



# Downtown Core Area Plan

SEPTEMBER 2011

Updated: May 2022



# Territorial Acknowledgement

The City of Victoria is located on the homelands of the Songhees and Esquimalt People.

## vision

The Downtown Core Area will offer an array of vibrant urban neighbourhoods surrounding a thriving, pedestrian-friendly Downtown core. All people will benefit from a high quality public and private environment and a broad range of employment, housing, shopping, and recreational opportunities, all within a well-connected and attractive urban environment that embraces the Victoria Harbour, celebrates its heritage, Victoria's role as the Provincial Capital and provides a model for livable and sustainable urbanism.

---

### PUBLISHING INFORMATION

**Title:** Downtown Core Area Plan

**Author:** Community Planning Division – Sustainable Planning and Community Development Department

**Status:** Council Approval – September 15, 2011, (Revised May 2022)

**Printing Date:** May 2022

**Disclaimer:** This Plan may be subject to periodic updates and amendments. Please contact the City of Victoria Sustainable Planning and Community Development Department for up to date information.

**Additional Copies:** The City of Victoria  
Sustainable Planning and Community Development Department  
Victoria City Hall, 2nd Floor  
250.361.0382

Electronic versions (in PDF format) available on the City of Victoria website at [victoria.ca/downtowncoreareaplan](https://victoria.ca/downtowncoreareaplan)

## TABLE OF CONTENTS

|                                  |    |
|----------------------------------|----|
| Executive Summary .....          | 2  |
| Introduction .....               | 5  |
| Urban Structure.....             | 14 |
| Districts .....                  | 22 |
| Density Framework.....           | 35 |
| Transportation and Mobility..... | 42 |
| Urban Design.....                | 51 |
| Heritage.....                    | 80 |
| Energy and Environment.....      | 84 |
| Community Vitality.....          | 86 |
| Implementation.....              | 90 |

## APPENDICES

|  |      |
|--|------|
| Appendix 1: Public Outward View Guidelines ..... | 93A  |
| Appendix 2: Public External View Guidelines..... | 103A |
| Appendix 3: Sidewalk Width Guidelines.....       | 112A |
| Appendix 4: Design Guidelines .....              | 115A |

# executive summary



## EXECUTIVE SUMMARY

This Plan is called the “Downtown Core Area Plan” – a new name to reflect Victoria’s new reality and a new plan to envision and guide growth and development over the next 30 years. This Plan provides a benchmark for the Downtown Core Area’s economic health, quality and character of buildings and space and overall livability for its residents, businesses and visitors.

This Plan builds upon the success of previous planning initiatives and renews the vision for the Downtown as a special place through policy direction that provides strategic support and direction to foster an array of public, private and partnership-based actions to improve and maintain the Downtown Core Area as the Heart of the Region.

## BACKGROUND

Since 1990, planning in Downtown Victoria has been primarily guided by the *Downtown Victoria Plan*, which was developed when Victoria’s Downtown was experiencing low population and economic growth.

In 2011, the situation is very different. According to population forecasts from the Capital Regional District, the Capital Region’s population will increase to 390,000 by 2016, and to 475,000 by 2038. This represents a 31 percent increase, or 111,000 new residents, in about 30 years. It is anticipated that the Downtown Core Area’s share of that growth will be approximately 10,000 additional residents.

In addition, other growth forecasts prepared for the City indicate that, by 2026, the total amount of new additional combined floor space demand for residential, office, retail, service and hotel room uses in Downtown Victoria will be in the

range of 853,800 m<sup>2</sup> to 1,174,300 m<sup>2</sup>. If these forecasts are accurate, without increasing the development potential, the Downtown neighbourhood will experience a shortfall of between 110,600 m<sup>2</sup> and 616,900 m<sup>2</sup> within the next 10 to 15 years.

In recognition of these forecasts and the potential shortfall of land and development capacity within the Downtown neighbourhood, this Plan introduces an expanded plan area with related policies to accommodate population and development growth over the next 30 years.

This Plan therefore applies to the Downtown neighbourhood and the immediately surrounding areas, referred to as the Downtown Core Area, which includes not only the Downtown neighbourhood but also the Harris Green neighbourhood, the Rock Bay portion of the Burnside neighbourhood and parts of the North Park, Fairfield and James Bay neighbourhoods.

It replaces the *Downtown Victoria Plan* (1990), the *Harris Green Neighbourhood Plan* (1995) and the *Harris Green Charrette* (1997) as the principal guide for planning decisions made by the City of Victoria within the broader Downtown Core Area. It serves as a local area plan for the Downtown and Harris Green neighbourhoods, and provides additional guidance – in conjunction with their neighbourhood plans – for the portions of Rock Bay, North Park, Fairfield, and James Bay that are located within the boundary of the Downtown Core Area.



## PURPOSE

The Downtown Core Area Plan provides land use, physical development, transportation and mobility, vitality and sustainability policies and actions for the neighbourhoods that fall within the Downtown Core Area. It is intended both to guide and influence the physical, social, environmental and economic conditions of the area, and to ensure a sustainable and balanced approach to growth over the next 30 years.

The City will use this Plan to evaluate the impact and suitability of public and private projects and initiatives related to land use, development, infrastructure and transportation, and will review all private and public projects and initiatives for their ability to help achieve the Plan's vision and goals.

## KEY CHALLENGES

This Plan attempts to address a number of key challenges the Downtown Core Area will face over the next 30 years. These include:

- Ensuring the Downtown Core Area has enough residential and commercial space available to keep up with short- and long-term growth forecasts, without damage to the natural environment or the livability and quality of life in the Downtown Core Area.
- Remaining the primary centre for employment, tourism and culture within the Capital Region, and the preferred location for Provincial Government offices and services.
- Providing a mix of housing, services and facilities to encourage and support a socio-economically inclusive community.
- Maintaining the historic context of Old Town, Chinatown and the Harbour in balance with new development.
- Encouraging more owners of heritage buildings to rehabilitate and upgrade their properties.
- Fostering an urban core that is able to support a rapid transit system.
- Ensuring that new development complements both the existing architecture and natural environment of the Downtown Core Area.

## KEY FEATURES

In response to these challenges, the Downtown Core Area Plan provides a framework for growth and development that balances urban design, transportation, community vitality and economic objectives. The key features that are contained in this Plan include:

### 1. DEVELOPMENT FRAMEWORK

- Provides a new framework for land use, building height and density that supports a strategic balance between employment and residential development.
- Concentrates higher density development along the Douglas Street/Blanshard Street corridor to relieve development pressure within the historic Old Town Area, Chinatown and Victoria Harbour.

### 2. STRENGTHENED CENTRAL BUSINESS DISTRICT

- Expand the Central Business District (CBD) as the primary location for offices and other forms of commercial development.
- Supports the retention of commercial land within the CBD.

### 3. DENSITY BONUS SYSTEM

- Establishes a density framework for the Downtown Core Area that balances the need for increased density in some areas with the need to maintain livable communities through the contribution and provision toward key public amenities.
- Restricts density in some areas to a pre-determined maximum density level, but allows developers the possibility of acquiring additional density in other strategic areas, up to a specified maximum, by contributing or providing toward key public amenities.

### 4. INCREASED HOUSING OPTIONS

- Accommodates and fosters a greater range of housing options throughout the Downtown Core Area by land use, urban design and transportation policies, including support for non-market housing.

### 5. PUBLIC AMENITIES

- Identifies strategies to acquire and develop specific key public amenities such as urban plazas, park spaces, Government Street Mall extension and the Harbour Pathway.

## 6. HERITAGE

- Introduces an additional financial incentive to support and encourage the seismic upgrading of heritage buildings within the Downtown.
- Explores the potential to expand the Heritage Tax Incentive Program within the Downtown Core Area and lengthen its term up to 15 years.

## 7. TRANSPORTATION

- Provides policies and action to support the integration of infrastructure and public realm improvements that support the use of alternate modes of travel including walking, cycling, transit and a future rapid transit system.
- Concentrates higher density and transit-supportive development within walking distance of the Douglas Street transit corridor
- Recognizes the importance of Downtown Victoria as a gateway for the movement of goods and people that support the local and regional economy.

## 8. ECONOMIC VITALITY

- Identifies the need to develop a local area plan for the Rock Bay District, with a focus on strengthening its function as a key employment centre, within an attractive urban setting.
- Supports the economic function and role of the working Harbour, while recognizing opportunities to improve public access to the waterfront.

## 9. LIVABILITY

- Identifies and supports the concept of improving vitality and livability within the Downtown Core Area through initiatives and strategies to create an attractive and functional public realm, well-designed and diverse built forms, a range of amenities to serve the daily needs of residents, businesses and visitors and an improved local economy.

## IMPLEMENTATION

The *Downtown Core Area Plan* is a 30-year Plan that is premised on the concerted effort and collaboration by both the public and private sectors. This Plan identifies a range of specific actions and initiatives to transform the Downtown Core Area and make this Plan a reality. It is anticipated that a detailed implementation and monitoring strategy will be developed and maintained.

# introduction

# 1



## INTRODUCTION

Since it was first established in 1843 as a trading post for the Hudson's Bay Company, Victoria has evolved into a Provincial capital city that is recognized across Canada and around the world for its tourism, education, heritage conservation, recreation, arts and culture and high quality of life. It is also renowned for its ability to retain both its character and its charm even while it continues to experience significant growth and development.

Victoria is the core city of the broader metropolitan Capital Region and its 12 additional municipalities and three electoral areas. (SEE MAP 1: THE REGION) The Downtown Core Area is the city's (and the region's) urban centre. Approximately 188 hectares (465 acres) in size, it is a mixed-use community that provides a blend of institutional, commercial, industrial and residential activities throughout a series of neighbourhoods. (SEE MAP 2: CITY-WIDE CONTEXT) The Downtown Core Area makes up the heart of the region's Metropolitan Core as described in the Capital Regional District's Regional Growth Strategy. Building upon its function as the region's primary centre for business, employment, culture, entertainment and tourism, the Downtown Core Area Plan lays out a vision, goals, policies and actions that will ensure Victoria remains a truly remarkable place to live, work and play well into the 21st century.



Map 1: The Region

## THIS PLAN

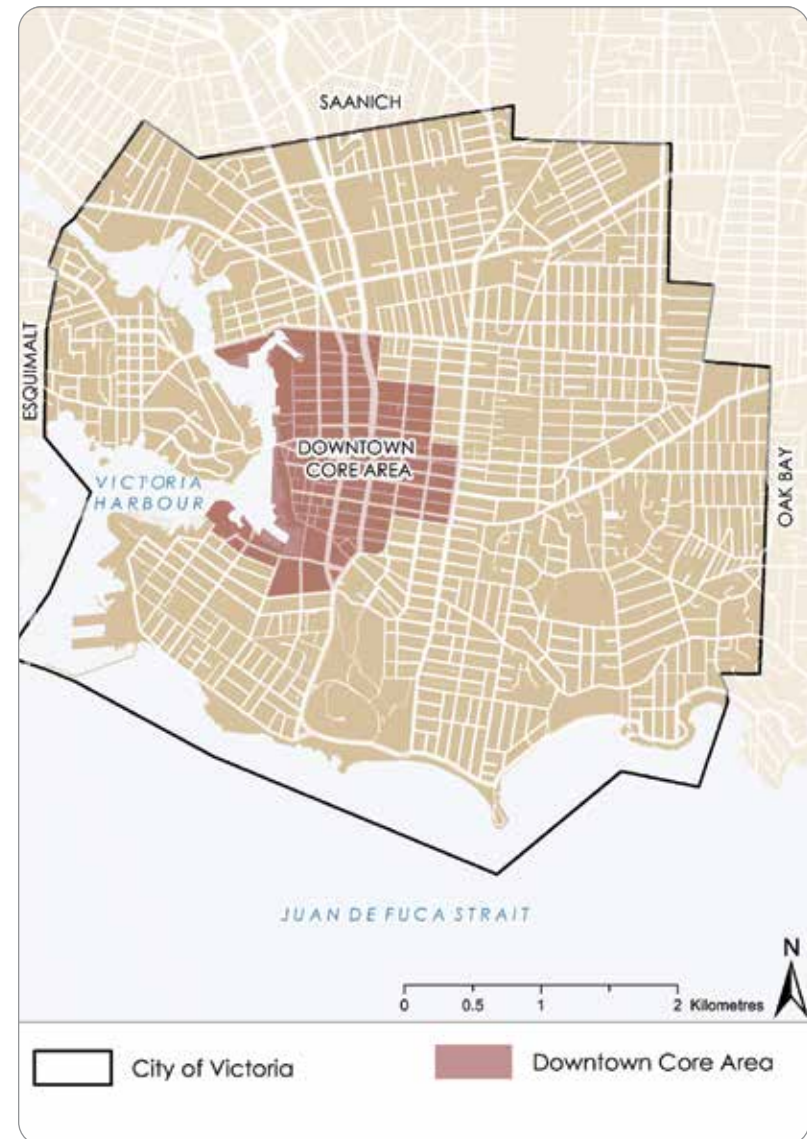
This Plan is called the “Downtown Core Area Plan” – a new name to reflect Victoria’s new urban reality.

Since 1990, planning in Downtown Victoria has been primarily guided by the *Downtown Victoria Plan*, which provided a general framework to shape the physical, economic and social form and function of downtown Victoria. When that plan was first developed, however, Victoria’s downtown was experiencing low population and economic growth. Today, in 2011, the situation is very different. Victoria has grown significantly in recent years, with steady growth expected to continue for at least the next two to three decades.

The Downtown neighbourhood alone will not be able to accommodate forecast population, employment and development. The inventory of vacant or under utilized land within the Downtown will continue to diminish over the next ten years to a level that will not be able to accommodate future demand. Challenges and opportunities that affect the Downtown neighbourhood also affect the broader Downtown Area and adjacent neighbourhoods as they too evolve to become more urban. Therefore, a more comprehensive approach to planning that considers the context, function, transitions and relationships among each neighbourhood is necessary.

This Plan applies to the Downtown Core Area, a broader area that includes not only the Downtown neighbourhood but also the Harris Green neighbourhood, the Rock Bay portion of the Burnside neighbourhood, and parts of the North Park, Fairfield and James Bay neighbourhoods. (SEE MAP 3: PLAN BOUNDARY AND NEIGHBOURHOODS)

This Plan replaces the *Downtown Victoria Plan* (1990), the *Harris Green Neighbourhood Plan* (1995) and the *Harris Green Charrette* (1997) as the principal guide for planning decisions made by the City of Victoria within the Downtown Core Area, and it will serve to implement the policy direction for portions of the Urban Core as described in the new *Official Community Plan*. It serves as a local area plan for the Downtown and Harris Green ...field, and James Bay that are located within the boundary of the Downtown Core Area in conjunction with their local area plans.



**Map 2: City-Wide Context**



## PURPOSE

The Downtown Core Area Plan provides land use, physical development, transportation and mobility, vitality and sustainability policies and actions for the area that is located within the boundary of this Plan. (SEE MAP 3: PLAN BOUNDARY AND NEIGHBOURHOODS) These policies and actions are intended both to guide and influence the physical, social, environmental and economic conditions of the Area, and to ensure a sustainable and balanced approach to growth over the next 30 years.

The City will use this Plan in conjunction with other related policies, guidelines and regulations to evaluate the impact and suitability of public and private projects and initiatives related to land use, development, infrastructure and transportation, and will review all private and public projects and initiatives for their ability to help achieve the Plan's vision and goals.

The City will also use this Plan as a guide in preparing operating and capital budgets, defining department work programs and determining public improvements.

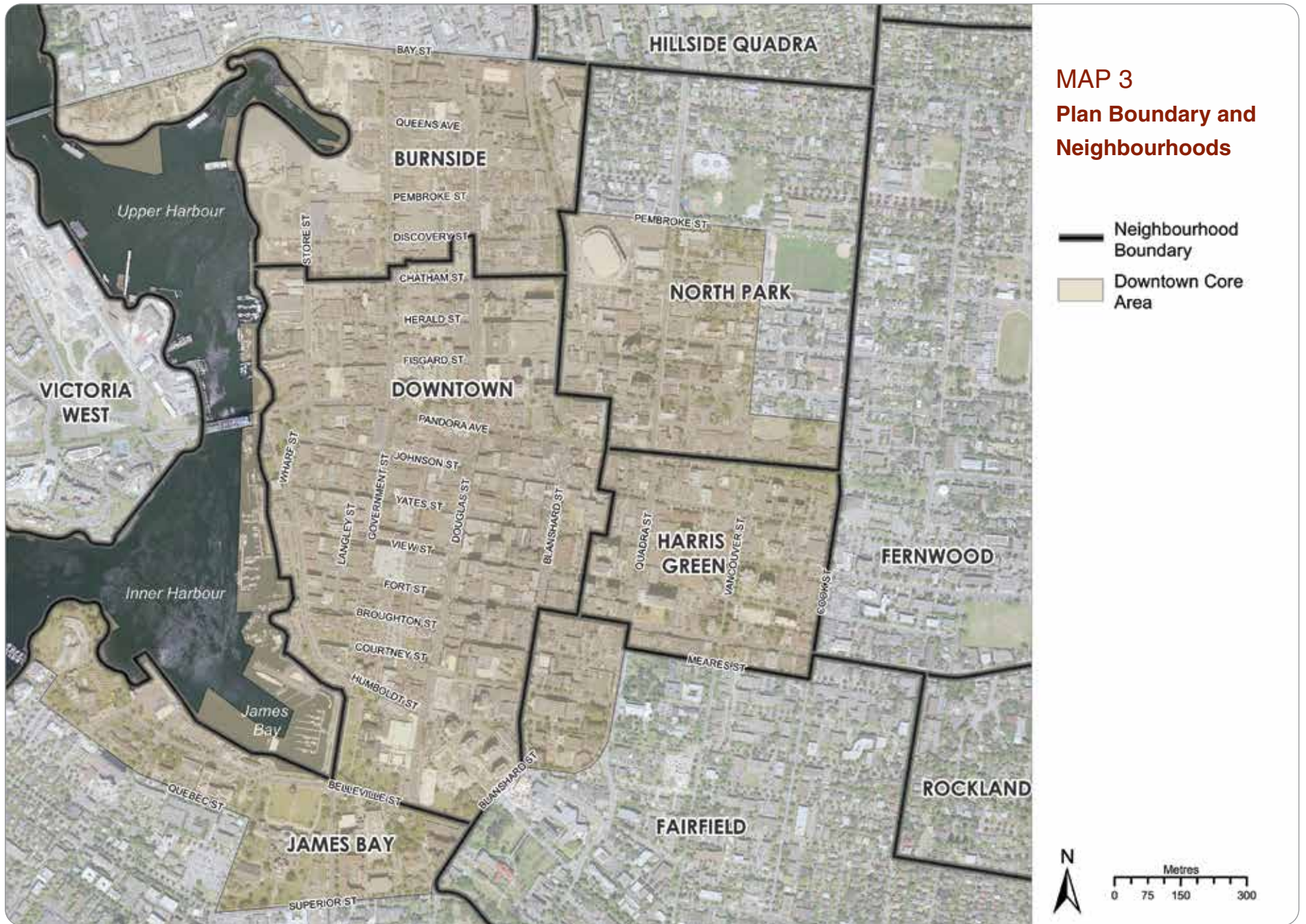
## DISTRICTS

For the purposes of this Plan, the Downtown Core Area is divided into five districts:

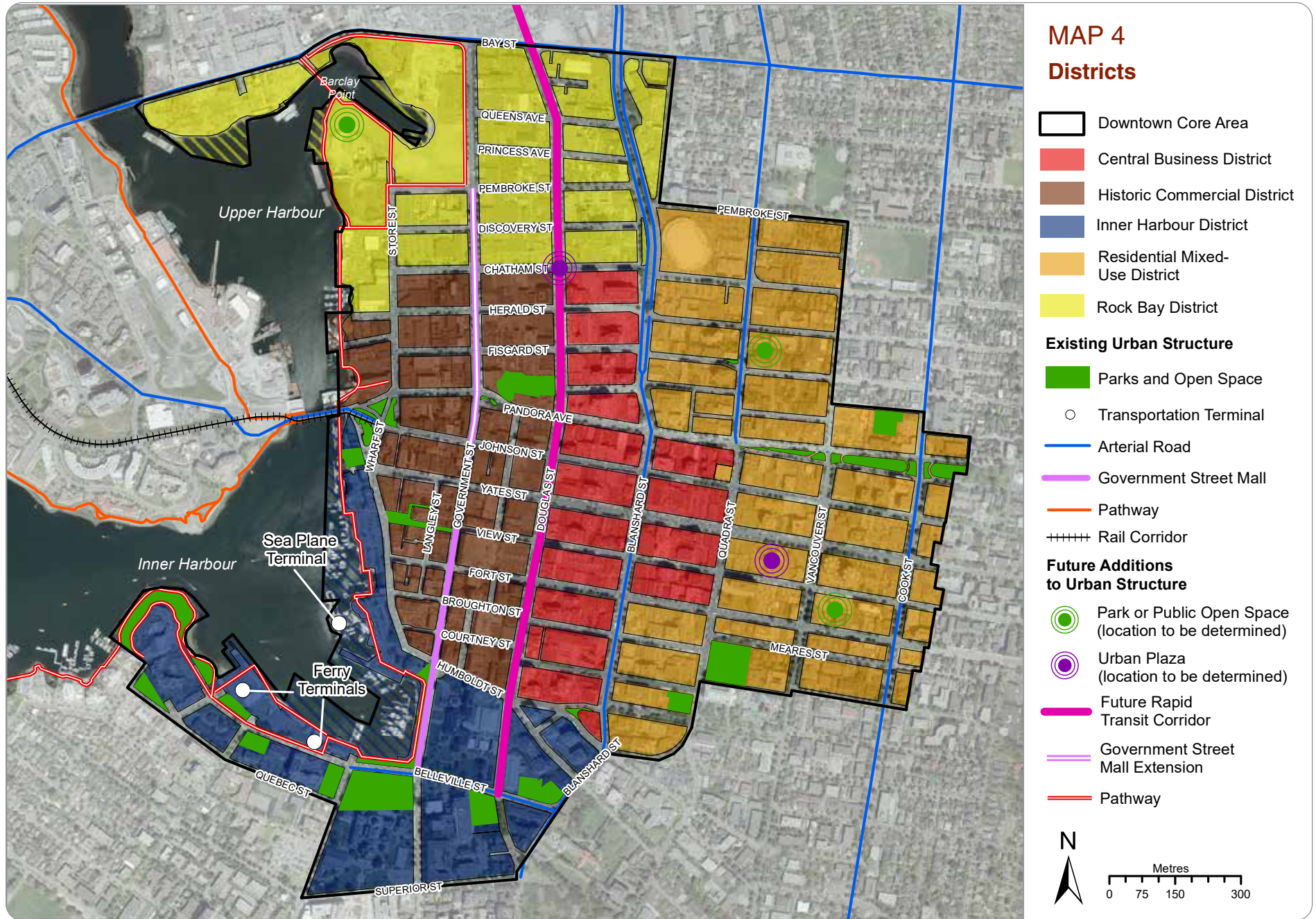
- Central Business District
- Historic Commercial District
- Inner Harbour District
- Rock Bay District
- Residential Mixed-Use District.

(SEE MAP 4: DISTRICTS)

The new districts do not replace existing neighbourhoods and their names, boundaries or special character areas. Rather, they are a way to recognize that there are unique social, physical and environmental characteristics in certain parts of the Downtown Core Area that cut across neighbourhood boundaries and unite broader geographic areas.







## FOUNDATION

The Downtown Core Area Plan is based on:

- Forecasts of significant population growth for this region and Victoria over the next 30 years, and the corresponding effect that growth will have on demand for office, residential and other space.
- A vision and a series of Goals for a Downtown Core Area that reflect what the City of Victoria heard clearly from the people who live and work here through a number of community workshops: that all future growth and development must strengthen the city's character, respect its scale, and support sustainability.
- A set of assumptions about the physical, social and economic conditions (existing and required) that will influence the achievement of the Downtown Core Area Plan's vision and goals.

## FORECASTS

Recent forecasts related to demographics and growth provide the foundation for the range of topic areas and related policies and actions described in the Downtown Core Area Plan. Key findings for the Downtown Core Area include:

### POPULATION GROWTH

- In 2008, the Capital Region as a whole had a population of about 364,000, while the City of Victoria had a population of approximately 80,000, and the Downtown Core Area had a population of about 6,050.
- According to population forecasts from the Capital Regional District (CRD), the Capital Region's population will increase to 390,000 by 2016, and to 475,000 by 2038. This represents a 31 percent increase, or 111,000 new residents, in the next 30 years. The CRD estimates that Victoria's share of that growth will be approximately an additional 20,000 residents, for a total population of just over 100,000 by 2041.
- According to Census information, the population in the Downtown neighbourhood increased by 17% between 2001 and 2006. The Harris Green neighbourhood population saw a 7% increase. Although more current Census information will not be available until 2012, the current population is assumed to be somewhat higher based on the various residential buildings that have been constructed since 2006 in these neighbourhoods.

### EMPLOYEES AND VISITORS

- Based on 2008 statistics, on a typical workday in that year, the Downtown Core Area welcomed about 33,800 employees as well as thousands of additional shoppers and visitors.

### DEVELOPMENT FLOOR SPACE

- Other more recent growth forecasts prepared for the City indicate that, by 2026, the total combined floor space demand for residential, office, retail, service and hotel room uses in the Downtown Core Area will increase by an additional 853,800 m<sup>2</sup> to 1,174,300 m<sup>2</sup>.
- If these forecasts are accurate, without increasing the development potential in the Downtown Core Area, the area will experience a shortfall of between 110,600 m<sup>2</sup> and 616,900 m<sup>2</sup> of space within the next 10 to 15 years, undermining Victoria's ability to accommodate the full range of uses, retain the current balance between office and residential space, and remain the primary employment centre for the Capital Region.



## VISION

The Downtown Core Area will offer an array of vibrant urban neighbourhoods surrounding a thriving, pedestrian-friendly Downtown core. All people will benefit from a high quality public and private environment and a broad range of employment, housing, shopping, and recreational opportunities, all within a well-connected and attractive urban environment that embraces the Victoria Harbour, celebrates its heritage, Victoria's role as the Provincial Capital and provides a model for livable and sustainable urbanism.

## GOALS

1. To retain Victoria's prominence as the capital of British Columbia and the Downtown Core Area's position as the Heart of the Region where people love to work, live and play by:
  - 1.1. Ensuring the Downtown Core Area has enough residential and office space available to keep up with short- and long-term growth forecasts and remain the preferred location for Provincial Government offices, services and associated institutional buildings.
  - 1.2. Supporting the location of leisure, education, arts and cultural activities within the Downtown Core Area to both encourage greater local use and increase tourism and investment.
  - 1.3. Reinforcing the role of a transportation gateway and working Harbour as an essential part of Victoria's economic base.
  - 1.4. Developing a long-term retail strategy to confirm the economic importance of retail activity within the Downtown Core Area.
  - 1.5. Supporting the redevelopment of the Rock Bay District as a key employment centre.
  - 1.6. Providing a broad range of easy to access community services and public amenities, such as transit, pedestrian and cycle paths, retail, health and medical services, childcare facilities, playgrounds, schools and recreational facilities.
2. To contribute to the Downtown Core Area's rich sense of place by:
  - 2.1. Creating memorable streets and places that serve both to attract people and to benefit the community.
  - 2.2. Celebrating Victoria's architectural and cultural heritage at every opportunity.
  - 2.3. Ensuring that new development complements both the existing architecture and natural environment of the Downtown Core Area.
  - 2.4. Incorporating and linking public amenity spaces, such as open spaces, parks, plazas, pathways and the waterfront, throughout the Downtown Core Area.
3. To establish walking, cycling and public transit as the preferred modes of travel within the Downtown Core Area by:
  - 3.1. Establishing complementary land use and transportation policies, initiatives and infrastructure.
  - 3.2. Using Greenways to create attractive and safe transit/walking links throughout the Downtown Core Area.
  - 3.3. Providing safe and direct walking connections throughout the Downtown Core Area that also link public spaces, such as parks, plazas, open spaces and the waterfront.
  - 3.4. Concentrating higher density and transit-supportive new development within walking distance of the Douglas Street transit corridor.
4. To ensure excellence in building types and design within the Downtown Core Area by:
  - 4.1. Encouraging high quality architecture and diversity in the design of buildings and surrounding public areas.
  - 4.2. Recognizing historic buildings for their value and benefit to the Downtown Core Area, and encouraging their rehabilitation, seismic upgrading and integration with new development.
  - 4.3. Supporting context-sensitive developments that complement the existing Downtown Core Area through siting, orientation, massing, height, setbacks, materials and landscaping.
5. To offer a variety of housing options within the Downtown Core Area by:
  - 5.1. Developing diverse housing types and sizes to attract both individuals and families, including smaller units as well as rowhouses, townhouses and stacked townhouses.
  - 5.2. Continuing to encourage the conversion of upper storeys of Downtown heritage buildings to residential use with the financial incentives available through the City's Heritage Tax Incentive Program, and considering the idea of broadening the program's base within the Downtown Core Area.
  - 5.3. Supporting new residential development that integrates a blend of market and non-market housing.

6. To ensure the success of the Downtown Core Area Plan by:
  - 6.1. Monitoring, reviewing and updating the Downtown Core Area Plan and related policies and regulations in response to changing social, economic and physical conditions.
  - 6.2. Maintaining policy alignment between the Downtown Core Area Plan and all other related City policies, plans and regulations.
7. To exemplify environmental stewardship and ensure the Downtown Core Area evolves into an environmental showcase for the built, natural and social environments by:
  - 7.1. Encouraging new development and existing development to incorporate the use of green building technology, infrastructure and environmental design.
  - 7.2. Developing and integrating green building criteria and objectives into the approval process for both public and private development.
  - 7.3. Supporting public and private initiatives that result in the remediation of brownfield sites, especially along the Harbour.
  - 7.4. Wherever appropriate, encouraging the re-use and retrofit of existing buildings.

## ASSUMPTIONS

The Downtown Core Area Plan assumes that:

1. Annual population growth within the Downtown Core Area will continue to support a projected increase of approximately 10,000 people over the next 30 years.
2. The Regional Growth Strategy will continue to support attaining a 40 per cent modal share of non-auto modes of transportation for trips to and within the Metropolitan Core by 2026.
3. The Downtown Core Area will continue to function as the largest employment centre in the region.
4. The City, BC Transit and the Province will continue to enhance and support transit services along Douglas Street through transit-supportive land use policies, activities and infrastructure.
5. The City will use the Plan to identify and prioritize capital projects within the Downtown Core Area as part of its financial planning, budgeting and departmental work programs.

6. The City will initiate amendments to development standards, policies, processes and plans (including local area plans, the *Zoning Regulation Bylaw*, Special Policy Areas and Design Guidelines) if required to implement and further refine the policies of the Downtown Core Area Plan.
7. The City will maintain consistency between the Downtown Core Area Plan and other policies and regulations to reflect the vision and goals of the Downtown Core Area Plan.
8. The Downtown Core Area will serve as the bulk of the Metropolitan Core in both the *Regional Growth Strategy* and the *Official Community Plan*.
9. The City will develop an Implementation Strategy/Action Plan for the Downtown Core Area Plan. The strategy will include a review of local development standards as well as a formal process to monitor and amend the Plan. It will also be used to identify requirements for developing the City's capital budget and departmental work programs.
10. The City will consider public-private partnerships as well as financial and regulatory tools such as development cost charges, density bonusing and tax incentives to help realize the Downtown Core Area Plan's vision and goals.

The City will review and re-evaluate the Plan if these Assumptions change significantly over time.

## ORGANIZATION

The Downtown Core Area Plan is divided into ten sections and appendices. Each section including this Introduction, deal with a different aspect of the Plan and each provide both area-wide and District-specific policies and actions where applicable.

## URBAN STRUCTURE

Explains the key elements of urban structure (space, movement and building form) and establishes the importance of ensuring any future physical improvements to the urban structure serve to enhance and improve the Downtown Core Area's livability and quality of life.

## DISTRICTS

Describes the five Districts of the Downtown Core Area and provides policies and actions to not only preserve each District's unique character, but also to provide opportunities for improvement.

## DENSITY

Introduces a framework for guiding density throughout the Downtown Core Area that balances the need for increased density in some areas with the need to maintain livable communities. Also explains a new density bonus system, intended to support the provision of key public amenities, affordable housing, and provide financial support for the conservation of heritage properties.

## TRANSPORTATION AND MOBILITY

Describes the need for sustainable transportation and mobility systems that give priority to pedestrians, cyclists and transit, and how those systems can be achieved.

## URBAN DESIGN

Explains the principles of successful urban design and how they should be applied to the Downtown Core Area's skyline, built forms, parks and open space and public realm.

## HERITAGE

Details the presence and reinforces the value and importance of heritage properties in the Downtown Core Area.

## ENVIRONMENT AND ENERGY

Provides a policy framework for addressing various components of sustainability, including the natural environment, green buildings and infrastructure, and the transformation of the Rock Bay District into a key employment centre that incorporates sustainable planning, development and infrastructure.

## COMMUNITY VITALITY

Addresses the importance of economic vitality, housing, public amenities, arts and culture, recreation, entertainment, special events and social services in building truly complete communities.

## IMPLEMENTATION

Describes how the City will implement the physical improvements and the heritage, cultural, transportation and environmental initiatives, policies and actions described in this Plan.

## APPENDICES

Include detailed guidelines and supporting information for specific aspects of the Downtown Core Area – such as views, public realm improvements, and building design – that support the vision, goals, policies and actions contained in this Plan.

## urban structure

## 2



## INTRODUCTION

Urban structure is comprised of three elements:

1. **Space** is the underlying topography, the natural features and landscape of an area. Space influences the look and character of the districts and neighbourhoods, the parks and open spaces that exist upon the land base.
2. **Movement** is the system of roads, sidewalks, cycling lanes and pathways as well as the transportation infrastructure and services they accommodate.
3. **Building form** is the range of building types, as defined by their physical scale, mass, orientation and height, within an area. The interplay between building forms is what creates spaces, defines streets and influences a city's skyline. (SEE ILLUSTRATION 1 – URBAN STRUCTURE ELEMENTS)

The urban structure provides the foundation for the detailed design and planning of each element. Urban structure elements provide a framework to guide and influence the development of individual buildings, spaces or infrastructure. This Plan provides policies to ensure that the urban structure is well-planned and is able to provide the foundation for a livable urban community – a community that provides:

- A range of housing options;
- Services that meet people's daily needs;
- Transportation systems that connect neighbourhoods, parks and open spaces, other areas of the city and the broader region; and
- High quality and well-maintained public realm and private realm.

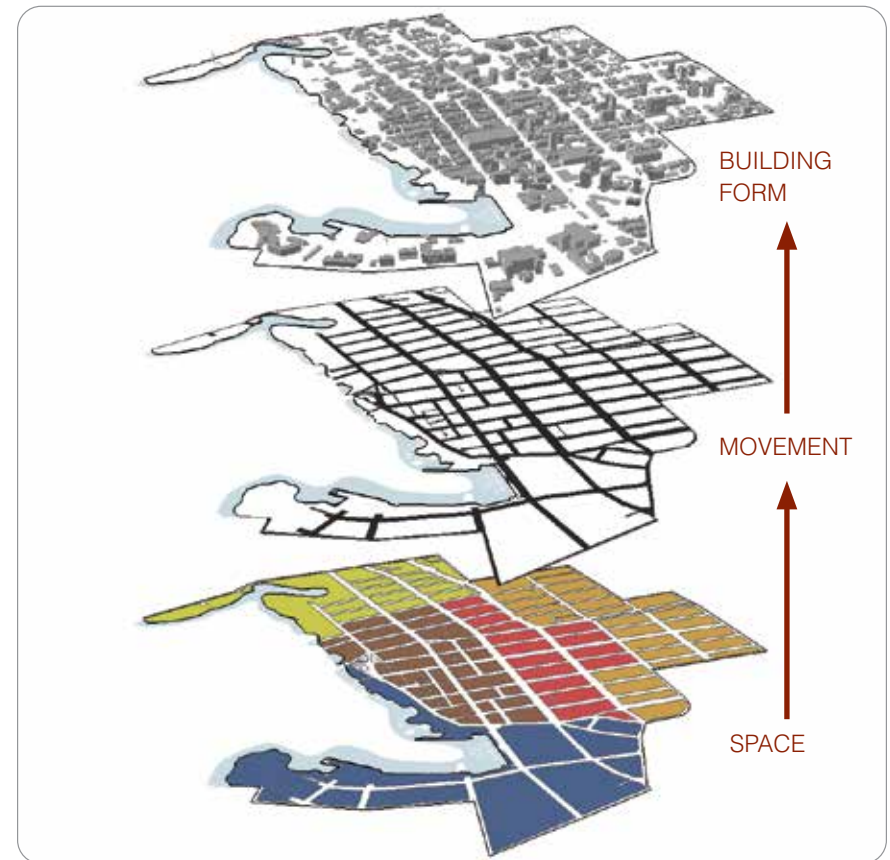


Illustration 1: Urban Structure Elements



## SPACE

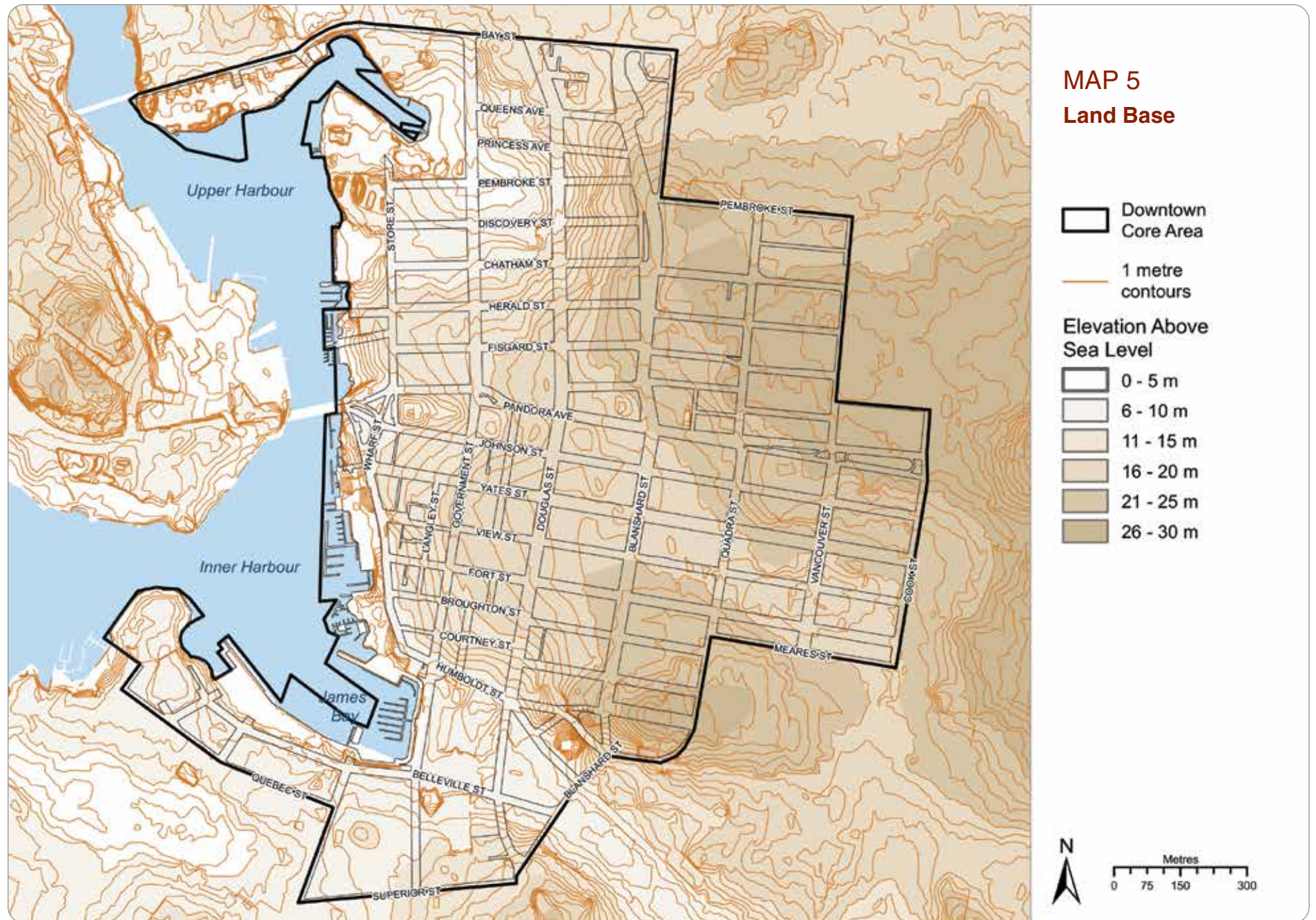
The Downtown Core Area is compact and walkable, covering approximately 188 hectares (465 acres). It gradually rises in elevation from the Inner Harbour towards Douglas Street and Blanshard Street; however, much of the central area is relatively level, with two lower basins around Rock Bay to the north and James Bay to the south. (SEE MAP 5: LAND BASE)

The neighbourhoods in the Downtown Core Area are predominantly mixed use, containing a range of commercial, institutional, residential, and industrial land uses and activities. Some neighbourhoods also contain special character areas that have design, architectural or historic significance. (SEE MAP 3: PLAN BOUNDARY AND NEIGHBOURHOODS)

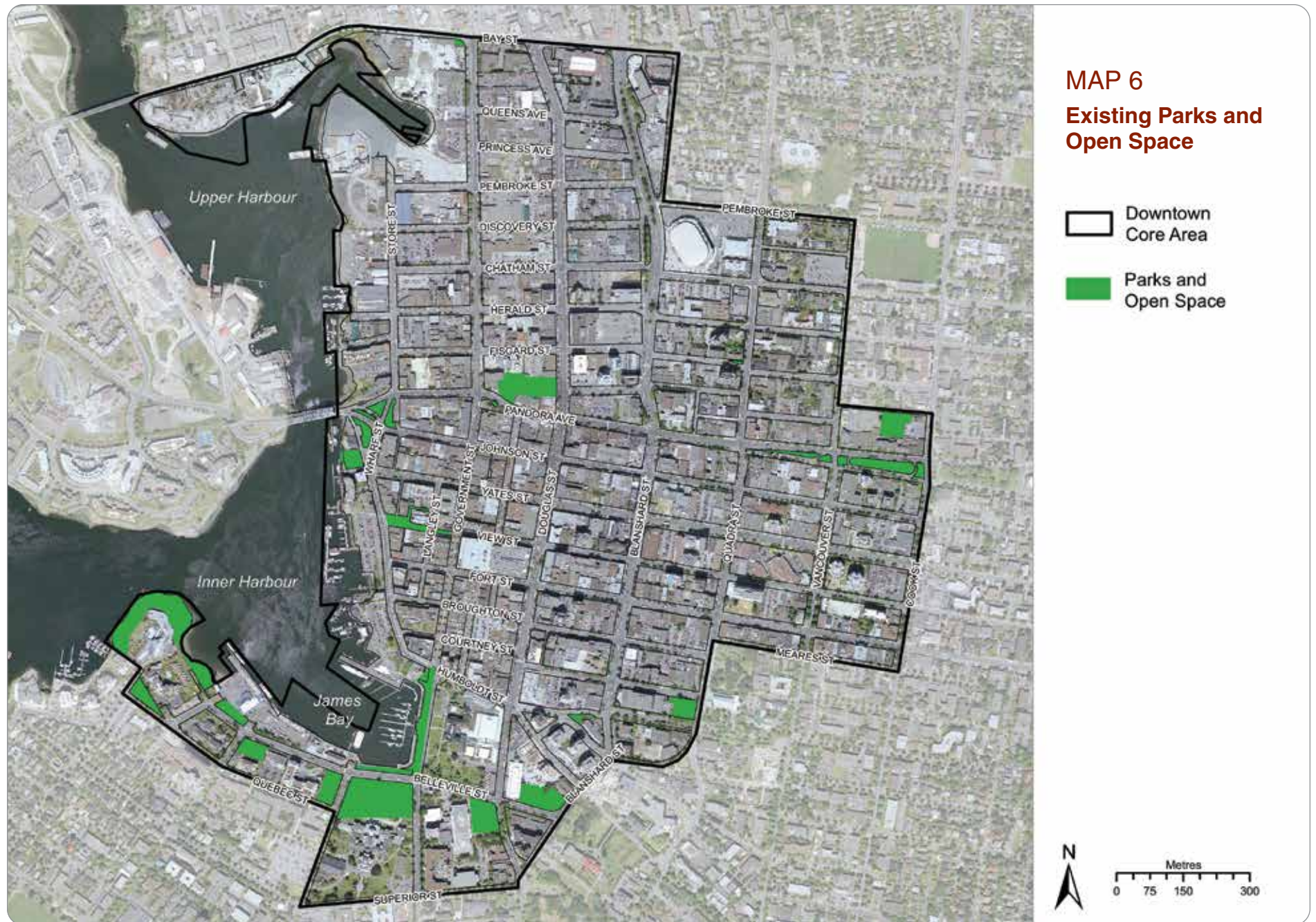
The Downtown Core Area is also defined by a variety of unique public parks and open spaces ranging from the intimate scale of Bastion Square to the large scale openness of the front lawn of the Parliament Building which serves as both a public open space and a place-defining characteristic of the Inner Harbour District. The Harbour Pathway (once complete) will provide a linear form of open space connecting much of the land along the Harbour. (SEE MAP 6: EXISTING PARKS AND OPEN SPACE)

## MOVEMENT

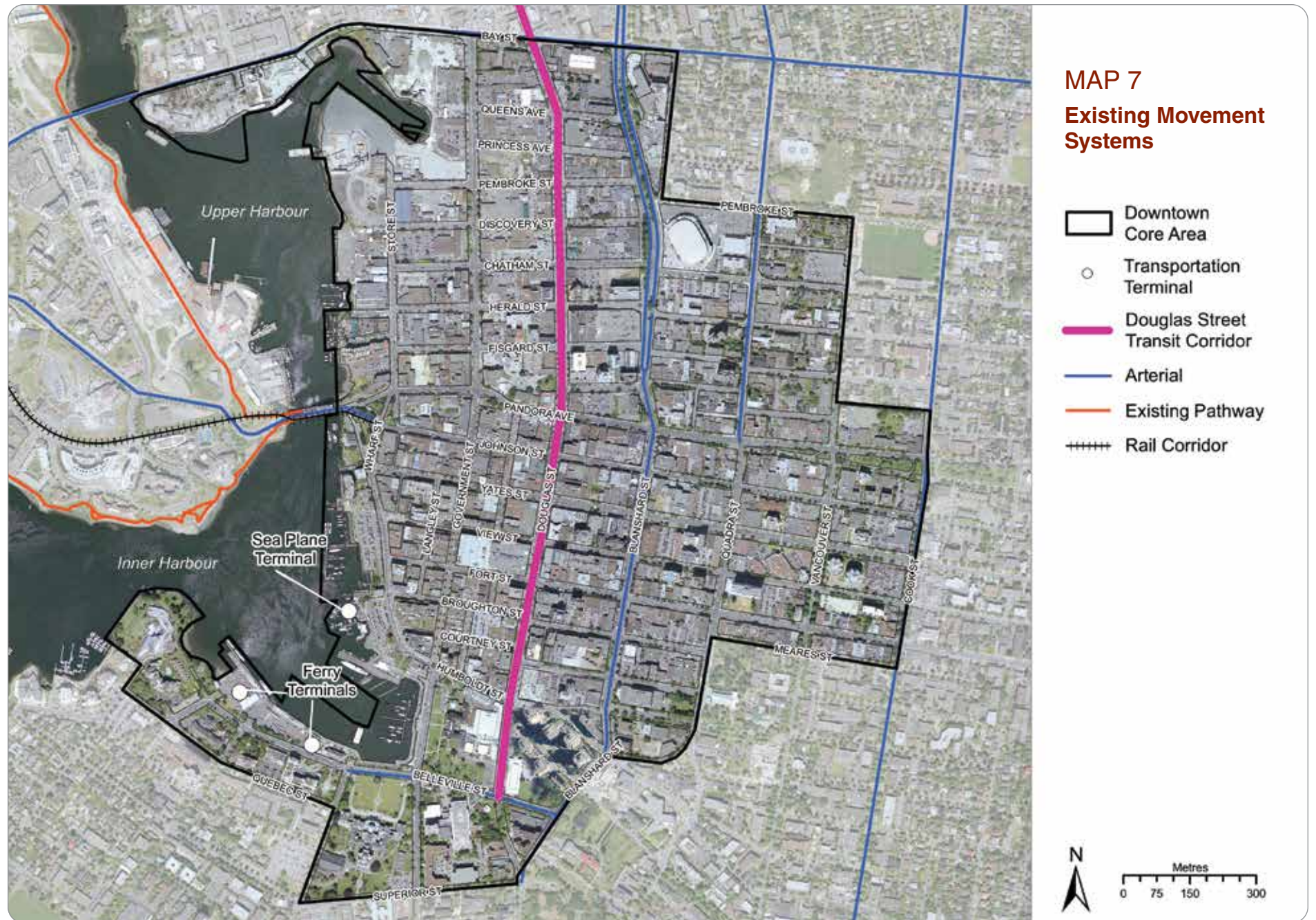
Primary downtown streets from a transportation perspective include Douglas Street, Blanshard Street, Bay Street, Cook Street and the portion of Quadra Street located north of Johnson Street. These streets provide key links between the Downtown Core Area and other surrounding areas of the city and the region. (SEE MAP 7: EXISTING MOVEMENT SYSTEMS)













## BUILDING FORM

The Downtown Core Area's distinctive urban form rises steadily eastward from the Inner Harbour and the blend of low scale, historic streetscapes and rehabilitated heritage buildings to a concentration of newer, higher density commercial and residential buildings in the Central Business District and in the Residential Mixed-Use District. This gradual rise in building form helps to shape the city's undulating skyline. (SEE ILLUSTRATION 2: BUILDING FORM)



**Illustration 2: Building Form**

## URBAN STRUCTURE – OBJECTIVES

To ensure the Downtown Core Area continues to be a livable urban community while it grows significantly over the next 30 years, the urban structure policies and actions seek to achieve the following objectives:

1. That the physical elements that define space, movement and building form serve to attract and retain residents, visitors and businesses.
2. That existing neighbourhoods and special character areas are recognized as intrinsic components of each District.
3. That support is provided to encourage the development of a range of building forms that respect and reflect the character of the Downtown Core Area and its neighbourhoods.
4. That the public realm of the Downtown Core Area is enhanced by the presence of active commercial uses, such as restaurants, retail stores and entertainment facilities.
5. That taller building forms are generally concentrated along the Douglas Street/Blanshard Street corridor and along the portion of Yates Street located between Douglas Street and Cook Street, as well as a blend of mid-rise and high-rise buildings in both the Rock Bay District and the Residential Mixed-Use District.
6. That the historic context of the Historical Commercial District is protected.
7. That new parks and open spaces are developed within the Rock Bay District and the Harris Green neighbourhoods.
8. That priority is given to pedestrians, cyclists and public transit in land use and transportation planning.
9. That transportation networks are integrated with neighbourhoods, provide optimal access and facilitate the delivery of goods and services. (SEE MAP 8: URBAN STRUCTURE CONCEPT)

## URBAN STRUCTURE – POLICIES AND ACTIONS

### DEVELOPMENT

- 2.1. Maintain lower scale buildings throughout the Historic Commercial District and along the waterfront to respect the lower scale context of the area, and gradually transition to taller buildings within the Central Business District.
- 2.2. Concentrate tall buildings between Douglas Street and Blanshard Street as well as along Yates Street east of Douglas Street.
- 2.3. Encourage the appropriate location of residential and commercial development to support the Downtown Core Area's current mixed-use character.

### LAND USE

- 2.4. Ensure land use and related activities complement and enhance the form and function of each District.

### CONNECTIVITY

- 2.5. Improve and enhance the physical public realm connections and transitions between Districts.
- 2.6. Improve connections for pedestrians and cyclists to public parks and open space through both design and maintenance.

**PARKS AND OPEN SPACES**

- 2.7. Support the development of additional public parks and open spaces to provide public amenity space within the Rock Bay District and the Residential Mixed-Use District (which includes the Harris Green neighbourhood).

**HARBOUR PATHWAY**

- 2.8. Complete the Harbour Pathway, including connections to the regional pathway network and the pedestrian network.

**VACANT LANDS**

- 2.9. Support the redevelopment of vacant and under-developed sites, including surface parking lots, with more intensive uses that support the economic function of the Downtown Core Area.

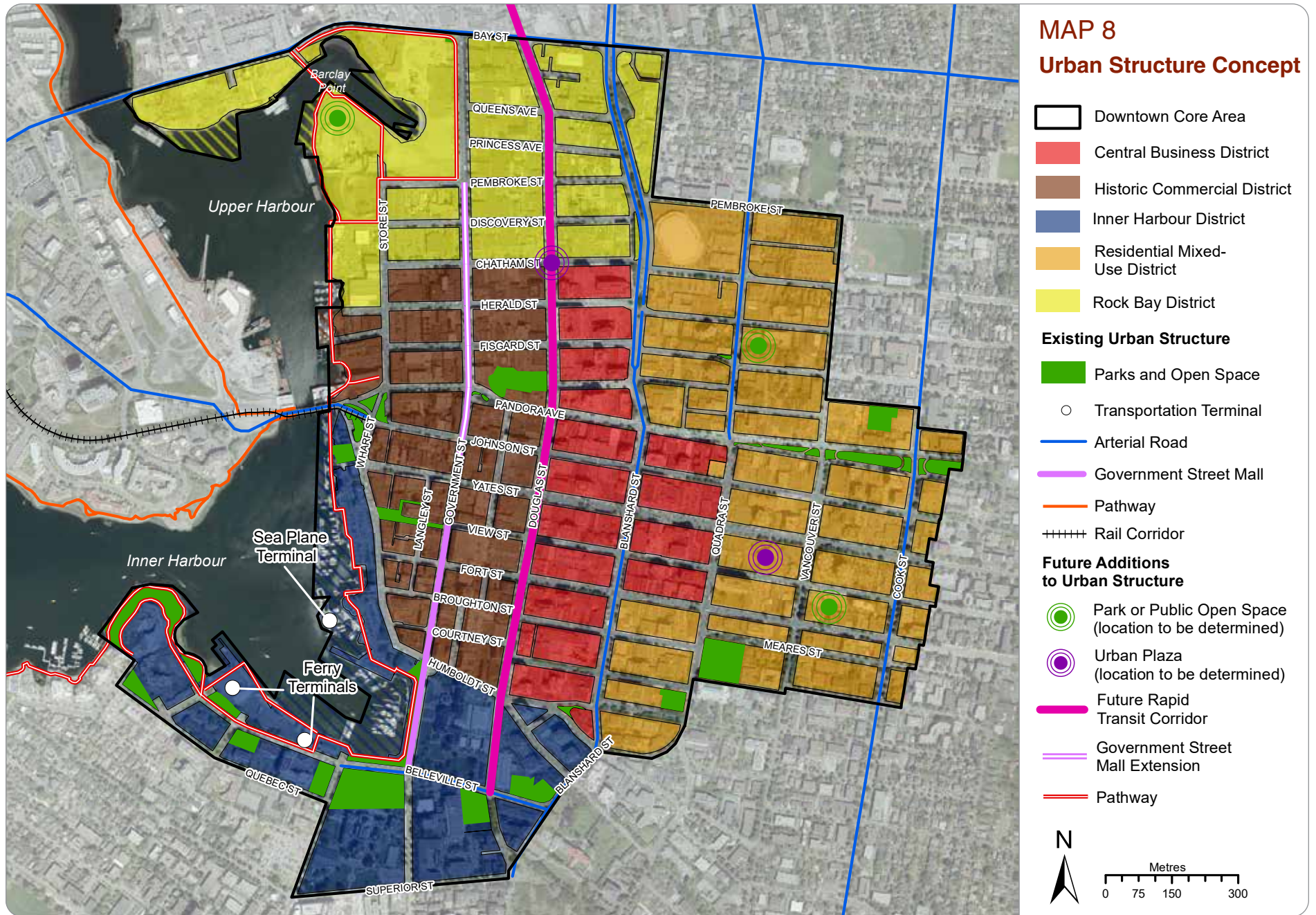
**OFFICE DEVELOPMENT**

- 2.10. Support the development and location of higher density commercial buildings within the Central Business District.



Conceptual illustration of the Downtown Core Area including new development as a backdrop to the Historic Commercial District and the integration of the Harbour Pathway.





The Urban Structure Concept provides a summary of how existing and future urban structure elements will be organized within the Downtown Core Area.

## districts

## 3



## INTRODUCTION

The Downtown Core Area Plan establishes five Downtown Core Area Districts. As stated in the Introduction, these new Districts do not replace existing neighbourhood names, boundaries or special character areas. Rather, they are a way to recognize that there are unique social, physical and environmental characteristics in certain parts of the Downtown Core Area that cut across neighbourhood boundaries and unite broader geographic areas.

The policies and actions contained in this Section are intended to support each District's current function and general character, while also improving each District's public realm, parks and open spaces, infrastructure, building forms and transportation networks.

## CENTRAL BUSINESS DISTRICT

The Central Business District (CBD) is approximately 29.5 hectares (73.8 acres) in size and covers a 15-block area. Eleven blocks stretch northward from Burdett Avenue to Caledonia Avenue between Douglas Street and Blanshard Street; and four blocks are located between Blanshard Street and Quadra Street, bounded by Pandora Avenue to the north and Fort Street to the south. The CBD borders the Residential Mixed-Use District to the east, the Historic Commercial District to the west, the Rock Bay District to the north and the Inner Harbour District to the south. (SEE MAP 9: CENTRAL BUSINESS DISTRICT)

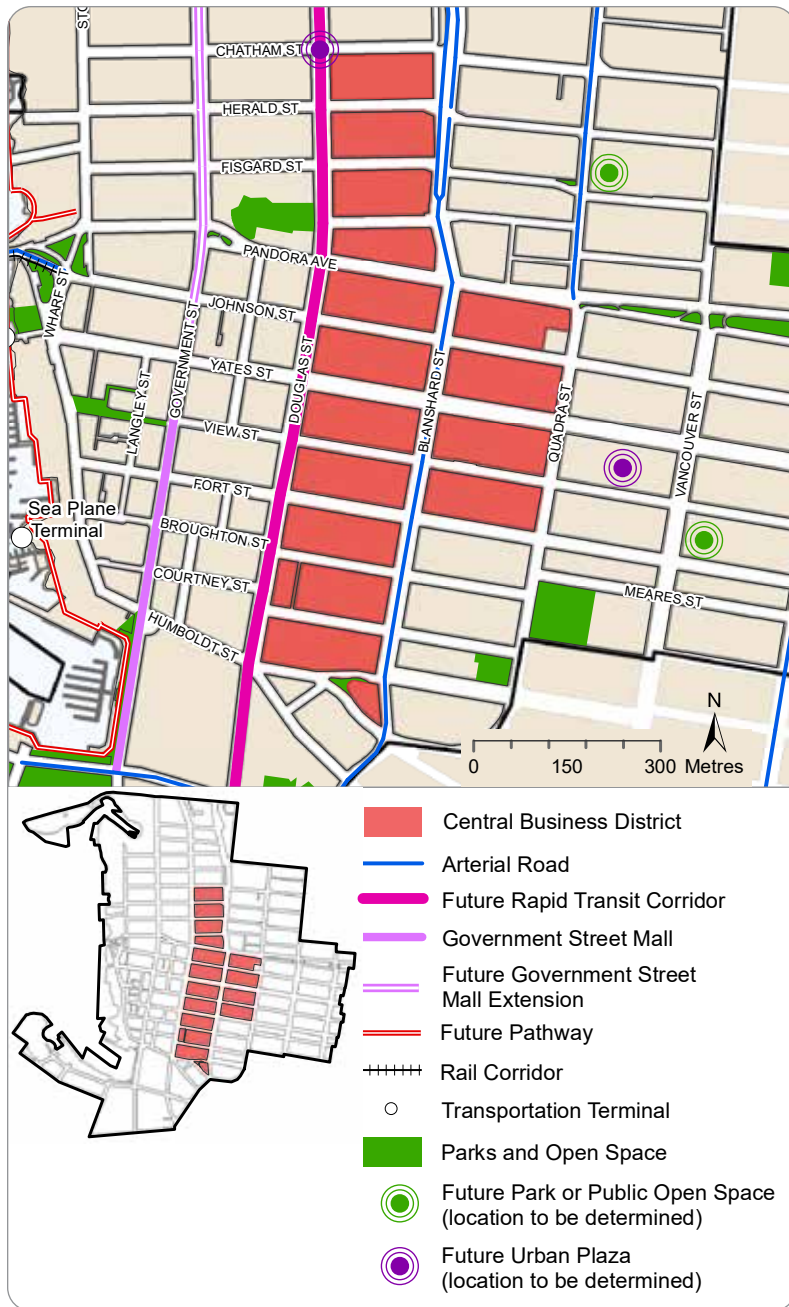
The CBD is the main employment centre for Victoria and the Region as a whole. Its concentration of higher density office buildings helps to attract and retain a range of supporting commercial uses – such as restaurants, cafés, convenience stores, office supply stores, retail stores, hair salons and other personal service businesses, as well as major banks and other financial institutions – to provide the daily amenities and services required by the businesses, employees and residents within the CBD. Hotels also play a significant commercial role in the CBD, supported by the ferry, sea plane, bus and train terminals that are located within walking distance of the CBD.

## CENTRAL BUSINESS DISTRICT – OBJECTIVES

The policies and actions for the Central Business District that are contained in this Plan collectively address the following objectives:

1. That the CBD remains economically healthy, is able to adapt to changing economic and market conditions and reinforces its long-term function as the primary employment centre for the city and the region.
2. That the CBD is able to provide a safe and welcoming environment, rich with amenities for workers, residents and visitors alike.
3. That the CBD is able to provide an adequate land base to primarily accommodate commercial and office development while it grows over the next 30 years.
4. That new development respects the scale, character and function of the CBD.





Map 9: Central Business District

## CENTRAL BUSINESS DISTRICT – POLICIES AND ACTIONS

### LAND USE

- 3.1. Provide zoning within the CBD to accommodate a strong concentration of commercial employment uses, along with such complementary uses as multi-residential development, hotels, restaurants, public institutions, personal service businesses and retail stores.

### ECONOMIC RESILIENCY

- 3.2. Support new development that clearly reinforces and enhances the position of the CBD as the primary employment, commercial and cultural centre for the city and the region.
- 3.3. Ensure that the City of Victoria Economic Development Strategy includes policies and strategies that are focused on improving the economic resiliency of the CBD.

### HIGH-DENSITY DEVELOPMENT

- 3.4. Support high density commercial buildings within the CBD to make efficient use of infrastructure and to maintain compact building footprints.
- 3.5. Residential development should be restricted to a maximum density of 3:1 FSR (Floor Space Ratio) within the CBD to reinforce the CBD's function as an employment centre.
- 3.6. Focus higher density development along the Douglas Street/ Blanshard Street corridor and along Yates Street to support the density policies of this Plan.

### PEDESTRIAN-ORIENTED ENVIRONMENT

- 3.7. Support and encourage pedestrian activity within the CBD by encouraging the provision of active commercial street-level uses where appropriate, and well-designed public realm improvements.
- 3.8. Design new developments within the CBD to include ground floor space that is capable of accommodating commercial uses.
- 3.9. Refer to the *Downtown Public Realm Plan & Streetscape Standards* to guide future streetscape improvements.
- 3.10. Provide well-designed public realm services and amenities to support commercial and residential development.

### CONNECTIVITY

- 3.11. Improve travel routes between the CBD and surrounding Districts by developing well-designed, clearly marked and safe pedestrian, cycling and transit networks.
- 3.12. Locate through-block walkways to provide strategic access through longer city blocks and meaningful connections with the Pedestrian Network as illustrated in Map 16. (SEE SECTION 5: TRANSPORTATION AND MOBILITY)

### TRANSIT SUPPORT

- 3.13. Support the use of transit by encouraging the location of high density transit-supportive uses such as commercial and residential mixed-use development within the Douglas Street/Blanshard Street corridor and along Yates Street.
- 3.14. Support the use of transit by encouraging street-level retail, restaurants, cafés, grocery stores, convenience stores and personal service businesses in new development along Douglas Street and Yates Street.

### NEW DEVELOPMENT

- 3.15. Amend the *Zoning Regulation Bylaw* to provide development standards for new commercial, residential and office developments that reflect the scale, density and context of the CBD.
- 3.16. Ensure the sensitive integration of new development with existing heritage properties along the 700 block of Yates Street and the 700 and 800 blocks of Fort Street.

### FORT STREET

- 3.17. Improve the physical condition of the public realm along Fort Street through public and private streetscape enhancements that encourage pedestrian activity and support retail.

### EDGE CONDITION

- 3.18. Ensure that designs for new buildings located along the edges of the CBD consider scale, orientation, setbacks, mass and building height to provide sensitive transitions to surrounding Districts.

### PARKING

- 3.19. Provide on-site parking for new developments as underground structured parking.
- 3.20. Consider opportunities to integrate publicly accessible short-term parking as part of new commercial developments where underground structured parking is provided on site.
- 3.21. Consider opportunities to increase the provision of publicly accessible short-term parking in order to meet the objectives of the City of Victoria *Parking Strategy*.

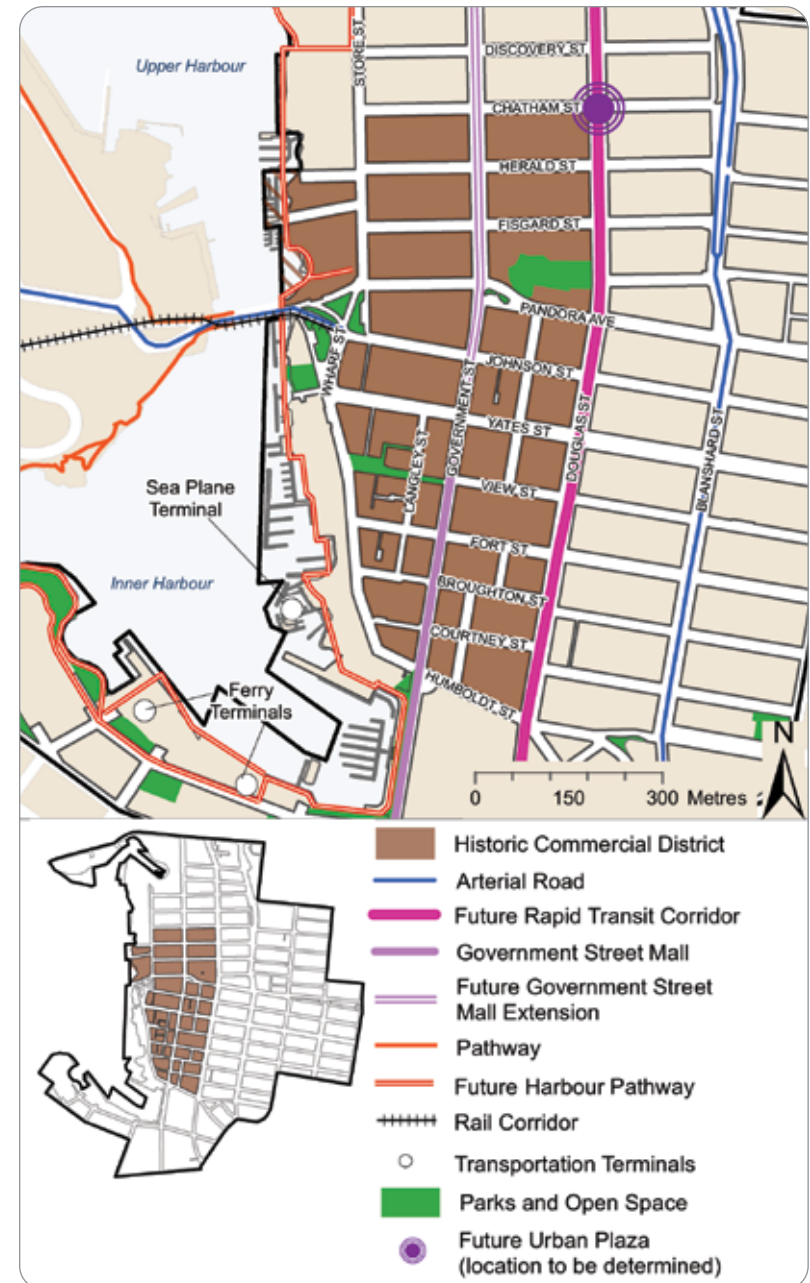
## HISTORIC COMMERCIAL DISTRICT

The Historic Commercial District (HCD) is approximately 23 hectares (57 acres) in size, and is bounded by Wharf Street and the waterfront on the west, Douglas Street on the east, Chatham Street on the north and Humboldt Street on the south. (SEE MAP 10: HISTORIC COMMERCIAL DISTRICT)

The HCD forms the primary hub for retail, entertainment and tourism within the Downtown Core Area. The concentration of rehabilitated heritage buildings and attractive streetscapes also serves to attract other uses and activities including offices, hotels, personal service businesses and arts and culture. The HCD includes the Old Town Area, a portion of the waterfront north of the Johnson Street Bridge and Chinatown – which Parks Canada named as a National Historic Site in 2002 to commemorate its status as Canada’s oldest intact and continuously active Chinatown. The HCD also contains a range of other character areas including Bastion Square, which is the oldest part of the city and original site of the Hudson’s Bay Fort Victoria in 1858, as well as Trounce Alley, Broad Street, Market Square and Centennial Square. One of the most prominent features in the HCD is the Government Street Mall, which currently stretches northward from Belleville Street to Yates Street and connects the Inner Harbour with the Old Town Area. Government Street Mall is characterized by its wide sidewalks and attractive streetscaping that complements the surrounding historic buildings and encourages pedestrian and cycling activity, while also accommodating general purpose vehicular traffic and commercial vehicles that provide deliveries and services to the surrounding businesses. The pedestrian-oriented design of the Government Street Mall along with the grid pattern of the local street network serves to maintain reduced speed levels for vehicles.

The HCD is characterized by a “saw-tooth” streetscape that generally rises and falls in height between one and five storeys, with articulated brick and stone facades, buildings located up to the public sidewalk and continuous street-level storefronts.

Ongoing revitalization efforts in the HCD over the past two decades have resulted in the rehabilitation of approximately 85 heritage buildings, upgrades to historic commercial storefronts, and a number of improvements to the public realm through streetscaping, public art and special events programming. These upgrades and improvements have drawn boutique hotels, specialty retail stores, cafés and restaurants to the area and with the help of the Bay Centre, a regional-scale shopping centre on Douglas Street with over 39,000 m<sup>2</sup> (420,000 ft<sup>2</sup>) of retail space – cemented the HCD’s place as a destination for tourism, shopping and entertainment.



Map 10: Historic Commercial District

## HISTORIC COMMERCIAL DISTRICT – OBJECTIVES

The policies and actions for the Historic Commercial District that are contained in this Plan collectively address the following objectives:

1. That the placemaking character of the HCD is retained and continues to contribute to Victoria's competitive advantage as a destination for retail, entertainment and tourism.
2. That programs, strategies and public and private initiatives for the revitalization of the HCD are maintained and supported.
3. That the HCD becomes a model for sensitive integration of new infill development and public realm improvements into the historic environment.
4. That the HCD is able to attract and accommodate growth in the tourism, retail, entertainment sectors.
5. That the compact, diverse, low-scale and small-lot character of the HCD is retained.
6. That the local population base is increased through the integration of residential dwellings on the upper storeys of existing buildings.

## HISTORIC COMMERCIAL DISTRICT – POLICIES AND ACTIONS

### LAND USE

- 3.22. Provide zoning within the HCD that accommodates a diverse range of active commercial uses such as retail stores, cafés and restaurants, along with complementary uses such as multi-residential development, hotels, public institutions, tourist services and personal service businesses.

### ECONOMIC RESILIENCY

- 3.23. Ensure that economic development initiatives undertaken by the City of Victoria reinforce the function and character of the HCD as a destination for retail shopping, entertainment and tourism.

### COMMERCIAL AND RETAIL ACTIVITY

- 3.24. Locate active commercial uses such as retail stores, cafés, restaurants and other tourism and entertainment-related uses at the street level to encourage increased pedestrian activity and complement the public realm.
- 3.25. In addition to active commercial uses, consider the location of office use at the street level only where they are located directly adjacent to and have direct access to a lane, alley or through-block walkway.

## CENTENNIAL SQUARE

- 3.26. Maintain Centennial Square as a hub for civic activity and special events.
- 3.27. Ensure that any design or redevelopment initiatives for Centennial Square result in a more inviting, active and functional civic gathering space.
- 3.28. Give priority to public realm improvements that enhance connectivity between Centennial Square and surrounding streets.

## HISTORIC CONTEXT

- 3.29. Maintain design guidelines and development standards that support rehabilitation of existing heritage buildings and public realm improvements, and that ensure new development is integrated sensitively into the historic context of the HCD.
- 3.30. Continue to support policies, regulations and programs to protect heritage buildings and encourage their rehabilitation, seismic upgrade and re-use.
- 3.31. Retain the HCD's current compact, diverse, low-scale and small-lot character.
- 3.32. Explore the feasibility of extending the term length of the Heritage Tax Incentive Program up to 15 years to encourage the further rehabilitation and seismic upgrading of existing heritage buildings.

## RESIDENTIAL USES

- 3.33. Locate residential dwellings on the upper storeys to retain and accommodate more active commercial uses at the street level, except where residential dwellings are located directly adjacent to, and have direct access to a lane, alley or through-block walkway.

## PUBLIC REALM

- 3.34. Support and implement public realm improvements that are sensitive to the historic character of the HCD and which reflect the urban design guidelines of this Plan.
- 3.35. Improve public wayfinding in the HCD through streetscape improvements that have a cohesive and consistent design.



## CONNECTIVITY

- 3.36. Establish strong Pedestrian and Cycling Networks through the area, with a priority on designated Greenways. (SEE SECTION 5: TRANSPORTATION AND MOBILITY)

## GOVERNMENT STREET

- 3.37. Develop and maintain Government Street as a Pedestrian Priority Street as described in Appendix 3.
- 3.38. Extend the retail and pedestrian-oriented character of Government Street northward from Yates Street to Pembroke Street through streetscaping and public realm improvements and appropriate land use to provide an attractive and lively environment that connects the Inner Harbour District through the Historic Commercial District to the Rock Bay District.

## PARKING

- 3.39. Continue to support the provision of short-term on-street parking to help maintain the HCD as a focus for active commercial uses including retailing and entertainment.
- 3.40. Ensure that the provision of long-term parking gives consideration to the economic function of the HCD, in balance with the Downtown Core Area Plan's transportation and mobility objectives and policies (SEE SECTION 5: TRANSPORTATION AND MOBILITY).

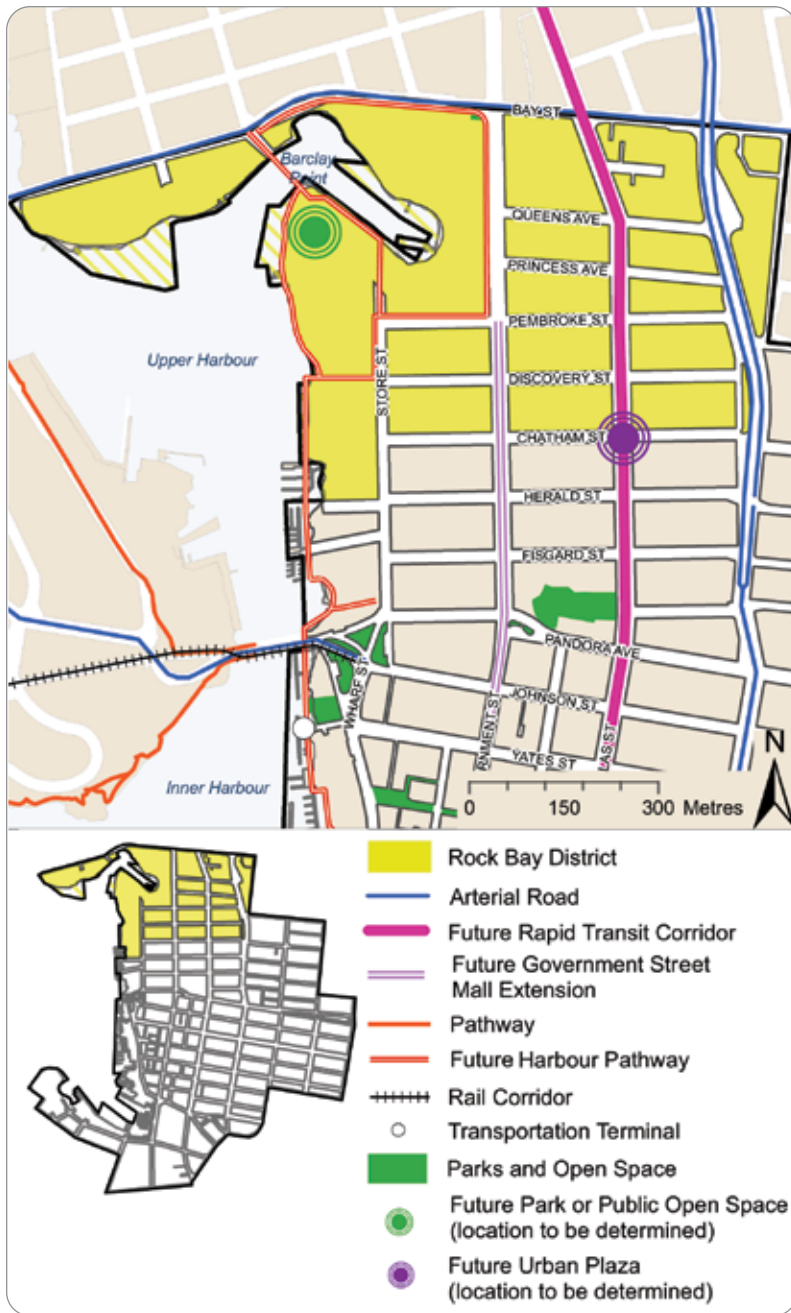
## ROCK BAY DISTRICT

The Rock Bay District (RBD) is approximately 44 hectares (110 acres) in size and encompasses the northern part of the Downtown Core Area, including the waterfront area that runs from Herald Street to the Point Ellice (Bay Street) Bridge. It forms part of the Burnside neighbourhood, as far east as Dowler Place and Blanshard Street. (SEE MAP 11: ROCK BAY DISTRICT)

The RBD hosts both marine and non-marine related industrial and industrial-support activities along the waterfront and a blend of other industrial and commercial uses throughout the rest of the District in a mixture of older industrial and commercial buildings, including several heritage buildings. It has limited residential development located primarily between Douglas Street and Blanshard Street.

The District's history as an industrial area, in combination with limited redevelopment, has resulted in minimal upgrading to infrastructure and streetscaping which is evident through overhead utility wires and cables, discontinuous public sidewalks, minimal landscaping along building frontages and streets, limited on-street parking, undefined or informal parking areas between the street and private buildings, minimal pedestrian lighting and limited public park/open space.

The Rock Bay District, unlike the other Districts within the Downtown Core Area, has a significant amount of underdeveloped or vacant land that could accommodate future office, high-tech industries, and limited residential development in addition to its current industrial and commercial development. In combination, the City will undertake future planning for an Arts and Innovation district within the Rock Bay area as outlined in the City's economic development strategy: *Victoria 3.0 – Recovery Reinvention Resilience (2020–2041)*. Planning for the Arts and Innovation district will focus on developing policies and strategies for transforming and strengthening the RBD as a key employment centre for Victoria that supports research and development, well-paying jobs, high-quality public spaces, Indigenous economic development, and climate adaptation.



Map 11: Rock Bay District

## ROCK BAY DISTRICT – OBJECTIVES

The policies and actions for the Rock Bay District that are contained in this Plan collectively address the following objectives:

1. To guide the transformation of the RBD into a key employment centre.
2. To improve the environmental conditions of the RBD through the integration of green and innovative infrastructure, site planning, uses and building technology.
3. To attract and maintain a range of commercial and light industrial businesses to locate within the RBD in order to provide a more diversified and resilient employment base.
4. To develop an employment-based environment that attracts new and emergent employment sectors such as high-tech and other related businesses.
5. To accommodate high density residential and commercial development within the Douglas Street/Blanshard Street Corridor.
6. To integrate a strong public transit network that supports the location of employment uses and activities.
7. To provide new public parks or open spaces in and around RBD for the benefit of residents, workers and visitors alike.
8. To maintain and strengthen the economic function of the working Harbour within the Rock Bay District.

## ROCK BAY DISTRICT – POLICIES AND ACTIONS

### ROCK BAY LOCAL AREA PLAN

- 3.41. Develop a detailed local area plan for the Rock Bay District that provides greater detail and direction on land use distribution, employment composition, residential development, urban design, transportation mobility, density bonus and amenities, public realm improvements, economic development, green infrastructure, and zoning requirements.
- 3.42. Consider and evaluate new development and public realm improvements based on the policies described in this Plan until such time as a local area plan is completed for the Rock Bay District.

**ECONOMIC ACTIVITY**

- 3.43. Support the redevelopment of the RBD as an employment-focused area that provides a balance of industrial support services, light industrial, high-tech, with an accompanying balance of commercial and limited residential development.
- 3.44. Explore the use of financial tools and programs such as density bonusing in order to encourage and support the development of the Rock Bay District as an employment-focused area.

**DEVELOPMENT PERMIT AREA**

- 3.45. Through the *Official Community Plan*, include portions of the Rock Bay District within a Development Permit Area to implement the policies and design guidelines of this Plan.
- 3.46. Ensure zoning for waterfront properties includes development standards and design guidelines to mitigate the impact of industrial operations on the local marine environment.
- 3.47. Continue to support the location of marine-dependent industrial uses and activities along the waterfront portion of the RBD.

**RESIDENTIAL DEVELOPMENT**

- 3.48. Locate residential and residential mixed-use development primarily between Douglas Street and Blanshard Street.
- 3.49. Ensure that residential development is located, designed and sited to mitigate any potentially negative effects on the general operation and function of adjacent employment activities.

**MIXED USE DEVELOPMENT**

- 3.50. Provide active street-level commercial uses along Government Street and Douglas Street.

**TRANSIT SUPPORT**

- 3.51. Support the location of higher density residential and commercial buildings along Douglas Street to enhance Douglas Street as the primary transit corridor.

**CONNECTIVITY**

- 3.52. Ensure that all streets and sidewalks provide clear connections for pedestrians to travel between the RBD and the surrounding Districts.
- 3.53. Provide direct, safe, well-designed and strategically located pedestrian and cycling connections across Government Street and Douglas Street as well as to key destinations including parks, open spaces and recreational facilities.

**INFRASTRUCTURE**

- 3.54. Support upgrading of infrastructure services in the RBD as new development occurs to increase long-term capacity.
- 3.55. Ensure that infrastructure upgrades support the City of Victoria *Infrastructure Master Plan* and consider the integration of green infrastructure, where appropriate.
- 3.56. Support the use of best management practices to improve the quality and volume of stormwater discharge into the local marine environment.

**EDGE CONDITIONS**

- 3.57. Ensure that designs for new buildings located along the edges of the RBD consider scale, orientation, setbacks, massing and building height to provide sensitive transitions to surrounding neighbourhoods and Districts.

**WATERFRONT**

- 3.58. Support the development of a long-range detailed master plan for the redevelopment of the Transport Canada/BC Hydro site in conjunction with ongoing remediation efforts.
- 3.59. Incorporate direct public pedestrian access to the Harbour as part of the site design for new development or redevelopment along the waterfront, except where it may negatively impact the general operation and function of adjacent employment activities that are dependent on direct marine access.

**PARKS AND OPEN SPACE**

- 3.60. Support the development of a waterfront community park generally located near Barclay Point that provides direct pedestrian and cycling connections with the Harbour Pathway.
- 3.61. Ensure parks and open spaces are well-designed, attractive, functional and integrated with the pedestrian network.



- 3.62. Integrate new parks and open space with the completed Harbour Pathway and with Greenways as identified in the City of Victoria *Greenways Plan*.
- 3.63. Ensure all new public parks and open spaces meet the urban design objectives of this Plan.
- 3.64. Develop specific location and design details for new public parks and open spaces as part of the implementation of the Downtown Core Area Plan.

#### HERITAGE

- 3.65. Undertake an inventory and evaluation of remaining historic industrial properties in the RBD as potential additions to the Heritage Register.
- 3.66. Support the rehabilitation and re-use of the RBD's remaining heritage properties to celebrate the District's industrial heritage.
- 3.67. Consider extending the Heritage Tax Incentive Program (T.I.P.) throughout the RBD and extend its term up to 15 years to support the adaptive re-use of industrial heritage properties.

#### TRANSPORTATION

- 3.68. Continue to recognize Douglas Street as a primary transit corridor through transit-supportive land use and development.
- 3.69. Support higher densities along Douglas/Blanshard Street corridor to improve viability of future rapid transit.
- 3.70. Support the policies of the City's *Greenways Plan* to develop Chatham, Store, Pembroke, Government and Bay Streets as Shared Greenways, within the context of the RBD as an employment centre.
- 3.71. Ensure Greenways do not adversely affect the operation or function of industrial and other employment activities in the RBD.

#### INNER HARBOUR DISTRICT

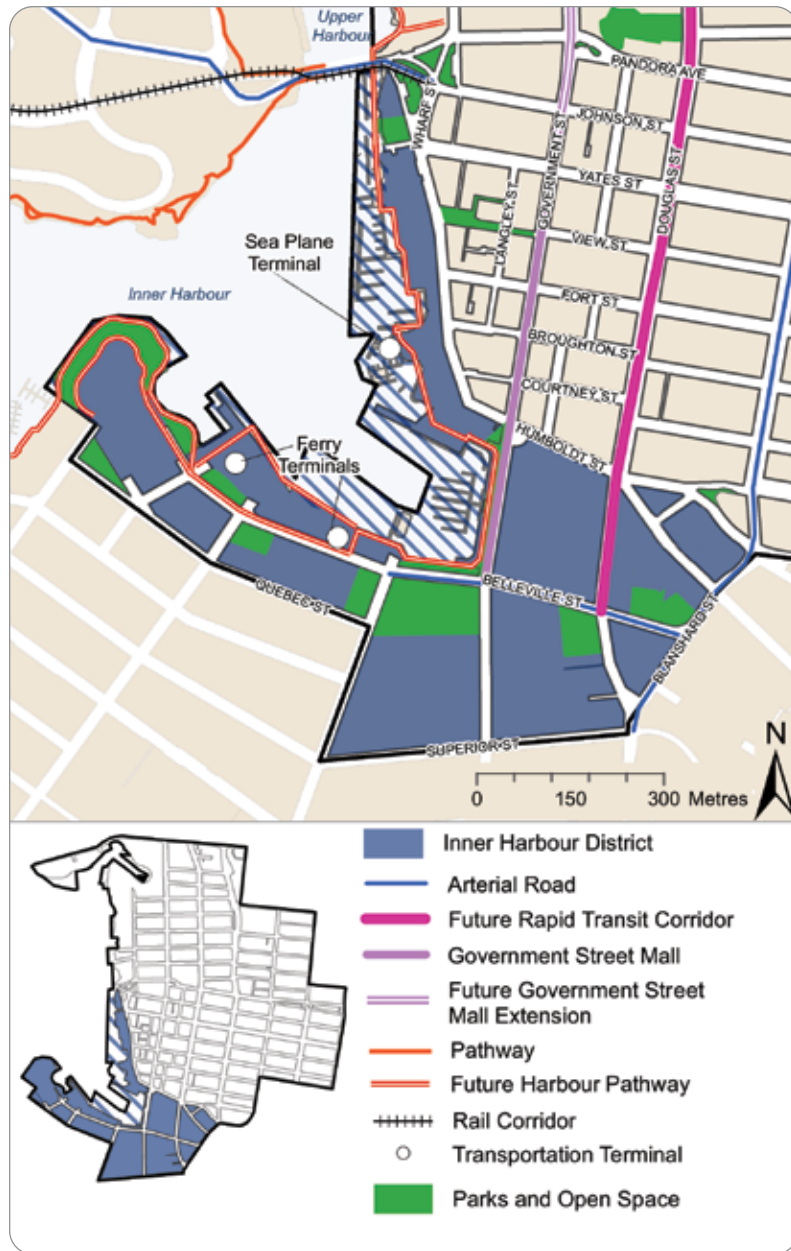
The Inner Harbour District (IHD) is approximately 37 hectares (93 acres) in size and encompasses the waterfront lands located between the Johnson Street Bridge and Laurel Point. The IHD also includes portions of the Legislative Precinct lands in recognition of their proximity to the waterfront and the Inner Harbour. (SEE MAP 12: INNER HARBOUR DISTRICT)

The IHD is recognized both locally and internationally for its picturesque quality, vitality and character. Its waterfront setting attracts tourists, visitors and residents year round, and is noted for its:

- World-class Gateway to Victoria;
- Home to the Provincial Legislature within the historic Parliament Buildings;
- Scenic views across the Harbour;
- Pedestrian-friendly environment and high-quality streetscaping along Government Street and Belleville Street;
- Concentration of historic and modern landmark buildings include the Royal British Columbia Museum, the Provincial Parliament Building and its grounds, the Empress Hotel and the Inner Causeway, which has been designated a Heritage Conservation Area in the City of Victoria's *Official Community Plan*; and
- Prominent public and open spaces where a variety of major public ceremonial, celebratory and special events are held every year.

The IHD is centered on the working Harbour which includes a number of marine-related businesses and activities, including ferry and float plane terminals and mooring for private boats. These marine transportation options, combined with a regional bus depot and a nearby regional railway terminal, make the IHD a major transportation hub and gateway for the city.

The District is also home to a large number of Provincial Government offices and to commercial businesses that serve tourists and Provincial Government workers, such as hotels, retail stores and restaurants, but has limited residential development.



**Map 12:** Inner Harbour District

### INNER HARBOUR DISTRICT – OBJECTIVES

The policies and actions for the Inner Harbour District (IHD) that are contained in this Plan collectively address the following objectives:

1. To reinforce and support the location of Provincial Government offices.
2. To successfully maintain and strengthen the IHD as the focus for tourism, government, culture, heritage, and economic development.
3. To develop and maintain a cohesive, well-designed and vibrant waterfront area.
4. To create a more fluid and seamless extension of the public realm northward toward the Johnson Street bridge and beyond, toward the Rock Bay District.
5. To improve public access to the waterfront.
6. To maintain a working Harbour.

### INNER HARBOUR DISTRICT – POLICIES AND ACTIONS

#### ECONOMIC ACTIVITY

- 3.72. Support the location and operation of marine-dependent activities along the IHD waterfront.
- 3.73. Maintain the IHD as a focus for tourism-related activities as well as Provincial Government office and business activities.
- 3.74. Ensure that new development within the IHD accommodates uses that contribute to the vitality and economic health of the area.

#### HISTORIC CONTEXT

- 3.75. Support the protection and rehabilitation of heritage properties and ensure new infill development and improvements to the public realm are sensitively integrated into the historic environment.
- 3.76. Maintain key public views of the Inner Harbour to meet the urban design objectives of this Plan. (SEE SECTION 6: URBAN DESIGN)

#### RESIDENTIAL DEVELOPMENT

- 3.77. Ensure residential dwellings are part of mixed-use development that includes active commercial uses at the street level.

**PUBLIC REALM**

- 3.78. Support public realm improvements that meet the urban design objectives of this Plan.
- 3.79. Support public realm improvements that enhance the IHD's role as a gateway to the city for people arriving by sea plane, ferry, bus or train.
- 3.80. Support public realm improvements that result in improved wayfinding and connectivity between the IHD and the rest of the Downtown Core Area.
- 3.81. Encourage the addition of more active street-level businesses fronting onto Belleville Street as part of the potential redevelopment or upgrading of the Belleville Ferry Terminal.

**TRANSPORTATION**

- 3.82. Establish well-defined, safe and efficient Pedestrian and Cycling Networks, with a priority on developing and enhancing designated Greenways.
- 3.83. Support the continued operation of transportation terminals for ferries, sea planes and bus.

**CONNECTIVITY**

- 3.84. Ensure that direct public pedestrian connections are available between the Harbour Pathway and Belleville Street and Wharf Street.
- 3.85. Support streetscape improvements that result in a more cohesive and uniform appearance along the length of Belleville Street and Government Street, and extending northward through the Historic Commercial District.
- 3.86. Consider opportunities for improving public access to the water that do not negatively affect the viability and functioning of the working Harbour.

**TOURISM**

- 3.87. Support the retention of existing and the development of new, tourist and visitor attractions and facilities in order to continue to support and increase the number of tourists and visitors to the IHD and surrounding area.
- 3.88. Support the development or establishment of new visitor attractions that serve to enhance the prominence of the IHD as a world-class destination.
- 3.89. Consider improvements to the wayfinding system to better inform visitors and tourists about key attractions and destinations throughout the Downtown Core Area, including those in the IHD.

**SHIP POINT AND WHARF STREET PARKING LOT**

- 3.90. Develop a master plan to guide the redevelopment of the Ship Point and the Wharf Street parking lots in partnership with affected land owners as well as public and private stakeholders.
- 3.91. Ensure that the terms of reference for the master plan consider the following elements:
  - Project Stakeholders;
  - Desired uses;
  - Building designs;
  - Public realm improvements;
  - Pedestrian connectivity;
  - Public views;
  - Public access;
  - Development standards;
  - Public amenities;
  - Economic development; and
  - Implementation strategy.
- 3.92. Ensure that the master plan and redevelopment of the Ship Point and the Wharf Street parking lots support the objectives and policies of this Plan.



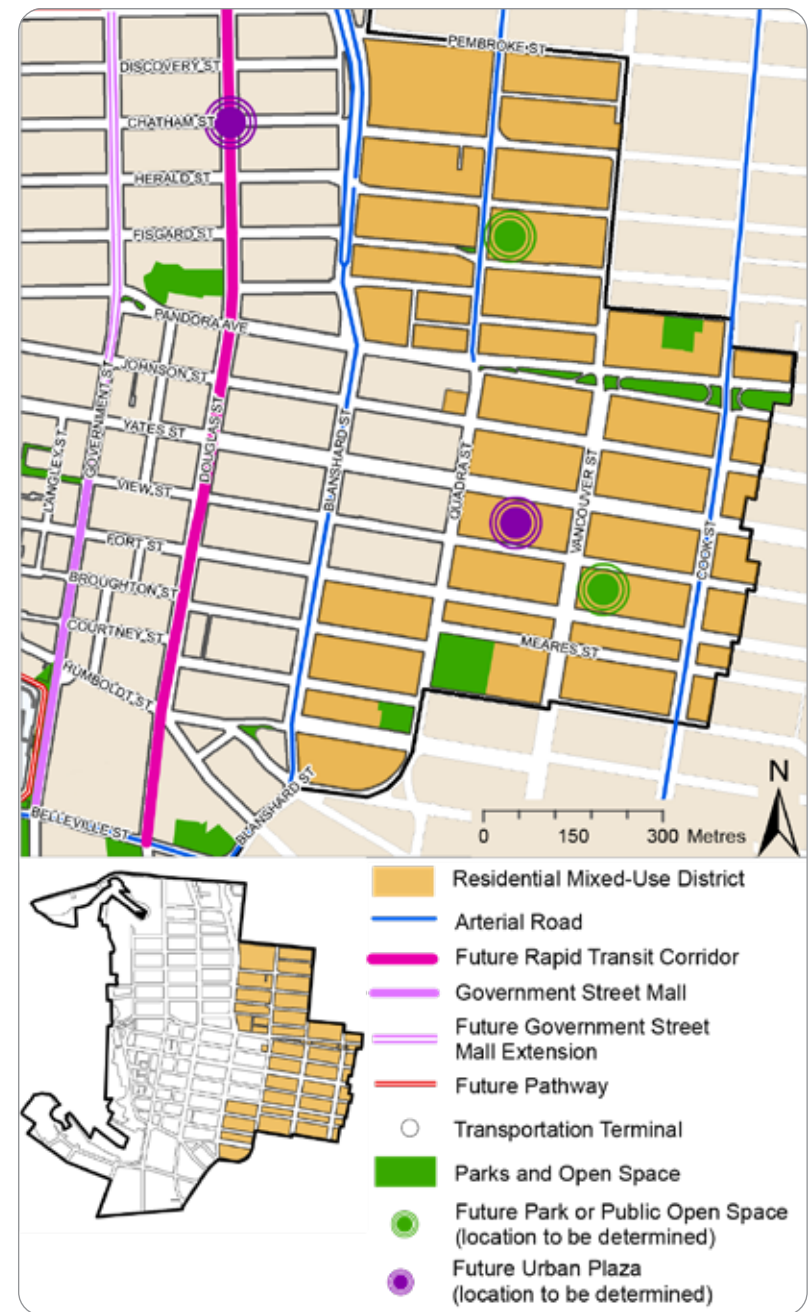
## RESIDENTIAL MIXED-USE DISTRICT

The Residential Mixed-Use District (RMD) encompasses 53.6 hectares (130 acres), and contains the entire Harris Green neighbourhood along with portions of the North Park neighbourhood and a small portion of the Fairfield neighbourhood. Its general boundaries are Pembroke Street to the north, Meares Street to the south and Cook Street to the east between Meares and Mason Streets, while the small Fairfield portion is bounded by Blanshard Street to the south, Fort Street to the north, Quadra Street to the east and Rupert Terrace to the south. (SEE MAP 13: RESIDENTIAL MIXED-USE DISTRICT)

The RMD is the largest of all the Downtown Core Area districts and includes the majority of the residential land base for the area, with some under-utilized or vacant parcels still available. Because of the RMD's close proximity and direct connections with the Central Business District, it is today a mixed-use urban community, with a concentration of compact mid to high-density residential, mixed-use and commercial development. The District also contains several institutional, cultural and recreational facilities, including the Provincial Law Courts, the Royal Theatre, the YMCA and several historic churches.

Fort Street is a special character area corridor within the RMD. It is designated as a Heritage Conservation Area through the Official Community Plan and is recognized for its concentration of heritage properties with smaller scale commercial uses at street level, such as retail stores, restaurants and cafés, creating a lively and active shopping area.

Quadra Street is also a special character area, recognized as a cultural corridor containing a series of prominent heritage landmarks, cultural institutions, and places of worship in the RMD.



**Map 13: Residential Mixed-Use District**

## RESIDENTIAL MIXED-USE DISTRICT OBJECTIVES

The policies and actions for the Residential Mixed-Use District (RMD) that are contained in this Plan collectively address the following objectives:

1. To encourage multi-residential development appropriate to the context and function of each neighbourhood and reflects the differences in allowable building heights and density throughout the RMD, along with other land uses, public amenities and services that help to develop complete communities.
2. To ensure new residential development includes active street-level businesses where appropriate, to provide commercial services and activities and increase pedestrian activity within the public realm.
3. To accommodate the development of higher density commercial buildings along Blanshard Street, Pandora Avenue, Yates Street and Fort Street only, in order to keep the Central Business District as the primary focus for higher density commercial development.
4. To support keeping existing commercial uses, such as restaurants, grocery stores, convenience stores, medical clinics and personal service businesses, within the District to provide necessary services for the local community, but does not support auto-oriented uses that require large outside storage/ display areas such as car lots.

## RESIDENTIAL MIXED-USE DISTRICT – POLICIES AND ACTIONS

### RESIDENTIAL CHARACTER

- 3.93. Amend the City of Victoria *Zoning Regulation Bylaw*, as required, to reflect the design guidelines for residential development as described in this Plan.

### MIXED USE

- 3.94. Encourage active commercial and retail uses at street level along Blanshard Street, Yates Street, Fort Street, Quadra Street and Pandora Avenue to encourage increased pedestrian activity and improved vitality.

### TRANSIT SUPPORT

- 3.95. Support the location of higher density transit-supportive development along Yates Street.

### DENSITY

- 3.96. Develop new zoning for the RMD that includes density levels to accommodate mid-rise to high-rise residential, commercial or office development as described in this Plan, the North Park Neighbourhood Plan (2022) and the Fairfield Neighbourhood Plan (2019).

### PUBLIC REALM

- 3.97. Ensure that all streets and sidewalks provide legible and well-designed public realm environments for pedestrians to travel between the RMD and surrounding Districts.

### INFRASTRUCTURE

- 3.98. Support the upgrading of infrastructure and utility services as new development occurs to increase long-term capacity.

### TRANSITIONS

- 3.99. Ensure that designs for new buildings and improvements to the public realm located along the edges of the RMD consider scale, orientation, setbacks, mass and building height to provide sensitive transitions to surrounding Districts.

### PARKS AND OPEN SPACES

- 3.100. Support the development of a neighbourhood park within the North Park neighbourhood as well as within the Harris Green neighbourhood.
- 3.101. Consider the provision of additional density in exchange for the development of an urban plaza, as part of a private development within the Harris Green commercial centre.
- 3.102. Ensure parks, plazas and open spaces are well-designed, attractive, functional and integrated with both the Pedestrian Network and Greenways.
- 3.103. Ensure all new parks, plazas and open spaces reflect the design guidelines set out in this Plan for public realm improvements.
- 3.104. Identify specific locations and detailed designs for new parks, plazas and open space as part of the implementation of this Plan.

## density framework

## 4



## INTRODUCTION

The Downtown Core Area contains a broad range of building forms within its relatively compact area. These building forms generally range from low-scale historic buildings along the waterfront and in the Historic Commercial District, to a greater concentration of newer high-rise buildings in the Central Business District. The City has helped to guide this variation and transition in building forms through design criteria and development standards, regarding building height, building setbacks, parcel coverage, and building density.

## DENSITY DEFINED

Building density, commonly referred to as Floor Space Ratio (FSR), is defined as the ratio between the total amount of gross floor area of a building and the area of the parcel upon which the building is located.

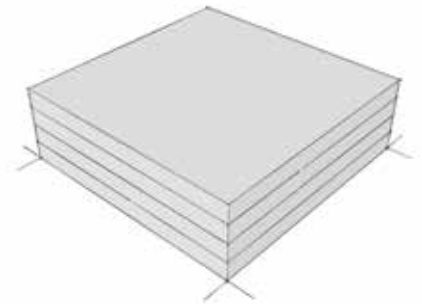
For example, if a new building is proposed on a 5,000 m<sup>2</sup> parcel of land zoned with a maximum density of 4:1 FSR, the maximum total combined floor area for the proposed building would be 20,000 m<sup>2</sup>, because this amount of combined floor area is equivalent to four times the size of the parcel. The proposed building could also be theoretically configured in a variety of ways, so long as the combined floor area does not exceed the 4:1 FSR maximum density.

(SEE ILLUSTRATION 3)

## ILLUSTRATION 3: DENSITY (4:1 FSR) EXPRESSED THROUGH BUILT FORM

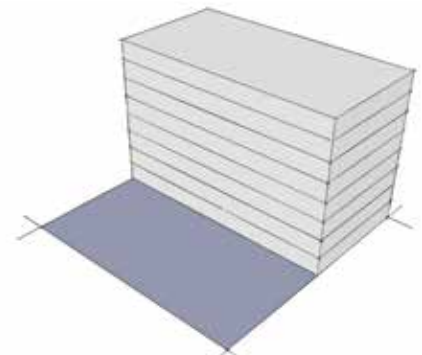
## Example 1

- 5,000 m<sup>2</sup> parcel
- 4:1 FSR maximum density
- 4 storey building
- 5,000 m<sup>2</sup> on each storey
- 20,000 m<sup>2</sup> Total Floor Area



## Example 2

- 5,000 m<sup>2</sup> parcel
- 4:1 FSR maximum density
- 8 storey building
- 2,500 m<sup>2</sup> on each storey
- 20,000 m<sup>2</sup> Total Floor Area





## DENSITY FRAMEWORK

The Downtown Core Area Plan provides a framework for guiding the strategic distribution of density throughout the Downtown Core Area. This framework is applied in two distinct areas: Areas Exempt from Density Bonus System and Areas for Density Bonus System.

Areas Exempt from Density Bonus System refer to portions of the Downtown Core Area that are unlikely to see significant growth and development due to their location and sensitive context which is generally defined by lower scale buildings as well as the concentration of historic buildings in certain areas (SEE MAP 14: AREAS EXEMPT FROM DENSITY BONUS SYSTEM). Due to these factors, the density bonus system described in this Plan does not apply in these areas. Rather, the density framework provides policy direction for the application of maximum density levels within these areas that may only be considered through a rezoning process.

Areas for Density Bonus System refer to those portions of the Downtown Core Area where increased growth and development is anticipated (SEE MAP 15: AREAS FOR DENSITY BONUS SYSTEM). In consideration of the forecast growth and development over the next 30 years, this Plan recognizes the importance of providing an adequate supply of well-designed public amenities to serve both new and existing residents, businesses and visitors. The provision of additional public amenities is crucial to mitigate potential impacts on existing public amenities that may result from an increased number of users.

This Plan identifies that over the next 30 years additional public amenities will need to be provided to provide a balance with the forecast growth and development:

- Three new public parks
- Two new urban plazas
- Completion of the Harbour Pathway
- Various enhanced rapid transit stations along Douglas Street
- Public realm streetscape improvements along specific character streets and other public realm enhancements including minor open spaces and waterfront outlooks.

In addition to these public amenities, the retrofit, re-use and conservation of existing heritage buildings within the Downtown neighbourhood are also identified as integral components in retaining the attractive and unique historic streetscapes that are enjoyed by residents and visitors alike and that serve to enhance the public realm.

In order to encourage and accommodate new growth and development and to ensure a more balanced approach for the provision of key public amenities, the density framework introduces a structured density bonus system that provides new development with the ability to gain additional density in exchange for a monetary contribution that is specifically directed toward the acquisition and

development of specific public amenities and in support for the conservation of heritage buildings. The system also supports the City of Victoria Inclusionary Housing and Community Amenity Policy (2019).

## DENSITY FRAMEWORK OBJECTIVES

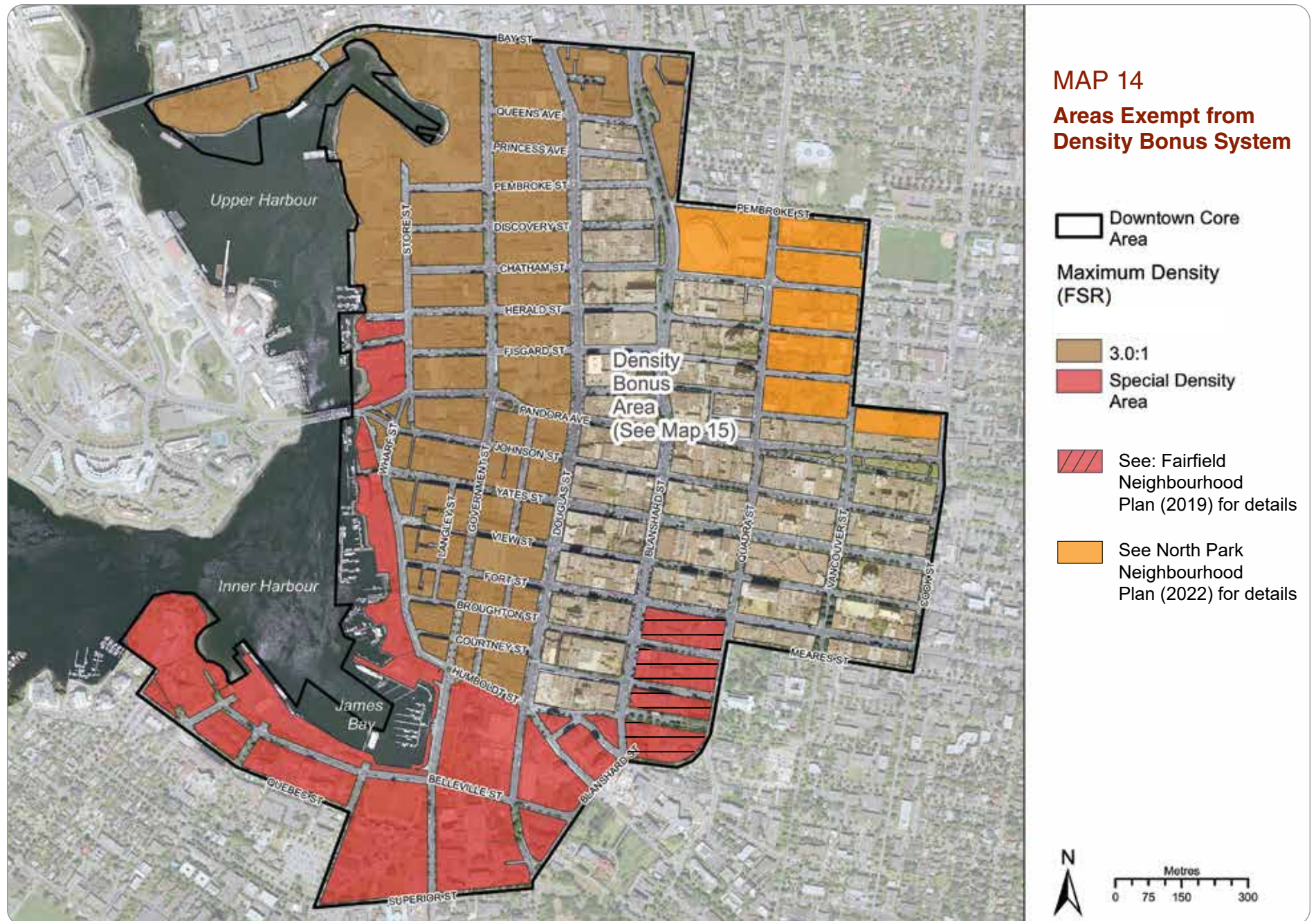
The policies and actions for the density framework contained in this Plan collectively address the following objectives:

1. That density levels respond to both existing and anticipated land uses, functions, building forms and the general physical context of each District.
2. That increased density is offset by the addition of key public amenities that benefit local residents, businesses, visitors and employees.
3. That heritage properties – so important to the character and economic strength of Victoria – are retained and rehabilitated, in balance with new development.
4. That higher density development is accommodated and focused along primary transit corridors and within areas that already have a concentration of higher density buildings.
5. That the maximum building height policies specified in this Plan are supported.

## DENSITY FRAMEWORK POLICIES AND ACTIONS

### FRAMEWORK IMPLEMENTATION

- 4.1. Maintain a density framework that divides the overall Downtown Core Area into two general areas including Areas Exempt from Density Bonus System as illustrated in Map 14 and Areas for Density Bonus System as illustrated in Map 15.
- 4.2. Review and amend the *Zoning Regulation Bylaw* to reflect the density policies and the density bonus system described in this Plan.
- 4.3. Review and amend all related neighbourhood plans to ensure that the density policies are consistent with those described in this Plan.
- 4.4. Consider the expansion of the density bonus system to include portions of the Rock Bay District through the development of a local area plan for the Rock Bay District.
- 4.5. Any increase to density through a rezoning application or through the provisions of the density bonus system described in this Plan are not supported for parcels where a building has been demolished without the prior approval of a Development Permit that demonstrates how the parcel or site is to be redeveloped.
- 4.6. Real property that is, or was subject to a heritage designation bylaw or that is listed on the City of Victoria Heritage Register is ineligible for the density bonus provisions in this Plan.





## AREAS EXEMPT FROM DENSITY BONUS SYSTEM

- 4.7. Changes to maximum density levels within the areas identified in Map 14 must be considered through a rezoning application and evaluated against the density policies described in this Plan and any other relevant plans, policies and design guidelines.
- 4.8. Changes to the maximum density on any individual parcel located within the area labeled as Special Density Area on Map 14 must be approved through a rezoning process that considers the policies of this Plan along with the local historic context, public realm context and other relevant plans, policies and design guidelines.
- 4.9. Increases to density either through a rezoning application or through the provisions of the density bonus system described in this Plan will not be supported for any parcel where a protected heritage property has been demolished or where the parcel contains a property that is subject to a legal covenant for the purpose of heritage conservation.

## DENSITY BONUS SYSTEM

A density bonus system (allowed under s. 904 of the *Local Government Act*) is a voluntary system under which a municipality provides a developer the opportunity to acquire additional building floor area in exchange for conserving, providing or contributing towards specific public amenities. The developer benefits by being able to potentially increase the size of a development, while the municipality benefits through the developer's contribution toward, or provision of, needed public amenities that improve local vitality and provide direct and tangible benefits to the community, and that would otherwise be difficult for the municipality to provide.

## DENSITY BONUS OBJECTIVES

The policies and actions for the density bonus system that are contained in this Plan collectively address the following objectives:

1. That the density bonus system is fair and transparent and increases certainty for all parties.
2. That the density bonus system helps to augment the provision of public amenities that cannot be fully achieved by other regulatory or financial mechanisms, such as development cost charges or development permits.
3. That the density bonus system should apply in areas where growth pressures are strong and land availability is limited.
4. That higher density development is balanced with public benefits and amenities.
5. That the amount of additional floor space gained as the result of density bonus is fairly commensurate with the monetary contribution toward, or actual cost of providing, the public amenity.
6. That residential and commercial development is encouraged and accommodated in strategic locations within those portions of the Downtown Core Area where increased growth and development is anticipated.
7. That the density bonus system encourages the rehabilitation and permanent protection of more heritage properties through seismic upgrading.

## DENSITY BONUS POLICIES AND ACTIONS

### DENSITY LEVELS

- 4.10. Amend the *Zoning Regulation Bylaw* to reflect the base and maximum density levels and eligible uses described in Map 15.
- 4.11. Amend the *Zoning Regulation Bylaw* to identify the base density as "as-of-right" density levels that eligible uses may achieve without providing a monetary contribution or public amenity through the density bonus system.
- 4.12. Ensure that any amendments to the density bonus system continue to provide base and maximum density levels that reflect: the existing or desired character of each area; the availability of land with development potential within each area; each area's ability to accommodate increased density and growth in different built forms; and the need for specific public amenities and benefits.
  - 4.12.1. The Base and Maximum densities for eligible uses identified on Map 15 are non-cumulative regardless if more than one eligible use is provided on the same parcel or development site





**MAP 15**  
**Areas for Density Bonus System**

| Location | Eligible Uses              | Base Density<br>(Non-Cumulative) | Maximum Density<br>(Non-Cumulative) |
|----------|----------------------------|----------------------------------|-------------------------------------|
| A-1      | commercial                 | 4:1                              | 6:1                                 |
|          | residential*               | 3:1                              | 3:1                                 |
|          | mixed use <sup>1,2,*</sup> | 4:1                              | 6:1                                 |

1. The base density for mixed use development is 4:1 FSR, of which the residential portion shall not exceed 3:1 FSR
2. The maximum density for mixed use development is 6:1 FSR, of which the residential portion shall not exceed 3:1 FSR

|     |                            |     |     |
|-----|----------------------------|-----|-----|
| A-2 | commercial                 | 3:1 | 5:1 |
|     | residential*               | 3:1 | 3:1 |
|     | mixed use <sup>3,4,*</sup> | 3:1 | 5:1 |

3. The base density for mixed use development is 3:1 FSR
4. The maximum density for mixed use development is 5:1 FSR, of which the residential portion shall not exceed 3:1 FSR

|     |                            |     |     |
|-----|----------------------------|-----|-----|
| B-1 | commercial                 | 3:1 | 5:1 |
|     | residential*               | 3:1 | 5:1 |
|     | mixed use <sup>5,6,*</sup> | 3:1 | 5:1 |

5. The base density for mixed use development is 3:1 FSR
6. The maximum density for mixed use development is 5:1 FSR

|     |                            |     |       |
|-----|----------------------------|-----|-------|
| B-2 | commercial                 | 3:1 | 4.5:1 |
|     | residential*               | 3:1 | 4.5:1 |
|     | mixed use <sup>7,8,*</sup> | 3:1 | 4.5:1 |

7. The base density for mixed use development is 3:1 FSR
8. The maximum density for mixed use development is 4.5:1 FSR

| Location | Eligible Uses               | Base Density<br>(Non-Cumulative) | Maximum Density<br>(Non-Cumulative) |
|----------|-----------------------------|----------------------------------|-------------------------------------|
| C-1      | commercial                  | 3:1                              | 5.5:1                               |
|          | residential*                | 3:1                              | 5.5:1                               |
|          | mixed use <sup>9,10,*</sup> | 3:1                              | 5.5:1                               |

9. The base density for mixed use development is 3:1 FSR
10. The maximum density for mixed use development is 5.5:1 FSR

|     |                              |     |       |
|-----|------------------------------|-----|-------|
| C-2 | commercial                   | 1:1 | 3:1   |
|     | residential*                 | 3:1 | 5.5:1 |
|     | mixed use <sup>11,12,*</sup> | 3:1 | 5.5:1 |

11. The base density for mixed use development is 3:1 FSR, of which the commercial portion shall not exceed 1:1 FSR
12. The maximum density for mixed use development is 5.5:1 FSR, of which the commercial portion shall not exceed 3:1 FSR

|     |                              |     |       |
|-----|------------------------------|-----|-------|
| C-3 | commercial                   | 1:1 | 1:1   |
|     | residential*                 | 3:1 | 5.5:1 |
|     | mixed use <sup>13,14,*</sup> | 3:1 | 5.5:1 |

13. The base density for mixed use development is 3:1 FSR, of which the commercial portion shall not exceed 1:1 FSR
14. The maximum density for mixed use development is 5.5:1 FSR, of which the commercial portion shall not exceed 1:1 FSR

## MONETARY CONTRIBUTIONS

- 4.13. Require all developments that seek additional density over and above the specified base density through the density bonus system described in this Plan, to provide a contribution as described in this Plan. Monetary contributions should be directed to the Downtown Core Area Public Realm Improvement Fund (75%) and the Downtown Heritage Buildings Seismic Upgrade Fund (25%). Monetary contributions or other amenity contributions may also be directed at the discretion of Council in accordance with other City policies including the *Inclusionary Housing and Community Amenity Policy*, where applicable.

## CALCULATING MONETARY CONTRIBUTIONS

- 4.14. All developments that seek additional density through the density bonus system described in this Plan must submit to the City of Victoria, a site-specific land lift analysis prepared by an independent third party consultant, agreed upon by the developer and the City of Victoria. The land lift analysis must calculate and identify the amount of increased land value over and above the current land value that is directly attributable to the increased density. The lift in land value is generally determined by multiplying the additional floor space that is being acquired by the buildable rate. Buildable rate is the current land value divided by the floor area that is allowed by the base density. The concept of land lift is expressed as a formula below:

$$\text{Land Lift Value} = \text{Additional Floor Area} \times \text{Buildable Rate}$$

$$\text{Buildable Rate} = \text{Land Value} / \text{Base Floor Area}$$

- 4.15. The City of Victoria will recover 75% of the land lift value through amenity contributions.
- 4.16. The formula for calculating the monetary contribution is intended to result in a reasonable contribution toward the overall cost for providing the various key public amenities over the next 30 years, in combination with other potential financial sources including, but not limited to development cost charges, tax levies and grants.

## HARRIS GREEN R-48 ZONE

- 4.17. The density bonus system and the proposed densities described in this Plan for area C-1, C-2 and C-3 do not apply to parcels that are zoned as R-48 Harris Green District or Mixed Use Residential – 1 Zone, unless the property owner seeks to rezone the property to a different zone.

## DENSITY INCREASE THROUGH REZONING

- 4.18. Any rezoning application within the Downtown Core Area that is seeking an increase in density should result in the provision of public amenities or monetary contributions that support the policies and objectives of this Plan, and the *Inclusionary Housing and Community Amenity Policy*, where applicable.

## DOWNTOWN CORE AREA PUBLIC REALM IMPROVEMENT FUND

- 4.19. Establish and maintain the Downtown Core Area Public Realm Improvement Fund to assist in funding various improvements that tangibly and visibly improve the physical condition, appearance and function- of the public realm and provide a public benefit to the overall surrounding area, such as:
- 4.19.1. Redeveloping and enhancing streetscape designs within City rights-of-way along character streets identified in this Plan.
- 4.19.2. Enhancing landscaping and public amenities along City rights-of-way or within public parks and open spaces including the development of minor open spaces and waterfront outlooks.
- 4.19.3. Acquiring and developing three new public parks.
- 4.19.4. Developing and enhancing the Harbour Pathway.
- 4.19.5. Developing and enhancing rapid transit stations along Douglas Street.
- 4.19.6. Developing two new urban plazas.
- 4.20. The City will create a list of eligible public realm improvement projects as funding priorities that will also be identified as a component of the Downtown Core Area Plan Implementation Strategy/Action Plan.
- 4.21. The City will explore additional funding sources or delivery mechanisms to foster the provision of public amenities within the Downtown Core Area.

## DOWNTOWN HERITAGE BUILDINGS SEISMIC UPGRADE FUND

- 4.22. Maintain the Downtown Heritage Buildings Seismic Upgrade Fund to assist in funding a portion of the cost of seismic upgrading as part of the re-use, retrofit and conservation of eligible heritage buildings within the Downtown Neighbourhood.
- 4.23. Eligible heritage buildings must adhere to the following conditions:
- 4.23.1. Be located within the Downtown Neighbourhood and identified on the City of Victoria Heritage Register.
  - 4.23.2. Complete the physical rehabilitation and seismic upgrading as stipulated within a Heritage Revitalization Agreement.
  - 4.23.3. Agree to be designated by a Municipal Heritage Designation Bylaw, if not already.
  - 4.23.4. Demonstrate the full and complete use of all other City of Victoria heritage financial incentives and programs.
- 4.24. The Downtown Heritage Buildings Seismic Upgrade Fund must not be used to replace other existing financial incentive programs for heritage property. Rather, this Fund should function as a supplement to other existing financial incentives, which together serve to improve the financial viability of undertaking the physical rehabilitation and seismic upgrading of remaining heritage buildings.

## DENSITY BONUS AREAS

### AREA A (A-1 AND A-2)

Area A is generally the Central Business District (CBD) in addition to four blocks located between Douglas Street and Blanshard Street, north of Caledonia Avenue and south of Queens Street. Area A contains the highest densities of the Downtown Core Area, due to the concentration of high-rise commercial and residential developments within the CBD and along the Douglas Street Transit Corridor. For the purpose of the density bonus system, Area A is illustrated as two sub areas including A-1 and A-2.

**Area A Vision:** To primarily accommodate higher density commercial developments within the Central Business District (A-1) while also accommodating a blend of high density commercial and residential development directly north of the CBD (A-2).

### AREA B (B-1 AND B-2)

Area B consists of four blocks located in the North Park neighbourhood bordered by Pandora Avenue to the south, Caledonia Avenue to the north, Blanshard Street on the west and Quadra Street on the east. This small area has several underdeveloped and vacant sites with opportunities for moderate increases in density levels. For the purpose of the density bonus system, Area B is illustrated as two sub areas including B-1 and B-2.

**Area B Vision:** To accommodate higher density commercial and residential development along Blanshard Street, with medium density development in the rest of the area – consistent with the area’s current character. The specified density levels in Area B also provide a sensitive transition to the surrounding areas.

### AREA C (C-1, C-2 AND C-3)

Area C consists of approximately 12 blocks located within the Residential Mixed-Use District, running from Mason Street on the north, to Meares Street on the south, Quadra Street on the west and Cook Street on the east. Area C is adjacent to the Central Business District and is situated around the Yates Street transportation corridor, which features a number of mid-rise and high-rise residential and commercial developments. The area includes most of the Harris Green neighbourhood and the two blocks located along Pandora Avenue between Cook Street and Quadra Street that are part of the North Park neighbourhood, and is home to a small number of isolated but significant heritage properties. For the purpose of the density bonus system, Area C is illustrated as three sub-areas including C-1, C-2 and C-3.

**Area C Vision:** To further intensify the area with multi-residential development in order to accommodate population growth, while focusing higher density commercial development along Yates and Fort Streets.



# transportation and mobility

# 5



## INTRODUCTION

In an urban centre such as Victoria, transportation and mobility include three primary networks:

- **Pedestrian Network:** The system of sidewalks, through-block walkways, street crossings and pathways that provide seamless and accessible connections for people to walk and roll around the city (the most basic form of movement).
- **Cycling Network:** The system of bicycle-friendly roads and pathways that provide safe and convenient connections for people to cycle to work, for recreation or for their daily needs.
- **Transit Network:** Includes both the local connections that help people move within the Downtown Core Area, as well as the connections into the larger regional transit network that help pedestrians and cyclists navigate longer distances around the city and into other parts of the region.

The Downtown Core Area today is distinguished for its walkability and array of pedestrian-friendly streets, alleys and unique through-block walkways. Being compact and relatively flat, the Downtown Core Area is also attractive to many cyclists for both commuting and recreation, and many thousands make daily use of the bus system provided by BC Transit.

Transportation and mobility within the Downtown Core Area is currently guided by *Victoria's Sustainable Mobility Strategy, GoVictoria* which outlines the City's vision for achieving clean, seamless, mobility options for everyone. Grounded

in the City's mobility values, *GoVictoria* identifies five policy positions to support and shape land use in the Downtown Core Area, including:

- Integrating land use and transportation
- Aligning our mobility networks
- Supporting multi-modal level of service
- Valuing our right-of-way
- Operating and maintaining our transportation assets

Related plans, policies, and strategies realizing the vision in *GoVictoria* and transportation priorities identified in the *Official Community Plan*, include:

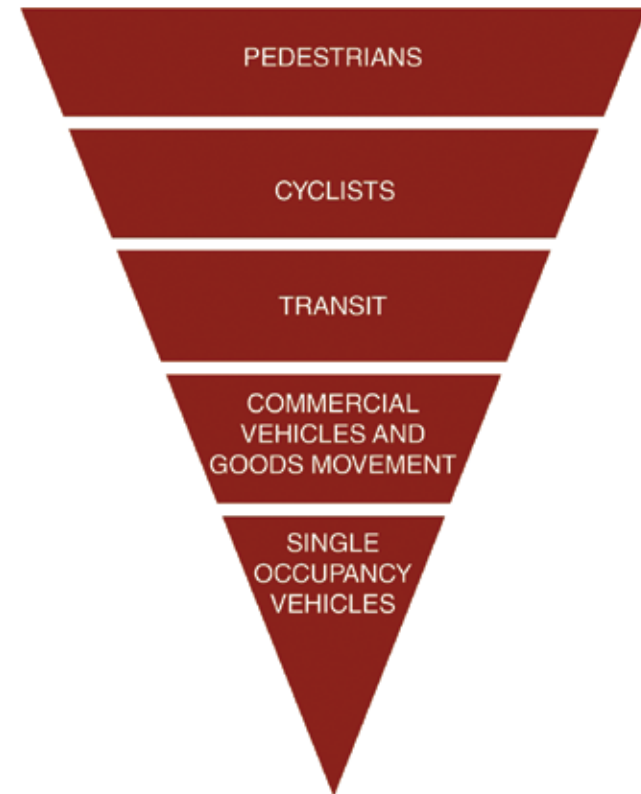
- The City of Victoria *Accessibility Framework*, which operationalizes accessibility to proactively remove and prevent barriers faced by individuals in our community.
- The *Climate Leadership Plan*, which includes strategies to reach an 80 per cent reduction in greenhouse gas emissions and transition to 100 per cent renewable energy by 2050.
- The City of Victoria has several other strategies to guide investments in transportation and mobility, including:
  - *Pedestrian Master Plan*
  - *Victoria Harbour Pathway Plan*
  - *City of Victoria Bicycle Master Plan*
  - *City of Victoria Parking Strategy*
  - *City of Victoria Bike Parking Strategy*

## TRANSPORTATION AND MOBILITY – OBJECTIVES

To ensure the Downtown Core Area establishes long-term sustainable transportation and mobility systems while it continues to grow significantly over the next 30 years, this Plan provides a range of policies and actions to collectively address the following objectives:

1. That the Travel Mode Priority Diagram described in Illustration 5 provides the basis for transportation planning and related development within the Downtown Core Area.
2. That priority for walking, cycling and transit are reflected in both private and public development.
3. That complete transportation and mobility networks feature an appropriate range of facilities, infrastructure, and services for each transportation mode.
4. That investment in transit serves as a mechanism for improving the livability, sustainability and vitality of the Downtown Core Area.
5. That sustainable transportation systems are developed and continue to provide a direct benefit to residents, businesses and visitors.
6. That Transportation Demand Management (TDM) measures are reflected in both public and private development.
7. That decision-making and investment in transportation and mobility infrastructure serve to support and enhance the local economy.
8. That all transportation and mobility systems are well designed, clean, efficient and safe.
9. That economic vitality is supported by the movement of goods and consideration for commercial vehicles within the Downtown Core Area.

**Illustration 5:** Travel Mode Priorities



## TRANSPORTATION DEMAND MANAGEMENT FRAMEWORK

To ensure the success of the three primary networks – Pedestrian, Cycling and Transit – this Plan also introduces a framework for Transportation Demand Management (TDM).

TDM is essentially the application of strategies that seek to change travel patterns or behaviour and reduce travel demand (primarily from single-occupancy vehicles), while giving priority or encouraging more sustainable modes of transport. The amount and type of available public and private parking is a key component of TDM and can determine the success or failure of TDM objectives.

The framework for TDM within the Downtown Core Area is intended to:

- Reduce vehicular demand on road infrastructure.
- Encourage commuter options through sustainable transportation infrastructure.
- Improve travel efficiency.
- Improve accessibility
- Reduce greenhouse gas emissions.
- Improve air quality.
- Maintain on-street, short-term parking to support retail, restaurant and other local commercial uses.
- Manage public and private parking in balance with the overall vision for the Downtown Core Area.
- Support the other transportation and mobility priorities described in this Plan as well as those outlined by the CRD and other transportation agency partners.

This Plan recognizes the need to review existing public and private parking policies, regulations and standards to ensure they work with TDM objectives and the transportation and mobility priorities of this Plan, and to provide further guidance to the City of Victoria *Parking Strategy*.

## TRANSPORTATION NETWORKS

- 5.1. Adopt the Travel Mode Priorities (SEE ILLUSTRATION 5) as a guiding principle for the design of transportation and mobility networks and their components within the Downtown Core Area.
- 5.2. Continue to pursue grant opportunities and maintain budgets within the Capital Budget for funding ongoing physical improvements to the transportation and mobility networks.

## POLICY DIRECTION

- 5.3. Incorporate the Travel Mode Priorities (SEE ILLUSTRATION 5) as a guiding principle for developing any other policies or master plans that may affect the Downtown Core Area.

## PEDESTRIAN NETWORK – POLICIES AND ACTIONS

### PEDESTRIAN NETWORK

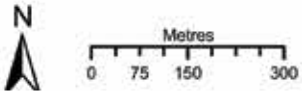
- 5.4. Complete the pedestrian network connections as identified on Map 16 through well-designed streetscape improvements.
- 5.5. Coordinate public and private streetscape improvements that enhance the pedestrian environment and support the policies of this Plan and the *Downtown Public Realm Plan* and *Streetscape Standards*.
- 5.6. Integrate the pedestrian network with the Harbour Pathway to provide direct connections to parks, plazas, open spaces, public amenities and surrounding neighbourhoods.
- 5.7. Ensure that the redevelopment of the Wharf Street and Ship Point parking lots do not interrupt or impede the alignment of the Harbour Pathway.
- 5.8. Ensure that the design and improvement of the pedestrian network considers and integrates opportunities to improve access and movement for people with varying mobility needs.
- 5.9. Consider opportunities for providing safer pedestrian and cyclist crossings of major streets.
- 5.10. Identify key pedestrian streets and connections including through-block walkways within the Rock Bay District as a component of the subsequent process to develop a local area plan for the Rock Bay District.



**MAP 16**  
**Pedestrian Network**



-  Downtown Core Area
-  Future Area to be Considered through Local Area Plan
-  Priority Through-Block Walkway Area
-  Key Pedestrian Street
-  Through-Block Walkway
-  Key Pedestrian Connection
-  Mid-Block Street Crossing
-  Pathway
-  Future Harbour Pathway



## SIDEWALK AND PATHWAY CONDITIONS

- 5.11. Continue to improve public sidewalk conditions through partnerships with private developers as opportunities arise.
- 5.12. Support the objectives of the City of Victoria *Pedestrian Master Plan* for improving sidewalk conditions, safety and design.
- 5.13. Establish an ongoing public realm budget and expenditure provision in the 20-year Capital Plan to be used for pedestrian-oriented public realm improvements and extension of the pedestrian network within the Downtown Core Area.

## LEGIBILITY AND WAYFINDING FOR PEDESTRIANS

- 5.14. Employ the *City of Victoria Wayfinding Strategy*. Improve wayfinding throughout the Downtown Core Area through public and private initiatives for further improving pedestrian orientation within the Downtown Core Area and to other surrounding locations and attractions.
- 5.15. Strengthen the visual character of the Downtown Core Area in accordance with the *Downtown Public Realm Plan* and *Streetscape Standards*.

## GOVERNMENT STREET MALL

- 5.16. Extend the Government Street Mall from Yates Street northward to Pembroke Street, with links to the Rock Bay waterfront.
- 5.17. Develop a comprehensive streetscape plan for the extension of the Government Street Mall that focuses on improving the pedestrian and cycling environment and contains a consistent streetscape treatment throughout the entire length.
- 5.18. Support the location of active street-level commercial uses along Government Street to provide a dynamic and interesting environment between the Inner Harbour and the Rock Bay District.

## HARBOUR PATHWAY

- 5.19. Develop the Harbour Pathway consistent with the *Victoria Harbour Pathway Plan*, with a focus on completing pedestrian missing links between the Inner Harbour Causeway and the Rock Bay District.
- 5.20. Encourage all new developments that are located directly adjacent to the Harbour Pathway to be designed to accommodate active commercial uses at the same grade level as the Harbour Pathway and have direct access from the Harbour Pathway.
- 5.21. Support the development of waterfront outlooks along the Harbour Pathway as illustrated in Map 27.

## PEDESTRIAN SAFETY AND COMFORT

- 5.22. Continue to apply standards for streetscape designs and elements that improve the safety and comfort of pedestrians.
- 5.23. Ensure street furniture, utilities, outdoor seating and landscaping do not impede pedestrian flow on public sidewalks.
- 5.24. Consider the Sidewalk Width Guidelines contained in Appendix 3 of this Plan in the design of local streetscapes.
- 5.25. Improve the amount and design of pedestrian lighting, especially in areas that have higher concentrations of pedestrian activity.
- 5.26. Continue to incorporate universal access standards within the public realm to improve access for people with varying mobility needs.
- 5.27. Ensure that sidewalks are wide enough to support desired levels of activity and to maintain an adequate clear zone for pedestrian travel.
- 5.28. Provide improved street lighting throughout the pedestrian network that ensures adequate levels of night time illumination.
- 5.29. Provide enhanced pedestrian crossings near major transit stops and where the pedestrian network crosses major streets.



## THROUGH-BLOCK WALKWAYS

### PURPOSE

Through-block walkways are a unique feature of the Downtown Core Area, which includes the narrow historic alleys in Chinatown and Old Town to more modern examples which have been constructed in more recent years. Through-block walkways provide a variety of functions which range from providing pedestrian connections through longer city blocks and through interior courtyards, to functioning as unique shopping and tourism destinations with their concentration of retail stores, restaurants and cafés. This Plan recognizes the potential for through-block walkways to provide a new dimension to the pedestrian experience that encourages a sense of discovery through opportunities for pedestrians to explore these uniquely designed, attractive and vibrant spaces.

The Downtown Core Area Plan seeks to complete the pedestrian network with the provision of strategically located through-block walkways based on the following key principles:

1. Provide public access and direct connectivity with the pedestrian network.
2. Provide mid block north-south access through the longer city blocks.
3. Incorporate urban design that identifies and enhances the unique character of each walkway and contributes to placemaking.
4. Provide intimately scaled pedestrian spaces that offer an alternative to the larger scale and character of conventional city streets.
5. Provide opportunities to accommodate niche retail and other active commercial uses.
6. Consider design solutions that reflect Crime Prevention Through Urban Design (CPTED) principles.
7. Consider partnerships with the private sector to provide through-block walkways in strategic locations.

## THROUGH-BLOCK WALKWAY POLICES AND ACTIONS

### LOCATION

- 5.30. Consider opportunities to redesign and replace key pedestrian connections with new through-block walkways within the Priority Through-Block Walkway Areas identified in Map 16.
- 5.31. Locate through-block walkways as close as possible to mid-block locations to achieve smaller city blocks (similar to those found in the Old Town Area), approximately 60–90 metres (200–300 feet) long.

### DESIGN

- 5.32. Ensure that the design of new through-block walkways consider and reflect the design criteria described in Appendix 4.

### ACCESS

- 5.33. Ensure that access to new through-block walkways consider and reflect the design criteria described in Appendix 4.
- 5.34. Ensure maintenance agreements include detailed criteria for the operation and function of through-block walkways.

### IMPLEMENTATION

- 5.35. The City of Victoria may consider providing additional density, up to the respective maximum density levels identified in this Plan, to new developments that enter into an agreement as part of a rezoning application to design and construct a through-block walkway within the Priority Through-Block Walkway Areas identified on Map 16 that reflects the design criteria described in Appendix 4.
- 5.36. Where a through-block walkway is not located on public land that is owned by the City of Victoria, a legal agreement is required to address the following criteria:
  - 5.36.1. The provision of year-round public access.
  - 5.36.2. A schedule of regular maintenance.
  - 5.36.3. Maintaining direct access to the passageway from adjacent commercial use.



## MID-BLOCK STREET CROSSINGS

- 5.37. Provide mid-block street crossings to offer safe pedestrian access and to support vitality on facing sidewalks.
- 5.38. Continue to close gaps in the pedestrian network with mid-block street crossings to connect through-block walkways, with priority for new mid-block street crossings in the Central Business District, the Historic Commercial District, the Inner Harbour District, and points of connection with the Harbour Pathway system.
- 5.39. Coordinate crossing design with provisions for parking, bicycle lanes and transit lanes to ensure pedestrian visibility and safety.
- 5.40. Establish a distinctive signage, street mapping and wayfinding system to increase recognition and use of the integrated mid-block street crossing and through-block walkway system.

## CYCLING NETWORK – POLICIES AND ACTIONS

### CYCLING NETWORK

- 5.41. Complete the cycling network as outlined in *GoVictoria* and illustrated in the *Official Community Plan*, through bicycle-friendly street design standards, streetscaping and appropriate wayfinding improvements.
- 5.42. Establish cycling network routes that provide direct and efficient connections to adjacent neighbourhoods, major public destinations, Greenways and the regional pathway system, and the Capital Regional District's regional cycling network.
- 5.43. Improve the safety of bicycle street crossings with street crossing lights, dedicated bicycle lanes and signage where applicable.
- 5.44. Use public and private development opportunities to improve cycling safety and access.

### CYCLING SUPPORT

- 5.45. Encourage cycling through well-designed cycling-related amenities within new commercial and multi-residential developments.
- 5.46. Encourage Short-term and Long-term bicycle parking facilities in strategic public locations, such as parks, plazas, and parkades that serve as end of trip destinations or are used for special events.

- 5.47. Review and update the City of Victoria *Zoning Regulation Bylaw* to ensure that bicycle parking requirements and standards for multi-residential development, office buildings and other commercial uses serve to encourage and accommodate cycling as an alternate mode of transportation.
- 5.48. Integrate an appropriate blend of both Short-term and Long-term bicycle parking within new office buildings, institutions and multi-residential developments to provide safe and convenient short-term and long-term bicycle parking.
- 5.49. Encourage additional bicycle parking and other cycling amenities, such as showers, change rooms and lockers, when reviewing and evaluating development applications for new office, commercial, multi-residential and industrial development, as a Transportation Demand Management mechanism to reduce the number of vehicle parking stalls required.
- 5.50. Ensure bicycle parking facilities are provided in accordance with the City's zoning bylaws and *Bicycle Parking Strategy*

### CYCLIST SAFETY AND COMFORT

- 5.51. Wherever possible, provide dedicated bike lanes that are identifiable through reflective street surface lane markings, coloured pavement or raised pavement markers.
- 5.52. Provide smooth road surfaces that are free of debris, potholes and other obstacles.
- 5.53. Provide improved street lighting throughout the mobility network that ensures adequate levels of night time illumination.
- 5.54. Continue to maintain the cycling network throughout the year with special attention to inspecting and repairing roadway and pathway surfaces, bikeway signs and amenities.

### BICYCLE FRIENDLY DESIGN STANDARDS

- 5.55. Coordinate public and private streetscape improvements to improve cycling safety and access.
- 5.56. Update bicycle parking requirements and guidelines to address design criteria for Short-term and Long-term bicycle parking, including shower and locker facilities, location of bicycle parking, surveillance and safety measures and convenience within the public and private realm.

## TRANSIT – POLICIES AND ACTIONS

### TRANSIT CORRIDORS

- 5.57. Continue to require the location of transit-supportive land use and development along Douglas Street to support the establishment of BC Transit's Rapid Transit Network within the Downtown Core Area as illustrated the transit network map in the *Official Community Plan*.
- 5.58. Consider land uses and activities along the frequent transit corridors as illustrated in the transit network map in the *Official Community Plan* encourage high levels of pedestrian activity and transit use, both inside and outside of the am/pm peak periods. Examples of transit-supportive uses include:
- Offices
  - Medium- to high-density multi-residential development
  - Public and private schools and educational facilities
  - Retail
  - Restaurants
  - Personal services
  - Medical clinics
  - Entertainment, recreational and cultural facilities
  - Libraries
- 5.59. Increase density around major transit stops in association with high-quality transit shelters, stations, and associated amenities along primary transit corridors to accommodate higher density, transit-supportive development.

### PEDESTRIAN CONNECTIONS TO TRANSIT

- 5.60. Ensure pedestrian connections to transit corridors and transit stops are direct, safe, convenient, barrier-free, easily identifiable and navigable.
- 5.61. Ensure pedestrian networks provide safe, convenient, and accessible connections to transit corridors and transit stops.
- 5.62. Consider public realm design improvements that improve pedestrian flow around major transit stops and along primary transit corridors.

### DEVELOPMENT NEAR TRANSIT STOPS

- 5.63. Cluster buildings near major transit stops together to allow for convenient pedestrian access between buildings and to define the public realm.
- 5.64. Ensure buildings near major transit stops are designed to enhance the pedestrian environment by having doorways and windows oriented to the street.

### ALL-WEATHER BUILDING DESIGN

- 5.65. Consider transit stops integrated with the building where sidewalk widths are limited that provide protection from the weather and climate, such as seating integrated under building awnings while also ensuring the stops are well-designed, and easily identifiable.

### PARKING REQUIREMENTS NEAR TRANSIT

- 5.66. Consider reducing the number of required vehicle parking stalls for transit-supportive uses located adjacent to major transit stops and along the Douglas Street Rapid Transit network.
- 5.67. Locate vehicular parking at the rear of buildings or below grade where a development is positioned along a pedestrian network route that leads to a major transit stop or along a primary transit corridor.

### TRANSIT CIRCULATION

- 5.68. Support the establishment of demand-based transit service models that supplement the frequent and rapid transit network to provide improved transit access between key locations within the Downtown Core Area.

## PARKING REGULATIONS

- 5.69. Review and update parking requirements in the *Zoning Regulation Bylaw* to reflect and implement the TDM objectives described in this Plan.
- 5.70. Consider amending the *Zoning Regulation Bylaw* to incorporate maximum parking standards to restrict the number of on-site motor vehicle parking stalls that may be provided as part of new development in the Historic Commercial District and the Central Business District.
- 5.71. Consider opportunities for reducing the number of required motor vehicle parking stalls in high density, employment-intensive commercial uses, such as offices, in exchange for:
  - 5.71.1. Dedicated on-site car share or carpooling parking stalls.
  - 5.71.2. Additional and enhanced bicycle parking (e.g. electric and cargo bikes, maintenance facilities), shower and locker facilities for employees.
  - 5.71.3. Annual transit passes for employees.
  - 5.71.4. Locating transit-supportive uses within 400 metres of a major transit stops.
  - 5.71.5. Public EV charging stations.
  - 5.71.6. Other TDM programs/strategies that reduce on-site parking stalls and encourage alternate modes of transportation.

## ALTERNATE MODES OF TRANSPORTATION

- 5.72. Prioritize and manage curbside space including on-street parking and loading according to the priorities outlined in *GoVictoria*.
- 5.73. Prohibit the development of new surface parking lots and single-purpose, above-grade parking structures.
- 5.74. Consider opportunities for integrating public short-term parking as a component of underground parking for high-density office buildings within the Central Business District.

## PARKING REVENUE

- 5.75. Use public parking revenue to fund public TDM initiatives, such as the development of network enhancements, EV charging stations, and bicycle parking.
- 5.76. Explore the establishment of a cash-in-lieu of parking system within portions of the Downtown Core Area that could be used to support alternate modes of transportation.



## urban design

## 6



## INTRODUCTION

Urban design is the deliberate effort of guiding and affecting physical form, space and built characteristics of an urban place in order to create places for people. Urban design is concerned with both the function and aesthetics of spaces and buildings. It addresses the connections among people and places, movement, city form, the natural environment and the built fabric. This Plan seeks to provide guidance to ensure that the Downtown Core Area continues to develop and provides a balance between economic viability and successful placemaking. The urban design policies and guidelines in this plan identify the importance of urban design at varying scales, from the overall shape of the city and the look of its skyline, to the form and placement of individual buildings, to details such as streetscape designs.

## URBAN DESIGN – DOWNTOWN CORE AREA

The Downtown Core Area has a well-defined identity as the heart of the Provincial Capital, focused on a beautiful Harbour, graced with a clustering of landmark historic and cultural buildings, and a network of streets that are walkable and built to a human scale.

Victoria is fortunate to have retained much of its 19th and early 20th century commercial core. Much of its picturesque quality stems from the variety, rich detailing, intimate scale and irregularity created by these historic buildings within its streetscape. The rich detailing of the Downtown Core is also complemented by its geographic setting and the surrounding landscape which includes its signature Inner Harbour, the Sooke hills and the Olympic Mountains.

## URBAN DESIGN – OBJECTIVES

The urban design policies and actions that are contained in this Plan seek to ensure that the Downtown Core Area's character and strength as an attractive, livable urban place continue to be enhanced while it grows significantly over the next 30 years. Collectively these policies and actions address the following objectives:

1. The natural setting of the city is considered with development and urban design initiatives.
2. Development and urban design initiatives support economic viability, sustainability and placemaking.
3. The qualities of the Downtown Core Area are enriched including its neighbourhoods and character areas by providing development that is appropriate to the building scale and its local setting.
4. The Downtown Core Area contains meaningful destinations that are connected and integrated with well-designed travel networks to encourage pedestrian activity.
5. Development and urban design initiatives are designed to address and respond to future changes in use, lifestyle, economy and demography.
6. The Downtown Core Area contains a diverse mix of building forms and public spaces.
7. The Downtown Core Area provides a blend of new infill development and rehabilitated heritage resources.

## URBAN DESIGN – STRATEGIES

In response to the urban design objectives for the Downtown Core Area, this Plan identifies a range of strategies to facilitate these objectives:

1. Enhancing the city's skyline through the concentration and careful design of taller buildings and increased density along the Douglas Street/Blanshard Street corridor and along Yates Street (Cross Town Concept).
2. Providing detailed urban design guidelines that are premised on reinforcing existing topography, city form and human scaled development, including recognition of the rise and transition of low-scale buildings that frame the historic waterfront to taller buildings within the Central Business District (Urban Amphitheatre Concept).
3. Protecting and enhancing key public views and vistas, including outward views from the Downtown Core Area and external views towards the Downtown Core Area that capture character-defining vistas, including views of prominent heritage landmarks.
4. Establishment of design guidelines and an implementation framework that identifies partnership and funding opportunities for the development of key public amenities including:
  - Completing the Harbour Pathway
  - Extending the Government Street Mall
  - Revitalizing Centennial Square
  - Developing new parks and urban plazas in Harris Green, North Park and Rock Bay.
  - Increasing the urban tree canopy and other landscape elements as a component of streetscape improvements.
5. Providing detailed urban design guidelines to address the importance of sensitive built forms through building height, scale, massing, setbacks, floor plate restrictions and street wall design.

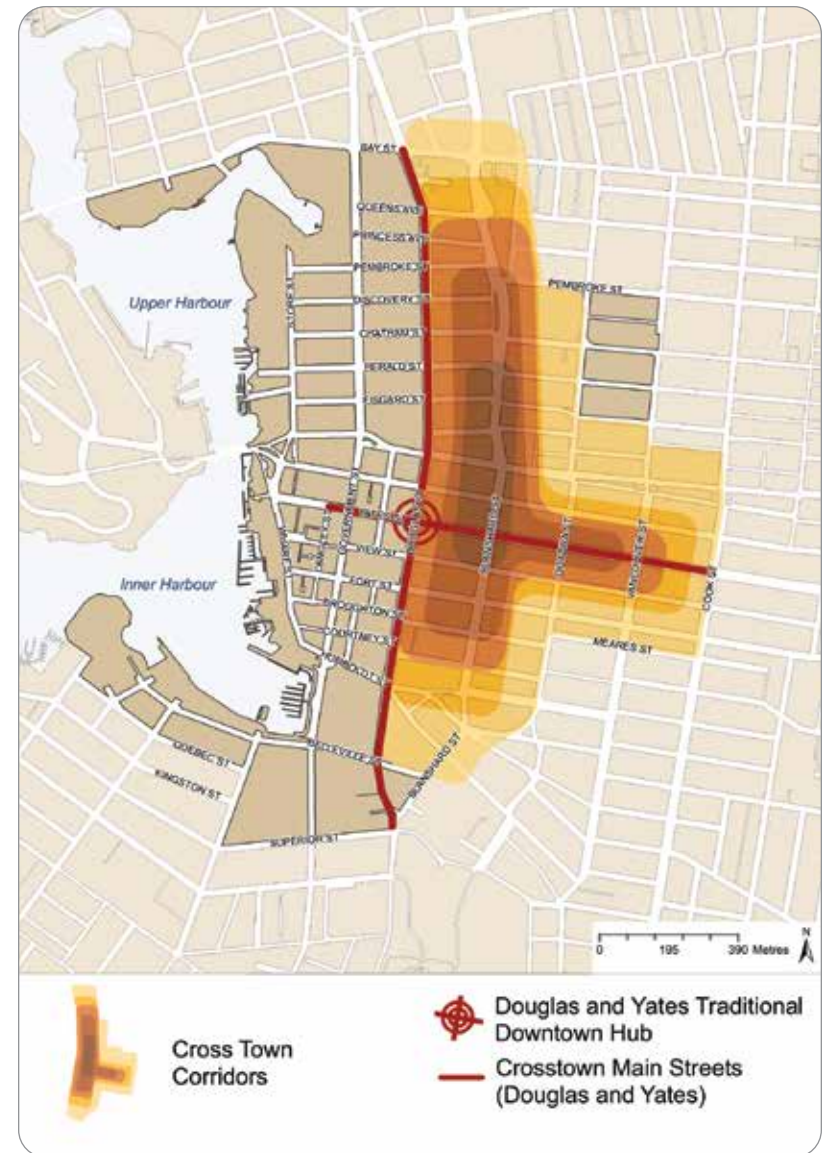


Urban design strategies can be used to create welcoming spaces and context sensitive buildings.

## CROSS TOWN CONCEPT

Under this Plan, new growth in the form of taller and denser buildings in the Downtown Core Area will be concentrated along the two intersecting corridors of Douglas Street/Blanshard Street and Yates Street (Cross Town Concept) in order to:

- Move pressure for new development away from the Historic Commercial District to areas that are able to accommodate increased development capacity.
- Better define Victoria's two traditional main streets as the axis of the Downtown Core Area and enhance the downtown skyline.
- Concentrate higher density, transit-supportive uses in close proximity to major transit corridors and in support of a rapid transit corridor along Douglas Street.
- Strengthen the Harris Green neighbourhood with a concentration of higher density residential and commercial uses centred on Yates Street.
- Support the provision of public amenities and public realm improvements along or near Douglas Street and Yates Street.
- Accommodate the expanding Central Business District within the two corridors. (SEE MAP 19: CROSS TOWN CONCEPT)



**Map 19: Cross Town Concept**



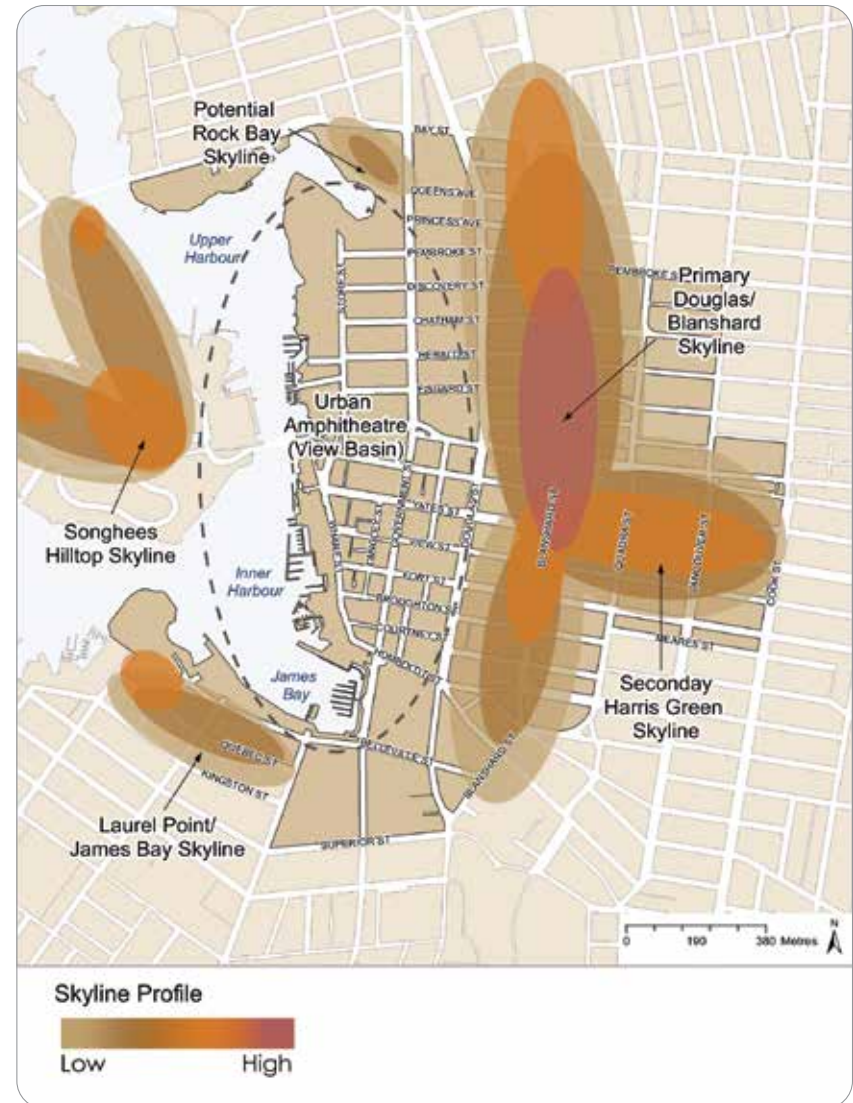
## URBAN AMPHITHEATRE CONCEPT

To build on the Downtown Core Area's geographic and historic urban setting, this Plan promotes a general urban form in the shape of an amphitheatre, stepping up from Victoria's open Harbour basin, where building height remains low near the Harbour but gradually increases further inland, with tall buildings at a distance from the Harbour, concentrated along Douglas and Yates Streets.

(SEE MAP 20: URBAN AMPITHEATRE CONCEPT)

This Urban Amphitheatre shape:

- Builds on the pattern of historical development in the Downtown Core Area by having growth tier up away from the Harbour.
- Reflects and emphasizes the natural, underlying hilly landscape and the rise of natural grades in several directions away from the water.
- Creates a series of backdrops with buildings along the waterfront as well as along higher elevations that also help to frame the Harbour.
- Supports the concentration of taller buildings in strategic locations to create a series of unique and varied skylines that frame the Harbour.



**Map 20:** Urban Amphitheatre Concept

## PUBLIC VIEW CORRIDORS – INTRODUCTION

Public view corridors play a significant role in defining the visual and aesthetic character of the Downtown Core Area by providing a blend of broad vistas and focused glimpses of the surrounding natural landscape, the overall city form, the skyline as well as landmark structures and buildings. In addition to functioning as character-defining features, view corridors also assist people to orient themselves within the Downtown Core Area to the surrounding area through visual cues.

The Downtown Core Area's immediacy to the Harbour is one of the most important and therefore common elements of its view corridors. Other key elements include the Olympic Mountains as well as some of the prominent historic landmark buildings such as the Parliament Building, the Empress Hotel and the City Hall (Clock Tower). It is anticipated that the general context of each view corridor will evolve over time as new development occurs throughout the Downtown Core Area as well as in distant locations.

The Downtown Core Area Plan identifies two distinct sets of key view corridors, both of which are based from specific public vantage points. The first set identifies views looking outwards from the Downtown Core Area (Public Outward Views), and the second set consists of distant panoramic views towards the Downtown Core Area (Public External Views). Appendix 1 and Appendix 2 describe each view corridor in greater detail including the specific location of the view corridor, a photograph of the view corridor and the identification of the portion of the view corridor or view elements that should be preserved or considered in relation to adjacent development.

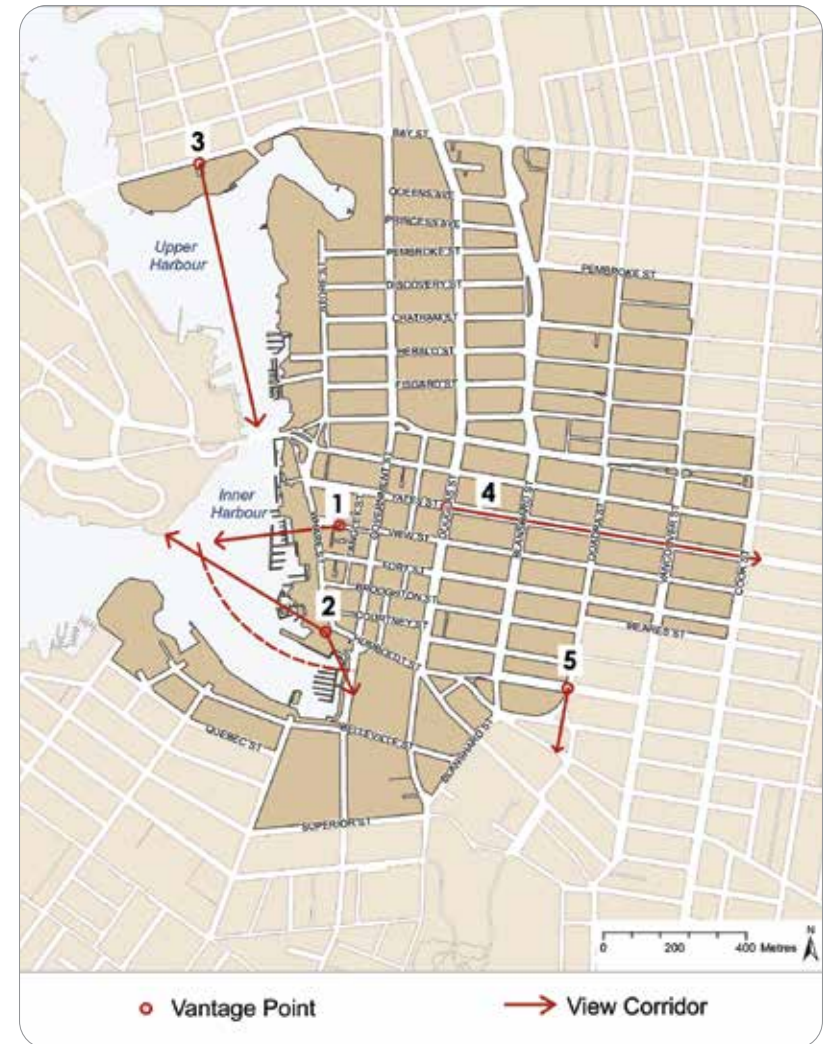
## VIEW CORRIDOR OBJECTIVES

The policies, actions and guidelines that are contained in this Plan for each view corridor collectively address the following objectives:

1. That significant character-defining view corridors are identified.
2. That design guidelines are provided for evaluating the placement, orientation, massing and overall design of new developments that are located along or within each view corridor and to ensure that new development is sensitive to the visual context of each view corridor and is designed and located to avoid obscuring views of key defining elements or detracting from the overall view.
3. That new developments serve to enhance and augment the visual and aesthetic character of each view corridor over time.

## PUBLIC OUTWARD VIEW – POLICIES

- 6.1. Conserve views of the character-defining elements as seen from the respective public vantage locations described in Appendix 1.
- 6.2. Evaluate development proposals that are located along or within the view corridors illustrated in Map 21 for consistency with the Outward View Guidelines contained in Appendix 1.
- 6.3. Encourage design and siting solutions with new developments that serve to frame and enhance view corridors.
- 6.4. Development proposals that are located along or within the view corridors illustrated in Map 21 may be required to submit 3-D digital form models and photographic renderings to further evaluate the potential impact of the proposed development within the context of the view corridor.
- 6.5. Review and update adjacent neighbourhood plans that are affected by Outward Views, to encourage the coordination of the Outward View policies and guidelines described in this Plan.
- 6.6. Consider the design and placement of streetscape improvements such as paving materials, street lighting, street furniture and landscaping in order to help enhance and frame view corridors.



Map 21: Outward Views



## EXTERNAL VIEWS

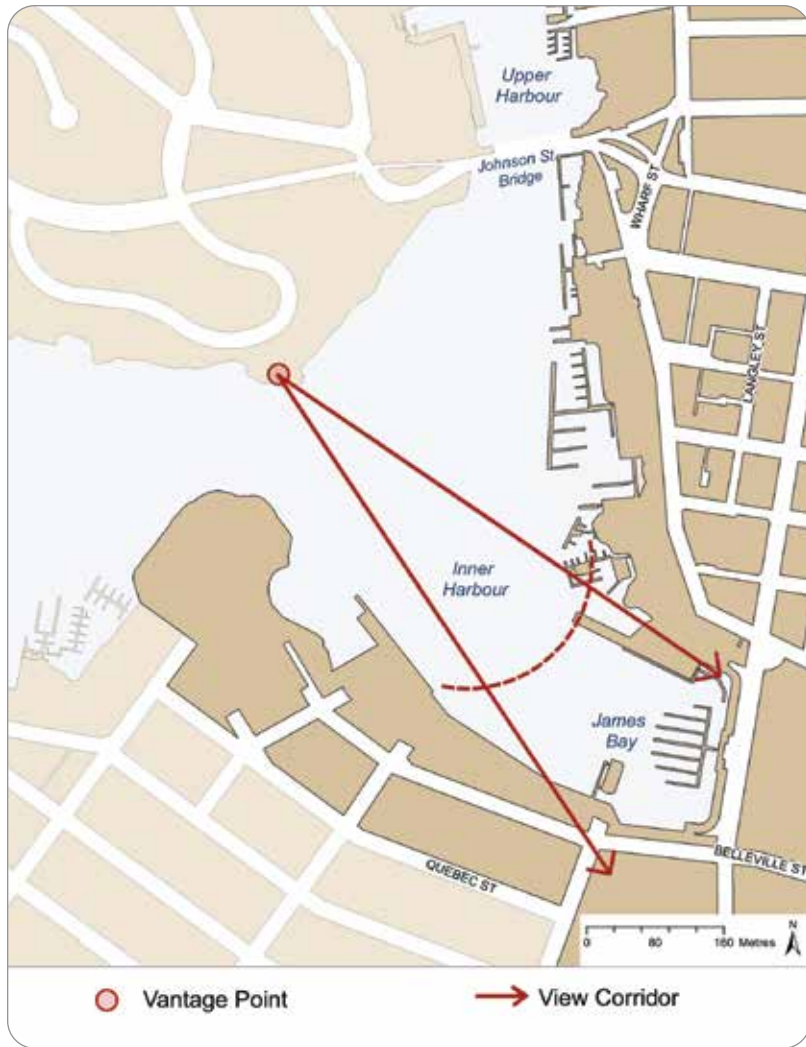
The external views illustrated in Maps 22, 23 and 24 profile a range of iconic public views looking towards the Downtown Core Area from across the Harbour. These external views are panoramic vistas that capture the building forms, character areas and landmarks for three distinct areas around the Inner Harbour. These include the area between the Johnson Street Bridge and Ship Point, the Inner Harbour Causeway, and the area between the CPR Steamship Terminal and Laurel Point.

## EXTERNAL VIEW – POLICIES

- 6.7. Evaluate development proposals that are located within the view corridors illustrated in Maps 22, 23 and 24 for consistency with the guidelines in Appendix 2.
- 6.8. Conserve views of the character-defining elements as seen from the respective public vantage locations described in Appendix 2.
- 6.9. Encourage design and siting of new developments that frame and enhance view corridors.
- 6.10. Ensure that new developments complement and respond to the surrounding context as defined by the topography, building spacing, building form, building height, roofline, massing, setbacks, orientation, facade rhythm, building materials and landscaping.
- 6.11. Ensure that additional design consideration is given to developments that are located directly adjacent to the waterfront to ensure that they complement and enhance the waterfront with sensitive and appropriate design solutions.
- 6.12. Encourage sensitive and appropriate illumination of building facades and architectural features in order to complement the night time views of the harbour without detracting from the lighting prominence of the Parliament Buildings and the Empress Hotel.
- 6.13. Consider the design and placement of streetscape improvements such as paving materials, street furniture, street lighting and landscaping in order to help enhance view corridors.
- 6.14. Protect views of the Empress Hotel, Parliament Buildings and CPR Steamship Terminal from the respective public vantage points as illustrated in Appendix 2.



Map 22: External View 1



Map 23: External View 2



Map 24: External View 3

## SKYLINE EVOLUTION

Victoria's existing skyline has been formed over time through the development and location of taller buildings within the Downtown. The skyline is further defined by varying building heights, roof top shapes, building profiles, proportions, texture, materials and colour. Together, these elements not only add to the visual interest of the skyline, but also serve to identify unique visual landmarks such as church spires, the City Hall Clock Tower or the clustering of taller buildings within the Central Business District. The rise in topography from the waterfront towards Douglas Street also provides the ability to emphasize the rich detail and roof top patterns of the Old Town in contrast to those of more modern buildings along Douglas Street and Yates Street.

It is anticipated that the skyline will continue to evolve as the result of new development and the influence of urban design guidelines and policies contained in this Plan. This Plan supports the emergence of an undulating skyline that rises gradually from the north and south ends of the Downtown Core Area to an apex within the Central Business District reflecting the general hilly regional geographic setting of Victoria

The overall urban design and skyline policies and actions contained in this Plan collectively provide general guidance for the evaluation of tall buildings within the overall skyline and encourage sensitive building siting and design.

## SKYLINE POLICIES AND ACTIONS

- 6.15. Evaluate the impact and influence of new development within the Downtown Core Area skyline from the public vantage point identified in Map 25.
- 6.16. Consider the location of buildings and related building heights that reinforce a skyline profile that rises gradually from the north and south ends of the Downtown Core Area to the area of tallest height within the Central Business District.
- 6.17. Consider the following criteria for tall buildings that are visible within the Downtown Core Area skyline:
  - 6.17.1. Visual impact within the existing skyline;
  - 6.17.2. Location and clustering in relation to other tall buildings;
  - 6.17.3. Massing, orientation, and expression of the shape of the base, the body, and the top of the building; and
  - 6.17.4. Use lighter colours including a palette of warm brick and soft pastel tones to lighten up the visual appearance of the skyline and complement the existing appearance.



**Map 25: Downtown Skyline**



## TERMINATED VISTAS – INTRODUCTION

A terminated vista is generally defined as the location at the end of an important sightline along a street that is enhanced through a building or landmark. One of the key ingredients to creating walkable and memorable streets is the ability to emphasize significant shifts in the street pattern through the deliberate placement and design of buildings and landmarks at these locations as well as along the length of sightlines. The street pattern in the Downtown Core Area provides opportunities to enhance the public realm through the termination of vistas and through the framing of each vista through the placement of appropriately scaled buildings and streetscape elements that contribute to a sense of enclosure and intimacy for the pedestrian.

Because of the visual prominence that these shifts in the street pattern create, urban design principles traditionally tend to encourage the placement of civic and institutional buildings such as churches, city halls, libraries and museums at these locations, in order to emphasize civic pride and to help terminate vistas with iconic and well-designed buildings. This general principle is evident in downtown Victoria and is reflected through both historic and modern buildings and in the location of landmarks and prominent public spaces.

As the Downtown Core Area continues to evolve, these unique street conditions with terminated vistas should be emphasized where opportunities exist. The enhancement of terminated vistas must be considered on a case-by-case basis in conjunction with the surrounding context, and with the related Terminated Vista guidelines contained in Appendix 4 of this plan, which provide strategies and approaches for terminating and enhancing key vistas through buildings, landmarks or public realm improvements.



St. John the Divine Anglican Church in the background provides a terminated vista and landmark feature along Quadra Street.

## HERITAGE LANDMARK BUILDINGS

The Downtown Core Area includes a selection of visually significant heritage buildings that are generally recognized through Statements of Significance for their heritage values, architectural design, detail, scale and appearance which collectively, contribute to placemaking. These heritage buildings are also noted for their prominence as visual landmarks within local streetscapes, their ability to be commonly recognized and memorable, and for their overall contribution to the public realm. (SEE MAP 26: HERITAGE LANDMARK BUILDINGS)

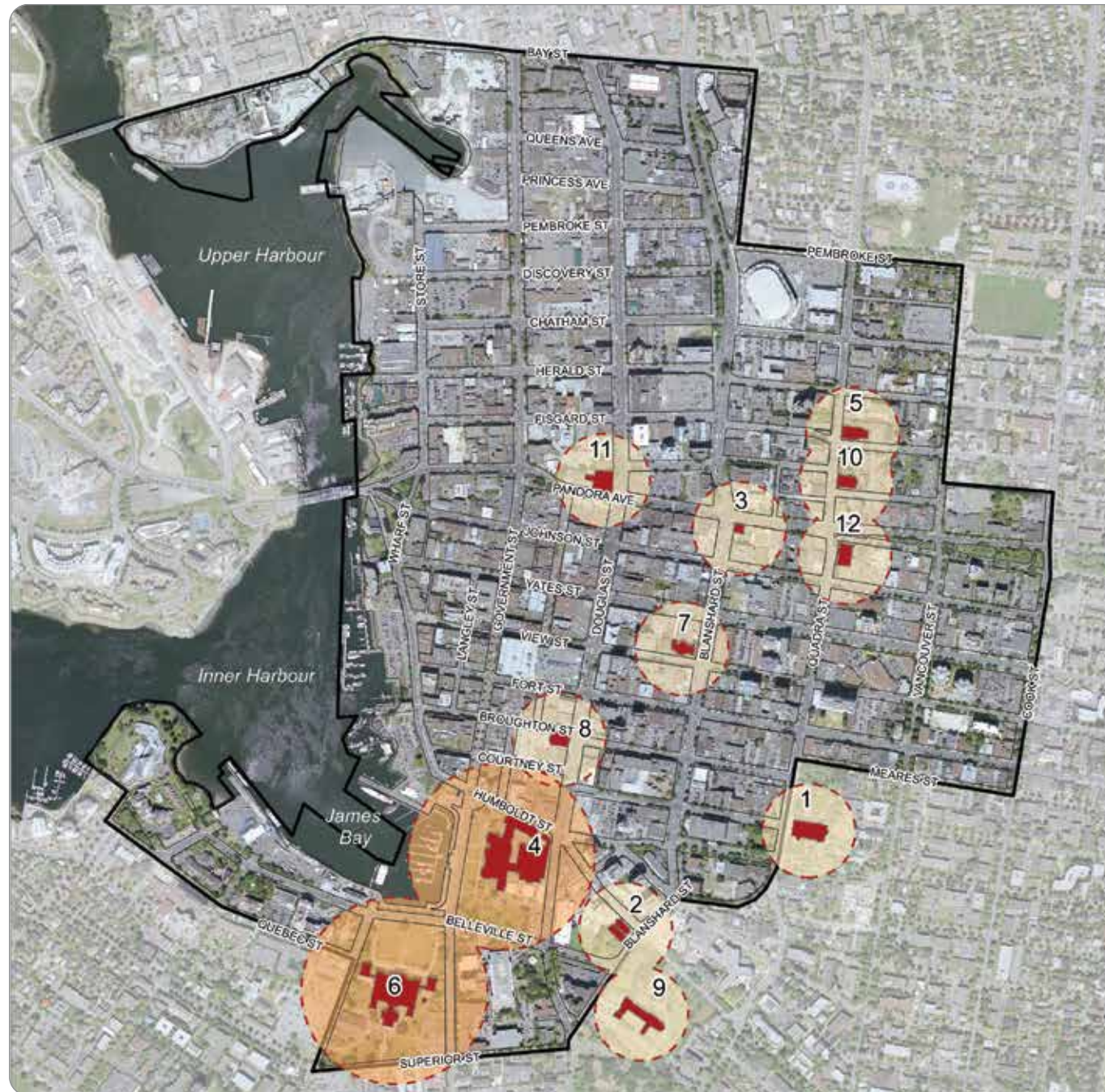
## HERITAGE LANDMARK BUILDINGS POLICIES AND ACTIONS

- 6.18. Give special design consideration to development applications located within a 90-metre radius of the heritage landmark buildings identified in Map 26, to ensure that the height, setbacks, siting and overall massing of proposed new buildings do not detract from or obscure the visual prominence and character-defining importance of these heritage landmark buildings.
- 6.19. Give special design consideration to development applications located within a 180-metre radius of the heritage landmark buildings identified in Map 26, to ensure that the height, setbacks, siting and overall massing of proposed new buildings do not detract from or obscure the visual prominence and character-defining importance of these heritage landmark buildings.
- 6.20. Development proposals that are located along or within the 90-metre and 180-metre heritage landmark building radii illustrated in Map 26 may be required to submit 3-D digital form models and photographic renderings in order to further evaluate the potential impact of the proposed development within the surrounding context and in relation to the prominent heritage landmark buildings.
- 6.21. Ensure that development proposals located within the 90-metre or 180-metre radii illustrated in Map 26, consider the character-defining elements and design guidelines described in the respective Statements of Significance and Development Permit Areas.



Example of how new development can be designed and sited to maintain public views and the visual prominence of heritage landmark buildings.





## MAP 26

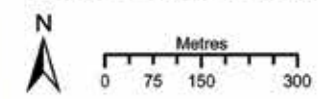
### Heritage Landmark Buildings

- Downtown Core Area
- Heritage Landmark
- 90 m Landmark Radius
- 180 m Landmark Radius

#### Heritage Landmark

1. Christ Church Cathedral\*  
911 Quadra Street
2. Church of Our Lord\*  
626 Blanshard Street
3. Congregation Emanu-el Synagogue\*  
1461 Blanshard Street
4. Empress Hotel\*  
700 Douglas Street
5. First Metropolitan United Church\*  
932 Balmoral Street
6. Parliament Buildings and Grounds  
501 Belleville Street
7. St. Andrew's Cathedral\*  
1202 Blanshard Street
8. St. Andrew's Presbyterian Church\*  
924 Douglas Street
9. St. Ann's Academy  
830 Academy Close
10. St. John the Divine Anglican Church\*  
930 Mason Street
11. Victoria City Hall\*  
1 Centennial Square
12. Victoria Conservatory of Music\*  
(Metropolitan United Church)  
907 Pandora Avenue

\*protected heritage property





## PUBLIC REALM STRATEGY

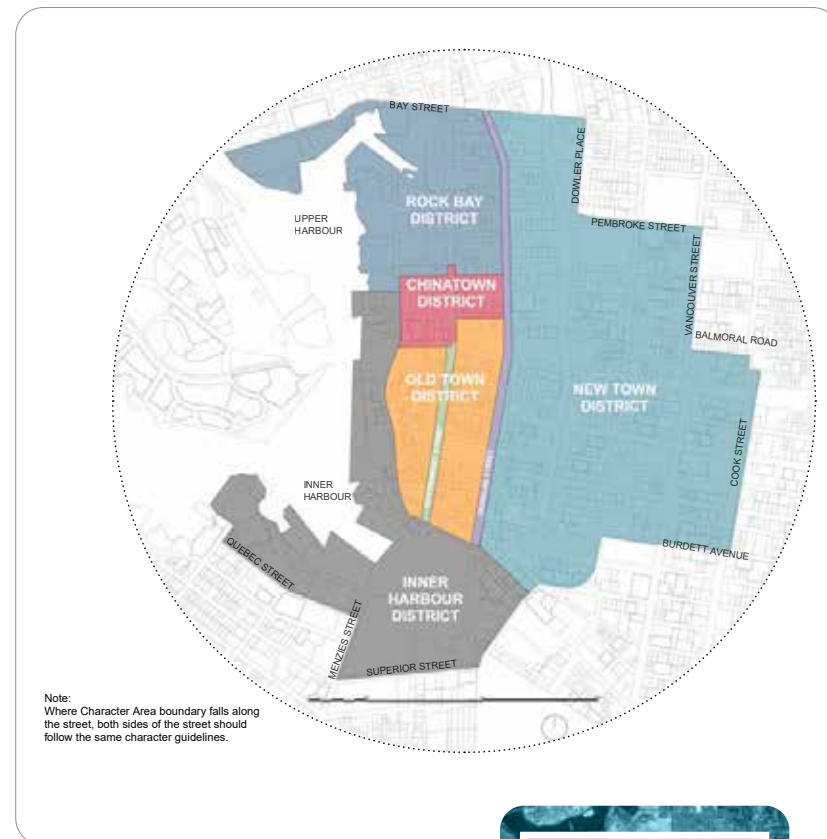
The public realm includes exterior spaces, linkages and the surrounding built form elements that are visually and physically accessible. Public realm components generally include parks and open spaces, plazas, streets, sidewalks, pathways, transportation hubs, gateways, waterfront areas, natural features, view corridors and the interface between these elements and surrounding buildings.

The overall quality, design and function of the public realm has a significant influence on the local quality of life within the urban environment. The public realm provides the places and spaces where people gather, meet, socialize, recreate, shop and work.

The public realm strategy described in this Plan provides a comprehensive and focused approach to build upon the Downtown Core Area's successful history of placemaking through public realm improvements that provide:

- Social and active spaces
- Versatile spaces that benefit all ages
- Meaningful and pedestrian-friendly connections
- Distinctive places that strengthen local identity
- High quality and attractive places
- Public amenities that are attractive and functional

The *Downtown Public Realm Plan* and *Streetscape Standards* provides a more detailed design framework based on the goals and objectives established in this section. The plan also includes guidelines, standards and specifications for Downtown Streetscapes, along with priority public realm improvements and a detailed catalogue of furnishings, materials and colours. In this way, the Downtown Public Realm Plan clarifies important requirements for public spaces, waterfront and street design to both public and private sector professionals engaged in the facilitation, design, approvals and implementation of public realm improvements and infrastructure.



## STREETSCAPE – OBJECTIVES

Collectively, the streets in the Downtown Core Area comprise the largest component of open space, and are one of the most important elements in shaping the public realm through their design and interface with adjacent buildings. The policies and actions for streetscapes contained in this Plan address the following objectives:

1. That the Downtown Core Area contains pedestrian-friendly streetscapes that are inviting and active.
2. That streetscapes are legible, attractive and strengthen local identity.
3. That streetscape improvements provide a physical environment that supports and benefits businesses.
4. That the urban tree canopy is enhanced with tree-lined streets.
5. That public amenities and streetscape improvements are appropriate for the function and character of each area.
6. That wider sidewalks are provided where possible.

## STREETSCAPE – POLICIES AND ACTIONS

- 6.22. Ensure that any roadway improvements to the public right-of-way or any private development adjacent to public right-of-ways within the Downtown Core Area consider the Public Realm Street Typology illustrated in Map 31 and the Sidewalk Width Guidelines contained in Appendix 3.
- 6.23. Recognize that functional requirements, existing street dimensions and physical conditions may constrain achievement of the Sidewalk Width Guidelines in Appendix 3.
- 6.24. Review and update the City's zoning bylaws and other related technical design standards for compatibility with Sidewalk Width Guidelines contained in Appendix 3.



Carefully designed streetscapes are an important amenity for residents, visitors and businesses.

## PARKS, PLAZAS AND OPEN SPACE

Parks, plazas and open spaces are important components of complete communities. These spaces exist in a variety of forms and offer a range of functions that respond to the surrounding context. Collectively, these spaces provide community identity, encourage social interaction and enhance community livability and health.

Forecasts for the Downtown Core Area anticipate approximately an additional 10,000 residents over the next 30 years, which will require the provision of additional parks and open spaces that are well designed, accommodate a range of passive and active activities, and contribute positively to the public realm. In response to this forecast growth, the Downtown Core Area Plan identifies the provision of a community park near Barclay Point in the Rock Bay District that will function as a city-wide public amenity due to its prominent waterfront location and connection to the Harbour Pathway. Smaller scale neighbourhood parks are also identified for the North Park and Harris Green neighbourhoods as well as two strategically located urban plazas to serve the north end of Downtown and Harris Green.

## PARKS, PLAZAS AND OPEN SPACE – OBJECTIVES

The policies and actions for parks, plazas and open spaces collectively serve to address the following objectives:

1. That a network of parks, plazas and open spaces are located strategically to benefit residents, visitors and businesses within the Downtown Core Area.
2. That new parks, plazas and open space are provided in areas that are currently deficient and where increased growth is anticipated
3. That parks, plazas and open spaces are connected and integrated with the surrounding context.
4. That surrounding buildings give positive definition and frame parks, plazas and open spaces.
5. That parks, plazas and open spaces are provided through private development, public initiatives or through public/private partnerships.
6. That parks, plazas and open spaces are distributed within a five-minute (500 metres) walking time from each other.

## PARKS, PLAZAS AND OPEN SPACE – POLICIES AND ACTIONS

### NEW PARKS, PLAZAS AND OPEN SPACE

- 6.25. Enhance the Downtown Core Area with a system of parks, plazas and public open spaces as identified in Map 27, and described in this Plan.
- 6.26. Establish a new community park that is at least 2 hectares (5 acres) in size along the waterfront near Barclay Point that serves as a public amenity space for the various surrounding neighbourhoods and that includes a direct connection to the Harbour Pathway as identified in Map 27.
- 6.27. Establish two new neighbourhood parks, that are at least 0.5 hectares (1.2 acres) in size in the North Park neighbourhood and in the Harris Green neighbourhood as identified in Map 27.
- 6.28. Establish two new urban plazas as a component of private development that are generally 800 m<sup>2</sup> to 1200 m<sup>2</sup> in size to provide formal open space within the north end of Downtown along Douglas Street and within the Harris Green neighbourhood commercial centre as identified in Map 27.

### LOCATION

- 6.29. Ensure that new parks, plazas and open space are located along prominent or active streets in order to contribute to street vitality and to improve their visibility.
- 6.30. Wherever possible, locate parks, plazas and open spaces on corner locations with a south to south/west exposure to maximize access to sunlight.
- 6.31. Consider locations for parks, plazas and open spaces that are within close proximity to major transit stations and interchanges, where possible.
- 6.32. Where possible, locate urban plazas within close proximity and with direct connections to key cultural, recreational or institutional facilities.

### CONNECTIVITY

- 6.33. Ensure that parks, plazas and open spaces are directly adjacent to and provide direct access to the pedestrian network, cycling network or Greenways.
- 6.34. Where an urban plaza is not located on a corner site, consider a direct connection to a through-block walkway or a mid-block street crossing.



**WEATHER PROTECTION**

- 6.35. Incorporate weather protection elements such as canopies and awnings on building faces that are located directly adjacent to a park, plaza or open space.
- 6.36. Ensure that seating, play areas and other public amenities are located and designed to provide protection from the elements including wind and rain.

**DESIGN QUALITY**

- 6.37. Encourage the use of high quality finishing materials with detailed architectural quality.
- 6.38. Ensure that all new parks, plazas and open spaces are individually designed to reflect and complement the surrounding context and to provide a distinctive identity and character.
- 6.39. Ensure that the overall design, layout and materials result in attractive, identifiable and welcoming spaces.

**VISIBILITY AND ACCESS**

- 6.40. Plazas should be designed to provide a relatively flat central area with minimal grade change to encourage pedestrian flow and improve visual sightlines.
- 6.41. Where a plaza integrates terraced or stepped areas, locate these along the perimeter to provide views across the plaza.
- 6.42. Ensure that all parks, plazas and open spaces are designed to allow access and use by people with varying mobility needs.

**SAFETY**

- 6.43. Consider integrating the Crime Prevention Through Environmental Design (CPTED) principles along with a range of other design elements to animate and improve the attractiveness, safety and usability all new parks, plazas and open spaces including:
  - 6.43.1. Entrances that are easily identifiable from the street level.
  - 6.43.2. Clear sightlines.
  - 6.43.3. Pedestrian-scale lighting.
  - 6.43.4. Adjacent active commercial uses.

6.43.5. Well-designed landscaping that serves to demarcate public and private areas and avoids obscuring sightlines.

6.43.6. Integration of signs and pedestrian network maps to provide orientation to key destinations for pedestrians.

**ANIMATION**

- 6.44. Consider designs that integrate public amenities that are appropriate for the surrounding context and function of the park, plaza or open space.
- 6.45. Community parks should include the provision of sports fields, washrooms, playgrounds, parking areas, bicycle racks, walkways, seating and viewing areas.
- 6.46. Neighbourhood parks may include the provision of play equipment, sport courts, pathways, open grass, bicycle racks and seating.
- 6.47. Consider the use and design of unique public amenities to enhance the identity and character of parks, plazas and open spaces. Examples of unique public amenities include water features, public art, architecturally designed play equipment, public memorials, wayfinding signage, ornamental landscaping and lighting features.
- 6.48. Ensure that parks, plazas and open spaces are designed to accommodate a range of both passive and active uses and functions that are appropriate for the location, type and scale of space.
- 6.49. Ensure that the design of parks, plazas and open spaces considers the ability to accommodate special events, entertainment and community activities that are appropriate for the location, type and scale of space.
- 6.50. Support the programming of year-round and seasonal special events and activities in parks, plazas and open spaces.
- 6.51. Consider the provision of temporary leasable space within City-owned urban plazas that can be used to accommodate uses and activities that provide a direct benefit to the vitality of the plazas such as seasonal patio seating, seasonal markets or special events.

## URBAN PLAZA ACQUISITION

- 6.52. The City of Victoria may consider providing additional density, over and above the base level density, up to the maximum density level specified in this Plan, to new developments that enter into an agreement as a part of a rezoning application to construct an urban plaza within the strategic locations identified in Map 27 and that reflect the design criteria described in this Plan.



Example of a well designed urban plaza.

## MINOR PUBLIC OPEN SPACES

Minor Public Open Spaces refer to uniquely designed compact areas that are located on public land. These spaces are generally compact in size in order to allow for their development in a multitude of public locations. Minor open spaces are smaller and less prominent than plazas or parks, and are generally located strategically to enhance the surrounding public realm and to complement the adjacent uses and activities.

## LOCATION

- 6.53. Support the development of Minor Public Open Spaces, as a component of streetscape improvements where they are located on public land such as unused sections of road right-of-way, generally within the areas identified on Map 27.
- 6.54. Where possible, locate Minor Public Open Spaces adjacent to cultural, recreational or institutional facilities.

## DESIGN

- 6.55. Consider distinctive identity features such as special paving, landscaping, public art and water features.
- 6.56. Consider overall designs that complement the surrounding buildings and streetscapes.
- 6.57. Limit fencing, windscreens or planters, so that spaces will be perceived as accessible public areas and are integrated well with the pedestrian network.
- 6.58. Include landscaping to enrich spaces, in balance with intended uses and context.



Example of a Minor Open Space integrated into the streetscape.

## SAFETY

- 6.59. Consider Crime Prevention Through Environmental Design (CPTED) principles to enhance safety and security.
- 6.60. Integrate strategically located and designed pedestrian scale lighting to enhance the visual appearance of the Minor Public Open Space and to improve security and safety.

## ACTIVITY

- 6.61. Consider designs that accommodate active uses such as outdoor seating, temporary markets, or programmed entertainment.

## WATERFRONT PUBLIC OUTLOOKS

Waterfront Public Outlooks include various compact spaces, located and designed for public vantage points along Victoria's Harbour and are generally linked by the Harbour Pathway.

## WATERFRONT OUTLOOKS POLICIES AND ACTIONS

### LOCATION

- 6.62. Incorporate publicly accessible Waterfront Public Outlooks, as components of redevelopment along the waterfront between Ship Point and Laurel Point as well as on the east and west side of the Johnson Street Bridge, and along the Harbour Pathway as illustrated in Map 27.

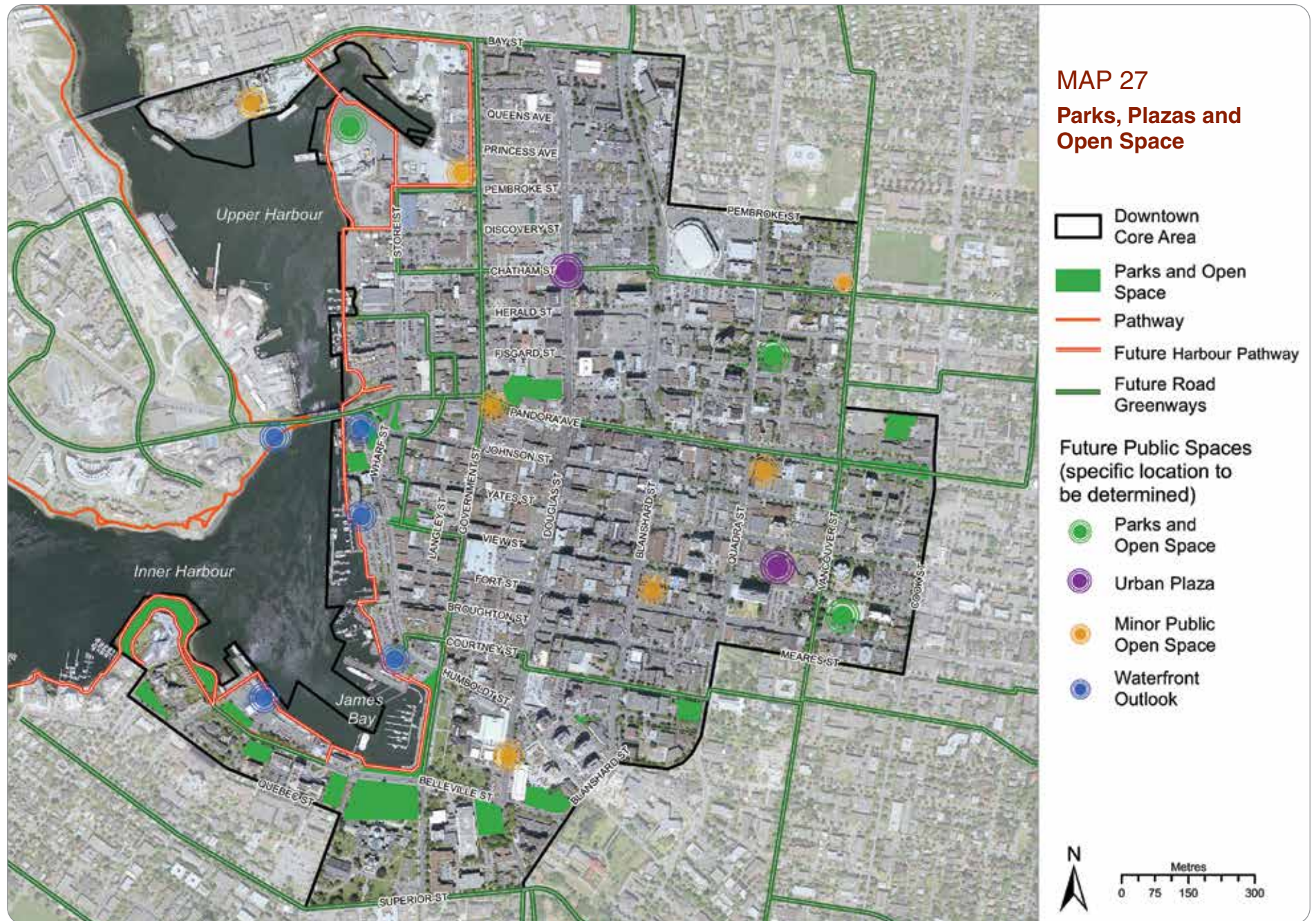
### DESIGN

- 6.63. Consider designs that take advantage of the views across the Harbour.
- 6.64. Consider Crime Prevention Through Environmental Design (CPTED) principles to enhance safety and security.
- 6.65. Integrate strategically located and designed pedestrian scale lighting to enhance the visual appearance of the waterfront outlook and to improve security and safety.
- 6.66. Consider the development of Waterfront Outlooks on docks and wharves where they have direct connections to the Harbour Pathway and are publicly accessible.



Examples above of publicly accessible waterfront outlooks.





## SPECIAL URBAN DESIGN AREAS

As part of achieving the objectives of the public realm strategy, several unique places are identified that present opportunities for physical improvements and design considerations to further enhance the public realm. These places vary in size and context from the formal setting of the Inner Harbour to the undeveloped lands around Rock Bay to the small scale design of the new pedestrian plaza space adjacent to the Victoria Conservatory of Music.

### INNER HARBOUR CAUSEWAY AREA

Most Victorians and visitors to the city identify the Inner Harbour generally as the area between Ship Point and the Coho Ferry Terminal. This area is one of the most commonly recognized locations in Victoria, primarily due to the waterfront setting and concentration of prominent landmark buildings including the Empress Hotel, the Parliament Buildings, the CPR Steamship Terminal and the Royal BC Museum. These buildings, along with a host of other hotels, tourist attractions, open spaces and distinctive streetscaping serve to reinforce the area's role as a gateway to the city, a location for special events and the focus of tourism and cultural activities.

It is a responsibility for urban design initiatives to continue to recognize and respond appropriately to reinforce the unique character, built form, landmarks and primary functions of this area in an effort to maintain the Inner Harbour as Victoria's most iconic urban landscape.



Victoria's iconic Harbour Causeway attracts visitors and special events year-round.



## INNER HARBOUR – POLICIES AND ACTIONS

- 6.67. New development should not detract from or have negative impacts on the visual or historic integrity of the Inner Harbour.
- 6.68. Develop a detailed public realm improvement plan for the Inner Harbour which identifies specific opportunities for improving the pedestrian environment through:
- Sidewalk widening and repaving;
  - Distinctive paving materials and street improvements;
  - Provision for temporary alternate uses of streets, to act as pedestrian areas for large scale events; and
  - Human-scaled public amenities and improved public access to the water.
- 6.69. Support the location of major festivals, celebrations and special events within the Inner Harbour in order to provide them with a strong visual presence, an attractive and centralized location and the opportunity to support the local economy.
- 6.70. Support temporary street closures within the Inner Harbour where they are needed to accommodate major festivals or special events.



Aerial view of Inner Harbour area.



New developments should respond to the surrounding architectural context of the Inner Harbour as defined by street walls, facade rhythm and horizontal cornice lines.



Conceptual illustration of the original urban design principles (urban design geometries) for the Inner Harbour as they relate to the spatial placement of buildings focused on the prominence of the Parliament Building, Empress Hotel, and the CPR Steamship Terminal.



## CENTENNIAL SQUARE

As Victoria's central civic public space and home to leading civic, institutional and cultural facilities, Centennial Square should continue to be revitalized with active, pedestrian-generating uses at grade and beautified with new buildings, landscaping and public art that frame and better define the Square and respecting the existing character-defining elements.

### CENTENNIAL SQUARE – POLICIES AND ACTIONS

- 6.71. Continue to build upon revitalization policies and initiatives for Centennial Square that result in the following urban design objectives:
  - 6.71.1. Emphasize the role and function of Centennial Square as a formal civic open space through appropriate design;
  - 6.71.2. Integrate design elements and public amenities that provide a direct benefit to people of all ages;
  - 6.71.3. Provide well-defined, prominent and direct pedestrian connections between the Square and the surrounding streets;
  - 6.71.4. Enhance public safety, natural surveillance and visibility;
  - 6.71.5. Accommodate a range of activities and special events;
  - 6.71.6. Accommodate comfortable space to encourage social interaction and passive activities; and
  - 6.71.7. Complement Spirit Square and the Spirit Stage behind the McPherson Theatre.
- 6.72. Integrate new civic uses such as a public library and the revitalization of City Hall into an overall design for the Square.
- 6.73. Provide a blend of hard and soft landscaping as well as a safe and well-designed children's play area.
- 6.74. Encourage surrounding buildings to include active commercial uses such as restaurants and cafés that have direct access from the Square as well as outdoor seating within the Square.
- 6.75. Replace the existing public washrooms with new public washrooms that are secure, easily identifiable and accessible during daytime and nighttime, when redevelopment occurs.
- 6.76. Promote and program a range of special events and public activities throughout the year.
- 6.77. Ensure that the physical design and amenities encourage use of the Square during the day and evening in all seasons.

- 6.78. Redevelopment of the Centennial Square Parkade should result in public parking being located below grade with more active commercial and cultural uses located above grade.
- 6.79. Provide clear visual connections between the Centennial Square and surrounding streets.



Centennial Square hosts year-round special events and festivals.



Conceptual illustration of potential improvements to Centennial Square.

## BASTION SQUARE

Bastion Square, stretching between Wharf Street and Government Street, is the site of the original Fort Victoria, making it one of the most important heritage areas in Victoria. Through various revitalization efforts over the past few decades, Bastion Square has been designed and enhanced to function as a public square, surrounded by restaurants, retail stores, art galleries and offices. Bastion Square is also animated throughout the spring, summer and fall with special events including an artisans market. Although Bastion Square is well-recognized and offers an attractive setting, there remain several opportunities to further enhance the design of the Square including its integration with the surrounding context to improve vitality on the Square during daytime and night time.

### BASTION SQUARE – POLICIES AND ACTIONS

- 6.80. Consider the integration of additional public seating to take advantage of the views across the Inner Harbour.
- 6.81. Ensure that the master planning and redevelopment of the waterfront lands along the Wharf Street parking lot include the provision for a well-designed exterior pedestrian connection between the waterfront and Bastion Square.
- 6.82. Encourage surrounding buildings to include active commercial uses such as restaurants and cafés that have direct access from Bastion Square as well as outdoor seating within the Square.
- 6.83. Ensure that any public realm improvements or development directly adjacent to Bastion Square serve to enhance public safety, natural surveillance and visibility within the Square.
- 6.84. Consider the provision of public amenities and public realm improvements that encourage social interaction and passive activities within the Square.
- 6.85. Consider the provision of public washrooms that are secure, easily identifiable and accessible during daytime and night time.
- 6.86. Promote and program a range of special events and public activities throughout the year.
- 6.87. Ensure that the physical design and amenities within Bastion Square encourage positive activity during the day and evening in all seasons.
- 6.88. Develop a comprehensive urban design plan to identify specific strategies to better integrate Chancery Lane, Court Alley, Commercial Alley and Helmcken Alley as extensions of Bastion Square through public realm improvements.

- 6.89. Ensure any future redevelopment of the City-owned Yates Street Parkade provides a direct mid-block pedestrian connection to Bastion Square.



Public realm improvements should support Bastion Square as a focus for special events and public activities throughout the year.

## PANDORA GREEN

Pandora Green generally refers to the landscaped area located along the three blocks of Pandora Avenue between Quadra Street and Chambers Street. Greens are generally located within or adjacent to roadways and include medians, traffic islands, and major boulevards where the primary function is to provide character to the roadway and the adjacent area.

Pandora Green functions as a landscaped Gateway into the downtown and is anchored by the historic First Church of Christ Scientist on the east side and the Victoria Conservatory of Music on the west side. Although the entire Green is not located within the boundary of the Downtown Core Area, it is imperative that any urban design initiatives are evaluated in terms of their impact and benefit on the Green as a whole, regardless of its location between neighbourhood boundaries. The policies and actions described in this Plan seek to guide the transformation of this area into a memorable Green that is integrated with the surrounding buildings, provides opportunities for an attractive landscaped area and evolves into a well-used landscaped urban oasis for local residents and businesses.

## PANDORA GREEN – POLICIES AND ACTIONS

- 6.90. Develop a master plan for the overall redesign and revitalization of Pandora Green that maintains its functionality as a median while enhancing the public realm and results in the following urban design objectives:
  - 6.90.1. Emphasizes the role and function of the Green as a formal landscaped gateway or entry into the Downtown through comprehensive design;
  - 6.90.2. Provides well-defined and direct pedestrian connections along the Green and across Pandora Avenue;
  - 6.90.3. Enhances public safety, natural surveillance and visibility;
  - 6.90.4. Accommodates openly visible space to encourage social interaction;
  - 6.90.5. Incorporates design elements, landscaping and public amenities that encourage the public use of the Green;
  - 6.90.6. Complements and encourages the growth of adjacent commercial and residential uses along Pandora Avenue; and
  - 6.90.7. Identifies a program of specific long-term and short-term public realm improvements.

- 6.91. Public realm improvements within the Green should consider the overall relationship and benefit to the entire Green.
- 6.92. Public realm improvements such as paving, lighting, landscaping and street furniture should have a consistent appearance throughout the length of the Green.
- 6.93. Ensure that Pandora Green is integrated and connected with the pedestrian network through the addition of new crosswalks to cross Cook, Vancouver and Quadra Streets.
- 6.94. Ensure that mature and replacement trees are managed to ensure that the formal tree-planting pattern is retained.
- 6.95. Repair damaged sidewalks with updated paving and accessibility features.
- 6.96. Provide well-designed and dedicated bike lanes along Pandora Avenue.
- 6.97. Accent the Green with seasonal planting and improved landscaping.
- 6.98. Ensure that new developments along Pandora Avenue serve to frame the area and are oriented toward the Green to provide natural surveillance.



Looking west along Pandora Green.



## GOVERNMENT STREET MALL

In its current form, the Government Street Mall is generally defined as the portion of Government Street between Humboldt Street and Yates Street. This Plan identifies its future extension northward to Pembroke Street. Its location through the Old Town Area serves as the primary focus for retail and tourism-related activities as well as special events. The human-scaled buildings along with the streetscape design help to attract businesses and visitors along this area. In order to build upon the existing character of the Government Street Mall, the policies and actions described in this Plan support the northward extension of the Mall to the Rock Bay District through streetscape design, new development and supportive land use.

## GOVERNMENT STREET MALL – POLICIES AND ACTIONS

- 6.99. Implement the phased extension of the Government Street Mall northwards, first to Centennial Square and Chinatown, then to the Rock Bay District including a link with a future waterfront community park at Rock Bay.
- 6.100. Maintain and improve public pedestrian access between the Government Street Mall and the Harbour Pathway at multiple locations throughout the entire length as they are both developed and extended northward, allowing for a variety of pedestrian circuits.
- 6.101. Ensure that the design of streetscape improvements to Belleville Street, the Inner Harbour Causeway and Government Street encourage a seamless pedestrian flow between these areas.
- 6.102. Consider public realm design options to provide priority to pedestrians, with supporting cycling, transit, delivery, parking and general purpose traffic consistent with Appendix 3.
- 6.103. Coordinate the upgrading of underground services to support future surrounding new development with the Mall extension.
- 6.104. Encourage the location of active commercial uses at the street level with direct access to Government Street.
- 6.105. Avoid underground parkade entrances on Government Street where possible.
- 6.106. Provide infrastructure to support seasonal and special event closures.
- 6.107. Ensure street furnishings exhibit designs unique to the Mall.
- 6.108. Establish generous tree planting and green infrastructure features.
- 6.109. Work with partners to develop cost estimates, a staged implementation schedule, and funding mechanisms to undertake the Government Street Mall extension over time.
- 6.110. Develop, with partners, a program of active special uses and events with a seasonal orientation and tie in with commercial activities and public holidays.
- 6.111. Develop a partnership program to support building facade and storefront illumination to complement street lighting.
- 6.112. Undertake a refresh of streetscape furnishings and materials from Humboldt Street to Yates Street.
- 6.113. Develop a succession plan for replacing existing trees as required. Consider replacement tree species with canopies that have some transparency to allow opportunities to view adjacent heritage buildings or their character-defining elements.
- 6.114. Implement further pedestrian priority measures including consideration of temporary car-free zones, expanded patio spaces, wayfinding, additional seating and public art.
- 6.115. Collaborate with local Indigenous partners, to express Lekwungen culture, past, present, and future through streetscape design, tree and plant selections, cultural interpretation, and programming.
- 6.116. Explore opportunity to re-establish two-way vehicle and bicycle travel within a slow and shared street environment.



Looking south along Government Street.

## ROCK BAY

Rock Bay is the formal name that refers to the water body along the Upper Harbour near Barclay Point. In its current state, the lands adjacent to Rock Bay are in the midst of undergoing one of the most complex remediation projects in British Columbia. Rock Bay is identified in this Plan as a special urban design area due to its waterfront location, its proximity to the Rock Bay District which is identified as a major employment centre, as well as its role as a destination for the Harbour Pathway through a future waterfront community park.

The policies and actions in this Plan are intended to support the transformation of Rock Bay into an attractive employment centre that also supports residential opportunities, recreation, leisure and arts and culture.

### ROCK BAY – POLICIES AND ACTIONS

- 6.117. Continue to identify opportunities to acquire waterfront land and develop a community park within the Rock Bay District through the direct purchase of land and through negotiation with private land owners.
- 6.118. Ensure that the community park is located and designed to provide direct connection and integration with the Harbour Pathway.
- 6.119. Design the community park to function as a public amenity for the surrounding communities as well as a city-wide destination due to its unique waterfront location and connection to the Harbour Pathway.
- 6.120. Develop a detailed public realm improvement plan for the Rock Bay District as part of the Rock Bay local area plan which addresses opportunities for:
  - Distinctive treatment of the waterfront area;
  - Sidewalk widening;
  - Distinctive paving materials; and
  - Human-scale public amenities and improved public access to the water; and
  - Integration of heritage industrial buildings as a component of enhancing the public realm and defining the local character.
  - Water access by marine-dependent businesses.

- 6.121. Design streets, sidewalks, plazas, parks and marine facilities to support and reflect the area's identity as an employment area.
- 6.122. New building design should integrate night lighting effects to enrich the visual presence of the Harbour.
- 6.123. Consider opportunities for providing additional public access to the waterfront, where appropriate, as part of new development along the Rock Bay waterfront area.



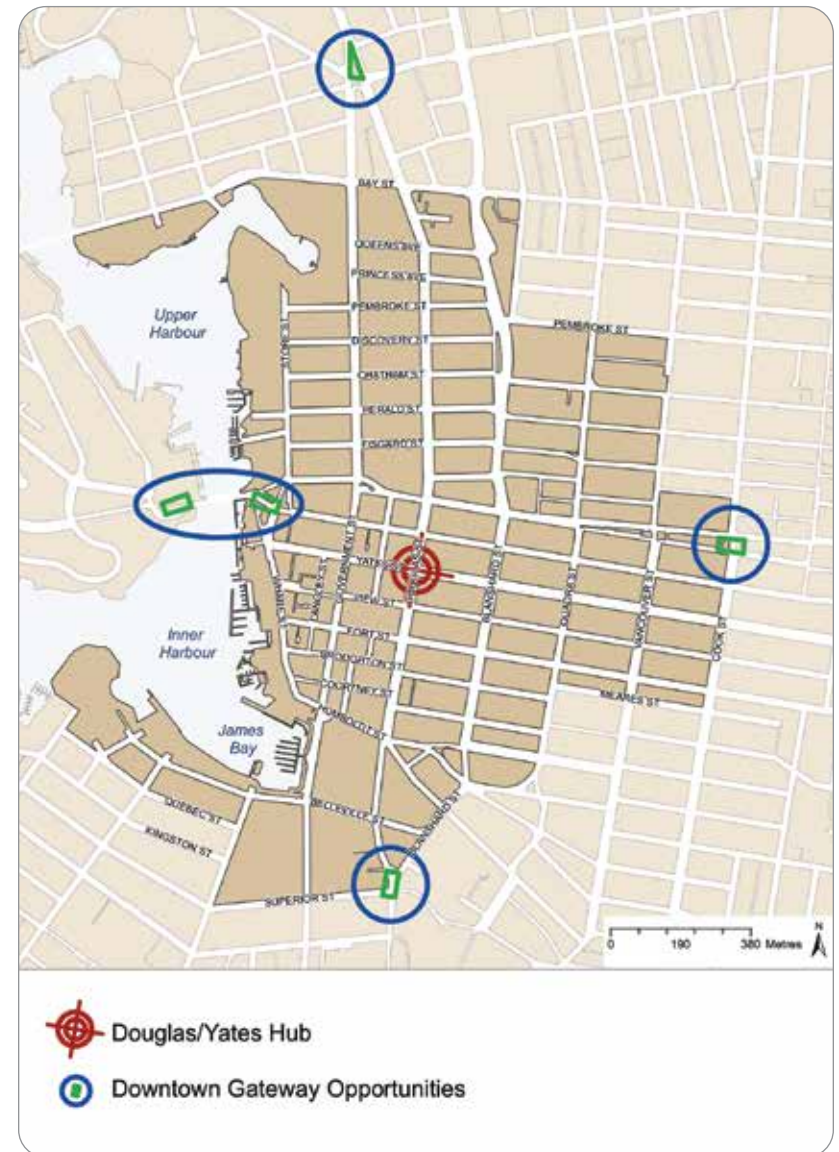
Aerial view of Rock Bay area.

## GATEWAYS – POLICIES AND ACTIONS

- 6.124. Design and develop urban gateways that signal and celebrate arrival to the Downtown Core Area, at the four general locations identified in Map 28.
- 6.125. Gateways should be located along primary roadways on City-owned land
- 6.126. Ensure gateways are individually designed to include landscaping, sculptural elements, fountains, lighting, or signage, or any combination of these elements.
- 6.127. Ensure gateways are designed to provide a visual reference for pedestrians, cyclists and motorists.



Appropriately scaled public art can be used at gateway locations.



Map 28: Potential Gateway Locations



## BUILT FORM

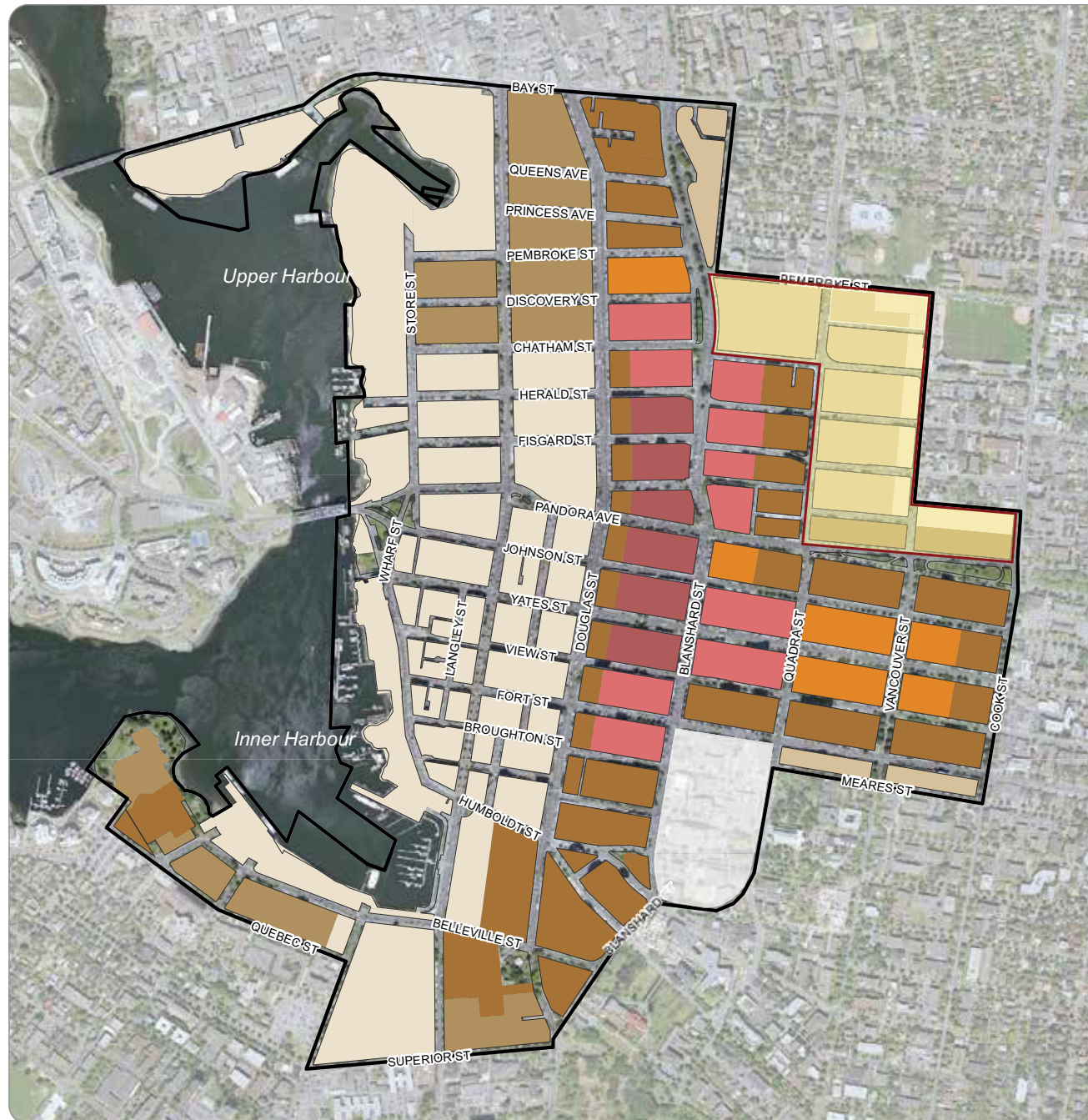
Built form refers to the physical shape, size, mass and design of individual buildings. It is important that the built form serves to complement the local context as well as provide a positive interface with the public realm and the space between individual buildings.

## BUILDING HEIGHT – POLICIES AND ACTIONS

- 6.128. Review and amend the *Zoning Regulation Bylaw* to reflect the maximum building heights consistent with the maximum building height limits described in Map 29.
- 6.129. Consider the maximum building heights described in Map 29 in the evaluation of rezoning applications.
- 6.130. Maintain lower building heights within the Historic Commercial District as well as along the waterfront in order to reflect the local topography.
- 6.131. Locate taller buildings primarily within the geographic setting of the Central Business District.





Building height and form should relate to the local context and advance the objectives of the Downtown Core Area Plan.



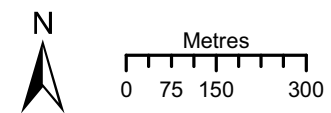
**MAP 29**  
**Maximum Building Heights**

| Maximum Building Height | Approximate Number of Commerical Storeys | Approximate Number of Residential Storeys |
|-------------------------|--|---|
| 72m                     | 19                                       | 24  |
| 60m                     | 15                                       | 20  |
| 50m                     | 13                                       | 17  |
| 45m                     | 11                                       | 15  |
| 30m                     | 8  | 10  |
| 20m                     | 5  | 6   |
| 15m                     | 4  | 5   |

 See Fairfield Neighbourhood Plan (2019) for building height policies.

 See North Park Neighbourhood Plan (2022) for building height policies.

Note: Maximum building heights are subject to additional building design guidelines described in this Plan.





## heritage

## 7



## INTRODUCTION

Heritage conservation is about retaining places that matter to the community for physical qualities, and in relation to both collective memory and contemporary uses. Its purpose is to retain, protect and improve real property with aesthetic, historic, scientific, cultural, social or spiritual value, and heritage character, as a public benefit.

This Plan seeks to continue to strike a balance between heritage conservation and new development as the Downtown Core Area grows significantly over the next thirty years. Its heritage policies seek to provide guidance that builds on Victoria's achievements in heritage protection, sensitive infill and new additions. The Plan guides changes to the historic environment as a consideration in placemaking at varying scales, from Heritage Conservation Areas, to streetscapes and open spaces, to buildings and sites. Policies also identify incentives and community engagement to help conserve the heritage value of Downtown Core Area Districts.

## HERITAGE – DOWNTOWN CORE AREA

Much of the picturesque quality of Victoria is associated with its conservation areas and landmarks, some of which date from early colonial settlement. Since the 1970s, policies have encouraged new development in the Downtown Core Area through sensitive infill and new additions, while retaining and enhancing the heritage value and unique character of special places, such as Bastion Square, Centennial Square and Chinatown National Historic District.

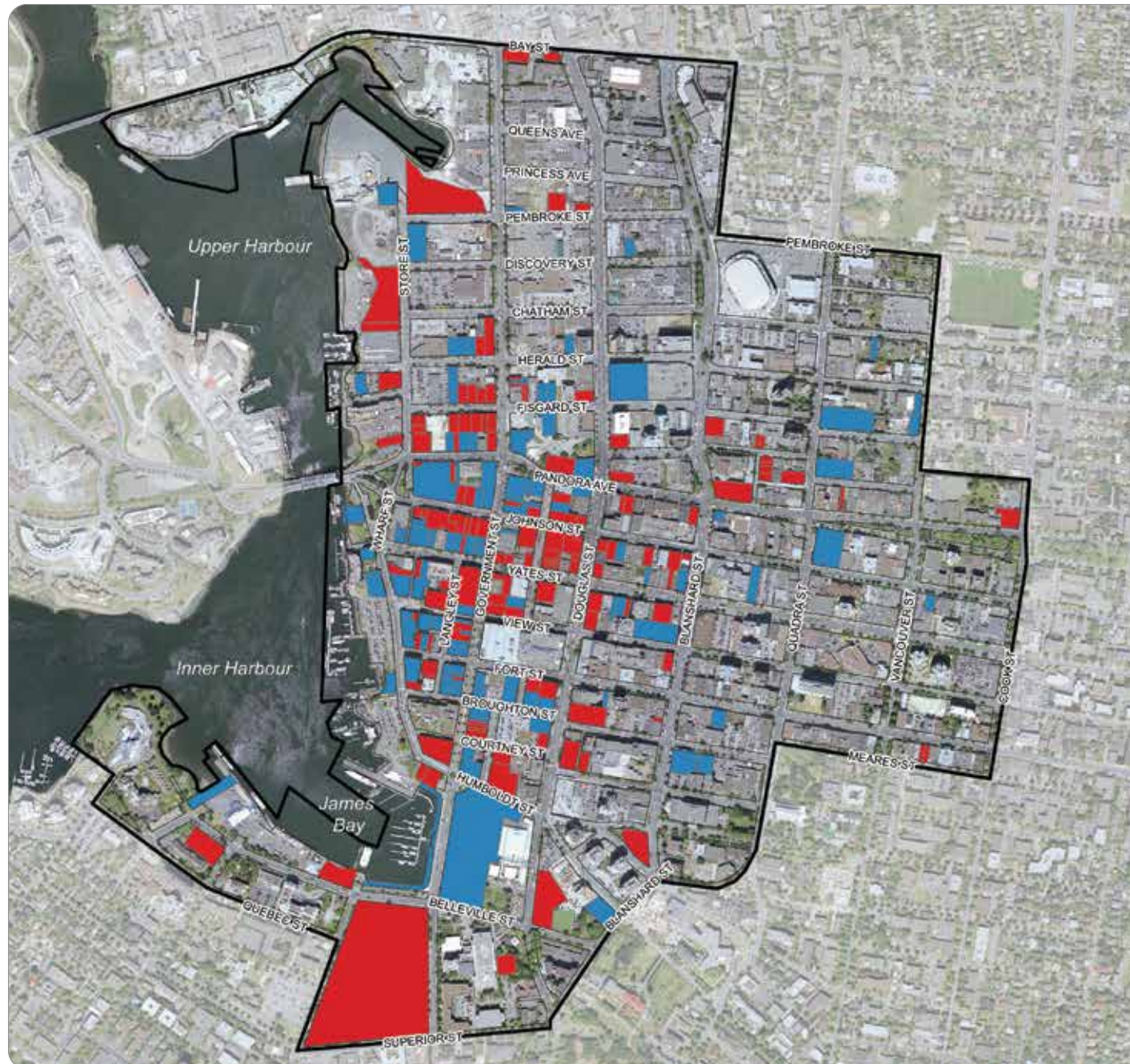
The Downtown Core Area contains more than 200 heritage properties, including those identified as landmarks in this Plan such as the Provincial Parliament Buildings, Empress Hotel and Canadian Pacific Railway Steamship Terminal (SEE MAP 33). The Historic Commercial District is generally characterized by a “saw tooth” one-to-five storey skyline of Victorian and Edwardian architecture, which partially extends into the Inner Harbour District. Heritage is also a significant element of the character of the Central Business District and Residential Mixed-Use District, where there is a cluster of church spires on and near Quadra Street. The Rock Bay District contains the majority of the last remaining early industrial buildings.

## HERITAGE – OBJECTIVES

The heritage policies that are contained in this Plan seek to retain and enhance the presence and heritage value, character of areas, districts, streetscapes, open spaces, buildings, sites and features in the Downtown Core Area. Collectively these policies address the following objectives:

1. Retain, protect and improve real property with aesthetic, historic, scientific, cultural, social or spiritual value and heritage character as a benefit to the public.
2. Development and heritage conservation are balanced through sensitive new infill and property additions that respond to the heritage value and character of Downtown Core Area Districts.
3. Heritage conservation and urban design are integrated in streetscaping and open spaces in beautification, arts and cultural programming and public history initiatives.







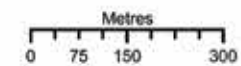
## MAP 30

### Downtown Core Area Properties Listed on the City of Victoria Heritage Register

(Properties identified as of October 3, 2013. Map is subject to change)

-  Downtown Core Area
-  Registered Heritage Property
-  Designated Heritage Property

**Disclaimer:** This map is intended for illustrative purposes only and is subject to change. Please contact the City of Victoria for up-to-date information related to the status and location of heritage property.



4. Properties with heritage value are identified and selected for retention and protection through community engagement.
5. City of Victoria support for the conservation and celebration of properties with heritage value is maintained and enhanced.

### AREAS AND DISTRICTS – POLICIES AND ACTIONS

- 7.1. Refer to the applicable design guidelines in rezoning and permit review processes in Development Permit Areas and Heritage Conservation Areas, where these are regulated and controlled within the Downtown Core Area.
- 7.2. Continue to balance the demand for new development and heritage conservation in the Downtown Core Area.
- 7.3. Conserve heritage values of the Downtown Core Area and its character-defining elements, such as individual buildings, collections of buildings, streetscapes, structures and features.
- 7.4. Maintain, develop and enhance urban design guidelines for exterior alterations, new additions and infill development within Heritage Conservation Areas and, where relevant, Development Permit Areas, in the Downtown Core Area.
- 7.5. Produce and update, as required, Statements of Significance for Heritage Conservation Areas within the Downtown Core Area.
- 7.6. Continue to support zoning in the Historic Commercial District and Inner Harbour District that contributes to conservation of heritage values in these areas.
- 7.7. Continue to support the conversion of the upper storeys of heritage-designated property from non-residential uses to residential uses in strategic locations within the Downtown Core Area that serve to support the policies of this Plan.
- 7.8. Continue to support the rehabilitation of heritage-designated property that is non-residential such as office and hotel, in strategic locations within the Downtown Core Area that serve to support the policies of this Plan.
- 7.9. Retain some capacity for small-scale office use in the upper storeys of properties in the Historic Commercial District.
- 7.10. Continue to identify, protect and conserve heritage property and areas in the Residential Mixed-Use District, particularly the landmarks on and near Quadra Street, as identified in this Plan.
- 7.11. Identify, protect and conserve industrial heritage property in the Rock Bay District.

### STREETSCAPES AND OPEN SPACE – POLICIES AND ACTIONS

- 7.12. Maintain lower scale building forms along the waterfront adjacent to Store Street, Wharf Street, Government Street and Belleville Street, and in these locations support new development with form and character that enhances the heritage value of the Historic Commercial District.
- 7.13. Maintain and enhance the existing network of through-block walkways in the Historic Commercial District, with special consideration of the heritage value of public and public-private open spaces in the Chinatown National Historic District.
- 7.14. Enhance the place character of Downtown Core Area Districts by celebrating heritage through urban design features such as art, banners, street furniture, lighting and plantings.
- 7.15. Seek opportunities to acknowledge and integrate the culture, values and heritage of First Peoples in design and celebration of public space, particularly in the Historic Commercial District and the Inner Harbour District.
- 7.16. Work with diverse partners on public history projects through improvements on public lands, and private lands, such as plaques, banners, installations and interpretative displays.
- 7.17. Continue to support festivals, celebrations and special events at major open spaces in the Historic Commercial District and Inner Harbour District including Bastion Square, Centennial Square (Spirit Square) and along the waterfront.

### BUILDINGS AND SITES – POLICIES AND ACTIONS

- 7.18. Support new development that conserves and enhances the form, character and features of heritage property and areas, where controlled and regulated in the Downtown Core Area.
- 7.19. Give consideration to tools available under legislation to conserve heritage property in the Downtown Core Area, including, but not limited to heritage designation bylaws, heritage register listings, temporary protection, heritage alteration permits, heritage revitalization agreements, design guidelines and protection of views of heritage landmarks from public vantage points as identified in this Plan.
- 7.20. Continue to work with the private sector to identify, protect and conserve property and areas with heritage value in the Downtown Core Area.



- 7.21. Require a Heritage Conservation Plan, as appropriate, and heritage impact assessment, if relevant, where heritage alteration permits, heritage revitalization agreements or rezonings that involve a protected heritage property in the Downtown Core Area.
- 7.22. Encourage new development to avoid the demolition of a protected heritage property, or one or more of its facades, where the exterior alterations are assessed to significantly damage the heritage value of the property or an area, and where facade retention is feasible in conjunction with other policies for Downtown Core Area Districts in this Plan.
- 7.23. Increases to density either through a rezoning application or through the provisions of the density bonus system described in this Plan should not be supported for any parcel or site where a heritage property has been demolished.
- 7.24. Real property that is, or was, subject to a heritage designation bylaw or that is listed on the City of Victoria Heritage Register is ineligible for the density bonus provisions in this Plan.
- 7.25. Accumulate information about seismic conditions of all property with heritage value or character in the Downtown Core Area, particularly the landmarks identified in this Plan, and property in the Historic Commercial District and Inner Harbour District.
- 7.26. Encourage owners of property with heritage value or character in the Downtown Core Area, particularly landmarks or those in the Historic Commercial District and Inner Harbour District, to upgrade the seismic conditions of buildings and structures.
- 7.27. Evaluate the heritage value of public and private property in the Downtown Core Area, and propose new additions to the Heritage Register based on their significance.
- 7.28. Produce and update, as required, Statements of Significance for properties listed on the Heritage Register in the Downtown Core Area.

## HERITAGE INCENTIVES – POLICIES AND ACTIONS

- 7.29. Continue and enhance incentives for heritage conservation such as, tax incentives, parking variances and other zoning variances, where broadly consistent with the policies for each District of the Downtown Core Area that are provided in this Plan.
- 7.30. Maintain and develop financial incentives for building rehabilitation, particularly seismic upgrading, for eligible heritage-designated commercial, institutional, industrial and residential property in the Downtown Core Area.
- 7.31. Consider expanding the northern boundary of the eligibility area for heritage tax incentives to include the Rock Bay District, where the building rehabilitation does not involve the conversion of an existing use to a residential use.
- 7.32. Explore the financial impacts and overall feasibility of extending the duration of heritage tax incentives from a maximum of 10 years to a maximum of 15 years.

## COMMUNITY ENGAGEMENT – POLICIES AND ACTIONS

- 7.33. Engage the public and private sectors including property owners, businesses, organizations, groups and citizens in the Downtown Core Area in local area plan studies to identify locations, buildings, structures and features with heritage value, and ways to conserve and celebrate them.
- 7.34. Continue to work with the public and private sectors, organizations, groups and citizens to celebrate Victoria's culture and heritage in public realm improvements and festivals and special events, particularly in the Historic Commercial District and Inner Harbour District.
- 7.35. Partner with the Songhees and Esquimalt First Nations to acknowledge and integrate the culture, values and heritage of First Peoples in the Downtown Core Area, particularly in the Historic Commercial District and Inner Harbour District.



# energy and environment

# 8



## INTRODUCTION

A critical component of urban planning today is the management of growth and development in a manner that not only maintains and enhances the health of natural ecosystems, but also addresses key issues such as climate change and energy security, and contributes to the overall livability of the urban area. Planning efforts over the past decades have resulted in a Downtown Core Area that is compact, walkable and livable. However, the Downtown Core Area's ability to accommodate further urban intensification and population growth over the next 30 years is dependent on significant improvements to its infrastructure and overall livability, while at the same time ensuring that growth and development are managed carefully to mitigate any potential impact on the area's natural ecosystems and quality of life for residents, visitors and businesses.

## ENERGY AND ENVIRONMENT – OBJECTIVES

The energy and environment policies and actions contained in this Plan collectively address the following objectives:

1. That natural systems are preserved and enhanced as the result of more environmentally sustainable land development and redevelopment, building design and transportation practices.
2. That the Rock Bay District is transformed into a key employment centre that serves as a local model for the integration of green infrastructure related to wastewater, storm water, energy generation and transmission, building design and technology.

3. That green spaces and the urban forest serve to improve the overall livability within the Downtown Core Area.

## ENERGY AND ENVIRONMENT – POLICIES AND ACTIONS

### LAND DEVELOPMENT

- 8.1. Continue to encourage and support higher density development in locations that are within walking distance of frequent and rapid transit corridors within the Downtown Core Area's transit network.
- 8.2. Encourage the remediation of contaminated sites to accommodate new development and to improve on-site environmental conditions overall, where possible.
- 8.3. Encourage design and development practices that optimize energy and water efficiency and reduce greenhouse gas emissions.
- 8.4. Incorporate low impact development standards such as permeable surfaces, in the design of open spaces and building setbacks to reduce storm water flow.
- 8.5. Support adaptation and re-use of existing buildings where they result in improved building performance and support the overall land use and development policies of this Plan.
- 8.6. Encourage building designs that optimize active and passive solar gain.

- 8.7. Encourage the provision and maintenance of on-site facilities for recyclables, organic materials and general waste in new multi residential, commercial and industrial developments.

## TRANSPORTATION

- 8.8. Continue to support development and transportation systems that encourage alternate modes of transport.
- 8.9. Employ a range of Transportation Demand Management strategies in the Downtown Core Area.

## GREEN SPACES AND URBAN FOREST

- 8.10. Incorporate storm water management and urban forest management considerations into street redesign projects.
- 8.11. Encourage on-site development to increase the provision of green spaces, natural surfaces, trees, plants and streetscaping.
- 8.12. Encourage private and public development to expand and enhance on-site open space and landscaping to address storm water run-off.
- 8.13. Ensure City zoning regulations and design guidelines include landscaping standards that reduce overall water consumption and encourage native plants and trees.
- 8.14. Increase the overall urban tree canopy cover where possible in accordance with the goals, objectives and actions of the City's Parks and Open Spaces Masterplan and the Tree Protection Bylaw.
- 8.15. Encourage projects to incorporate opportunities for urban agriculture.

## ENERGY AND EMISSIONS

- 8.16. Explore methods to encourage and facilitate private and public development to include renewable district energy systems able to serve portions of the Downtown Core Area.

## WATER

- 8.17. Explore methods to encourage and facilitate the retention and re-use of stormwater on site.

## HARBOUR AREA

- 8.18. Explore opportunities in conjunction with waterfront public or private development to restore shoreline ecological conditions and enhance aquatic ecosystems.

## ROCK BAY DISTRICT

- 8.19. Consider the use of development standards and other regulatory tools to improve the overall environmental conditions in the Rock Bay District as a component of the subsequent Rock Bay local area plan.
- 8.20. Explore the feasibility of establishing a special Development Permit Area in Rock Bay that requires a higher level of environmental performance.

## community vitality

## 9



## INTRODUCTION

Vitality in an urban setting is usually defined in three ways:

- Social vitality is a city's ability to make the people who live and work there feel like they belong to or are a part of a community or neighbourhood. This sense of belonging influences many aspects of urban life, including crime rates and community safety.
- Economic vitality is a city's ability to attract and retain businesses and the jobs they bring with them.
- Cultural vitality is a city's ability to provide a range of arts and cultural activities that people value and look for opportunities to become involved in, as active participants, viewers or supporters.
- The Downtown Core Area is the economic and cultural heart not just of the City of Victoria, but of the Capital Region as a whole.

It is the Provincial Capital and site of the Legislative Assembly. It houses the headquarters of many provincial ministries, agencies and Crown corporations. It has the region's largest concentration of employment and is a hub of transportation and commerce. It is home to major cultural institutions and entertainment facilities, and is the Region's primary tourist attraction. The Downtown Core Area also offers the greatest range of goods and services in the Region, with a local market of approximately 12,000 people living within one kilometre of City Hall. No other location in Greater Victoria provides more opportunity for face-to-face communication, interaction and exchange.

But despite these strengths, the Downtown Core Area faces a number of challenges. Homelessness, poverty and issues of social disorder have become entrenched in certain parts of the Downtown Core Area and have contributed to a growing sense of insecurity and despair. Affordable housing is limited. The Downtown Core Area's share of the regional office and retail market continues to decline as suburban communities offer more opportunity for their residents to shop and work closer to home. Established bus-based transit is nearing operational capacity in key high-volume corridors, including Douglas Street. Aging infrastructure and public facilities need to be upgraded or replaced to support future population growth, and the Downtown Core Area needs new attractions to enhance its place as a destination for visitors and tourism.

## COMMUNITY VITALITY OBJECTIVES

To help ensure the social, economic and cultural vitality of the Downtown Core Area as it grows over the next 30 years, the community vitality policies contained in this Plan attempt to build on the Area's significant strengths and to realize the opportunities new growth and development can offer. Collectively these policies address the following objectives:

1. That a broader range of housing options are developed within the Downtown Core Area to support a more diverse mix of households.
2. That initiatives to decrease homelessness and increase community safety and civility continue to be supported by both public and private initiatives.



3. That ideas for making the Downtown Core Area more attractive for residents, workers and visitors alike are supported through new or improved public amenities and recreational facilities, as well as expanded arts, cultural and learning options.
4. That the Downtown Core Area continues to diversify and strengthen its employment base and its provision of suitable office space.
5. That improved transit options continue to emerge both within the Downtown Core Area and across the Region.

## SOCIAL VITALITY POLICIES AND ACTIONS

### HOUSING AFFORDABILITY

- 9.1. Support the development of non-market housing as the Downtown Core Area grows, working with provincial, regional, non-profit and industry partners and with targeted investments from the Victoria Housing Trust Fund.
- 9.2. Explore development standards such as reduced parking requirements, to encourage and facilitate the provision of smaller residential dwelling units in the 30 to 40 m<sup>2</sup> range in multi-residential development.

### HOMELESSNESS

- 9.3. Continue to support the work of the Greater Victoria Coalition to End Homelessness.
- 9.4. Continue to work with community partners to secure emergency shelter for homeless people through the Greater Victoria Extreme Weather Protocol.

### DIVERSITY AND INCLUSION

- 9.5. Review and amend the *Zoning Regulation Bylaw* to establish requirements and standards for the provision of indoor and outdoor common areas and recreation space within multi-residential development in addition to the provision of ground-oriented housing such as townhouses at the base level of new higher density multi-residential developments.
- 9.6. Expand the use of heritage revitalization agreements and incentive programs to upgrade and revitalize heritage buildings for market and non-market housing.

## SAFETY AND CIVILITY

- 9.7. Establish a coordinated Graffiti Management Program, in partnership with the Victoria Police Department and business and community partners.
- 9.8. Review, update and extend City and partner downtown street-cleaning programs as the Downtown Core Area grows.
- 9.9. Work with the Victoria Police Department and community partners to improve personal safety, security of property and public order within the Downtown Core Area.

## PUBLIC SERVICES

- 9.10. Prepare and implement a strategy for the design, location, installation, maintenance and funding for the provision of new or upgraded full service public washrooms and drinking fountains within the Downtown Core Area.

## COMMUNITY SERVICES

- 9.11. Work with regional partners and senior levels of government to explore establishing secure funding that will permit social service providers to provide 24-hour service, seven days a week to the street community as appropriate.
- 9.12. Review the need for new community services and facilities on an ongoing basis, as part of the monitoring strategy for the Downtown Core Area Plan.
- 9.13. Engage with community partners to identify methods to encourage and facilitate the provision of childcare facilities within the Downtown Core Area in response to increased demand from the local workforce.

## EMERGENCY PREPAREDNESS

- 9.14. Update the City of Victoria Emergency Management Plan to prepare for the challenges of an expanded, higher density Downtown Core Area.
- 9.15. Continue to support the seismic upgrading and rehabilitation of heritage buildings through heritage revitalization incentive programs.
- 9.16. Review and update the *Zoning Regulation Bylaw* to establish standards for providing on-site emergency preparedness facilities and equipment in new higher density commercial, residential and mixed use buildings.

## URBAN ANIMATION

- 9.17. Ensure that the development of outdoor café and dining areas on sidewalks, squares and plazas, are evaluated against all relevant City of Victoria, policies and regulations.
- 9.18. Maintain, review and extend seasonal lighting and decoration programs as appropriate and with partners as opportunities arise.
- 9.19. Support and facilitate the development of a year-round farmers' market within the Downtown Core Area, to animate the public and private realm and support local growers and food processors.
- 9.20. Review and update public space management policies and programs with partners to ensure they are consistent with this Plan.
- 9.21. Review and update management programs and supports for major public open spaces, such as Centennial Square, to ensure appropriate and ongoing year round events and activities.

## PUBLIC AMENITIES

- 9.22. New public amenities and public realm improvements within the Downtown Core Area should serve to meet the objectives and policies of this Plan.

## RECREATION

- 9.23. Review and update plans for enhancing primary recreation facilities in the Downtown Core Area.
- 9.24. Consider opportunities for providing new recreation facilities and services in the new parks proposed for Rock Bay and Harris Green, including appropriately scaled indoor facilities and recreational water access as appropriate.

## ENTERTAINMENT AND SPECIAL EVENTS

- 9.25. Establish a management strategy to support and enhance the downtown evening and late night economy that addresses:
  - 9.25.1. Initiatives to maintain downtown as the primary entertainment district for Greater Victoria.
  - 9.25.2. Initiatives to manage and mitigate issues of public disorder.
  - 9.25.3. Locational criteria and development standards for new entertainment-related uses.
  - 9.25.4. Strategies to encourage the provision of a broader range of entertainment venues for varying ages and interests.
  - 9.25.5. Interface conditions and strategies to mitigate conflict between residential development and bars, nightclubs and restaurants.

- 9.26. Continue to support special events, celebrations and festivals at major public open spaces – including Centennial Square, along the Inner Harbour waterfront and in other existing and proposed public open spaces – through programming and by providing on-site infrastructure and equipment.
- 9.27. Work with community partners to investigate the feasibility and need for a permanent and dedicated location for major outdoor events and festivals within the Downtown Core Area.

## ECONOMIC VITALITY POLICIES AND ACTIONS

### PROVINCIAL CAPITAL

- 9.28. Work with the Province to meet the long-term office space needs of ministries, agencies and Crown corporations, within transit accessible locations, in the expanded Central Business District and in the Inner Harbour District.
- 9.29. Work with the Province, the Provincial Capital Commission and the Greater Victoria Harbour Authority to develop – with an appropriate mix of provincial, civic, community and private development – currently vacant and underdeveloped public lands along the Inner Harbour, in accordance with the policies contained in this Plan.

### ACCESS

- 9.30. Work with BC Transit, the Ministry of Transportation, the Capital Regional District and other partners to establish regional rapid transit service between the Downtown Core Area, Saanich and the West Shore, with longer-term potential for rapid transit service to the Peninsula, Swartz Bay and the airport.
- 9.31. Work with BC Transit to implement the Rapid Transit Plan including the establishment of new routes, services, and related infrastructure.
- 9.32. Work with marine air companies and Transport Canada to ensure that efficient and convenient shore side air transport facilities continue to serve the Victoria Harbour Aerodrome, as lands along the Inner Harbour waterfront are redeveloped.
- 9.33. Support the development of a new and improved regional bus terminal in the Downtown Core Area.
- 9.34. Retain rail corridor access to the Downtown Core Area to ensure the long-term potential for commuter and regular inter-city passenger rail service that terminates Downtown.

- 9.35. Work with industry and community partners to develop a seamless network of wireless broadband service throughout the Downtown Core Area.

## OFFICE SECTOR

- 9.36. Update the *Zoning Regulation Bylaw* to expand the capacity of the Downtown Core Area, particularly the Central Business District, to accommodate new office development, consistent with the policies contained in this Plan.

## RETAIL TRADE

- 9.37. Update the *Zoning Regulation Bylaw* to accommodate new residential space – and increase the local consumer base – within the Downtown Core Area, consistent with the policies of this plan.
- 9.38. Work with partners to improve the frequency of public transit and level of service between the Downtown Core Area and potential customers in the rest of the Region.
- 9.39. Continue to work with public and private sector partners to provide a free circulating shuttle transit in the Downtown Core Area.
- 9.40. Participate with the Downtown Victoria Business Association, the Greater Victoria Development Agency and business and community partners to develop and implement a Downtown Retail Strategy.

## TOURISM

- 9.41. Design and implement a comprehensive wayfinding system, that uses prominently displayed maps, clear and consistent signage and other mechanisms to make it easy for visitors to find attractions within and adjacent to Downtown.
- 9.42. Continue to update and expand the range of walking tours, including tours using wireless delivery mechanisms.
- 9.43. Work with business, community and agency partners to develop a broader range of attractions in the Downtown Core Area, including those that cater to families with children.
- 9.44. Continue to expand the capacity of the Victoria Conference Centre to attract convention business through ongoing marketing programs and facility improvements.
- 9.45. Ensure that new hotels are located at appropriate and strategic locations where they can serve to support tourism, convention business and retail activities within the Downtown Core Area.

## INDUSTRY

- 9.46. Continue to support the working Harbour and marine industrial and transportation uses, consistent with the direction set out in the City of *Victoria Harbour Plan*.
- 9.47. Plan, develop and implement, as an immediate priority, a local area plan and related strategy to transform the Rock Bay District as a green employment centre.

## CULTURAL VITALITY POLICIES AND ACTIONS

### ARTS AND CULTURE

- 9.48. Work with community partners to retain and enhance existing cultural facilities, including the Victoria Conservatory of Music, the Greater Victoria Regional Library, the Maritime Museum, the Royal BC Museum and others.
- 9.49. Continue to provide support to community organizations that provide diverse cultural programming in private and institutional facilities, throughout the Downtown Core Area.
- 9.50. Continue to maintain and upgrade the Royal Theatre and the McPherson Playhouse as primary civic performance halls.
- 9.51. Work with the Royal BC Museum to ensure that future expansion plans contribute a signature, architecturally harmonious presence to the Inner Harbour precinct, as well as modernized facilities and enhanced public viewing galleries.
- 9.52. Work with community partners and senior levels of government to explore the feasibility of establishing and accommodating a prominent cultural facility in the Downtown Core Area.

### EDUCATION AND LEARNING

- 9.53. Engage with community partners including post-secondary education providers to explore the feasibility of establishing new facilities and uses within the Downtown Core Area that provide a multitude of learning opportunities.
- 9.54. Work with School District 61 to retain existing school facilities and lands in areas immediately adjacent to the Downtown Core Area, and to monitor the need for a new elementary school as the residential population increases.
- 9.55. Work with existing private schools to maintain their presence in the Downtown Core Area.
- 9.56. Work with Greater Victoria Public Library partners to encourage and facilitate the relocation of the Central Library from Broughton Street to a more centralized downtown location.



## implementation

## 10



The Downtown Core Area Plan is of great importance as it provides a framework for guiding growth and development over the next 30 years. The Downtown Core Area Plan therefore requires a detailed implementation and monitoring strategy to move forward on the Plan's vision and objectives.

Once the Plan is approved, the Implementation Strategy/Action Plan will be developed for Council's consideration. It would include components related to:

#### 1. ROCK BAY LOCAL AREA PLAN

- Develop a local area plan for the Rock Bay District, focused on transforming the Rock Bay District into a key employment centre.

#### 2. REGULATORY AND POLICY AMENDMENTS

- Review the *Zoning Regulation Bylaw* to update or develop new comprehensive development regulations (zones) to align and facilitate the policies and development concepts described in this Plan.
- Review and amend the local area plans particularly for the affected areas of North Park, Burnside, Fairfield and James Bay to align with the vision, goals and policies of this Plan.

#### 3. FINANCIAL STRATEGIES

- Develop financial strategies related to the capital planning and operational work programs.
- Identify potential funding sources, financial mechanisms and partnerships to support and implement the Plan's actions

#### 4. COMMUNICATIONS

- Develop a comprehensive communications strategy for introducing the new *Downtown Core Area Plan* with the Implementation Strategy/Action Plan to the general public, communities, industry, the business community and other related groups.

#### 5. MONITORING AND REPORTING

- Develop a strategy for tracking and analyzing the overall implementation and success of the Plan.
- Develop a reporting strategy for providing periodic reports to Council – and to the public and other Plan stakeholders – on achievements, progress, emerging issues and development activity.

#### 6. ENGAGEMENT AND MOBILIZATION

- Identify roles and responsibilities for the implementation and advancement of the *Downtown Core Area Plan* including internal and external stakeholders.

# appendices

## TABLE OF CONTENTS

|   |      |
|---|------|
| Appendix 1: Public Outward View Guidelines .....  | 93A  |
| Appendix 2: Public External View Guidelines ..... | 105A |
| Appendix 3: Sidewalk width Guidelines .....       | 114A |
| Appendix 4: Building Design Guidelines .....      | 117A |





# appendix 1 PUBLIC OUTWARD VIEW GUIDELINES

## View 1: HARBOUR VIEW FROM BASTION SQUARE

### VANTAGE POINT

East side of Wharf Street at the top of the stairs on Bastion Square.

### VIEW ORIENTATION

West across the Harbour

### VIEW CONTEXT

Broad view towards Harbour entrance, framed by Laurel Point on the south and Songhees Point on the north.

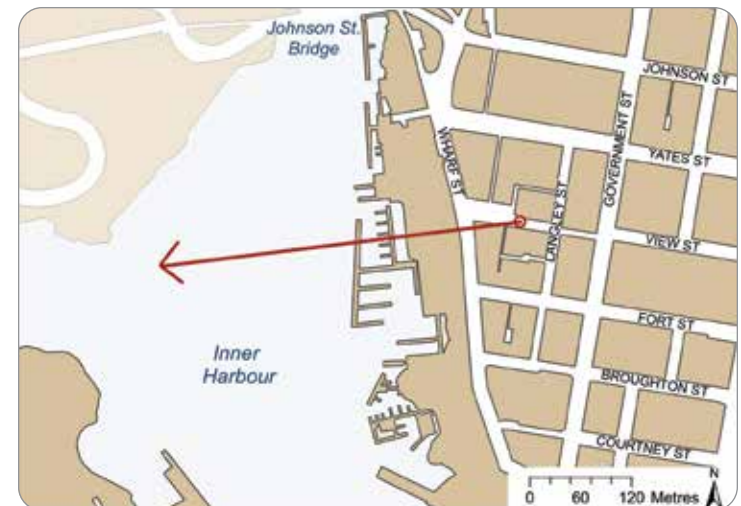
### DESIGN GUIDELINES

1. Consider the location, siting and design of new development within the specified view corridor to maintain views of the character-defining elements described in this section, as seen from the identified public vantage point.
2. Support development along the waterfront area west of Wharf Street that is designed to protect, frame and enhance this view corridor.

| Character-Defining Elements | Attributes  |
|-----------------------------|---|
| A. Laurel Point             | <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• Frames south side of view corridor with pathway and park space</li> </ul>  |
| B. Inner Harbour Entrance   | <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• Distant views to Shoal Point</li> <li>• Background view of Sooke hills</li> </ul>  |
| C. Songhees Point           | <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• Frames north side of view corridor</li> <li>• Rock outcrop provides geographic containment of the Harbour mouth</li> </ul> |

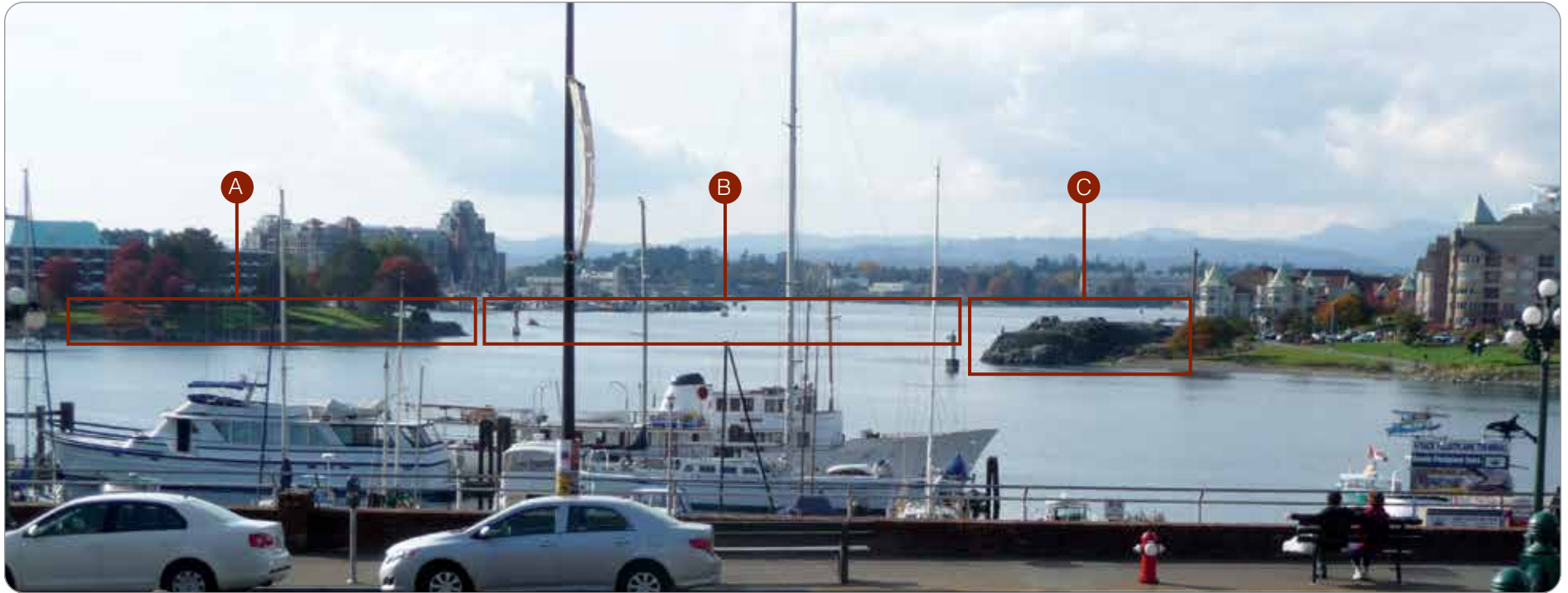


Vantage Point



View Corridor

## View 1: HARBOUR VIEW FROM BASTION SQUARE



Looking west from Bastion Square

### Character-Defining Elements:

- A. Laurel Point
- B. Inner Harbour Entrance
- C. Songhees Point

## View 2: SHIP POINT PANORAMA

### VANTAGE POINT

Public plaza on the south side of the entrance to Ship Point (Wharf Street/ Humboldt Street)

### VIEW ORIENTATION

West to Southeast panorama across the Inner Harbour

### VIEW CONTEXT

Broad panoramic view framed by Songhees Point to the north and the Empress Hotel to the south. Includes view across the Harbour to the ensemble of historic buildings along the Inner Harbour Causeway.

### DESIGN GUIDELINES

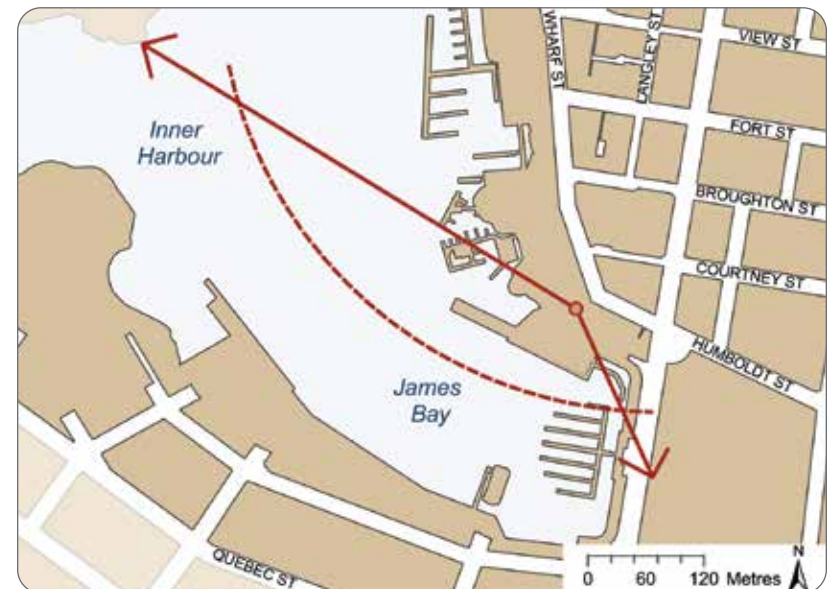
1. Consider the location, siting and design of new development within the specified view corridor to maintain views of the character-defining elements described in this section, as seen from the identified public vantage point.

| Character-Defining Elements | Attributes  |
|-----------------------------|---|
| A. Empress Hotel            | <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• Historic landmark building</li> <li>• Key elements include roofline, front facade, front grounds and architectural night lighting</li> </ul> |
| B. Parliament Buildings     | <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• Historic landmark building</li> <li>• Key elements include copper roof, cupola, front facade, night lighting and front lawn</li> </ul>       |
| C. CPR Steamship Terminal   | <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• Historic landmark building</li> <li>• Key elements include waterfront facade</li> </ul>  |
| D. Inner Harbour Causeway   | <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• Key elements include portions of Upper and Lower Causeway</li> </ul>   |
| E. Inner Harbour Entrance   | <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• Entrance to Inner Harbour for marine vessels and float planes</li> <li>• Flanked by Laurel Point and Songhees Point</li> </ul>               |

### Vantage Point

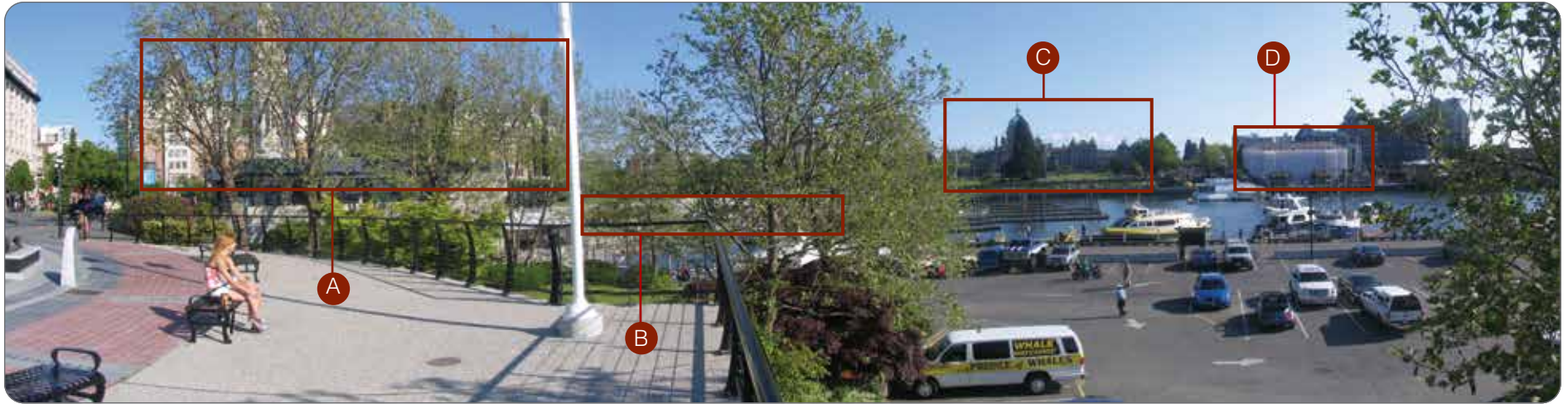


### View Corridor





## View 2: SHIP POINT PANORAMA



Ship Point Panorama – East



Ship Point Panorama – West

### Character-Defining Elements

- |                           |                           |
|---------------------------|---------------------------|
| A. Empress Hotel          | D. CPR Steamship Terminal |
| B. Inner Harbour Causeway | E. Inner Harbour Entrance |
| C. Parliament Building    |                           |

### View 3: UPPER HARBOUR VIEW FROM TURNER STREET

#### VANTAGE POINT

Turner Street south of Bay Street

#### VIEW ORIENTATION

South across the Upper Harbour

#### VIEW CONTEXT

View looking down the Upper Harbour towards the Parliament Building with the Olympic Mountains in the distant background.

#### DESIGN GUIDELINES

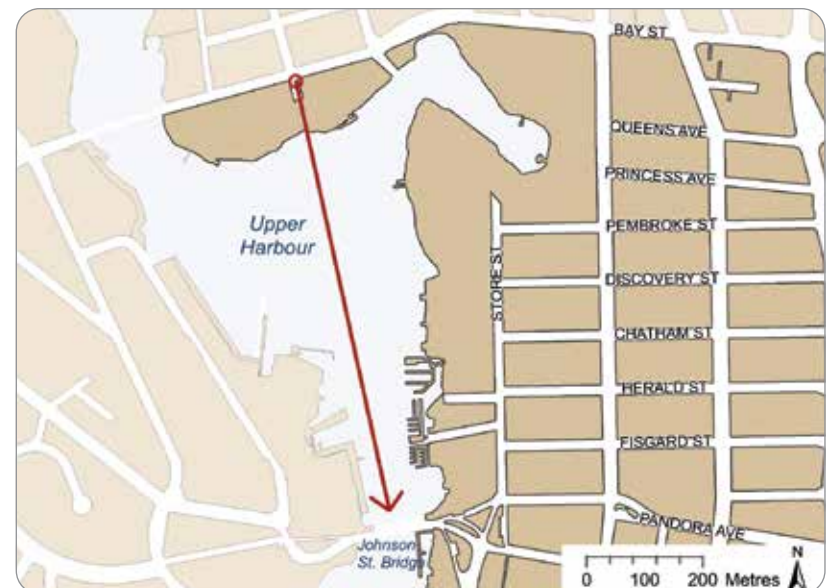
1. Consider the location, siting and design of new development within the specified view corridor to maintain views of the character-defining elements described in this section, as seen from the identified public vantage point.
2. Ensure that new development that is located adjacent to the view corridor is designed to help frame and enhance this view corridor.

| Character-Defining Elements   | Attributes  |
|---|---|
| A. Ensemble of Harbour with Johnson Street Bridge and Parliament Building | <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• Unique compound Harbour view of the Johnson Street Bridge and the Parliament Building</li> </ul> |
| B. Olympic Mountains  | <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• Natural landscape feature in the distant background</li> </ul>                                   |

#### Vantage Point

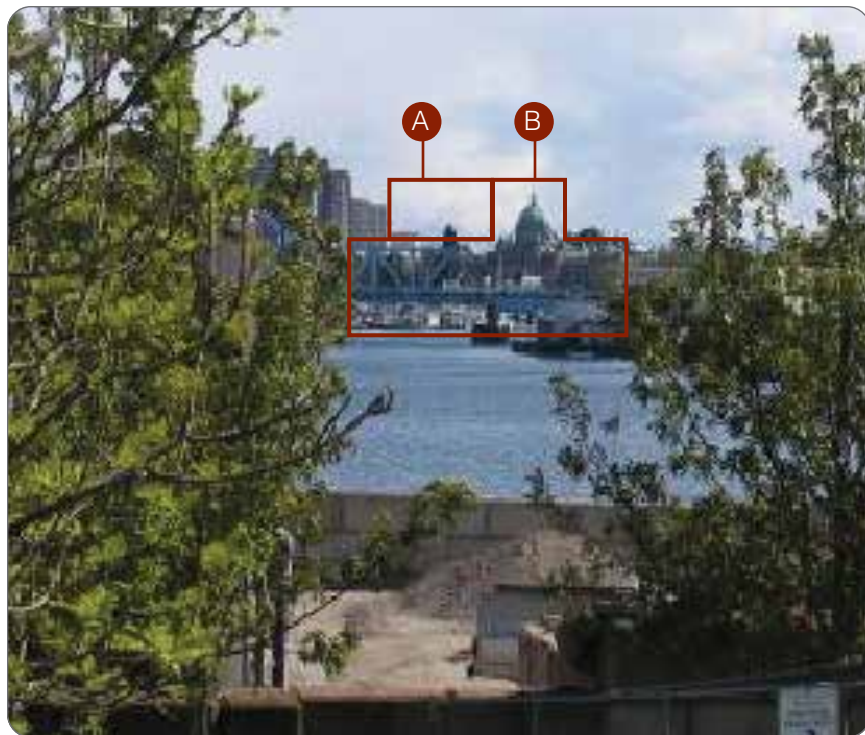


#### View Corridor





### View 3: UPPER HARBOUR VIEW FROM TURNER STREET



Looking south from Turner Street

#### Character-Defining Elements

- A. Olympic Mountains
- B. Johnson Street Bridge and Parliament Building



## View 4: ROCKLAND WATER TOWER FROM YATES STREET

### VANTAGE POINT

Yates Street at Douglas Street

### VIEW ORIENTATION

East to the Rockland and the Water Tower

### VIEW CONTEXT

View looking east to Rockland Water Tower.

### DESIGN GUIDELINES

1. Consider the location, siting and design of new development within the specified view corridor to maintain views of the character-defining elements described in this section, as seen from the identified public vantage point.
2. Ensure that new development that is located adjacent to the view corridor is designed to help frame and enhance this view corridor.

| Character-Defining Elements | Attributes   |
|-----------------------------|--|
| A. Rockland Water Tower     | <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• Visually prominent landmark on a hill-top location</li> </ul> |

### Vantage Point



### View Corridor



**View 4:** ROCKLAND WATER TOWER FROM YATES STREET



Looking east along Yates Street to Rockland and Water Tower

Character-Defining Elements:

A. Rockland Water Tower

## View 5: QUADRA STREET CORRIDOR

### VANTAGE POINT

Quadra Street at Burdett Street

### VIEW ORIENTATION

South towards the Olympic Mountains

### VIEW CONTEXT

Distant view of Olympic Mountains visible above the tree tops of Beacon Hill Park

### DESIGN GUIDELINES

1. Consider the location, siting and design of new development within the specified view corridor to maintain views of the character-defining elements described in this section, as seen from the identified public vantage point.
2. Ensure that new development that is located adjacent to the view corridor is designed to help frame and enhance this view corridor.
3. Encourage the removal of power poles and overhead wiring, where feasible, to enhance the view corridor.

| Character-Defining Elements                         | Attributes  |
|---|---|
| A. Olympic Mountains and Beacon Hill Park tree tops | <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• Natural landscape feature in distant background</li> </ul> |

### Vantage Point



### View Corridor





## View 5: QUADRA STREET CORRIDOR



Looking south from Quadra Street at Burdett Street to Olympic Mountains above the Beacon Hill Park tree tops

### Character-Defining Elements:

A. Olympic Mountains and Beacon Hill Park tree tops

# appendix 2 PUBLIC EXTERNAL VIEW GUIDELINES

## View 1: LAUREL POINT TO DOWNTOWN CORE AREA

### VANTAGE POINT

Public pathway at Laurel Point

### VIEW ORIENTATION

Northeast to Southeast across Inner Harbour

### VIEW CONTEXT

Inner Harbour vista centered on Historic Commercial District (HCD) including waterfront areas and the skyline formed by the Central Business District (CBD).

### DESIGN GUIDELINES

1. Ensure that new development within the specified view corridor is located, sited, and designed to maintain views of the character-defining elements described in this section, as seen from the identified public vantage point.
2. Ensure that new development within the specified view corridors consider the view elements and corresponding guidelines described in this section.

| Character-Defining Elements     | Attributes  |
|---------------------------------|---|
| A. Johnson Street Bridge        | <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• Visually prominent structure</li> </ul>  |
| B. Historic Commercial District | <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• Concentration of historic buildings and streetscapes</li> <li>• Tiers up from the Harbour</li> <li>• Marine and pedestrian-oriented waterfront</li> <li>• Key elements include: modest scale buildings, richly detailed masonry facades, accentuated cornice lines, irregular rooflines, and feature lighting</li> </ul> |
| C. Inner Harbour Causeway Area  | <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• Causeway Area provides the south flank or termination of both the HCD and the CBD</li> <li>• Key framing element – the Empress Hotel</li> </ul>  |

Vantage Point

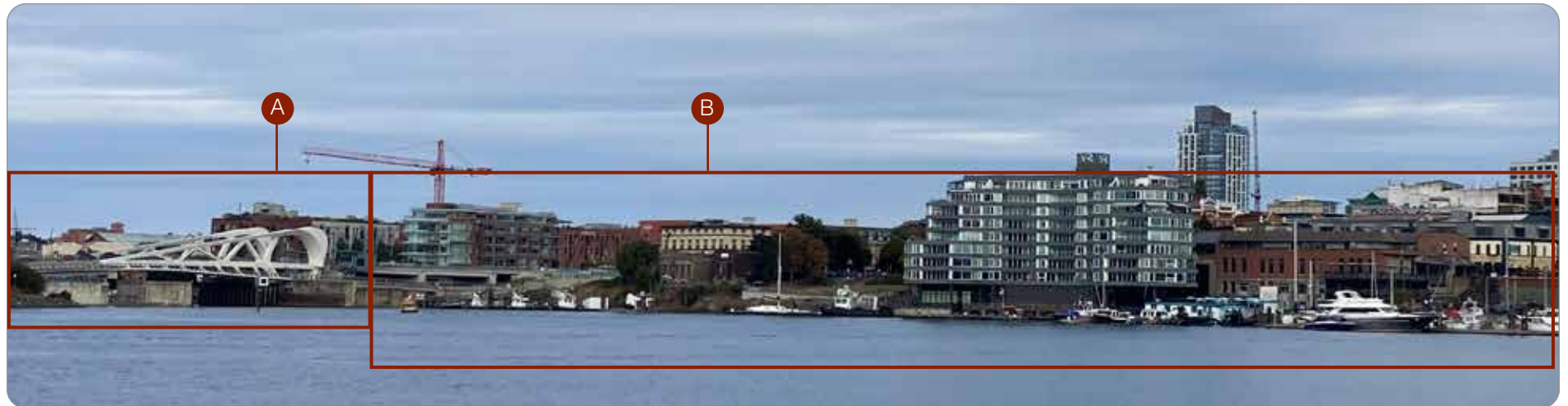


**View Corridor Guidelines**

| View Element   | Guidelines  |
|--|---|
| 1. CBD Backdrop  | <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>New development within the Central Business District should be designed and located to provide an attractive and elaborated urban profile and backdrop to this view.</li> </ul>  |
| 2. Johnson Street Bridge                                 | <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>Ensure that any design elements such as illumination, decorations, public art or banners, serve to enhance the visual presence of the bridge within the context of this view corridor</li> </ul>   |
| 3. Waterfront  | <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>Enliven waterfront areas with visually vital marine-oriented uses, wharves, docks, waterfront activity, boat access, public outlook spaces and marine-oriented landscaping and lighting</li> </ul>   |
| 4. Massing, Proportion and Spacing                       | <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>Enrich the Historic Commercial District and its associated waterfront with compatible in-fill buildings that are complementary in massing, proportion, and spacing to the existing context</li> </ul>  |
| 5. Street wall, Horizontal Roofline and Cornice Elements | <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>Relate new building design on the waterfront, and in the Historic Commercial District to the existing scale of street walls, articulated window rhythms, horizontal emphasis of roof crowns and cornices</li> </ul>  |
| 6. Design Details, Materials, Colours                    | <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>Utilize sympathetic materials and colours for new buildings, with well-crafted detailing, to relate to adjacent historic buildings</li> </ul>  |
| 7. Tiering up to Backdrop Buildings                      | <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>Continue the existing pattern of gradual tiering up, with detailed pedestrian-scale features along the waterfront, mid-scale buildings in the mid-ground, overlooked by larger buildings stepping up and receding to a background urban profile</li> </ul> |
| 8. Building Illumination                                 | <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>Old and new buildings may be accented with architecturally designed lighting</li> </ul>  |



**View 1: LAUREL POINT TO DOWNTOWN CORE AREA**



Laurel Point looking Northeast



Laurel Point looking Southeast

**Character-Defining Elements:**

- A. Johnson Street Bridge
- B. Historic Commercial District
- C. Inner Harbour Causeway Area

## View 2: INNER HARBOUR FROM SONGHEES POINT

### VANTAGE POINT

Songhees Point public outlook along Westsong Walkway.

### VIEW ORIENTATION

Southeast across Inner Harbour

### VIEW CONTEXT

Wide vista looking southeast from Songhees Point across Inner Harbour toward the Inner Harbour Causeway including its clustering of prominent historic landmark buildings and various marine activities along the waterfront.

### DESIGN GUIDELINES

1. Ensure that new development within the specified view corridor is located, sited and designed to maintain views of the character-defining elements described in this section, as seen from the identified public vantage point.
2. Ensure that new development within the specified view corridor considers the view elements and corresponding guidelines described in this section.

| Character-Defining Elements | Attributes  |
|-----------------------------|---|
| A. Empress Hotel            | <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• Heritage landmark building</li> <li>• Anchors the east side of view, and frames the south end of the Downtown skyline</li> <li>• Key elements include roofline, front facade, front grounds, cornice lines and architectural night lighting</li> </ul> |
| B. Royal BC Museum          | <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• Prominent Provincial cultural institution</li> </ul>   |
| C. Parliament Building      | <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• Historic landmark building</li> <li>• Key elements include copper roof, cupola, front facade, front lawn, unique night lighting</li> </ul>   |
| D. CPR Steamship Terminal   | <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• Historic landmark building</li> <li>• Key elements include waterfront facade and connection to Lower Causeway</li> </ul>   |
| E. Inner Harbour Causeway   | <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• Causeway wall and esplanade</li> <li>• Key elements include Upper and Lower Causeway</li> </ul>  |

### Vantage Point



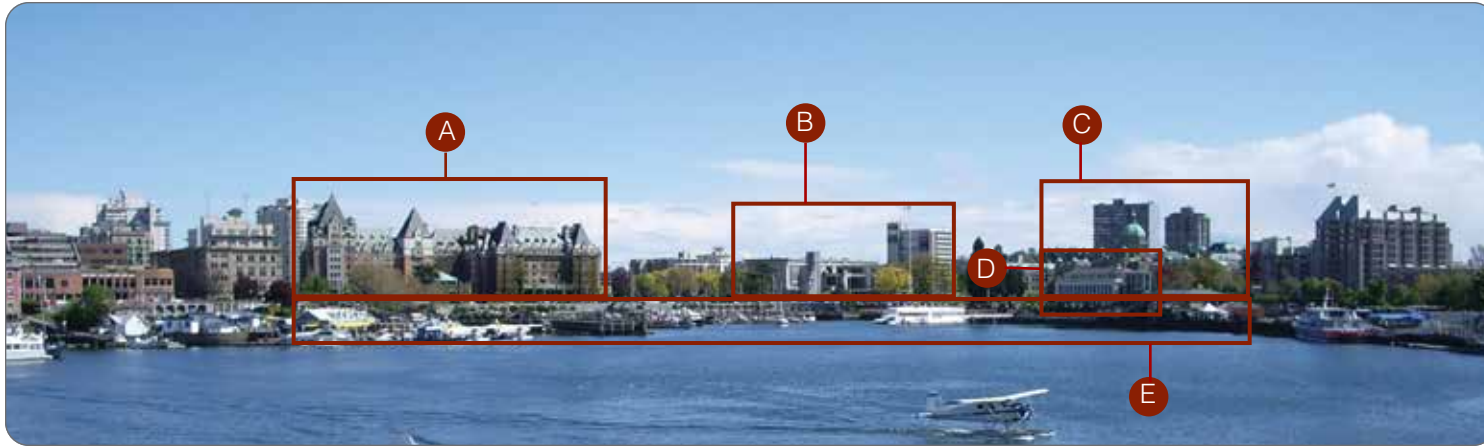
## VIEW CORRIDOR GUIDELINES

| View Element                           | Guidelines  |
|--|---|
| 1. Integrity of View                   | <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>Sustain the Inner Harbour Causeway Area as a pre-eminent image of Victoria, with high quality visual and architectural stature</li> </ul>  |
| 2. Landmarks                           | <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>Maintain the Parliament Buildings, the Empress Hotel, the Royal British Columbia Museum, and the CPR Steamship Terminal as predominant landmarks</li> </ul>  |
| 3. Supporting Buildings                | <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>Retain the visual role of supporting buildings including the Belmont Building and Dominion Customs House</li> </ul>  |
| 4. Building Scale, Massing and Spacing | <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>Maintain the general moderate scale of the built surrounds in this area, with massing and spacing in character with existing buildings</li> </ul>  |
| 5. Tiers of Buildings                  | <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>Reinforce the general pattern of buildings rising in tiers from the Harbour</li> </ul>   |
| 6. Tall Buildings as Backdrop          | <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>Ensure that taller buildings in the distant background are designed, located and oriented to not overwhelm or detract from the visual presence of the character-defining elements described in this section.</li> </ul>  |
| 7. Roofline Profile                    | <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>Express new roofline profiles as part of a unified ensemble. Maintain the visual dominance of the Parliament Building and the Empress Hotel rooflines</li> </ul>   |
| 8. Architectural Excellence            | <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>Ensure new buildings reflect high quality architectural design to complement the surrounding context</li> </ul>  |
| 9. Building Materials and Colours      | <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>Relate building materials and building colours to those of existing landmark buildings</li> </ul>  |
| 10. Building Frontages                 | <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>Provide that the character and scale of articulation of building frontages surrounding the Inner Harbour be maintained and extended in adjacent new buildings – with richly detailed street walls, punctuated window rhythms and inviting entrances</li> </ul> |
| 11. Horizontal Crown Lines             | <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>Crown street walls with horizontally emphasized architectural accents or cornice lines, within a varying and irregular height range similar to the existing variety of building cornices</li> </ul>  |

| View Element                         | Guidelines   |
|--------------------------------------|--|
| 12. Progressive Architectural Design | <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>Encourage new building design to be of a contemporary nature, expressing progressiveness and creativity for the city</li> </ul>   |
| 13. Public Realm                     | <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>Provide for continuity and complementary quality for the treatments of the public realm waterfront areas and landscapes flanking the Inner Harbour Causeway</li> </ul>  |
| 14. Building Illumination            | <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>Coordinate illumination of new buildings with existing architectural lighting, taking care not to diminish the prominent lighting of the Parliament Buildings, the Empress Hotel, and the CPR Steamship Terminal</li> </ul> |
| 15. Promenade Lighting               | <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>Coordinate illumination of new waterfront promenades with existing</li> </ul>   |



**View 2: INNER HARBOUR FROM SONGHEES POINT**



Looking southeast from Songhees Point to the Inner Harbour Causeway Area.

**Character-Defining Elements**

- A. Empress Hotel
- B. Royal BC Museum
- C. Parliament Building
- D. CPR Steamship Terminal
- E. Inner Harbour Causeway

### View 3: JAMES BAY / BELLEVILLE STREET FROM JOHNSON STREET BRIDGE

#### VANTAGE POINT

Johnson Street Bridge – Pedestrian Walkway

#### VIEW ORIENTATION

South across Inner Harbour

#### VIEW CONTEXT

Inner Harbour vista looking south to Belleville Street Waterfront and James Bay Skyline.

#### DESIGN GUIDELINES

1. Ensure that new development within the specified view corridor is located, sited, and designed to maintain views of the character-defining elements described in this section, as seen from the identified public vantage point.
2. Ensure that new development within the specified view corridor considers the view elements and corresponding guidelines described in this section.

| Character-Defining Elements    | Attributes  |
|--------------------------------|---|
| A. Inner Harbour Causeway Area | <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• Key framing elements include the CPR Steamship Terminal and Parliament Building</li> </ul> |
| B. Laurel Point                | <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• Public park space with elements of Harbour Pathway</li> </ul>                              |

#### Vantage Point



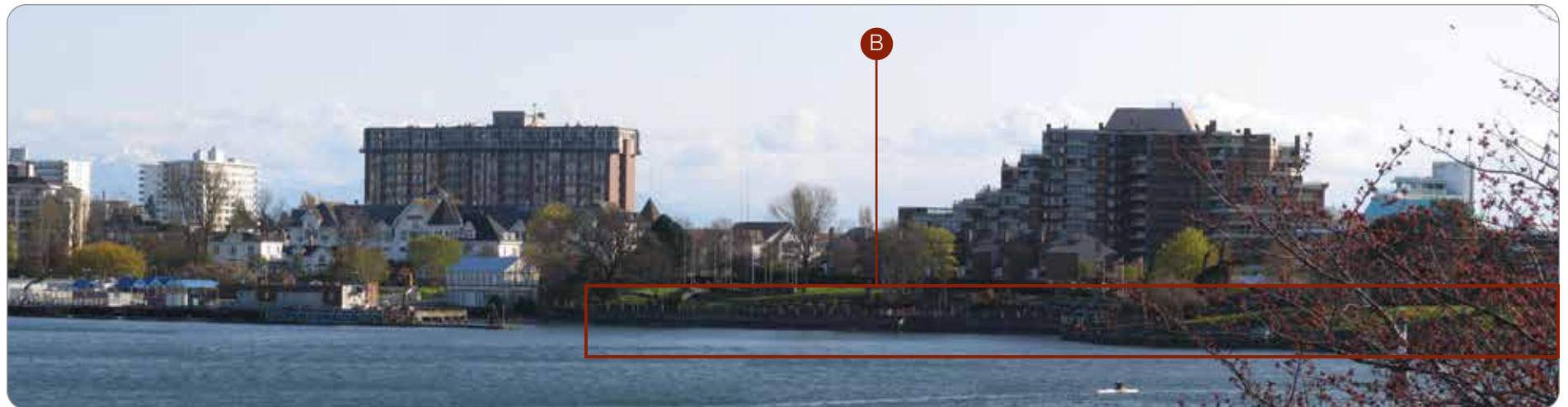
## VIEW CORRIDOR GUIDELINES

| View Element                                 | Guidelines   |
|--|--|
| 1. Integrity of View                         | <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>Ensure that the waterfront and the buildings along Belleville Street provide for an important visual south flank to the Inner Harbour</li> </ul>  |
| 2. Building Scale                            | <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>Respect the scale and quality of design of the surrounding historic structures in the design of new buildings, with contemporary architectural expression</li> </ul>  |
| 3. Building Profile                          | <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>Buildings along Belleville Street should create a modest scale, attractively articulated secondary skyline that will frame the south edge of the Inner Harbour</li> </ul>   |
| 4. Scale and Character of Building Enclosure | <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>Relate new buildings to the scale of enclosure of the Inner Harbour and the architectural character of the street wall faces and horizontal crown lines of the older buildings surrounding the Inner Harbour basin, while expressing contemporary architectural design</li> </ul> |
| 5. Building Scale                            | <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>Retain the moderate and fine scale building context of the Inner Harbour Causeway and the Belleville Street waterfront area</li> </ul>  |
| 6. Building Massing and Spacing              | <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>Provide for in-fill buildings sympathetic in massing and spacing to contribute to an integrated, visually cohesive grouping of buildings</li> </ul>   |
| 7. Building Character and Articulation       | <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>Provide that the character and articulation of waterfront building frontages adjacent to the Inner Harbour Causeway Area be maintained and extended in adjacent new buildings – with richly detailed street-walls and punctuated window rhythms</li> </ul>                        |
| 8. Building Crowns or Cornices               | <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>Crown street walls with horizontally emphasized architectural accentuations or cornice lines, within a varying and irregular height range similar to the existing variety of building cornices</li> </ul>   |
| 9. Building Rooflines                        | <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>Encourage new buildings to contribute to an expanded picturesque profile of cornice lines and roof-lines surrounding the Inner Harbour, without upstaging the primary landmarks of the Empress Hotel and the Parliament Buildings</li> </ul>                                      |

| View Element   | Guidelines  |
|--|---|
| 10. Laurel Point as a Visual Frame                       | <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>Relate new buildings in the vicinity of Laurel Point to the taller, terracing profile established in this location</li> </ul>  |
| 11. Active Public Waterfront                             | <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>Encourage the visual expression of an active public interface with the water edge, and the Harbour itself</li> </ul>   |
| 12. Fine Scale Design, Sympathetic Materials and Colours | <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>Enrich the Belleville Street area and its associated waterfront with finely-scaled new and in-fill buildings, with richly detailed materials and colours to complement existing colour and material palettes</li> </ul>        |
| 13. Illumination of Roofline Profile                     | <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>Include architecturally integrated lighting effects along the developing roofline profile, to complement, and not upstage, the night lighting of the Parliament Buildings, Empress Hotel and CPR Steamship Terminal</li> </ul> |
| 14. Public Realm Waterfront                              | <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>Support public waterfront terraces and pathways that are visually rich and vital in usage, with pedestrian lighting and landscaping which is complementary to the existing Inner Harbour Causeway Area</li> </ul>              |



**VIEW 3: JAMES BAY / BELLEVILLE STREET FROM HARBOUR BRIDGE**



From Harbour Bridge looking south to Belleville Street Waterfront / James Bay Skyline.

**Character-Defining Elements**

- A.** Inner Harbour Causeway Area with Parliament Building and CPR Steamship Terminal
- B.** Peter Pollen Waterfront Park

# appendix 3 SIDEWALK WIDTH GUIDELINES

The following sidewalk width guidelines are based on accommodating frontage zones, pedestrian through zones, while also supporting a healthy urban forest through the provision of sufficient soil volumes and growing space within sidewalks appropriate to the different street types identified in Map 31. Desired dimensions for overall sidewalk widths and each zone are identified in Table A. Desired sidewalk widths will be achieved where opportunities allow through building siting and, in some cases, curb relocation and with opportunities evaluated and identified on a case-by-case basis.

## DESIGN GUIDELINES

1. Ensure that any roadway improvements to the public right-of-way or any private development adjacent to public right-of-ways within the Downtown Core Area consider the Public Realm Street Typology illustrated in Map 31 and the related Sidewalk Width Criteria described below in Table A.
2. Recognize that functional requirements, existing street dimensions and physical conditions may constrain achievement of the Sidewalk Width Criteria described in Table A. Improvements should also support the increase, maintenance of a healthy urban forest.

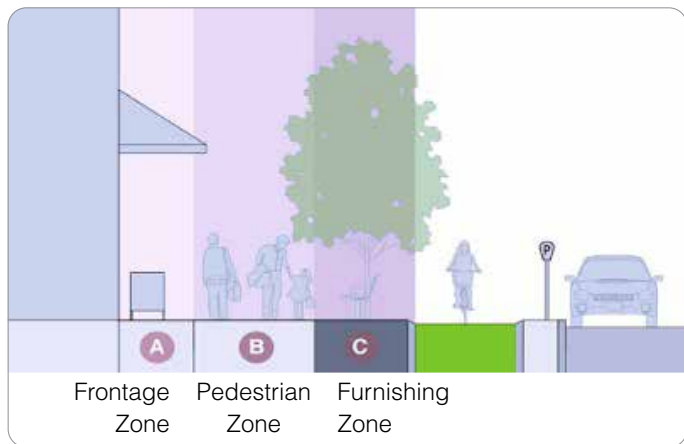
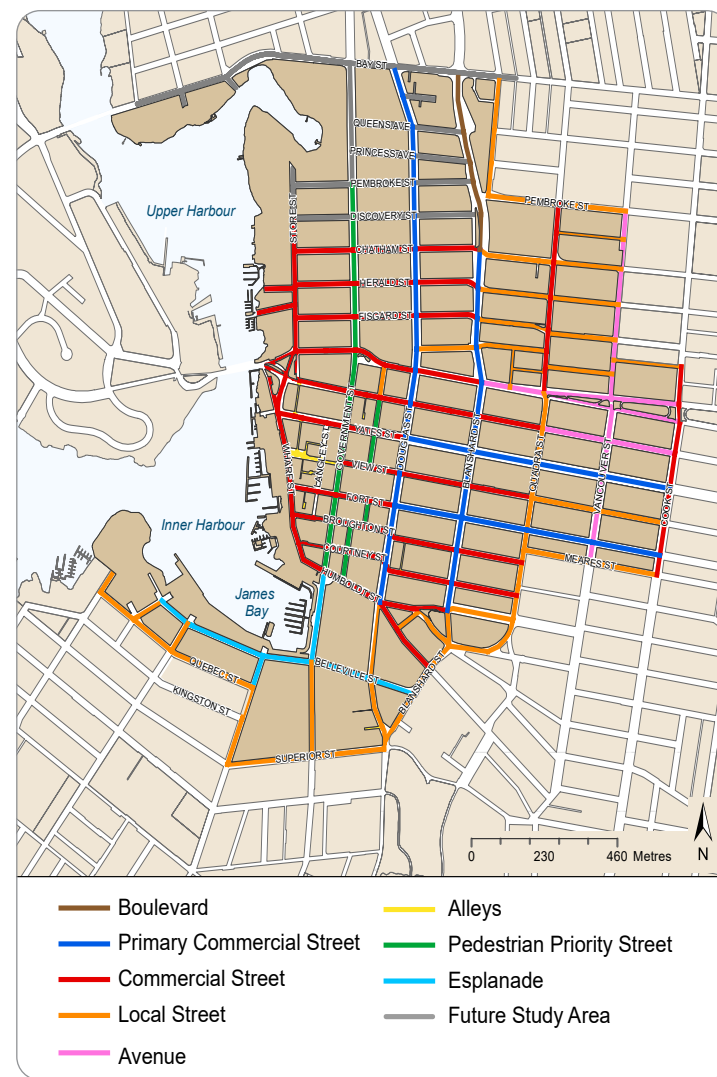


Illustration of sidewalk zones.

Diagram adapted from the British Columbia Active Transportation Design Guide.



Map 31: Public Realm Street Typology

**Table A: Sidewalk Width Criteria**

| Street Type                               | Total Width <sup>(5)</sup> | A. Frontage Zone <sup>(3)</sup> | B. Pedestrian Zone <sup>(1)</sup> | C. Furnishing Zone <sup>(2)</sup> |          |
|---|----------------------------|---------------------------------|-----------------------------------|-----------------------------------|----------|
|   |                            | Desirable Width                 | Desirable Width                   | Basic                             | Enhanced |
|   |                            |                                 |                                   | Desirable Width                   |          |
| Primary Commercial Street                 | 4.3–8.5m                   | 0.5 – 1.5m                      | 2.0–4.0m                          | 1.8m                              | 3.0m     |
| Downtown Commercial Street                | 4.1–6.3m                   | 0.5 – 1.5m                      | 2.0–3.0m                          |                                   |          |
| Pedestrian Priority Street <sup>(4)</sup> | 4.8–9.0m                   | 1.0–2.0m                        | 2.0–4.0m                          |                                   |          |
| Local Street                              | 3.6–4.5m                   | up to 0.5m                      | 1.8–2.2m                          |                                   |          |
| Esplanade                                 | 3.8–7.0m                   | N/A                             | 2.0–4.0m                          | 1.8m                              | 3.0–5.0m |
| Avenues                                   | 4.0–6.9m                   | 0.5–1.5m                        | 2.0–2.4m                          | 1.8m                              | 3.0m     |
| Alleys                                    | Minimum 6m mobility zone   | N/A                             | N/A                               | N/A                               | N/A      |
| Future Study Area                         | TBD                        |                                 |                                   |                                   |          |

<sup>(1)</sup> A Pedestrian Zone meeting desired widths is the priority. The next priority is a Furnishing Zone to create space for street trees, a buffer between pedestrians and motor vehicles, and street furnishings.

<sup>(2)</sup> If space for the Furnishing Zone is limited due to existing and non-remediable site constraints, a minimum of 0.5m is to be added to the Pedestrian Zone if it is adjacent to the roadway. A constrained width for the Pedestrian Zone (1.8m for Multi-Family Residential; 2.0m for Commercial) should only be considered when a Furnishing Zone and Frontage Zone meeting objectives are provided.

<sup>(3)</sup> The desired Frontage Zone width responds to adjacent land use, available right-of-way, existing and desired streetwall (building fronts) condition; 1.2–1.5m provides space for landscaping and retail signage, whereas greater widths can accommodate outdoor patios. A minimum Frontage Zone width of 0.3m is recommended. Where possible, the Frontage Zone is to be on private property.

<sup>(4)</sup> Areas of high pedestrian activity (peak volumes of 400 pedestrians per 15-minute period) as per Table 6.3.1. in the TAC Geometric Design Guide for Canadian Roads.

<sup>(5)</sup> Additional space is required for transit shelters and waiting bus patrons along transit routes. A 2.0m offset between trees and the curb edge reduces conflict with busses pulling into passenger loading/unloading areas. On non-transit routes reduced offsets between the tree grate and curb can be considered if existing and non-remediable site constraints exists.







appendix **4** DESIGN GUIDELINES







# CONTENTS

|   |             |
|---|-------------|
| <b>1. INTRODUCTION .....</b>  | <b>119A</b> |
| 1.1 Overview and Intent.....  | 119A        |
| 1.2 How to Use the Guidelines.....                                  | 120A        |
| 1.3 Sample Guideline Structure.....                                 | 121A        |
| <b>2. RELATIONSHIP TO STREET: ACHIEVING A HUMAN SCALE..</b>         | <b>122A</b> |
| 2.1 Form, Scale and Orientation.....                                | 122A        |
| 2.2 Building to Street Interface .....                              | 124A        |
| 2.3 Facade Composition .....  | 125A        |
| 2.4 Weather Protection, Signage and Lighting.....                   | 126A        |
| 2.5 Site Servicing, Parking and Access .....                        | 128A        |
| 2.6 Universal Accessible Design.....                                | 129A        |
| 2.7 Bird-Friendly Building Design.....                              | 131A        |
| <b>3. OUTDOOR COMMON SPACES .....</b>                               | <b>133A</b> |
| 3.1 Terraces and Roof Tops.....                                     | 133A        |
| 3.2 POPS (Privately Owned Public Spaces).....                       | 134A        |
| 3.3 Open Space and Landscaping .....                                | 136A        |
| <b>4. TERMINATED VISTAS .....</b>                                   | <b>137A</b> |
| <b>5. HERITAGE BUILDINGS – ADDITIONS AND ADJACENCIES ..</b>         | <b>138A</b> |
| 5.1 New Buildings Adjacent to Heritage Buildings .....              | 138A        |
| 5.2 Additions to Heritage Buildings.....                            | 139A        |
| 5.3 Murals on Heritage Buildings .....                              | 139A        |
| <b>6. TALL BUILDINGS .....</b>                                      | <b>140A</b> |
| 6.1 Form, Scale and Orientation: Sunlight Access and Sky View ..... | 141A        |
| 6.2 Tower Composition .....   | 146A        |
| 6.3 Balconies.....  | 147A        |
| <b>7. ALIGNMENT WITH HIGH PERFORMANCE BUILDINGS .....</b>           | <b>148A</b> |
| <b>8. INNER HARBOUR SPECIAL URBAN DESIGN AREA.....</b>              | <b>149A</b> |





## 1. INTRODUCTION

### 1.1. Overview and Intent

The Downtown Core Area Plan design guidelines provide clear direction for designers, architects and property owners who are actively planning or considering a new building, retrofit or addition to an existing building within the Downtown Core Area. The guidelines are also an important evaluation tool for City staff and municipal decision-makers when reviewing new development applications to ensure that a proposed development is a 'good fit' within the downtown, demonstrates an appropriate design response and enhances the surrounding context and public realm. The guidelines are intended to foster innovative, creative, and unique design responses to individual site conditions, opportunities, and constraints within the broader context of the design principles and goals established in the Downtown Core Area Plan.

Downtown Victoria's rich, varied and highly walkable streets and open spaces are a defining characteristic of the city and region. The downtown's traditional urban fabric is generally characterized by a development block pattern with buildings located, oriented, and designed to positively frame and activate public open spaces. This includes human scaled facades with active ground floors that together provide a sense of enclosure and support pedestrian activity.

The guidelines focus on how buildings interact with streets, open spaces, and the urban forest to create comfortable, human scaled, pedestrian oriented and memorable public spaces. To this end, these guidelines are premised on reinforcing the block pattern of development while accommodating the broad diversity of land uses, building types and open spaces set out in the Downtown Core Area Plan (DCAP), along with increasing and protecting the urban forest. This includes the integration of taller, vertically proportioned buildings through a form of development that seamlessly integrates a defined base building, middle (tower) and top, expressed in a building form and design that is both contemporary and contextual.



Buildings should contribute to the creation of high quality and memorable public open spaces that support pedestrian activity and comfort.



The Downtown traditional block pattern is characterized by development blocks that frame the street, provide a sense of enclosure, and enhance the public realm.



## 1.2. How to Use The Guidelines

The Downtown Core Area Plan design guidelines are an important resource that provide clear direction for designers, architects and property owners who are actively planning or considering a new building, retrofit or addition to an existing building within the Downtown Core Area. The design guidelines only apply within those portions of the respective development permit areas and heritage conservation areas that are located within the boundary of the Downtown Core Area as illustrated in Map 1A. The specific applicable design guidelines are identified in the Official Community Plan for each development permit area and heritage conservation area.

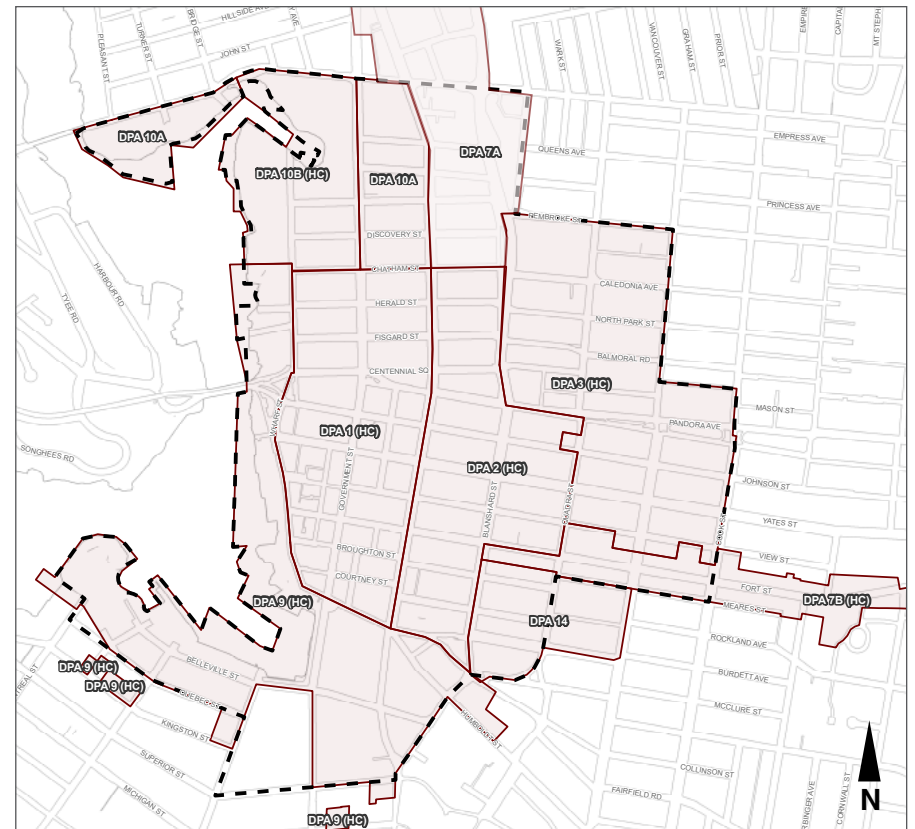
In addition, the Downtown Core Area contains two special sub areas, each with their own unique design guidelines. The design of new buildings and additions to existing buildings within the historic Old Town Area are guided by the Old Town Design Guidelines (2019) while the specialized guidelines for the Inner Harbour are contained within Appendix 4 of this plan.

Similarly, DPA 10B (HC) is an area intended to support light industrial uses and the emerging Arts and Innovation District. To support light industrial uses along with institutional and cultural uses and building forms in this DPA, greater discretion and a more broad interpretation of the design guidelines is envisioned.

Further, given the focus of these guidelines on commercial, office, mixed use and residential land uses and building forms, greater discretion and a more broad interpretation of the design guidelines is envisioned when reviewing institutional, civic and cultural buildings throughout the DCAP study area.

The guidelines are structured around a set of key urban design topics, with a clear statement of design intent articulated for each topic. A set of design strategies are included under each statement of intent to be considered in the application of the guidelines. Each design topic is also supplemented with photographs, diagrams, and images to illustrate how the design strategies can be implemented to achieve the broad design intent.

It is important to note that the design strategies included under each statement of intent are not an exhaustive list, and that additional design strategies may be considered in response to specific site conditions, constraints, and adjacencies and further, to advance emerging innovation with building design, energy efficiency and sustainability on a case-by-case basis. In this way, the design guidelines are not intended to be an absolute checklist for all developments. Rather they function as a benchmark and design framework to ensure that careful thought and consideration has been given to important design objectives while still supporting creativity, innovation, and design excellence. Where alternative design approaches are proposed by an applicant, they will be reviewed against the statements of design intent to ensure that key design objectives are still being achieved. Applicants may be required to provide additional diagrams and studies to support the proposed design solutions.



**MAP 1A**

— — DCAP Boundary

Development Permit Areas (DPA)

- » DPA 1 (HC): Core Historic
- » DPA 2 (HC): Core Business
- » DPA 3 (HC): Core Mixed-Use Residential
- » DPA 7A: Corridors
- » DPA 7B (HC): Corridors Heritage
- » DPA 9 (HC): Inner Harbour
- » DPA 10A: Rock Bay
- » DPA 10B (HC): Rock Bay Heritage
- » DPA 14: Cathedral Hill Precinct

### 1.3. Sample Guideline Structure



## 2. RELATIONSHIP TO STREET: ACHIEVING A HUMAN SCALE

### Overview

This section applies to all buildings, including Tall Buildings which have further design guidance in section 6. 'Human scale' refers to architectural features, details, and building design elements that are scaled and proportioned to support pedestrian activity. Buildings and the open spaces they define have a human scale if their details, elements and materials allow people to feel comfortable using and approaching them. This includes ensuring buildings positively frame and define public open spaces to support pedestrian comfort, safety, and vitality.

### 2.1. Form, Scale and Orientation

**Intent:** To positively frame and define open spaces, improve access to sunlight and support livability.

- Locate and orient buildings to provide continuity and a sense of enclosure along the perimeter street frontage. Buildings should be placed such that primary facades are oriented toward streets and interior courtyards.
- Buildings should be placed closer to the outside perimeter of the development block to increase open space within the centre of the development block, provide sunlight penetration and enhance privacy.
- Consider utilizing interior spaces within development blocks for private amenity spaces for residents and building occupants such as, landscaped areas, courtyards, communal gardens, children's play space. Interior spaces within development blocks should also be considered for service yards, and access to parking and loading.
- Through-block walkways, lanes and alleys, consistent with the Section 3.2.2 Through-Block Walkway Policies and Actions, and Map 16 – Pedestrian Network, are encouraged.
- Scale and design the building and street wall to minimize shadowing impacts from buildings on public open spaces and sidewalks while providing comfortable street enclosure and definition.
- Where unshaded by existing offsite conditions, provide a minimum of approximately 4 hours of sunlight between 10:00 am and 4:00 pm during the equinoxes on at least 60% of area of an impacted sidewalk or open space. The relevant sidewalk or open space impact area for a parcel is located directly to the north of the project's north parcel line. In addition, for a corner parcel, sidewalk areas at opposite corners shall also be included in the impact area calculations. Demonstrate compliance with a sun and shadow study. Alternate methods of analysis to meet guideline intent may be proposed for consideration.

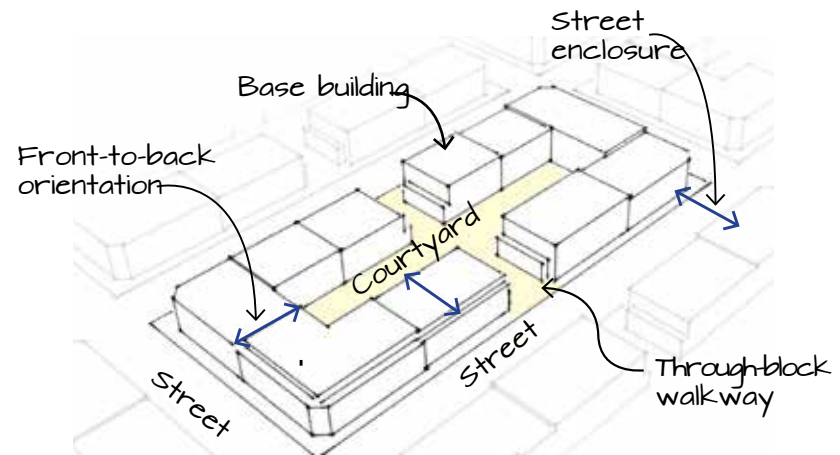
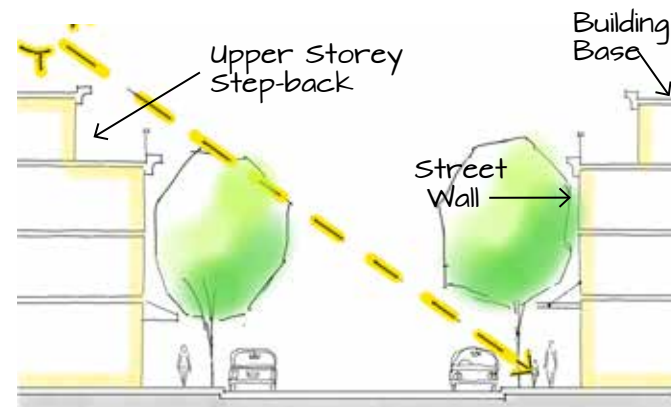


Illustration of a perimeter form of development.



Upper storey step-backs can be used to achieve sunlight access to the street and create comfortable street enclosure.



- g. Incorporate upper storey step-backs on the north, east and west facing facades of the base building to minimize shadowing of adjacent streets and open spaces.
- h. Where an exterior hallway or exterior staircase faces directly toward an adjacent residential building, mitigate any impacts from overlook, privacy, noise and light on the adjacent property through strategies such as architectural screening, trees or landscaping, light shielding, and the location and siting of these building elements.
- i. Provide sound attenuation for rooftop mechanical units.
- j. Incorporate balconies, terraces and other outdoor spaces at upper storey step-backs and roof tops, with adequate soil volumes to accommodate landscape, green roofs, or trees.
- k. Refer to the tall building guidelines in Section 6 that apply to buildings greater than 23 m in height (approximately 6 storeys).
- l. Incorporate a minimum 8 m rear yard setback for portions of the building located above the first storey that contain residential uses.
- m. Buildings that are up to 23 m (approximately 6 storeys) in height may orient a portion of their residential units toward a side yard where:
  - i. A minimum 5 m side yard setback is provided for 1/3 of the building depth measured from the front facade.
  - ii. Residential units are primarily oriented to the fronting street or interior courtyard.
  - iii. Windows and balconies facing the side yard are designed and located to mitigate overlook and enhance privacy.
- n. Incorporate dual-aspect residential units into buildings to support the livability of individual units. This can be achieved through the provision of internal courtyards.

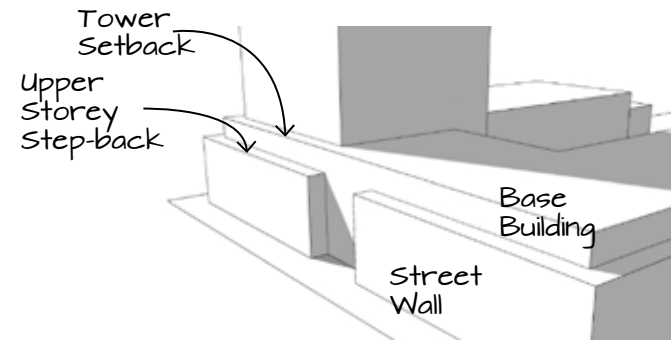


Diagram illustrating tower setback, upper storey step-back, base building, and street wall components.

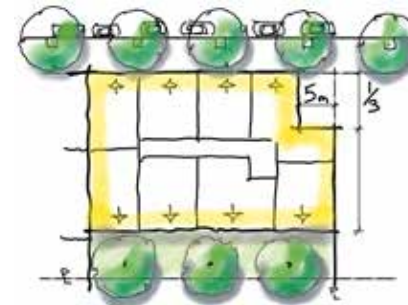
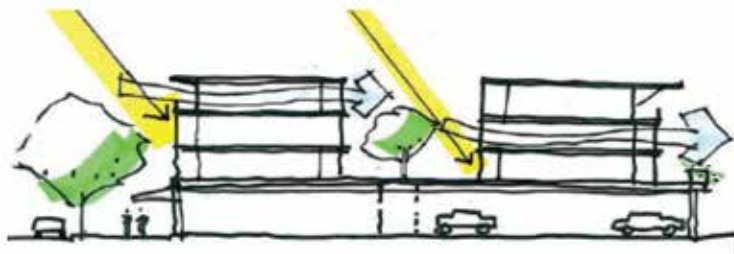


Illustration of residential unit orientation including a 5 m setback for units oriented to a single side yard.



Courtyard buildings with dual aspect units provide opportunities for passive heating and cooling and improved liveability for residents.



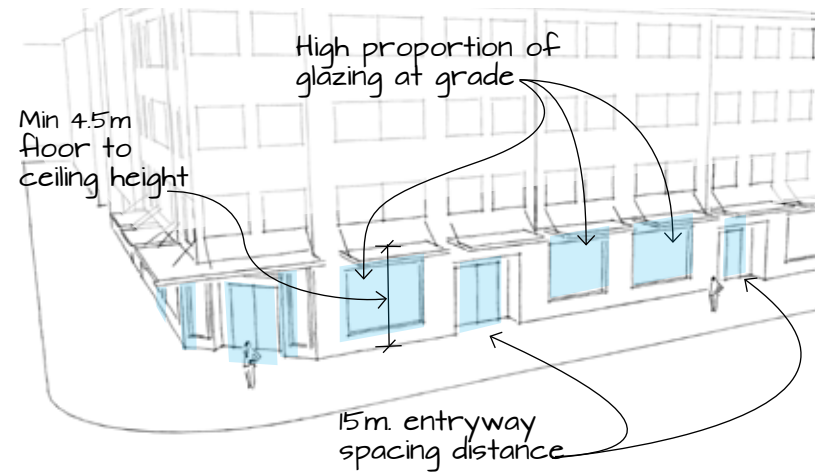
Example of incorporating a vertical break in the building facade associated with a lobby entryway.

- o. Where the existing setback pattern is consistent and not planned to change, align new base buildings with neighbouring building frontages.
- p. When existing setbacks are well-established, but vary on either side of a site, locate and design the base building to provide a transition.

## 2.2. Building to Street Interface

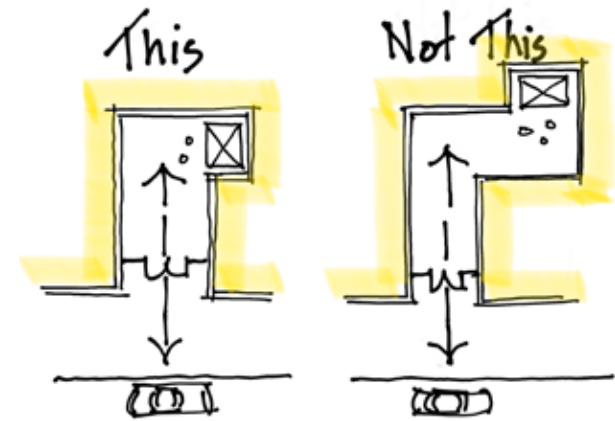
**Intent:** To support street vitality and safety through the creation of active and interesting streets including an increased urban forest canopy.

- a. Incorporate entrances along commercial frontages at a maximum spacing distance of 15 m to create visual interest and support pedestrian activity while avoiding impacts with adjacent street trees. Additional entrances are encouraged to activate the street. Ground floor commercial spaces are encouraged to be designed for multiple demising configurations for future tenancing flexibility.
- b. Emphasize entrances to buildings with lighting, architectural detail or other design strategies so they are clearly visible and have direct access from public streets and sidewalks.
- c. Recess building entrances slightly from the main building facade to enhance the building address and provide 'punctuation' along the street.
- d. Incorporate a high proportion of transparent glazing at the street level to enhance the visual presence of ground floor uses. Incorporate bird friendly glass to minimize bird collisions as described in section 3. (Bird-Friendly Building Design).
- e. Avoid at grade blank walls over 5 m in length.
- f. Mitigate blank walls where unavoidable, through screening, landscaping, public art, patios, special materials, or other solutions to make them more visually interesting.
- g. Incorporate generous floor heights for ground floor commercial space with a minimum height of 4.5 m to allow for access to natural light spaciousness and greater flexibility for future changes of use.
- h. Provide and maintain clear sight lines and accessibility from the public sidewalk to the primary building entrance.
- i. Locate large format commercial uses on upper floors or below grade. Where at grade locations are necessary, locate large format uses toward the building interior and include frequent entries, shop windows and smaller retail units around the periphery. This is to activate streets, create visual interest and avoid large expanses of blank walls associated with large format commercial uses.



Example of a ground floor facade design that supports street vitality and pedestrian activity.

- j. Locate and design common facilities such as bicycle storage rooms, lounges and other common rooms in a manner that does not result in 'non active' space along the street. Strategies to mitigate this include limiting the maximum length of the common area to 10 m along building elevations adjacent to a street and differentiate residential and commercial entrances where possible in mixed-use buildings.
- k. Incorporate lobbies with multiple access points to enhance building access and connectivity with adjacent open spaces.
- l. Incorporate entries to ground floor residential units, where permitted, that are clearly visible from the fronting street or open space.
- m. Where ground floor residential units are permitted, locate ground floor residential units 3–5 m from the fronting property line adjacent to a street.
- n. Consider slightly elevating ground floor residential units to incorporate a patio or stoop with sufficient space and soil volumes for landscaping to create a semi-private transition zone.



Direct visibility between a building entrance lobby and the adjacent street provides improved safety and security.

### 2.3. Facade Composition

- a. Articulate building facades to provide visual interest for pedestrians. Strategies to achieve building articulation include, but are not limited to:
  - i. Reflecting the patterning and proportions of adjacent heritage building facades including structural bays, fenestration (windows, balconies, entryways, weather protection), and rooflines along the street.
  - ii. Incorporating a vertical break in the facade associated with a recessed lobby entryway or retail at ground level.
  - iii. Incorporating a massing break in the upper storey facades to allow views and sunlight access to and from interior courtyards.
  - iv. Provide vertical and/or horizontal articulation of facades such as step-backs, insets, projections, balconies, varying colours and texture.
  - v. Variations in facade height along the street in response to the surrounding context and topography.
- b. Use high-quality, durable materials to maintain the condition of facades.
- c. Consider a variety of textures and details in exterior cladding materials to achieve visual interest.
- d. Consider the use of durable natural materials for building features and accents to provide visual interest.
- e. Provide useable balconies and other private outdoor spaces to be a minimum depth of 2 m and minimum width of 2.7 m. Balconies and spaces shall contribute to a cohesive facade composition.
- f. Ensure that the design of the building base integrates materials, finishes and patterns to provide a cohesive and complementary design with the upper storey tower.



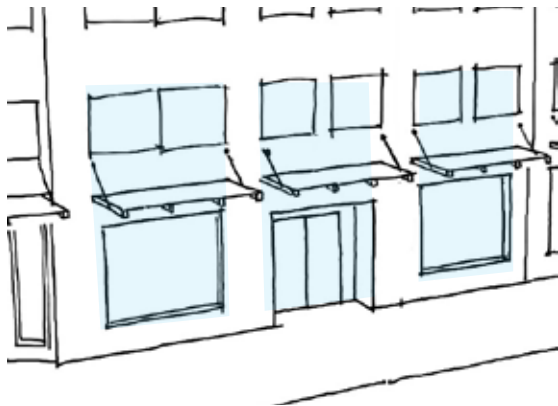
Diagram showing incorporation of entries to individual ground floor units that are accessible and clearly visible from the fronting street.



## 2.4. Weather Protection, Signage and Lighting

**Intent:** To integrate weather protection, signage and lighting into building designs in a cohesive manner.

- Provide weather protection along all commercial streets and plazas.
- Consider architecturally distinctive weather protection at the entrances of major buildings, adjacent to bus zones and street corners where people wait for traffic lights, over store fronts, display windows, and other areas where significant waiting or browsing by people occurs.
- Integrate and design awnings, canopies, and overhangs as an extension of the building's architectural expression.
- Consider locating canopies and awnings to correspond with the placement of windows in upper storeys of the facade.
- Consider placement of awnings and canopies to balance weather protection with daylight penetration. Avoid continuous opaque (solid) canopies that run the full length of facades.
- Place awnings to achieve a minimum vertical clearance of 2.5 m and minimum of 1.5 m extension out from the building. Canopies should have a minimum 2.8 m vertical clearance and extend a minimum of 2 m with a maximum extension distance not to exceed 50% of the sidewalk width. Canopies and awnings should also be located to avoid potential impacts with tree canopies at maturity and to accommodate periodic tree maintenance.



Locate weather protection to reflect placement and dimensions of ground floor windows and entryways.



Examples above of architecturally designed weather protection incorporated into building design.

- g. Limit signage in number, location and size to reduce visual clutter and make individual signs easier to see.
- h. Ensure signs on commercial buildings are located in a manner that is easily identified and scaled to pedestrians.
- i. Locate exterior signs within the first floor of buildings at the street level to ensure clear visibility. Signs located on upper storey facades are discouraged and should be avoided.
- j. Use lighting to highlight building features and illuminate the public realm while avoiding over illuminating the building, projecting light into the sky, and spillover on adjacent buildings. A photometric lighting analysis may be required to demonstrate mitigation of light spill over.
- k. Utilize low energy lighting options that emit warm colour temperature light, where appropriate.
- l. Consider lighting that is human-scaled (e.g. light standards of appropriate height for pedestrians) for nighttime visibility, comfort and security.
- m. Use high quality light fixtures that are durable.



Examples above of lighting as a key element of design of the effect of building facades.

## 2.5. Site Servicing, Parking and Access

**Intent:** To accommodate servicing, vehicle parking, access and loading while minimizing adverse impacts on the public realm and maximizing tree planting locations with adequate soil volumes and space overhead.

- a. Locate off-street parking and other 'back-of-house' uses (such as loading, garbage collection, utilities, pad mounted transformers, and parking access) away from public view, where possible.
- b. Reduce negative impacts on the safety, comfort and quality of the public realm where it is not feasible to integrate 'back of house' uses underground or within the building mass. Use strategies like high-quality materials, and **creative** landscape design to screen service activities from public view.
- c. Minimize the extent of site area dedicated to servicing and vehicular access through the use of shared infrastructure and efficient layouts.
- d. Locate off-street parking (if provided) underground. If located at ground level, parking should be wrapped by active ground floor uses, and capped with an interior courtyard, roof top garden or other amenity space.
- e. Provide clear sight lines at access points to parking to enable casual surveillance and safety.
- f. Consolidate driveway access points to minimize curb cuts and impacts on the pedestrian realm or common open spaces.
- g. Combine access to parking with commercial loading if feasible, with on-site branching of loading activities and parkade ramp. This is to minimize street frontage dedicated to vehicle access and to increase safety.
- h. Minimize the size of service openings and garage doors visible from public streets and open spaces.
- i. Minimize negative impacts of parking ramps by using strategies such as, but not limited to incorporating a slight recess from the main building facade and through treatments such as enclosure, screening, high quality doors and finishes, lighting strategies, and landscaping.
- j. Provide pedestrian and cyclist access to and from parking areas that is clearly visible, well-lit, convenient, and easily accessible from the street.
- k. Locate underground parking structures to avoid impacts on existing or future tree root health.
- l. Provide soil cells underneath the sidewalk to provide structural support as well as ample growing medium for healthy street trees and landscaping.



Locate and screen back-of-house uses to minimize impacts on the public realm.



Examples of parking entrances and ramps to minimize impacts on the public realm and pedestrian activity.



- m. Ensure that long-term viability of street trees and mobility objectives are not compromised by underground parking or above ground projections such as balconies, canopies, awnings, or utility boxes.
- n. Avoid free-standing vehicle ramps, loading areas, garbage storage, and collection areas or enclosures.
- o. Locate ventilation shafts, grates and other above-ground mechanical or site servicing equipment away from the public sidewalk and open spaces.
- p. Ensure utility areas are clearly identified at the development permit stage and are located to minimize negative impacts on public or common open spaces.
- q. Locate Pad Mounted Transformers (PMT) on private property within development projects. Where possible, place transformers within the building envelope and locate external transformer room doors along the service street facade' and ensure adequate space is provided on private property to service the utility.
- r. Coordinate access to PMTs for BC Hydro maintenance with proposed driveway access to minimize impacts to streetscape and public infrastructure.

## 2.6. Universal Accessible Design

- a. A high standard of accessibility in site, building and landscape design is encouraged to address the needs of all users, including people who have disabilities.
- b. Disabled access should be appropriately designed and clearly visible from the main entrance, not relegated to a secondary building frontage for the sake of architectural convenience.
- c. When provided, access ramps and related elements should be visually integrated with the overall building design and site plan so as to not appear disjointed from the building façade.
- d. Smooth routes should be provided. Vertical disruptions along pedestrian routes should be avoided for ease of use by people with wheeled mobility devices, strollers, and bicycles.
- e. Landscaping should be accessible for people with varying levels of ability and mobility.
- f. Ensure accessible paths of travel between public sidewalks and pedestrian areas to common building entries.



Example of a highly visible access ramp integrated into overall building design.

- g. Exterior accessible paths of travel should:
  - i. have a minimum clear width of 1.5 m, to allow room for mobility devices and service animals going both ways along a path.
  - ii. have a minimum head room clearances of 2.1 m, to ensure paths are free of obstacles overhead that white canes cannot detect.
  - iii. have firm, stable, and slip-resistant surfaces that canes, crutches, or the wheels of mobility devices will not sink into.
  - iv. be free of stairs or other barriers to mobility aids.
- h. Smooth walking surfaces are preferred. Where interlocking pavers are used, they should be laid on a firm, well-compacted backing (e.g., concrete base) be level, and with joints no greater than 6 mm wide.
- i. Gratings or grills should generally be located to one side of accessible paths of travel.
- j. Any change in the level of a path should have a slope or ramp. Similarly, sidewalks with steep or depressed curbs should have curb ramps. Accessible paths of travel should have a minimum number of curb cuts to keep the accessible path of travel as level as possible.
- k. Where steeply sloping landscaped areas are located adjacent to pedestrian routes and where slope exceeds 3:1 (horizontal to vertical), a clear boundary edge; such as an up-stand curb or retaining wall, (minimum 150 mm high) is desirable as a locational aid for persons who have visual limitations.
- l. Common building entryways should be clearly light and be fully accessible.
- m. Accessible paths of travel should have a minimum number of curb cuts to keep sidewalk as level as possible.
- n. Benches, bike racks, bins and other furnishings should be located to one side of accessible entryways and pathways, and maintain a minimum pathway clear zone of 1.5 m.
- o. Benches should be mounted on a firm and level base, with space made available beside the bench for at least one person using a wheelchair or scooter with a minimum hard surface clearance area of 1.0 m by 1.2 m.
- p. Signage should generally be designed using highly visible and contrasting colours.
- q. Gratings or grills should generally be located to one side of pedestrian walkways.
- r. Accessible entrances should provide basic protection from the weather and include doors and vestibules that are useable autonomously by persons with varying disabilities.
- s. Main entrance doors and other accessible entrance and exit doors should be a minimum of 915 mm wide to allow safe passage of persons who use mobility aids.
- t. Entryways should be well light and clearly visible.
- u. In buildings where there is a significant amount of glazing at grade, it is recommended that door frames be clearly colour differentiated to aid in locating the entrance.

## 2.7. BIRD-FRIENDLY BUILDING DESIGN

### Overview

Windows are considered one of the largest sources of direct human-caused mortality for birds in North America. Birds collide with windows because they are trying to fly into the habitats they see beyond or reflected by the glass. Untreated glass is responsible for virtually all bird collisions with buildings. The relative threat posed by individual buildings depends significantly on the amount, location, type, and design treatment of exterior glass within a facade. At the same time, light emanating from urban areas obscures natural navigation cues, which disorients and confuses migrating birds.

### Intent:

To reduce threats to birds in the urban built environment and reduce bird deaths caused by collisions with buildings. To reduce light pollution.

- a. Design buildings with a low window to wall ratio. Less than 40% window surface area relative to entire façade is desired.
- b. Avoid large areas of glazing and fly-through conditions such as glass bridges and walkways, outdoor railings, free-standing glass architectural elements and building corners where glass walls or windows are perpendicular or other conditions where birds can see through them to sky or habitat on the other side.
- c. Use of mirrored glass and glass with high reflectivity is strongly discouraged and should be avoided.
- d. Incorporate design treatments that increase the visibility of glass by integrating visual cues for birds to avoid, reduce and dampen glass reflection, and minimize light pollution. Strategies to achieve this include, but are not limited to:
  - i. Apply visual markers with high contrast to the exterior of glass surfaces (markers on the interior surface of glass are less effective):
    - Examples of visual markers include etched glass, ceramic frit, sandblasted glass, and textured glass.
    - Incorporate patterns with high contrast into the exterior surface of glazing. Visual markers should be at least 5 mm in diameter. Gaps between markers should be no greater than 5 cm vertically or 10 cm horizontally.
    - A simple, repeating pattern such as dots or lines that are less obvious to the human eye, are encouraged.



Examples of glass treatments and designs that reduce the likelihood of bird strikes.



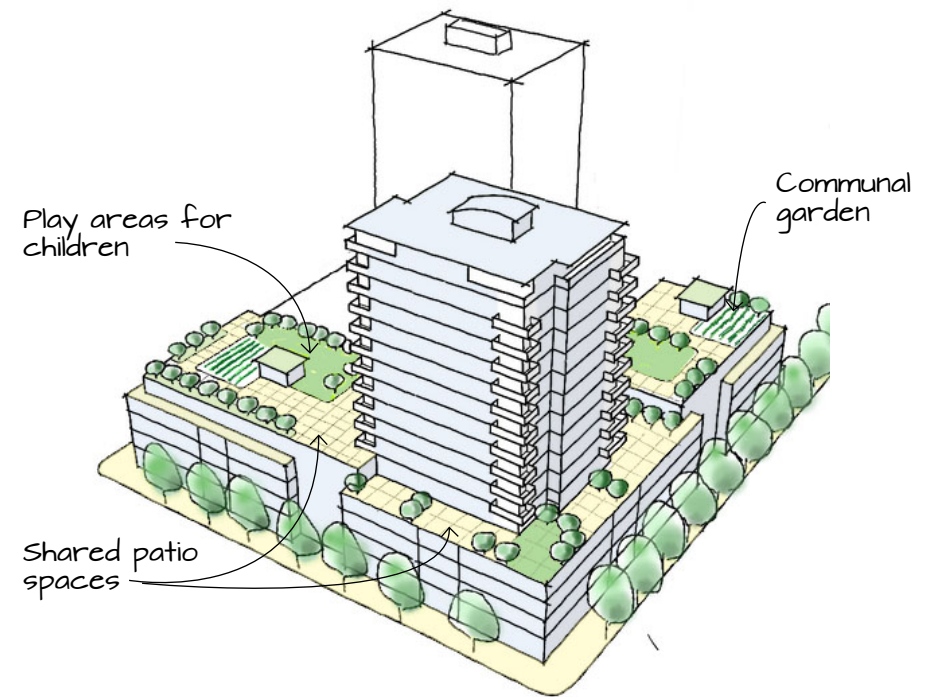
- ii. Where applied visual markers are not an optimal solution, interrupt reflective glass by increasing the density of external visual markers including spandrel panels, mullions, screen shutters, or ornamental grills. Other strategies can include adapted fenestration patterns, external blinds, shutters, sunshades, grilles, louvers, or artwork.
- iii. Design corner windows, glass walkways, glass railings, and other similar features to reduce the appearance of clear passage to sky or vegetation, including through incorporation of visible markers (see above).
- iv. Application of visual markers should apply as follows:
  - A minimum of 85 percent of all exterior glazing within the first 12 m of the building above grade or to the height of the surrounding tree canopy at maturity, whichever is greater.
  - All glass balcony railings within the first 12 m of the building.
  - Fly through or parallel glass conditions (see description above) at all heights.
  - To the first 4 m of glazing above vegetation located on rooftops.
- v. Reduce the dangers of attractants and landscape reflections by ensuring:
  - Outdoor landscaping and features (e.g., trees, shrubs, fountains, ponds, storm water retention basins, wetlands swales) are located at appropriate distance from glass to reduce reflections.
  - Measures should be taken to make glass visible (see strategies above).
- vi. Avoid interior landscaping near windows.
- e. Reduce unnecessary light-spill through shielding, targeted lighting, and reduction of vanity lighting.
- f. Use Dark Sky compliant, full cut off exterior fixtures and targeted lighting to reduce unnecessary light-spill/light trespass.
- g. Down lighting should be selected over up lighting and floodlighting should be avoided.
- h. Ventilation grates and drains should have openings no larger than 2 cm x 2 cm or 1 cm x 4 cm to ensure that birds cannot be trapped within.
- i. The ends of all open pipes should be capped so that birds do not become entrapped when investigating these openings for nesting opportunities.

### 3. OUTDOOR COMMON SPACES

**Intent:** To provide a range of shared outdoor amenity spaces that are available for all building residents and that encourage social interaction, play and urban food production.

#### 3.1. Terraces and Roof Tops

- a. Incorporate outdoor common spaces into upper storey terraces, roof tops and/or internal courtyards to support a variety of activities, social interaction and gathering for all ages.
- b. Locate and design shared outdoor spaces to:
  - i. Maximize access to sunlight while providing areas of shade in the summer.
  - ii. Provide direct access from adjacent private balconies and terraces.
  - iii. Provide clear access and visibility from circulation space to increase opportunities for social interaction and casual surveillance.
  - iv. Minimize views into adjacent or nearby residential units by using fencing, landscaping or architectural screening while encouraging socializing and passive supervision.
  - v. Incorporate soft landscaped areas including trees to reduce heat island effects.
  - vi. Incorporate planted and green roof areas including trees with sufficient soil depths to filter stormwater.
  - vii. Include appropriate soil volumes and infrastructure (e.g., hose bibs, planters, storage, greenhouses) to support planting of trees, landscaping and for different types of urban agriculture.



Conceptual illustration of outdoor common spaces incorporated into building terraces and roof tops.



Example of a roof top garden and play area.



Example of a roof top patio.

### 3.2. POPS (Privately Owned Public Spaces)

#### Overview

As development continues to occur in the Downtown Core Area there will be an increasing need and demand for parks, open space and public realm improvements. To help meet this demand the City may negotiate with private developers to include 'privately owned public spaces' (POPS) as part of a proposed development where feasible and appropriate. POPS are often compact forms of open space such as a patio, plaza, atrium, or green space that are privately owned and maintained but designed to allow for public access and to complement the adjacent public realm.

These guidelines are intended to be used where a small plaza, park, through-block pedestrian walkway or other publicly accessible open space is proposed as part of a development project, or as indicated in the policies of DCAP Chapter 6 and Map 27 for plazas and open spaces.

**Intent:** To incorporate POPS with a high quality of design and usability as an extension of the City's open space network.

#### General Guidelines

- a. Ensure the usability of POPS by providing visibility and access from adjacent public streets, parks and other public spaces.
- b. Provide appropriate signage to identify POPS as open to the public, and to indicate their location when not fully visible from the street.
- c. Optimize the siting and design of open space in new developments to enhance views or visual corridors to public streets, open spaces, heritage sites and landmarks.
- d. Design POPS to complement character defining elements of adjacent heritage buildings through use of materials and spatial proportions.
- e. Incorporate universal age and ability accessibility.
- f. Maintain public access where desired and appropriate through the use of legal mechanisms, such as the dedication of the through-block walkway as a right-of-way or through the use of an easement.
- g. Ensure maintenance agreements include detailed criteria for the operation and function of through-block walkways.



Examples of POPS (Privately Owned Public Spaces).



## Types of POPS

### 3.2.1. Small Plaza

A privately owned, publicly accessible plaza is an animated gathering place flanked by a public street with predominantly hard surfaced landscape features.

- a. Locate and orient plazas to maximize sunlight access throughout the day and provide uses that take advantage of the sunny location (e.g. cafés and patios). Plazas should be of sufficient size to include seating areas and appropriately sized tree plantings that offer shading for plaza users.
- b. Create an attractive and welcoming space using design elements such as landscaping, architectural lighting, seating, water features or public art.
- c. Plazas should be located directly adjacent to and accessible from sidewalks and other public outdoor spaces.
- d. Locate the plaza at the same grade level as the public sidewalk where possible. Where there are changes in topography and grading is a necessary component of the plaza, clear and direct access from the public sidewalk must accommodate universal access.
- e. Line the edges of plazas with active uses at-grade, including building entrances, to animate and support the open space.
- f. Encourage spill-out spaces, such as patios, seating, etc.
- g. Provide continuous weather protection in the form of canopies or arcades at the perimeter of the space in large plazas, while avoiding potential conflicts with adjacent tree canopies at maturity.
- h. Provide at least one primary building entrance facing the plaza where possible.
- i. Define smaller sub-areas within the plaza for ample seating and gathering in the sun and shade.
- j. Provide pedestrian-scale lighting at appropriate locations.
- k. A minimum of at least 25% of the small plaza surface area should include soft landscaping through a combination of grass, trees and plants that are appropriate for site conditions and that do not interfere with sub surface infrastructure and utilities.
- l. Provide adequate soil volume and/or soil cells to support healthy tree planting and growth.

### 3.2.2. Through-block Walkways

Where feasible and appropriate, a publicly accessible through-block walkway may be negotiated as part of the development approvals process as per DCAP policy 5.32. Through-block Walkways are an exterior publicly accessible pedestrian route at street level, usually providing a connection or short-cut through the block and secured through a legal agreement such as an SRW (Statutory Right of Way).



Examples of a publicly accessible plaza on private space.

- a. Provide through-block walkways as indicated in Map 16 Pedestrian Network in DCAP.
- b. Provide through-block walkways to provide direct visual and physical connections from adjacent public sidewalks and open spaces.
- c. Consider additional walkways to improve connections to community uses such as parks, community centres, schools, etc.
- d. Consider additional street crossings to connect walkways on either side of streets.
- e. Design buildings facing through-block walkways to include ground floors with active edges oriented to the walkway, including entrances and windows facing the walkway.
- f. Design through-block walkways to achieve a minimum width of 6 m between building faces and correspond to the open space width to facade height guidelines in section 6.1 (d).
- g. Explore opportunities for temporary public art displays and interactive programming to animate through-block connections.
- h. Provide direct access to public destinations, including sidewalks, buildings, parks, open spaces and natural areas.
- i. Provide clear sight lines at all access points to increase public safety.
- j. Introduce landscape elements that provide visual interest while ensuring Crime Prevention Through Environmental Design.
- k. Provide seating, which may be integrated into building facades or planted areas.
- l. Use signage to identify connecting streets, adjacent buildings or open spaces.
- m. Provide pedestrian scale lighting along through-block walkways and pedestrian pathways.
- n. Ensure that if gates are provided at walkway entry and exit points, that they are attractive and designed in a manner to be fully opened and do not impede access during public use hours.

### 3.3. Open Space and Landscaping

**Intent:** To provide well designed and attractive open space and landscaped areas that complement the overall building design, increase tree canopy cover, mitigate heat island effects, reduce storm water runoff and greenhouse gas emissions, are welcoming and help to connect to or extend to the adjacent public realm.

- a. Ensure open space is usable, attractive, and well-integrated with the design of the building.

- b. Consider tree species in landscaped areas that contribute to the City's urban forest objectives. Strategies include:
  - i. Inclusion of deciduous tree species to provide cooling and shading benefits in summer and allow sunlight access in winter.
  - ii. Inclusion of coniferous species in landscape plantings to provide year-round interest through bird habitat, as well as provide storm-water runoff benefits.
  - iii. Medium to large canopy trees, with adequate soil volumes are recommended to contribute to the downtown urban forest.
- c. Ensure a minimum of 30% of the required common landscaped areas include a diverse combination of plants and vegetation that are native to southern Vancouver Island, food-bearing (capable of being harvested for food and medicine) or that provide pollinator habitats.
- d. Design landscaped areas to avoid the location of plants and trees immediately adjacent to air intakes on mechanical equipment and also consider potential impacts from plant-based allergens within common outdoor gathering spaces.
- e. Integrate design elements such as surface materials, furnishings, and pedestrian-scale lighting that are high quality, functional and universally accessible.
- f. Integrate a green wall or green tower for visual interest where possible.



Examples above of publicly accessible seating areas and walkways integrating landscaping.



#### 4. TERMINATED VISTAS

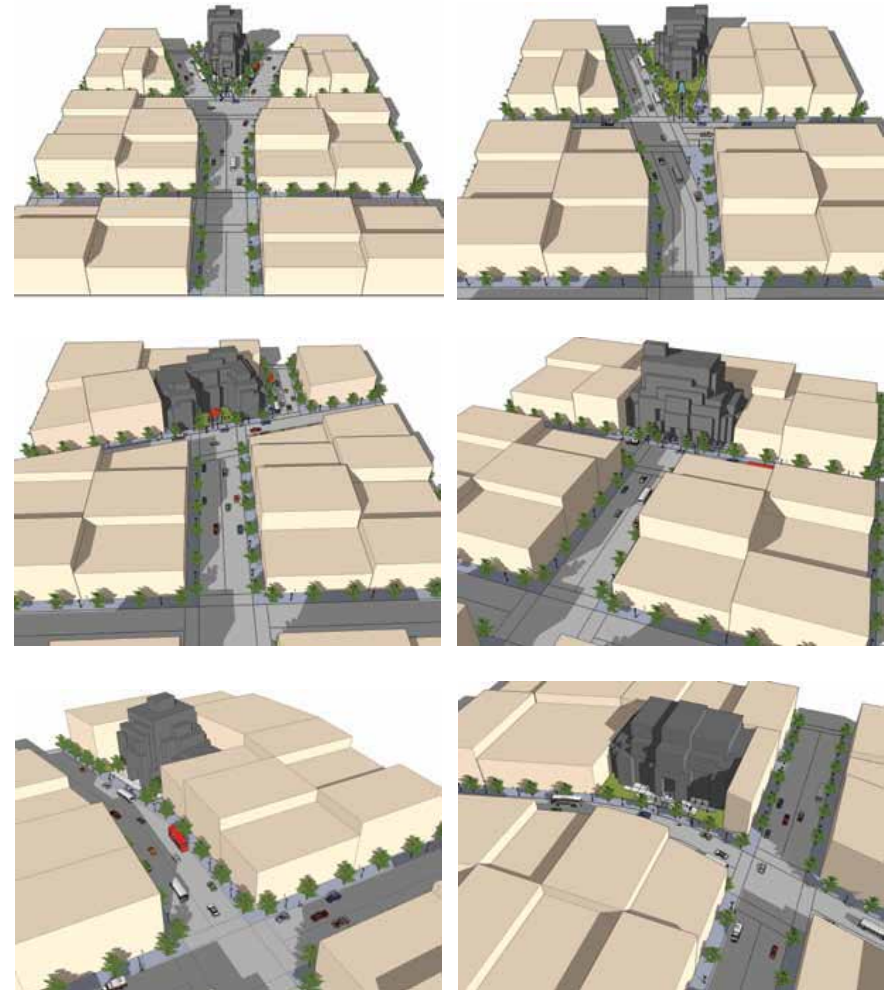
**Intent:** To contribute to a memorable and distinct public realm and support legibility and wayfinding through the termination and framing of street-end vistas.

- a. Consider potential terminated vista locations determined by the surrounding context including the prominence of the street, its function as a key pedestrian route, surrounding building heights and the overall appropriateness and benefit of a terminated vista.
- b. Consider the use of appropriate measures for terminating vistas, including but not limited to the placement of landmark elements, public plazas, public art, water features, accented architectural facades, tall buildings, special lighting or a combination of these.
- c. Ensure that developments on terminated vistas consider design features that serve to enhance wayfinding, function as landmarks to emphasize the prominent location, augment the local skyline and provide a focal point to welcome pedestrians.
- d. Provide appropriate spatial separation between new development and landmark buildings.
- e. Consider including open space and landscaping that frames and enhances views of the water for terminated vista locations located along the waterfront.



Example of a building terminating a sightline along an open space through building placement, design and scale.

- f. Consider opportunities to create a 'layering effect' by terminating vistas with lower scale buildings or landmarks, or large trees in the foreground and taller buildings in the background where they are all located along the same sight line.
- g. Consider opportunities to frame and enhance sight lines toward the terminated vista. This can be achieved through the placement of adjacent buildings close to the public sidewalk, streetscape features and design.



Diagrams showing street conditions that provide opportunities for terminated vistas resulting from the block structure and shifts in the street pattern.



## 5. HERITAGE BUILDINGS – ADDITIONS AND ADJACENCIES

**Intent:** To ensure the design of new buildings and additions complement adjacent heritage buildings.

### 5.1. New Buildings Adjacent to Heritage Buildings

- a. Ensure the design of new developments adjacent to a property on the Heritage Register complements the character-defining elements, and mitigates negative impacts, including obscuring them from public view.
- b. Design new buildings or additions to reflect the spatial organization and elements of historic façades of adjacent heritage buildings, including general proportions, rhythm of structural bays, window-wall ratios, and composition.



Consider proportions, rhythm of structural bays, window-wall ratios, composition and spatial organization of the adjacent historic facade in the design of new infill buildings (in yellow).



Design new development to minimize impacts on adjacent heritage facade details such as the stone facade wrapping the building corner as shown in the example above.



Example of an infill development sensitive to its heritage context.

## 5.2. Additions to Heritage Buildings

- a. Where a new rooftop addition is proposed as part of a heritage restoration and seismic upgrade project, ensure the rooftop addition is designed and integrated in a manner that is sensitive and compatible with the principle heritage building and that enables conservation of the whole building including its original structure to the greatest extent possible
- b. Construct new additions in such a manner that if removed in the future, the essential form and integrity of the heritage building would still be legible.
- c. Conserve and reuse original finishes, columns, or other elements within publicly accessible, ground floor interior spaces.
- d. Restore missing facade features and preserve existing features when a new rooftop addition is proposed.
- e. Design new rooftop additions with high quality, durable materials and finishes.
- f. Rooftop additions should be stepped back no less than 3 m from the facade of the building that faces a street in order to reduce the impact of the additional building mass on the public street, improve sunlight access on the public street and better distinguish the form and scale of the original heritage building.
- g. Design and locate balcony railings, plantings, mechanical equipment, furniture, or any other structures associated with a new addition so that they are minimally visible when viewed from the adjacent street.

## 5.3. Murals on Heritage Buildings

- a. Avoid the application of murals on heritage building facades. Murals may be considered on secondary (not street fronting) facades provided they do not occupy the entire wall surface and where they do not detract from the heritage value or character defining elements of the property.



Examples of roof-top additions that are both compatible and contrasting (above).

## 6. TALL BUILDINGS

### Overview

The tall building guidelines are premised on maintaining and expanding the development block form of development while accommodating densities and uses identified in the Downtown Core Area Plan. The guidelines are also premised on differentiating between tall commercial office buildings versus residential and mixed-use buildings, acknowledging specific design considerations and functional requirements specific to each building type and use. For example, commercial buildings typically require a larger floor plate than residential buildings to ensure that office space can be designed to address functional requirements and reduce the need to locate employees on different floors. Design guidelines for residential buildings are primarily focused on improving liveability conditions for residents through greater building separation distances and requirements for private amenity spaces.

The integration of taller, vertically proportioned buildings is achieved through a traditional form of development that seamlessly integrates a defined base building, middle (tower) and top. The role of the base building is to frame and activate the public realm as a series of comfortably proportioned and human scaled outdoor rooms. The middle (tower) portion of the building must be located, oriented and scaled to address sky view (the amount of sky seen between buildings), privacy, wind impacts, building energy performance, and the amount of sunlight and shadows that reach the public realm and neighbouring properties. The tops of buildings must contribute to an interesting and varied skyline.

Access to direct sunlight improves the usability and enjoyment of outdoor spaces and allows trees and vegetation to thrive. For tall buildings, protecting skyview and access to sunlight is generally achieved through balanced street width to building height proportions, overall massing, generous tower setbacks and separation distances.

For the purpose of these guidelines, a tall building is defined as any building over 23 m in height. As tall buildings will be interspersed with lower buildings within blocks, specific strategies are provided for:

- Mid-rise residential and mixed-use buildings (including hotels) (up to approximately 36 m in height).
- High-rise residential and mixed-use buildings (including hotels) (greater than 36 m in height).
- Tall commercial (office) buildings (excluding hotels) (greater than 23 m in height).

Blocks in the Downtown Central Business District are generally oriented in an east-west direction and with a typical dimension of approximately 180 m x 75 m. The varied shape and distribution of development blocks can have an influence on the pattern, type, scale and orientation of tall building developments.

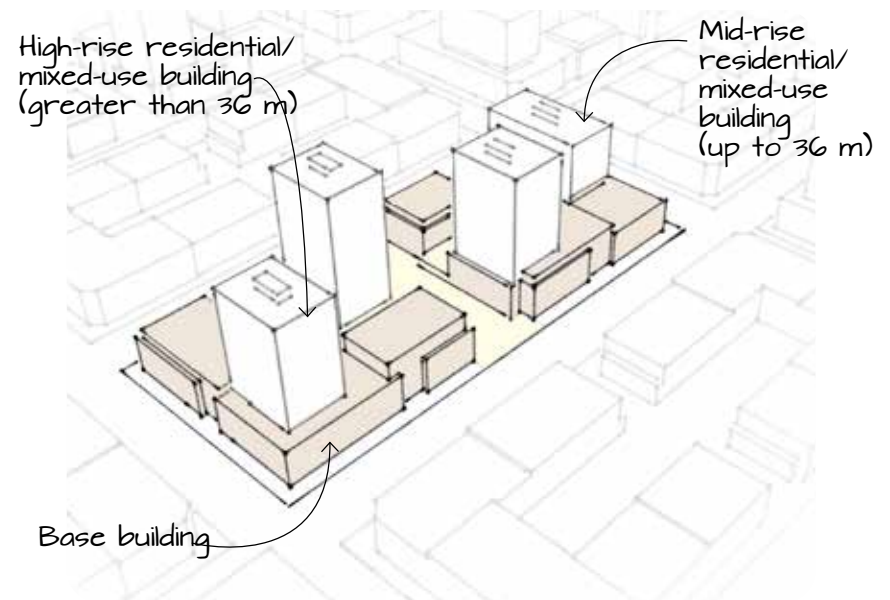
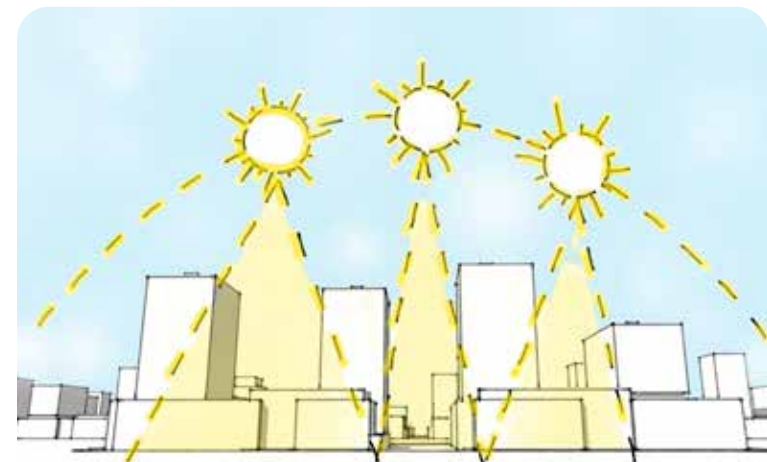


Diagram illustrating accommodation of mid and high rise buildings within a perimeter-block form of development.



Protecting skyview and access to sunlight are achieved through the placement, form and scale of tall buildings.

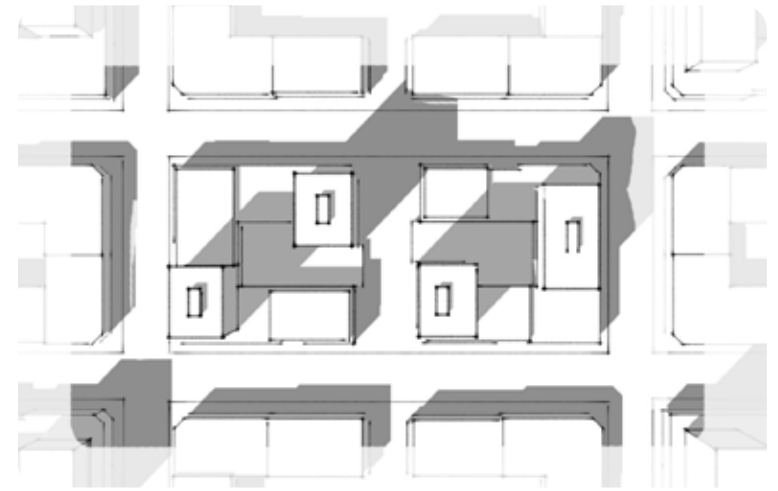


The recommended minimum tower setbacks and step-backs will determine the resultant floor plate size and whether a site can accommodate a tall building. Given the general pattern of parcel and block depths throughout Downtown, developments with tall buildings will generally require a minimum parcel size of 1400 sq m for a corner lot and 1600 sq m for an interior lot. In addition, consolidation across rear property lines may be required to achieve desired building separation distances for tall building projects.

### 6.1. Form, Scale and Orientation: Sunlight Access and Sky View

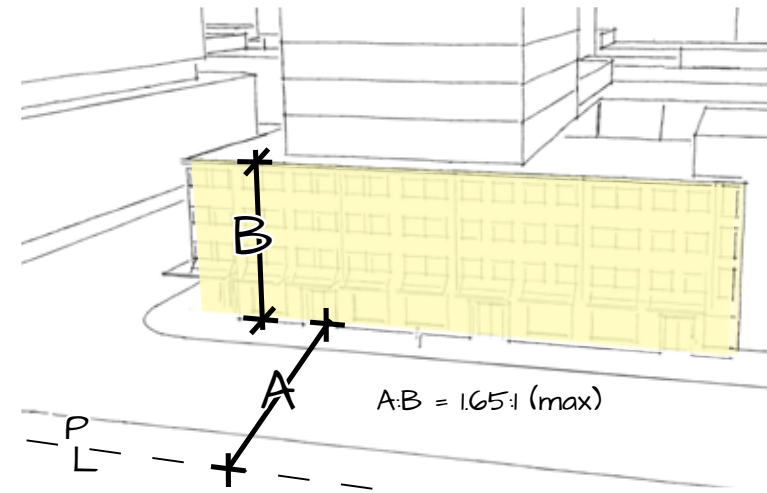
**Intent:** To ensure tall buildings maintain access to sunlight and sky view from public open spaces, and achieve livability and privacy for individual residential units.

- a. Set tall buildings back from streets, parks, open space, and neighbouring properties to reduce visual and physical impacts of the tower or mid-rise building and allow the base building to be the primary defining element for the site and adjacent public realm.
- b. Locate, orient, and design tall buildings to minimize adverse wind tunnel impacts on adjacent streets, parks and open space, at building entrances, and in public and private outdoor amenity areas. Strategies to achieve this include but are not necessarily limited to:
  - i. Step back the tower from the base building to dissipate down drafts;
  - ii. Incorporate landscaping into roof areas of base buildings and terraces to further reduce wind speeds
  - iii. Incorporate architectural elements such as projecting cornices, screens, terraces, overhangs, permanent canopies, and colonnades to reduce effects of wind around the base building and within roof top areas;
  - iv. Integrate and locate permanent site features such as walls, landscaping, and where feasible, berming to help reduce wind speed or to create sheltered areas
- c. Where a proposed development is likely to result in significant wind tunnel effects on the pedestrian realm, a wind tunnel study may be required at the discretion and to the satisfaction of the Director of Planning.



A sun-shade study can be used to evaluate shadow impacts on the public realm.

- d. Demonstrate through a sun and shadow study how the proposed tall building maintains as much access to sunlight as possible and adequately limits shadowing of neighbouring streets and open spaces:
- i. Where unshaded by existing offsite conditions, a minimum of approximately 4 hours of cumulative sunlight provided on at least 60% of the length of the sidewalk located across the street from the development should be achieved between 10 a.m. and 4 p.m. on the equinoxes.
- e. To achieve comfortable street and open space enclosure, individual building projects should contribute to creating the following horizontal (open space width) to vertical (street-wall height) open space proportions should be achieved:
- i. Streets:
    - » Minimum of 2.5:1
    - » Maximum of 1.6:1
  - ii. Plazas:
    - » Maximum 2.5:1
    - » Minimum 4:1
  - iii. Lane ways or Mews:
    - » Maximum 1:1
  - iv. Internal Courtyards
    - » Maximum of 1.5:1 (applies to any two sides)
- f. A minimum street wall height of 10 m should be achieved.
- g. Single development projects encompassing a full city block should have a maximum of four tall buildings.
- h. For tall buildings (greater than 23 m in height) the base building should not exceed an overall height of 18 m (approximately 5 storeys) while also achieving the required horizontal to vertical open space proportions in guideline 6.1 d.



Example of calculating street width to street wall height ratio for a public street.

**i. For mid-rise residential and mixed use buildings (up to 36 m in height):**

- i. Design and orient tall buildings to minimize overlook and other impacts to and from adjacent tall buildings.
- ii. Locate the tower a minimum of 10 m from the adjacent rear and side property lines.
- iii. Where a parcel contains more than one residential tower, provide a minimum 20 m separation distance between the closest points of the residential towers.
- iv. Where a parcel contains a residential and commercial tower, provide a minimum 16 m separation distance between the closest points of the residential and commercial towers.
- v. Incorporate a maximum tower floor plate size of 900 sq m., and a maximum floor plate width of 22 m.
- vi. Maintain a minimum 3 m setback of the tower from all property lines fronting public streets.
- vii. Differentiate the base building from the mid-rise tower to help articulate building mass. Strategies for achieving this include but are not limited to:
  - » Incorporating a landscaped step-back between the base building and tower.
  - » Incorporating a reveal or recess in the first floor of the tower.
  - » Incorporate a change of materials and fenestration pattern between the base building and tower.
- viii. Consider orienting building mass in a north-south direction for portions of buildings above the base building (tower), where possible. This is to minimize shadowing of public streets and open spaces and to provide ample daylight to units.

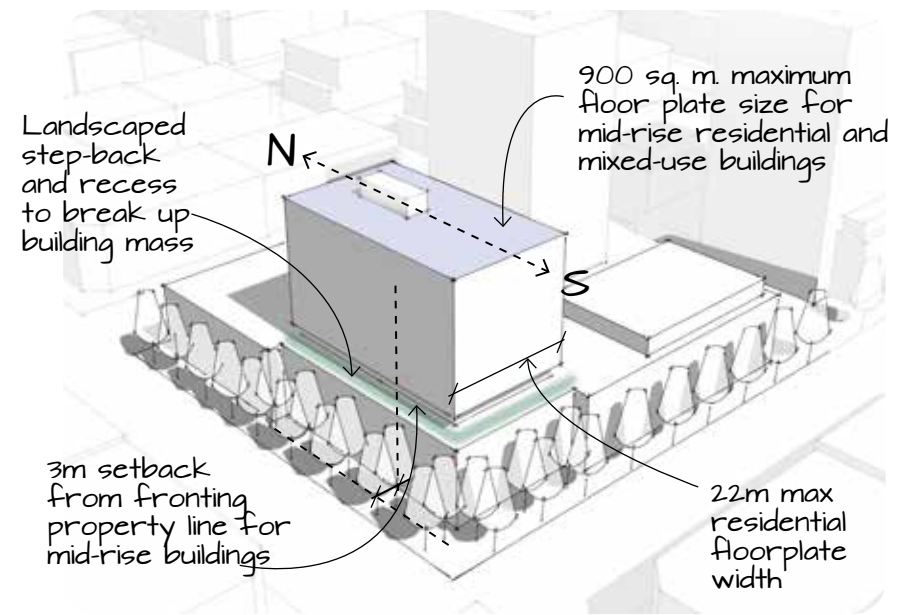


Diagram illustrating form, scale and orientation considerations for mid-rise buildings.



Example of a mid-rise building that articulates its building mass through a combination of vertical and horizontal setbacks and changes in material.



**j. For high-rise residential and mixed use buildings (greater than 36 m in height):**

- i. Provide slender point towers with generous separation distances.
- ii. Locate the tower a minimum of 10 m from the adjacent rear and side property lines.
- iii. Where a parcel contains more than one residential tower, provide a minimum 20 m separation distance between the closest points of the residential towers.
- iv. Where a parcel contains a residential and commercial tower, provide a minimum 16 m separation distance between the closest points of the residential and commercial towers.
- v. Incorporate a minimum tower step-back of 3 m from the street wall.
- vi. Ensure tower floor plates do not exceed a maximum size of 650 sq. m.
- vii. Consider a maximum floor plate width of 24 m and a north to south tower orientation.
- viii.viii. Consider orienting building mass in a north-south direction for portions of buildings above the base building (tower), where possible. This is to minimize shadowing of public streets and open spaces and to provide ample daylight to units.

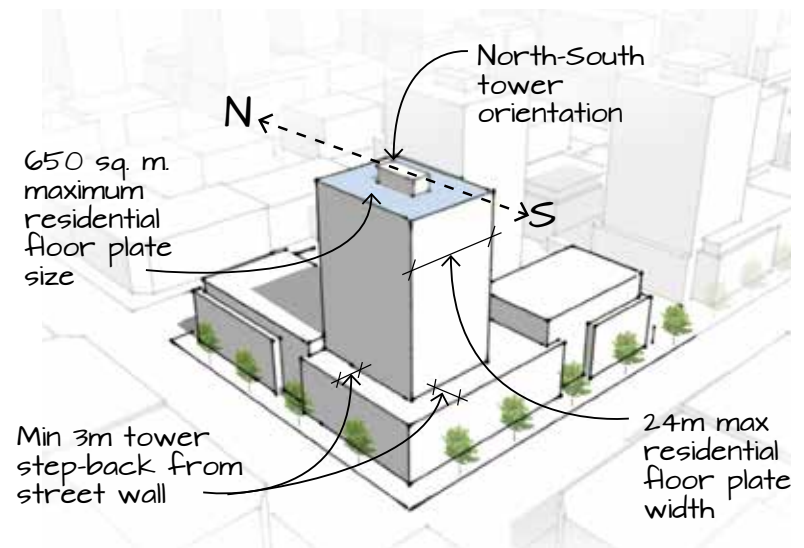
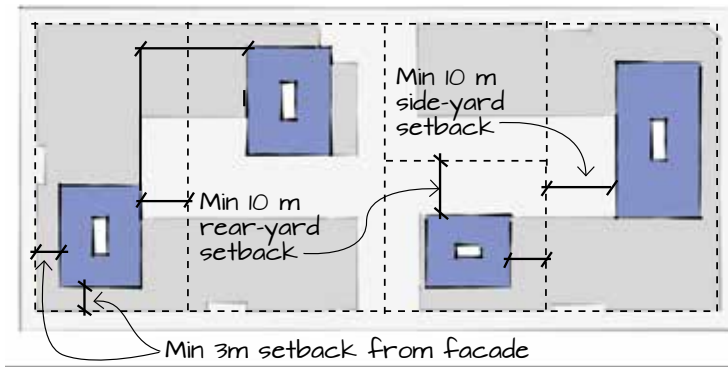
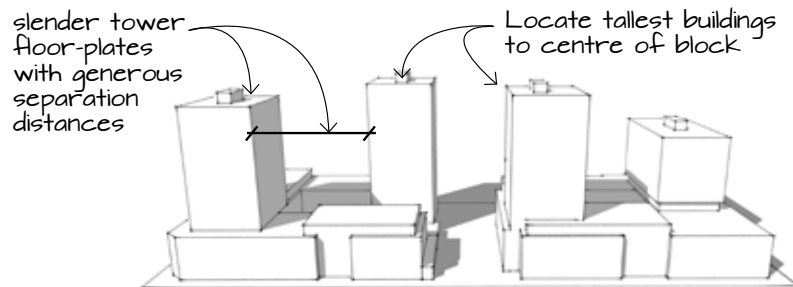


Diagram illustrating form, scale and orientation considerations for high-rise residential and mixed use buildings.



Diagrams illustrating setback considerations for mid and high-rise residential and mixed use buildings (above) tower spacing and location considerations (below).



Example of high-rise incorporating building separation and architecturally differentiated base buildings.

- ix. Locate tall buildings in a manner that generally achieves a staggered formation within a block and in response to adjacent tall buildings on neighbouring blocks to achieve desired building separation, sunlight access and sky-view and mitigate wind.
- k. **For tall commercial/office buildings (greater than 23 m):**
  - i. Ensure floor plates do not exceed a maximum size of 1500 sq m. for portions of the building above 23 m.
  - ii. Ensure floor plates do not exceed a maximum size of 1200 sq m. for portions of the building above 45 m.
  - iii. Ensure floor plates do not exceed a maximum 1000 sq m for portions of the building above 50 m.
  - iv. Incorporate a minimum 6 m side yard and rear yard setback from the adjacent rear and side property lines for portions of the building above 23 m.
  - v. Maintain a minimum 3 m setback of the tower from the fronting property line.
  - vi. Differentiate the base building from the mid-rise tower to help reduce perceived building mass from the street. Strategies for achieving this include but are not limited to:
    - » Incorporating a landscaped step-back between the base building and tower.
    - » Incorporating a reveal or recess above the established base building facade.
    - » Incorporating a change of materials and fenestration pattern between the base building and tower.
    - » Where a parcel contains more than one commercial tower, provide a minimum 12 m separation distance between the closest points of the commercial towers.



Example of a mid-rise building that architecturally distinguishes the base from the tower.



Example of a tall commercial/office building incorporating architecturally differentiated base building and change of materials.



Example of a tall commercial/office building incorporating a combination of upper storey recesses, projections and stepbacks to articulate building mass.

## 6.2. Tower Composition

**Intent:** To ensure tall buildings provide visual interest and contribute to a cohesive urban fabric and varied skyline.

- a. Provide visual interest through variation in the design and articulation of tower facades and respond to differing facing conditions within the adjacent context.
- b. Incorporate a distinctive roof top to terminate towers, distinguish the building and contribute to an interesting and varied skyline. Strategies for achieving this include but are not limited to:
  - i. Stepping back the upper floors of buildings.
  - ii. Incorporating a significant vertical element or finial.
  - iii. Incorporating a decorative roof 'top hat'.
  - iv. Screening mechanical equipment creatively.
  - v. Incorporating roof top landscaping and green roof features.
- c. Stagger tower heights in developments where multiple towers are proposed, to create visual interest within the skyline, mitigate wind and improve access to sunlight and sky view. A minimum 2 storey height difference is recommended.
- d. Architecturally differentiate, if only subtly, towers in a single development project to allow for greater variety.
- e. Balance the use of decorative lighting with energy efficiency objectives, the protection of migratory birds, and the management of artificial sky glow.
- f. Integrate a combination of indoor and outdoor, private and common amenity space, where appropriate, into the design and massing of the upper floors of tall buildings.
- g. As an option within the step-back, consider extending straight down to the ground up to one third of a point tower frontage along a street or open space for corner sites. This is to provide improved building address, connectivity to the interior lobby from the fronting street, and to support the provision of an exterior plaza space. At these locations, provide permanent building features, such as canopies and overhangs, to help mitigate pedestrian-level wind.



Examples of tower composition and articulation.

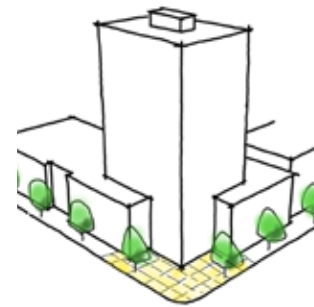


Diagram and photo illustrating a portion of a point tower frontage along a street or open space extending straight down to the ground.



### 6.3. Balconies

**Intent:** To encourage provision of useable balconies and other private outdoor spaces to contribute to liveability and support building energy performance.

- a. The provision of balconies and private outdoor open spaces is strongly encouraged.
- b. Design, place and pattern balconies to contribute to a cohesive tower composition and expression.
- c. Design balconies to maximize usability, comfort, and building performance, while minimizing increases to perceived bulk and mass of buildings.
- d. Avoid continuous horizontal balconies or wrap around balconies to minimize increase in the visual mass of buildings.
- e. Consider inset or partially inset balconies, which also offer greater privacy, comfort and wind protection, particularly on upper floors.
- f. Consider balcony projections up to a maximum of 2 m into required building setback areas and step-back areas, while avoiding potential impacts with adjacent tree canopies at maturity.
- g. Consider a smaller tower floor plate and/or greater tower separation distances where large continuous horizontal balconies or wrap around balconies are used, to offset the impacts on shadowing, sky view, privacy, and daylighting.
- h. Design balconies and other private outdoor common spaces to be a minimum depth of 2 m and a minimum width of 2.7 m.
- i. Consider incorporating thermally separate floor slabs into balconies to minimize heat loss from thermal bridging.
- j. Locate and design balconies to control sunlight penetration and passive heat gain.
- k. Provide a gate for access to balconies or terraces that are located adjacent to common or shared outdoor spaces, where possible.



Examples of balconies as an integral part of building composition.



A combination of projecting and recessed balconies can help articulate building mass.



Examples of balconies located and designed to provide shade in summer and sunlight access in winter.

## 7. ALIGNMENT WITH HIGH PERFORMANCE BUILDINGS

### Overview

The BC Energy Step Code establishes measurable energy efficiency requirements for new construction, up to net-zero energy ready performance by the year 2032. The City of Victoria intends to incrementally raise minimum energy performance to the highest levels of the Step Code by 2025. Victoria's climate is also anticipated to change, with increased need for space cooling expected. Within this context, these guidelines are intended to highlight alignment between high performance buildings, human scale design and liveability.

**Intent:** To design buildings that result in reduced energy demand while ensuring human scale, visual interest and a pleasing architectural composition.

- a. Consider building design with a simplified form and massing and fewer complex junctions to minimize building envelope heat loss. Use simple shifts in massing, balcony placement and design, and changes in exterior colours and textures to articulate facades.
- b. Consider a lower window-to-wall ratio on upper storeys to reduce heat gain and loss through the building envelope by increasing the area of insulated wall.
- c. Consider the design and articulation of each tower facade to respond to changes in solar orientation and increase opportunities for natural ventilation.
- d. Consider lower window-to-wall ratios on north facing facades than on south facing facades to account for lower solar gain potential.
- e. Articulate tall building towers with high-quality, sustainable materials and finishes to promote design excellence, innovation and building longevity.
- f. Include operable windows, where possible, to provide natural ventilation and help reduce mechanical heating and cooling requirements.
- g. Consider passive heating, cooling, and lighting design principles in landscape and building designs, including, but not limited to:
  - i. Orienting for maximum solar-gain potential to reduce heating demand in colder months; and
  - ii. Using deciduous trees to provide natural shading to reduce over-heating in warmer months.



Example of a high performance building with human scale design that contributes to a high quality public realm, supports pedestrian activity and liveability for residents.



Example of fixed fins and other green building elements as part of the expression and articulation of the building facade.



## 8. INNER HARBOUR SPECIAL URBAN DESIGN AREA



Birds-eye view of the inner Harbour.

**Intent:** To ensure the design of new developments complement and reinforce the unique character of the Inner Harbour, Victoria's most iconic urban landscape.

- a. Consider the architectural context of the surrounding buildings including vertical street walls, facade rhythm and horizontal cornice lines.
- b. Design new buildings within the Inner Harbour to be contemporary in expression while still reflecting and complementing this traditional urban context.
- c. New development in the vicinity of the Inner Harbour should consider and respond appropriately to the original planning for the area with a special attention to:
  - i. Maintaining the established visual dominance, spatial configurations, and relationships (Axial geometries) of the Parliament Building, Empress Hotel, and CPR Steamship Terminal.
  - ii. Ensuring that the location, scale, form, proportions, and orientation of new development complement the character defining elements of the Parliament Building, Empress Hotel, and CPR Steamship Terminal.
  - iii. Avoiding any negative impacts on the organization and design of spaces used by the public such as the grounds of the Parliament Building and the Empress Hotel.
  - iv. Providing a sense of appropriately scaled building enclosure around the Inner Harbour basin and adjacent sites.
- d. Consider the use of high-quality finishing materials, with detailed architectural quality for new building and open space design surrounding the Inner Harbour basin. Use of masonry, brick, dressed stone and architectural finishing metal work is encouraged.

- e. Design streets, plazas, marine facilities and landscaped open spaces to reflect the unique identity of the Inner Harbour.
- f. Design roof lines for new buildings to complement the existing roof lines and not detract from or diminish the visual prominence of the Parliament Building and the Empress Hotel roof lines.
- g. Design new institutional and cultural buildings to express their own individuality and prominence, without diminishing the visual prominence of the Parliament Building, the Empress Hotel and their surrounding open spaces.
- h. Integrate night lighting effects into new building designs to enrich and maintain a balance with existing architectural illumination.
- i. Provide opportunities for additional public access to the waterfront as part of new development along Belleville Street and Wharf Street.
- j. Incorporate opportunities to enhance and improve the public realm through the provision of public docks, wharves and viewing areas along the shoreline.
- k. Ensure that residential development is located, designed, and sited to mitigate any potentially negative effects on the general operation and function of adjacent employment activities.
- l. Maintain a dual aspect and frontage for buildings located on the west side of Wharf Street, to provide attractive and active frontages along Wharf Street and along the waterfront.
- m. Ensure that all new developments that are located directly adjacent to the Harbour Pathway consider building designs and detailing that serves to enhance the visual appearance and interaction of the building with the Harbour Pathway.



Early planning for the Inner Harbour by architect Francis Rattenbury was predicated on a proportional and spatial relationship between the Parliament Building, the Empress Hotel, and the CPR Steamship Terminal.





