |
| Urban Core | 73% | 33% | 33% | 81% | 67% | 78% | 62% | 53% | 60% | 50% |
| In or within walking distance of a Town Centre or Large Urban Village | 17% | 28% | 48% | 12% | 22% | 14% | 15% | 13% | 21% | 40% |
| Small Urban Village or the remainder of the residential areas | 10% | 39% | 19% | 7% | 11% | 8% | 23% | 34% | 19% | 10% |

SOURCE: CITY OF VICTORIA



MAP 2:

New Housing Units in Growth Target Areas

- New Housing Unit (single unit)
- New Housing Unit (# of units)
- Urban Core - 316 units (53%)
- 400 m walking distance from Town Centres/Large Urban Villages - 76 units (13%)
- Small Urban Villages and remainder of residential areas - 201 units (35%)

Note: New housing units are calculated based on building permits issued.

SOURCE: CITY OF VICTORIA

3 Regional Share of New Housing Units

WHAT IS BEING MEASURED?

This indicator measures the annual share of new housing units throughout the Capital Regional District that are located in the City of Victoria. It shows the share of the regional total that was in: 1) the City of Victoria as a whole, and 2) Victoria's Urban Core. New units are calculated from building permits issued in the calendar year.

WHY IS THIS INDICATOR IMPORTANT?

An increased share of new housing units within Victoria's Urban Core has potential impacts for the whole region: more efficient use of infrastructure and facilities, better access to transit services, decreased air pollution, less reliance on car travel, and less development pressure on agricultural and other rural lands. Within Victoria, encouraging new housing growth within the Urban Core will support the economic vibrancy of downtown and ensure that it retains its predominant role in the regional economy.

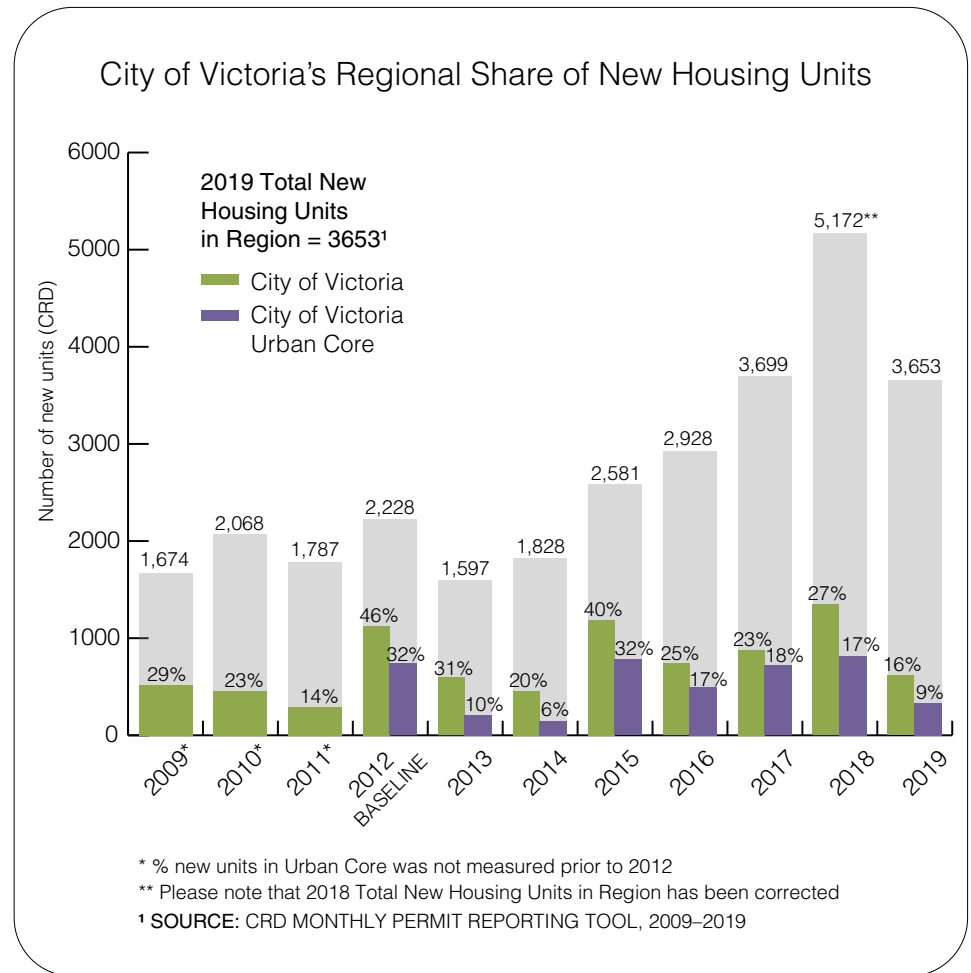
TARGET/DESIRED TREND:

- › Victoria accommodates a minimum of 20% of the region's cumulative new housing units to 2041
- › The Urban Core accommodates a minimum of 10% of the region's cumulative new housing units to 2041

HOW ARE WE DOING?

In 2019, Victoria accommodated 16% of the region's new housing units, while the Urban Core accommodated 9%. These are lower rates than seen in the last few years, and slightly lower than the target of accommodating 20% of the region's new housing in the City and 10% in the Urban Core.

Previously, since the 2012 baseline, this target has been exceeded almost every year. For the whole period of 2012-2019, 28.5% of new units in the region have been located within the City of Victoria and 17.6% of new units within Victoria's Urban Core. If this trend continues, the 2041 target will be met or exceeded.



4 New Commercial and Industrial Space

WHAT IS BEING MEASURED?

This indicator will measure the amount of new commercial and industrial floor area that is approved on an annual basis.

WHY IS THIS INDICATOR IMPORTANT?

A strong economic base is an essential component of a complete community. A diverse economy, including industrial, commercial and office sectors, not only provides increased stability, but also offers citizens the opportunity to access goods and services locally. The OCP focuses new employment growth in the Urban Core, Town Centres, in employment districts and along corridors served by frequent and rapid transit. New office development will be concentrated downtown to support the development of a strong downtown core that retains its predominant role in the regional economy. Outside of downtown, the concentration of employment growth in certain areas will maximize the use of municipal infrastructure, develop densities that allow for district energy, reduce commercial traffic, as well as increase the use of public transit by employees. Concentrating new employment growth in certain areas will also preserve the traditional residential character of other parts of the city.

TARGET/DESIRED TREND:  increase sought

HOW ARE WE DOING?

Data collection methods for this indicator are under development.

5 Greenways Network

WHAT IS BEING MEASURED?

This indicator measures the length of the Greenways network that has received major upgrades on an annual basis. It also measures the total length of Greenways that have been added or upgraded since the inception of the *Greenways Plan* in 2004. The Greenways network consists of routes on streets, lanes, pathways and trails and with varying levels of service for different road users.

WHY IS THIS INDICATOR IMPORTANT?

Victoria's Greenways network encourages active transportation, recreation, and the restoration of native and aquatic habitat and places of cultural importance. The OCP and *Go Victoria*, the City's Sustainable Mobility Strategy, encourage investments such as street trees, wayfinding and placemaking on these routes and investments to support barrier removal for people with disabilities. The OCP also supports using the Greenways network, in addition to the city's bicycle and sidewalk network, to link the Urban Core, Town Centres and Urban Villages with common destinations such as major parks, places of employment, schools, and recreational and cultural attractions.

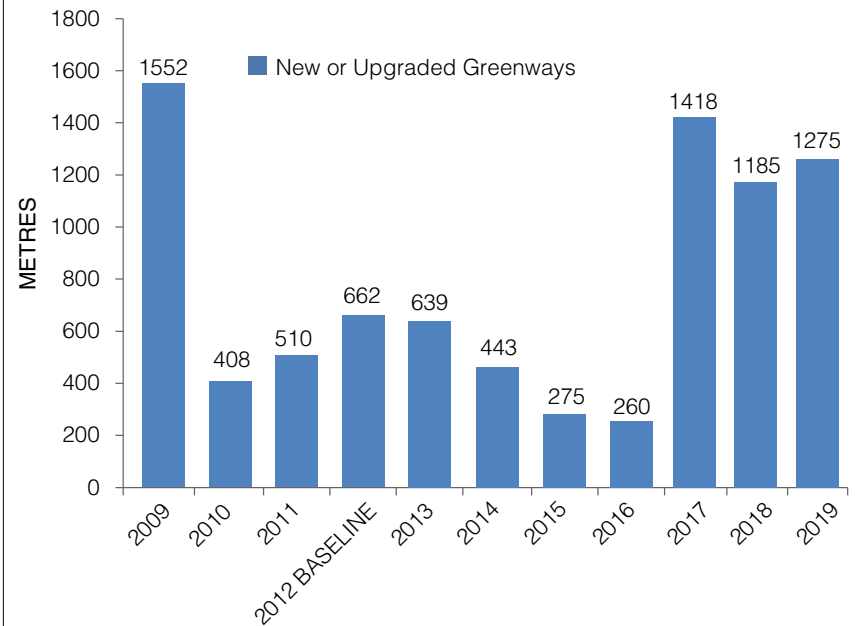
TARGET/DESIRED TREND:  increase sought

HOW ARE WE DOING?

The total length of the identified Greenways network measures 99.6 kilometres (MAP 3). A total of 1,275 metres along the network was implemented or upgraded in 2019. This included new sidewalks on Brighton Ave and Higgins St, accessibility improvements on Graham St, and a new pedestrian connection under the Johnson Street Bridge. Cycling improvements along Government St, Belleville St and Superior St are also counted to the 2019 greenway improvements (also accounted for in Section 7). Additionally, three intersections along the Greenways network saw pedestrian crosswalk enhancements in 2019: Fort St at Fern St, Richmond Ave at Brighton Ave, and Dallas Rd at Erie St.

Since 2004, a total of 13.8 kilometres along the Greenways network have been implemented, or seen upgrades.

Annual Greenways Network Improvements



SOURCE: CITY OF VICTORIA



MAP 3:

Improvements to Greenways Network (2004 – 2019)

- █ Greenway Improvements (2019)
- █ Greenway Improvements (2004 - 2018)
- █ Designated Greenway

Length of new or major upgrades to
Greenways network (since 2004) – 13.8km

Total length of designated Greenways
network (2019) – 99.6km

SOURCE: CITY OF VICTORIA

6 Sidewalk Network

WHAT IS BEING MEASURED?

This indicator measures the length of the sidewalk network that is added or receives major upgrades on an annual basis. It also measures the total length of sidewalks that have been added or upgraded since the inception of the *Pedestrian Master Plan* in 2009. New sidewalks are added where no sidewalk existed previously; a major upgrade includes work such as widening the sidewalk or making other improvements for pedestrians.

WHY IS THIS INDICATOR IMPORTANT?

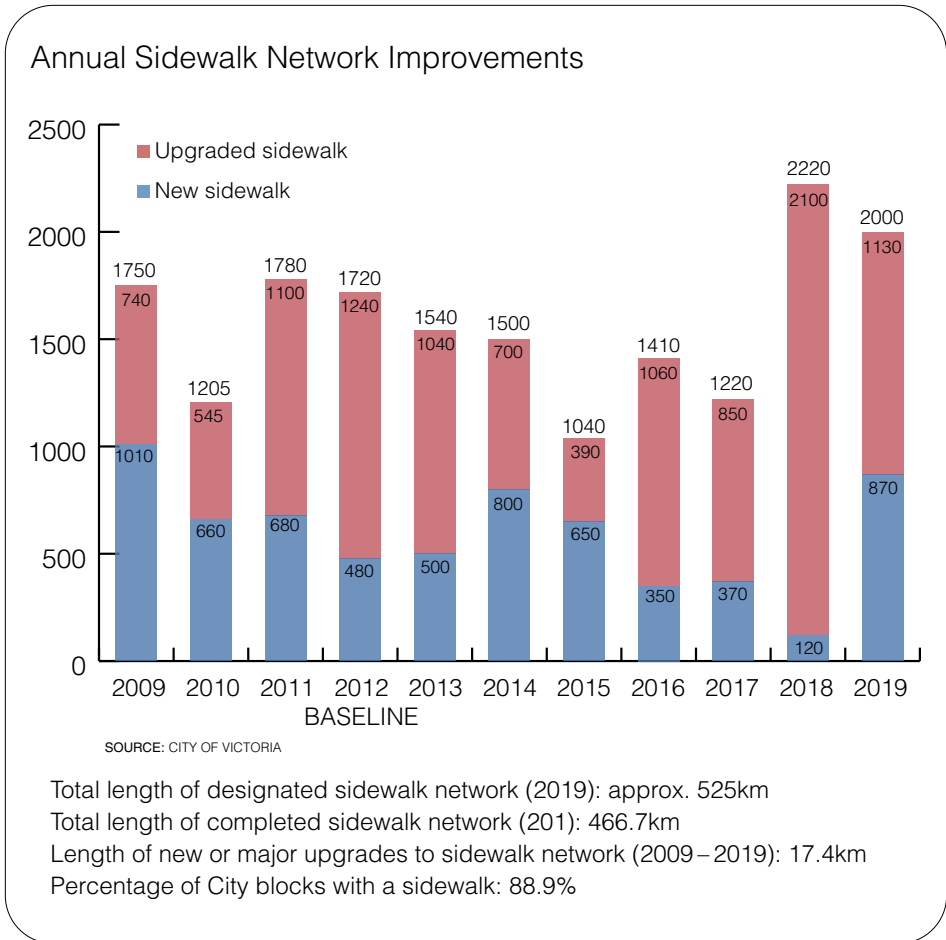
Creating walkable, pedestrian-friendly neighbourhoods is a central focus of Victoria's OCP. Walkability has many benefits for air quality, the reduction of greenhouse gases, public health and the life and vitality of neighbourhoods. Accelerating active and accessible transportation is also a key initiative identified in *Go Victoria*, the City's Sustainable Mobility Strategy. A continuous, high quality sidewalk network is important in making a street comfortable, safe and inviting for pedestrians and people with disabilities.

TARGET/DESIRED TREND:  increase sought

HOW ARE WE DOING?

The total length of the designated sidewalk network is approximately 525 linear kilometres. In 2019, 0.87 kilometres of new sidewalk was added and 1.13 kilometres were upgraded along the sidewalk network, for a total of 2.0 linear kilometres.

The percentage of City blocks that have a sidewalk was 88.9% at 2019 year end.



7 Cycling Network

WHAT IS BEING MEASURED?

This indicator measures the length of the cycling infrastructure that is added or receives major upgrades on an annual basis. It also measures the total length of cycling infrastructure that has been added or upgraded since 1995. Cycling investments includes various types of infrastructure including off-street multi-user trails, on-street painted cycling lanes, on-street separated cycling lanes, on-street signed cycling routes and combined bus/bike lanes.

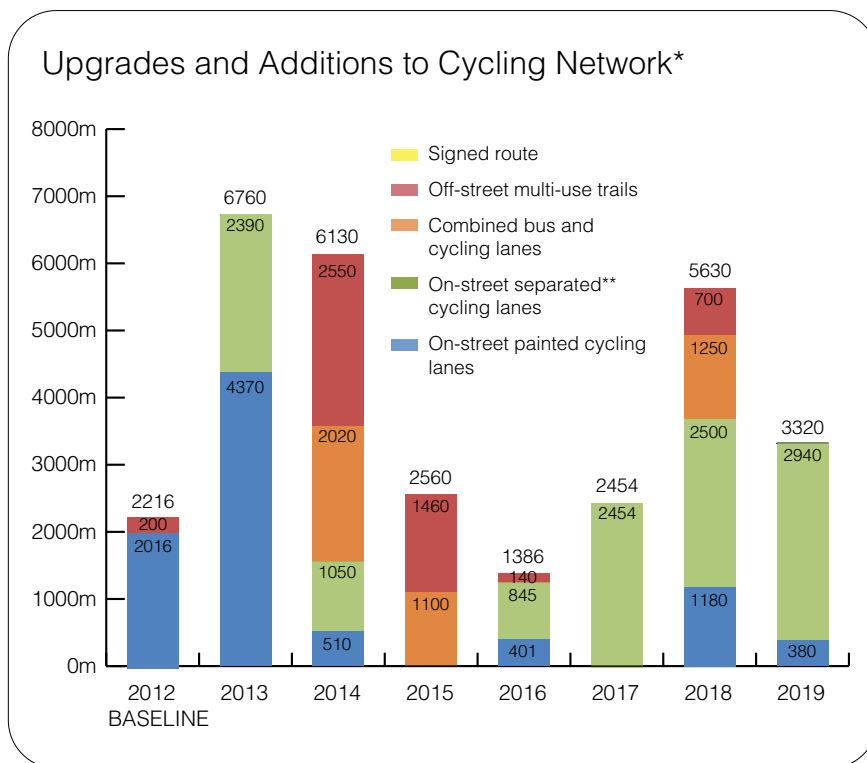
WHY IS THIS INDICATOR IMPORTANT?

Victoria's compact size and mild climate make it well-suited for cycling, a cost efficient, low-carbon mode of transportation. The OCP encourages the expansion of cycling infrastructure in order to manage population growth and limited roadway capacity, reduce parking demand, and provide affordable, safe and convenient ways to travel. Accelerating active and accessible transportation is also a key initiative identified in *Go Victoria*, the City's Sustainable Mobility Strategy. Cycling routes that connect to shops, services, schools and workplaces is an important way to support multi modal transportation options for residents and businesses.

TARGET/DESIRED TREND:  increase sought

HOW ARE WE DOING?

In 2019, the City added or improved a total of 3.32 km of the Cycling Network. The majority of the improvements consisted of new separated cycling lanes on streets, including protected lanes on Wharf St, Humboldt St and Superior St as well as buffered lanes on Fort St, Government St and Superior St. 380 m of unprotected, painted bike lanes were also added on Belleville St.



*For bi-directional routes, the distance for both directions are added to make up the total length of improvements.

**On-street separated cycling lanes are separated from roads and sidewalks by parked cars, bollards, physical barriers, or painted buffer areas. This category includes on-street separated All Ages and Abilities bike lanes which are often also referred to as "protected bike lanes".



MAP 4:

City of Victoria's Cycling Network, 2019

- AAA off street pathway
- AAA protected bike lane (on-street)
- Buffered bike lane (on-street)
- Conventional bike lane (on-street)
- Bus and bike lane combined
- Signed bike route
- Improvements completed in 2019

| Type of facility | All Ages and Abilities? | Total at 2019 year end |
|---|-------------------------|------------------------|
| Off-street multi-use trail | Yes | 13.8km* |
| On-street protected lanes | Yes | 6.8km |
| On-street painted lanes (conventional and buffered) | No | 49.5km |
| Combined bus and bike lanes | No | 4.1km |
| Signed cycling route | No | 20.3km |
| Total cycling infrastructure | | 91km |

*Starting in 2018, off-street multi-use trails are counted as bi-directional trails where applicable resulting in a significantly higher number than in previous Annual Reviews.

SOURCE: CITY OF VICTORIA

8 Underground Infrastructure

WHAT IS BEING MEASURED?

This indicator measures the length of water, stormwater and sanitary sewer mains that are replaced or rehabilitated on an annual basis. It also measures the total length of each network. Rehabilitation includes physical improvements such as the relining of pipes in order to extend the life of the infrastructure.

WHY IS THIS INDICATOR IMPORTANT?

Underground infrastructure for drinking water, stormwater and sanitary sewers are vital to the economic, environmental and public health of a community. The location, condition and capacity used in these systems can influence development patterns. Like many municipalities across the country, Victoria is challenged with repairing and replacing aging infrastructure, while meeting new population and employment growth over the next 30 years. The OCP encourages improvements to water, stormwater and sanitary sewer systems and services to meet current and future demand. At the same time, it identifies the need to continue to make physical improvements to existing infrastructure. The OCP focuses population and employment growth in the Urban Core, Town Centres and Urban Villages in order to make use of existing infrastructure, and minimize the need for new infrastructure.

TARGET/DESIRED TREND:  increase sought*

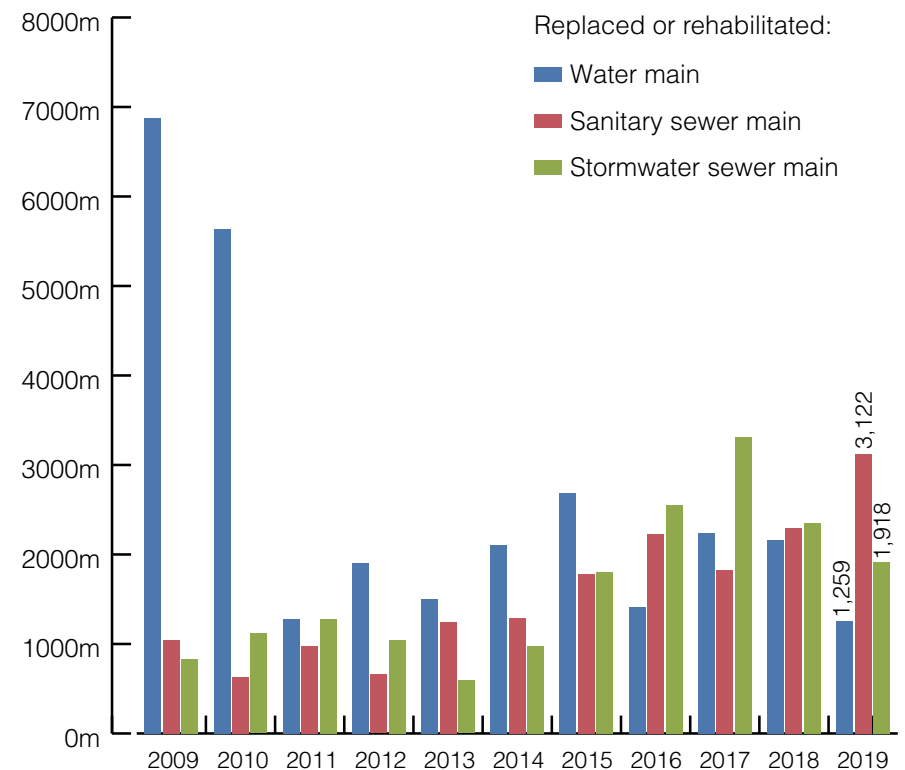
HOW ARE WE DOING?

The total length of the water main network is 333 kilometres, the total length of the sanitary sewer network is 237 kilometres, and the total length of the stormwater sewer network is 258 kilometres.

1,259 metres of the water main network were replaced or rehabilitated in 2019, which was slightly less than in the previous year. The amount of replaced or rehabilitated sanitary sewer (3,122 metres) was higher than in 2018, and the amount of replaced or rehabilitated stormwater sewer (1,918 metres) was slightly less than in 2018.

*An increase is sought in the length of mains that are added or upgraded on an annual basis but, in keeping with OCP direction, not to the total length of the overall network.

Improvements to Water, Stormwater and Sanitary Sewer Mains



Total length of water main network (2019): 333 km
 Total length of sanitary sewer network (2019): 237 km
 Total length of stormwater sewer network (2019): 258 km

9 Activities in Public Spaces

WHAT IS BEING MEASURED?

This indicator measures the number of permits issued for a variety of activities that happen in outdoor and public spaces: markets, block parties, mobile food carts, sidewalk cafes, special events and street entertainers. Special events include festivals, sporting events, rallies and a variety of other public gatherings.

WHY IS THIS INDICATOR IMPORTANT?

Activities such as markets, festivals and street vending help make streets and neighbourhoods lively and vibrant. They also generate economic activity, contribute to the city's arts and cultural life, reflect Victoria's unique identity, and help local residents feel more connected to each other. The OCP encourages more outdoor festivals, celebrations, concerts and special events to continue to animate the city's public spaces, streets and parks.

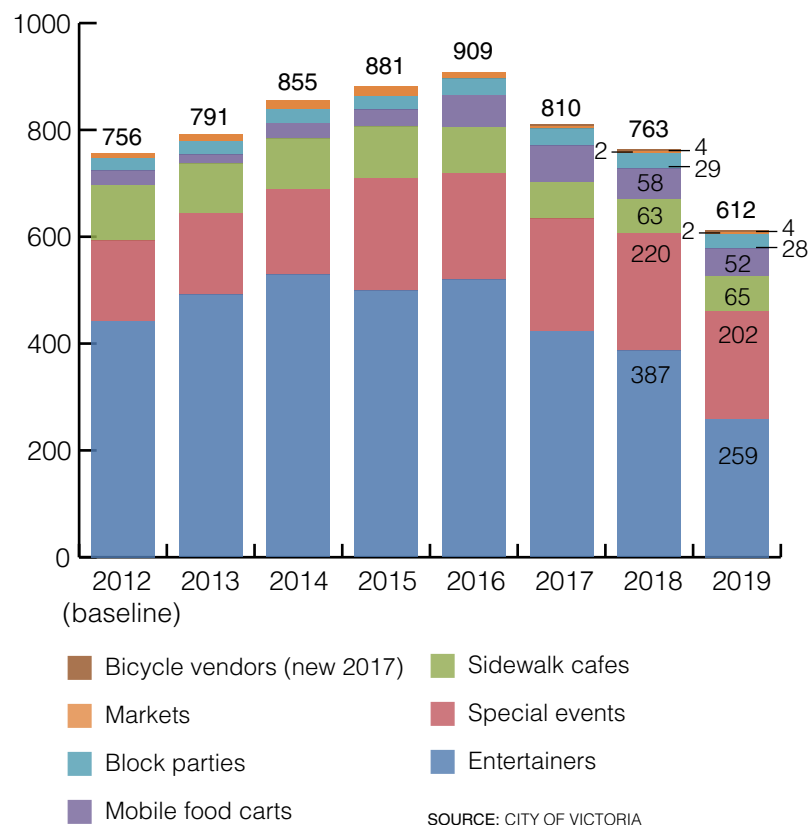
TARGET/DESIRED TREND:  increase sought

HOW ARE WE DOING?

The amount of permits issued for different activities in public spaces continued to decrease in 2019 to a total of 612, which is below the baseline year (2012). The decrease is found in the Entertainers, Special Events, Mobile Food Carts and Block Parties categories while the remaining categories either saw a slight increase in permits issued or stayed stable.

While Entertainers have represented a majority of permits issued in previous years, those permits made up only 42% of the total in 2019. Special Events represented 33% of the permits issued.

Permits Issued for Activities in Public Space



10 New Trees on City Land

WHAT IS BEING MEASURED?

This indicator measures the number of net new trees planted on City lands on an annual basis (trees planted minus trees removed). City lands include parks, boulevards and other City-owned public spaces.

WHY IS THIS INDICATOR IMPORTANT?

The urban forest provides many ecological and community benefits. Trees reduce stormwater runoff, filter air and water pollution, and provide important habitat for birds, insects and other wildlife. In addition to their beauty, trees protect people from weather, provide privacy and buffer sound. Trees add beauty to public spaces and along roads and sidewalks, making walking and cycling more enjoyable. The OCP aims to enhance the urban forest to continue to support the many benefits that an urban forest provides.

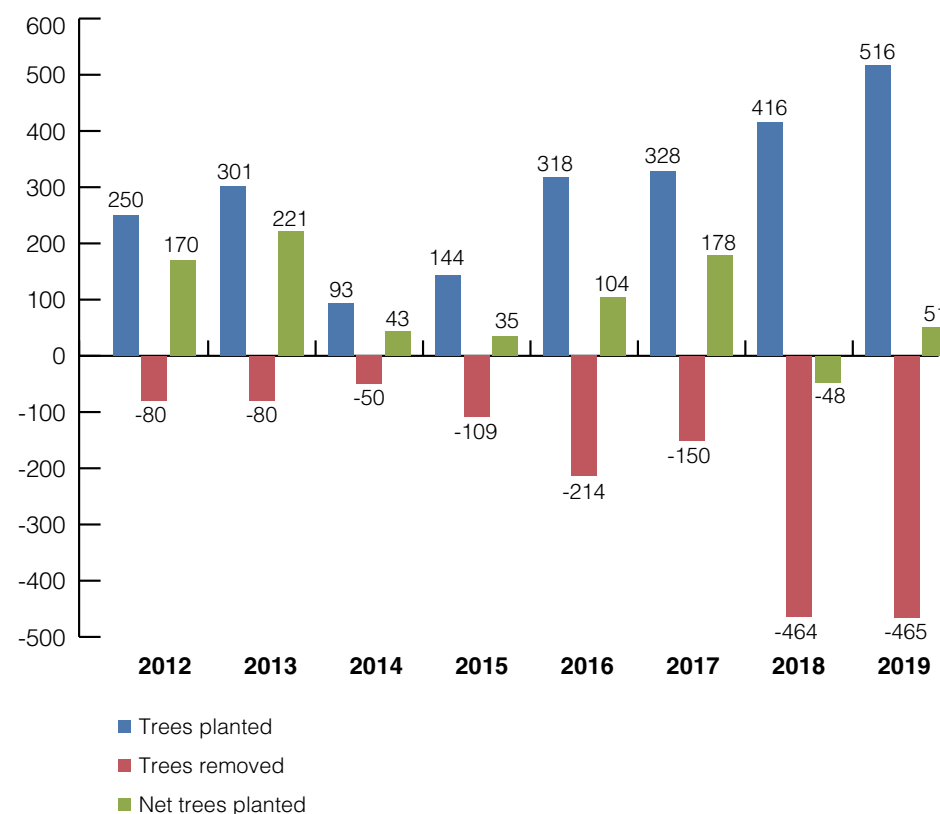
TARGET/DESIRED TREND:  increase sought

HOW ARE WE DOING?

In 2019, 516 trees were planted and 465 trees were removed, for a net total of 51 trees added. 411 of the trees removed were trees that were either dead, in severe decline or considered high risk.

There are a total of approximately 33 000 trees on City lands. Please note that this represents only 20-25% of the total number of trees within the city and does not include trees on private property.

New Trees Planted and Removed on City Land





New Housing Units by Tenure

WHAT IS BEING MEASURED?

This indicator measures the total number of new rental¹, strata² and fee simple³ housing units through building permits issued on an annual basis. It also measures the new housing units gained by tenure for each neighbourhood.

WHY IS THIS INDICATOR IMPORTANT?

Providing a mix of rental and ownership (strata and fee simple) housing is important for building a diverse community. Providing options for rental and ownership housing within the same neighbourhood can accommodate people at a variety of life stages and income levels. The OCP encourages a wide range of housing types, tenures and prices in each neighbourhood. It also aims to maintain and expand Victoria's supply of aging rental housing through upgrades and regeneration.

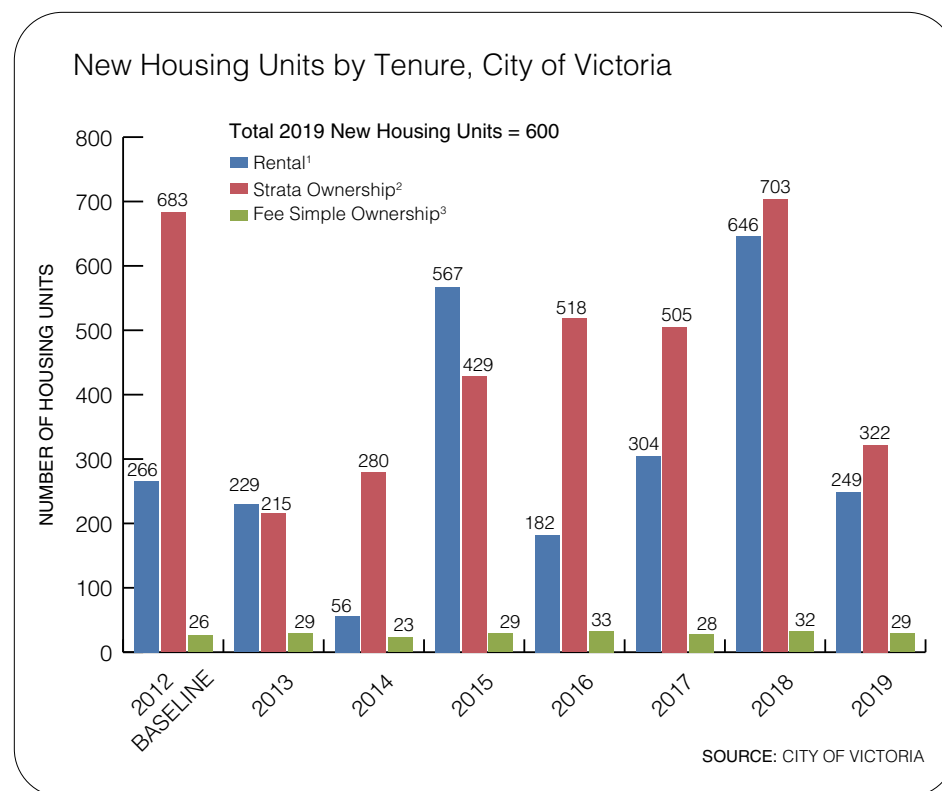
TARGET/DESIRED TREND:

No target

HOW ARE WE DOING?

Of the 600 gross new units created in Victoria in 2019, 41.5% were identified as rental units, 53.6% as strata ownership, and 4.9% as fee simple ownership. While 2018 saw an unusually high number of units created, including the highest number of both rental and strata units since the baseline year (2012), 2019 saw a more modest number of units created overall. As a result of relatively few apartment complexes being issued building permits, the percentage of units in the fee simple category was higher than in the last few years although the absolute number is staying stable.

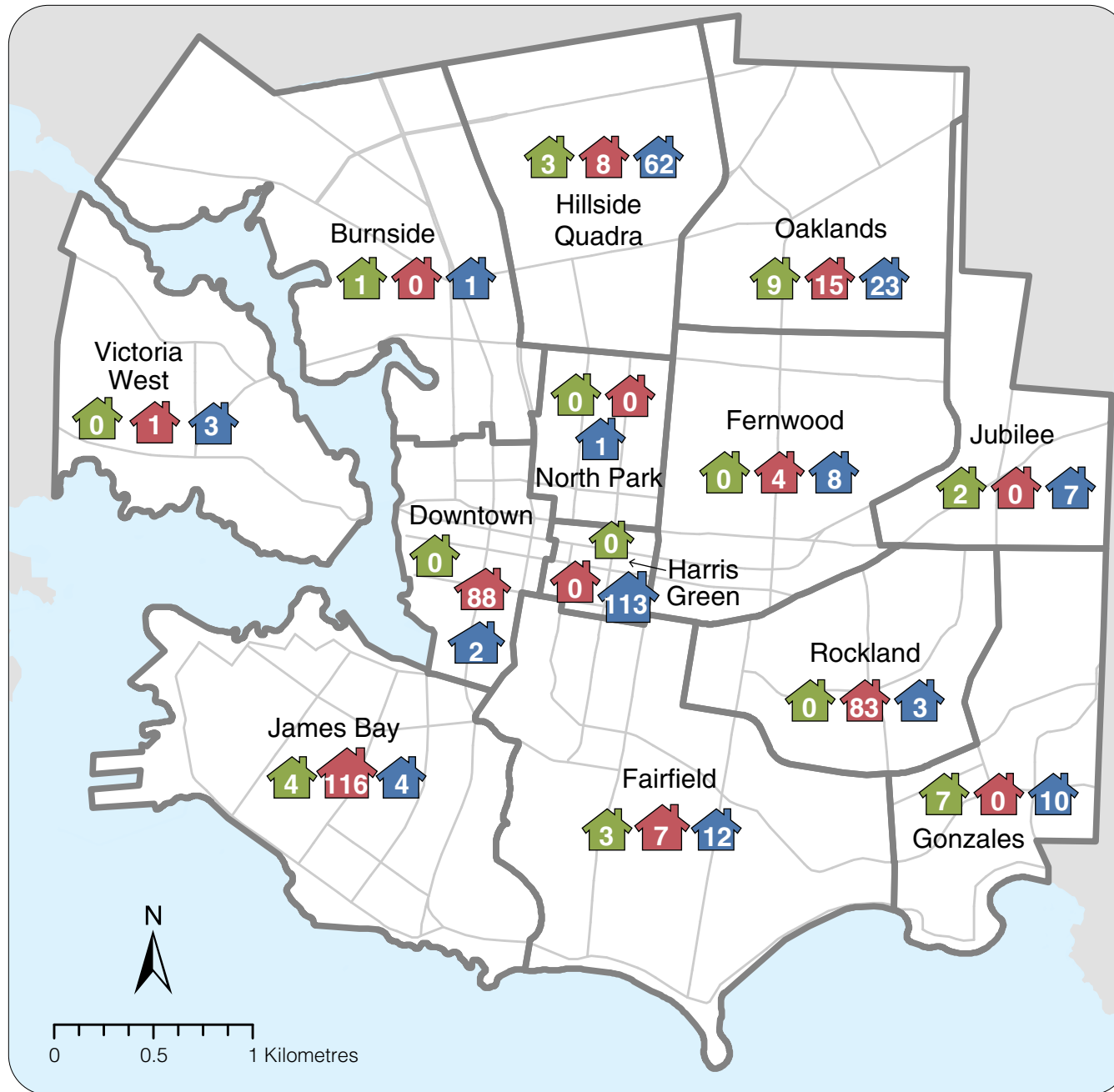
In July 2020, Council adopted Phase Two: Victoria Housing Strategy 2019 – 2022, which builds on Phase One of the Strategy and the 2019-2022 Strategic Plan. Phase Two of the Strategy included updated housing targets to align with the City's growth targets and current needs. The targets will be monitored in the Housing Strategy Annual Review (to be presented to Council later in 2020).



¹ Rental: includes purpose-built rental apartments, secondary suites, garden suites

² Strata: includes strata duplexes, triplexes and fourplexes; strata townhouses; strata units in apartment, mixed-used and other multi-unit buildings

³ Fee Simple: includes single family dwellings and non-strata attached houses



12 New Housing Units by Type

WHAT IS BEING MEASURED?

This indicator measures the total number of new housing units by type of housing (townhouse, duplex, secondary suites, etc.) on an annual basis. It also measures the number of new housing units by type of housing in each neighbourhood. New housing units are calculated from building permits issued in the calendar year.

WHY IS THIS INDICATOR IMPORTANT?

The OCP encourages a wide range of housing types to support a diverse, inclusive and multigenerational community. Neighbourhoods with a wide range of housing types – such as townhouses, duplexes, single family dwellings, apartment buildings, special needs housing and secondary suites – can support a diverse population that includes students, families, seniors, group housing, singles or couples. This mix reinforces neighbourhood stability by allowing people to stay in the same neighbourhood throughout different stages of their life. It can also encourage social and economic diversity and different levels of affordability.

TARGET/DESIRED TREND:

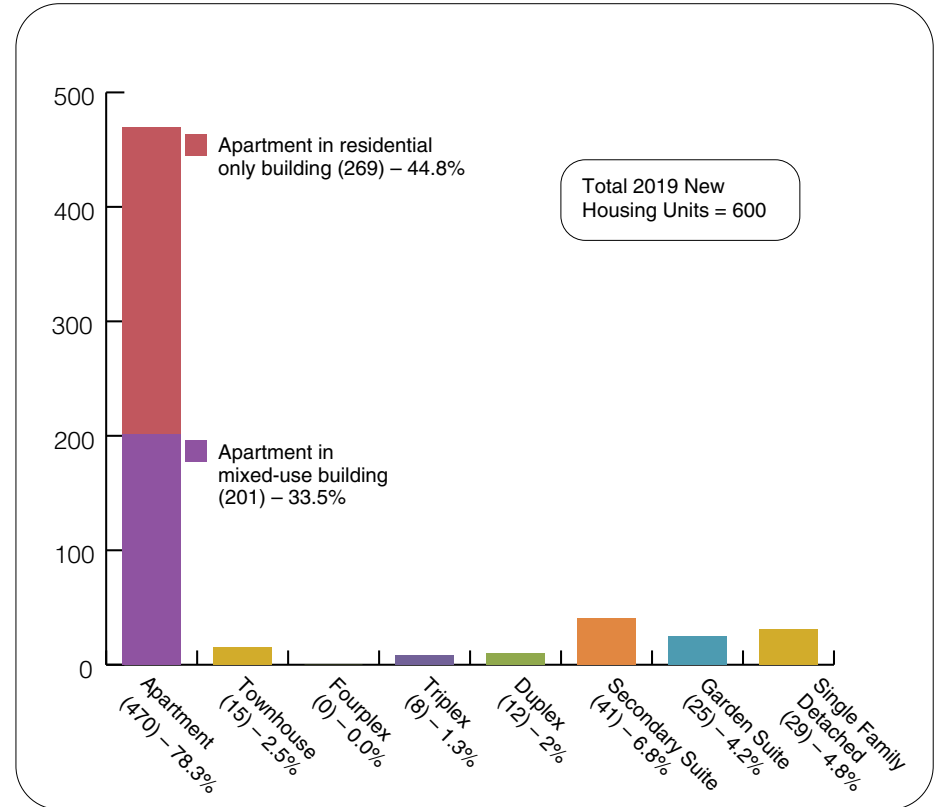
No target

HOW ARE WE DOING?

Out of all units created (based on permits issued) in 2019, 78.3% were apartments. This is a slightly lower percentage than seen in 2018 (92.8%). All other forms of housing saw an increase in their respective share of the whole (compared to 2018), with the exception of fourplexes of which there were none. Notably, secondary suites and garden suites together make up for 11% of all units created and 2.5% of new units were townhouses. The absolute number of single family homes created is staying stable.

The table on the following page shows that James Bay saw the highest number of new apartments (116), followed by Harris Green (113). Single family dwellings were added in 7 out of 13 neighbourhoods, while either secondary or garden suites were being added in all neighbourhoods except Downtown and Harris Green. New units in duplexes and/or triplexes could be seen in several neighbourhoods, and new townhouses were added in Hillside-Quadra and in Oaklands.

2019 New Housing Units Created by Type



Note: New housing units are based on building permits issued.

| 2019 New Housing Units by Type of Housing | | | | | | | | | | |
|---|------------|---|------------------------------|-----------|----------|----------|-----------|----------------------|-----------------|------------|
| | Apartment | Mixed-use* (sub-category of Apartments) | Single Family Dwelling | Duplex | Triplex | Fourplex | Townhouse | Secondary Suite** | Garden Suite | New Units |
| Burnside | | | 1 | | | | | 1 | | 2 |
| Downtown | 90 | 88 | | | | | | | | 90 |
| Fairfield | | | 3 | 4 | 3 | | | 8 | 4 | 22 |
| Fernwood | 2 | | | 4 | | | | 4 | 2 | 12 |
| Gonzales | | | 7 | | | | | 7 | 3 | 17 |
| Harris Green | 113 | 113 | | | | | | | | 113 |
| Hillside Quadra | 55 | | 3 | 4 | | | 4 | 5 | 2 | 73 |
| James Bay | 116 | | 4 | | | | | 3 | 1 | 124 |
| Jubilee | | | 2 | | | | | 4 | 3 | 9 |
| North Park | | | | | | | | 1 | | 1 |
| Oaklands | 11 | | 9 | | 4 | | 11 | 6 | 6 | 47 |
| Rockland | 83 | | | | | | | 1 | 2 | 86 |
| Victoria West | | | | | 1 | | | 1 | 2 | 4 |
| Total | 470 | 201 | 29 | 12 | 8 | 0 | 15 | 41 | 25 | 600 |

SOURCE: CITY OF VICTORIA

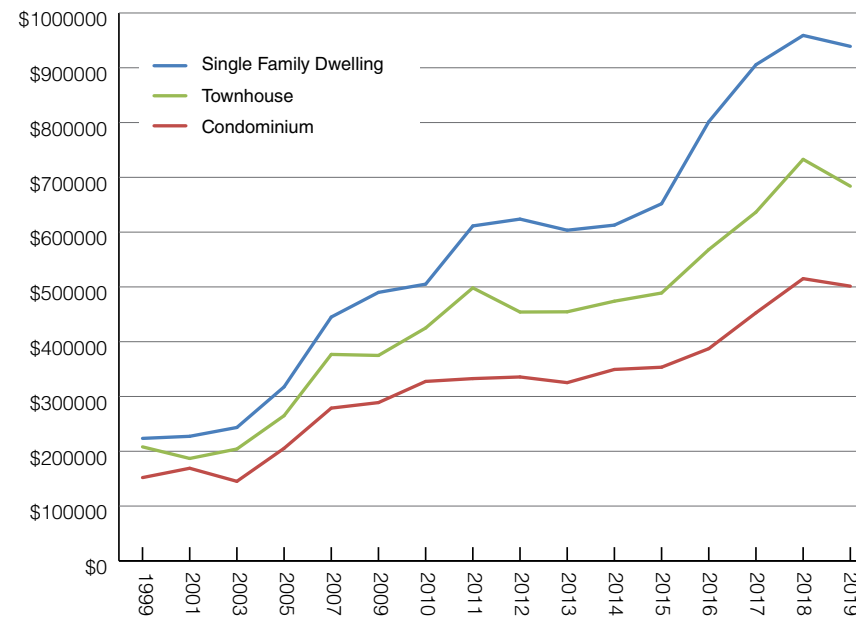
* Mixed-use: Building that includes both residential and commercial units

**Secondary Suite: A legal suite, located within a single family detached house

Note: New housing units are based on building permits issued.

| 1999 - 2019 Average Sale Prices | | | |
|---------------------------------|-----------|-------------|-----------|
| | SFD | Condominium | Townhouse |
| 1999 | \$227,309 | \$168,989 | \$186,864 |
| 2001 | \$243,445 | \$145,131 | \$204,144 |
| 2003 | \$317,540 | \$205,379 | \$264,941 |
| 2005 | \$445,017 | \$278,782 | \$376,789 |
| 2007 | \$490,000 | \$288,850 | \$374,900 |
| 2009 | \$505,000 | \$327,500 | \$425,000 |
| 2011 | \$611,312 | \$332,638 | \$498,232 |
| 2012 | \$623,775 | \$335,629 | \$454,150 |
| 2013 | \$603,477 | \$325,260 | \$454,556 |
| 2014 | \$612,784 | \$349,324 | \$473,938 |
| 2015 | \$651,810 | \$353,409 | \$488,861 |
| 2016 | \$801,513 | \$387,262 | \$568,094 |
| 2017 | \$905,556 | \$452,732 | \$636,456 |
| 2018 | \$959,059 | \$515,107 | \$732,831 |
| 2019 | \$939,066 | \$501,352 | \$683,849 |

Average Housing Sale Prices – Victoria 1999-2019



The average sale prices for both single family dwellings, condominiums and townhouses took a downturn in 2019.

Between 2018-2019, the average price of a single family home in the city of Victoria decreased by 2%, the average price of a condominium decreased by 2.5%, and the average prices for a townhouse decreased by 6.5%.

The average price is the total dollar value of all properties sold divided by the number of sales.

(SOURCE: VICTORIA REAL ESTATE BOARD MULTIPLE LISTING SERVICE)

13 Rental Housing Vacancy Rate

WHAT IS BEING MEASURED?

This indicator measures the average annual vacancy rate for purpose-built rental housing buildings with three or more units. It does not include the secondary rental market (secondary suites, private condominiums, or other private housing that is rented) which forms an important part of Victoria's rental housing market.

WHY IS THIS INDICATOR IMPORTANT?

The demand for rental housing is affected by the combination of employment growth, income levels and migration levels (people moving in and out of the city). In Victoria, the demand for rental housing is also influenced by the high cost of home ownership in the region. The OCP policies encourage an increase in the city's supply of rental housing through upgrades and re-investment, and that a wide variety of housing types, tenures and prices gives residents choice. A balanced rental market would have affordable prices for a diversity of household incomes and a vacancy rate between 2 to 3%.

TARGET/DESIRED TREND:

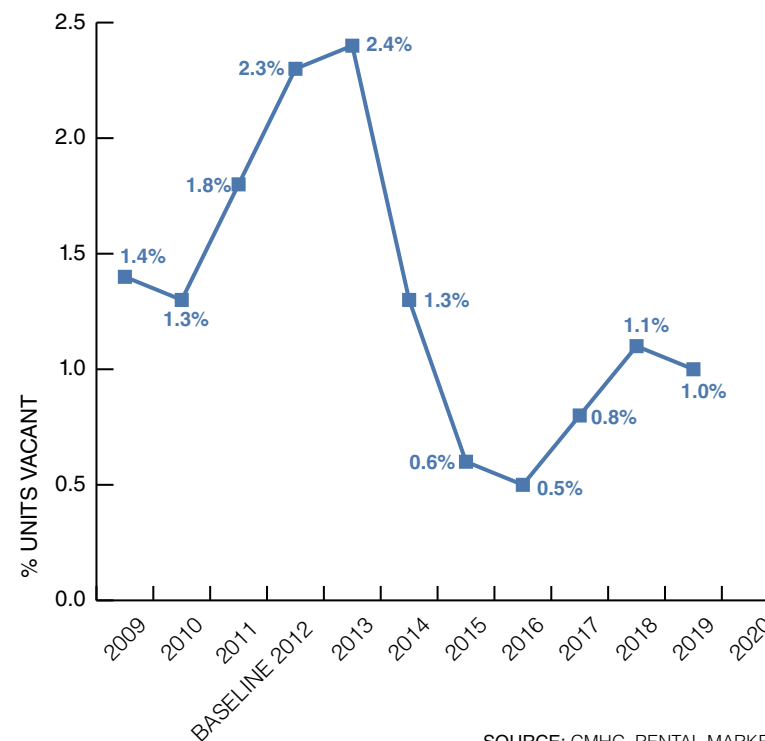
2-3% rental vacancy rate

HOW ARE WE DOING?

Vacancy rates in the City of Victoria went down slightly in 2019, from 1.1% in 2018 to 1.0%. Greater Victoria vacancy rates followed the same pattern and also decreased from 1.2% to 1.0% in the same period. A balanced market is considered to have a rental vacancy rate around 2-3%, which we have not seen in the city since 2013. The national vacancy rate was 2.2% at the end of 2019, also a slight decrease from 2.4% the year before.

Compared to 2018, year-to-year average rents in the City of Victoria increased by 4% for a bachelor unit, 4% for a one-bedroom unit and 2% for a two-bedroom unit. The average rent for 3 bedroom units decreased by 1%. Overall, average rent was 3% higher for all rental units in 2019 compared to 2018.

Overall Vacancy Rates for Purpose-built Rental Housing Units



SOURCE: CMHC, RENTAL MARKET SURVEY (2019 OCT)

14 Emergency Shelter Use

WHAT IS BEING MEASURED?

This indicator measures the number of people who have used one or more emergency shelters in Greater Victoria at least one time over the preceding year. In 2012/2013, all of the emergency shelters surveyed (5) were located within the City of Victoria. The indicator does not show how many times people stayed in the shelters over the year, nor how long they stayed. The numbers are measured from April to March of the next year.

WHY IS THIS INDICATOR IMPORTANT?

One of the core principles of the OCP is that housing is a basic human need: all people deserve access to housing that is safe, stable and affordable, and supports personal health. Homelessness results from a complex set of circumstances such as the high cost of housing, unstable or inadequate income, and other factors such as illness or violence. Emergency shelter use presents only one dimension of homelessness, which includes a combination of people who are living on the street, living in a shelter, and those who live in insecure or inadequate housing. The OCP recommends that the City work with other community partners to enable stable housing for all people and to increase the supply of affordable crisis, transitional, supported and non-market rental housing so that people who are homeless have more options for stable housing.

TARGET/DESIRED TREND:

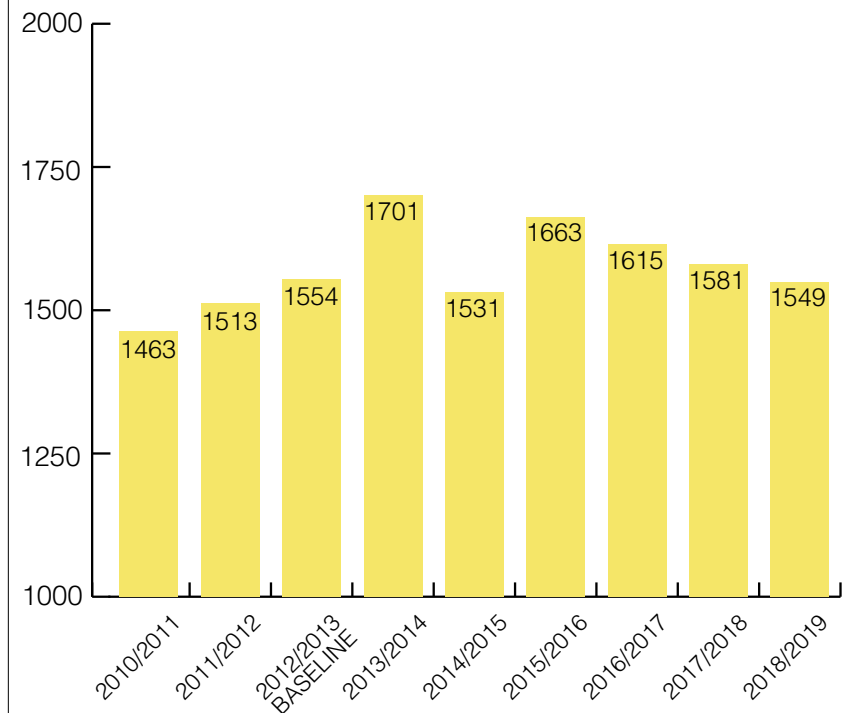
No target

HOW ARE WE DOING?

The number of unique individuals using an emergency shelter continued to decrease in 2019, and is now lower than the baseline number of 1554 individuals in 2012/2013.

The numbers in the graph on the right have all been retroactively adjusted this year, after Victoria Cool Aid Society found and corrected minor errors in their data (such as inadvertent duplicates). The adjustments were not significant enough to change the general trend over the period.

Number of Unique Individuals Using Greater Victoria Emergency Shelters



Source: Victoria Cool Aid Society

15 Retail, Office and Industrial Vacancies

WHAT IS BEING MEASURED?

This indicator measures the vacancy rate for industrial, retail shopping centres¹, and downtown office properties. It also measures the vacancy rate for downtown streetfront retail properties.

WHY IS THIS INDICATOR IMPORTANT?

The availability of office, retail and industrial space is important for fostering a dynamic and competitive economy. The office, retail and industrial vacancy rate is a measure of Victoria's market strength and economic performance, showing the current balance between demand and supply. The OCP encourages Victoria to attract a reasonable share of regional growth in employment and new commercial and industrial development, to enhance the city's retail sector, and to increase the supply of downtown office space.

TARGET/DESIRED TREND:

No target

HOW ARE WE DOING?

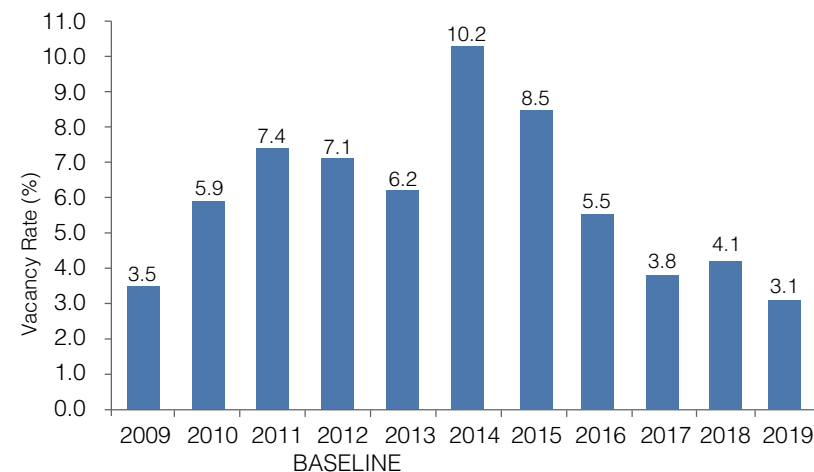
The streetfront vacancy rate in Victoria's downtown dropped to 3.1% in 2019, from 4.1% the year before. Colliers International points to factors such as an increasing population and a strong tourism economy contributing to this relatively low number. For downtown office space, the vacancy rate also dropped for the second year in a row down to 4.7%.

The city-wide retail shopping centre vacancy rate was down in 2019 compared to 2018, which was an unusual number explained by a large empty space in Hillside Mall. The 2019 rate of 5.9% is closer to the numbers seen in general over the last few years, but still higher than in 2017.

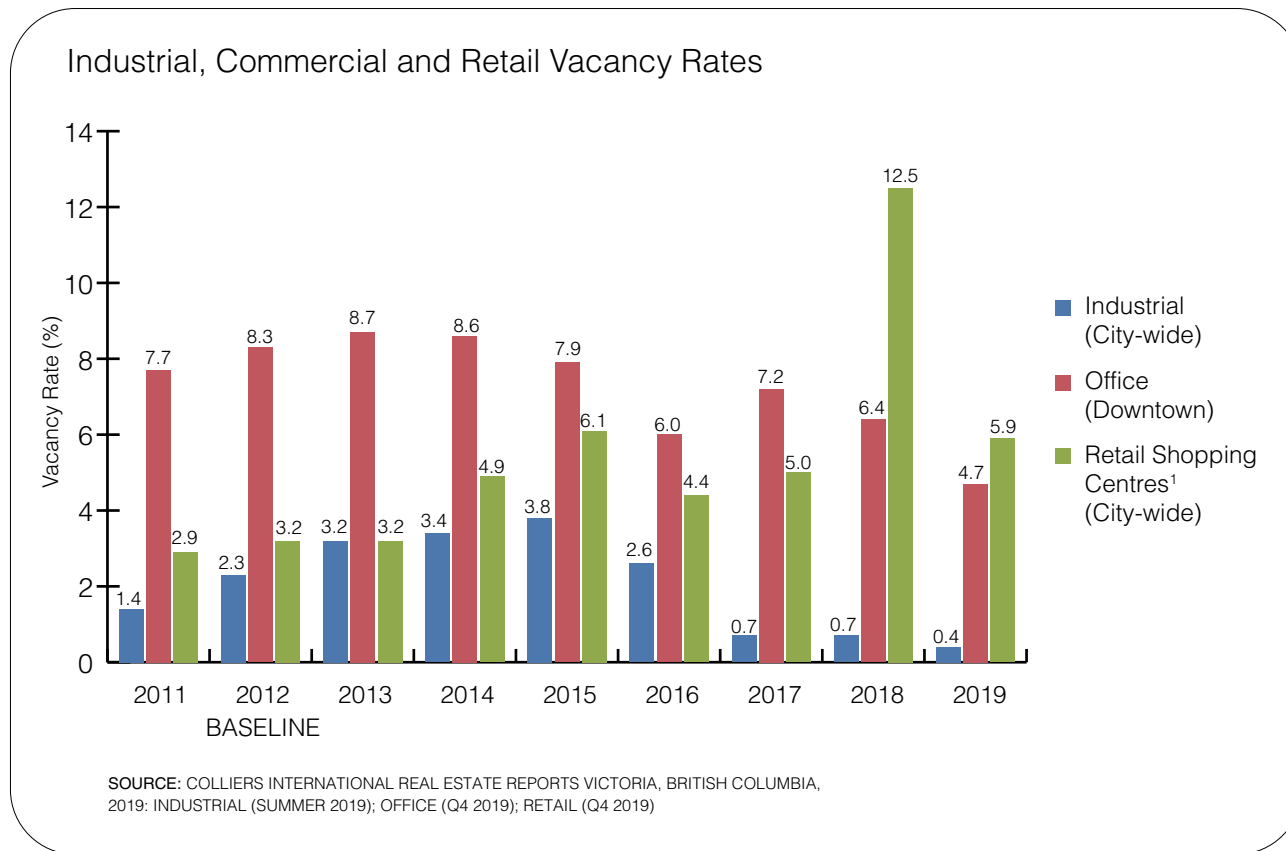
The city-wide Industrial vacancy rate dropped further from an already low 0.7% in 2018 to 0.4% in 2019, continuing to indicate that the city is at capacity for industrial lands.

¹Retail Shopping Centres: a group of retail and commercial establishments that is planned, developed, owned and managed as a single property (International Council of Shopping Centres, 2010)

Downtown Streetfront Vacancy Rate



SOURCE: COLLIERS INTERNATIONAL REAL ESTATE REPORTS VICTORIA, BRITISH COLUMBIA, 2019: RETAIL (Q4 2019)



¹Retail Shopping Centres: a group of retail and commercial establishments that is planned, developed, owned and managed as a single property (International Council of Shopping Centres, 2010)

16 OCP Amendments

WHAT IS BEING MEASURED?

This indicator measures the number of amendments to the OCP approved by Council. The amendments are categorized by the type of amendment.

WHY IS THIS INDICATOR IMPORTANT?

The OCP provides direction on how Victoria should grow and change over the next 30 years. While all City policy, projects, and spending should be broadly consistent with the OCP, the OCP is intended to be flexible and adaptable. The number of OCP amendments measures when Council has approved a change to the OCP policy or land use framework.

TARGET/DESIRED TREND:

No target

HOW ARE WE DOING?

Nine land use amendments to the OCP were approved by City Council in 2019, one of which served the purpose of aligning the OCP with the new Fairfield Neighbourhood Plan (September 12, 2019). The Regional Context Statement was also revised to align with the Capital Regional District's new Regional Growth Strategy (November 14, 2019).

| Official Community Plan Amendments – Administrative | | |
|---|------|----------------------|
| Bylaw Number and Location | Date | Purpose of Amendment |
| n/a | n/a | n/a |

| Official Community Plan Amendments – Land Use | | |
|---|--------------------|--|
| Bylaw Number and Location | Date | Purpose of Amendment |
| #18-116 | January 17, 2019 | Amend the Official Community Plan to change 1400 Quadra Street from the Core Business urban place designation to the Core Residential urban place designation, to add text to specify the density, and to change the Development Permit Area from DPA 2 (HC): Core Business to DPA 3 (HC): Core Mixed-Use Residential for the same land |
| #18-046 | March 14, 2019 | To change the urban place designation for 1303 Fairfield Road from Small Urban Village to Large Urban Village |
| #19-019 | March 28, 2019 | To substitute the Design Guidelines: Old Town, Victoria, BC – New Buildings and Additions to Non-Heritage Buildings (2006) with the new Old Town Design Guidelines – New Buildings and Additions to Existing Buildings (2019) and to delete reference to the Chinatown Guidelines for Buildings, Canopies, Landscaping, Colours & Signs (1983) |
| #19-071 | September 5, 2019 | To change the urban place designation for 2566, 2570 and 2580 Fifth Street from Urban Residential to Large Urban Village |
| #19-030 | September 12, 2019 | To make changes to Chapter 6: Land Management and Development in order to clarify the intent of local area plan study areas and policies related to Urban Villages |

| Official Community Plan Amendments – Land Use, continued: | | |
|--|--------------------|---|
| Bylaw Number and Location | Date | Purpose of Amendment |
| #19-031 | September 12, 2019 | To make changes to Urban Place Designations and Development Permit Areas in order to implement directions in the Fairfield Neighbourhood Plan |
| #19-032 | October 24, 2019 | To change the Urban Place Designation for 1025-1031 Johnson Street and 1050 Yates Street to add text to specify a density in the Core Residential Urban Place Designation |
| #19-102 | November 14, 2019 | Replacing the Regional Context Statement with a new Regional Context Statement that highlights the alignment and consistency between the Official Community Plan and the Capital Regional District's new Regional Growth Strategy (2018) |
| #19-079 | December 12, 2019 | Revising the references to the Design Guidelines For: Multi-Unit Residential, Commercial and Industrial (July 2012) and the Design Guidelines for Attached Residential Development (May 2018) in order to reflect an amendment to those guidelines that mandates native, adapted, food bearing or pollinator plants in landscape design |

17 Contributions from Development

WHAT IS BEING MEASURED?

This indicator will report the total value of community benefits contributed through new development.

WHY IS THIS INDICATOR IMPORTANT?

Physical features such as greenways, pedestrian improvements, and public spaces contribute to the livability of a community. New development can play an important role in funding these and other features to serve new residents and employees, and in off-setting some of the impacts of growth.

TARGET/DESIRED TREND:

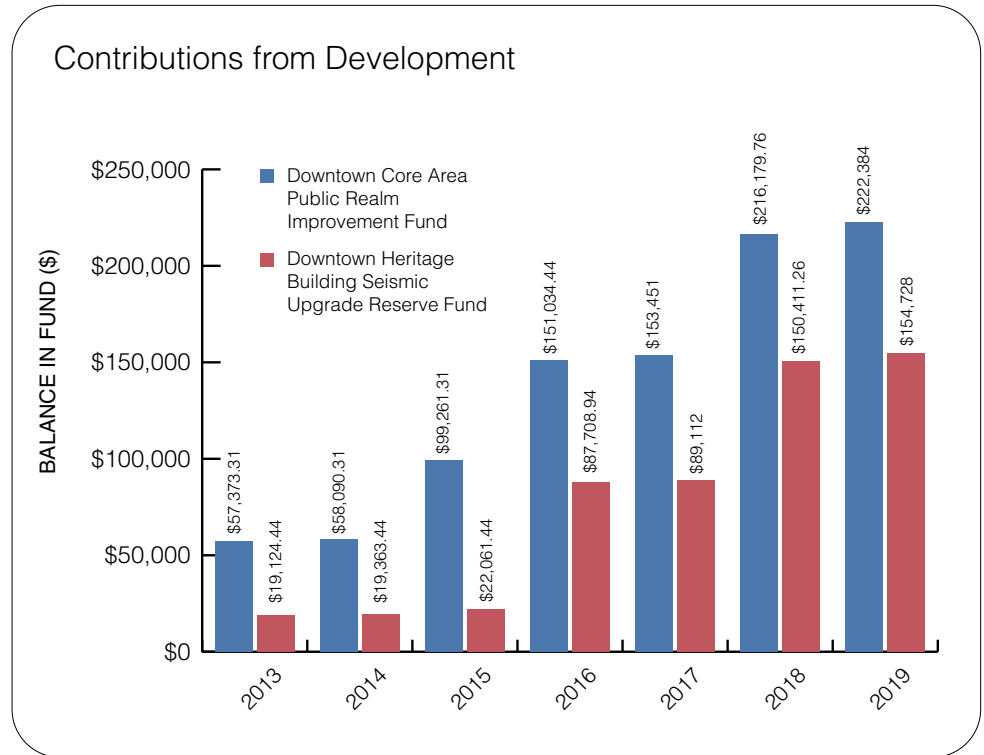
No target

HOW ARE WE DOING?

The scope of this indicator is under development to track contributions from development City-wide. As an interim indicator, the balances in the Downtown Core Area Public Realm Improvement Fund and the Downtown Heritage Building Seismic Upgrade Reserve Fund are presented in the adjacent chart.

As of the year ended December 31, 2019, there was a total of \$222,384 in the Downtown Core Area Public Realm Improvement Fund, and there was \$154,728 in the Downtown Heritage Building Seismic Upgrade Reserve Fund. These figures consist of contributions from development projects and interest allocations, less funding allocations.

The Victoria Housing Fund, which consists of contributions both from the City and from developers, had a fund balance of \$4,264,942 before commitments, and an available balance of \$3,112,942 after commitments as of the year ended December 31, 2019. Please note however that as of June 30, 2020, the available balance was \$2,132,942 due to future commitments. For more information on the Victoria Housing Fund activity, please see the 2019 Housing Report.





Appendix A: Proposed Five-Year OCP Indicators

The OCP monitoring program includes both annual and five-year indicators. The table below lists the proposed five-year indicators. These were identified in close collaboration with other City departments and consider ongoing City monitoring initiatives and other municipal, planning and sustainability monitoring systems. It is proposed that the indicators be monitored approximately every five years, as resources permit. The list of indicators will be reviewed regularly to consider changes in data availability, data quality, and the availability of City resources. Accompanying the 2017 review, a supplemental report and presentation was made outlining key demographic and housing trends that have developed over the last 5 years in Victoria.

| OCP Section ¹ | Proposed Five-Year Indicators (80) |
|--------------------------------------|--|
| Land Management and Development (10) | <ol style="list-style-type: none"> 1. Population growth 2. Share of population growth in target areas 3. New housing units 4. Share of new housing units located in target areas 5. Net new housing units by tenure 6. Net new housing units by structural type 7. Remaining residential capacity 8. Regional share of new housing units 9. New commercial and industrial space in target areas 10. Share of housing units within walking distance of Town Centres and Urban Villages |
| Transportation and Mobility (11) | <ol style="list-style-type: none"> 11. Percentage of all trips by mode 12. Percentage of journey to work trips by mode 13. Length of greenways network 14. Length of sidewalk network 15. Length of cycling network 16. Kilometres driven per capita 17. Share of housing within walking distance of a frequent or rapid transit stop 18. Transit service hours 19. Response time for emergency services 20. New car share parking spaces 21. New bicycle parking spaces in private development |

¹Indicators in this table are organized by the most relevant section in the OCP. However, it is recognized that each indicator may also be relevant to a number of other sections in the OCP. For example, "Library use" (#73) is classified as an indicator related to Arts and Culture, but is also relevant with respect to the Community Well-Being, Parks and Recreation, and Economy sections.



Appendix A: Proposed Five-Year OCP Indicators

| OCP Section ¹ | Proposed Five-Year Indicators (80) |
|-------------------------------|---|
| Placemaking (6) | <ul style="list-style-type: none"> 22. Number of new and improved street furnishings 23. Number of street trees 24. Activities in public spaces 25. Level of pedestrian activity 26. Number of heritage properties 27. Number of artworks in public spaces |
| Parks and Recreation (6) | <ul style="list-style-type: none"> 28. Percentage of land that is park and public open space 29. Share of housing within walking distance of park or open space 30. New and upgraded parks 31. Percentage tree canopy cover 32. Indoor recreation space per capita 33. Participation in recreational programs |
| Environment (4) | <ul style="list-style-type: none"> 34. Percentage of park land base that is natural area or ecological habitat 35. Abundance and diversity of bird species 36. Water quality 37. Air quality |
| Infrastructure (4) | <ul style="list-style-type: none"> 38. Length of upgraded storm, water and sewer mains 39. Consumption of potable water 40. Solid waste collected 41. Percentage impervious surface cover |
| Climate Change and Energy (2) | <ul style="list-style-type: none"> 42. Greenhouse gas emissions 43. Energy consumption |

¹Indicators in this table are organized by the most relevant section in the OCP. However, it is recognized that each indicator may also be relevant to a number of other sections in the OCP. For example, “Library use” (#73) is classified as an indicator related to Arts and Culture, but is also relevant with respect to the Community Well-Being, Parks and Recreation, and Economy sections.



Appendix A: Proposed Five-Year OCP Indicators

| OCP Section ¹ | Proposed Five-Year Indicators (80) |
|------------------------------|---|
| Housing and Homelessness (9) | <ul style="list-style-type: none"> 44. Average purchase price for residential unit 45. New rental housing units 46. Rental vacancy rate 47. Households spending more than 30% of income on housing 48. Required income to purchase a first home 49. New strata units with no restrictions on rental 50. New affordable and accessible units secured by housing agreement 51. Size of new housing units 52. Emergency shelter use |
| Economy (8) | <ul style="list-style-type: none"> 53. Net jobs 54. Employment growth in target areas 55. Share of total regional jobs by sector 56. Remaining capacity for employment lands 57. Value of business assessment growth 58. Percentage of population living in poverty 59. Annual unemployment rate 60. Percentage of businesses who believe Victoria is good for business |

¹Indicators in this table are organized by the most relevant section in the OCP. However, it is recognized that each indicator may also be relevant to a number of other sections in the OCP. For example, "Library use" (#73) is classified as an indicator related to Arts and Culture, but is also relevant with respect to the Community Well-Being, Parks and Recreation, and Economy sections.



Appendix A: Proposed Five-Year OCP Indicators

| OCP Section ¹ | Proposed Five-Year Indicators (80) |
|---------------------------|--|
| Community Well-Being (10) | <ul style="list-style-type: none"> 61. Age of population 62. Household income 63. Household size 64. Enrolment numbers at Victoria public schools 65. Participation in neighbourhood events 66. Number of block party permits 67. Attendance at civic meetings 68. Municipal voter participation rate 69. Crime rate 70. Feeling of safety |
| Arts and Culture (4) | <ul style="list-style-type: none"> 71. Number of arts and cultural venues 72. Local visits to an arts or cultural facility 73. Library use 74. Events at Centennial Square |
| Food Systems (3) | <ul style="list-style-type: none"> 75. Allotment garden plots per capita 76. Commercial urban agriculture business licences 77. Share of housing within walking distance of a food store |
| Emergency Management (3) | <ul style="list-style-type: none"> 78. Percentage of civic buildings that meet seismic standards 79. Number of heritage buildings with seismic upgrades 80. Percentage of population prepared for an emergency |

¹Indicators in this table are organized by the most relevant section in the OCP. However, it is recognized that each indicator may also be relevant to a number of other sections in the OCP. For example, "Library use" (#73) is classified as an indicator related to Arts and Culture, but is also relevant with respect to the Community Well-Being, Parks and Recreation, and Economy sections.



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