



Capital Culture District | Comprehensive Development



Credits

- Owner** | Reliance Properties Ltd.
- Architect** | D'Ambrosio Architecture + Urbanism
- Landscape Architect** | Hapa Collaborative
in collaboration with Murdoch de Greeff Inc.
- Civil** | Associated Engineering
- Transportation** | WATT Consulting Group
- Heritage** | Community Design Strategies
- Electrical** | e2 Engineering Inc.
- Surveyor** | GeoVerra
- Geotechnical** | Ryzuk Geotechnical
- Environmental** | PGL Environmental
- Archaeology** | Stantec
- Arborist** | D. Clark Arboriculture
- Community Engagement** | Disco Innovation Studio

Assumptions And Qualifications:

As a development analysis, aspects of this study are informed by assumptions and estimates pending further technical research and confirmation.

The following are assumptions made in the composition of the conceptual planning and development data:

1. The illustrated design and data are based on preliminary programming of use, functional area and height. The buildings and data in the enclosed study are conceptual in nature and do not constitute detailed design for each building. Site architecture and servicing programming, and design parameters must be determined as the basis for a full design process for each building.
2. Rights-of-way, plazas and public pathways are subject to negotiated agreements between the owner and the City of Victoria.
3. Utilities are anticipated to remain underground and are subject to further study and engineering design regarding location, capacity, ownership, statutory rights-of-way and covenants.
4. Photographs of existing places and features have been included in this study to help the reader understand the inspirations and precedents for the plan as envisioned by the design team. They depict the human scale, texture, open space and building composition and amenity that is intended for the urban design of the area.

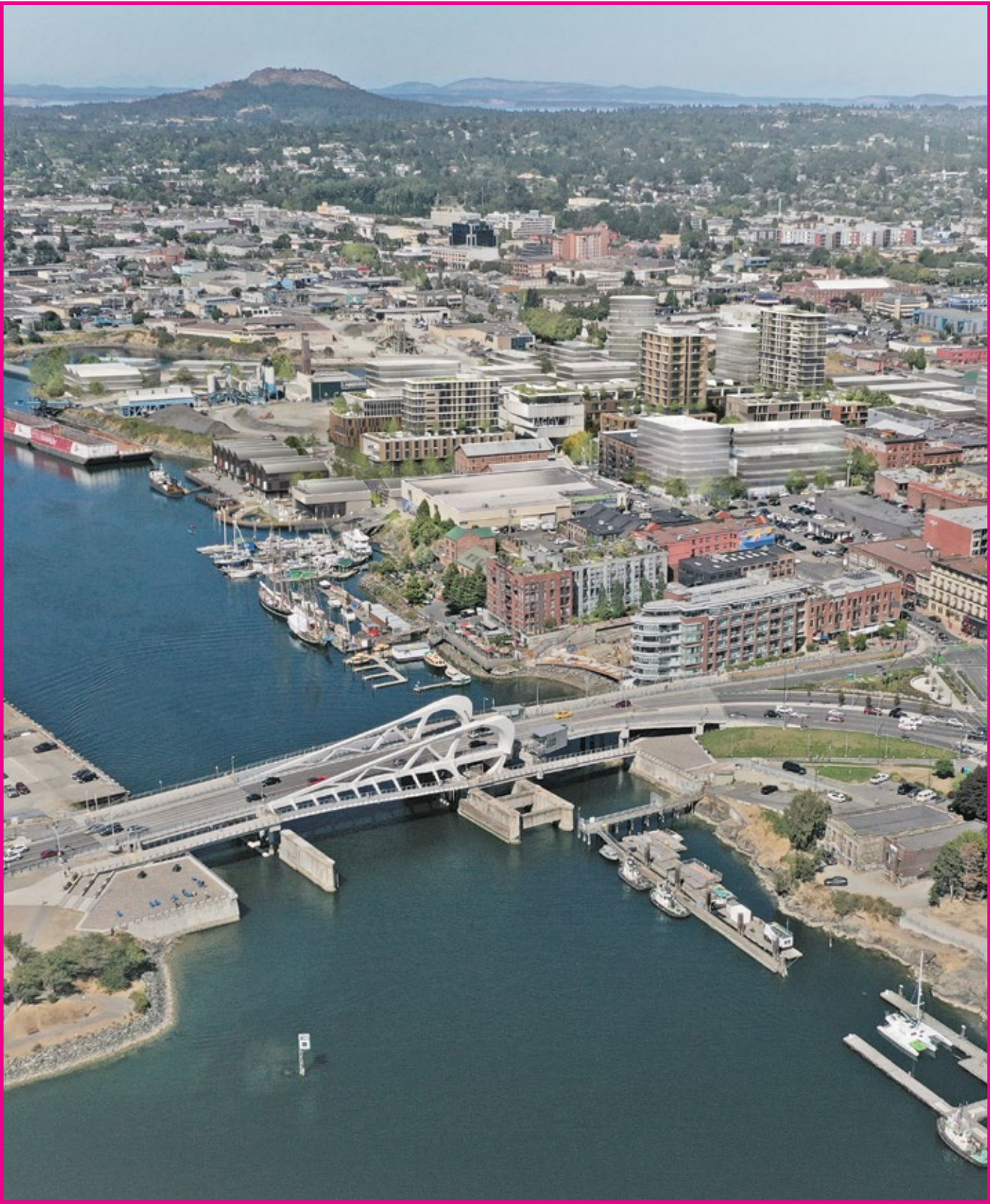


Table of Contents

0. Executive Summary	4
1. Historic Summary	5
1.1 1824 Store Street	6
1.2 1900 Store Street	7
1.3 1910 Store Street	8
2. Policy Context	9
3. Site Context	13
3.1 Site Opportunities	19
4. Vision	20
5. Comprehensive Urban Design Plan	21
5.1 Open Space	22
5.2 Circulation	25
5.3 Setbacks	28
5.4 Building Height	31
5.5 On the Street	32
5.6 Building Separation	37
5.7 Parking	38
5.8 Land Use	39
5.9 Floor Plans	40
5.10 Arts and Innovation District	43
5.11 Phasing	44
6. Landscape And Open Space	49
6.1 Blue Infrastructure	50
6.2 Green Infrastructure	51
6.3 Capacity and Events	52
6.4 Landscape Rooftops	53
6.5 Materials	54
6.6 A New Public Plaza	56
6.7 Harbour Concourse	58
6.8 Discovery Square	62
6.9 Harbour Pathway	64
7. Data	65

Appendices (under separate cover):

A. Large Scale Drawings
0.0 Survey/Existing Site Plan
A2.1 Site Plan
A3.1 Site Sections
L0.01 Tree Survey
L0.02 Tree Management Plan + Notes
L0.03 Tree Management Plan
B. Technical Reports
1. Arborist Report
2. Archaeological Report
3. Civil Site Servicing Memo
4. Summary of Community Engagement
5. Environmental Memo
6. Electrical Memo
7. Heritage Conservation Plan
8. Rainwater Management
9. Transportation Impact Assessment
C. Supplemental Design Reports
1. Community Amenity Contribution Summary
2. Comparative Analysis of Land Area
3. Massing Rationale
4. Shadow Study
5. Skyline Analysis
D. AGGV letter
E. Master Development (pending)
F. Phased Development Agreement (pending)



Executive Summary

Proposal to create a Comprehensive Development (CD) Zone for the Capital Culture District (formerly known as ‘LoRo’, (Lower Rock Bay) and ‘The Capital Iron Site’) that will be the first portion of the City’s initiative, Victoria 3.0 - Recovery Reinvention Resilience - 2020-2041, an economic action plan that accompanies the City’s Official Community Plan to 2041.

The project site consists of a total of 6.7 acres of privately held properties. It borders both the Burnside Gorge and Downtown designated neighbourhoods of Victoria BC. Civic addresses of the subject properties are as follows: 1824, 1900, 1907, 1908, 1924, 2010 Store Street and 530 Chatham Street, some occupied by buildings as well as a significant portion relegated to paved parking lots and transient storage facilities. An Urban Design Plan is proposed for these lands and is the subject of a Rezoning Application to create a new CD zone for the Capital Culture District, as well as a minor amendment to the Official Community Plan (OCP). This site-specific CD Zone will enable phased building and site development proposals to be made. After adoption of the proposed CD zone, each architectural and site development proposal will be subject to a Development Permit Application process. Confidence is high that the phased development will breathe new life into this significant urban area by improving the interface and connections with the surrounding blocks and the City’s Downtown core.

Urban Resilience

In preparing this application, careful consideration has been given to the objectives of the City as expressed in Victoria 3.0 and to thoughts expressed in the pre-application phase by the Downtown Residents Association and Burnside Gorge Neighbourhood Association. The plan intentionally accommodates employment uses that include a mix of light industrial, technology, commercial, marine, and significant arts and cultural facilities. There are also three heritage registered buildings that will be preserved for adaptive re-use in compliance with Heritage Guidelines. Residential (both rented and owned) as well as purpose-built Artist Live/Work uses are included. Redistribution of residential and live/work zoning allocations will require a reasoned OCP amendment as part of the Rezoning Application.

Building Typology

The Capital Culture District Urban Design Plan is comprised of a Floor Space Ratio (FSR) of 3.0:1 for the entire site. This complies with the current Zoning Bylaw and OCP. Calculated for a portion of the property, this is slightly higher than the FSR anticipated in the Burnside Gorge Neighbourhood Plan. Building heights ranging from 2 to 17 storeys are proposed. Three towers of 10, 13 and 17 storeys in height, are proposed including 3, 4 and 5 storey podiums respectively. Proposed building heights exceed those anticipated by current policy, however, the proposed increase in allowable heights is considered reasonable and is necessitated in large part by the creation of a significant amount of public open space and amenity contributions. New open spaces include Discovery Square, Harbour Concourse, Harbour Pathway, Street Meet Square/Art Gallery Plaza, Artisan Alley, Mid-block Lane and the Government Street Promenade. It is important to understand the rationale for the request to vary from the building height restriction policy that is being currently applied to this proposal. Partly because building height seems to be a matter that attracts an inordinate amount of scrutiny and subjective opinion. It is only fair that an explanation be offered to assist in decision making for the long-term future of such a significant expansion of Victoria’s City Centre.



Rationale for the proposed building heights

Throughout a lengthy, detailed study process, priority has been given to the space and location for a network of public and semi-public open spaces and connection with street rights-of-way. These spaces came to constitute an armature of public access and circulation through the entire project site that reflected the City’s intentions articulated in Victoria 3.0. This rare opportunity of scale allowed design of and interconnection with Old Town and Chinatown, the Harbourfront and the historic main north-south urban entry arterial that is Government Street.

This network of spaces, include a continuation of the harbour pathway, an intimate plaza fronted by retained heritage buildings, an important connection to the water through the harbour concourse, a prominent public plaza, an active mid-block lane and a linear park boulevard along the west side of the property’s Government Street boundary. These positive public gestures are made possible by the reconfiguration of the as-of-right, zoned density allocation of the property without requesting a density increase. This meant that the density currently assigned to the properties that comprise the project site had to be planned comprehensively in a way that will achieve overall economic viability. The phased development concept that emerged meant that an amount of buildable floor area would be accommodated vertically as taller building forms.

This posed a challenge in that one of the important urban design strategies was to make the size and proportions (width of street to height of buildings) of the streets comparable with the pedestrian-scale of the building frontages of the older parts of older cities (typically 5 or 6 storeys, with some up to 7 or 8 storeys). In addition, some planning policies and guidelines set height limits that require varying adjustments to enable the proposed Victoria 3.0- based concept to be implemented. To reconcile these somewhat divergent priorities, the proposed solution is to create building bases, or podiums that will achieve the desirable street proportions and shift the remaining floor space into taller forms set back from the street towards the inner blocks. These were then positioned in only 3 carefully qualified, locations that

were selected to minimize the sensory impact on pedestrians. Since the project site is almost the size of 2 city blocks, the taller portions were able to be located with ample space between them, incrementally stepping up in height as they locate away from the water. This composition of forms achieves the intended street-scaling heights of 3 to 6 storeys. That means that the majority of light-industrial, employment commercial, and other non-residential buildings can have good ground-access and ample daylight. In addition, the taller residential buildings (rental, artist live-work and condominium apartments) are situated to maximize valuable daylight, views, and privacy, while increasing livability of the spaces.

It was recognized early in the conceptual urban design and architectural process that having design control of such a large urban property (6.7 acres), offers significant advantages and reduces the number of design compromises often required in urban redevelopment. The advantages included the achievement of a generous amount of well-configured public space and amenities while delivering the enabling financial returns on a significant investment in downtown that will be a long-term economic benefit to Victoria.

Finally, and not insignificantly, the development proposal includes the commitment to provide the Art Gallery of Greater Victoria with a site and development density to construct their new downtown gallery. Located adjacent to the proposed public plaza at the heart of the redevelopment, the gallery site is part of the proposed Community Amenity Contribution, but beyond that, the gallery, with its programmable public plaza, will be synergistic with and a catalyst for the important vision articulated in the City’s Victoria 3.0 initiative. All these factors will ensure that the first piece of Victoria’s Arts and Innovation District will be a combined community and a private development success over time.

The overarching intention of this Application is to put in place a Zoning Bylaw that will permit the creation of a final urban design, buildings and infrastructure for a vibrant, resilient, beautiful new part of Downtown Victoria that will be a catalyst for the future of the entire emerging Arts and Innovation District.

1 | Historic Summary

The Site's Early History

For thousands of years before European colonial presence, indigenous people lived and hunted in the area. The Lekwungen-speaking peoples (Esquimalt and Songhees Nations) shared the shores of the inlet and bays. In early colonial times, the area was used as a camp for visiting Tribes while trading with settlers and merchants at Fort Victoria. This ended around 1860 when a smallpox epidemic afflicted many of the visiting aboriginal groups. The Songhees and Esquimalt Nations through the joint Matullia Organization, have re-acquired the nearby former site of the BC Hydro installation to the south of the Rock Bay and have long-term intentions for the lands.

The so-called Capital Iron site, DcRu-116 is a pre-contact archaeological site as described by Grant Keddle, Curator, BC Archaeology. In 1976, an archaeological excavation was undertaken related to construction activity for a new building. 133 artifacts were recovered and it was determined that the site was first occupied in 260 A.D. to 424 A.D.



Historic Map, mid to late 1800's



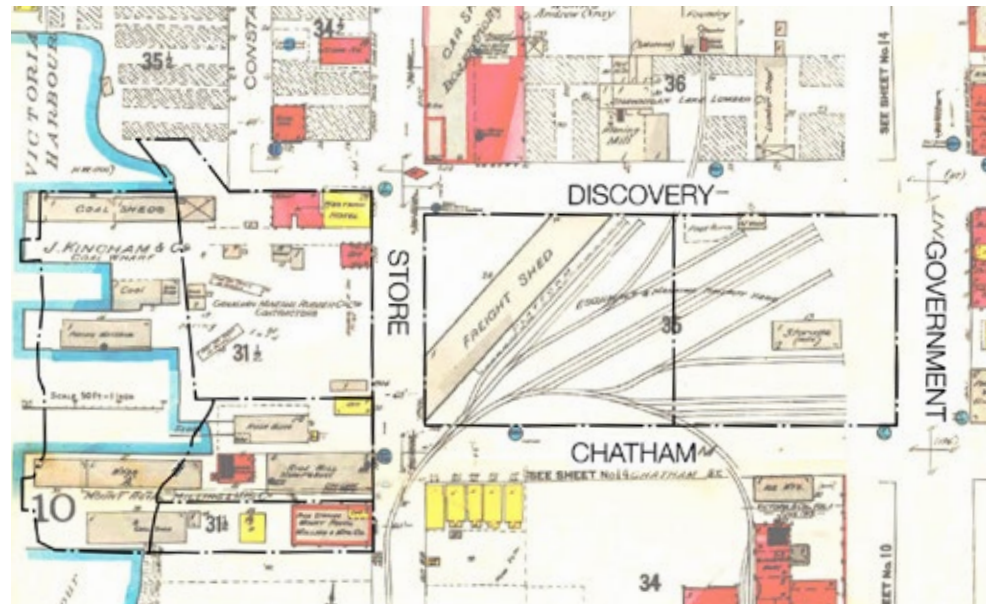
A sampling of recovered artifacts found on the project site in 1976
Clockwise from top: Ground deer phalange artifact; fishing related artifacts; worked stone flakes

Post Colonial/ Modern History

From the early 1800's, industries lined the shore of what is now known as the Upper Harbour and Rock Bay. Historical activities around the area included: tanneries, sawmills, an asphalt plant, a propane tank farm, and a concrete batch plant. A coal gasification plant operated by Victoria Gas and BC Electric (a predecessor to BC Hydro) provided power to the city from 1862-1952 and left extensive contamination behind at the southern edge of the Bay. In the 1930's uses on the subject site included coal sheds, rock bins, offices, a hotel, rice milling, warehousing, freight sheds, ship dismantling, scrap metal salvaging, and a railway yard.

Historic Preservation

The Capital Culture District project intends to respect and commemorate both indigenous and colonial histories of the site. The City of Victoria, mandating Victorian-colonial heritage preservation, has included buildings at 1824, 1900 and 1910 Store Street in the Heritage Registry. Accordingly, they will be preserved for adaptive re-use in general compliance with applicable Heritage Guidelines. The 1970's extension to 1900 Store Street is proposed to be removed, exposing the stone wall of the historically significant building.



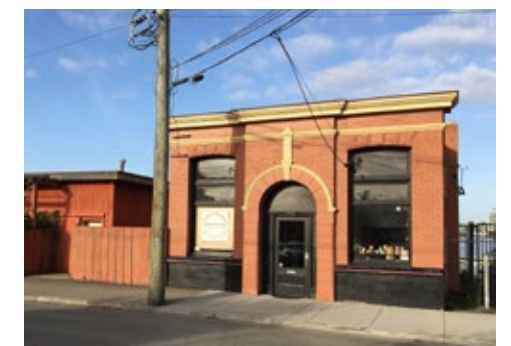
Fire Insurance Map, 1931



Looking east across project site
Photograph circa 1947



from left to right:
1824 Store Street;
1900 Store Street;
1910 Store Street



1.1 | 1824 Store Street

Victoria Rice and Flouring Mills, 1891

Building History

The Victoria Rice and Flouring Mills building was designed by local architect Leonard B. Trimen, in the derived neo-classical idiom typical of colonial architecture of the day. The structure was originally built as a storage warehouse for the Montreal-based Mount Royal Milling and Manufacturing Co. (MRMM), who operated the Victoria Roller Flour and Rice Mills at 1900 Store Street. Typically, as a commercial building, it underwent a series of alterations in the mid-twentieth century, ultimately with the original front façade being reinstated to its original 1891 appearance in 1980.

The building carries suggestions of the Classical Revival style with the inclusion of symmetry, a triangular pediment with dentilled cornices. There are also influences of the Romanesque Revival style referenced with semi-circular arches around the central recessed entry and main floor windows, decorative pilasters, polychrome brick arranged in triangular patterns and stringcourses, and stone lintels and trim.

When the mill ceased operations in 1923, Morris L. Greene rented this building and the adjacent 1900 Store Street building in 1934 before purchasing both from MRMM at the start of WWII. Greene opened his scrap metal salvaging company, Capital Iron & Metals Ltd., where nearly 100 ships were dismantled at the Store Street wharf and salvaged by Capital Iron. In the late 1950s, a white stucco was applied to the front façade resulting in the removal or covering of original façade detailing with front street level window and door openings being reduced to simple rectangular fenestrations. The brick façade was later restored to its original 1891 appearance in 1980 by local architect Claude Maurice under the direction of Ronald Greene, then president of Capital Iron and son of Morris Greene. The restoration was recognized with a Hallmark Society Award of Merit in 1981, a Letter of Commendation from the City of Victoria, and a Regional Award of Honour from the Heritage Canada Foundation (National Trust) in 1982. In 1986, a south and west addition designed by Claude Maurice was constructed, as well as two south pedestrian bridges connecting 1824 Store Street with 1900 Store Street. Only the northeast pedestrian bridge intersects with the original building. The northwest bridge connects with the west extension. During this time, several windows and two doors on the north side were removed and the openings filled in with stucco. The west addition required the entire dismantling of the west elevation. Little documentation exists as to the elevation’s original appearance other than a 1947 photograph showing the pattern of second level openings.



Circa 1891, Call No, 36005 B-4318 & CVA Store St. #4



Circa 1960, VCA 98202-19-13155 & M01275



Circa 1961, VCA 99204-05



Circa 2021, Northstar General Contracting

Conservation Approach

The heritage value of the Victoria Rice and Flouring Mills building was determined based on the Victoria Heritage Thematic Framework and lies in its association with the traditional territory of the Songhees and Esquimalt First Nations whose original settlement was situated on the upper eastern shore of the Inner Harbour as a high-positioned defensive site. The building is also associated with the resource-era boom of the 1880s and with commercial enterprises and resource-based industries of the Upper Harbour waterfront during a time when Victoria’s gateway economy and working waterfront operated as a port of entry and transshipment. The building also has value for its expression of cultural exchange through its articulation of a vernacular Victorian stylistic revival. Architect L.B. Trimen was better known for his interpretation of the Gothic Revival style and half-timbered detailing in Victoria. However, this building seems to carry suggestions of the Classical Revival style, sometimes referred to as “Neoclassical,” with references to the Romanesque architectural influences.

The Victoria Rice and Flouring Mills building, currently known as Valhalla Pure, is a heritage-registered building listed on the City of Victoria’s Register of Heritage Properties. It is in the Downtown Neighbourhood and is considered a significant historic place in Victoria. The heritage value and character-defining elements of the building are being taken into consideration in the proposed development and measures will be implemented to protect them. The approach to interventions will be guided by the Standards and Guidelines of the Conservation of Historic Places in Canada and will consist of a combination of preservation, rehabilitation, and restoration, with the primary treatment being preservation.

Overall, the proposed development will retain the remains of the building’s original 1891 form, scale, and massing of its two-storey street view and will benefit from the protection of its character-defining elements as detailed in the building’s Statement of Significance. The 1986 south and west additions will remain, as will the two pedestrian bridges on the north side constructed in 1986 to connect with the south wall of 1900 Store Street. Interventions will be minimal. **The central east entry will be restored as it originally appeared and fenestrations on the southeast corner will be reinstated with new windows based on archival documentation and on-site physical evidence. All surviving original windows will be preserved and repaired as necessary using in-kind material.** Original openings along the north wall will be reinstated to ensure additional internal light for adaptive reuse purposes of the interior, and the breezeway between 1824 and 1900 Store Streets will be repurposed for pedestrian use. Any new openings on the north elevation will respect the building’s heritage value with minimal intervention to the brick wall, and will be physically and visually compatible with, subordinate to and distinguishable from the historic building. The exterior brick front façade will be cleaned, repaired, and repointed where necessary following the recommendations of the Conservation Plan, and all other exterior materials such as wood detailing and the metal clad dentilled cornice will be cleaned, repaired, and repainted where necessary.

The interior of the building also contains character-defining elements, such as the main floor exposed wood posts and beams and metal connector plates and the second-floor post and beam construction with exposed collar ties, all of which contribute to the building’s character and, where possible, will be retained as contributing elements.

1.2 | 1900 Store Street Conservation Summary

Dickson, Campbell & Co. / Victoria Roller Flour and Rice Mills
/ Capital Iron & Metals Ltd., 1862

Building History

The Capital Iron building has undergone a layer of transformations since its initial construction in 1862. The original stone building was designed by local architects Wright & Sanders reflecting the Renaissance Revival style and built as a bonding warehouse and office for London and San Francisco-based commission merchants (i.e., importers) Dickson, Campbell & Co. Initially, it consisted of two levels, with a one-storey street level Salt Spring freestone façade facing Store Street and two freestone storeys facing the harbour. The sloping site conditions expose a rubble stone foundation wall on the south and north sides.

In 1885, the Montreal-based Mount Royal Milling and Manufacturing Co. Limited (MRMM) acquired the building and constructed a two-storey addition on the back harbour-side of the building and a low-slope hip roof over the front portion facing Store Street and operated it as the Victoria Roller Flour and Rice Mills. In 1891, MRMM commissioned local architect Leonard B. Trimen to design the extension of the rear two-storey to Store Street. Trimen’s influence resulted in a Tudor Revival and Neoclassical design that incorporated wood-frame construction with three bays of multi-paned windows, horizontal shiplap siding, half-timbered detailing with overlay scrolls and quatrefoil panels, and Neoclassical motifs that include the imposing triangular pedimented gable and dentilled moulded cornice.

The mill ceased operations in 1923, after which Morris L. Greene rented this building and the adjacent 1824 Store Street building in 1934 before purchasing both from MRMM at the start of WWII. Greene opened his scrap metal salvaging company, Capital Iron & Metals Ltd., where nearly 100 ships were dismantled at the Store Street wharf and salvaged by Capital Iron. In the mid-1940s, Morris Greene removed the half-timbered detailing on the front façade and painted all elevations of the two-storey wood-frame a dark colour. In the late 1950s, a white stucco was then applied to the front façade with fenestration openings reframed to simple rectangular openings. In 1976, local architect Claude Maurice was commissioned to design an addition to replace a one-storey Quonset on the north side. The addition utilized Cape Horn ballast from a warehouse near the Janion that was being demolished at the same time the addition was being constructed. After Morris Greene’s death, the ship dismantling / scrap metal operations ceased in 1972. Morris Greene’s son, Ronald Greene continued to grow Capital Iron’s hardware line. He also directed Claude Maurice in the restoration of the building to its original 1891 appearance in 1980. The restoration was recognized with a Hallmark Society Award of Merit in 1981, a Letter of



Circa 1887, National Archives of Canada, PA118199



Circa 1950s, CVA 99204-05-3965



Circa 1960, VCA 9802-19-1313



Circa 1990, TrainWeb.org

Commendation from the City of Victoria, and a Regional Award of Honour from the Heritage Canada Foundation (National Trust) in 1982. In 1986, two south pedestrian bridges connecting 1900 Store Street with 1824 Store Street were constructed under the design of Claude Maurice, as was a 1994 restoration/rehabilitation of the lower-level west side fenestration openings. Ronald Greene eventually sold Capital Iron to his son-in-law in 1997. It continues as a successful hardware store under the current ownership and management of the Black family.

Conservation Approach

The heritage value of the Dickson, Campbell & Co. building, was determined based on the Victoria Heritage Thematic Framework and lies in its association with the traditional territory of the Songhees and Esquimalt First Nations whose original settlement was situated on the upper eastern shore of the Inner Harbour as a high-positioned defensive site. The building is also associated with the Fraser River and Cariboo District gold rushes, immigration, and the establishment of new enterprises and resource-based industry that occurred between 1858 and 1870, as well as its industrial association with Victoria’s gateway economy and working waterfront as a port of entry and transshipment. The building also has value for its expression of cultural exchange through its articulation of the Renaissance Revival, Tudor Revival and Neoclassical architectural influences.

The Dickson, Campbell & Co. building, known as Capital Iron, is a heritage-registered building listed on the City of Victoria’s Register of Heritage Properties. It is in the Downtown Neighbourhood and is considered a significant historic place in Victoria. The heritage value and character-defining elements of the building are being taken into consideration in the proposed development and measures will be implemented to protect them. The approach to interventions will be guided by the Standards and Guidelines of the Conservation of Historic Places in Canada and will consist of a

combination of preservation, rehabilitation, and restoration, with the primary treatment being preservation.

Overall, the proposed development will provide opportunity for the building to celebrate its original 1891 form, scale, and massing of its three-storey street view, including the lower harbour side level, and benefit from the protection of its character-defining elements as detailed in the building’s Statement of Significance. The removal of the 1976 addition, **the reinstatement of the east entrances**, and the restoration of the north stone wall is paramount to recognizing the building as a physical record of its time, place and use as it appeared in 1891. Aside from removing the addition, interventions will be minimal and contained to the requirement of additional openings in the south and north walls to provide additional internal light for adaptive reuse purposes of the interior. Existing openings on the north rubble stone wall, other than one original window opening, were created at the time of the 1976 addition. Stonework removed for new openings will be used for stone wall reconstruction for any 1976 openings not retained. All exterior wood cladding will be restored to its original appearance, all existing windows will be retained and repaired based on documented evidence using in-kind materials. The location and size of new openings will respect the building’s heritage value, will minimize intervention of the stone walls, and will be physically and visually compatible with, subordinate to and distinguishable from the historic building. All exterior materials, such as stonework, wood cladding and details, and the metal clad dentilled cornice will be cleaned and repaired where necessary and all non-redundant metal anchors and flag supports will be retained as contributing elements to the building’s history.

The interior of the building also contains character-defining elements that will be preserved and rehabilitated, such as the interior face of the stone rubble wall, the round and rectangular columns, moulded wood plates and brackets, 120-foot-long wood beams, and metal connector plates. Evidence of rectangular chute plates also contribute to the building’s character and, where possible, will be retained as a contributing element.

1.3 | 1910 Store Street Conservation Summary

Spratt Building, 1892

Building History

The Spratt Building was built for Charles Joseph Vancouver Spratt, the son of Joseph Spratt who founded the Albion Iron Works in Victoria. The building is in the Burnside neighbourhood and is one of the earliest commercial buildings constructed north of Johnson Street along the waterfront. The architect and builder are not known; however, the building was constructed in 1892 as a one-storey brick building on the west side of Store Street and changes to a three-storey structure on the wharf side due to the change in the sloping site conditions.

Simple and elegant, the commercial building embodies references to the revival of various styles inspired from around the world that motivated local architects in Victoria at the time. The street-side façade is articulated by a slightly projecting central semi-circular arched entrance bay with a single light shaped transom, voussoirs, a keystone, and cut stone piers with chamfered edges that are parged to imitate cut stone. The entrance is flanked by two elongated fenestration openings with original wood windows and segmented arches of rustic stone. A semi-circular moulded cap above the entry intersects with an elongated keystone that connects with a horizontal moulded band forming part of the roofline entablature with a horizontal projecting cornice. Fenestration openings and original windows exist on the south, north and west elevations.

The building was used as an office by Charles J.V. Spratt, who inherited Albion Iron Works after his father’s death in 1888. Charles Spratt was a native Victorian and a prominent shipbuilder and engineer. He founded Spratt & Gray’s Foundry, which later led to the founding of the Victoria Machinery Depot (VMD) in c.1887-1900. Spratt died on July 9, 1941, at Victoria’s St. Joseph’s Hospital and is buried in the family plot in Ross Bay Cemetery. The building was later used by Canadian Puget Sound Lumber Co., Manning Lumber Mills, Ltd., and then later as an office by Capital Iron from 1978-93 until Store Street Holdings took ownership. The building is currently functioning as a studio for the Hands On Clay Collective on the street level, and a welding shop within the lower ground level low-hip roofed utilitarian addition.



1903 Fire Insurance Map, Library of Congress



2021, Streetfront



2021, North and West Elevation



2021, Lower Level West Elevation

Conservation Approach

The heritage value of the Spratt Building was determined based on the Victoria Heritage Thematic Framework and lies in its association with the traditional territory of the Songhees and Esquimalt First Nations whose original settlement was situated on the upper eastern shore of the Inner Harbour as a high-positioned defensive site. The building is also valued for its representation of Victoria’s resource base of the gateway economy in the early 1900s through its association with Joseph Spratt, who was the founder of Albion Iron Works in Victoria in 1861, and for its association with Victoria’s industrial waterfront and the resource-based industries that functioned within the port of entry. The building is also valued for its expression of cultural exchange through its simple and elegant articulation of a vernacular that speaks to the revival of various styles inspired from around the world and often blended to create a unique language of their own.

The Spratt Building is a heritage-registered building listed on the City of Victoria’s Register of Heritage Properties. It is in the Burnside neighbourhood and is considered a significant historic place in Victoria. The heritage value and character-defining elements of the building are being taken into consideration in the proposed development and measures will be implemented to protect them. The approach to interventions will be guided by the Standards and Guidelines of the Conservation of Historic Places in Canada and will consist of a combination of preservation, rehabilitation, and restoration, with the primary treatment being preservation.

Overall, the proposed development will retain the remains of the building’s original 1892 form, scale, and massing of its one-storey street view and will benefit from the protection of its character-defining elements as detailed in the building’s Statement of Significance. Interventions will involve the construction of an underground parking area adjacent the building to the west, a

low-rise multi-storey structure set back from the property line to maintain exposure of the Spratt Building’s south wall, and a mid-rise multi-storey structure on the west side set back to expose the entirety of the Spratt Building’s form, mass, and scale. Stepping back the development and forming a transparent connection with the building helps to solidify the building’s continued placement in its original location and creates a dialogue between new and old that signals the power of one small yet elegant commercial building, and the protection of its most significant heritage values. All exterior character-defining elements will be preserved. Fenestration openings and original wood windows on the south, north and west elevations will be preserved and repaired as necessary using in-kind material, as will the original wood and glass panelled entrance door and hardware. The lower south wall fenestration openings and original wood windows will also be considered for retention and potentially incorporated as a feature in situ. A window in a narrow fenestration opening on the west wall will be reinstated with a new window that is physically and visually compatible with and distinguishable from the historic building. The exterior brick front façade will be cleaned, repaired, and repointed where necessary, and all other exterior materials such as wood detailing and the metal clad cornice will be cleaned, repaired, and repainted where necessary following the recommendations of the Conservation Plan.

The interior of the building also contains character-defining elements, such as wainscoting, chair rail moulding, wall panelling with an upper frieze, an open rail and swing gate surrounding the stair that leads to the lower level with a similar open stair rail and newel post. The interior also contains original wood doors, a reeded glass partition, and original door hardware. It is understood that these features contribute to the building’s character and, where possible, will be retained as contributing elements.

2 | Policy Context

City of Victoria Official Community Plan

The OCP is a framework of objectives and policies that informs general land-use planning, management and political decisions.

- The property is designated ‘Core Employment’ in the OCP and has a maximum permitted density of 3:1 FSR.
- Land use is described as a mix of predominantly industrial, light industrial, high technology, marine industrial, research and development, commercial, office and complimentary retail
- Oddly, planning policy considers residential use acceptable in buildings where industrial and commercial uses are permitted, but only on floor levels above the ground floor, and then, only on the north side of Chatham St. between Store and Government Streets. This zoning complexity may be a remnant of early prohibitions intended to segregate noxious industrial activities in close proximity to people’s houses.
- Building heights of 5 storeys are preferred.

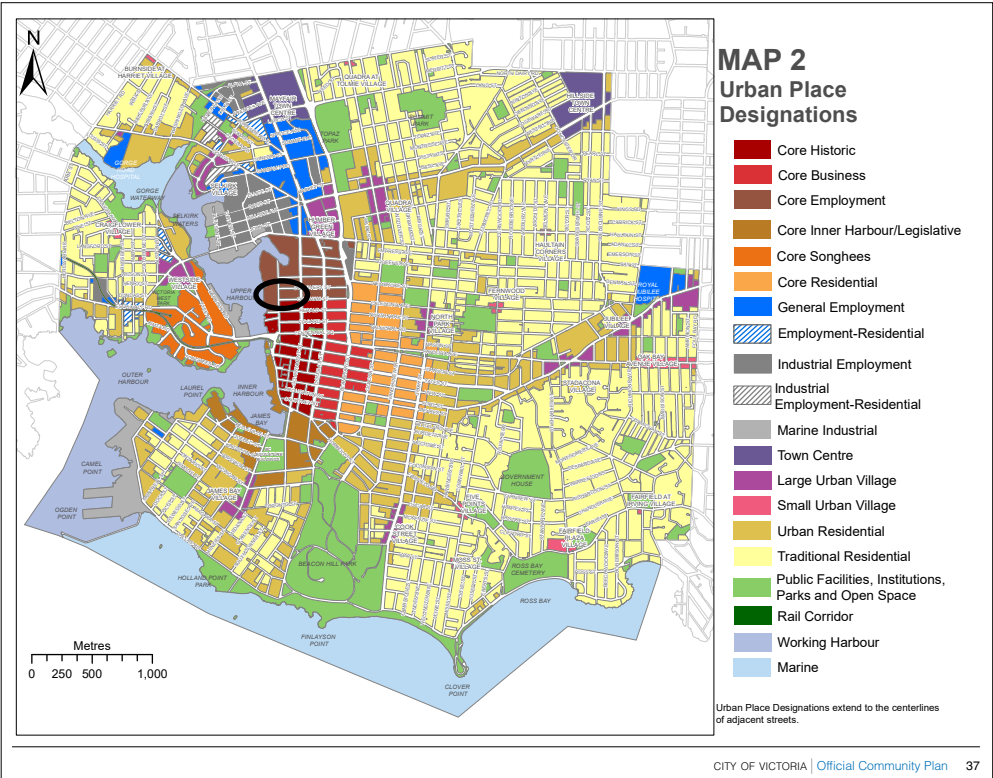
2020 | Victoria 3.0 - Recovery Reinvention Resilience

An economic action plan that accompanies the City’s Official Community Plan to 2041. It is a long-term plan and vision for a sustainable, influential city that will build a strong innovation ecosystem and create a robust and resilient economy now and for the future.

The property is located within the ‘Arts and Innovation District’ identified in the Victoria 3.0 and outlined in **blue** in the adjacent diagram.

The Arts and Innovation District is proposed for the north end of downtown adjacent to the harbour. It will be a hub of cross-sector collaboration, a place where research and development lead to ideas that are commercialized (turned into products and services), where new high-value, future-oriented jobs are created and where Victoria’s arts and culture sector can continue to flourish. - page 31, Victoria 3.0

https://www.victoria.ca/assets/City~Hall/Mayor~Council/Documents/Victoria%203.0%20EAP_MAY%2023%20DIGITAL.pdf



Extract from the OCP



Extract from Victoria 3.0

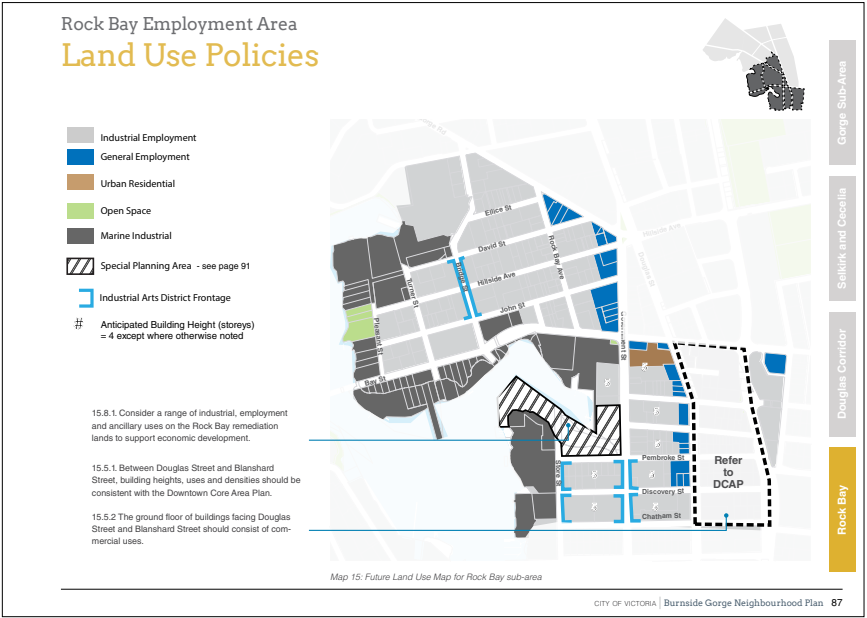
Designation	Built Form	Place Character Features	Uses	Density
Core Employment	West of Douglas Street: Buildings up to approximately five storeys designed to accommodate light industrial uses on the ground floor and commercial or light industrial uses above. Building forms with at-grade spaces accommodating limited retail uses fronting onto Government Street south of Pembroke Street, and onto Store Street. Buildings from eight to approximately 15 storeys in height between Douglas Street and Blanshard Street.	Buildings set close to the street, wide sidewalks, regularly spaced tree planting and active uses at grade where appropriate. Green infrastructure. Large parcels / lots. Institutional and industrial buildings with common courtyard open grounds internal to the site. Landscape screening for serviceand parking areas.	Mix of predominantly industrial, light industrial, high technology, marine industrial, research and development, commercial, office and complimentary retail. Residential uses on upper floors in buildings containing light industrial and commercial uses are supported in the half-block on the north side of Chatham Street between Store Street and Government Street. Residential mixed-use, work/ live, and commercial, including office, hotels and other visitor accommodation, located between Douglas Street and Blanshard Street.	Total floor space ratios up to approximately 3:1. Total floor space ratios ranging from a base of 3:1 to a maximum of 5:1 for the area south of Queens Avenue between Douglas Street and Blanshard Street. (Maximum residential floor space ratio of 3:1)

Existing OCP Urban Place Designation



Neighbourhoods

The subject site is bisected by the City’s geo-political neighbourhood boundaries. The majority of the land lies in the Burnside Gorge Neighbourhood (represented by the Burnside-Gorge Neighbourhood Association BGNA) and the southern portion of the harbourfront block is located in the Downtown Area represented by the Downtown Residents Association (DRA).



Burnside/Gorge Neighbourhood Plan, 2017

The plan helps guide future development by refining the OCP direction regarding density, form and design of new development and streetscapes. Pertinent guidelines are summarized here:

For the Harbourfront/ West Block:

- Density: FSR 3.0:1 (pg 27)
- Land Use: Marine Industrial
Description: Primary processing, marine industrial, marine transportation, warehousing, shipping, bulk materials handling, and other industrial uses and accessory offices
- Building Height: 1-4 storeys

For the Upland/ East Block:

- Density: FSR: 2.5:1 (pg 86)
- Land Use: Industrial Employment (limited residential use supported along Chatham)/ Industrial Arts
Description: Light industrial and ancillary uses on any floor; Commercial uses limited to upper floors; Art galleries, convenience grocery on ground floor only along the Industrial Arts frontages
- Building Height: up to 5 storeys
- Sub-Area: Rock Bay
- Discovery Street to become a ‘festival’ street



Downtown Core Area Plan (DCAP)

Updated in March 2022, the DCAP is a local area plan for the ‘Downtown’ and includes guidance for a portion of the lower Rock Bay area, including the subject site. Pertinent guidelines are summarized as follows:

- Density: FSR 3:1
- Land Use: Employment Centre
- Building Height (pg 79):
West Block: 15m (4 commercial; 5 residential storeys)
East Block: 30m (8 commercial; 10 residential storeys)
- District: Rock Bay
- Harbour Pathway along site frontage

DCAP Appendix 4 - includes design guidelines relating to:

- Relationship to Street: Achieving a Human Scale
- Outdoor Common Spaces
- Heritage Buildings
- Tall Buildings
- etc.

It is noted that the majority of the site is in 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, greater discretion and a more broad interpretation of the design guidelines is envisioned.

Tree Protection Bylaw (No. 21-035), 2021

The City of Victoria has adopted a new Tree Protection Bylaw, which emphasizes increasing the overall canopy cover within the city.

- All trees protected under the bylaw, including those on neighbouring and municipal property that are potentially impacted are documented.
- Trees removed for development are expected to be replaced at a ratio of at least 1:1
- There is an expectation that lots subject to development are infilled with trees using a formula based on the lot size.
- Deposits are paid to and held by the city during development.
- Where trees cannot be planted on a site, the city accepts cash-in-lieu.
- Existing small trees on a lot can be retained and counted against the expected “tree minimum”.
- Whenever possible, trees will be retained.

GoVictoria, Sustainable Mobility Strategy, 2019
With a vision for clean, seamless mobility for everyone, the strategy identifies the City’s values, policy positions, key initiatives, and strategies for supporting and shaping transportation in Victoria. The strategy sets the stage for improvements to achieve road safety, climate action, equity, and affordability goals by maximizing the use of public rights of way.

- Six Key Initiatives to achieve the Go Victoria vision are:
- Achieve Vision Zero
 - Transform Public Transit
 - Accelerate Active and Accessible Transportation
 - Shift to Zero Emissions
 - Rethink the Curb
 - Harness Data and Technology

Victoria Downtown Public Realm Guidelines, 2019

The Downtown Public Realm Plan represents a design framework for downtown public spaces and a detailed catalogue of furnishing, materials, colours and specifications for Downtown Streetscapes.

- Key site guidance:
- Part of the Rock Bay District
 - Metal components to be glossy black
 - Provide corner ‘bump-outs’
 - Regularly spaced street trees (8-10m) in grates
 - Lighting: Modern Heritage Style Lantern
 - Paving materials: trowel joint concrete; sawcut concrete; basalt pavers
 - Benches: Industrial heritage style; Metal modern

Old Town Design Guidelines, 2019
Intended to protect and revitalize historic buildings and streetscapes while accommodating new development that respects and enhances the historic context. These apply to additions to #1824 and #1900 Store Street and buildings between them and the water.

- Key guidance:
- Complementary relationship to existing buildings
 - Maximum 3 storey difference adjacent to heritage building
 - Vertical expression (building massing and windows)
 - 4.5m ground floor height to accommodate commercial uses.
 - High quality materials
 - Residential units to have direct exterior access

Bicycle Master Plan, 1995 and Bicycle Network Map, 2016

At this writing, the 1995 Bicycle Master Plan is the current and approved policy. The Bicycle Network map replaces portions of the 1995 plan.

- Key site guidance:
- Short term all age and abilities (AAA) network: Government Street
 - Long Term AAA network: Store Street, Chatham Street
 - Waterfront path identified in bicycle network

Urban Forest Master Plan, 2013
This plan provides guidance on the management and enhancement of treed environments throughout the city of Victoria. It is a high-level plan that provides a ‘road map’ to help the municipality invest in and maintain its urban forest for the next 20 years and beyond.

- Goals include:
1. Develop and maintain strong community-wide support for the urban forest.
 2. Protect, enhance and expand Victoria’s urban forest.
 3. Design and manage the urban forest to maximize watershed health, biodiversity, and conservation of sensitive ecosystems.
 4. Maximize the community benefit from the urban forest in all neighbourhoods.

Pedestrian Master Plan, 2008
The primary aim of the Pedestrian Master Plan is to increase the number of trips made by walking and to make those trips safer.

- Key site guidance:
- Block faces without sidewalks:
- Store (north of Discovery): highest priority upgrades
 - Discovery: high priority upgrades

Victoria Harbour Pathway, 2008
A plan for the implementation of a pathway along the harbour waterfront between Ogden Point and Rock Bay. Key principle is that “the harbour pathway shall follow the shoreline as the ultimate preferred priority, while ensuring that existing working harbour access is not compromised.”

- Key site guidance:
- Considered part of the ‘Design District’.
 - Pathway is planned to be a boardwalk in front of 1810 Store Street (Value Village); back on land in front of project site and heading inland at Discovery Street.
 - Harbour Ferry Landing identified at north end of project site.
 - 8m wide r-o-w, including 7m asphalt path

Crime Prevention Through Environmental Design (CPTED) Guidelines, 2004

CPTED refers to a group of strategies intended to reduce the fear of crime and opportunities to commit crimes, such as break and entry, assault and vehicle theft. The City of Victoria has prepared a set of guidelines to consider during the planning and design stage of development.

- Key site guidance:
- Provide natural and formal surveillance
 - Increase territoriality by extending sense of ownership beyond private property.
 - Provide effective lighting to increase sense of security

Greenways Plan, 2003
A policy framework for the development of a Greenways system throughout the City of Victoria. The goals are: to establish a human-powered transportation network; to restore native, aquatic and cultural habitats; to provide opportunities for recreation.

- Key site guidance:
- ‘People Only Greenway’ (along waterfront, waterfront connection to Chatham)
 - ‘Shared Greenway’ (Government, Chatham, Store, connection from Store to the waterfront)
 - General Design Criteria for all Greenways:
 - Sidewalk: 1.5m min
 - Boulevard width: 2-3m for trees and landscaping, unless there is an overriding necessity for street parking.
 - Bike Lane: 1.2-1.8 width on street. 4m on ‘people only greenway’

City Of Victoria Zoning Regulation Bylaw 80-159 (2019)

Victoria’s Zoning Bylaw regulates: land-use; type and size of buildings and structures; minimum lot sizes; landscaping and off-street parking for motor vehicles and bicycles.

The subject site lies outside of the regulation of the Zoning Bylaw 2018 (Downtown).

Current Zoning

M3 | Heavy Industrial District

- Uses: industrial uses not noxious or offensive to the public, accessory retail, schools, etc.
- FSR: 3.0:1
- Height: 15 m
- Setbacks: 0-3 m

M3-G | Government Heavy Industrial District

- Same as M3 plus limited retail permitted.

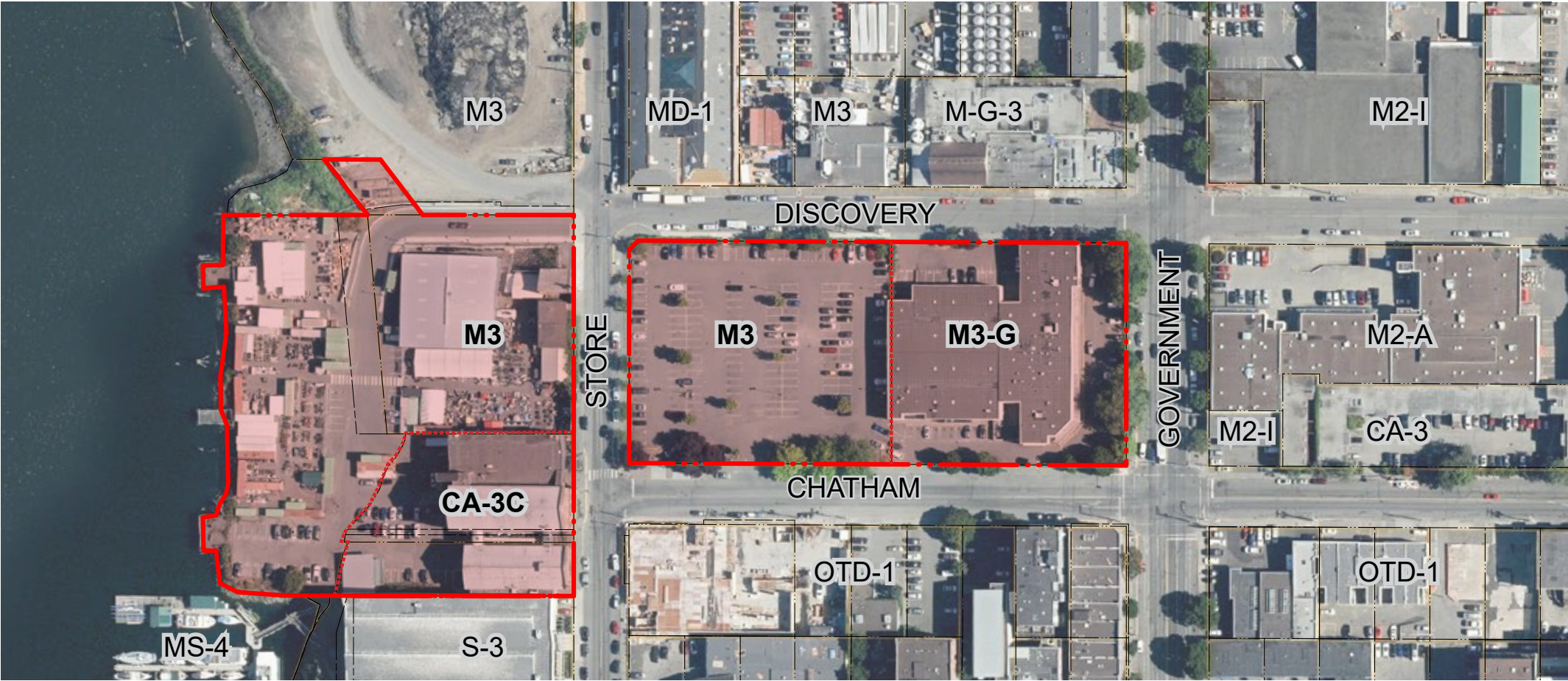
CA-3C | Old Town District

- Uses: residential, retail, office restaurant, etc.
- FSR: 3.0:1
- Height: 15 m
- Setbacks: 0-3 m

In 2007, the City initiated a rezoning as part of the Rock Bay plan to rezone to the M2-I zone. It is understood that this rezoning was not completed. M2-I permits light industrial, high tech, limited retail, and professional services.

Adjacent Zones include:

- MD-1 Discovery Light Industrial District
- M-G-3 Government Light Industrial 3 District
- M2-I Douglas-Blanshard Industrial District
- M2-A Special Light Industrial District
- OTD-1 Old Town District 1
- S-3 Modified Limited Service District
- MS-4 Store Marina District
- CR-5 Commercial Residential Pembroke District



Current Zones

Development Permit Areas

The Development Permit Area (DPA) designation consists of a set of development regulations pertaining to a specific area as specified by the Official Community Plan.

DPA 9 (HC): Inner Harbour

The southern portion of the west block is included in Development Permit and Heritage Conservation Area 9.

The objectives of this designation include:

- (a) To sustain the Working Harbour as defined and described in this plan through the revitalization of key waterfront and adjacent lands, including but not limited to Ship Point and locations along Wharf Street.
- (b) To conserve the heritage value, special character and the significant historic buildings, features and characteristics in the Inner Harbour area.
- (c) To enhance the Inner Harbour through high quality of architecture, landscape and urban design that reflects the area’s

functions as a marine entry, Working Harbour and community amenity in scale, massing and character while responding to its historic context including heritage landmark buildings.

DPA 10B (HC): Rock Bay Heritage

The remainder of the site is included in Development Permit and Heritage Conservation Area 10B, Rock Bay Heritage.

The objectives that justify this designation include:

- (a) To revitalize an area of commercial use through site redevelopment and public realm improvements, in balance with heritage conservation and new infill.
- (b) To enhance the area through high quality of architecture, landscape and urban design that reflects its function as an employment district in scale, massing and character, and that responds to the industrial setting of Rock Bay.
- (c) To conserve the heritage value, special character and the significant historic buildings, features and characteristics of this area.

3 | Site Context

Site Overview

The 6.7 acre project site is located on the edge of the ‘downtown’ neighbourhood. It is a transitional area that bridges small and larger commercial spaces, urban residential, and boutique retail to the south with light and heavy industrial uses to the north. It forms a significant piece of the Arts + Innovation District identified in Victoria 3.0. Being only a 5 minute walk to city hall, it is a natural extension of the downtown.

Pedestrian and Vehicle Circulation

The pedestrian network is limited west of Store Street. A private path open during business hours, leads to the lower level of the west block. Immediately south if the site, at the rear of Value Village is a gated path that leads down to private docks. There is no public access to the waterfront in this area. A private road provides vehicle access to this area.

Sidewalks provide for pedestrian movement around the block east of Store. There are no sidewalks on the north side of Discovery Street. Store, Chatham, Discovery and Government are designated truck routes. The intersection of Chatham and Discovery is signaled.

Bicycle/ Transit Network

There are limited bicycle facilities near the site. Improvements to the Government Street bicycle lanes began in mid-2021. Chatham Street has partial bicycle lanes along a portion of the site frontage.

The nearest bus stops are located on Douglas Street 250-600m to the east of the site.

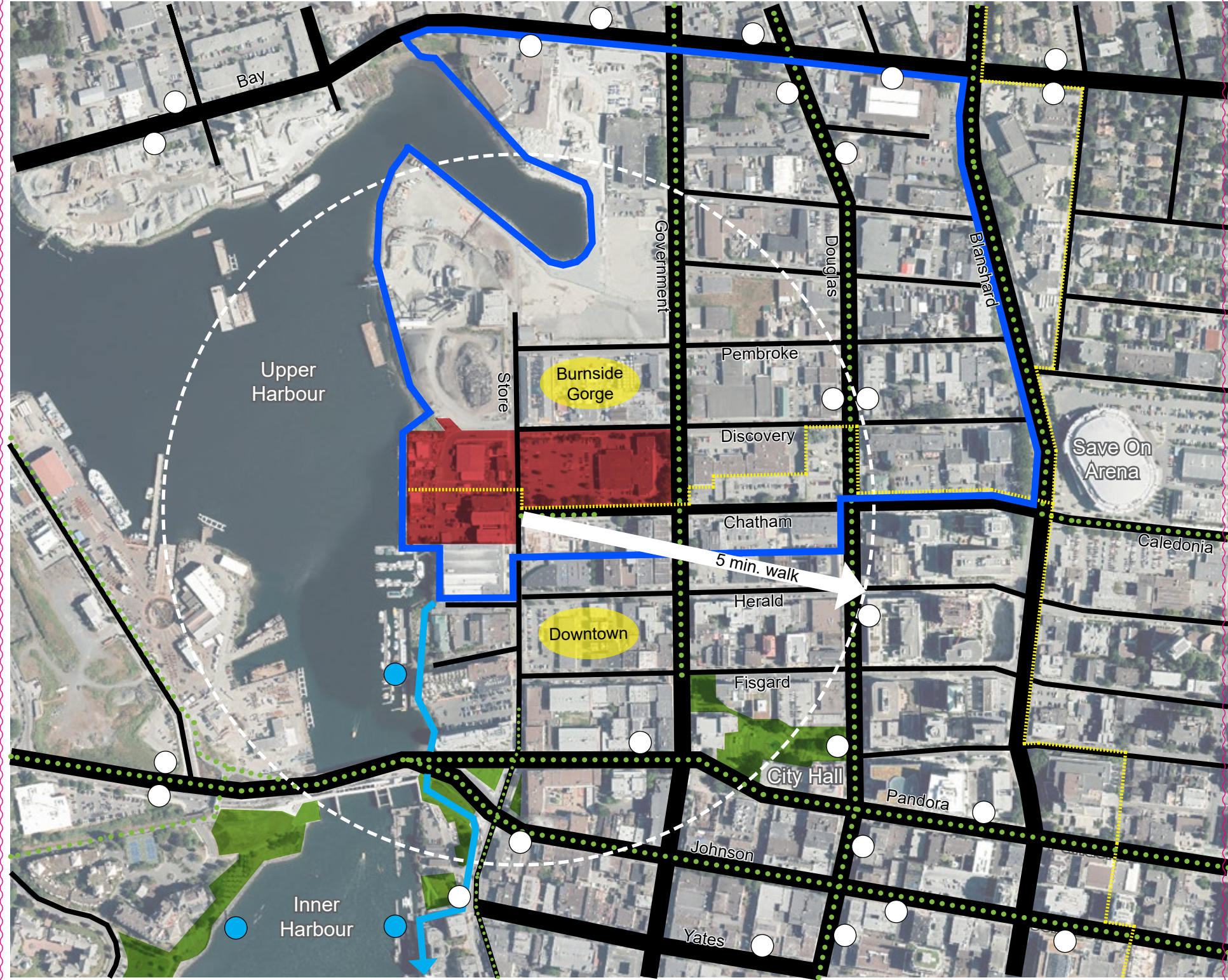
Open Space

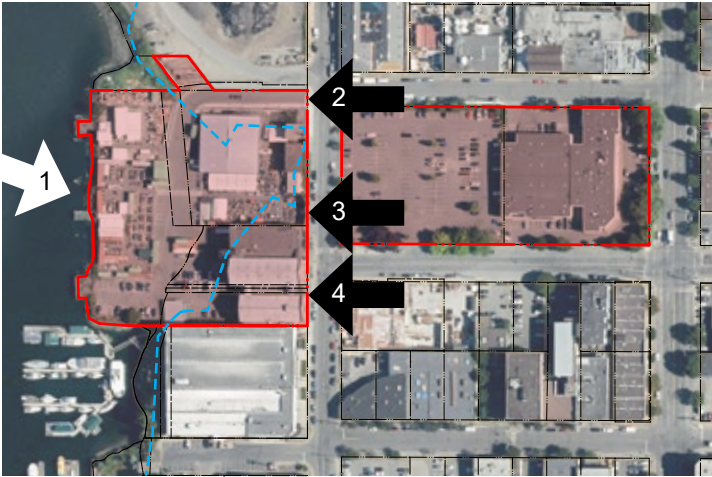
The open space network in this area is limited. Centennial Square is located approximately 350-650m to the south east of the site. The recently completed Triangle Green and Bridgehead Green are located south of Pandora Avenue and Johnson Street respectively with Reeson Park slightly further south.

Harbour Pathway

The David Foster Harbour Pathway is gradually being extended north of Pandora Avenue. Construction on a missing piece at 1628 Store Street began in mid 2021. At present, the public cannot continue along the walkway north of Herald Street. An SRW exists between Herald Street and the project site but it remains gated to the public.

- Bus Stops
- Bicycle Facility
- Public Parks
- Neighbourhood Boundary
- Harbourfront Walkway
- Harbour Ferry Stop
- Arts + Innovation District





Views

Views from Store Street to the water are limited by the existing buildings, fencing and some vegetation.

Land Form

The land rises approximately 8m from the water’s edge up to Store Street and from there is relatively flat through the east block, sloping slightly down to the north-eastern corner of the site at Discovery and Chatham Streets.

The tsunami hazard line, provided by the City of Victoria Vic Map, runs through the west block and is indicated by the blue dashed line above.

Environment

Any site excavation and redevelopment to occur as part of this project will require Certificates of Contamination Remediation in compliance with applicable Municipal, Provincial and Federal Statutes.

The certificate is in the process of being updated. It is anticipated that there will be limitations on the extent of below grade construction on the west block.

Trees

There are 12 bylaw protected trees and 25 municipal trees in and around the project site, one of which is located on the west block. Analysis was made and a report prepared by an **ISA Certified Arborist** and is appended.



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3



4

3 | Site Context (continued)



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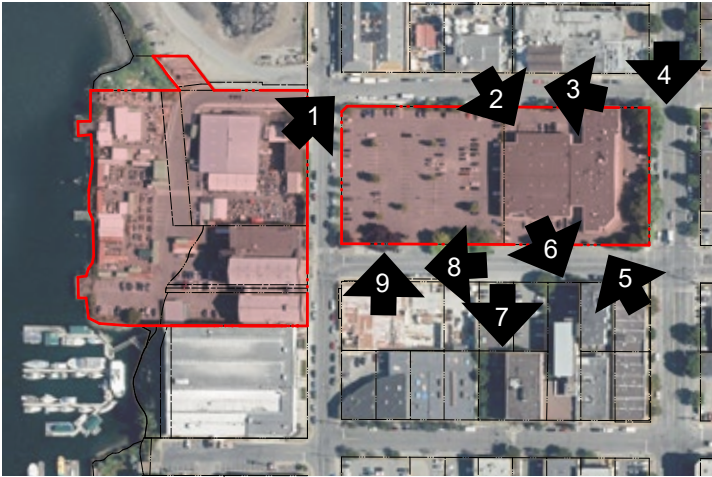


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3 | Site Context (continued)



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3 | Site Context (continued)

Land Use

The use of the adjacent properties is varied and in transition.

North of the site are heavy and light industrial uses mixed with commercial spaces. Key businesses include a former transit garage re-purposed as a co-working office and a gymnastics school. Phillips Brewery and Soda Factory occupy most of an adjacent block.

To the east, are light industry and service spaces mixed with commercial uses and supportive housing. Key businesses include auto service shops, construction material and equipment suppliers.

To the south, are primarily commercial uses at grade with commercial or residential uses above. Value Village is a key business. Completed in 2020, a 5-storey, mixed residential and commercial-use building (The Ironworks) is located on the south east corner of Chatham Street.

The waterfront, wharf areas of the site are sporadically-used for parking, industry and commerce. Adjacent and to the south is a private marina.



- LEGEND (zoning)
- Heavy Industry (M3, M3-G)
 - Light Industry (MD-1, M-G-3, M2-I, M2-A)
 - Mixed Commercial/Residential (CA-3C, CR-5, OTD-1)
 - Limited Service (S-3)

- LEGEND (onsite)
- A. Outdoor Sports Store (Valhalla Pure); Co-working Space
 - B. Hardware/ Department Store (Capital Iron)
 - C. Clay Studio (Hands On Clay Collective)
 - D. Clothing Store (Mark's)
 - E. Pet Services/ Fireplace Store/ Sports Equipment Rental/ Screen Printer/ Print Shop/ Garth Homer Studio Gallery

- LEGEND (offsite)
- Victoria Gymnastics
 - Co-working Space (Kwench)
 - Cafe/Grocery
 - Country music bar (The Duke Saloon)
 - Soda Factory; Brewery; Tasting Room (Phillips)
 - Interior Design Resource Centre
 - Contractor (Knappet Construction)
 - Clothing resale shop (Verve)
 - Auto Parts/ Autobody Supply/ Electronic Store
 - Industrial Equipment Supplier (Western Equipment)
 - Safety Equipment Supplier (Acklands-Grainger Inc.)
 - Set Design Shop (Pacific Opera)
 - Electrical Supply Distributer (Gescan)
 - Health Centre/ Beauty Supply/ Homeless Service/ Engineering Firm
 - Auto Glass Shop (Speedy Glass)
 - Supportive Housing (Soleil)
 - Vacant
 - Auto Parts Store (Island Torque Converters)
 - Transmission Shop (Victoria Transmission)
 - Tire Shop (Goor Year/Fountain Tire)
 - Vacant (?)
 - Office/ Clothing Store/ Cafe/ Bridal/ Contractor*
 - BC Association of Aboriginal Friendship Centres*
 - Office*
 - Restaurant (Jam)*
 - Furniture (Chesterfields)*
 - Office (Le Fevre)
 - Furniture
 - Art Store (Opus)
 - Brewery
 - Cafe
 - Gym (Crossfit Lolo)
 - Butcher/ Plant Shop/ British Shop (Ironworks)*
 - Victoria Arts Council
 - Thrift Store (Value Village)
- *Commercial/ residential above

3 | Site Context (continued)

Adjacent Development:

There are a number of ongoing redevelopment projects proximate to the subject site.

- 1. The Rock Bay lands are undergoing a long term development study as the site completes its transition from a heavily contaminated industrial area to a cleaner mixed use area jointly owned by the Songhees and Esquimalt First Nations.
- 2. 515 Chatham is a 5 storey, 88 unit condominium building that was completed in 2020. Units range in size from 494 - 498 sqft.
- 3. 1628 Store Street is a 6 storey, 133 unit condominium building that extends from Store Street down to the harbour. Construction on the building began in early 2021.
- 4. The Janion is a heritage restoration/addition completed in 2016 that contains 122 micro-lofts.
- 5. A dry dock to service vessels up to 170 meters in length, including ferries and navy frigates is anticipated for the Hope Point shipyard. The dock has received municipal approval
- 6. Dockside Green, a master-planned, mixed-use development for 2500 residents stalled in 2009. In late 2017, the property but was sold. The next phase is anticipated to contain over 360 residential units in towers ranging from 13 to 16 storeys.



3.1 | Site Opportunities

Revitalized District

- Provide a transition from the downtown area (commercial and residential uses) to rock bay (light industrial/ mixed use)
- Enhance the streets for cyclists, pedestrians and transit users
- Extend the 'downtown' to the north

Working Harbour

- Maintain waterfront land for industrial uses
- Provide for deep water berthing

Light Industry/ Mixed Uses

- Anticipate future development to the north, east and south of the site
- Provide a wide variety of uses

Connection to Water

- Provide public access to the waterfront
- Provide views to the harbour between buildings

Open Spaces

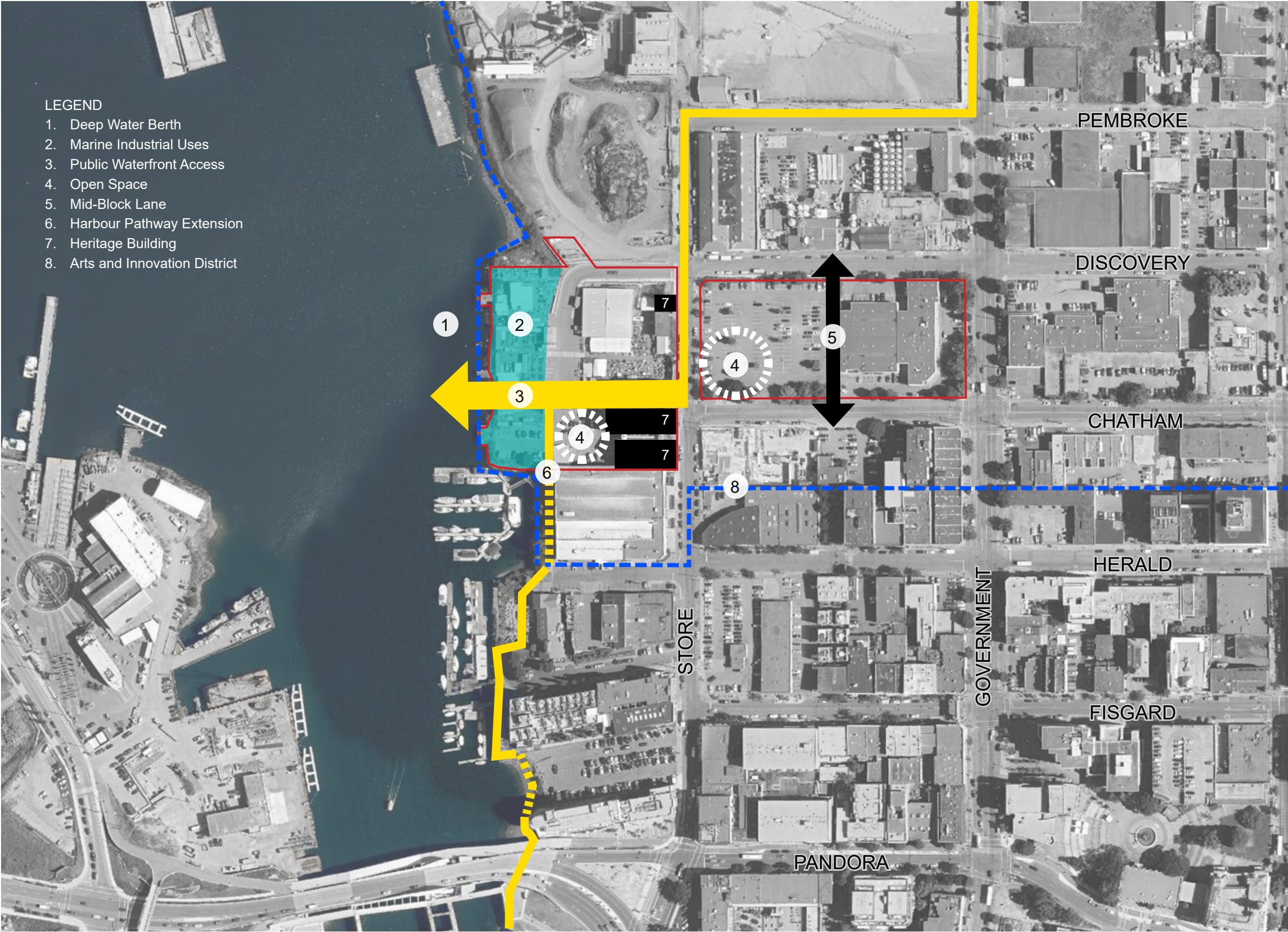
- Provide new public space at the water and on the east block
- Add street trees at every opportunity
- Connect Chatham to Discovery with a mid-block lane
- Expand the pedestrian network west of Store Street; connect to the future harbour pathway

Recognize and Commemorate Pre and Post-colonial Site Histories

- Consider and commemorate the history of the area in the design of the landscape and open space
- Retain the heritage registered buildings

Arts and Innovation District

- Plan for the needs of artists and innovators within zoning permissions and types and sizes of buildings.



4 | Vision

Planning Objectives

The following goals represent the intended results and positive impacts of the Capital Culture District Comprehensive Urban Design Plan, that will be regulated by the proposed CD Zone. The overarching purpose is to create a successful urban development and to help facilitate a diverse, resilient local economy.

Balanced Public and Private Mix:
Augment and facilitate a gradual transition and integration of commercial and industrial activities in balance with a wider variety of uses, including arts and culture, industrial, marine and residential. Organize the mix of uses with a beautiful network of varied public spaces and harbourfront access.

Robust Infrastructure:
Design and construct circulation and servicing networks to facilitate knowledge-based, technological, arts, crafts, commerce and light industry.

Urban Reconnection:
Physically and visually, link on and off-site public circulation networks with Old-Town, Chinatown, Downtown, Rock Bay District, the Upper Harbour.

Social Diversity:
Facilitate and curate amenities to nurture creativity, entrepreneurship and arts and cultural activities; support a wide and changing urban demographic, including family living.

History as Inspiration:
Commemorate and celebrate the area’s First Nations traditional and post-colonial trade, industry and manufacturing histories.



1. Marine Service and Maintenance; 2. Strathcona Village by GBL Architects, Vancouver BC; 3. Belkin Art Gallery, Peter Cardew Architects, Vancouver BC; 4. Unknown Streetscape; 5. Trounce Alley, Victoria BC; 6. Selkirk Waterfront, Victoria BC; 7. Festival Hall by Spreen Architekten, Kressbronn Germany; 8. Artist Studio; 9. Small Engine Repair Shop; 10. Storefront Commercial by Hennebery Eddy Architects, Portland Oregon

5 | Comprehensive Urban Design Plan

This schematic plan illustrates the building footprints, open space and circulation network that would result from the build-out of the properties in compliance with the proposed Capital Culture District Comprehensive Development (CD) Zone.

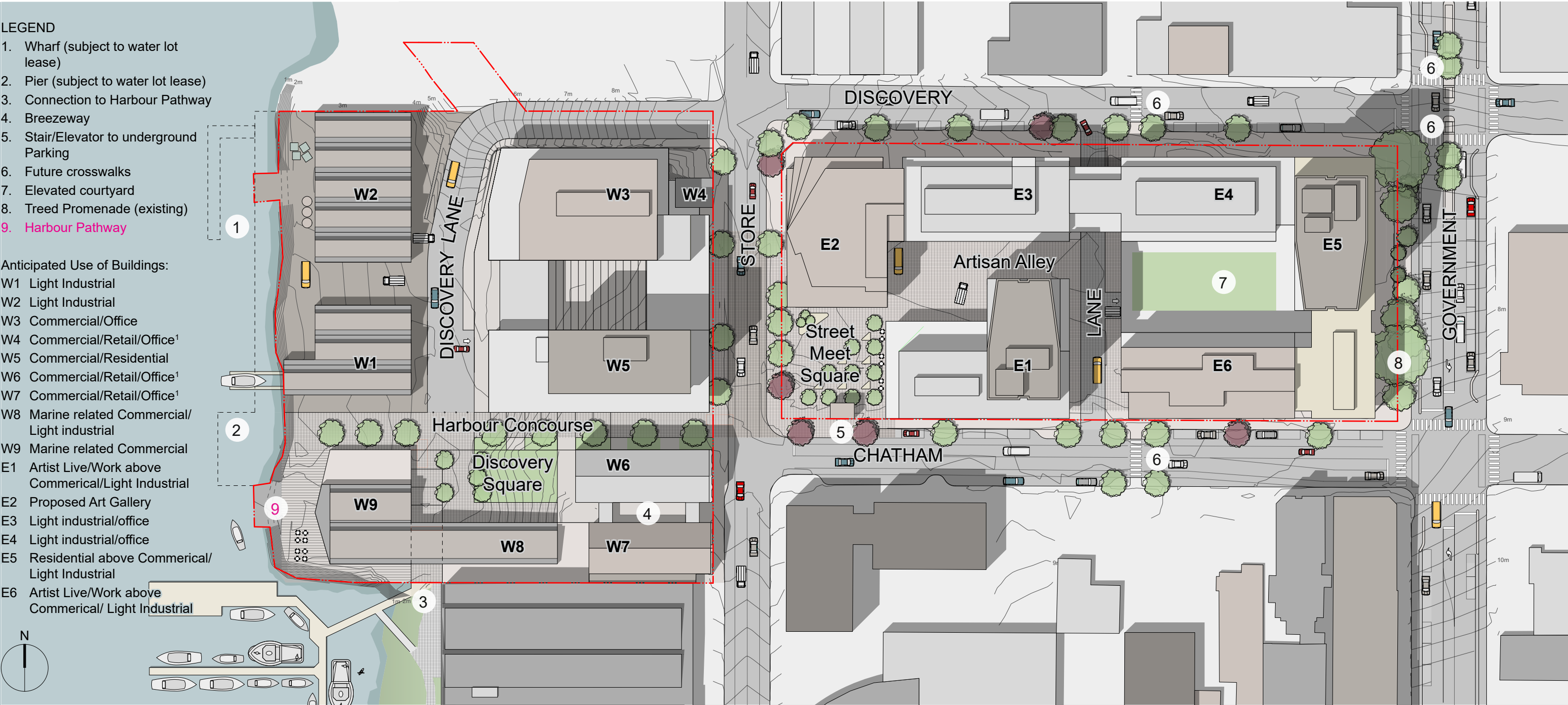
During the area’s transitional period, positive urban design impacts are intended with every phase of

the comprehensive development. These include the repair, reconnection and expansion of a pedestrian-focused network of paths and street rights-of-way. This urban planning initiative will benefit immediate neighbourhoods as well as the City in general. The proposed built form aligns and defines the public right-of-way.

The historic buildings on Store Street are restructured for adaptive re-use in general compliance with applicable Heritage Guidelines.

The buildings are relatively compact and allow for incremental site development. To achieve viable densities and more ground-level space, their form favours height over enlarged footprints.

The Open Spaces created will be an important aspect of the Capital Culture District Plan to be regulated by the proposed Zone. Public open spaces will augment existing routes in the area, including a connection to the future Harbour Pathway, a pedestrian link to the harbourfront, and a new mid-block walkway.



5.1 | Open Space

A network of public open spaces traverse the site.

1. Harbour Pathway
This publicly accessible walkway along the waterfront provides an important connection between the Harbour Pathway to the south and the Harbour Concourse.

2. Discovery Square
The design of the plaza will be inspired by and commemorate both pre-colonial and industrial history. It will include seating and, potentially, a special water feature.

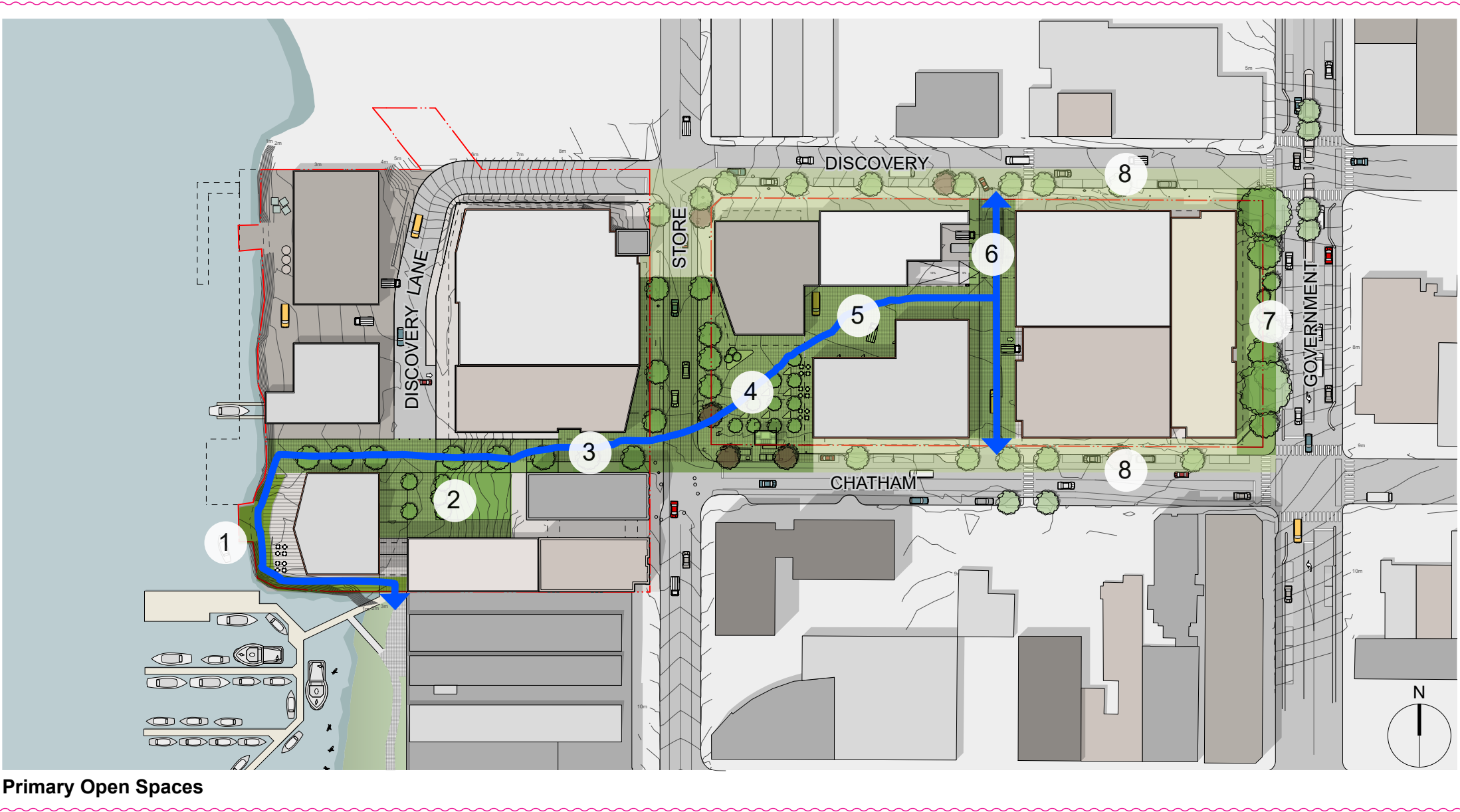
3. Harbour Concourse
This public landscaped pedestrian street is aligned with the Chatham Street right-of-way, connecting Store Street down to the harbour's edge and the harbour pathway. The concourse will form part of the stormwater management strategy.

4. Street Meet Square
Occupying the sunny south-west corner of Chatham and Store Streets, the new plaza is at the heart of the district. Its design will be inspired by the historical rail lines that cut through the site, and will include trees, seating, and special paving treatment, that extends across Store Street to signal pedestrian preference. This will allow expanded plaza space to accommodate large festivals and events. Significantly, the plaza will be the forecourt of a proposed new public art gallery.

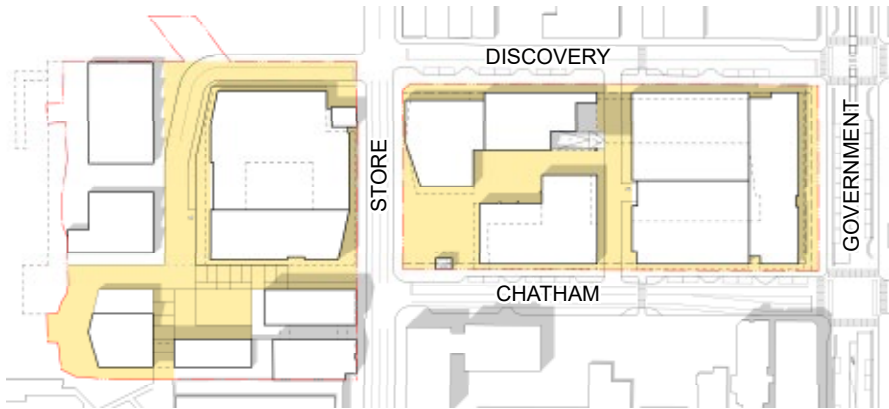
5. Artisan Alley
Inspired by the network of alleyways in historic Old-Town, the alley will provide pedestrian linkages from a new North-South, mid-block lane to the new plaza. It will also facilitate access and loading for the users of the Phase One light-industrial and commercial users of the Applied Industrial Arts Building on Discovery Street.

6. Mid-Block Lane
Aligned with an existing pedestrian route to the south, the new lane will provide a connection between Chatham and Discovery Streets. It is also the physical marker between Phase One (the current parking lot) and future phases to the east.

7. Treed Promenade
New structures will be set back to preserve and enhance the existing, beautiful row of London Plane and other mature trees in a new linear park. This reconceives Government Street as a classic treed boulevard, defined on the West side with shop-fronts and entrances to the new commercial and residential buildings.



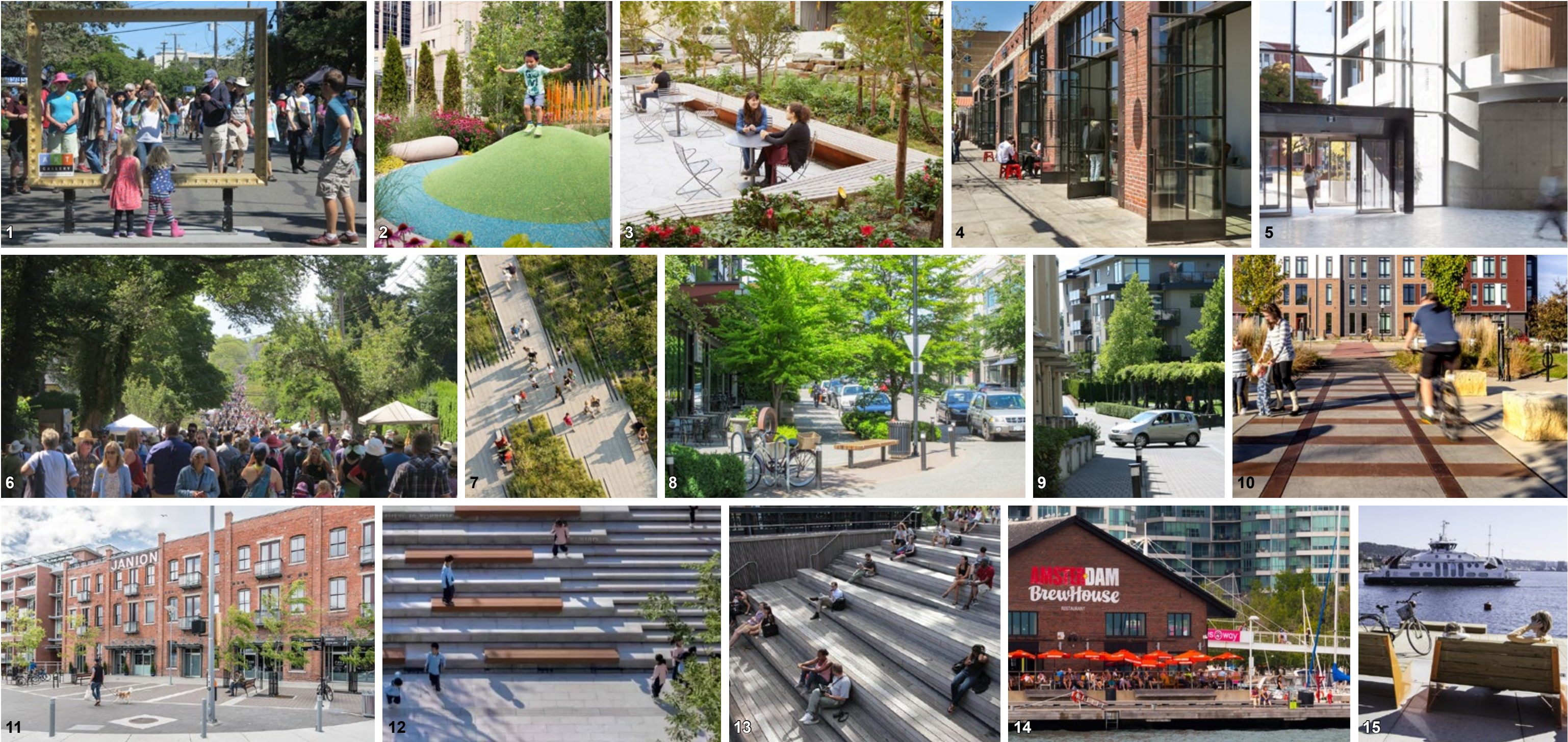
8. Enhanced Streetscapes
All other surrounding streetscapes will be enhanced with additional street trees and rain garden infrastructure, as well as special paving, seating and other pedestrian supporting amenities. These will be coordinated with the City of Victoria.



LEGEND

- Primary connection through the site
- Primary publicly accessible open spaces
- Streetscape Improvement Area (extent tbc)

5.1 | Open Space (Continued)



1, 6. Annual Art Gallery of Greater Victoria Paint In event; 2. Comer Children's Hospital Play Garden, Chicago, IL; 3. First Avenue Water Plaza, New York, NY; 4. Downtown Los Angeles Arts District, CA; 5. 1515 Douglas Street, Victoria, BC; 7, 13. The High Line, New York, NY; 8, 9. Selkirk Waterfront, Victoria, BC; 10. Depot Park, Hastings, MN; 11. Janion Plaza, Victoria, BC; 12. Leaders Primary School, Xi'an, China; 14. Waterfront, Toronto, ON; 15. Aker Brygge, Oslo, Norway.

5.1 | Open Space (Continued)

Trees

New street trees will be planted along all street frontages and are anticipated to be a feature of Discovery Square and Street Meet Square.

The existing and mature trees along Government Street are intended to be retained. The buildings and underground parking along this edge are set back from the easternmost property line.

The design of planting infrastructure and growing medium type and depth will be appropriately specified to respond to soil contaminants where existing.

For additional details on trees, refer to Section 6.2 Green Infrastructure.



Street Tree Concept Plan



1. Looking south along Government from the corner of Discovery Street.



2. Looking north along Government Street between Chatham and Discovery Streets.

LEGEND

Tree Retention Area (approximate protected zone during construction)

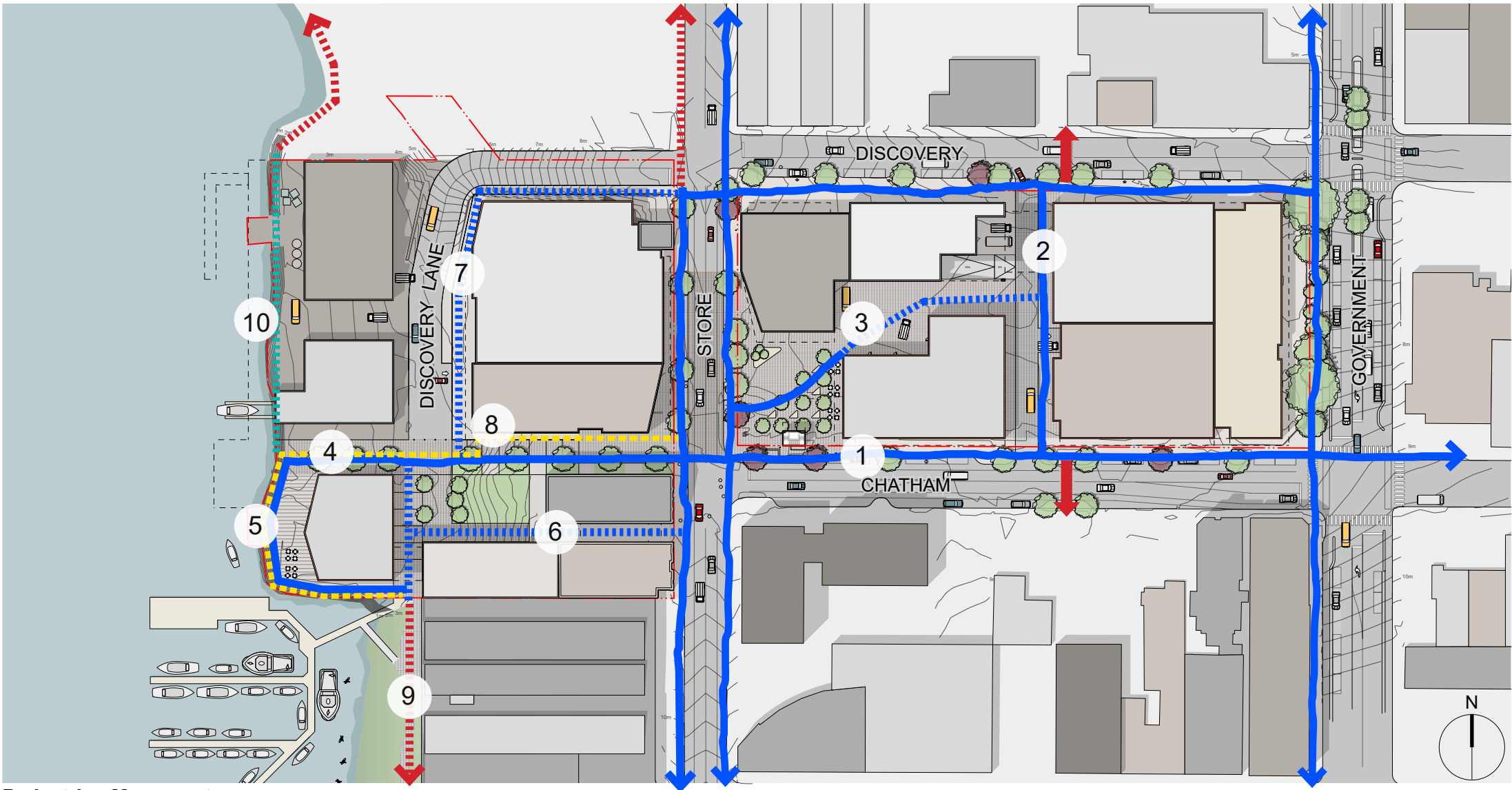
New Street Trees

5.2 | Circulation

Walking

The pedestrian network is significantly expanded on both East and West blocks, providing options for moving through the site.

- 1. Wide sidewalks are provided on all streets, with additional space gained by set back ground floor facades.
- 2. A new mid-block North/South lane connects Chatham to Discovery and links to the planned mid-block route south towards Chinatown.
- 3. Artisan Alley connects the lane to Street Meet Square, leading to Store Street and ultimately the harbour path, via the new concourse.
- 4. The new concourse allows direct pedestrian access to the harbourfront.
- 5. The new Harbour Pathway connects the concourse to the existing pathway leading south.
- 6. The breezeway between the heritage buildings will provide semi-public access to Discovery Square.
- 7. From the new access routes, people will be able to observe the marine industrial activity on and adjacent to the harbour.
- 8. Universal access from Store Street down to the waterfront will be provided via a publicly accessible elevator located adjacent to the Harbour Concourse and Discovery Square.
- 9. An existing land dedication at the rear of Value Village anticipates connection to the Harbour Pathway.
- 10. If industry no longer requires direct harbour access and onsite uses are compatible with public access, the Harbour Pathway could continue north along the harbour edge. This statutory right-of-way (SRW) will be opened for public use when the zoning is amended to exclude heavy industrial and marine industrial uses. In the meantime, the extension of the Harbour Pathway is routed around the working harbour edge to encourage and facilitate the possible return to the site of marine industrial or commercial industry that has long been absent.



Pedestrian Movement



- LEGEND
- Existing/planned Harbour Pathway¹
 - Planned Harbour Pathway that conflicts with marine industrial use¹ through the site
 - Proposed route of Harbour Pathway through the site
 - Future Harbour Pathway¹

¹ Per Harbour Pathway Master Plan, 2008

- LEGEND
- Pedestrian circulation
 - Potential on site semi-public circulation
 - Off site / future pedestrian circulation
 - Future Crosswalk
 - Accessible route to waterfront
 - Potential future Harbour Pathway

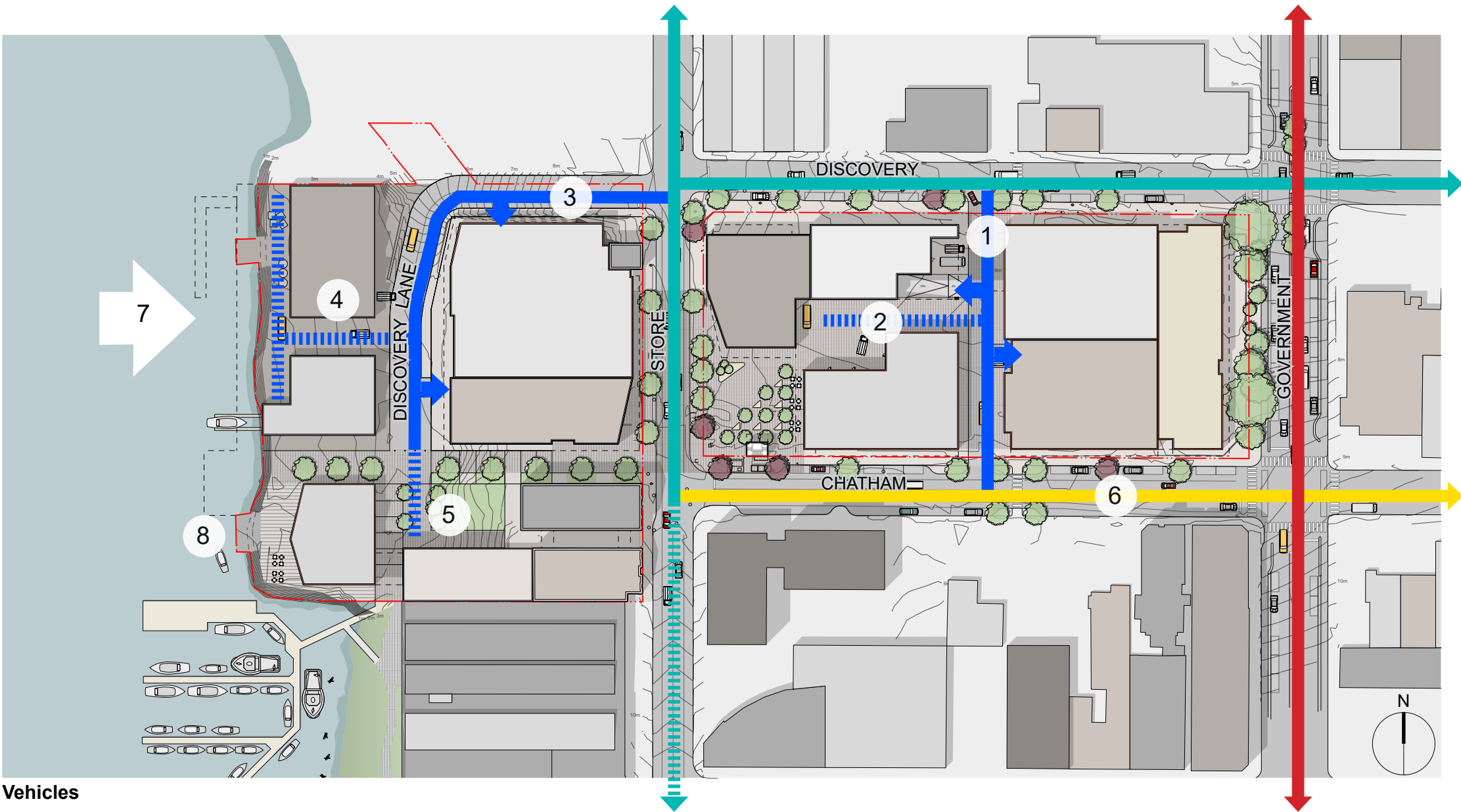
Street Rights-of-way

The streets and lanes are the main armature of a multi-modal access network for drivers, cyclists and pedestrians.

- 1. A new public mid-block lane will connect Discovery and Chatham Streets. The lane will be designed to be comfortable for shared use by pedestrians and drivers. Underground parking and loading is accessed via the lane.
- 2. The new lane will provide access to Artisan Alley for loading access to the adjacent buildings.
- 3. Discovery Lane provides access to harbour level buildings and sub-level parking West of Store Street.
- 4. Industrial access to the harbourfront will be from the Discovery Street extension.
- 5. Vehicle access to Discovery Square will be limited to building servicing and emergency vehicles.
- 6. North and South-bound truck traffic using Chatham Street will be rerouted to a new signalized intersection at Pembroke. This will improve safety and reduce traffic noise and pollution of the local pedestrian realm.

Water Access

- 7. The majority of the harbour's edge is available for industrial wharves. Construction of marine infrastructure is subject to water lot leases.
- 8. The southern portion of the site's harbourfront could accommodate recreational watercraft commercial uses.



Vehicles

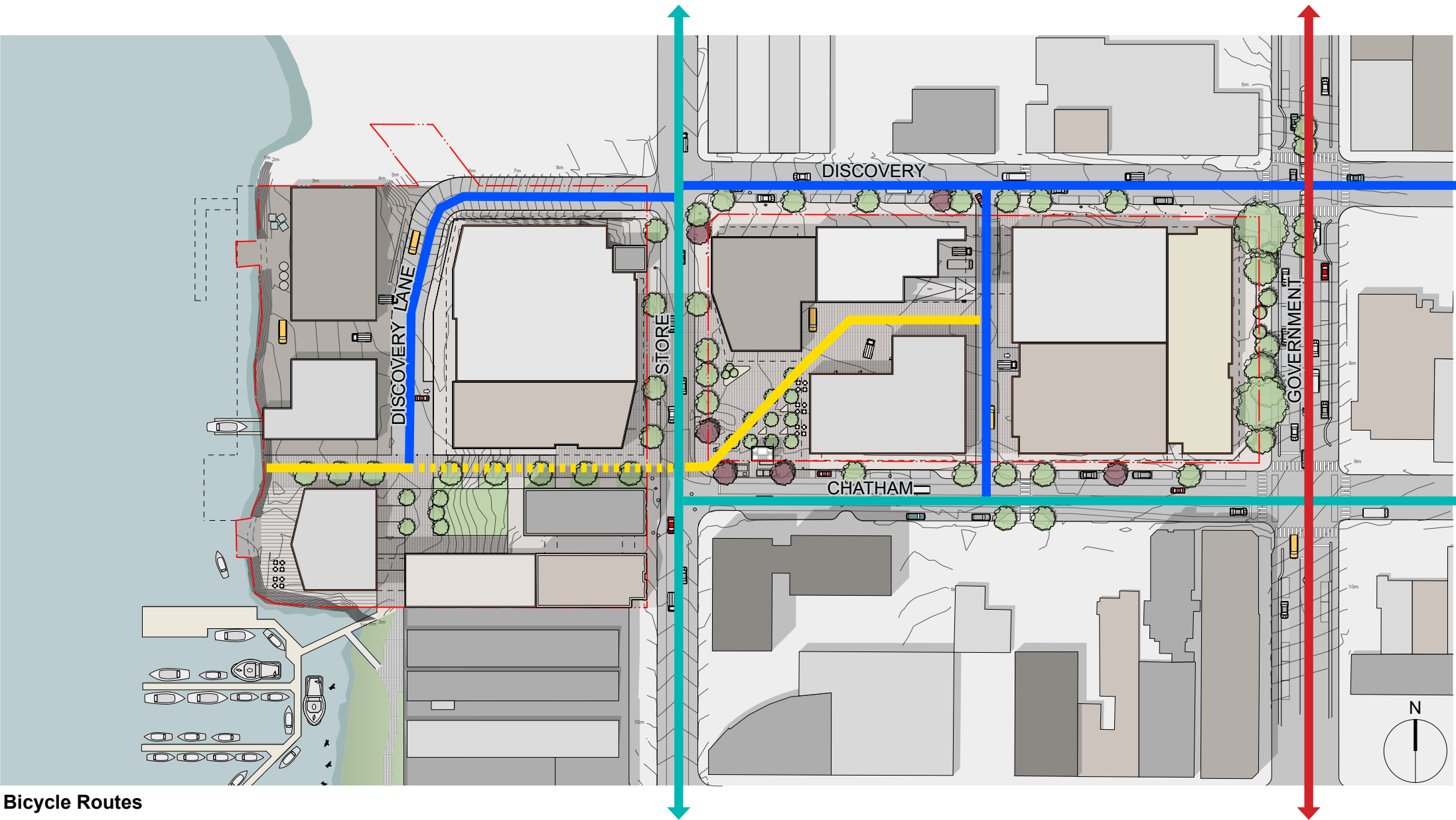
Cycling

The project site and surrounds are the subject of significant short and long term bicycle network planning by the City.

Separated bicycle lanes are under construction on Government Street as part of Victoria’s AAA network. It is anticipated that Store Street will have on-street bicycle lanes in the future and that the recently incorporated on-street lanes along Chatham Street will, in time, extend the full length of the block. Discovery Street is anticipated to remain a shared street.

The new mid-block lane and Discovery Lane will be shared by riders and pedestrians. Other cycling routes are subject to grading.

The development of these blocks could serve as a catalyst for continued expansion and upgrading of the City’s cycling network.



Bicycle Routes

- LEGEND
- Separated bicycle lanes
 - Anticipated future on street bicycle lanes
 - Shared (bicycles, vehicles, pedestrians)
 - Shared (bicycles, pedestrians)
 - Shared (subject to topography)

5.3 | Setbacks

Calibrated setbacks occur at the ground, mid-rise building/podium and tower levels. At the ground level most of the buildings are set back from the street to provide extra sidewalk or usable outdoor space. Towers are setback beyond the podium edge to decrease their presence from the sidewalk. Generous setbacks along Government Street increase pedestrian sidewalk width and preserve existing trees.

Ground Level Setbacks:

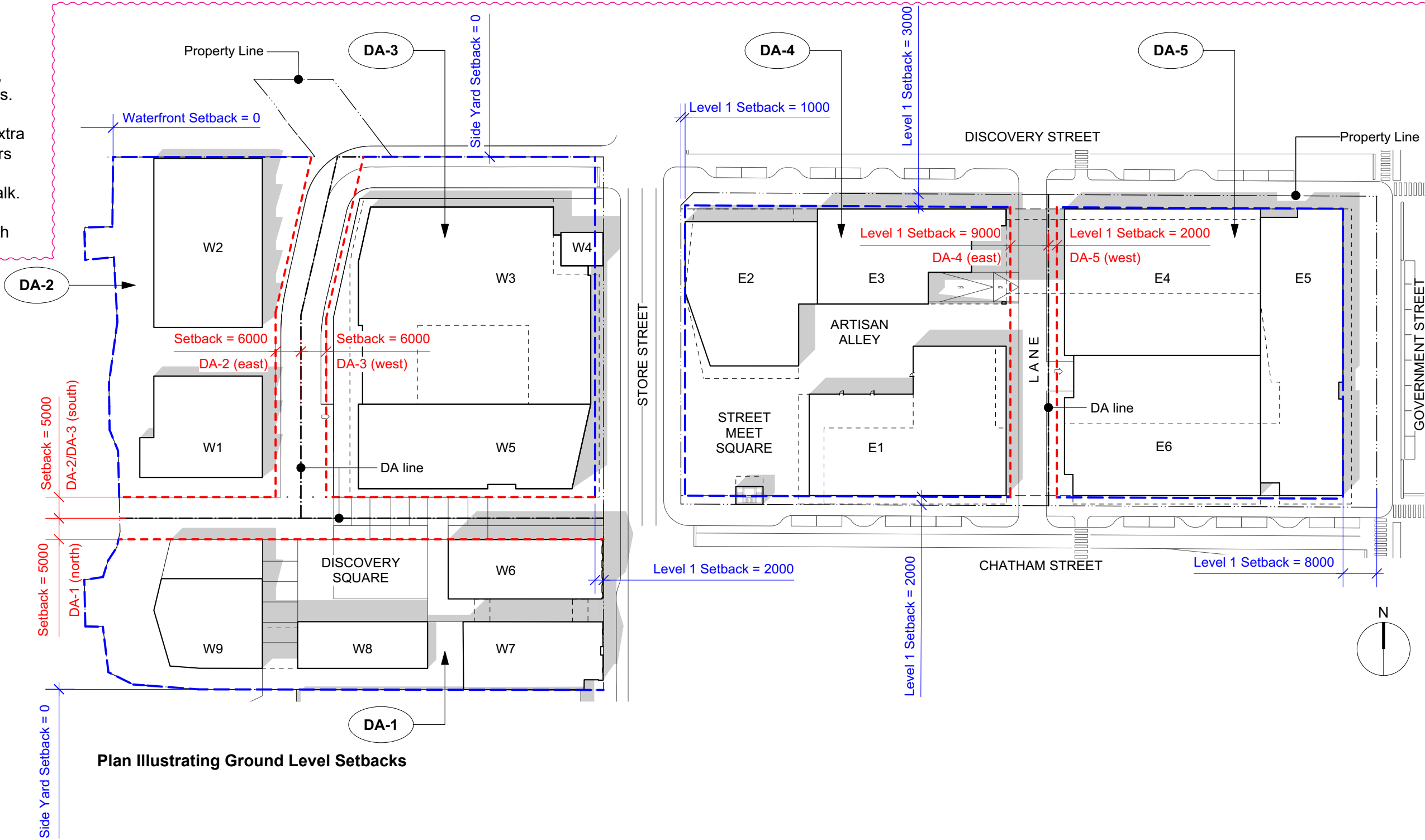
Measured from the Property Line:

Waterfront:	0 m
Store Street (east):	1 m
Store Street (west):	2 m
Discovery:	3 m
Government Street:	8 m
Chatham Street:	2 m
Side Yard:	0 m

Measured from the Development Area (DA) Line:

DA-1 (north)	5 m
DA-2 (south)	5 m
DA-2 (east)	6 m
DA-3 (south)	5 m
DA-3 (west)	6 m
DA-4 (east)	9 m
DA-5 (west)	2 m

Limited projections into setbacks are proposed and outlined in Section 7.



5.3 | Setbacks (continued)

Mid-Rise Building/Podium Setbacks:

Measured from the Property Line:

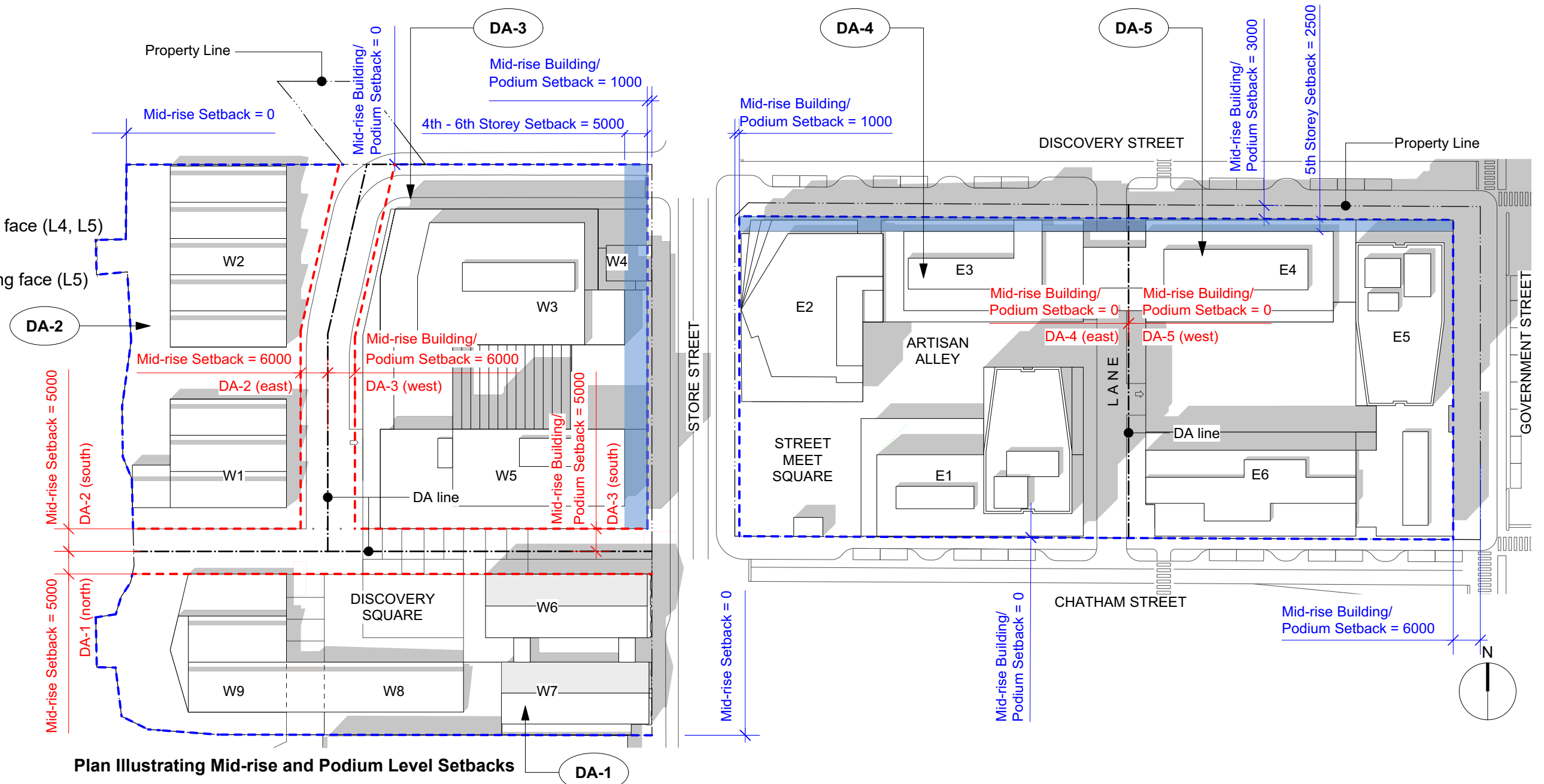
Waterfront:	0 m
Store Street (east):	1 m
Store Street (west):	1 m (L2, L3)
	5 m from building face (L4, L5)
Discovery:	3 m (L2, L3, L4)
	2.5 m from building face (L5)
Government Street:	6 m
Chatham Street:	0 m
Side Yard:	0 m

Measured from the Development Area (DA) Line):

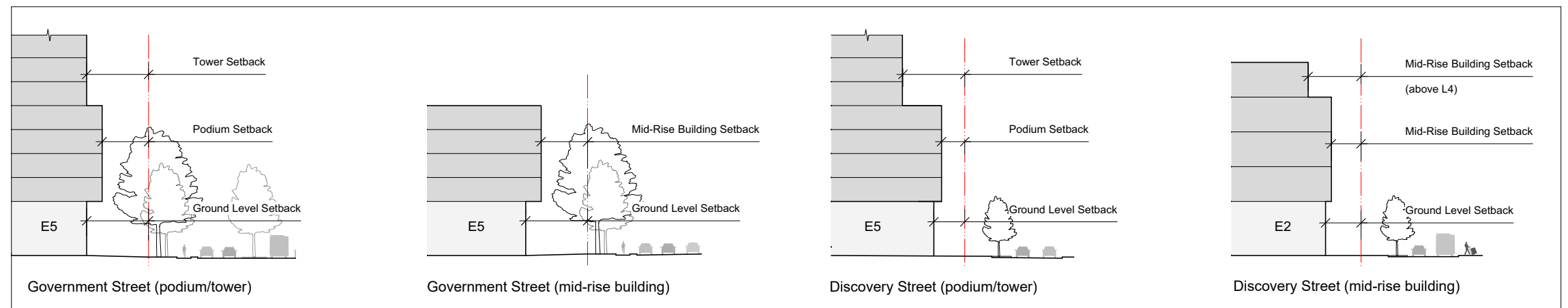
DA-1 (north)	5 m
DA-2 (south)	5 m
DA-2 (east)	6 m
DA-3 (south)	5 m
DA-3 (west)	6 m
DA-4 (east)	0 m
DA-5 (west)	0 m

The term ‘mid-rise’ building refers to a building that is less than 36 m per the description in DCAP 2022. In this proposal, mid-rise buildings are 6 storeys or less.

Limited projections into setbacks are proposed and outlined in Section 7.



Plan Illustrating Mid-rise and Podium Level Setbacks



Sections

5.3 | Setbacks (continued)

Tower Setbacks:

These setbacks are intended to apply to floor levels above 5 storeys.

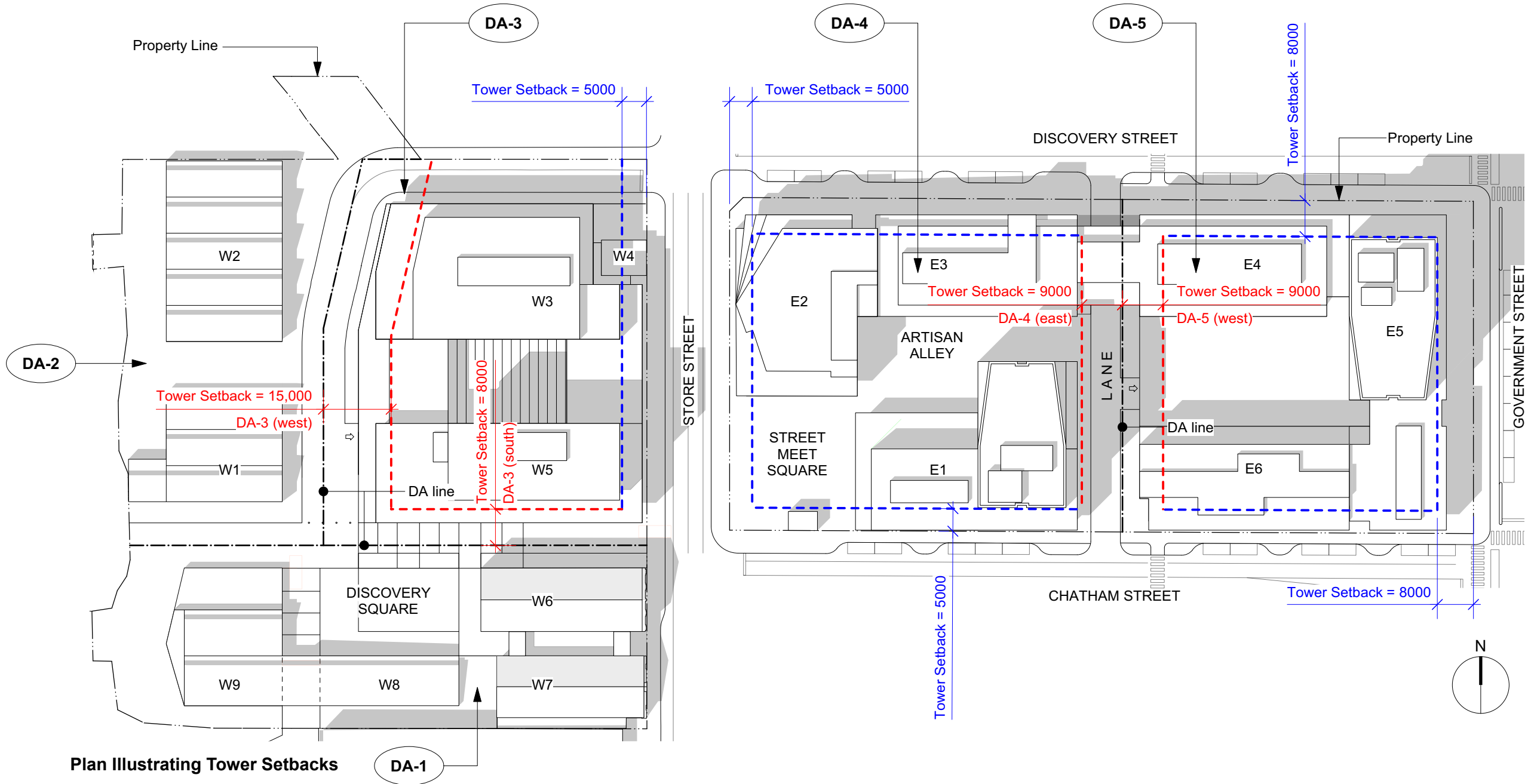
Measured from the Property Line:

Waterfront:	n/a
Store Street (east):	5 m
Store Street (west):	5 m
Discovery:	8 m
Government Street:	8 m
Chatham Street:	5 m
Side Yard:	0 m

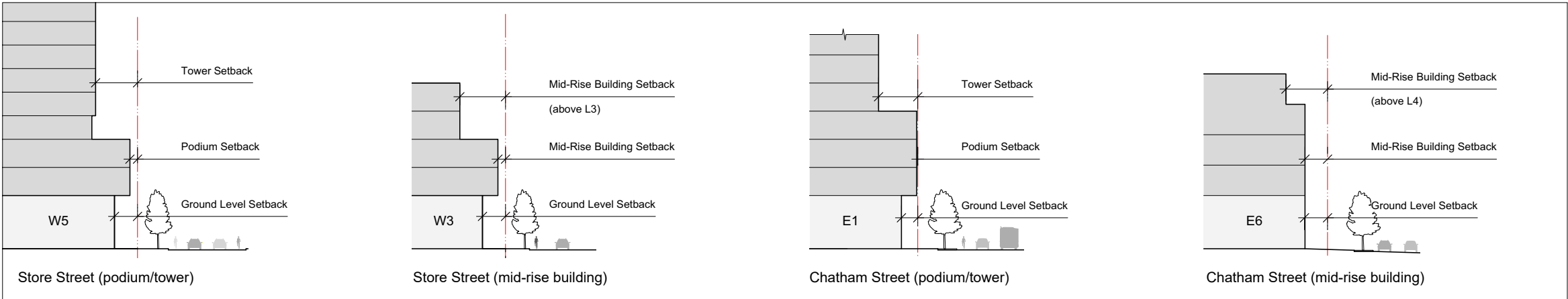
Measured from the Development Area (DA) Line:

DA-1 (north)	n/a
DA-2 (south)	n/a
DA-2 (east)	n/a
DA-3 (south)	8 m
DA-3 (west)	15 m
DA-4 (east)	9 m
DA-5 (west)	9 m

Limited projections into setbacks are proposed and outlined in Section 7.



Plan Illustrating Tower Setbacks



Sections

5.4 | Building Height

Labelled building heights are in storeys.

Building heights distributed around the site will range from 2 to 17 storeys. On the East block the buildings have 4 and 5 storey podiums. The ground floor spaces have tall ceiling heights required by a variety of industrial and semi-industrial uses. A 13-storey artists live/work building and one 17 storey commercial-residential tower are proposed.

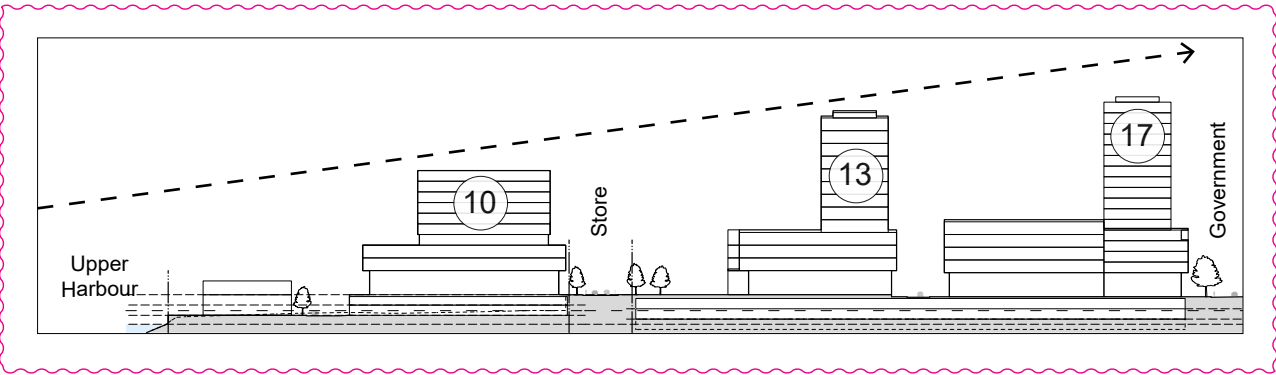
On the west block a podium of 3 storeys will relate in scale to the heritage buildings on Store Street. One 10 storey building is proposed on the west block.

Overall, the 3 tall buildings are diagonally aligned and descend from Government Street elevation toward the harbour sea-level for drama, sunlight and views.



Building Height in Storeys

- LEGEND
- X Storeys from Store Street
 - X Storeys from Discovery Lane



5.5 | On the Street

Experience On The Street

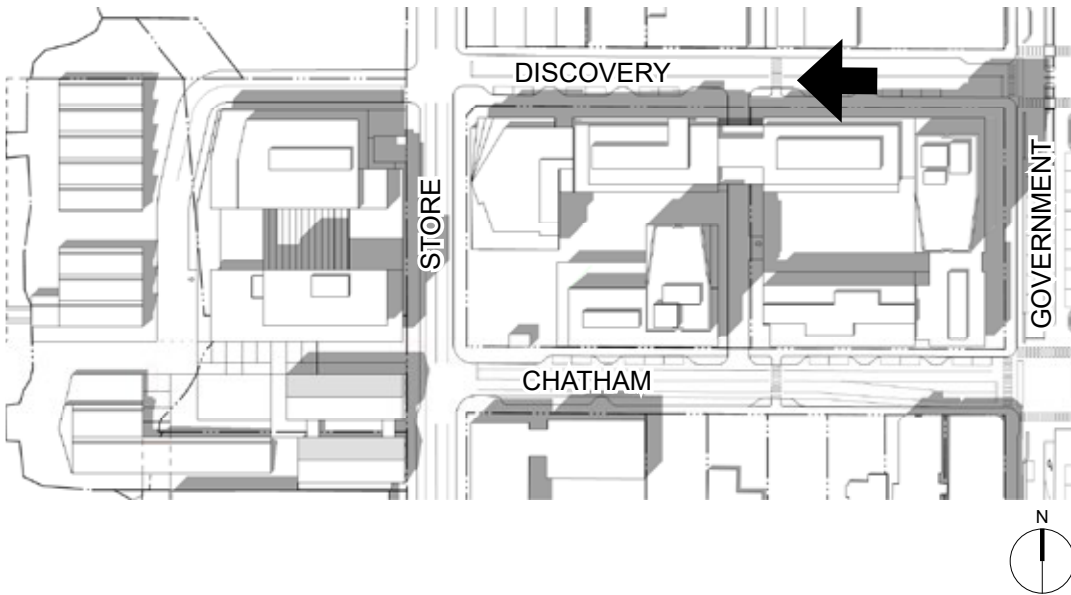
The streets are lined with buildings that define and consciously shape the visual proportions of the public rights-of-way.

Rain gardens, wide sidewalks, street trees, and street level activity such as restaurants, cafés, shops, residential, commercial and light industrial lobbies will contribute to the vibrancy of the area, **enrich the public realm, and provide** an interesting environment for pedestrians.

The streetscapes will include furnishings of a uniform language with the Rock Bay District’s aesthetic, as outlined in the Downtown Public Realm Plan, to support a cohesive neighbourhood character and feel.

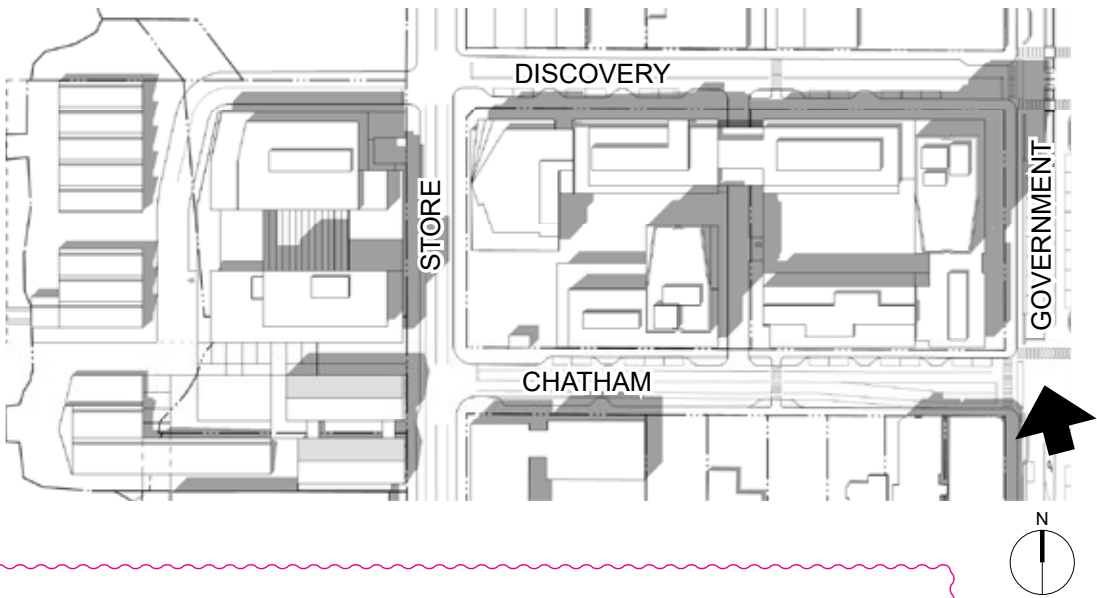


Sketch view looking west along Discovery Street, towards the Harbour.



5.5.1 Discovery Street

Discovery Street provides an important physical and visual connection to the water’s edge and uses green infrastructure of tree canopy and lower plantings to draw the eye towards that view. It is designed as a very green and intimate quieter street, with a narrower roadway that accommodates a shared use condition for cyclists and vehicles. The south side is a more active frontage and assumes a wider public realm width. The tree canopy provides a shady, weather protected environment and seating supports casual moments for pause and socializing.



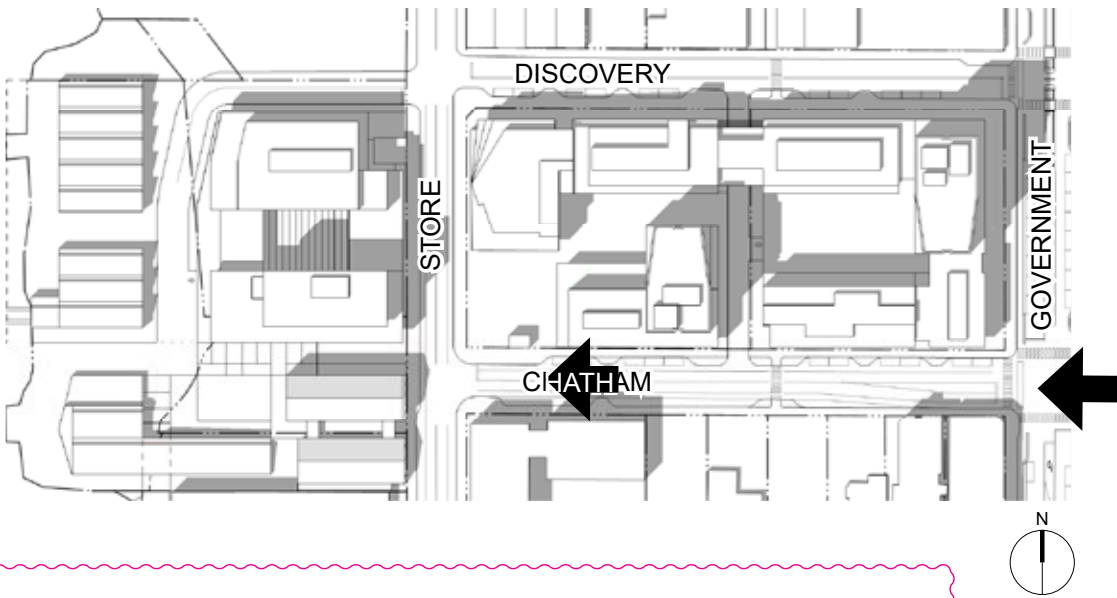
5.5.2 Government Street

Government Street will be an active public promenade, accommodating a full range of multi-modal circulation options, including bike lanes, wide sidewalks and weather protected frontage zones at the building edge for seating, dining, and retail displays. The broad frontage zone offers opportunity to accommodate potential ‘Arts and Innovation’ District programming and supports the associated retail. Bollards and lighting will be included to embellish the character of the street and to provide an improved sense of security.

A key priority is the preservation of the existing significant and mature tree canopy including large hornbeam, plane trees and other species. Planting and design will have to consider the existing soil conditions and respond to any contaminants in the soil as to protect the health of the trees. The integration of soft landscape planting will furthermore improve the root conditions of existing trees and assist in the overall stormwater management function.



Top and left:
Sketch view looking north along Government Street.



5.5.3 Chatham Street

Chatham Street is envisioned as an animated, safe and fully integrated street with bicycle lanes and on-street parking to support businesses and visitors alike. The street is designed to slow down traffic and emphasis is placed on a generous public realm space for pedestrians to meander along active frontages of mixed-use buildings.

A key focus of the design are rows of new street trees framing the view towards the neighbourhood’s iconic heritage landmark - 1900 Store Street, the ‘Capital Iron’ building - and drawing people further, towards the water’s edge. Rain gardens line the street, contributing to a green aesthetic, alongside their functional role of stormwater capture and filtration.

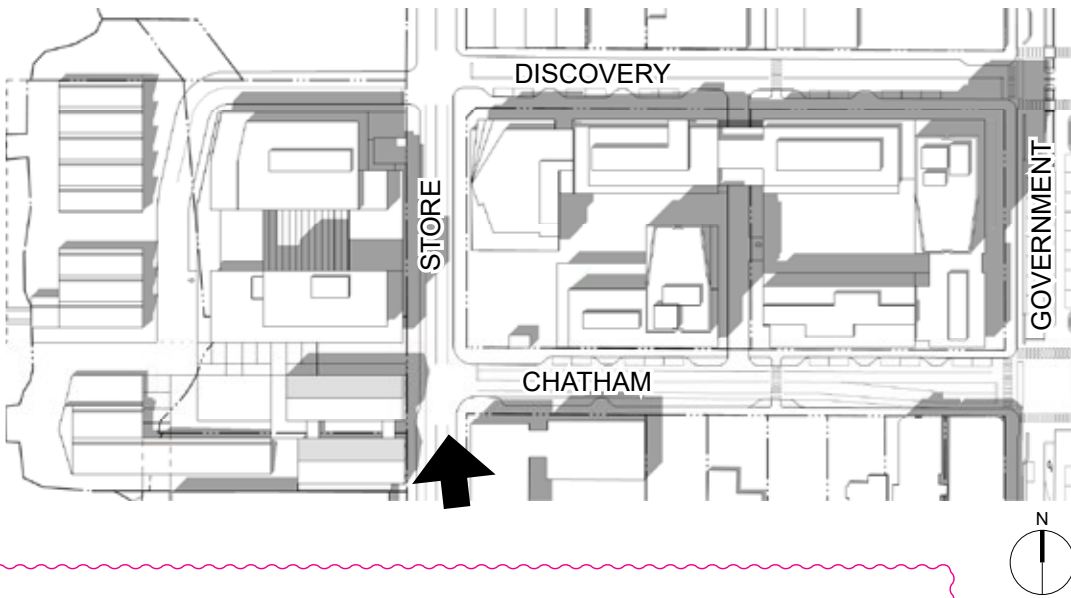


Top and bottom left: Sketch view looking west along Chatham at Government Street



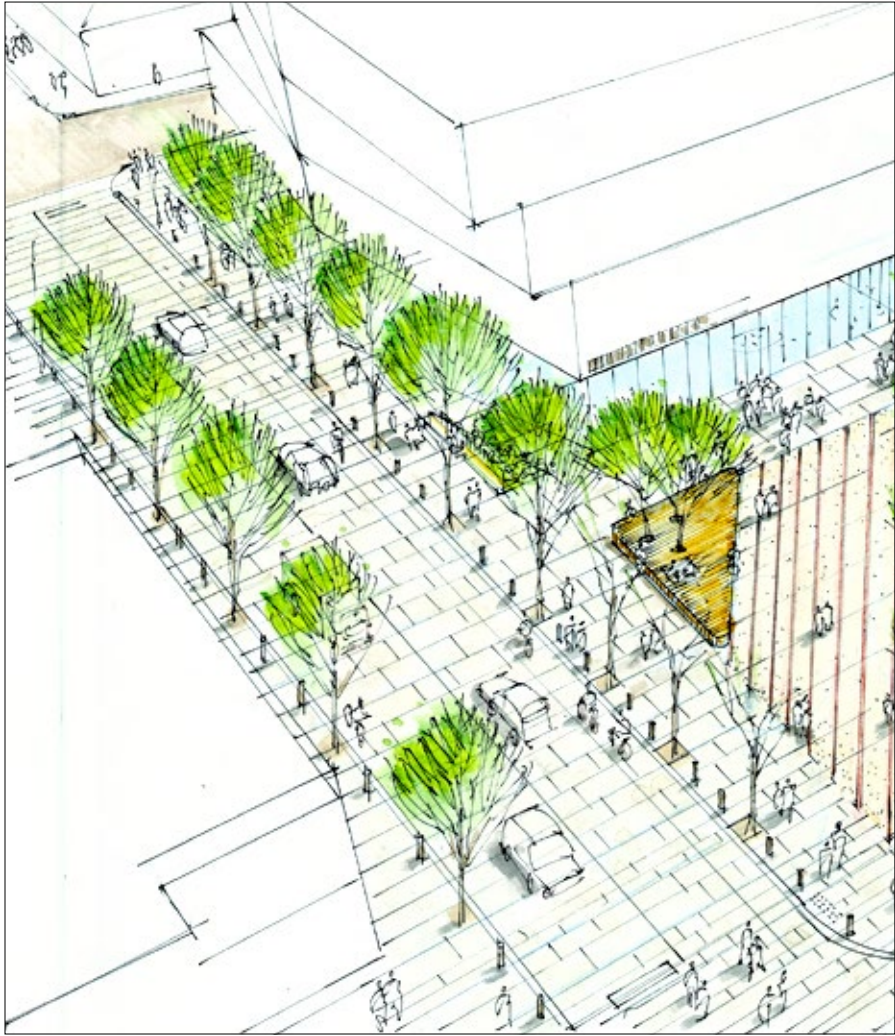
Sketch view looking near the intersection of Store and Chatham.

5.5 | On the Street



5.5.4 Store Street

Store Street can be characterized as a destination street and extension of the heart of the new development with a strong relationship to the public plaza and its programming. Designed as a curbless street, it accommodates natural spill out of pedestrians and activity during larger community event gatherings and potential street closure. It is treated with special paving, matching that of the plaza, with rows of new trees on either side, within soil cell structures. Bollards are incorporated for the safety of the pedestrian. Paving variation can be used to signal a transition to a vehicular throughway.

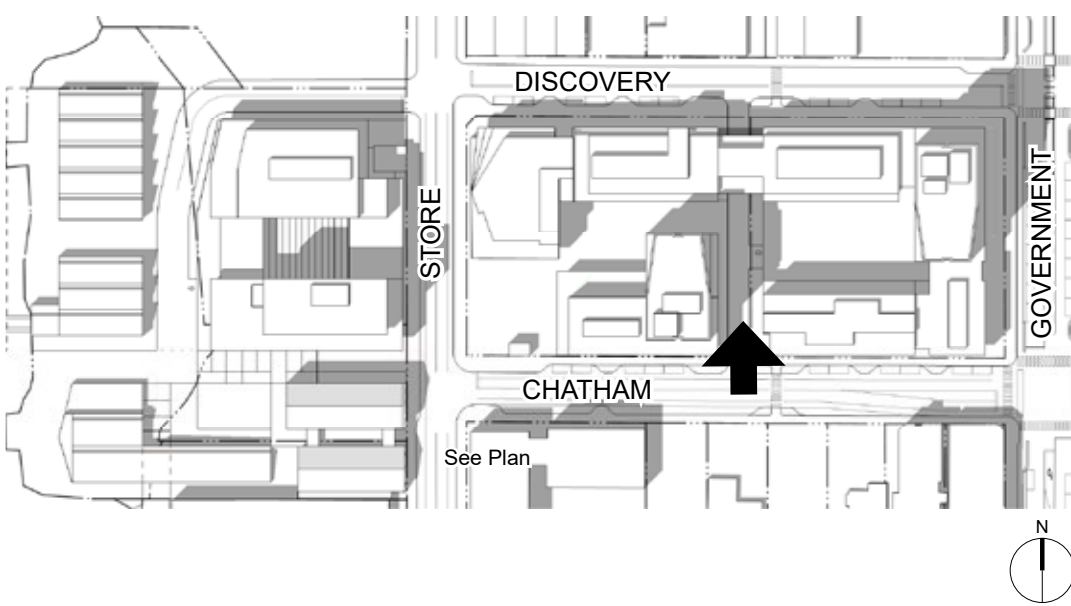


Aerial view of Store Street.



Sketch view looking north along Store Street.

5.5 | On the Street



5.5.5 Artisan Alley and Mid-block Lane

Artisan Alley and its associated access lane mid-block along Chatham Street, will have a distinctive eclectic character. New crosswalks at the north and south ends of the lane will draw pedestrians to and through the block. It will be a communal space shared by people and back of house activity, spurring incidental and congruous interaction with the loading and movement of art and other items. Special paving and lighting will be utilized to create safety in a space where the lines are blurred between pedestrians and vehicles. The Alley is anticipated to receive some spill out of activities from the larger Street Meet Square during event days, or serve as a backstage space. It also anticipates spontaneous smaller scale events such as a pop-up art display or a music event. It can be utilized during festivals such as Nuit Blanche or the TD Art Gallery Paint-In event.



Sketch view looking north the mid-block lane

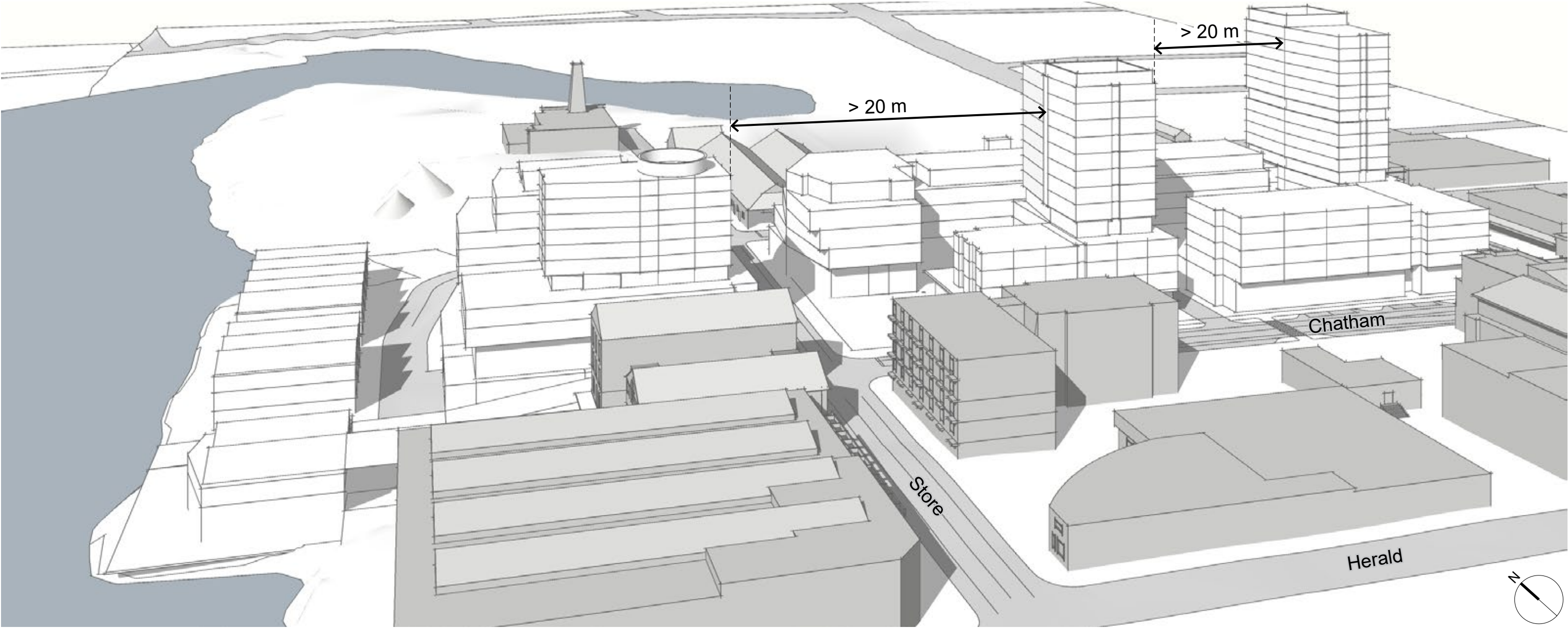


Precedents

5.6 | Building Separation

The mid-rise buildings and the upper and lower portions of the taller buildings have been strategically composed. Solar orientation, views to and from the buildings and the configuration of the city block have been carefully considered in the indicative design and the Zoning criteria. These considerations also included larger ‘city-scape’ aspects such as the idea of building heights descending from upland locations down toward the harbourfront.

The indicative design illustrated also exceeds the minimum 20-metre tall-building separation guidelines anticipated in the 2021 edition of the DCAP Guidelines.



Building Separation

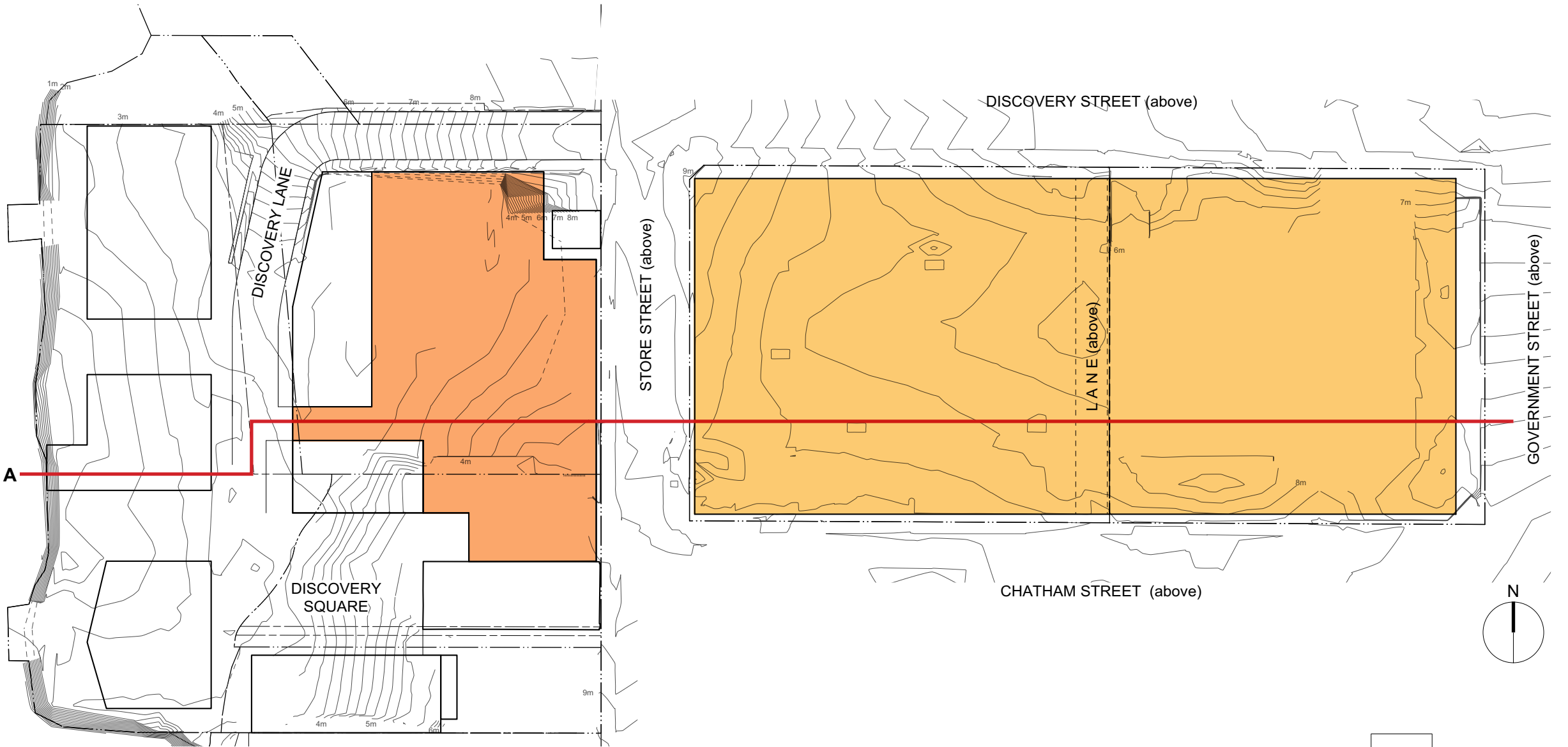
5.7 Parking

Parking for the project will be located under building or underground, with the exception of short term and service vehicle parking as well as a portion of bicycle parking that could be located at grade.

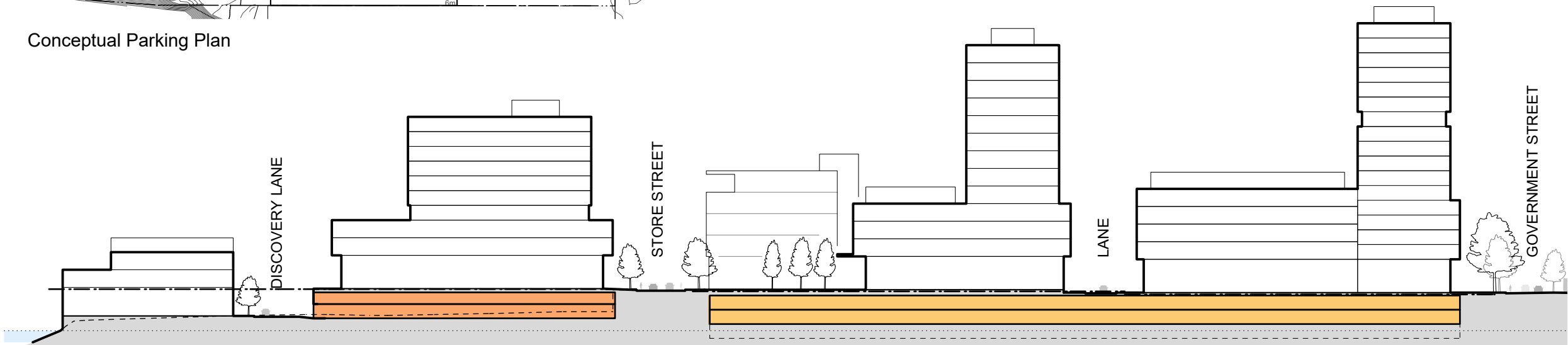
Under-building parking will be provided on the west block and will mitigate the grade differential between Store Street and Discovery Lane. Light industrial or commercial spaces are intended to wrap the parkade and provide a face to Discovery Lane and Discovery Square.

Underground parking will be provided on the east block and is anticipated to be 2 or 3 levels. It is anticipated that some of the parking on the east block will be provided to meet the parking demand of the buildings on the west block.

The amount of car and bicycle parking provided will be determined for each phase at the time of Development Permit and will be based on the applicable City of Victoria parking bylaw. It is anticipated that transportation demand management (TDM) measures will be explored. These measures could include: bicycle end-of-trip facilities; long term bike parking for new mobility (e-bike charging, cargo bike parking); carshare; parking management (priced commercial parking); transit pass programs; Carpooling; and other TDM measures.



Conceptual Parking Plan



Section A

5.8 Land Use

In keeping with the aspirations of the City as articulated in the Victoria 3.0 Initiative, a wide variety of uses are envisioned in the Capital Culture District Comprehensive Development Plan. Buildings and floor area designated by zoning for various uses, have been calibrated and balanced with the intention of fostering truly mixed and vibrant patterns of human activity.

The diagram shows land uses in those broad categories by building. The 'General Employment' category includes a range of commercial and light industrial uses. The light industrial category is intended to include a limited allowance for non-industrial uses. A detailed list of proposed uses is located at the end of this document.

Zoning to accommodate a broad mix of uses will provide flexibility and adaptability over time. This will contribute to the long-term vibrancy of the neighbourhood, as it will be able to adapt to changing social-cultural, economic and physical conditions. Accordingly, vertical mixing of uses within buildings is also anticipated.

LEGEND

Residential (market rental/strata)

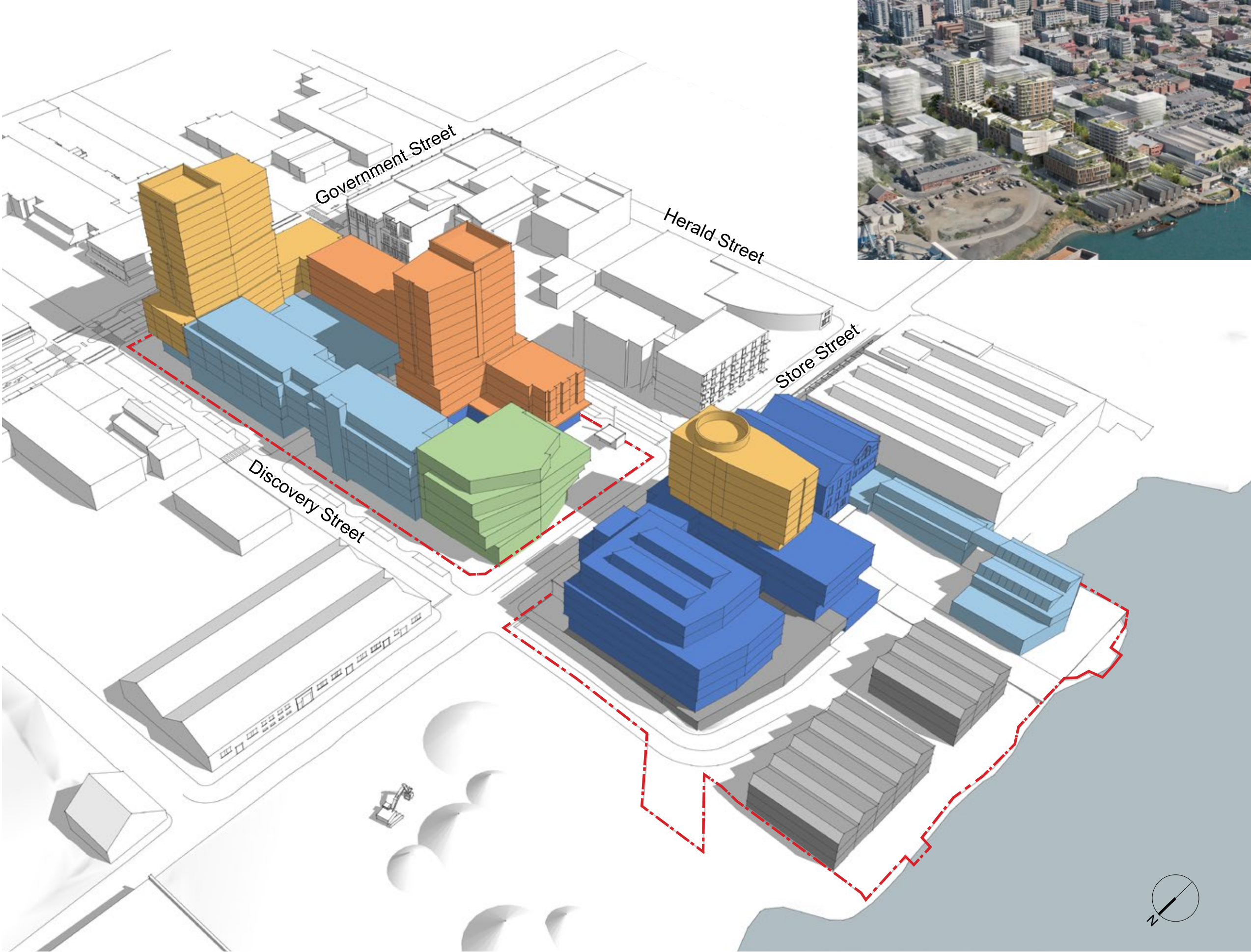
Live/Work

General Employment

General Employment (including intended minimum light Industrial)

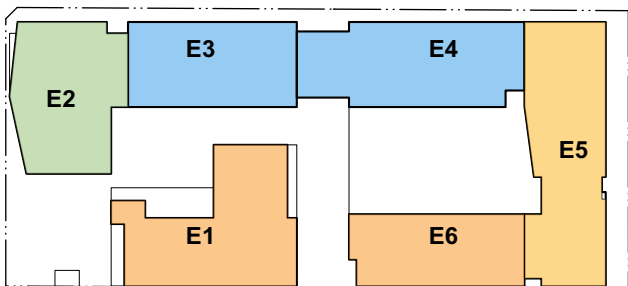
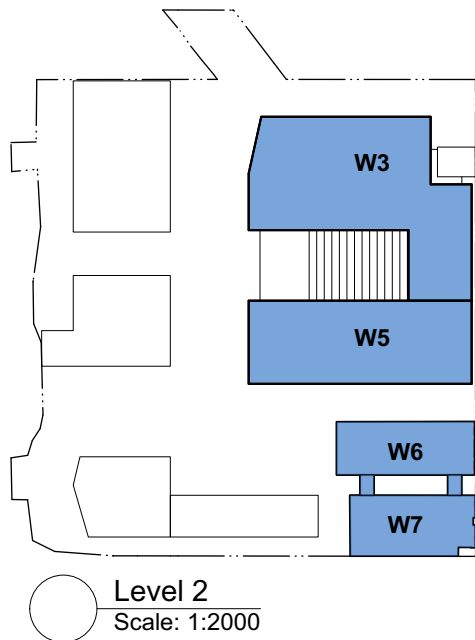
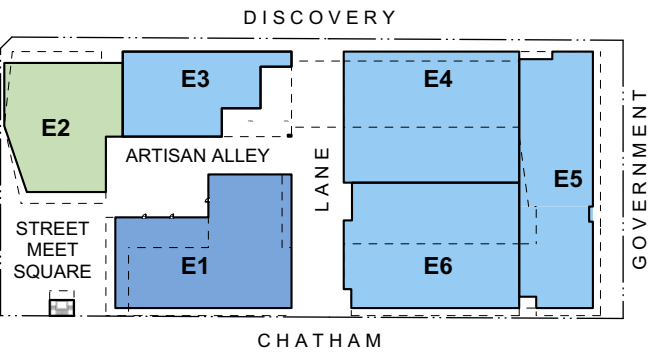
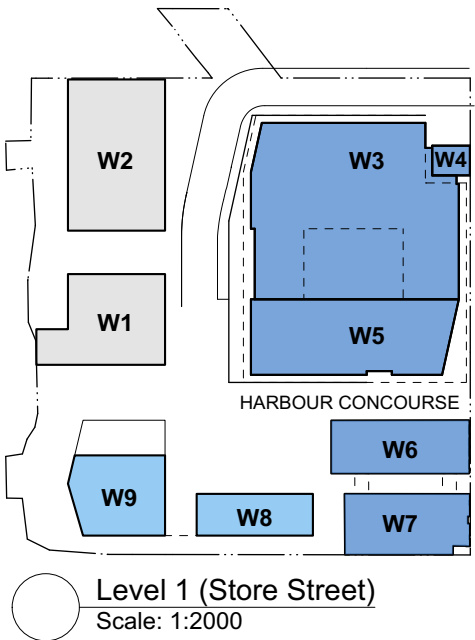
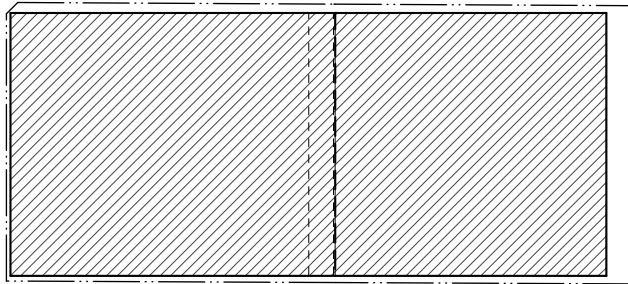
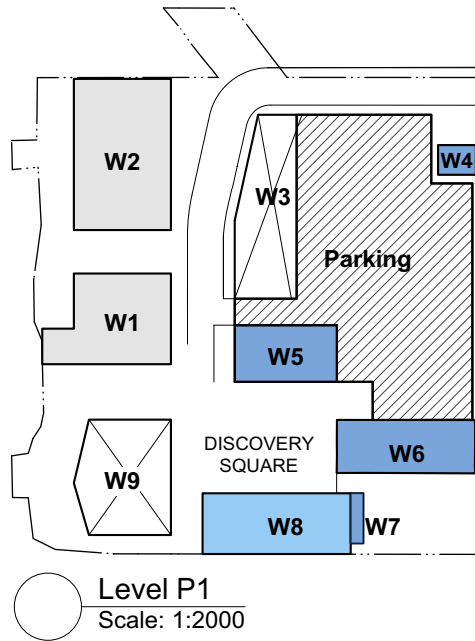
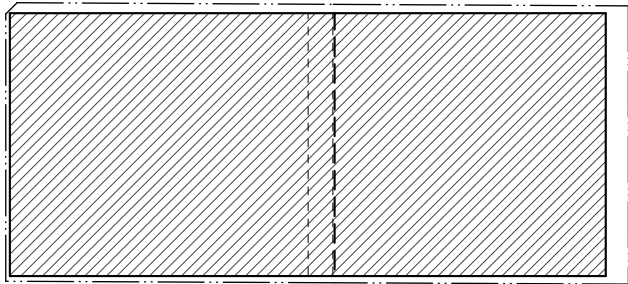
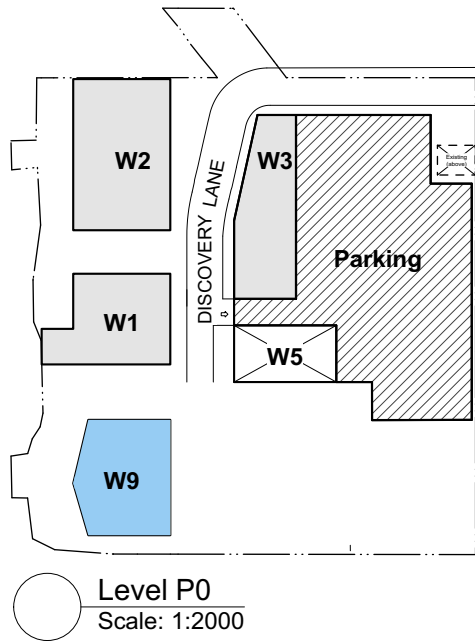
Light Industrial (marine-related)

Arts + Culture

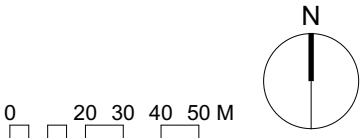


5.9 Floor Plans

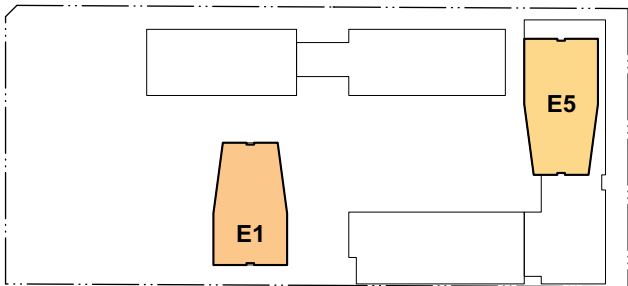
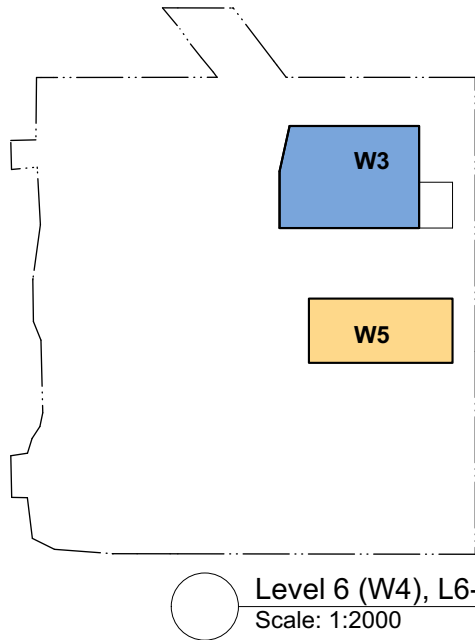
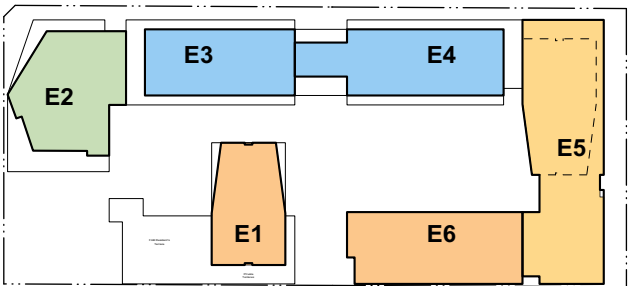
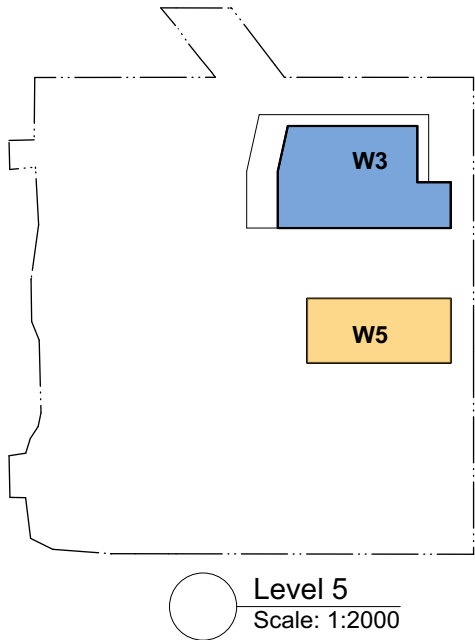
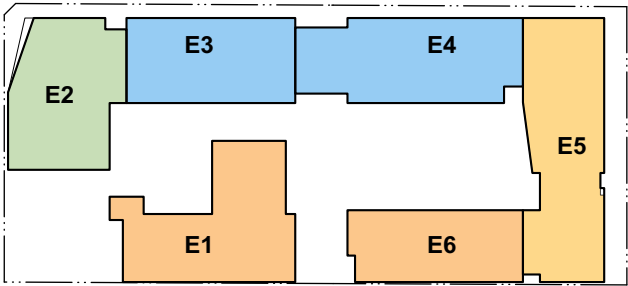
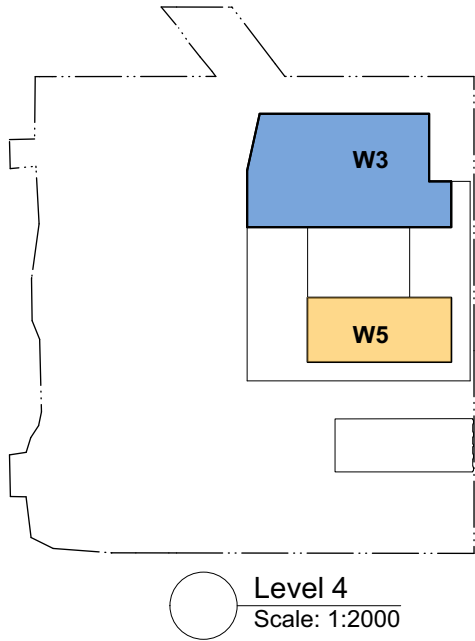
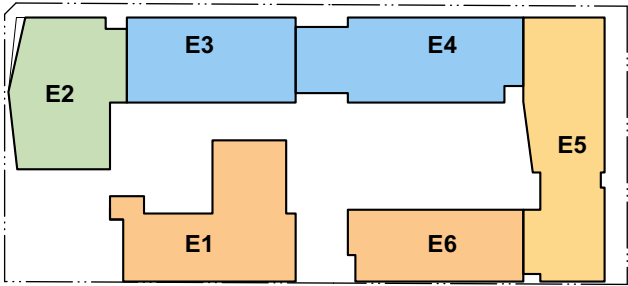
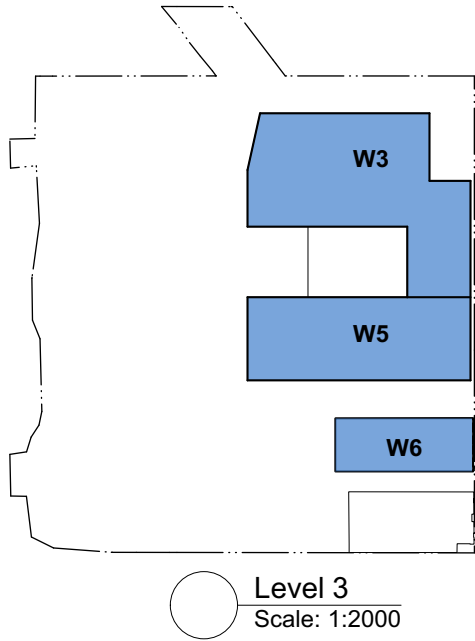
The following plan diagrams illustrate potential land uses in broad categories per floor of each building. The intention of these diagrams is to illustrate the mixed nature of each development block as well as the vertical mixing of uses (ie. from L1 to L2).



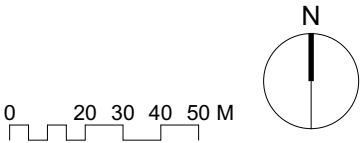
- LEGEND
- Residential (market rental/strata)
 - Live/Work
 - General Employment
 - General Employment (including intended minimum light Industrial)
 - Light Industrial (marine-related)
 - Arts + Culture



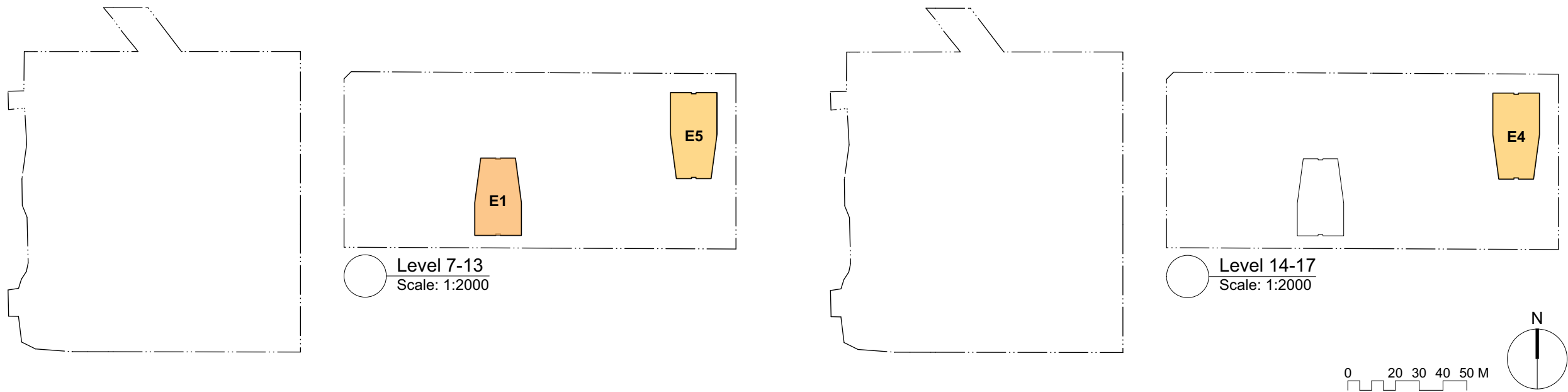
5.9 Floor Plans (continued)



- LEGEND
- Residential (market rental/strata)
 - Live/Work
 - General Employment
 - General Employment (including intended minimum light Industrial)
 - Light Industrial (marine-related)
 - Arts + Culture



5.9 Floor Plans (continued)



- LEGEND
- Residential (market rental/strata)
 - Live/Work
 - General Employment
 - General Employment (including intended minimum light Industrial)
 - Light Industrial (marine-related)
 - Arts + Culture

5.10 Integral to the Arts and Innovation District

The following list includes examples of the types of uses and activities that could be accommodated within the proposed Capital Culture District CD zone. These not only comply with resilient city-planning principles, they reflect and support the intentions and aspirations of the Arts and Innovation district envisioned by Victoria 3.0.

- 1. Housing; Personal Services Offices; Daycare
- 2. Retail and Service Businesses at street level; Live/ Work Studios
- 3. Artist Studios; Shared Workshops; Galleries; Local Restaurant fronting the plaza
- 4. Showrooms; Workshops; Design Studios; Electronics; Furniture; Digital Publishing; Maker spaces; Engineering
- 5. Art Exhibition; Educational and Event Spaces; Food and Beverage; Gift Shop
- 6. Street Meet Square; Performance and Art Exhibit, Event venue; Access to Public Underground Parking
- 7. Advanced Education; Research and Development; Start-ups; Performing Arts Space; Office; High Tech; Manufacturing; Engineering; Possible location for the future Centre for Ocean Applied Sustainable Technologies (COAST) <https://southislandprosperity.ca/ocean-hub/>
- 8. High Tech; Co-working Spaces; Craft Brewery; Food and Beverage
- 9. Watercraft Rental; Boat Repair; Maker-spaces; Commercial Recreation
- 10. Marine Industry; Ocean Research; Marina Facilities; Food and Beverage; Harbour Ferry
- 11. Possible Future Water lot Development
- 12. Harbour Concourse
- 13. Manufacturing; Storage; Distribution; Food Processing; Marine-related Businesses
- 14. Special, Purpose-built Marine Uses; Possible location for COAST



Illustration of future build out of the Capital Culture District



Art Gallery of Greater Victoria's annual Paint-In; Eastside Culture Crawl, Vancouver

5.11 Phasing

The following buildings are anticipated to be included in the first phase of development and will set the tone of the Arts and Industrial area.

Proposed Art Gallery (AG)

A 5 storey downtown art gallery is proposed at the corner of Store and Discovery streets. The activities of the gallery will contribute to the vibrancy and character of the area and help animate the adjacent plaza.

Applied Industrial Arts (AIA)

The AIA is envisioned as a hub of cultural industries such as research and prototyping, industrial and product design, fashion design, digital arts etc. Creative work, cultural production and light industry will be mixed vertically and co-exist in the two-winged building.

Fine Arts Building (FAB)

The FAB is conceived as an artist-focused rental building. Live/work studios will house creators of art in every medium and idiom. Creating will be supported by on-site communal workshops and making facilities, social spaces as well as material storage and exhibition spaces.

Street Meet Square (SMS)

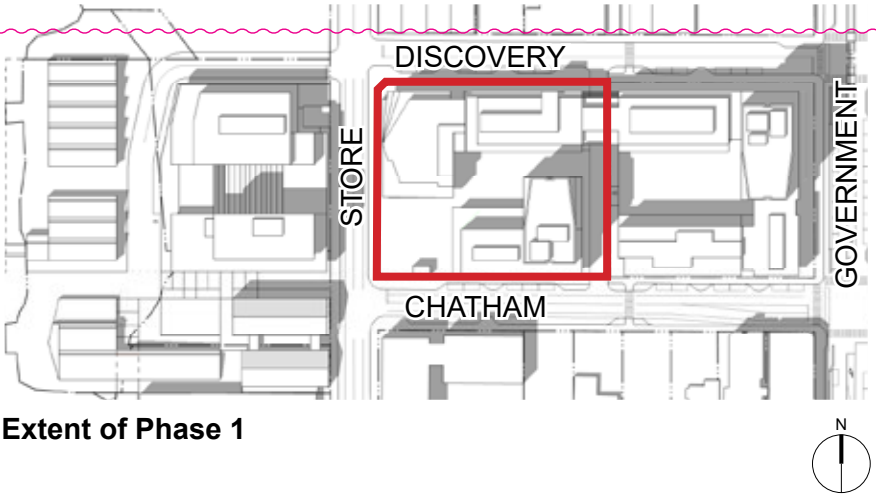
This sunny public plaza will provide a forecourt to the proposed art gallery and adjacent Fine Arts Building.

Street Frontage Improvements

As the first buildings are constructed, the public realm of the adjacent streets will be enhanced with improved sidewalks, new street trees, bicycle lanes and other elements of the street.



Illustration of future build out of the Capital Culture District



Please Note: The following perspective renderings illustrate the complete build-out of the proposed Capital Culture District Project. This will occur over the coming years and may take more than a decade to realize. To that end, and to portray the completed project in it's future context, the anticipated and likely building massing of redevelopments of many properties proximate to the site. These are shown as translucent light-grey tones.





Future Capital Culture District



Future Capital Culture District

Prepared for Reliance Properties by D'AMBROSIO Architecture + Urbanism



Future Capital Culture District

6 | Landscape and Open Space

Landscape Rationale



Celebrate History

The landscape and open space design seeks to celebrate and honour both pre-colonial and local commerce histories. Historical artifacts designed to be displayed as part of a ‘Cabinet of Curiosities’ near Discovery Square and along Harbourfront Concourse, could showcase the transects of past, present and future land uses by various cultures and communities. Materials such as basalt, sandstone, iron, and timber will be used in paving materials, site furnishings and landscape elements to reflect the various histories of place.



Streets For People

The urban realm design goals for the Capital Culture District are to promote pedestrian use and experience of the public open spaces. The design will define a primary connection through the site and identify secondary circulation routes. A design language of hierarchy between circulation and connection routes will be developed. Connect public open spaces throughout the site and treat Store Street as an extension to Street Meet Square is intended, especially for public event uses. Other key design initiatives include: linking site circulation to existing offsite routes and urban hot spots, introduce sidewalk bulges, curb bump outs, narrower travel lanes on Chatham St, and other traffic calming, pedestrian friendly design strategies into the street design. Provide ample seating, bike parking and trees to encourage pedestrian use and access to the development.



Green Space

Retaining existing large trees along Government Street is a key part of the project’s environmental goals. There is new tree planting proposed at street level and at the two primary public **plazas**. At these locations there is potential to use soil cells to promote a thriving and healthy urban forest canopy. Extensive green roof planting is proposed for an array of building rooftops, while intensive planting is proposed at shared and private residential and commercial roof terraces.



Stormwater Management

Maintaining and enhancing existing waterfront ecosystems and improving water quality through thoughtful design treatment strategies will serve as an important component of the redevelopment. Finding new and ingenious ways to deal with existing water quality while containing and treating storm water on-site will be critical. Stormwater management and appropriate planting will provide the Capital Culture District with an opportunity to have an adaptive landscape, suited to the West Coast climate. The site offers several locations to propose water quality improvement through rain gardens and natural filtration and sedimentation methods. These efforts will have the potential to improve water quality before leaving the site.

6.1 | Blue Infrastructure

Blue Infrastructure refers to water elements in the environment such as streams, wetlands, floodplains, watersheds, and water treatment facilities. Blue infrastructure is a strategically planned network of natural and semi-natural areas with other environmental features designed and managed to deliver a wide range of ecosystem services. Examples of blue infrastructure include rainwater harvesting, rain gardens, bioswales, bioretention ponds.

Rainwater management principles and appropriate planting will provide the Capital Culture District with an opportunity to have an adaptive landscape, suited to the West Coast climate. The site offers several locations to treat rain and stormwater through rain gardens, natural filtration, and sedimentation methods. These efforts will have the potential to improve water quality before leaving the site.

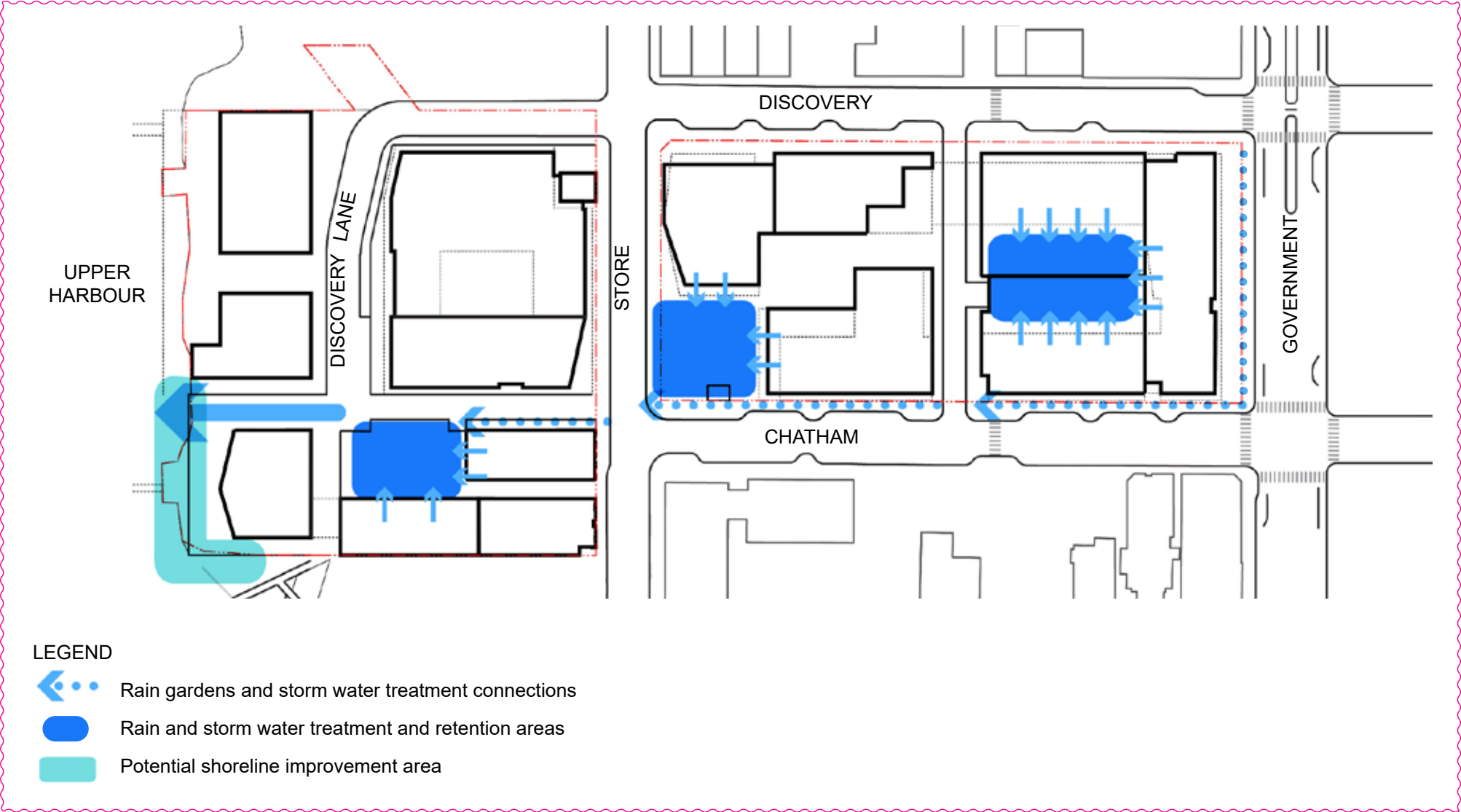
The following principles outline the best practices to manage rain and stormwater that is environmentally responsible, practical, and fiscally prudent.

- 1. Low Impact Development Strategies**
Minimize building and road footprints to reduce stormwater production and retain greenspace.
- 2. Manage and Clean Water On-site**
Capture, slow, and treat stormwater runoff by directing runoff to soil and vegetation-based water treatment areas.
- 3. Integrated and Multifunctional Landscape Features**
Integrate multifunctional stormwater management features into site design to improve both water quality and aesthetics.
- 4. Mimic Natural Hydrological Process**
Design and develop stormwater management plans that mimic natural hydrological flow paths.

As this site is located next to an ocean inlet, consideration for the protection and enhancement of the shoreline is key. Direct shoreline access will be minimized outside of areas designed to access the water (watercraft launching) and marine-industrial, working-harbour infrastructure (vessel docking and wharf facilities). Where overwater structures are incorporated, they should consider salmon habitat needs. e.g. light wells to create dappled light beneath.

Any future design enhancements to the shoreline will consider flood and habitat protection measures. e.g. replanting native riparian vegetation, managing invasive vegetation and introducing large woody material in combination with a variety of granular material. Recognizing that there are contaminated soils along the shoreline, all standards related to retaining or replacing existing geotextiles or appropriate removal of contaminated soils offsite will be followed.

The design will incorporate an integrated rain water management plan that cleans stormwater runoff before discharging to the marine environment, with rain gardens being a key component of that strategy. This will be addressed in the next stages of the project.



Rain planter



Curb cut and bump out bioswale



Bioretention pond

6.2 | Green Infrastructure

Green Infrastructure refers to trees, lawns, shrubs and planted areas such as meadows, fields, and forests. Green infrastructure utilizes a range of natural and semi-natural environmental features to manage environmental pollutions such as storing carbon, filtering air, and treating stormwater through infiltration processes. Examples of green infrastructure include urban forests and urban tree canopy, green roofs, urban agriculture, biodiverse native planting designs.

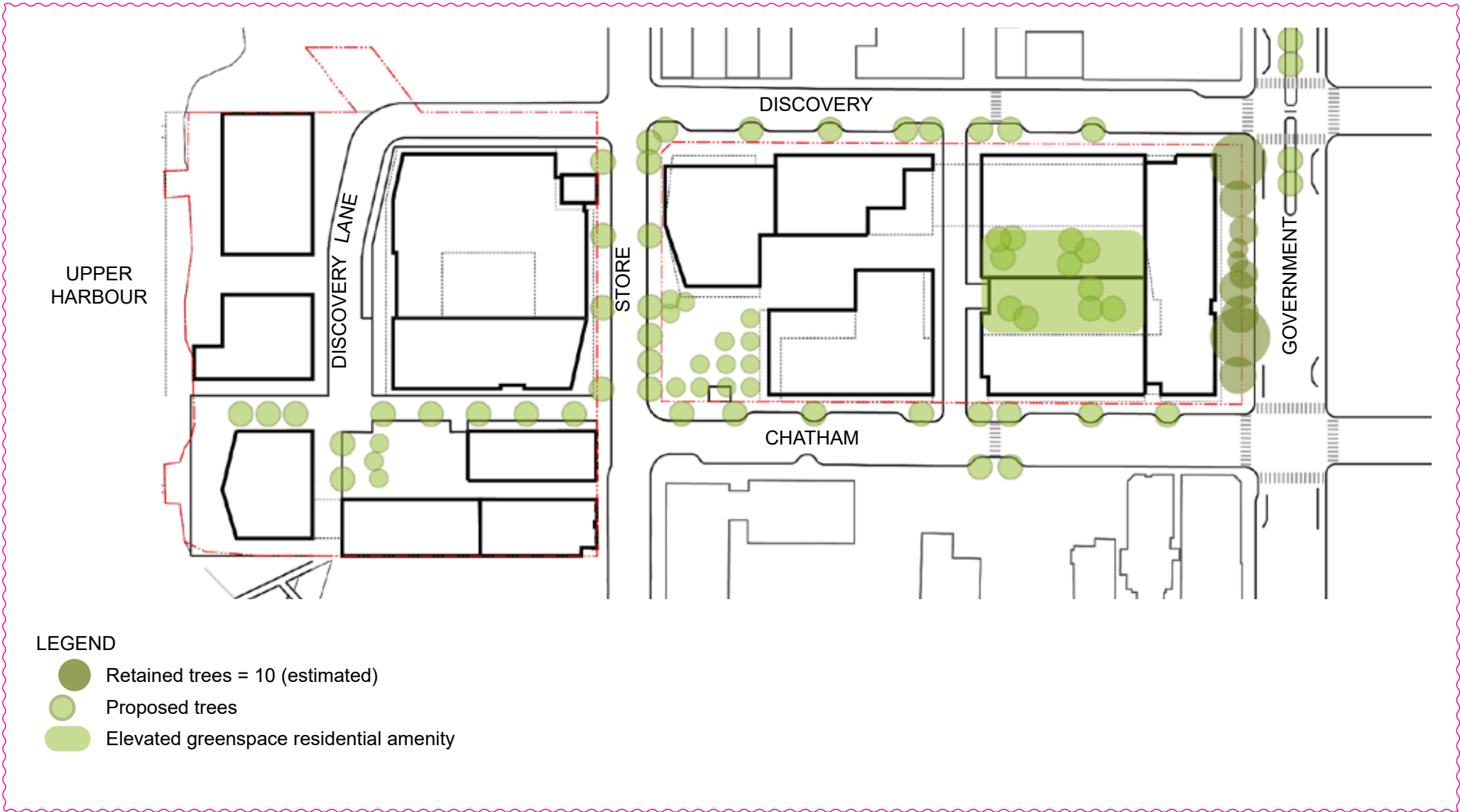
Urban forest goals and vision from Victoria’s Urban Forest Master Plan will be reflected in the Capital Culture District’s landscape and green infrastructure design strategy.

Maintaining existing trees along Government Street is a primary goal. Adequate soil volumes using structural soil cells will be provided for new trees to ensure a diverse and resilient urban tree canopy both onsite and offsite throughout public realm spaces. Soil volumes will be confirmed by the project arborist.

The following principles outline the best practices to growth and maintenance of a healthy and resilient urban forest canopy.

- 1. Urban forests are key components of green infrastructure**
The urban forest is a valuable green infrastructure that benefits a city’s management of rain water, provides cool shade, and is essential to urban biodiversity.
- 2. Climate Change Adaptation and Mitigation**
Urban forests play a vital role in climate adaptability and extreme weather mitigation techniques such as providing shade, buffering high winds, and managing erosion.
- 3. Urban Forests Provide Habitat**
Provides essential urban habitat for a large variety of city-living animal, bird, and insect species.
- 4. Balances the Impacts of Urban Development**
Urban forests can help maintain watershed quality and health and contributes to urban biodiversity.

The overall planting strategy for the site will favour indigenous plantings in rain gardens and in streetscape and open space planting beds. Indigenous plantings support a more productive ecological environment, have a low maintenance service level, and are more resilient to the existing site’s climatic influences.



6.3 Capacity and Events

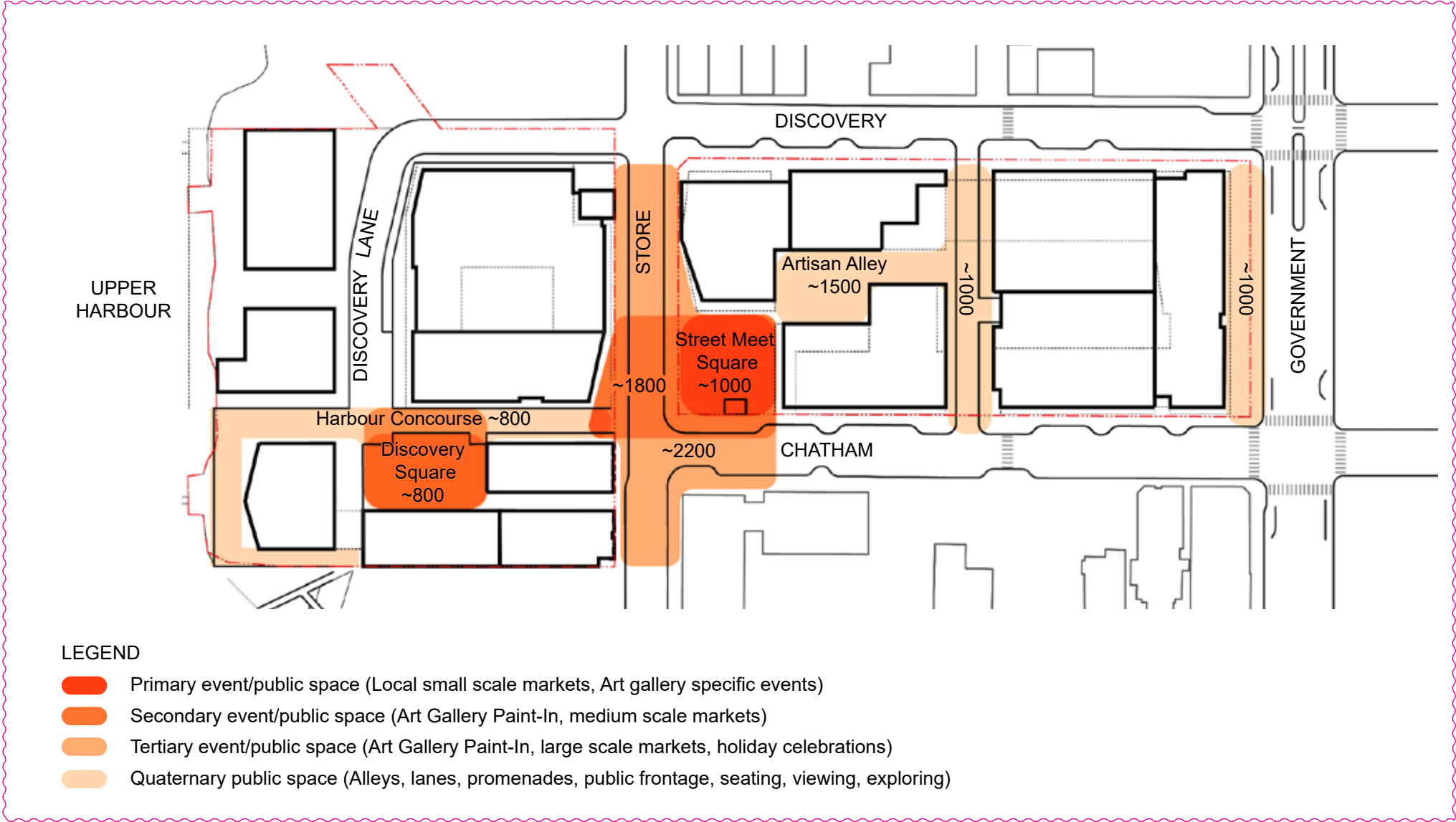
Programming

Providing daily programming for both tourists and locals will animate the public realm and produce quality public spaces. Designing structures and settings that allow for these areas to be enjoyed differently through each season, in different weather conditions and at different times of day will allow it to function on an ongoing basis.

Event Capacities

The site will be part of the future Arts & Innovation District. Events such as local makers and farmers markets could be hosted at either Street Meet Square or Discovery Square public plazas.

Major events such as the Art gallery of Greater Victoria's TD Art Gallery Paint-In could utilize primary, secondary, and tertiary public spaces to host the main events. Quaternary public space has the potential to serve the event's concessions and washroom facilities.



AGGV Paint-In



Public Market



Street Market



Night Market

6.4 | Landscape Rooftops

A variety of rooftop landscapes are envisioned for both private and shared residential, commercial, and institutional building roofs and terraces.

Intensive planting areas feature raised planters and large areas of mounded soil to host tree planting as well as shrubs, grasses and perennials.

Extensive green roof planting features sedum planting, with a mix of native grass and/or native pollinator wildflowers.

Areas where extensive and intensive planting appears less feasible or provides less programmatic function may be designed as paved patios with raised planters hosting trees and planting.

Rooftop design that incorporates extensive plantings, intensive plantings, and paved patios will be fully explored at the Development Permit Stage for each building.



LEGEND

-  Intensive landscape terrace
-  Extensive green roof
-  Paved patio with raised planters and trees



Intensive landscape terrace



Extensive green roof



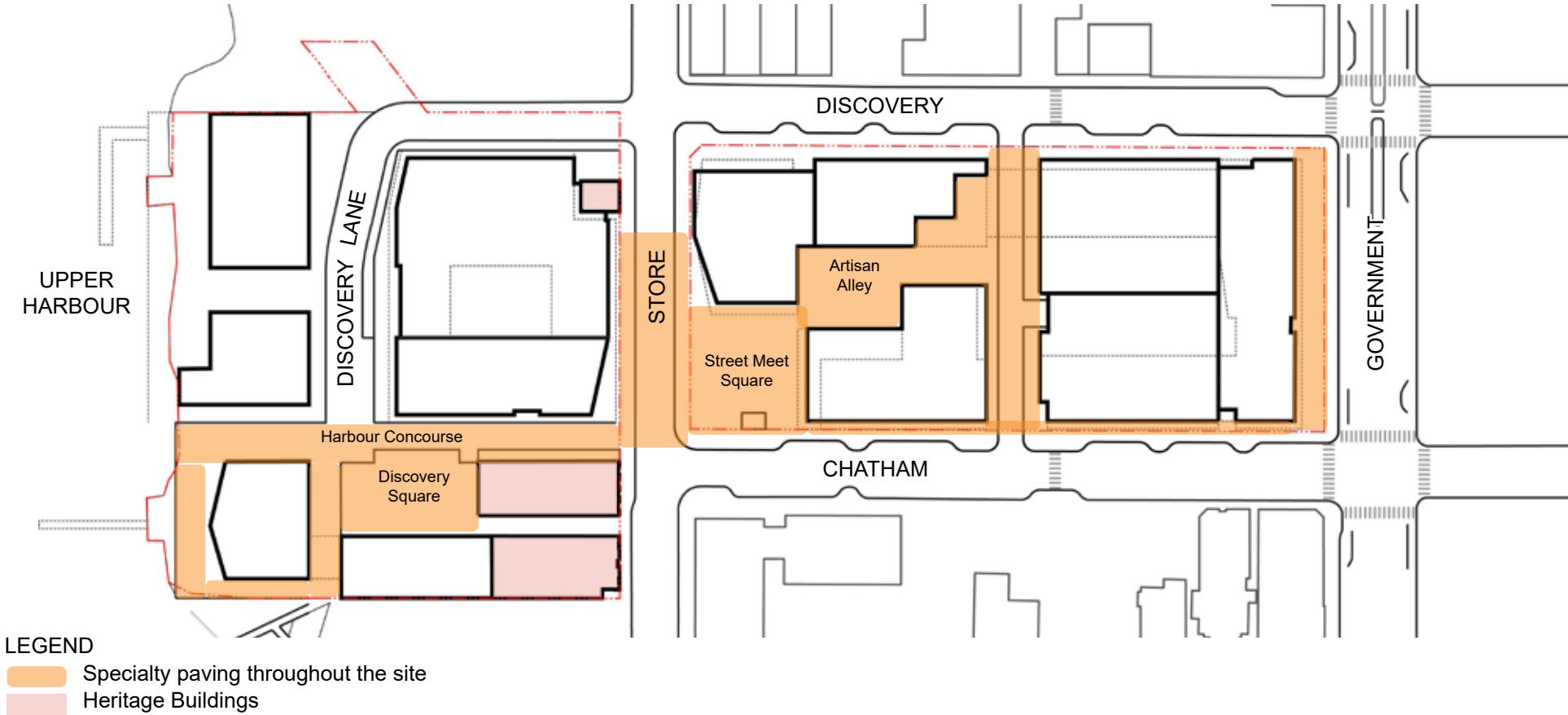
Paved patio with raised planters and trees

6.5 | Materials

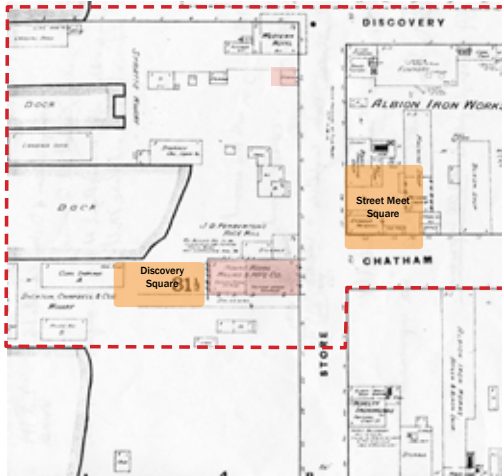
Materials that tell a story

One of the project’s goals **when selecting and designing paving patterns and furnishings** will be to maintain authentic heritage materials of the existing site, while introducing forms and materials that re-ignite the historical context and re-imagine the function of ordinary structures, features and materials.

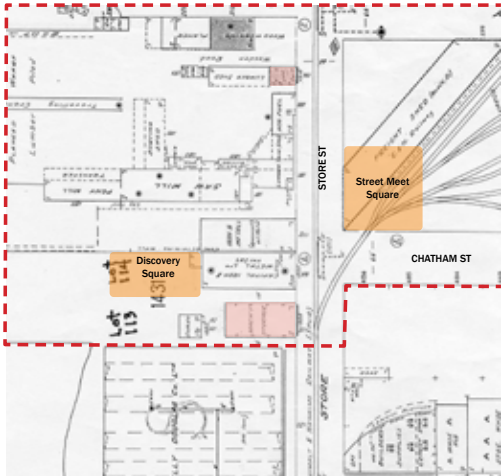
A feature of Discovery Square and the Harbour Concourse is to showcase these historical artifacts displayed as part of a ‘Cabinet of Curiosities’. Heritage materials and artifacts illuminating intersections of past, present and future land uses that highlight the local history of various cultures and communities. Materials such as basalt, sandstone, bone, and shell midden historically represent tools and customs of First nations settlements on the site. Iron, timber, scrap metals, and cobble stones constitutes the history of local commerce in the post colonial era.



Material Inspiration



Fire Map 1885



Fire Map 1957



Basalt



Antler & Bone



Shell Midden



Timber



Iron



Precedents of artifact displays



Precedents for interpretation of heritage materials

Historical Traces

Layering the histories of the site using fire maps informed the conceptual landscape and open space design.

Street Meet Square

Material inspiration came from the former Albion Iron Works store once located at this plaza site. Paving strategy design, site furnishing was inspired by the former E&N Railway Lines & Freight Shed.

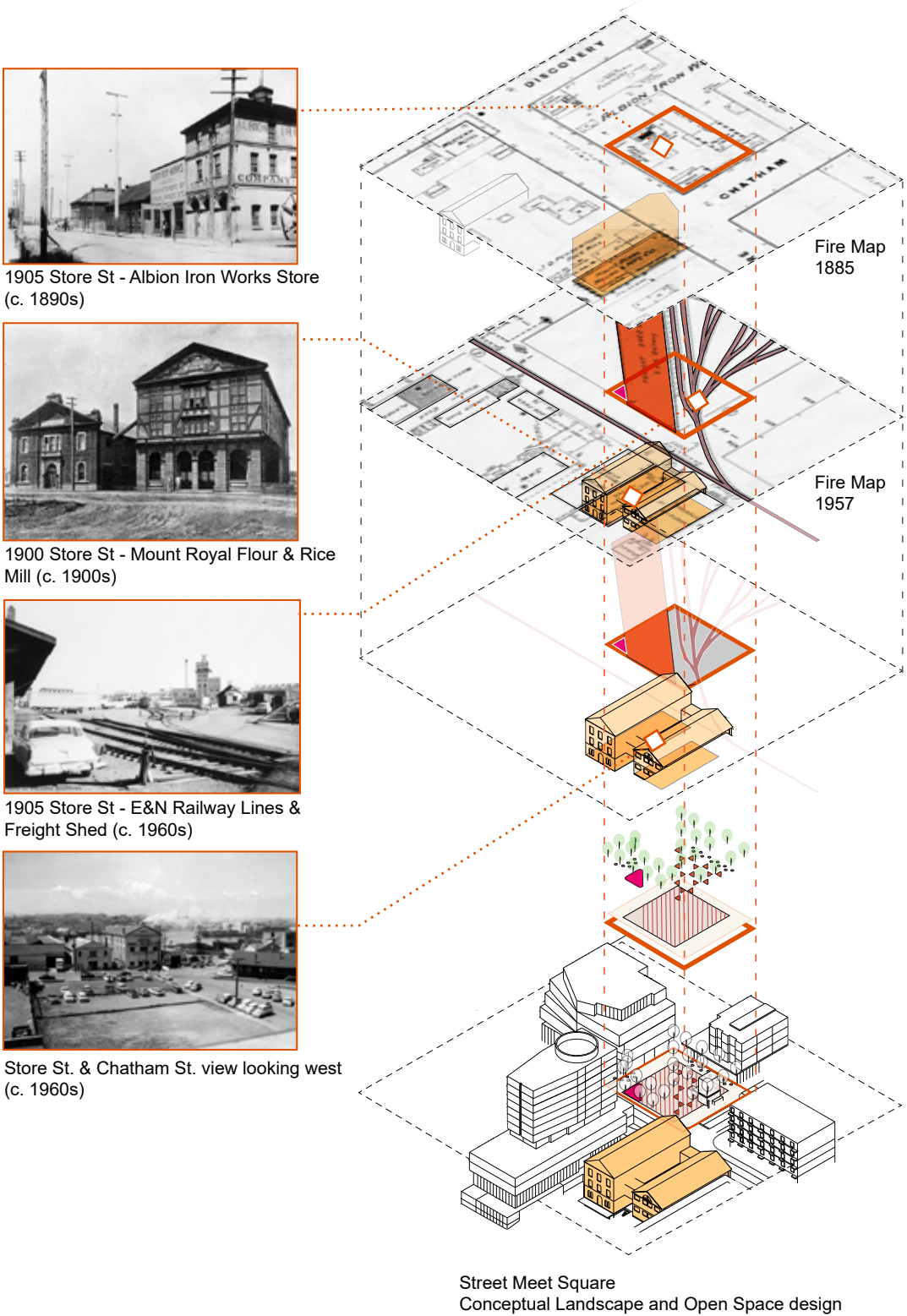
Discovery Square

The presence of the original shoreline reaching closer to the back of the Capital Iron building formed a connection to water conceptualized as a water feature set in the plaza. The historical photograph of a jack ladder traversing between the two heritage buildings inspired the Harbourfront concourse walkway and stair connection from Store Street to Discovery Lane.

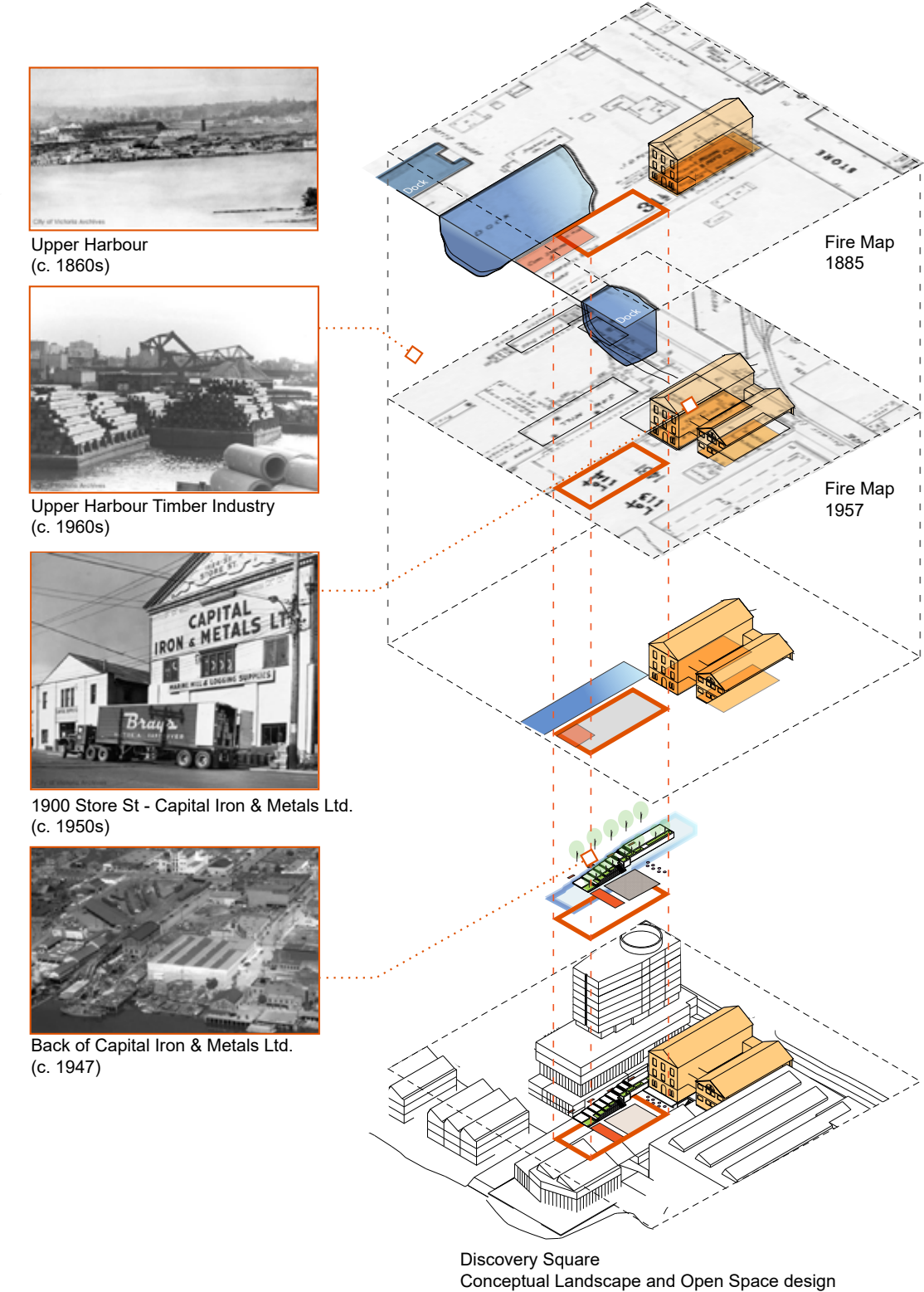
Streetscapes

Conversely, furnishings and paving around the site will respond to the Rock Bay neighbourhood's look and feel, and will follow the standards in the Downtown Public Realm Plan to support a cohesive and character-defining environment.

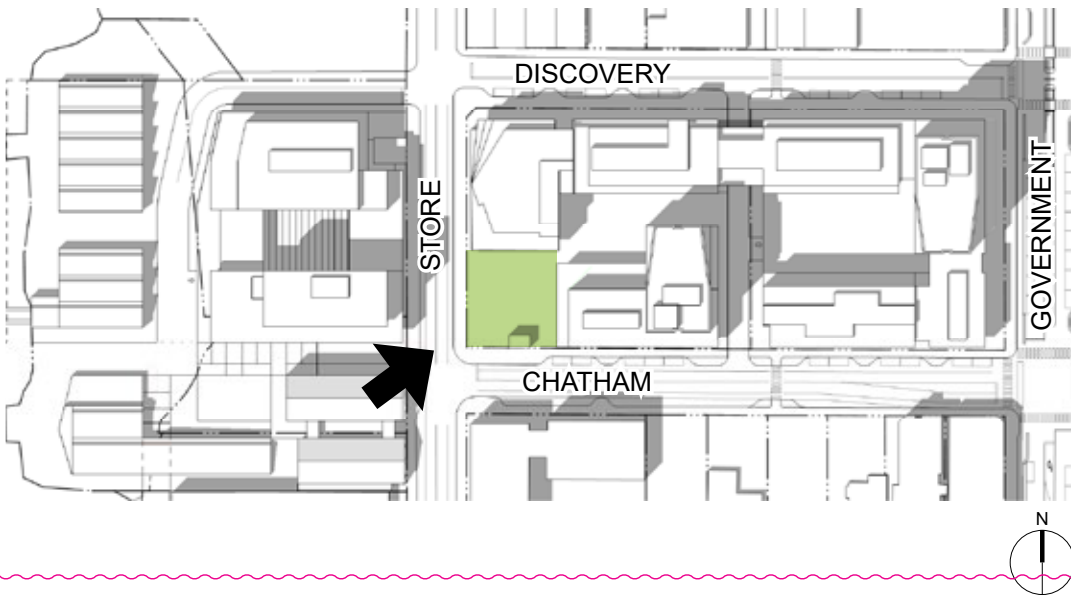
Historical Traces - Street Meet Square



Historical Traces - Discovery Square



6.6 | A New Public Plaza



Description

A new plaza, secured by Statutory Right-of-way, located at the corner of Store Street and Chatham Street. This public open space will be approximately 780 m2 (8400 ft2) in size.

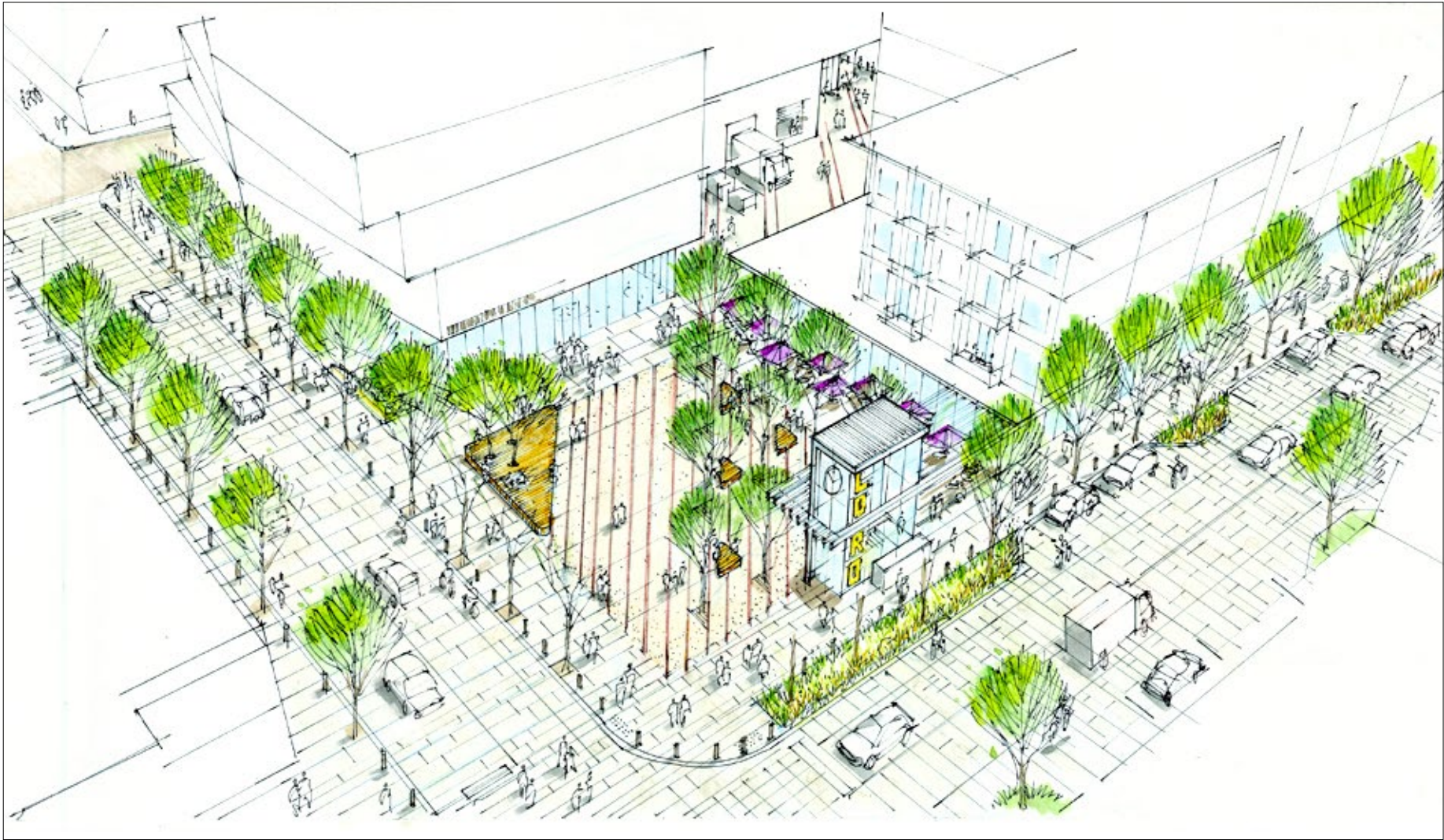
The public plaza is envisioned as a meeting place for the community, accommodating a typical variety of passive uses as well as active programming relating to the adjacent Art Gallery. The new art gallery's main facade will define the south boundary of the plaza. The urban design suggests an extension of physical features, such as distinctive paving, into the public right-of-way so that the entire area appears cohesive. It is expected that for special events the street right-of-way will be closed to traffic as required to accommodate. The design details will be inspired by and commemorate the pre and post-colonial histories of the site as well as include ideas for non-prescribed, exploratory play.

Features

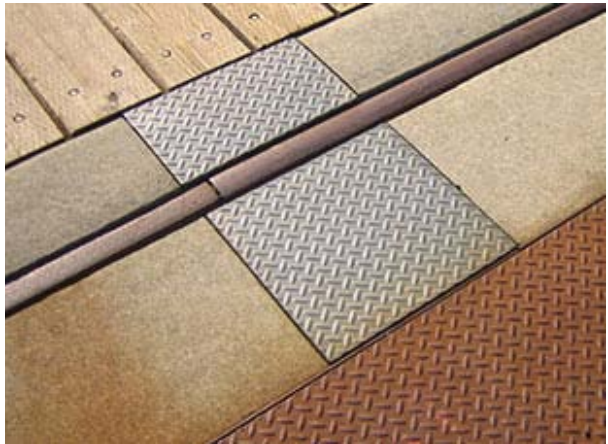
Paving Materials: A fully permeable paving strategy as well as an historically relevant palette of materials (steel rail, aggregate ballast, timber decking, metal grating) will be used in a contemporary manner in the design of the plaza and streetscape. If viable, permeable features could be part of the rain-water management strategy to collect water in the planting media sub-stratum of the plaza.

Site Furnishings: Most site furnishings will have a heavy timber aesthetic that is historically relevant, robust, timeless, and built to last. Decking and seating could reflect the angle of the original rail sidings on the site, including a large seating plinth and stage located on the site of an historic storehouse.

Accessibility: The plaza design will be barrier-free throughout and designed in consideration of all times of day and all seasons.



Aerial View



Material Inspiration

6.6 | A New Public Plaza (continued)

Features (continued)

Sustainability and Stormwater Management: Stormwater collection will be integrated in the paving either through a permeable aggregate paving (crushed gravel, jointed aggregate paving) or a slotted drainage system that, if viable, will collect stormwater and distribute it to the root zone of the trees in the plaza.

Planting Materials: Considering the year-round use of the plaza, it will include large deciduous shade trees to manage sun and shade. Capitalizing on a south-western exposure, with sunny evenings, trees will be located on the southeastern side of the plaza. Soil and tree planting will be located above a new parking structure that, if viable, will accommodate loads, root zones and drainage. Soil cells are intended to support larger and more viable tree planing.

Public Art & Special Features: An existing, almost 5m tall vent pipe on the south side is intended to be screened by or incorporated with a public art feature that would double as a landmark. Other potential public art opportunities include integration with a small pavilion or elevator tower for the underground parkade as part of one of the adjacent buildings. Paving or surface treatments, free-standing art associated with the Gallery program, or rotating semi-permanent installations curated by the Gallery will round-out the public art aspect of the plaza. Public art will be coordinated with the City of Victoria's Public Art Policy for development sites.

Programming And Events

The plaza acts as a forecourt to the Gallery and will encourage related events and activities to spill into the public realm. Larger events such as the Art Gallery 'Paint-In' can extend into the street right-of-way, temporarily closed for the occasion by City permit.

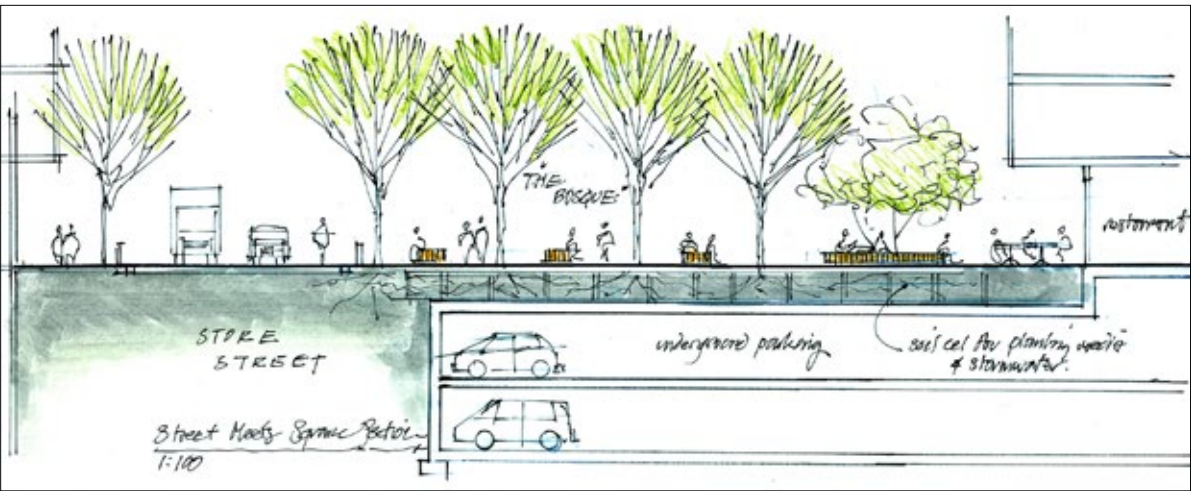


Precedents

The plaza can accommodate events of roughly 800-1000 people, while the closure of the adjacent block-long segment of Store Street would be able to host over 2,000 people. Capacity for power and water service for special events will be provided.

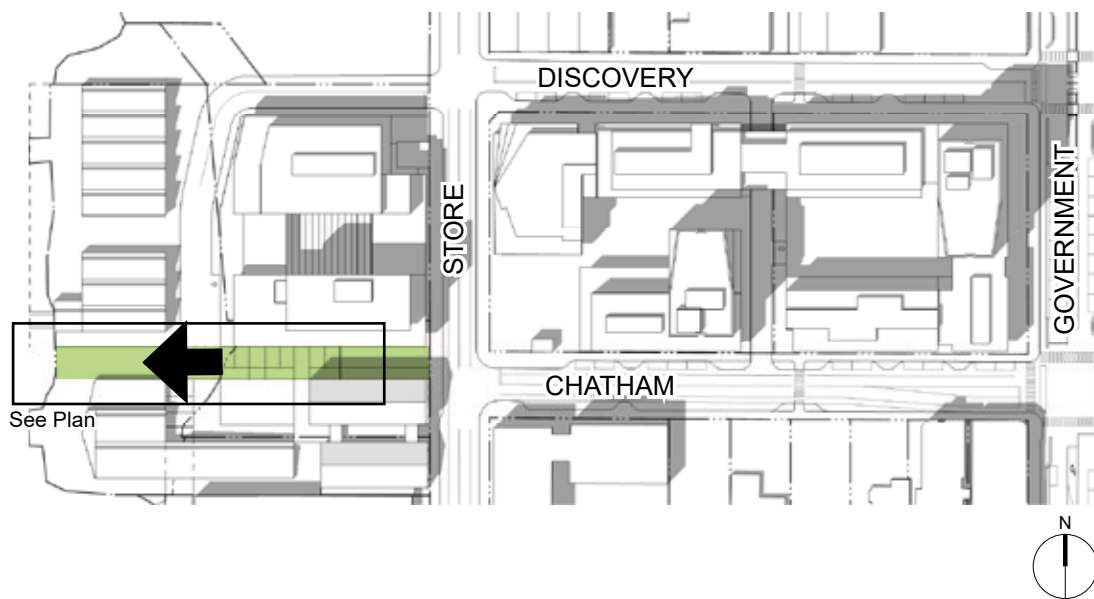


Plan



Section

6.7 | Harbour Concourse



View looking west



Schematic Plan

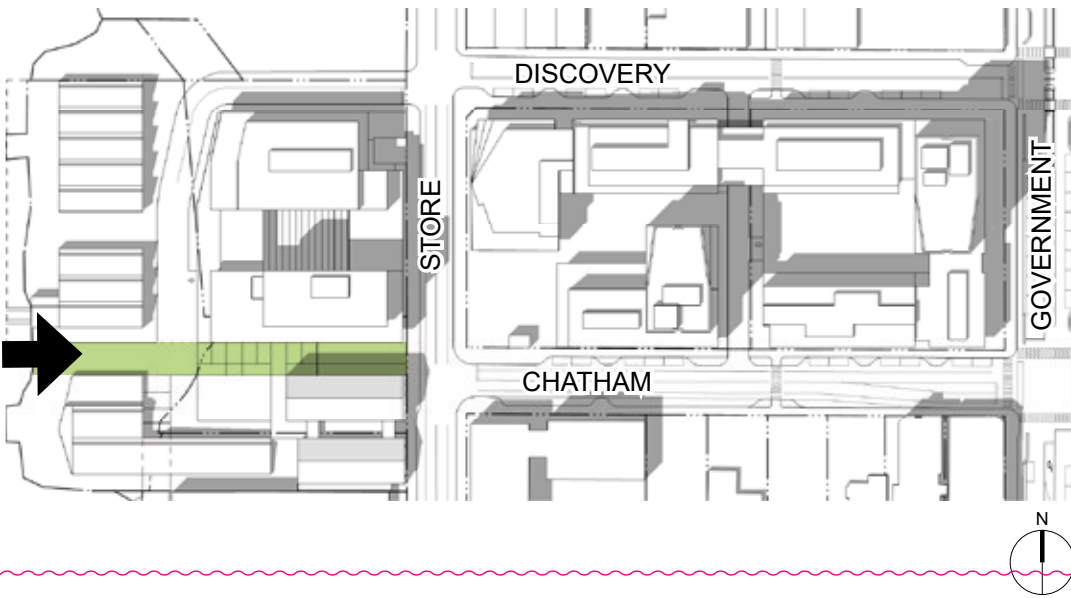
Description:

Intended as a main public thoroughfare from the city’s street network to the water’s edge, the Harbour Concourse will be a publicly accessible pedestrian promenade, measuring approximately 10m (33ft) wide by 110m (360ft) long, connecting the district to the water. This critical visual and physical connection will be defined with rows of trees and linear rain gardens, as well as seating and other features. A gradual terraced landscape interconnected with long steps will help mitigate the significant grade change encountered on the east end of the concourse with minimal impediment of pedestrian flow. The concourse will provide a clear public route to the harbour edge, and to the extension of the Harbour Pathway from the south. In the long term, it will also provide access to future

transportation and recreation opportunities that could be developed on the water-lot properties.

The promenade will highlight the site’s pre and post-colonial histories of the strong connection and use of the upper harbour. Both man-made and natural history will be sources of inspiration through materiality, special features, and rain-watercourses. The concourse will define and open onto an active plaza (Discovery Square) at the lowest elevation, creating a welcoming interface and seamless flow of activity between the two.

At the edge of the harbour, the Concourse will not only provide pedestrian access, but also a public vantage point to observe marine and marine-related industrial activity. If marine industrial activities return to this harbour edge north of the concourse, a working waterfront will lend an authentic character to this area while integrating adjacent public access and amenity. If the adjacent water-lots to the north remain undeveloped and no use emerges that requires marine-access, an esplanade, secured by a public right-of-way, will accommodate extension of the Harbour Pathway to be developed by the City. Future water-lot development to the north and south of the concourse could include docks, watercraft-launching facilities, and a public pier for commercial, recreational or industrial use.



Features

Paving Materials:

The pathways and paving will include historically relevant materials, referencing pre-colonial and industrial history. The designs will complement the patterning and materials implemented on Store Street and carry across the length of the concourse. Stair treads will be designed with safety in mind for wet conditions and a volume of traffic.

Site Furnishings:

Site furnishings will feature a heavy timber aesthetic that is historically relevant, robust and timeless in design. The design of site furnishings will be compatible with that of the main plaza.

Accessibility:

Since stairs are required to make the large grade change from Store Street to the harbour and Discovery Square elevation, long-term universal access will be provided via an elevator that will be included in the development of the concourse and the adjacent building to the north or a similarly convenient location.

Sustainability and Stormwater Management:

A watercourse will be created through a series of cascading and interconnected rain gardens along the public stairway and westward to connect into the Upper Harbour edge. Rain gardens will be designed to control sediment and treat water before entering the ocean. They will carry a good depth of new topsoil and be lined to protect human interaction with any deep soil contaminants.

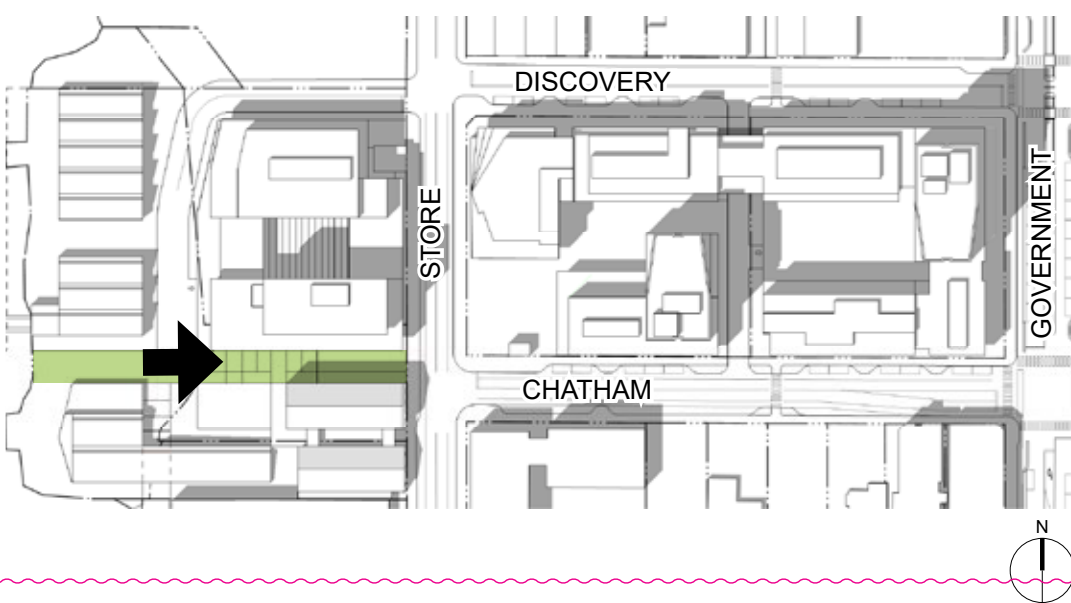


View looking east towards Store Street



Material Inspiration

6.7 | Harbour Concourse (continued)



Features (continued)

Planting Materials:
Trees will be included in the concourse, with tree grates to allow rainwater to permeate into the soil whilst maximizing pedestrian walking area and restricting human interaction with the soils themselves. Trees will be planted in a lined soil cell structure below grade with new topsoil above, wherever contamination is found from past industrial uses. It is recommended that the stormwater gardens be designed within a long concrete trough for optimal functionality as well as safety from possible contaminant leaching.

Trees on the concourse will continue the street-tree row from Chatham Street westward, while trees in the rain garden will be wet-tolerant and smaller in scale. Shrubs and groundcover in the rain garden will include a mix of native species that are appropriate for mesic or semi-aquatic areas and mimic the appearance of intertidal and riparian waterfront planting.

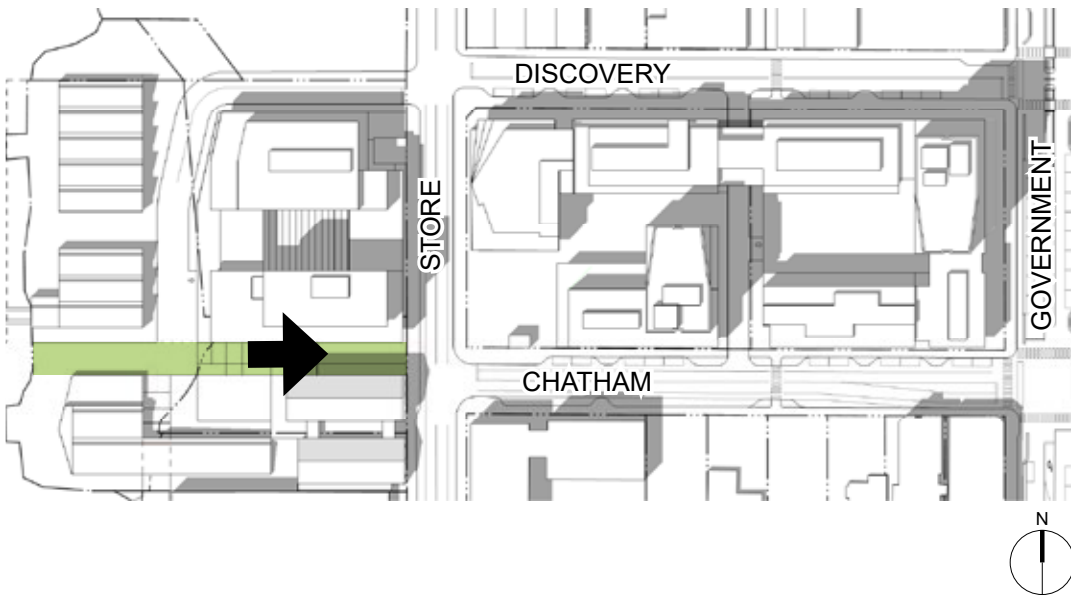
Public Art & Special Features:
Public art and the exhibition of historic artifacts will be considered for incorporation into the concourse terraces and adjacent building walls along the grand staircase especially as an opportunity to showcase the site's history. Public art will be coordinated with the City of Victoria's Public Art Policy for development sites.

Programming and Events
Activities and events on the concourse will be programmed to support principal events and activities at the main plaza (Street Meet Square), and during events will be a pedestrian link between the plaza and Discovery Square. It will have a 500-800 person capacity.



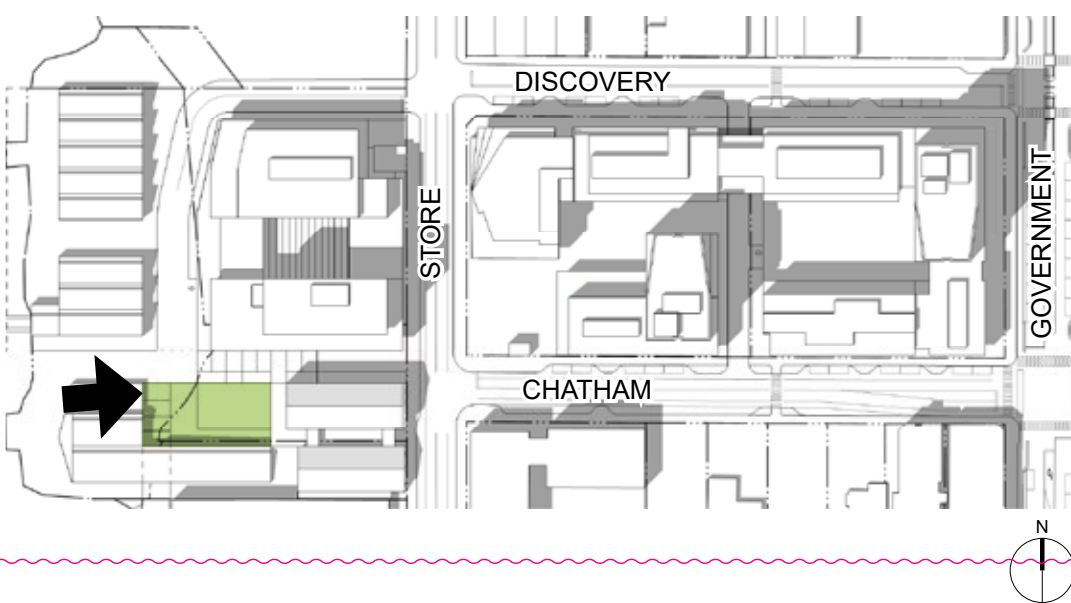
Looking east along the Harbour Concourse with Discovery Square on the right and elevator access to the level of Store Street on the left.

6.7 Harbour Concourse (continued)



Looking east along the Harbour Concourse with 1900 Store Street on the right

6.8 | Discovery Square



Description

A centrally located compatible space along the Harbour Concourse, Discovery Square will provide a public gathering place of approximately 750 m2 (8100 ft2). Its association with the commercial uses at the west facade of the Capital Iron building and proximity to recreational opportunities at the water's edge, has the potential to make the plaza a waterfront hub with ample spill-out space for programmed and casual social activities and play.

Terraced seating, incorporating stormwater gardens along the sloping concourse, will help mitigate the significant grade change. The terracing will meet the functional needs of carrying stormwater west towards the harbour, as well as providing space for people to pause and rest. The edges will also serve as tiered seating to overlook the activity and events in the plaza. The central focus could include an interactive water feature to reinforce the site's proximity and connection to the water and historic marine industry. It also provides an opportunity for public art.

Features

Paving Materials: Concrete will be used for the stairs/ seating areas, and will transition to a unique treatment in the centre that could include a water feature. The paving design associated with any water feature will consider safety for users. Materials such as metal or stone cobbles could be a reminder of the historic workings of the harbour and general historic character.

Site Furnishings: Furnishings in the plaza are limited to stepped seating, in the same concrete of the paving/stair, and may have one oversized custom platform bench, with a wood surface, on the side of the water feature. Moveable tables and chairs should be provided near the building entrance to possible future café/restaurant uses in the Capital Iron building. In general, the space will be free of clutter to provide free flowing pedestrian movement.



Schematic Aerial View

Accessibility: The plaza's location adjacent to the concourse and near a public elevator will make it accessible, despite the grade change from Store Street across the adjoining concourse. In addition to beauty and durability, paving types will consider safety in all types of weather.

Sustainability and Stormwater Management: Stormwater within the plaza will be primarily guided to the permeable paving for filtration of the potential water feature. The plaza will slope toward the western side of the concourse, where rain gardens will capture the remaining stormwater flow.

Planting Materials: Medium sized sun-loving tree species as well as perennials and grasses that love wet conditions will be selected and planted in the cascading rain gardens along the concourse on the north side of the plaza. An alternative tree species is planted on the west side, integrated into the large seating platform, to increase interest throughout the area.

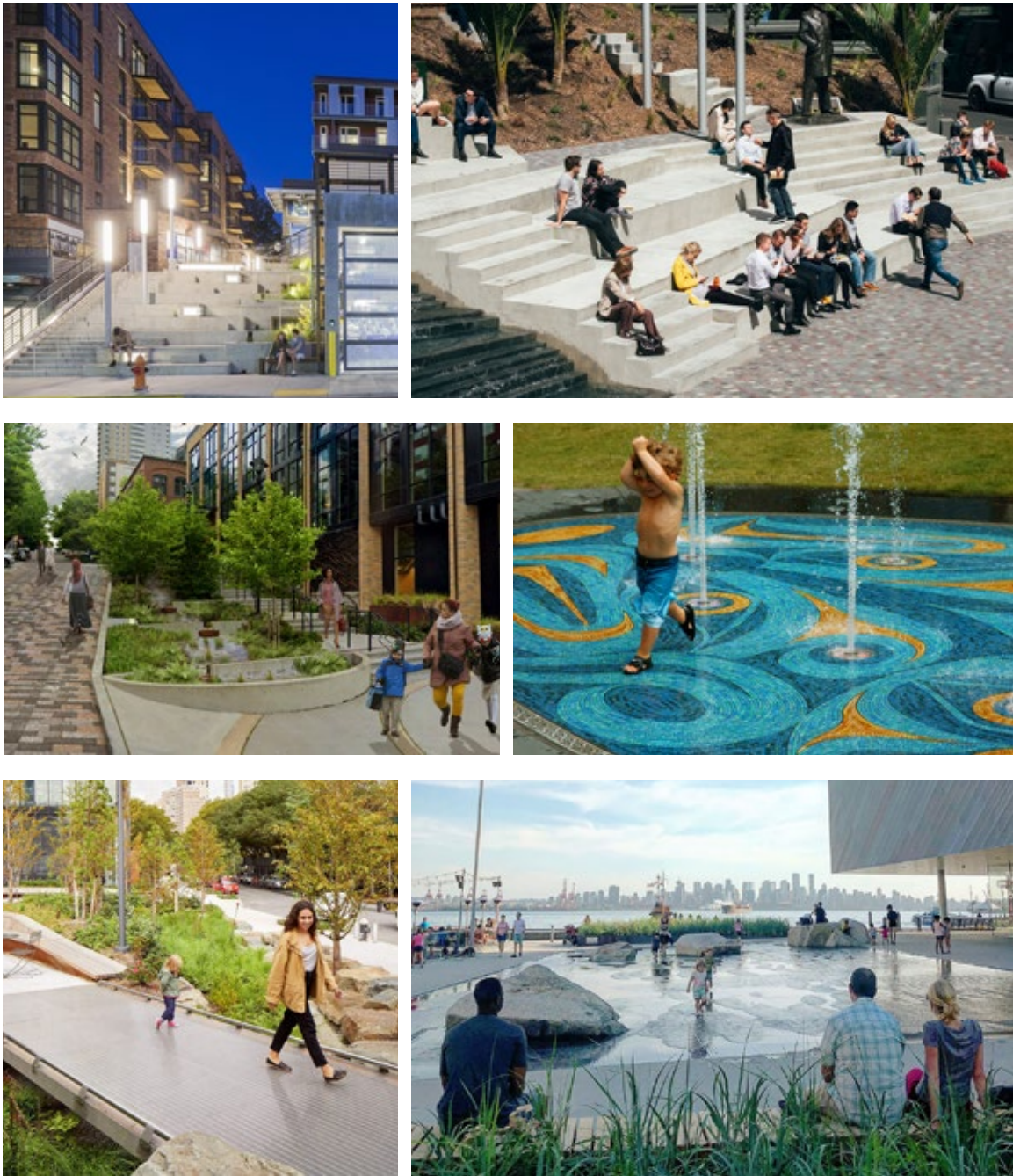
Features (continued)

Public Art & Special Features:
The potential water feature design and larger area is intended to integrate public art, artifacts, and natural stone features into the space. The prominent location of the plaza along the concourse, suggests a landmark would be appropriate as a key symbol that reflects the histories of the district. Public art will be coordinated with the City of Victoria’s Public Art Policy for development sites.

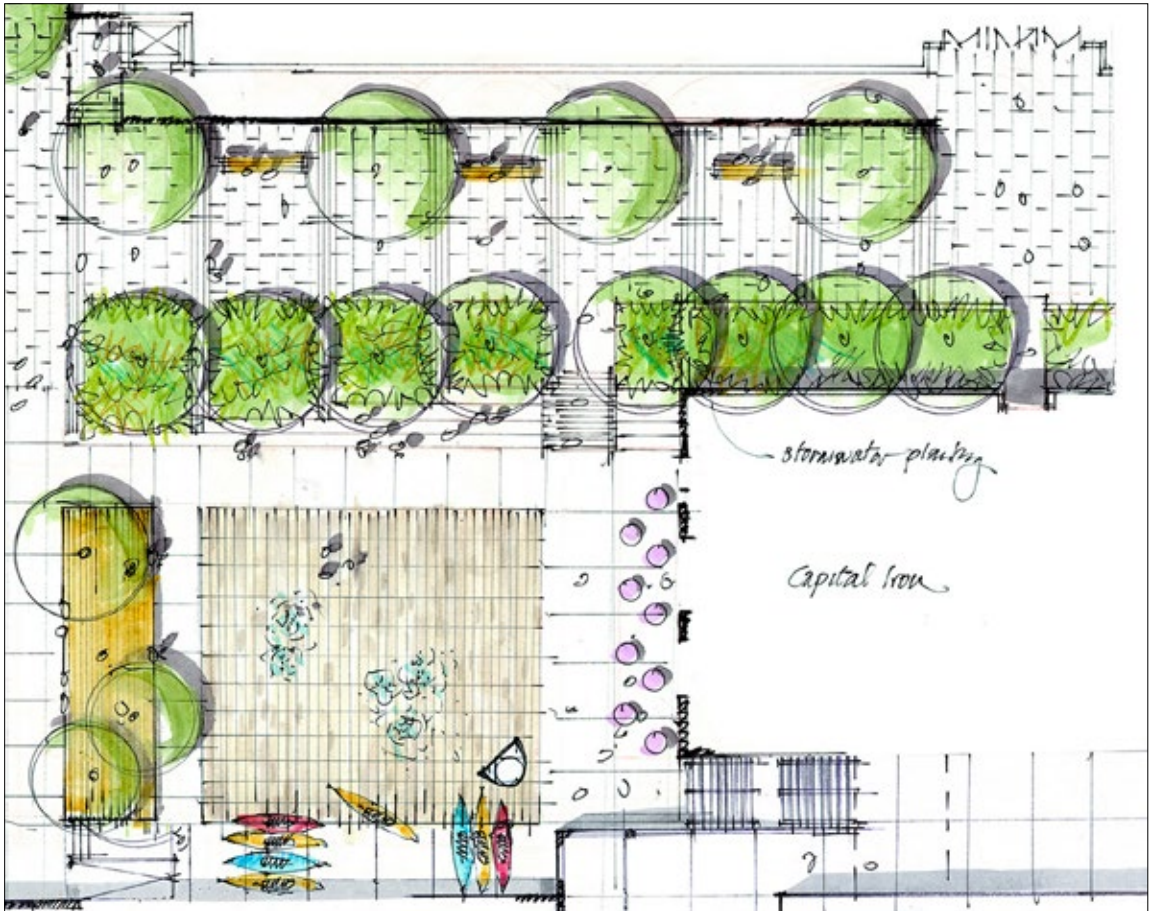
Programming And Events

Discovery Square will be a year-round casual public space that complements Street Meet Square that will host most major events. The edges of Discovery Square will be animated with retail shops and other, possibly marine-related uses and recreational activities. These could include café, restaurant, watercraft making, sales, training and marine touring facilities and offices.

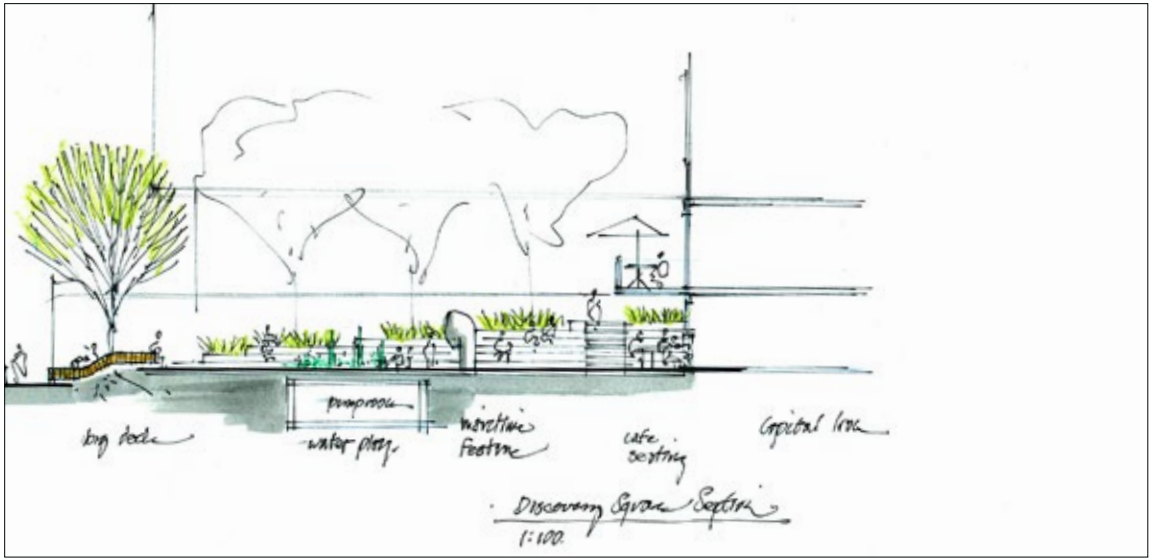
Discovery Square could accommodate roughly 500 to 800 people and will have adequate water and power supply capacity.



Precedents

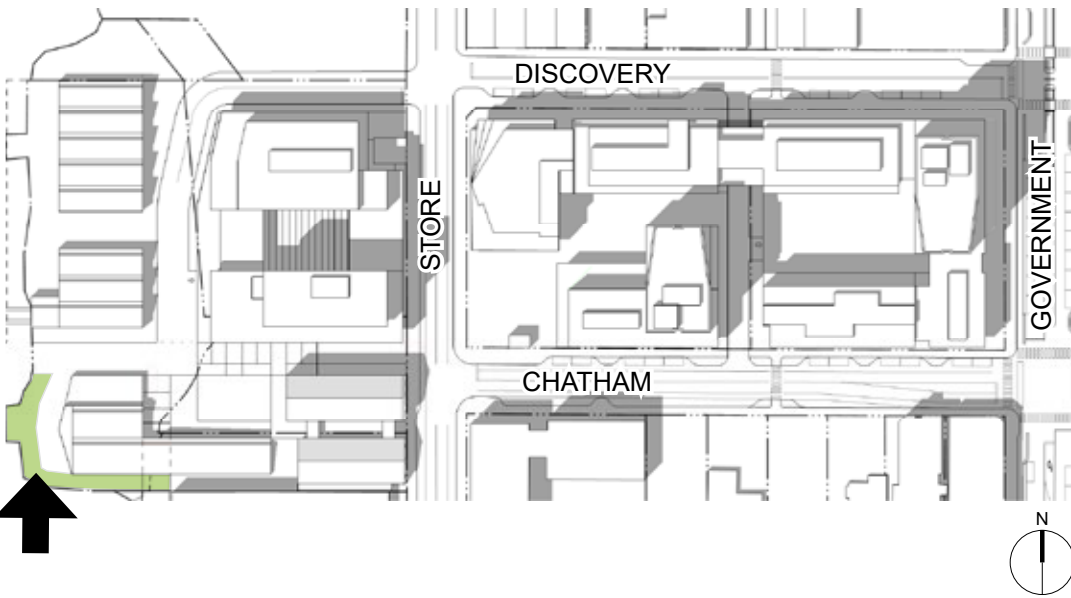


Schematic Plan



Schematic Section

6.9 | Harbour Pathway



Description

The Harbour Pathway is a 5m Statutory-right-of-way (SRW) that will provide a connection between the existing Harbour Pathway to the south and the Harbour Concourse. It is envisioned as a place to pause and take in the view, and as an extended spill out area for adjacent land uses. The pathway will be a natural extension of the concourse area activity and will blend in design language.

Features

Paving Materials and Furnishings:

Paving materials and patterning, alongside site furnishings, will mimic those used along the concourse for continuity. Any embellishments will aim to draw from historic references and materials used in other areas of the district.

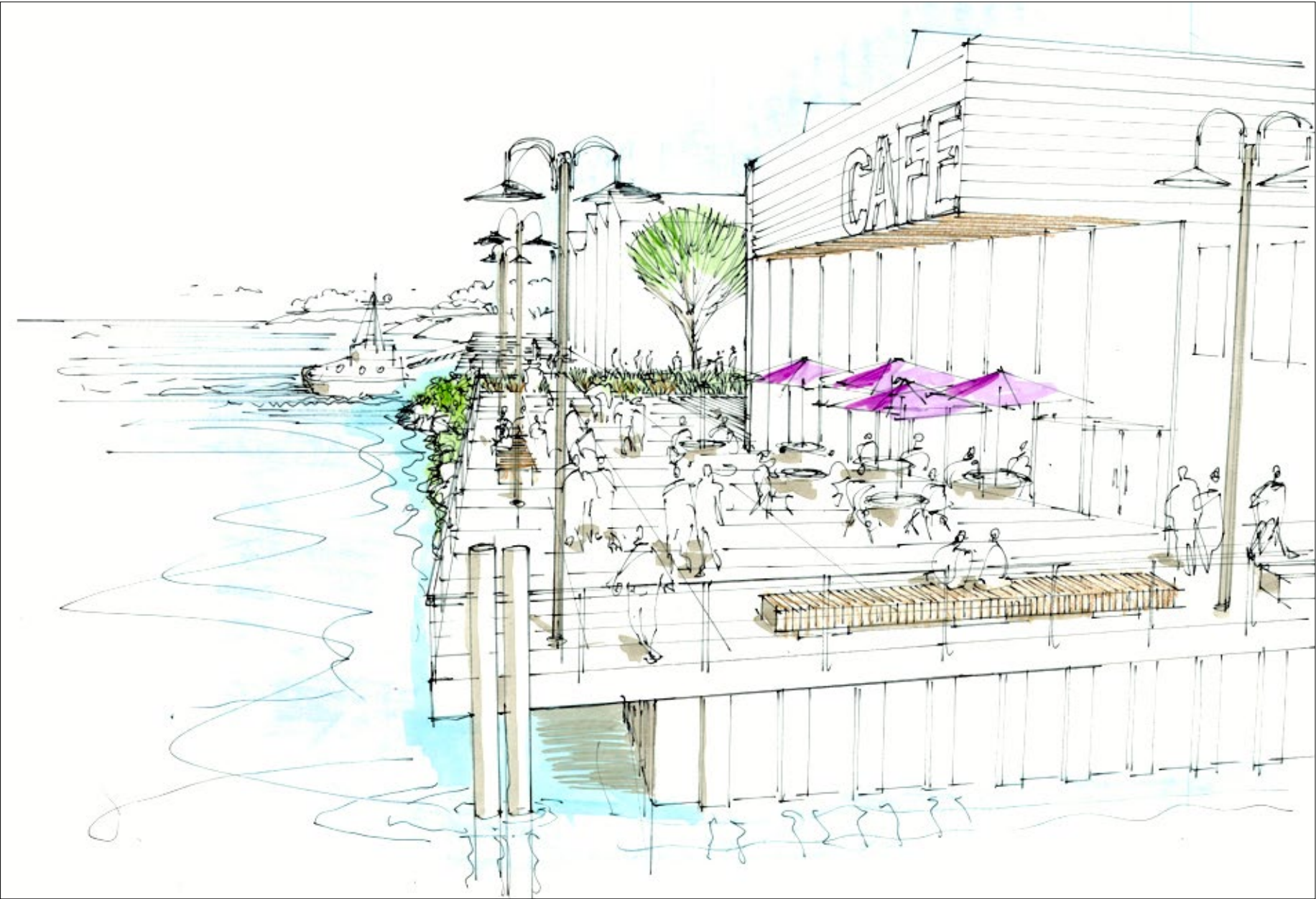
Accessibility: The pathway will be barrier-free along the property frontage. The existing land form of 1810 Store St. may limit the ability of the City to provide a fully accessible connection until the future redevelopment of that property.

Sustainability and Stormwater Management: The rain gardens that are part of the concourse area will connect to the harbour edge and will serve to treat the water before entering the ocean. The pathway will be graded to direct water towards this integrated system of retention and treatment.

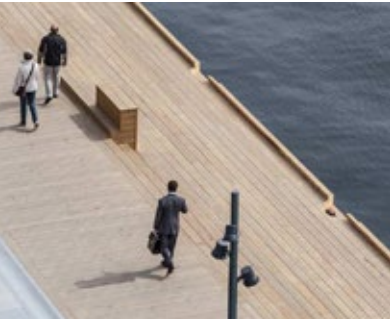
Planting is a challenge to integrate in this area due to underground structures, but seasonal planter boxes could be incorporated to enhance the area.

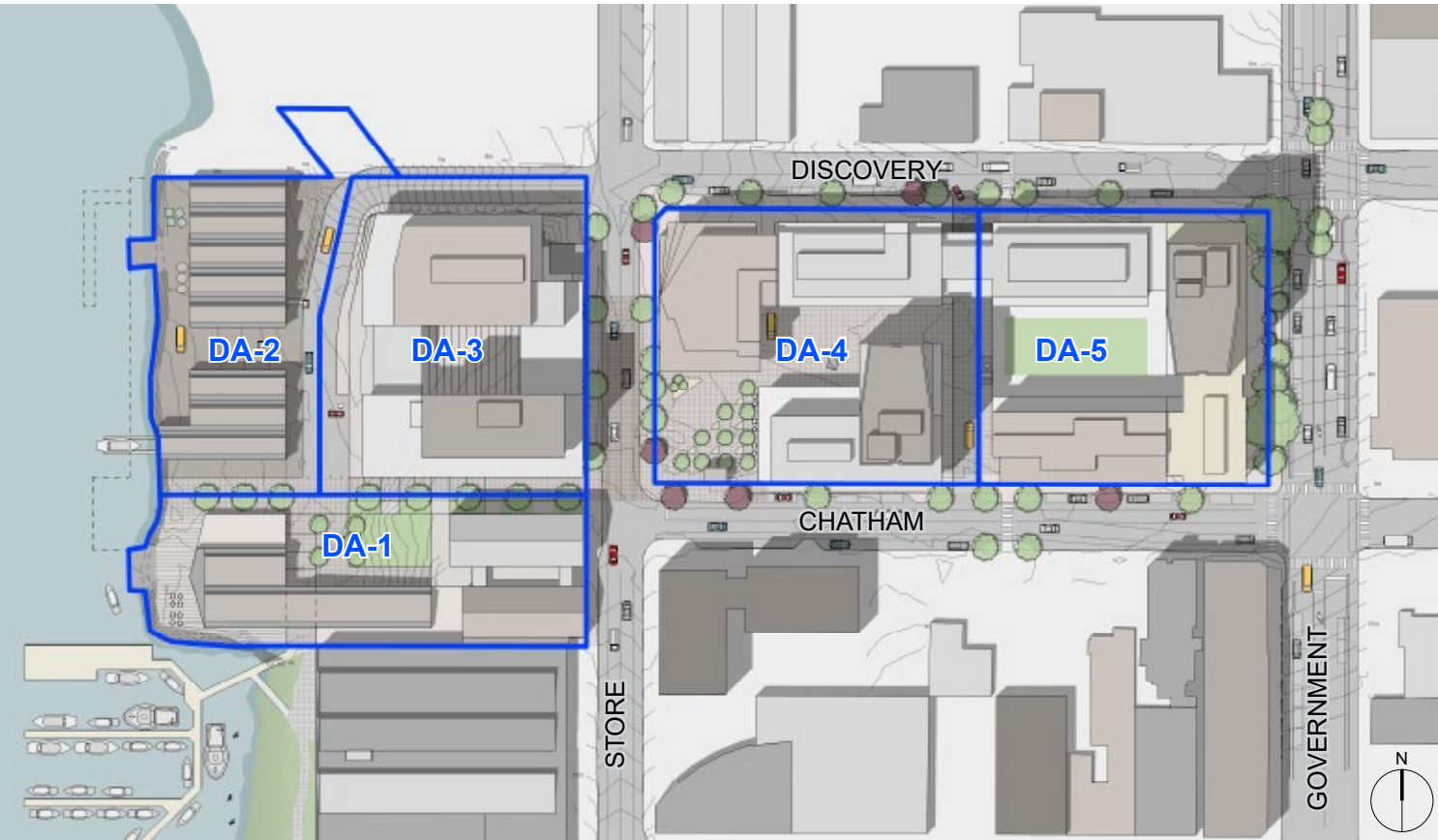
Public Art

There could be an opportunity to incorporate public art along the pathway to enhance the character and overall sense of place at the water's edge.



View looking west





Development Areas

Permitted Uses in all Development Areas:

Accessory Building
Assembly ¹
Automotive Repair ¹
Automotive Sales ⁵
Brew Pub ¹
Construction and Marine Equipment ⁵
Cultural Industries ²
Drinking Establishment ¹
Equipment Rental ¹
Food and Beverage Service ¹
Foodstand
Garage
High Tech
Laboratory ⁵
Light Industrial ¹
Office ¹
Parkade ¹
Personal Service ¹
Public Building
Restaurant
Retail Trade ¹
School/University ⁵
Showroom ⁵
Small-scale commercial urban food production
Storefront Cannabis Retailer

Permitted Uses in Specific Development Areas:

	DA-1	DA-2	DA-3	DA-4	DA-5
Club	Y		Y	Y	Y
Cultural Facility	Y		Y	Y	Y
Financial Service ¹	Y		Y	Y	Y
Heavy Industrial ¹		Y			
Home Occupation ¹			Y	Y	Y
Hotel ¹			Y	Y	Y
Live/work ⁴			Y	Y	Y
Liquor Retail Store	Y		Y	Y	Y
Marina ⁵	Y	Y			
Marine Industrial ²	Y	Y	Y		
Multiple Dwelling			Y		Y
Multiple Dwelling Accessory Use			Y		Y
Pier	Y	Y			
Preschool	Y		Y	Y	Y
Public Building	Y	Y	Y	Y	Y
Residential ¹			Y		Y
Studio ¹			Y	Y	Y
Wharf	Y	Y			
Work/Live ³			Y	Y	Y

Unless noted, the land use term is defined in Zoning Bylaw 80-159.

¹Zoning Bylaw 2018 (18-072)

²OCP Defined term

³Definition borrowed from CD-9 Dockside

⁴Definition borrowed from CD-12 Roundhouse

⁵No existing definitions

Land Use Notes:

- Except for lobbies and circulation, residential is only permitted above Level 3 in DA-3.
- Except for lobbies and circulation, Live/Work is only permitted above the ground floor in DA-4.
- Except for lobbies and circulation Residential and/or Live/Work is only permitted above the ground floor in DA-5.

7 Data (continued)

Land Use Definitions

Superscript text is used to indicate where the definition has been sourced. If there is no superscript, the definition is per Zoning Bylaw 80-159.

- ¹Per Zoning Bylaw 2018
- ²OCP Definition;
- ³Per other CD-9;
- ⁴Per CD-12;
- ⁵No existing definitions.

Zoning Bylaw 80-159, applies to the area of the City that this project is located in. As such, land use definitions that are included in Bylaw 80-159 are, for the most part, included in the following list.

Zoning Bylaw 2018 regulates the Downtown Core Area, and does not apply to this site. However, there are additional and sometimes more precise definitions included in the Zoning Bylaw 2018 that are not included in Zoning Bylaw 80-159.

In the few cases where neither Zoning Bylaw has an appropriate definition, it is proposed to use a definition borrowed from an existing City of Victoria CD (comprehensive development) zone or the Official Community Plan.

The following definitions are proposed to be adopted into future zoning for The Capital Culture District.

- Accessory Building** means a Building that is subordinate to the principal use on a Lot
- Assembly**¹ means facilities used for a place of worship, convention facilities, cinemas, commercial recreation facilities and education and training facilities and does not include commercial casinos.
- Automotive Repair**¹ means facilities used for mechanical or body repairs or inspections of motor vehicles, but does not include the sale of automotive fuel.
- Automotive Sales**⁵
- Brew Pub**¹ (beer, spirits, wine) means facilities used for the consumption of beer, spirits, wine or other alcoholic beverages which are produced and manufactured on the premises and which may be provided in combination with Food and Beverage Service or Retail Trade.
- Club** means the premises of a social or recreational club.
- Construction and Marine Equipment**⁵
- Cultural Facility** means the use of land, building or portion thereof for an art gallery or museum, or the use of a building or portion thereof for the performing arts or the showing of dramatic, musical or other live performances and includes cinemas.
- Cultural Industries**² Areas of creative work and cultural production, such as: advertising, architecture and interior design, art and antique markets, artisan crafts, fashion design, industrial design, performing arts, print media and publishing, radio and television and visual media.
- Drinking Establishment**¹ means facilities that are licensed through the Liquor Control and Licensing Act for the sale and consumption of liquor within the facilities and where entertainment may be provided in the form of recorded music, live performances or a dance floor including but not limited to nightclubs, bars and pubs.
- Equipment Rental**¹ means facilities used for the rental of home, Office, medical, garden or sports equipment, or motor vehicles.
- Financial Service**¹ means facilities providing financial services including but not limited to chartered banks, credit unions, trust companies, insurance brokers or mortgage brokers.
- Food and Beverage Service**¹ includes the operation of catering establishments, portable food vendors, cafes and restaurants.

- Foodstand** means a container which holds, shelves or otherwise displays products of small-scale commercial urban food production for retail purposes outdoors
- Garage** other than a private garage or car shelter means a building or part thereof which is used or intended to be used for the shelter or storage of, or for mechanical or body repairs, of motor vehicles for gain.
- Heavy Industrial**¹ means fabricating, assembling, processing, cleaning, servicing, testing or storing goods and materials.
- High Tech** means the design, research, manufacture, testing, and servicing of commercial products, including computer software and hardware, in the fields of electronics, telecommunications, engineering, robotics, bio-technology, health care, and related industries.
- Home Occupation**¹ means the use of a Residential Dwelling Unit for the practice of a profession, trade, art or craft, by one or more residents of the premises.
- Hotel**¹ means facilities offering transient lodging accommodation to the general public and may provide accessory uses such as restaurant, meeting rooms and recreational facilities, and includes motels and hostels.
- Liquor Retail Store** means an establishment that engages in the retail sale of wine, beer, or any other liquor, as defined in the Liquor Control and Licensing Act, for consumption elsewhere than in that establishment.
- Live/work**⁴ means not more than two individuals engaged in any of the following uses, where at least one of those two individuals resides in the dwelling unit where the use they engage in is carried on:
 - a) artist studios;
 - b) bakeries;
 - c) high tech;
 - d) limited light industries, including testing, servicing and repair, manufacturing, processing or assembly;
 - e) making, processing and assembly of products on a small scale;
 - f) offices;
 - g) professional services,
 - h) recreational facilities;
 - i) restaurants;
 - j) retail;
 - k) trades requiring artisan skills, but not offensively dirty or noisy in their operation including, without limiting this generality, leatherwork, jewelry, weaving, metal sculpture, seamstress work, tailoring, ceramics, stained and beaded glass work, wood work and all forms of graphic art.

7 Data (continued)

Light Industrial¹ means facilities used for fabricating, assembling, processing, cleaning, servicing, testing or storing goods and materials that does not potentially cause neighbourhood impact beyond the premises through noise, odour, vibration or otherwise.

Marina⁵

Marine Industrial² consists of marine-dependent uses including shipping, manufacturing, processing, transportation, warehousing, accessory office uses, and other marine industrial uses fronting the Working Harbour. (page 35, OCP)

Multiple Dwelling means a building containing three or more self-contained dwelling units.

Multiple Dwelling Accessory Use includes the following uses and any structures which contain these uses on the same lot as the multiple dwelling:

- a) Parking facilities;
- b) Recreational and pleasure uses ancillary to a multiple dwelling undertaken or carried on exclusively by or for the benefit of the persons or the guests of persons living in the multiple dwelling, where no fee, special charge or consideration is paid or demanded for its use and enjoyment over and above the ordinary rental for accommodation in the multiple dwelling;
- c) Accessory garden structures; and
- d) Uses essential to the proper, lawful and efficient use, management and maintenance of multiple dwellings.

Office¹ means facilities used for the provision of administrative, clerical, management, professional or technical services.

Parkade¹ means parking that is regularly available to the general public whether located above or below grade.

Personal Service¹ means services provided to a person including but not limited to barbering, hairstyling, optometry, spa, medical and dental care, and services provided to the apparel of a customer including laundry and dry cleaning services, tailoring, and shoe, jewellery and watch repair.

Pier means a structure with a level surface that is raised above the surface of the water and is supported by pilings or similar support structures, and that is used for marine or navigational purposes, or as a walkway or viewing platform, but does not include any buildings or structures placed or erected upon it.

Preschool means a licensed community care facility in which any form of educational or social training not provided under the School Act is provided.

Public Building means the non-commercial use of land, building and structures for art or cultural exhibits, cemetery, church, community centre, court of law, fire station, hospital, legislative chambers, library, outdoor recreation use, police station, recreation facility, or school.

Residential¹ means a self-contained Dwelling Unit of any type, including Assisted Living, Residential care facilities, Studio uses containing dwelling uses and a Dwelling Unit associated with an artist's or artisan's Studio.

Retail Trade¹ means the retail sale, repair, servicing, or refurbishment of consumer goods other than automobiles or automotive fuels, but does not include Retail Liquor Sale or Storefront Cannabis Retailer.

Restaurant means a place where food and beverages are sold for consumption on the premises, but does not include a free standing food sales outlet.

Small-scale commercial urban food production means:

- (a) cultivating and harvesting plants or fungi;
- (b) beekeeping and harvesting honey;
- (c) keeping poultry to collect eggs; and
- (d) sorting, cleaning and packaging the items noted above for retail purposes, as well as selling and storing harvested products on the premises.

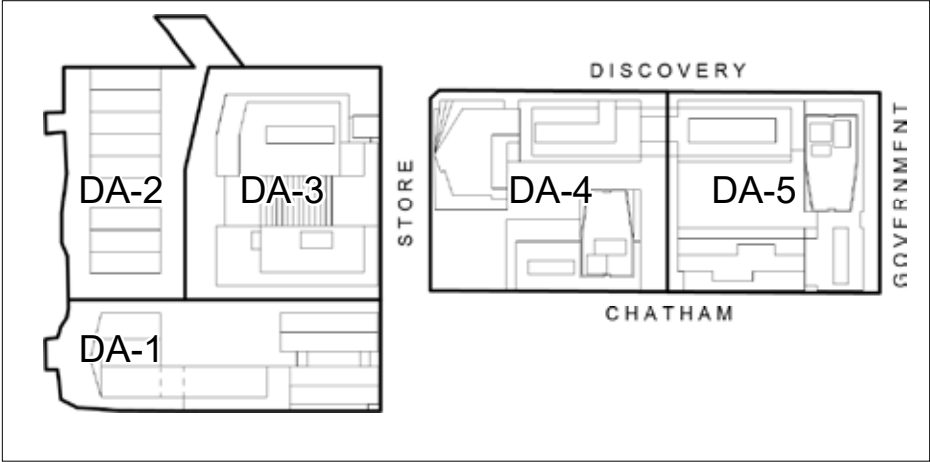
Storefront Cannabis Retailer means premises where cannabis is sold or otherwise provided to a person who attends at the premises.

Studio¹ means a purpose-designed work space for an artist or artisan engaged in an art or craft that is compatible with Residential uses, which may include an associated Dwelling Unit and in which works produced in the Studio may be sold.

Wharf means a fixed structure built alongside or projecting into a body of water, to which a boat, ship or other vessel may be moored or tied for the purpose of loading or unloading cargo or passengers, but does not include any buildings or structures placed or erected upon it.

Work/Live³ means combines residential use as an accessory use, with any of the following uses:

- a) bakeries;
 - b) call centre;
 - c) educational facilities;
 - d) garages;
 - e) high tech;
 - f) high tech manufacturing;
 - g) limited light industries, including testing, servicing, repair, manufacturing, processing and assembly;
 - h) mail order businesses;
 - i) marine and environmental research and technology;
 - j) office;
 - k) printing and publishing;
 - l) professional services, including those provided by architects, engineers, and surveyors;
 - m) restaurants;
 - n) retail;
 - o) retail sales and offices as accessory uses that: are incidental to or normally associated with a principal use, permitted under this section, of manufacturing, cleaning, storing, or otherwise handling products, and do not together occupy more floor space than is occupied by the principal use to which they are incidental or normally associated;
 - p) retail sales of home furnishings, home supplies, or sporting goods;
 - q) schools, including trade schools;
 - r) tourist facility;
 - s) transient accommodation;
 - t) veterinary hospitals, provided that all runs are totally enclosed within a building;
 - u) warehouses;
 - v) wholesale;
- and is located in a unit that is a suite of rooms of which not more than 50% of the floor space is used for residential use.



Development Areas (DA)

The development is divided into Development Areas 1 to 5.

Floor Space Ratio (FSR)

Existing (Zones M3, M3-G, CA-3C): 3.0:1

Proposed:

Overall (DA-1, DA-2, DA-3, DA-4, DA-5): 3.0:1

Waterfront Block (DA-1, DA-2, DA-3): 2.1:1

East Block (DA-4, DA-5): 4.15:1

Height (maximum) in metres:

	Mid-rise Building or Podium (m)	# of Storeys	Tower (residential) (m)	Tower (non-res/live/work) (m)	# of Storeys (tower)
DA-1	18	3	n/a	n/a	n/a
DA-2	15	3	n/a	n/a	n/a
DA-3	28	6	38	42	10
DA-4	27	5	54	54	13
DA-5	25	5	59	69	17

Height Notes:

- Height will be measured from the average grade of Store Street for DA-1, DA-2, DA-3 and from average grade of the site for DA-4 and DA-5.
- The height measurement excludes: *any mast, rainwater Cistern, Rooftop Structure, rooftop greenhouse, Stormwater Retention or Water Quality Facilities together with their supporting structures - (Extracted from Zoning Bylaw 2018).*
- Rooftop Structure includes antennas, elevator penthouses, elevator landings, stair access and landings, mechanical equipment, chimneys, ventilation systems, solar heating panels, green roof systems and similar structures that project above a roof, are non-habitable and which may be enclosed or unenclosed - (Extracted from Zoning Bylaw 2018).*
- The term 'mid-rise' building refers to a building that is less than 36 m per the description in the DCAP 2022. In this proposal, mid-rise buildings are 6 storeys or less.

Building Separation (minimum) in metres:

Tower separation: 20 m

Setbacks (minimum) in metres:

	Ground Level (m)	Mid-rise Building or Podium (m)	Tower (m)
Waterfront	0	0	n/a
Store Street (east)	1	1	5
Store Street (west)	2	1	5
Discovery Street	3	3	8
Government St.	8	6	8
Chatham Street	2	0	5
Side Yard	0	0	0
DA-1 (north)	5	5	n/a
DA-2 (south)	5	5	n/a
DA-2 (east)	6	6	n/a
DA-3 (south)	5	5	8
DA-3 (west)	6	6	15
DA-4 (east)	9	0	9
DA-5 (west)	2	0	9

DA-3

Store Street | Upper storey setback (L4 + up):
= 5 m from edge of mid rise building or podium

DA-4, DA-5

Discovery Street | Upper storey setback (L5):
= 2.5 m from edge of mid rise building or podium

Setback Notes:

- Circulation cores that provide access to underground parking are excluded from the minimum setbacks.
- Ground floor setbacks do not apply to: structural elements required to support the upper building storeys, minor architectural appurtenances, awnings.
- Setbacks do not apply to: existing buildings, balconies, roof projections.
- Upper level setbacks do not apply to circulation cores (elevator, stair, lobbies).
- Setbacks are measured from the property line unless otherwise noted.