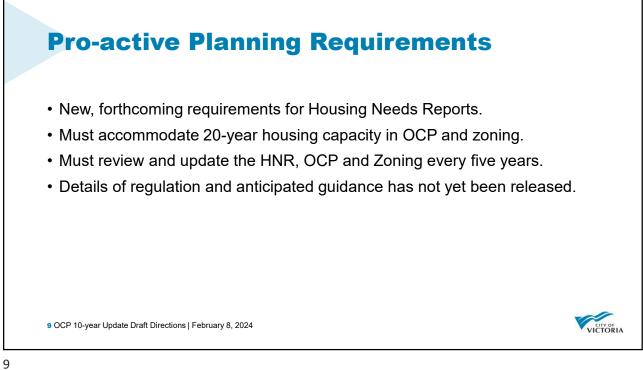
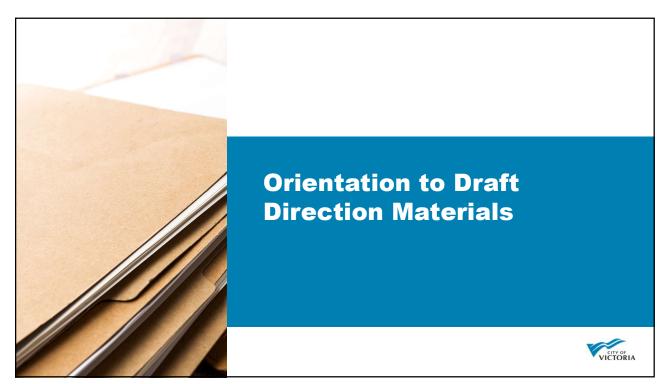


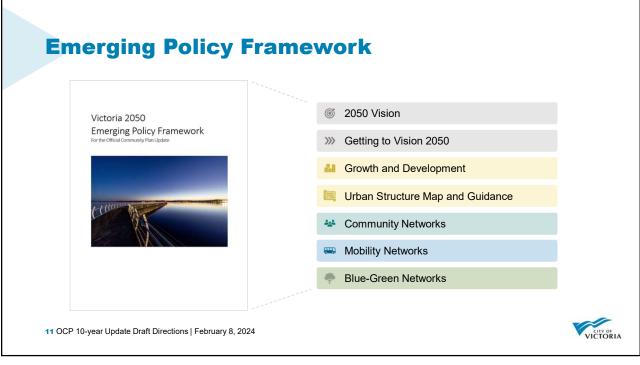


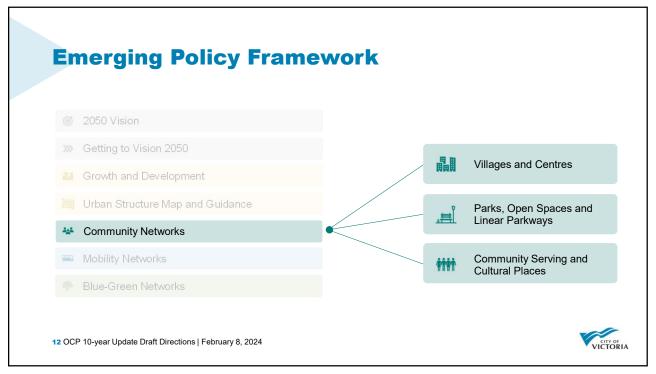
P	Provincially Ordered Five					-		ctoria	
	By Unit Size			By Tenure		By Rate			
	Studio / One- bedroom	Two- bedroom	Three- bedroom	Rental	Total	Below Market	Market	Supportive	Total
	3,365	801	736	3,483	4,902	1,789	1,685	102	4,902

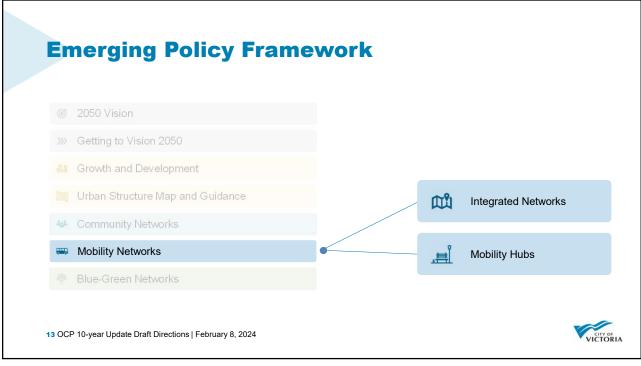
Local government housing initiatives **Housing Statutes** • Bill 44 • Pro-active Planning Requirements • Small Scale Multi Unit Housing nities in B.C. have made it difficult to build the typ ks for pe ple. New ho ng has been built primarily in the form of tal nany, these homes are out of reach for people and • Bill 46 tes on traditional lots. For g to enter the housing market. he B.C. I Amenity Cost Charges nd use pla ork to enable local gov ing fran • Bill 47 Transit Oriented Areas ĉ Transi ment areas Bill 46 Hor Bill 47 Housing Statutes (Tra Amendment Ag VICTORIA 8 OCP 10-year Update Draft Directions | February 8, 2024

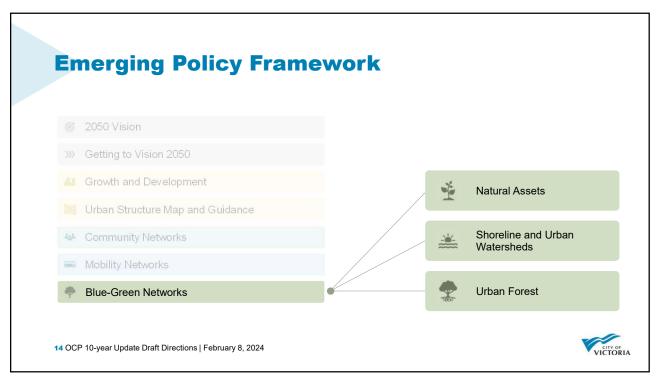












Key Directions (Big Moves)



Summarizes major policy shifts and key outcomes for:

- Housing
- Climate
- Community
 - Mobility
 - Community Spaces and Amenities
 - Arts, Culture and the Local Economy

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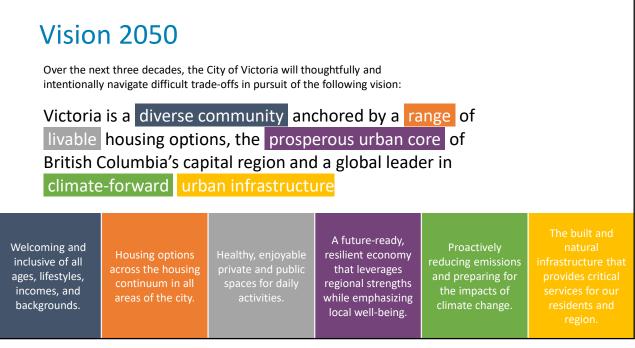


2. Growth & Land Use

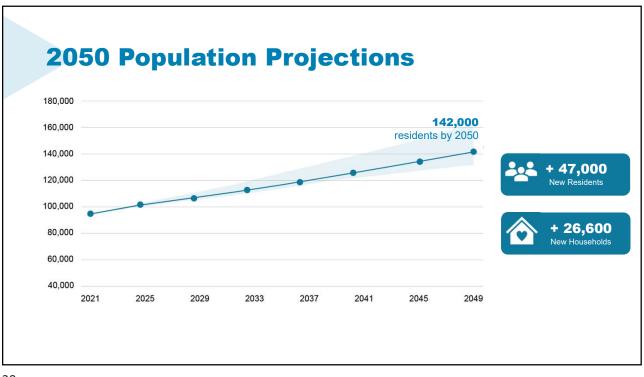
- 2050 Vision and Goal Posts
- Land Use and Development Context
- ▶ Proposed OCP Land Use: A New Urban Structure

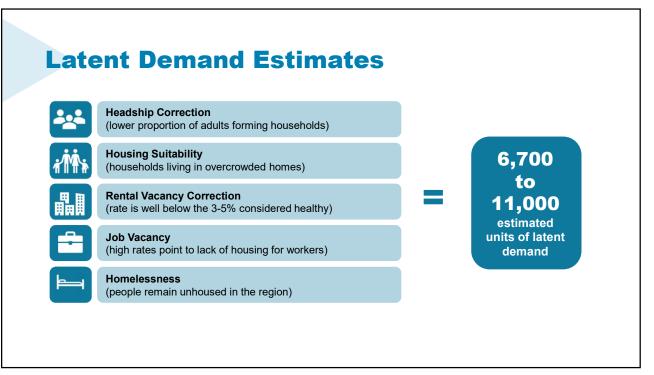


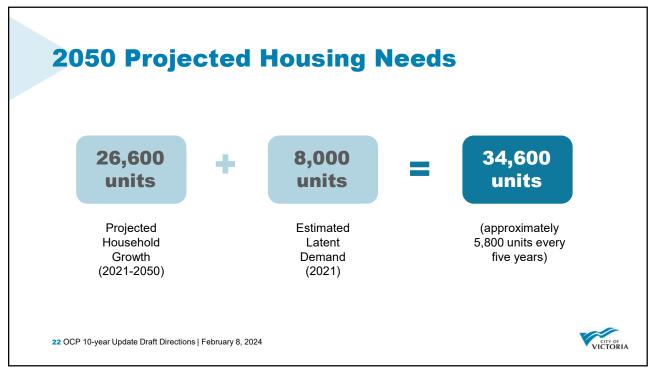


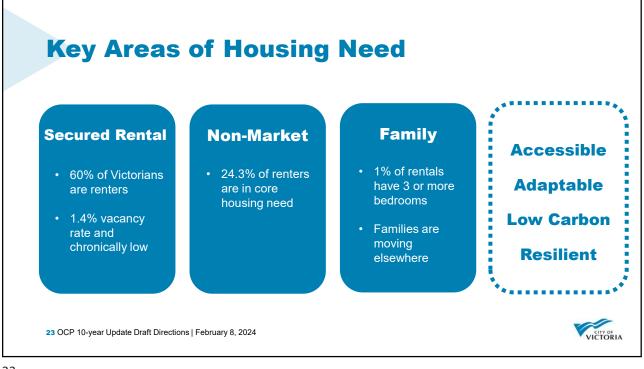












Proposed Growth Goal Posts

	2020	2030	2040	2050	Total
Population Growth	94,890	110,600	126,300	142,000	47,100
					-
		2030	2040	2050	Total Net New
Net New Homes by Decade		13,600	11,300	9,700	34,600
Share of Rental Units (targeting 65% secure rental units)		8,900	7,300	6,300	22,500
Targeted share family units (targeting 17% 3+ bedroom units)		2,300	1,900	1,700	5,900





Employment Growth

- Between 19,800 to 40,700 new jobs from 2022 to 2050.
- · Sectors with greatest growth include:
 - professional, scientific and technical services
 - · health care and social assistance
 - accommodation and food services
- Trends and available data point to growing land and space needs.
- Additional work underway to fully assess land use needs.





Retail Assessment

- Market for goods and services will grow with population and employment.
- Opportunity to enable and support new nodes.
- Opportunity to expand existing nodes.
- Additional work planned to identify more general support for retail.





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Land and Development Economics

- Considered current and future land cost, financing and construction conditions.
- Considered potential implications of BC Building Code Changes.

Findings

- > Wood frame construction (townhouse, houseplex and 4-6 storey multi-unit) performed best.
- > Concrete construction generally performed poorly.
- > Mass timber also generally performed poorly, but more due to its novelty than material costs.
- > Strata outcompetes rental in most conditions.
- > Rental is typically most viable in 4-6 storey wood frame development.
- > However, under current conditions rental is especially challenged.

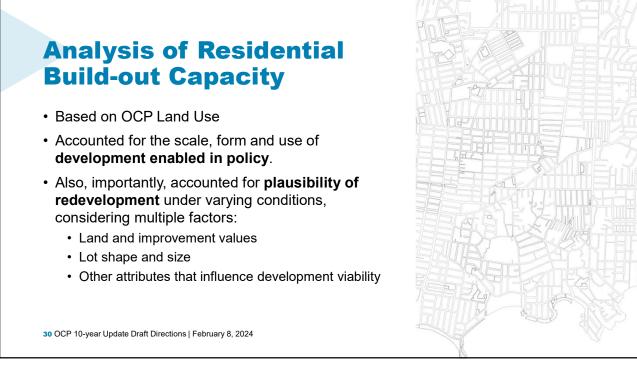


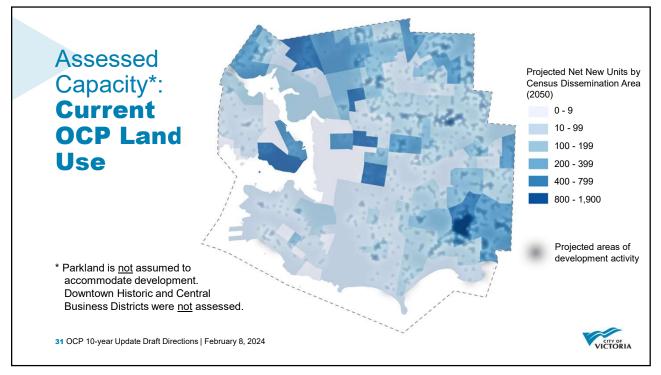
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Wood Frame is Low Carbon Growth

- Inherent challenge: simultaneously addressing housing supply and climate action goals.
- Residential construction is associated with high emissions.
- Two key pathways to addressing both important goals:
 - Focus on infill development
 - Focus on low-carbon materials

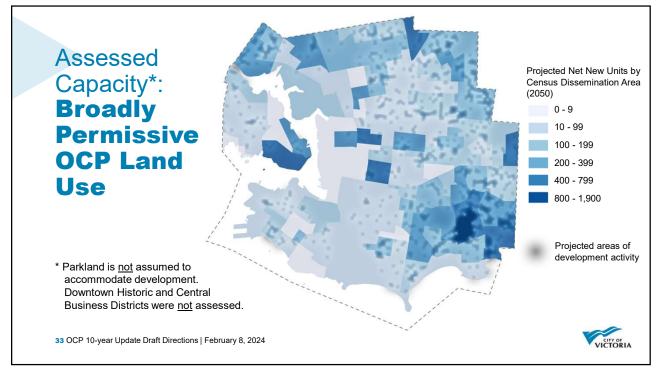
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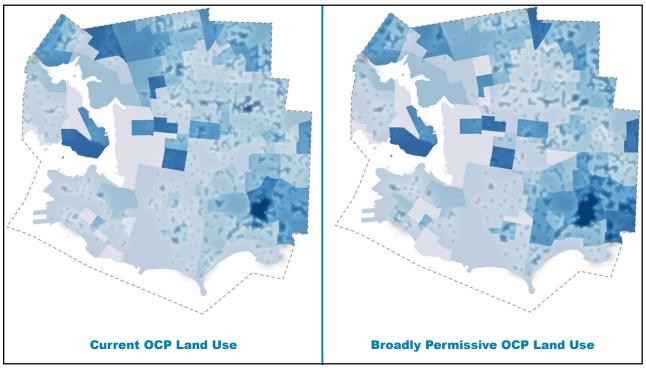




Summary of Key Scenarios Tested

Scenario	Land Use Details	Projected Units	Key Implications for Housing Need
Business-as-usual	No change from current policy.	25,300	 Falls shy of keeping up. Fails to catch-up. Some opportunity for diversity.
Tall Town Centres, Buffered	 Tall buildings in Town Centres (including new). Mid-rise (2.0 FSR) in walking distance of Centres. 	26,600	 May fail to keep-up. Fails to catch-up. Some opportunity for diversity.
Buffered Nodes (Urban Villages and Tall Town Centres)	 Tall buildings in Town Centres (including new). Mid-rise (2.0 FSR) in walking distance of Nodes. 	26,600	 May fail to keep-up. Fails to catch-up. Some opportunity for diversity.
Buffered Nodes and Transit Priority Corridors	 Tall buildings in Town Centres (including new). Mid-rise (2.0 FSR) in walking distance of Nodes and Corridors. 	26,900	 May keep up. Fails to catch-up. More opportunity for diversity.
Flat City (Low-rise) with Buffered Nodes	 Tall buildings in Town Centres (including new). Mid-rise (2.0 FSR) in walking distance of Nodes. Low-rise (1.6 FSR) in all other residential areas. 	29,000	 Keeps up. Closest to catching-up. More opportunity for diversity.
Flat City (Mid-rise, unrestricted) with Tall Town Centres	 Tall buildings in Town Centres (including new). Mid-rise (2.5 FSR) in all residential areas. 	29,000	 Keeps up. Closest to catching-up. Greatest opportunity for diversity.

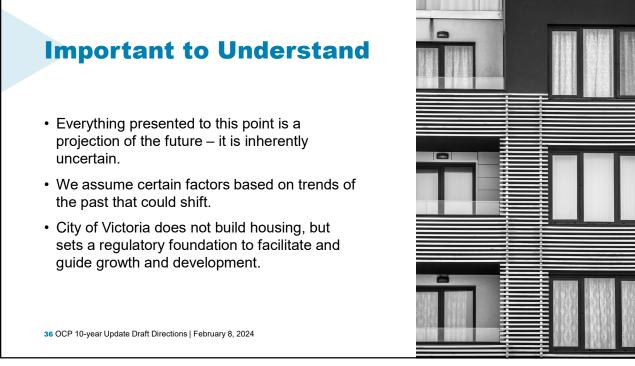




Why are the scenarios so close?

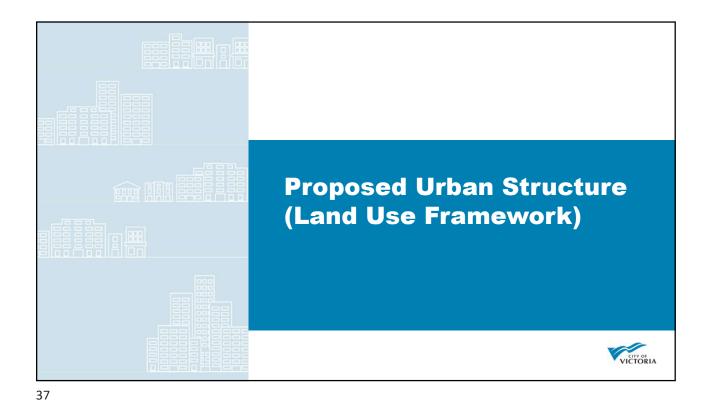
- Victoria is a built-out city.
- Wide range of factors can limit development potential (many are out of municipal control).
- High land costs make development difficult.
- · Opportunistic creativity is necessary.
- So is support and action from other actors in the system.

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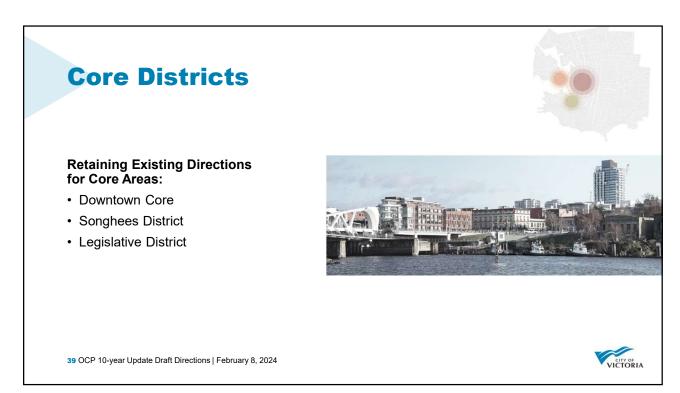


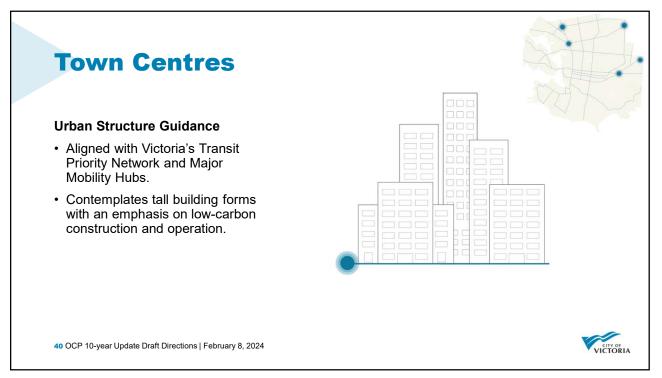


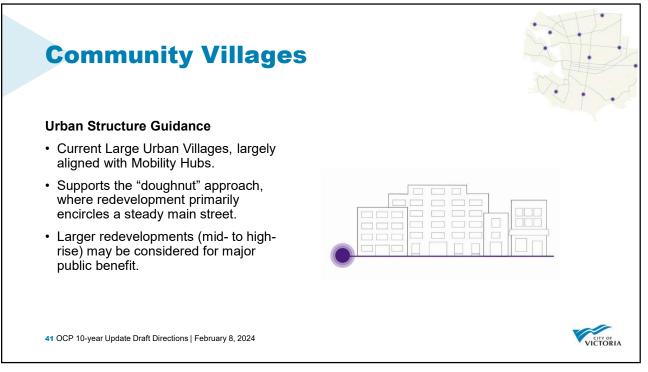


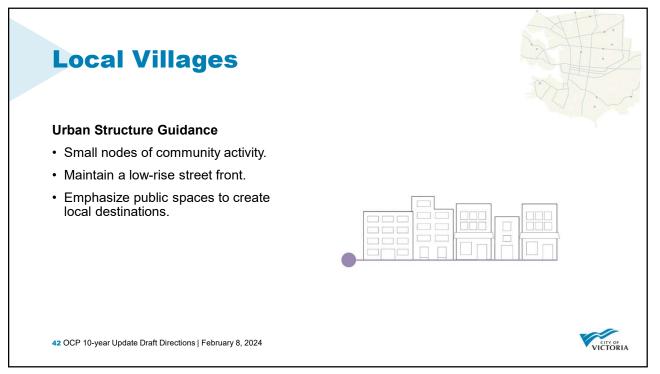


Urban Structure Map Urban General Urban Fabric Downtown Core Structure Employment Districts Low Carbon, Legislative District **Flat City** Songhees District • Recognizes all of Town Centres Victoria is Community Villages strategic. Local Villages · Unlocks most land Urban Industrial Reserve at the OCP level. Working Harbour · Integrates mobility with new nodes. Marine Preserves Transit Priority Network industrial land Transit Oriented Area (TOA)* and supports employment. *Provincially Prescribed



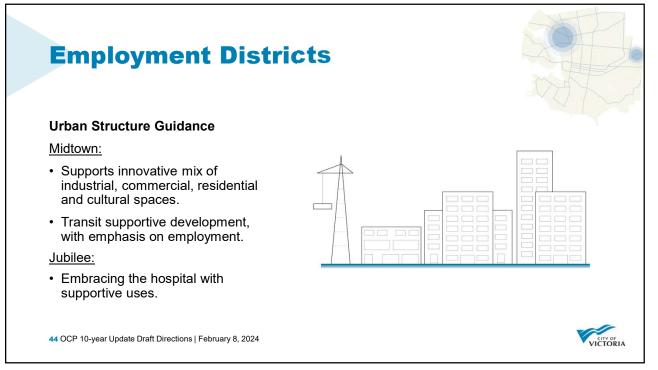


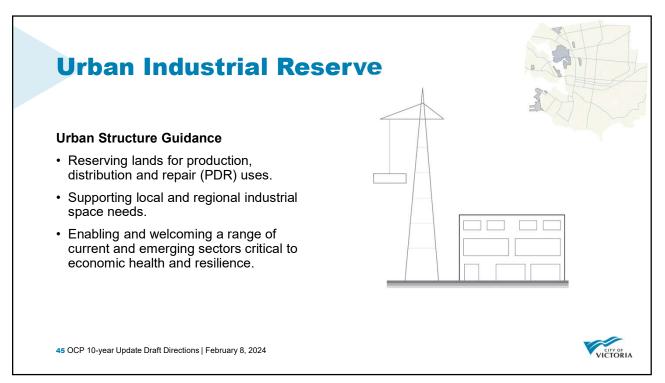




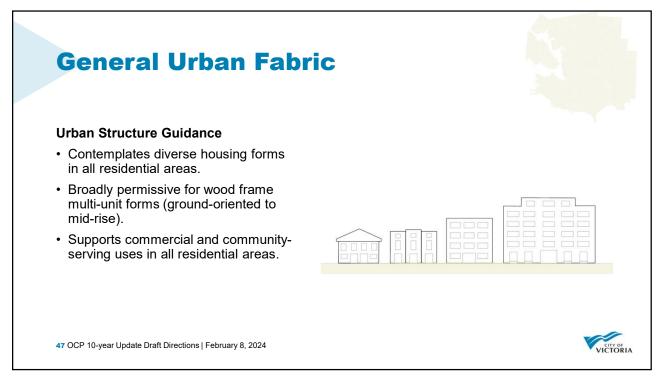
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Thoughtfully Guiding Urban Form

- This approach would provide equal opportunity for diverse housing forms anywhere.
- · But not all forms will work everywhere.
- Must rigorously and consistently consider development applications for high-quality urban design and public benefit.
- Must ensure we complement forms with other elements of community building.

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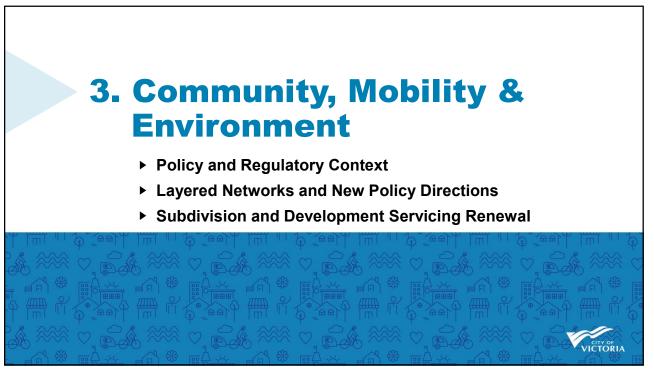


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Community Infrastructure Opportunities

- Planning for a shifting demographic context:
 - Aging population
 - · Increased immigration
- Planning for a range of abilities.
- Planning for equitable geographic access to a diversity of services, amenities, arts and culture.
- Ongoing commitment to truth and reconciliation.



Mobility Opportunities

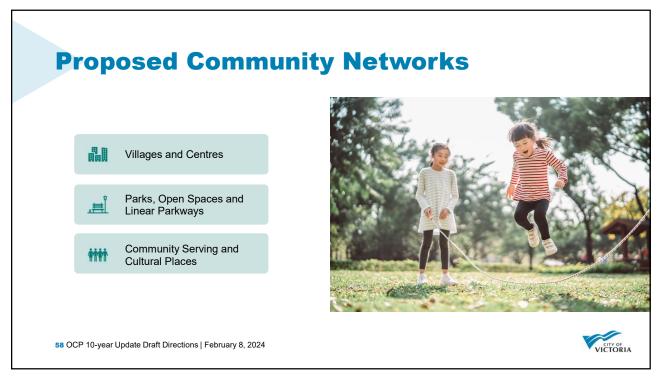
- Integrated planning for mobility hubs.
- Prioritizing rights-of-way and updating street classifications.
- Improving and better integrating the waterways network.
- Improveing parking and curbside management.



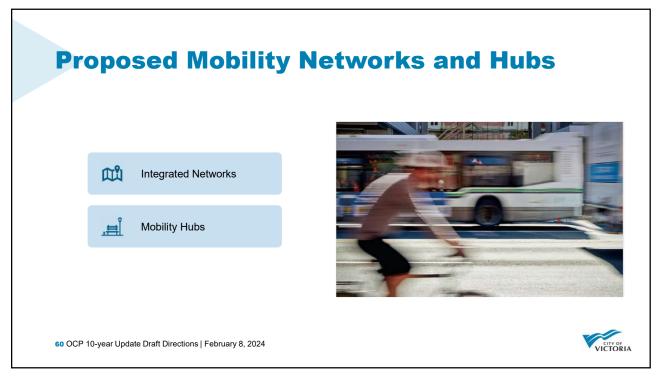
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Other Policy Updates

- A new mid-level policy document will integrate relevant local area planning policy where consistent with final OCP directions.
- Place-based planning component of this process will result in new mid-level policy.
- Potential updates to other policy documents (e.g., the Parks and Open Space Master Plan).
- Review and renewal of the City's Heritage Program.









Subdivision and Development Servicing Bylaw Renewal



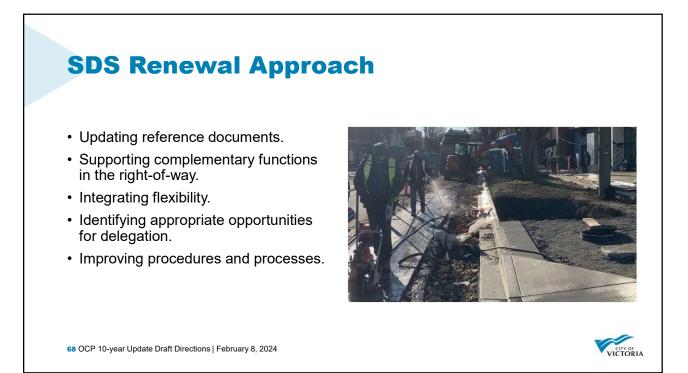
SDS Renewal Objectives

- Align with policy objectives.
- Prioritize climate action.
- Improve clarity for builders and developers.
- Streamline processes where possible.





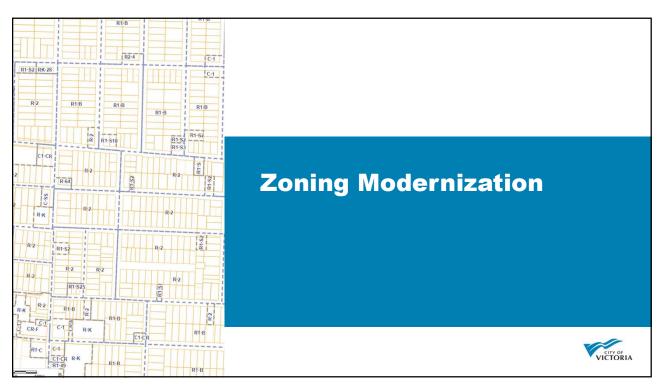
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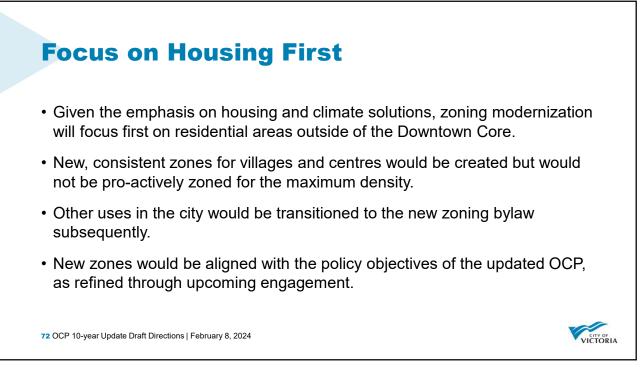
4. Zoning Modernization

- Modernization Approach
- Proposed Zoning Application Options





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Role of Design Guidelines

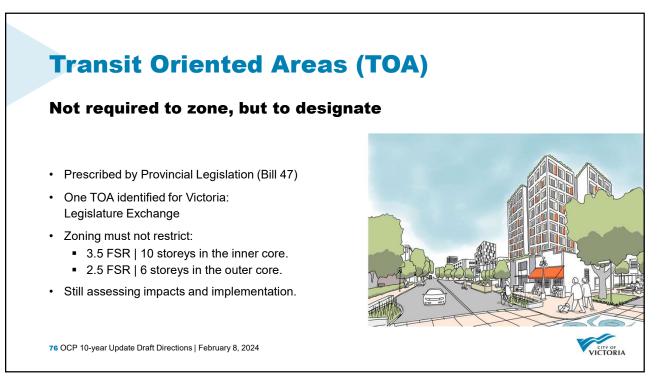
- Zoning uses strict regulations while design guidelines are more flexible and allow for creative solutions.
- Simplified zoning will focus on the most fundamental elements of built form.
- We'll therefore rely on clear, yet flexible design guidelines implemented with rigour and consistency.

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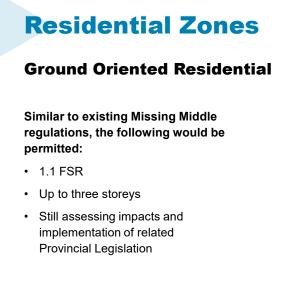
Mixed Use Zones

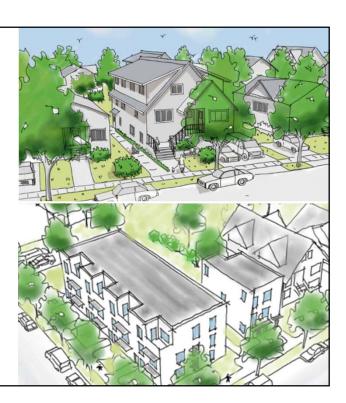
Villages and Centres

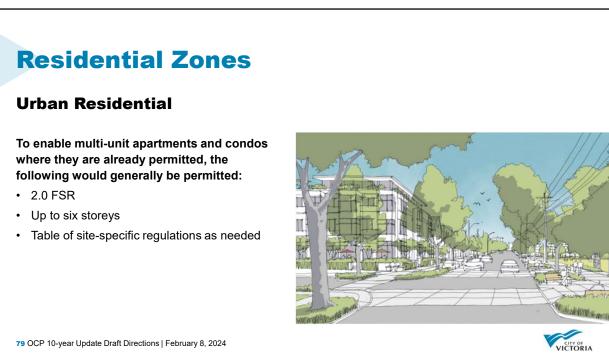
Not pre-zoning for maximum envisioned density in OCP; would seek to set a consistent base:

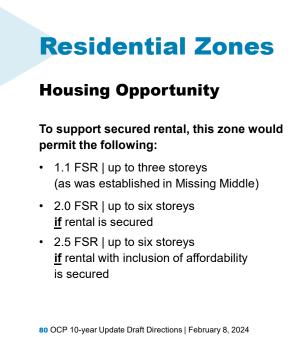
- Small Urban Village
 (aligned with OCP Local Village)
 - Generally ~ 1.2 FSR | four storeys
 - Table of site-specific regulations as needed
- Large Urban Village
 (aligned with OCP Community Village)
 - Generally ~ 1.5 FSR | six storeys
 - Table of site-specific regulations as needed
- Town Centre
 - Generally ~1.5 FSR | six storeys
 - Table of site-specific regulations as needed





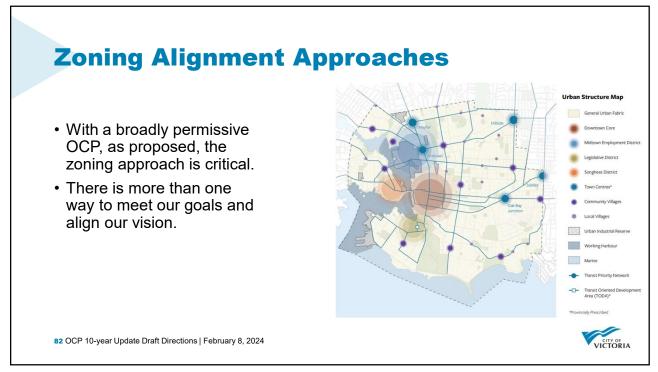


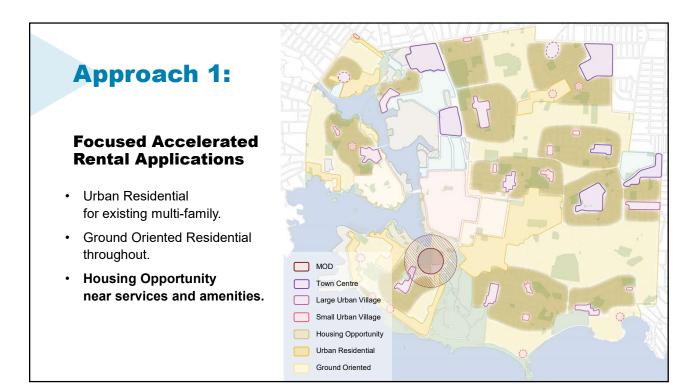


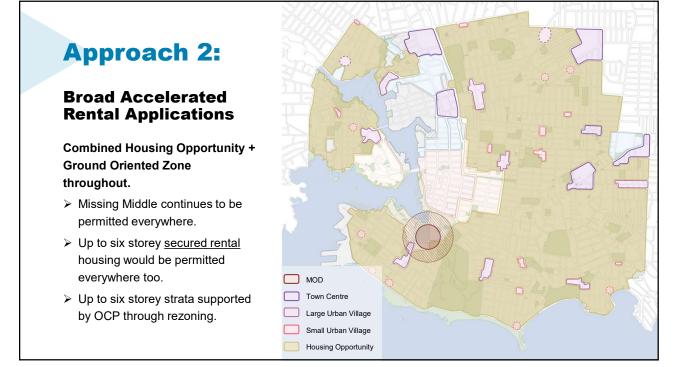


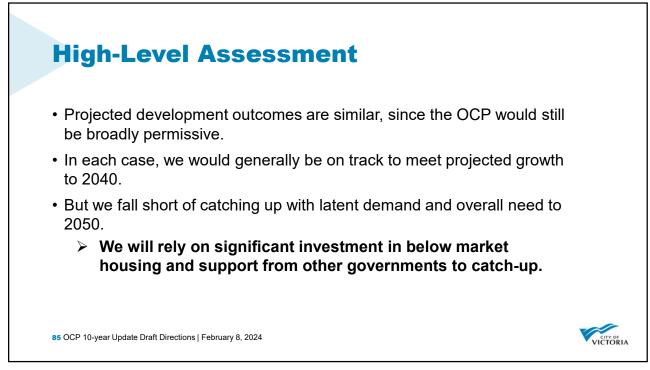










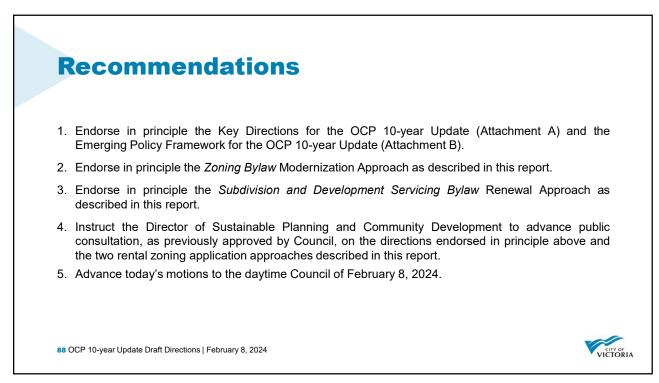


Focused Zoning Approach	Broad Zoning Approach			
Accelerated rental application process in areas close to services and amenities	Accelerated rental application process in all residential areas			
Strongly integrates land and mobility through focus on Town Centres and surrounding nodes.	 Supports accelerated rental housing development anywhere in the city. 			
Supports accelerated rental housing near current and future services and amenities.	 Reflects that all of Victoria is geographically strategic for growth. 			
May imply a desire to preserve other areas for ground-oriented redevelopment. Gives some signaling of where significant change is more likely to occur.	 Administratively the simplest approach. Will require even more consistent and rigorous application of design guidelines. Major, complex change for community to digest. 			

5. Next Steps

- Recommendations
- Alternate Motions
- Engagement Plans





Alternate Motions for Rental Zoning Approach

Alternate Motion 1:

Recognizing the benefits of incremental change and the importance of reinforcing Victoria's Centre and Village network, Council may wish to instead:

 Endorse in principle Zoning Application <u>Approach 1</u>: Focused Acceleration of Rental and proceed with consultation on this approach **only**.

Alternate Motion 2:

Recognizing the equity benefits of a more broadly permissive approach and the tempering inherent in a focus on rental, Council may wish to instead:

 Endorse in principle Zoning Application <u>Approach 2</u>: Broad Acceleration of Rental and proceed with consultation on this approach **only**.



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