

**Attachment 4:**

**DESIGN GUIDELINES FOR:  
INTENSIVE RESIDENTIAL DEVELOPMENT – TOWNHOUSE AND ROWHOUSE**

**1. Introduction**

**Townhouse and Rowhouse Building Typologies**

Within these guidelines, the term “rowhouse” means a single row of attached housing, with each housing unit on its own legal lot (i.e. fee-simple rowhouse) and with its own driveway access.

The term “townhouse” also means attached housing, but can be designed in different configurations and may involve more than one building complex on a site (i.e. more than one row).

These guidelines address both types of attached housing forms.

**2. Site Planning**

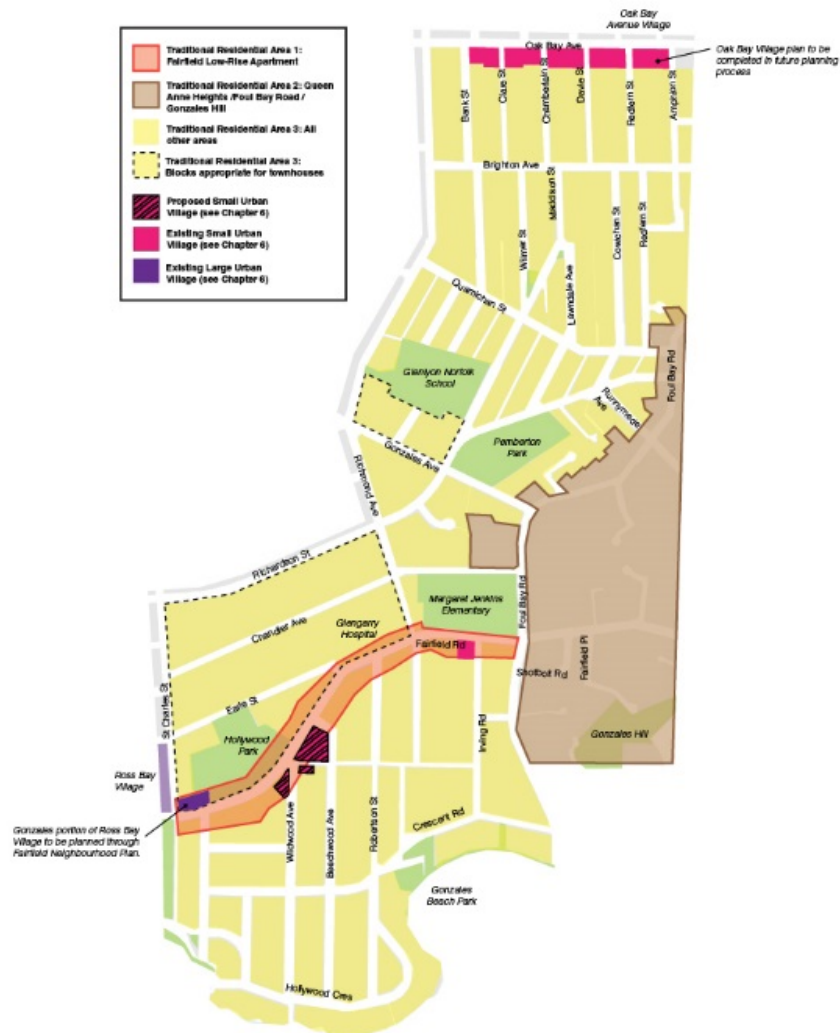
**Objectives:** *To site buildings in a manner that considers and maintains as much as possible the pattern of green front yards and generous back yards, that makes a positive contribution to the streetscape and achieves a more compact residential building form while maintaining livability.*

**a. Building Placement**

- i. Townhouse and rowhouse buildings should be designed parallel to the street with unit entrances oriented to and directly accessed from the fronting street. Both front and rear yards should be provided:



- ii. Rowhouse developments that include one building complex and meet site requirements are eligible throughout Gonzales.
- iii. Townhouse developments which could include more than one building complex are eligible in the following areas shown the map below:
  1. Limited areas in Traditional Residential Area 3, delineated below with a black dashed line;
  2. The Queen Anne Heights/Foul Bay Road/Gonzales Hill area, shown shaded in brown, below, where site planning and building form create minimal disturbance to the tree canopy and open spaces.



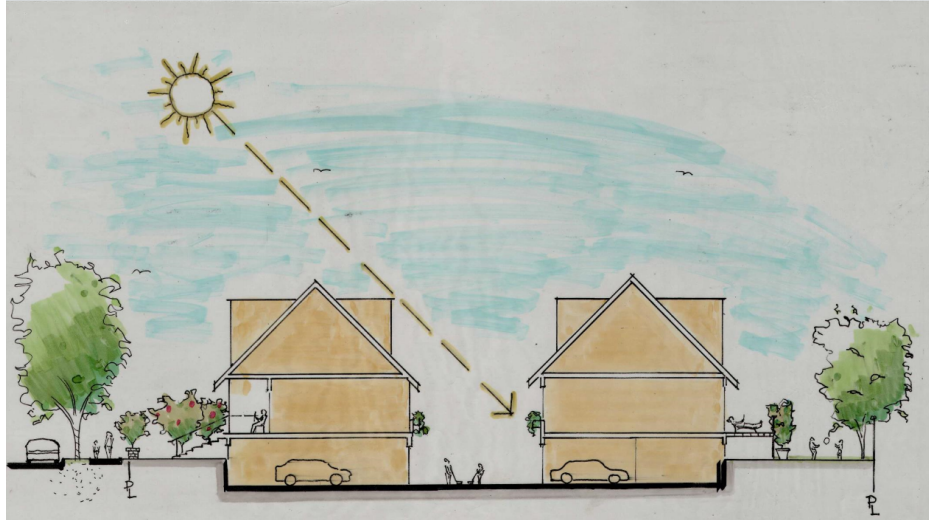
- iv. For townhouse developments that include more than one building complex, each building complex should be sited in two parallel rows that provide landscaped open space and internal vehicle parking and circulation:



- v. “Galley-style” townhouses where building complexes are sited perpendicular to streets with residential unit entries oriented internally are strongly discouraged. This layout is discouraged because it does not orient as many residential units towards the street, typically provides less landscaped open space and insufficient separation between building.
- vi. For properties that include buildings of heritage value (Heritage Designated or listed on the City’s Heritage Register) that may be integrated into townhouse or rowhouse developments, alternative siting of new buildings or additions may be considered to facilitate heritage conservation.
- vii. For properties in the Queen Anne Heights/Foul Bay Road/Gonzales Hill area, alternative siting of townhouses or rowhouses may be considered to facilitate retention of the tree canopy, open space or landscape features.

#### **b. Building Separation**

- i. Where more than one row of townhouses are proposed on one site, an 8-metre building separation should be provided between buildings to maximize daylight and minimize shadowing and overlook.



**c. Vehicular Access, Parking, and Circulation**

- i. Vehicular access, circulation, garage doors and parking should not be the dominant aspect of townhouse and rowhouse developments. Design strategies should be employed to minimize the impact of accommodating vehicles on site, including but not limited to the following:
  1. Consider grouping driveway access points to minimize the number of driveway cuts and maximize space for landscaping and on-street parking;
  2. Consider ways to minimize the appearance of garage doors through recessing, architectural materials or other design strategies;
  3. Use high quality and permeable paving materials for driveway;
  4. Use attractive, high quality materials incorporating windows in garage doors;
  5. See Section 5, Open Space Design for additional design guidelines related to landscaping and screening.
- ii. For townhouse developments with more than one row, parking should be located internal to the development, but still allow for quality outdoor open space for each of the residential units that is useable and provides opportunities for landscaped areas.

### **3. Building Form and Features**

**Objective:** *To achieve buildings of high architectural quality and interest with human-scale building proportions that are oriented towards and are compatible with the established streetscape character and pattern.*

#### **a. Building Massing and Roof Forms**

- i. Modulation in massing or roof forms are encouraged to differentiate individual units within townhouse and rowhouse building complexes and to provide architectural interest.

#### **b. Building Materials and Finishes**

- i. Exterior building materials are encouraged to contribute to high-quality architecture by achieving the following:
  1. provide interest to facades by incorporating a range of architectural features and details;
  2. articulate different building features;
  3. use substantive, natural materials that are durable and weather gracefully over time;
  4. help mitigate the impact of blank walls, where necessary; and
  5. visually reduce the perception of building massing, where necessary.
- ii. Consider exterior building materials, finishes and colours that are compatible with other developments along the streetscape so new development integrates with existing architectural character.

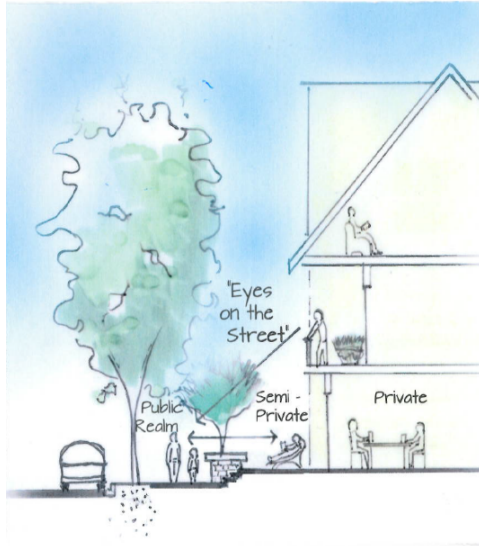
### **4. Building Entrances and Windows**

**Objective:** *To enhance livability by locating windows and entrances to encourage sociability and eyes on the street while minimizing privacy impacts on neighbouring homes.*

- a. Townhouse and rowhouse developments should maintain a street-fronting “front-to-back” orientation to the street.
- b. All residential units in townhouse and rowhouse building complexes facing streets should have entries oriented towards, and be clearly accessible and visible, from the street.
- c. For townhouse complexes that have interior-facing units, ensure unit entries are legible and emphasized through design features.



- d. Consider design strategies to delineate private front yard spaces from the public realm, while maintaining visibility of unit entrances. Design strategies may include but are not limited to:



- i. elevating the front entryway or patio slightly above the fronting sidewalk level; or
- ii. where a change in grade is not desired to provide accessibility, delineate the space through other means such as landscaping features, low fencing or planters.

- e. Window placement along shared property lines should consider locations of windows of adjacent properties and be off-set where possible to mitigate privacy impacts.

## 5. Open Space Design

**Objective:** *To enhance the quality of open space, provide privacy where needed, delineate unit entrances and pedestrian circulation, and reduce storm water runoff.*

- a. Areas within setbacks should consist primarily of landscaped space, but may include paved pedestrian paths.
- b. Landscaped screening along circulation areas which abut lot lines are encouraged, while maintaining site lines and enabling casual surveillance.
- c. Driveways and surface parking areas should include permeable paving to help manage on-site run-off and to mitigate the visual impact of hard-surfaced areas.
- d. Where possible, surface parking areas should be screened with landscaping.
- e. Non-glare lighting should be provided at residential unit entrances, along pedestrian paths and common areas to contribute to safety. Lighting strategies that mitigate undue spill-over for adjacent residential units are encouraged.