

CORPORATION OF THE TOWNSHIP OF ESQUIMALT

DESIGN REVIEW COMMITTEE AGENDA

WEDNESDAY, AUGUST 8, 2018 3:00 P.M. ESQUIMALT COUNCIL CHAMBERS

- I. CALL TO ORDER
- II. LATE ITEMS
- III. ADOPTION OF AGENDA
- IV. ADOPTION OF MINUTES July 11, 2018
- V. STAFF REPORT
 - (1) Rezoning 939 Colville Road and 825 Lampson Street
 PID 005-752-655, Lot 1, Block 1, Section 10, Esquimalt District, Plan 6277, and;
 PID 000-017-817, Lot 2, Block 1, Section 10, Esquimalt District, Plan 6277

PURPOSE OF APPLICATION:

The applicant is requesting a change in zoning from the current zones of RS-4 [Single Family Bed and Breakfast] and CD-90 [Comprehensive Development District No. 90], to a new Comprehensive Development District to accommodate the proposed ten (10) strata townhouse residences, to be constructed in four (4) buildings on the subject property.

The existing two houses would be demolished and the ten new dwelling units would be constructed. Should the rezoning be approved, the form and character of the buildings and landscaping would be controlled by a development permit that would be considered by Council at a future date.

Evaluation of this application should focus on issues relevant to zoning such as the appropriateness of the proposed height, density and massing, proposed unit sizes, siting, setbacks, lot coverage, useable open space, how the building relates to adjacent and surrounding sites and whether the proposed uses are appropriate and consistent with the overall direction contained within the Official Community Plan.

RECOMMENDATION:

That the Esquimalt Design Review Committee [DRC] **provide Council with comments** on the proposed redevelopment of 939 Colville Road and 825 Lampson Street, for ten (10) townhouse type dwelling units built in four (4) buildings; **and**

That the Esquimalt Design Review Committee [DRC] recommends to Council that the application for a rezoning, authorizing ten (10) townhouse dwelling units as sited on the survey plan prepared by Island Land Surveying Ltd. and incorporating the height and massing consistent with the architectural plans provided by T-Square Design, both stamped "Received July 6, 2018", detailing the development proposed to be located at 939 Colville Road [PID 005-752-655, Lot 1, Block 1, Section 10, Esquimalt District, Plan 6277] and 825 Lampson Street [PID 000-017-817, Lot 2, Block 1, Section 10, Esquimalt District, Plan 6277], be forwarded to Council with a recommendation to either approve, approve with conditions, or deny the application; and provide reasons for the recommendation.

(2) Development Permit Application 615 Fernhill Road [PID 004-757-742 Lot B, Section 11, Esquimalt District, Plan 12446]

PURPOSE OF APPLICATION:

The applicant is proposing to build a 10 unit multiple family residential building. Comprehensive Development District No. 105 of Esquimalt Zoning Bylaw 1992, No. 2050 has been written to govern this development.

This site is located within Development Permit Area No. 1 – Natural Environment, Development Permit Area No. 6 – Multi-Family Residential, Development Permit Area No. 7 – Energy Conservation and Greenhouse Gas Reduction, and Development Permit Area No. 8 – Water Conservation. A Development Permit is required to ensure that the application is generally consistent with the Development Permit Area guidelines contained within the Esquimalt Official Community Plan Bylaw, 2018, No.2922. The development permit is required prior to a building permit being issued for the construction of a structure.

Evaluation of this application should focus on issues respecting the form and character of the development, including landscaping, exterior design and finish of the buildings and other structures in relation to the relevant design guidelines. In addition, evaluation should focus on natural environment protection, energy conservation, greenhouse gas reduction, and water conservation in relation to the relevant development permit area guidelines.

RECOMMENDATION:

That the Esquimalt Design Review Committee [DRC] recommends to Council that the application for a Development Permit authorizing the form and character of the proposed development of a 10 unit residential apartment building consistent with the architectural plans provided by MJM Architect Inc., the landscape plan by Studio One Creative, and sited in accordance with the BCLS Site Plan provided by Wey Mayenburg Land Surveying Inc., all stamped "Received June 19, 2018", to be located at PID 004-757-742 Lot B, Section 11, Esquimalt District, Plan 12446 [615 Fernhill Road] be forwarded to Council with a recommendation to either approve, approve with conditions, or deny the application including reasons for the chosen recommendation.

(3) Development Permit Application 669 Constance Avenue [PID 030-431-026 Lot 1, Suburban Lots 43 and 44, Esquimalt District, Plan EPP76107]

PURPOSE OF APPLICATION:

The applicant is proposing to build a 12 storey, mass timber, 83 unit, multiple family, prefabricated, residential building. Comprehensive Development District No. 107 of Esquimalt Zoning Bylaw 1992, No. 2050 has been written to govern this development.

This site is located within Development Permit Area No. 1 – Natural Environment, Development Permit Area No. 6 – Multi-Family Residential, Development Permit Area No. 7 – Energy Conservation and Greenhouse Gas Reduction, and Development Permit Area No. 8 – Water Conservation. A Development Permit is required to ensure that the application is generally consistent with the Development Permit Area guidelines contained within the Esquimalt Official Community Plan Bylaw, 2018, No.2922. The development permit is required prior to a building permit being issued for the construction of a structure.

Evaluation of this application should focus on issues respecting the form and character of the development, including landscaping, exterior design and finish of the buildings and other structures in relation to the relevant design guidelines. In addition, evaluation should focus on natural environment protection, energy conservation, greenhouse gas reduction, and water conservation in relation to the relevant development permit area guidelines.

RECOMMENDATION:

That the Esquimalt Design Review Committee [DRC] recommends to Council that the application for a Development Permit authorizing the form and character of the proposed development of a 83 unit residential apartment building consistent with the architectural plans provided by Lang Wilson Practice in Architecture Culture Inc., the landscape plan by Lombard North Group Inc., and sited in accordance with the McElhanney Consulting Services Ltd., all stamped "Received July 24, 2018", to be located at PID 030-431-026 Lot 1, Suburban Lots 43 and 44, Esquimalt District, Plan EPP76107 [669 Constance Avenue] be forwarded to Council with a recommendation to either approve, approve with conditions, or deny the application including reasons for the chosen recommendation.

(4) Development Permit Application – 520 Comerford Street
[PID: 023-885-718, Strata Lot 1 Suburban Lot 40 Esquimalt District Strata Plan
VIS4397 Together with an interest in the common property in proportion to the unit
entitlement of the strata lot as shown on form 1]

PURPOSE OF APPLICATION:

The applicant is looking to install an elevator and hoistway inside the existing office building on the property that will change the height of the building.

The property is within the following Development Permit areas: Development Permit Area No.1 – Natural Environment, Development Permit Area No. 6 – Multi Family Residential Development Permit Area No. 7 Energy Conservation and Greenhouse Gas Reduction and Development Permit Area No. 8 – Water Conservation [Attached]. Therefore a Development Permit is required to ensure that the application is consistent of the Development Permit Area guidelines within the Esquimalt Official Community Plan Bylaw, 2018, No.2922.

Evaluation of this application should focus on issues respecting the form and character of the proposal in relation to the relevant design guidelines as well as the guidelines related to Development Permit Areas No.1, No.7, and No.8.

RECOMMENDATION:

That the Esquimalt Design Review Committee [DRC] recommends to Council that the application for a Development Permit authorizing the construction of a elevator and hoistway inside the existing office building on the property are consistent with the architectural plans provided by Joe Newell Architect Inc. and sited in the Land Surveyor's Site Plan prepared by J.E. Anderson & Associates all stamped "Received July 20, 2018"; to be located at 520 Comerford Street, [PID: 023-885-718, Strata Lot 1 Suburban Lot 40 Esquimalt District Strata Plan VIS4397 Together with an interest in the common property in proportion to the unit entitlement of the strata lot as shown on form 1] be forwarded to Council with a recommendation to either approve or deny the application; including reason for the chosen recommendation.

VI. NEXT REGULAR MEETING

September 12, 2018

VII. ADJOURNMENT



CORPORATION OF THE TOWNSHIP OF ESQUIMALT

ADVISORY DESIGN REVIEW COMMITTEE MINUTES OF JULY 11, 2018 ESQUIMALT COUNCIL CHAMBERS

PRESENT: Roger Wheelock, Chair Wendy Kay

Ally Dewji

Jill Singleton

Bev Windjack

ABSENT: Cst. Rae Robirtis, Graeme Verhulst and Robert Schindelka

STAFF: Bill Brown, Director of Development Services, Staff Liaison

Karen Hay, Planner

Pearl Barnard, Recording Secretary

I. CALL TO ORDER

Roger Wheelock, Chair, called the Design Review Committee meeting to order at 3:01 p.m.

II. LATE ITEMS

Pertaining to Agenda Item V. **STAFF REPORT** Rezoning and Official Community Plan Amendment – 636 and 640 Drake Avenue

1. Street Context Drawing

III. APPROVAL OF AGENDA

Moved by Ally Dewji, seconded by Wendy Kay: That the agenda be approved as amended. **Carried Unanimously**

IV. ADOPTION OF MINUTES – June 13, 2018

Moved by Ally Dewji, seconded by Bev Windjack: That the minutes of June 13, 2018, be adopted as circulated. **Carried Unanimously**

V. STAFF REPORTS

Rezoning and Official Community Plan Amendment 636 and 640 Drake Avenue

Jim Burrows, Burrows Holdings Ltd., Inc., Chris Travis, Dimma Pacific Properties Ltd., Rick Hoogendooren, Realtor and Keith Grant, Landscape Architecture Ltd. provided an overview of the Rezoning and Official Community Plan Amendment for 636 and 640 Drake Avenue, presented a PowerPoint presentation and responded to questions from the Committee.

Committee comments included (response in italics):

- Density, setbacks and site coverage were discussed. Asking for townhouse density in a single family residential block. One member thought the side yard setbacks should be reduced, other members expressed concerns that if the side yard setbacks were reduced it would not allow for a reasonable drive aisle. If there is no relaxation of the side setbacks, it would become a non-functional design. The proposed design needs to meet the objectives of the Official Community Plan and RM-3 Zone requirements. Reduce the FAR and lot coverage and increase the useable open space.
- Concerns with access in and out of the site. Has been looked at by a Civil Engineer.
- The proposal will Increase density and is a very good use of the property.
- Consider increasing the amount of bicycle storage.
- Units are family oriented, no area for children to play.

RECOMMENDATION:

Moved by Ally Dewji, seconded by Wendy Kay: The Esquimalt Design Review Committee [DRC] recommends to Council that the application for a rezoning and OCP amendment, authorizing eight (8) townhouse dwelling units as sited on the survey plans prepared by Powell and Associates stamped "Received June 1, 2018 and incorporating the height and massing consistent with the architectural plans provided by Burrows Holdings Ltd. and Dimma Pacific Properties Ltd., stamped "Received April 17, 2018", detailing the development proposed to be located at 636 and 640 Drake Avenue [PID 002-923-157, Lot 2 of Suburban Lot 50 and 41, Esquimalt District, Plan 25565 and PID 002-923-211, Lot 3 of Suburban Lot 41, Esquimalt District, Plan 25565], be forwarded to Council with a recommendation for approval with the following conditions:

- That the proposal for the site more closely meet the current RM-3 Zone including:
 - A reduction in FAR and lot coverage and
 - o An increase in the useable open space

The reason: To add flexibility in the design while delivering housing that meets the Townhouse form. **Carried Unanimously**

VIII. NEXT REGULAR MEETING

Wednesday, August 8, 2018

IX. ADJOURNMENT

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The meeting adjourned at approximately 4.06	p.III.
	CERTIFIED CORRECT
CHAIR, DESIGN REVIEW COMMITTEE THIS 8 th DAY OF AUGUST, 2018	ANJA NURVO, CORPORATE OFFICER



CORPORATION OF THE TOWNSHIP OF ESQUIMALT

Municipal Hall, 1229 Esquimalt Road, Esquimalt, B.C. V9A 3P1 Telephone (250) 414-7100 Fax (250) 414-7111

DRC Meeting: August 8, 2018

STAFF REPORT

DATE: July 27, 2018

TO: Chair and Members of the Design Review Committee

FROM: Karen Hay, Planner

Bill Brown, Director of Development Services

SUBJECT: Rezoning - 939 Colville Road and 825 Lampson Street

PID 005-752-655, Lot 1, Block 1, Section 10, Esquimalt District, Plan 6277, and; PID 000-017-817, Lot 2, Block 1, Section 10, Esquimalt District, Plan 6277

RECOMMENDATION:

That the Esquimalt Design Review Committee [DRC] **provide Council with comments** on the proposed redevelopment of 939 Colville Road and 825 Lampson Street, for ten (10) townhouse type dwelling units built in four (4) buildings; **and**

That the Esquimalt Design Review Committee [DRC] recommends to Council that the application for a rezoning, authorizing ten (10) townhouse dwelling units as sited on the survey plan prepared by Island Land Surveying Ltd. and incorporating the height and massing consistent with the architectural plans provided by T-Square Design, both stamped "Received July 6, 2018", detailing the development proposed to be located at 939 Colville Road [PID 005-752-655, Lot 1, Block 1, Section 10, Esquimalt District, Plan 6277] and 825 Lampson Street [PID 000-017-817, Lot 2, Block 1, Section 10, Esquimalt District, Plan 6277], be forwarded to Council with a recommendation to either approve, approve with conditions, or deny the application; and provide reasons for the recommendation.

BACKGROUND:

Purpose of the Application

The applicant is requesting a change in zoning from the current zones of RS-4 [Single Family Bed and Breakfast] and CD-90 [Comprehensive Development District No. 90], to a new Comprehensive Development District to accommodate the proposed ten (10) strata townhouse residences, to be constructed in four (4) buildings on the subject property.

The existing two houses would be demolished and the ten new dwelling units would be constructed. Should the rezoning be approved, the form and character of the buildings and landscaping would be controlled by a development permit that would be considered by Council at a future date.

Evaluation of this application should focus on issues relevant to zoning such as the appropriateness of the proposed height, density and massing, proposed unit sizes, siting, setbacks, lot coverage, useable open space, how the building relates to adjacent and surrounding sites and whether the proposed uses are appropriate and consistent

with the overall direction contained within the Official Community Plan.

Context

Applicant: Ryan Jabs, Lapis Homes Ltd.

Owners: Ryan Jabs and Sam Hofer

Property Size: 939 Colville Rd..: [Lot 1]: Metric: 974 m² Imperial: 10484 ft²

825 Lampson St.: [Lot 2]: Metric: 1023 m² Imperial: 11011 ft²

Total: Metric: 1997 m² Imperial: 21495 ft²

Existing Land Use: 939 Colville Rd.: Single Family Dwelling with B&B

825 Lampson St.: Single Family Dwelling

Surrounding Land Uses:

North: Two Family Residential [RD-3] South: Townhouse Residential [RM-2] West: Two Family Residential [RD-1]

East: Single Family Residential [RS-1 and CD-32]

Existing Zoning: 939 Colville Rd.: Single Family Bed and Breakfast Residential [RS-4]

825 Lampson St.: Comprehensive Development District [CD-90] [never built]

Proposed Zoning: CD [Comprehensive Development District]

Present OCP Designation: Low Density Residential and Townhouse Residential

Proposed OCP Designation: Townhouse Residential [no change required]

ISSUES:

Comments From Other Departments

The plans for this proposal were circulated to other departments and the following comments were received by the APC submission deadline:

Building Inspection: Construct to current BC Building Code and Municipal Building Code Bylaw, 2002, No. 2538. Subject to code and bylaw review at time of building permit application.

Engineering Services: Engineering has completed a preliminary review of the proposed development at 939 Colville Road and 825 Lampson Street. The developer should be aware that they may be required to provide Works and Services up to the road centre line, at the expense of the property owner. At a minimum new curb, gutter and sidewalks along the frontage of the proposed development maybe required. The development is to have sewer, drain, catch basin and water service connections, as well as underground hydro, telephone, and cable. Additional review and comments will be provided upon receipt of detailed engineering drawings. All proposed Works and Services shall be as per Bylaw, 1997, No. 2175. It is the responsibility of the applicant to hire a qualified professional for the design and construction supervision of all Works and Services, including construction costs, engineering fees, administrative fees and as indicated in Bylaw No. 2175.

Fire Services: Sprinklers will be required for these building as per Building Regulation Bylaw 2017, No. 2899. Driveway shall be constructed in a fashion that permits fire department access, minimum six (6) metres wide.

Parks Services: Parks staff have received and reviewed the tree cutting permit application for the removal of four trees which will require replacement with 8 new trees. Protection by tree protection fencing, set up at the drip-line to be provided for neighbouring trees prior to demolition and construction commencing.

Director of Development Services: As this proposal situated on two lots, the lots would need to be consolidated prior to final adoption of the zoning amendment bylaw. Should this rezoning be approved, a Development Permit would be required.

<u>Note</u>: All projects are subject to compliance with the BC Building Code, Esquimalt Subdivision and Servicing Bylaw, Esquimalt Zoning Bylaw and other Regulations and Policies set by Council.

Zoning

Density, Lot Coverage, Siting and Setbacks: The following chart compares the setbacks, lot coverage and floor area ratio of this proposal with the requirements of the RM-3 [High Density Townhouse Residential Zone]:

	RM-3 [High Density Townhouse	Proposed CD Zone 939 Colville Road and
	Residential]	825 Lampson Street
Floor Area Ratio [F.A.R.]	0.60	0.69
Lot Coverage	25%	33%
Setbacks		
 Front (Colville Rd.) 	7.5 m	7.3 m (6.9 m to entry)
Rear (South)	7.5 m	3.2 m
Side (Lampson St.)	4.5 m	3.6 m
Side (East)	4.5 m	3.3 m
Building Height	9.0 m	Building A: 8.07 m Building B: 7.24 m Building C: 8.84 m Building D: 8.54 m
Off Street Parking	2 spaces/ dwelling unit	1.3 spaces/ dwelling unit, [16 spaces] 12 full size, 4 small car [5 dedicated as visitor 1 as a car share space)]
Usable Open Space	121.8 m ² / 1624 m ² [7.5% of the area of the parcel]	0 m ² [0 %] conforming to terms of Zoning Bylaw, 1992, No. 2050

The F.A.R. of the proposal at 0.70 is greater than the 0.60 F.A.R. permitted in the Multiple Family Residential [RM-3] [high density townhouse or low density apartment development] zone. The Official Community Plan allows for consideration of up to 0.70 F.A.R. for Townhouses, these lots are in an area designated for Townhouses.

The proposed Lot Coverage at 33% is also greater than the maximum 25% permitted in the RM-3 zone. This proposal requires a small reduction to the front setback (0.2 m), and a 1.3 metre reduction to the rear setback requirements of the RM-3 zone. The tallest proposed building at 8.8 metres in height is below the maximum provided in the RM-3 zone.

A small accessory structure would be located in the front of the principal buildings along the Colville Road frontage. The accessory structure would house garbage, recycling and an electrical room. It measures 9.5 m x 2.7 m and is proposed to be located 3.0 metres from the Colville Road frontage.

The 'Useable Open Space'; as defined in the zoning bylaw, excludes areas used for front yards and parking, and areas with any dimension less than 6.0 metres. This proposal's provision of small private patios does not meet the 7.5 % Useable Open Space requirement contained in the RM-3 zone. There is however a park and playground space within 100 metres of this proposal.

This development will require several retaining walls, located along the south and south-east corners of the site. These walls facilitate the buildings to be lower along the Lampson Street frontage.

Parking and Maneuvering

There are four buildings proposed; two with three dwelling units each, and two with two dwelling units. The proposal provides for 10 resident garages; 3 visitor spaces located towards the back of the site, two visitor spaces towards the front, and one space that is being reserved for a carshare car. The parking bylaw allows for up to 50% of parking spaces to be small car space sized; this proposal has 12 full size spaces and 4 small car spaces.

The maneuvering aisle between the buildings at 7.35 m meets the requirements of Parking Bylaw 1992, No. 2011. The driveway width at 6.0 metres would provide enough space for the maneuvering of a fire truck through the proposed curves of the driveway.

There is regular bus service in the vicinity, on Lampson Street with transit routes 24 and 26, and on Craigflower Road by route 14. The Walk Score for this area is '64 – Somewhat walkable'.

Official Community Plan

This proposal complies with the 'Townhouse Residential' "Proposed Land Use Designation" (OCP Schedule B).

The Official Community Plan supports the expansion of housing types in residential areas. The immediate neighbourhood contains a mix of single family, two-family, townhouse and multifamily housing types.

<u>Section 5 Housing & Residential Land Use</u> contains policies that are intended to ensure that concerns such as tree protection, parking, traffic, noise, effects on neighbouring properties, and neighbourhood character are addressed.

 Policy - Consider new townhouse residential proposals with a Floor Area Ratio of up to 0.70, and up to three storeys in height, in areas designated 'Townhouse Residential' on the "Proposed Land Use Designation Map," provided the design responds effectively to both its site and surrounding land uses. Policy - Support the development of a variety of housing types and designs to meet the
anticipated housing needs of residents. This may include non-market and market housing
options that are designed to accommodate young and multi-generational families, the local
workforce, as well as middle and high income households.

5.2 Low Density Residential Redevelopment

OBJECTIVE: Strive for redevelopment and infill development that improves and enhances the appearance and livability of neighbourhoods and the community as a whole.

 Policy - Proposed redevelopment or infill within present low density residential land use designated areas should be built to high quality design and landscaping standards and respond sensitively to existing neighbourhood amenities.

5.4 Affordable Housing

OBJECTIVE: To encourage a range of housing by type, tenure and price so that people of all ages, household types, abilities and incomes have a diversity of housing choice in Esquimalt.

 Policy - Encourage the provision of missing middle housing types such as two-unit dwellings (duplexes), townhouses and small lot infill as one avenue to address housing affordability.

OCP Section 23 provides Development Permit Guidelines for land contained within the Multi-Unit Residential Development Permit Area. As the Development Permit is not being considered at this time it would be inappropriate to address many of these guidelines, with the following exceptions that are relevant to the discussion of zoning and parking issues:

- 23.5.1. The size and siting of buildings that abut existing single- and two-unit and townhouse dwellings should reflect the size and scale of adjacent development and complement the surrounding uses. To achieve this, height and setback restrictions may be imposed as a condition of the development permit.
- 23.5.2. New buildings should be designed and sited to minimize visual intrusion on to the privacy of surrounding homes and minimize the casting of shadows on to the private outdoor space of adjacent residential units.
- 23.5.5. Surface parking areas in developments less than five storeys in height, will be situated away from the street and screened by berms, landscaping or solid fencing or a combination of these three.
- 23.5.9. Retention and protection of trees and the natural habitat is encouraged wherever possible.
- 23.5.10. Townhouses will be designed such that the habitable space of one dwelling unit abuts the habitable space of another unit and the common wall overlap between adjoining dwellings shall be at least 50 percent.
- 23.5.14. Provide for building occupants to overlook public streets, parks, walkways and spaces, considering security and privacy of residents.

The property is also included in the following OCP Development Permit Areas: Development Permit Area No. 1 – Natural Environment, Development Permit Area No. 7 – Energy

Conservation and Greenhouse Gas Reduction, Development Permit Area No. 8 – Water Conservation. Many of these guidelines would be addressed at the Development Permit stage but the following are relevant to the discussion of zoning and parking areas, including in particular the siting of proposed buildings.

OCP Section 18 Development Permit Area No. 1 – Natural Environment

18.5.2 Natural Features

Natural features and areas to be preserved, protected, restored, and enhanced where feasible:

- 1. Retain existing healthy native trees, vegetation, rock outcrops and soil wherever possible.
- 4. Narrower manoeuvering aisles, fewer and smaller parking spaces can be considered where natural areas are being conserved.

18.5.5 Drainage and Erosion

Measures to control drainage and shoreline erosion. Where it is reasonable:

- 1. Preserve, restore and enhance treed areas. Trees are the most effective form of absorbent landscaping due to their extensive root zones and their ability to both absorb water from the soil and intercept precipitation on leaves, needles and branches. Consider that native conifers are well adapted to local wet winters.
- 2. Reduce the impact of surges in stormwater on shorelines by designing on-site stormwater retention systems to contain the first 3 centimetres [1.25 inches] of precipitation on site, per precipitation event; and incorporating rainwater collection systems into roof design and landscaping.
- 4. Maximize the ratio of planted and pervious surfaces to unplanted surfaces, and design paved areas to direct water towards vegetated areas, to help reduce surface run off. Where paved surfaces are needed, intersperse with drought resistant vegetation and trees, to help absorb stormwater, provide shade and reduce the local heat island effect.

OCP Section 24 - Development Permit Area No. 7 - Energy Conservation and Greenhouse Gas Reduction

- 24.5.1 Siting of buildings and structures. Where it is feasible:
- 1. Orient buildings to take advantage of site specific climate conditions, in terms of solar access and wind flow; design massing and solar orientation for optimum passive performance.
- 2. Build new developments compactly, considering the solar penetration and passive performance provided for neighbouring sites, and avoid shading adjacent to usable outdoor open spaces.
- 4. Provide space for pleasant pedestrian pathways between buildings.
- 5. Strategically site buildings to sustain and increase the community's urban forest tree canopy cover.
- 6. Provide space for significant landscaping including varying heights of trees, shrubs and ground covers.

- 24.5.2 Form and exterior design of buildings and structures. Where it is feasible:
- 1. Orient larger roof surfaces to the south for potential use of solar panels or photo-voltaic roofing.
- 2. Use roof designs that reduce heat transfer into neighbouring buildings, helping reduce the local heat island effect and the need for cooling of buildings in warmer months.
- 8. Add rooftop patios and gardens, particularly food producing gardens, as they can contribute to local resilience, livability, and reduction in greenhouse gas production by reducing food transportation costs.
- 24.5.3 Landscaping Where it is feasible:
- 2. Choose open space and landscaping over dedicating space to the parking and manoeuvring of private motor vehicles.
- 3. Conserve native trees, shrubs and soils, thereby saving the cost of importing materials and preserving already sequestered carbon dioxide.
- 24.5.5 Special Features
- 4. Reuse of existing buildings and building materials is encouraged.

OCP Section 25 - Development Permit Area No. 8 - Water Conservation

- 25.5.3 Landscaping Retaining Stormwater on Site (absorbent landscaping) Where it is feasible:
- 1. Preserve and restore treed areas. Trees are the most effective form of absorbent landscaping due to their extensive root zones and their ability to both absorb water from the soil and intercept precipitation on leaves, needles and branches. Consider that native conifers are well adapted to local wet winters.
- 3. Avoid disturbing, compacting and removing areas of natural soil, as these are naturally absorbent areas.

Green Building Features

The applicant has completed the Esquimalt Green Building Checklist [attached].

Public Notification

As this is a Rezoning application should it proceed to a Public Hearing, a notice would be mailed to tenants and owners of properties within 100m (328ft) of the subject property. In order to satisfy the requirements of the *Local Government Act*, a notice to relevant government and institutional stakeholders within the Capital Region would be required. Three signs indicating that the two properties are under consideration for a change in zoning have been installed on the Colville Road and Lampson Street frontages. The signs would be updated to include the date, time, and location of the Public Hearing.

ALTERNATIVES:

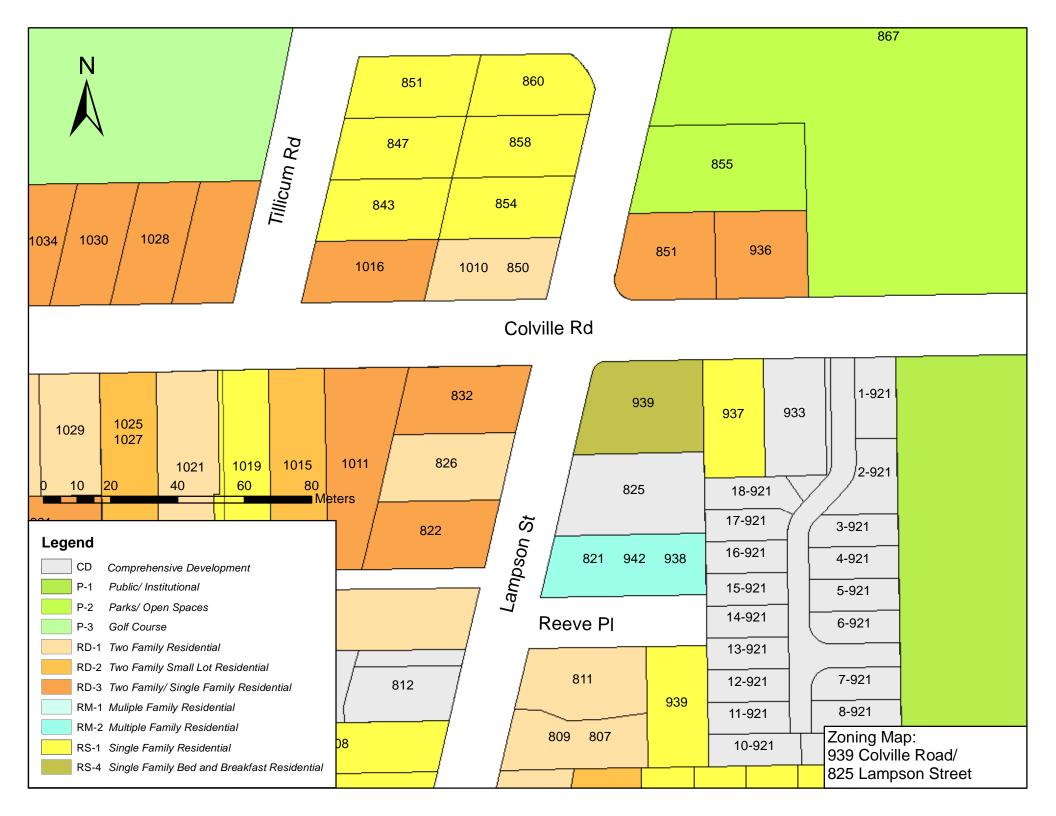
- 1. Forward the application for Rezoning to Council with a **recommendation of approval including reasons for the recommendation**.
- 2. Forward the application for Rezoning to Council with a recommendation of approval including specific conditions and including reasons for the recommendation.
- 3. Forward the application for Rezoning to Council with a recommendation of denial including reasons for the recommendation.

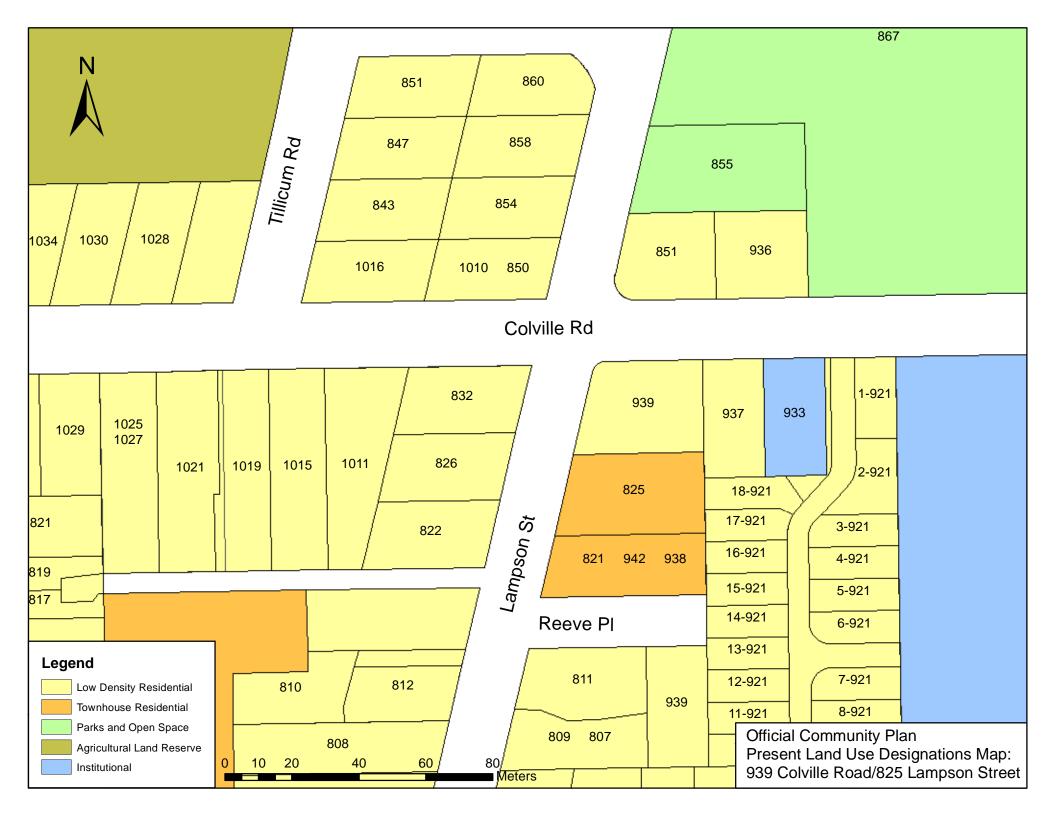


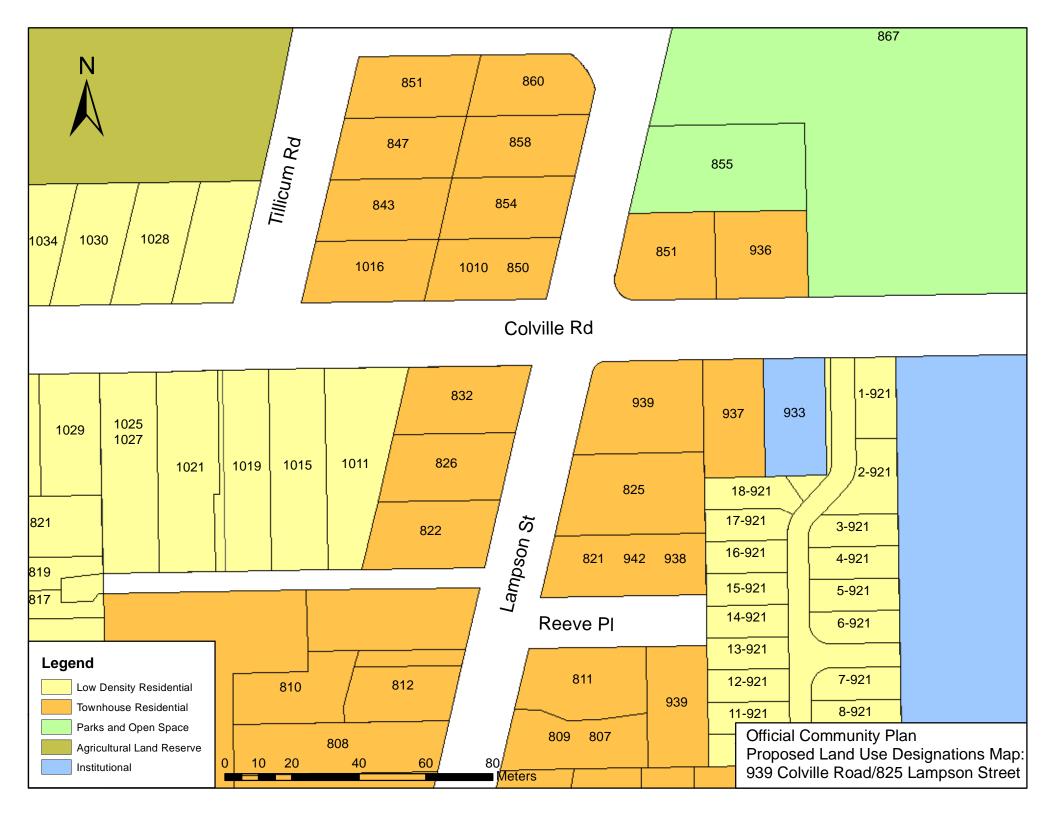


939 Colville Road and 825 Lampson Street - air photo









43. MULTIPLE FAMILY RESIDENTIAL [RM-3]

The intent of this Zone is to accommodate high density Townhouse or low density Apartment development.

(1) Permitted Uses

The following Uses and no others shall be permitted:

- (a) Townhouse Residential
- (b) Apartment Residential
- (c) Home Occupation

(2) Floor Area Ratio

The Floor Area Ratio shall not exceed 0.60.

(3) **Building Height**

- (a) No Principal Building shall exceed a Height of 9 metres.
- (b) No Accessory Building shall exceed a Height of 4 metres.

(4) Lot Coverage

- (a) All Principal Buildings, Accessory Buildings and Structures combined shall not cover more than 25% of the Area of a Parcel.
- (b) All Accessory Buildings and Structures combined shall not exceed 10% of the Area of a Parcel.

(5) Siting Requirements

(a) Principal Building

- (i) Front Setback: No Building shall be located within 7.5 metres of the Front Lot Line.
- (ii) Side Setback: No Building shall be located within 4.5 metres of an Interior Side Lot Line nor 3.6 metres of an Exterior Side Lot Line.
- (iii) Rear Setback: No Building shall be located within 7.5 metres of a Rear Lot Line.

(b) Accessory Building

(i) Front Setback: No Accessory Building shall be located in front of the front face of the Principal Building.

- (ii) Side Setback: No Accessory Building shall be located within 1.5 metres of an Interior Side Lot Line nor 3.6 metres of an Exterior Side Lot Line.
- (iii) Rear Setback: No Accessory Building shall be located within 1.5 metres of a Rear Lot Line.
- (iv) Building Separation: No Accessory Building shall be located within 2.5 metres of a Principal Building.

(6) <u>Usable Open Space</u>

Usable Open Space shall be provided in an amount of not less than 7.5% of the Area of the Parcel.

(7) **Fencing**

Subject to Section 22, no fence shall exceed a Height of 1.2 metres in front of the front face of the Principal Building and 2 metres behind the front face of the Principal Building.

(8) Off Street Parking

Off street parking shall be provided in accordance with the requirements of Parking Bylaw, 1992, No. 2011 (as amended).

Lapis Homes Ltd. 4291 Oakfield Crescent Victoria, BC, V8X4W4 Phone 250-413-7121

ryanjabs@lapishomes.com www.lapishomes.com





May 3rd, 2018

Dear Mayor and Council,

I am the developer of the proposed 10-unit townhouse development at 825 Lampson and 939 Colville, as well as the owner of a small family-run company called Lapis Homes. We recently completed the four townhouses at 521 Foster, and this is my second multi-family development proposed for Esquimalt.

I wanted to provide you with some details on my proposal, as well as to let you know that I'm available to meet with you if you'd like more information or have some specific questions about the project.

Local homes for families:

Like the homes at Foster, my expectation with this project is to bring more housing options to Esquimalt for families who want to live and work in the municipality. As a result, we've used a similar interior layout to the one we used at Foster, which appealed and worked well for the four families who bought those homes.

We've designed each unit as a three-bed, three-bath townhouse with open concept living areas, a flex room and a single car garage, which we're proposing to wire up for electric car chargers. The layout works well for families with young children, as all three bedrooms are on the top floor, sharing a large cheater-ensuite bathroom.

The first-floor flex room could be used as an office, media room or a storage area. But it also works well for families with a teenager, who may need a little more space from the rest of their family – as well as their own full bathroom.

A design for the Neighbourhood:

In addition to an interior layout that will appeal to young families, we spent considerable time coming up with a design and a landscaping plan that will improve the look of the street and will feel welcoming to the neighbourhood.

The southeast corner of Lampson and Colville is a key corner in Esquimalt, as it's the first thing people see when they come around Transfer Street and south up the hill onto Lampson.

As you can see from the 3D renderings, these homes – with the warm designer colour scheme, entrances that face Lampson and Colville, layers of landscaping that will provide colour all year, and the tree-lined yards – will create a presence on the street corner that invites people into the heart of the township.

We've also staggered the buildings to provide breaks, walkthroughs, open spaces, trees and other landscaping features throughout the property to make it more liveable for residents and neighbours.



Designing for bikes, transit and automobiles:

As I noted above, we want our development to appeal to people who are looking to stay local and to live, work and play in Esquimalt. And while we know that having a car is necessary for most families who have kids (and we're meeting this with single car garages in each unit, plus five visitor spaces), we're providing a number of alternative transportation options to get people out of their cars.

Recent Statistic Canada data shows that in the last two decades, the number of people taking their bikes to work rose nearly 90% and the number of people taking transit rose by nearly 60%. In addition, the data shows that Victoria, at 17%, has the largest percentage of people in the country who walk or cycle to work.

I want to tap into this market with our marketing efforts as this location provides a great opportunity for the growing number of people who take their bicycle to work. In fact, the commute to Naden military base on a bike is less than 10 minutes – and only a couple minutes longer than by car. And for those who might work in downtown Victoria, their commute is virtually identical by car or by bike because of the excellent connection from this location into town along the E&N and over the new bridge.

This is why we're building longer garages with storage space in each for two bicycles, as well as a bike lockup on the property for guests.

And for those that choose transit, this location is well served by BC Transit service, with major routes that connect to the entire city running down Colville, Lampson and nearby on Craigflower.

I'm also looking to reduce our buyers' desire for a second car by introducing them to car share. A 2011 study showed that households that joined a car share program cut their vehicle ownership in half. I am in discussions with Modo to purchase a vehicle for this development and provide memberships for each home.

This car will not only reduce the need for second cars for people in these 10 units but it will also provide options for people in the surrounding community and for future neighbouring developments that may want to provide car share memberships for future residents.

Featuring Green:

Vehicle traffic is one of the largest contributors to pollution across the world. We want to make it as easy as possible to help future buyers use their cars as little as possible.

As noted above, we're close to good public transit and we'll be putting in cycling storage in each unit and marketing the easy access and great connection to cycling paths. We're also in discussions with Modo to purchase and put a car share vehicle on the property and provide memberships to each unit.

As well, we're planning to wire each garage for electric car chargers so that people who purchase these units have easy access to secure charging spaces when they switch to electric.

In addition to the efforts we're taking to get buyers out of cars or into cleaner vehicles, we have engaged an energy consultant (Adapt Energy Advising) on the project and are planning to install solid-core front doors and more environmentally efficient windows (either higher end double panes, or triple panes) in the six units that run along the Lampson street frontage. This will help reduce the energy use of these buildings, as well as cut down on the sound from the street.



We will also be using more paving stones than concrete for the driveways, patios and walkways to both provide a pleasing asthetic look, as well as to help with drainage and rainwater management. In addition, we are installing a landscape swale along the northeast corner of the lot, which is the natural low point of the development. This will capture and handle rainwater from the driveways.

And as you can see from the detailed landscaping plan, we are proposing to plant over 45 new trees on the property to provide privacy, shading and natural beauty to the project and surrounding properties. These trees will also help clean the air and water, reduce stormwater issues, and improve building energy use.

Landscaping as screening - electrical building and parking

We worked closely with our landscape designer to screen the electrical building and the recycling area, including using a natural wood pergola over the recycling area, choosing a dark colour scheme for the electrical building, as well as including a layering of trees, shrubs and other plantings, which over time will grow up to completely hide the building from the street.

We're also not just landscaping in front of the one building, which would have drawn the eye to that area. Instead, we're proposing a series of plantings along the Colville street frontage that will draw the focus away from the building itself and toward the entire garden.

We considered putting the electrical building and recycling area at the back of the site, but this would have meant moving the parking spaces there up to the front of the lot and creating more of a car-centric design.

In addition, the building and landscaping along the frontage also creates privacy for residents. I anticipate families barbequing, playing road hockey or hosting community events on the sheltered driveway.

Similarly, we've identified plants and trees along the driveway that will over time limit the visibility to the three parking spots that we have included on the Northeast corner. Once the landscaping is mature, the only car that should be easily visible from the street will be the Modo vehicle that will be parked there.

Massing and Privacy

For a pie shaped lot like 825 Lampson and 939 Colville, where the property tapers in towards the north (Colville), we needed to fit our units on the southeast side and along the Lampson street frontage so that we could accommodate the natural slope of the lot and put the driveway in the safest location possible.

By doing this, we were also able to create a people-focused street presence by orienting six entrances and gardens towards Lampson, as well as by dropping one of the floors below the grade of the street.

We also worked to break up the size and massing of our buildings as much as possible, choosing to go with two triplexes along the Lampson street frontage, and two duplexes at the southeast side of the property. This configuration reduces shading, improves how people move around the property and provides more airflow and sunlight throughout the development and onto neighbouring properties.

We're also using a layering approach with our plantings that will give more natural privacy to the neighbours along the eastern and southern side of the lot. Along the eastern property line, for example, we'll be planting a hedge of California lilacs, which will both shield the neighbouring units, and provide some colour with the blue flowers. On the south, we'll plant a row of red currant, as well as seven trees spaced out along the property.



The Official Community Plan and surrounding properties:

Both the current and the draft Official Community Plans designate these properties as townhouse residential. The property directly to the south is a three-unit townhouse, and the properties neighbouring this project to the southeast are part of an 18-unit townhouse-designated small lot development.

In addition, 825 Lampson was already approved by council in 2014 for a 9800-square foot, four unit three-floor townhouse development (approximately 2500 square feet each, including the garage), but that project was never built.

While this 10-unit development will provide a higher average number of units over two properties than the earlier project proposed for 825 Lampson, the average unit size will be much smaller, with a total building size of approximately 17,000 square feet, including garages (about 1700 square feet a unit). It'll also, as noted above, provide a people-focused orientation along both the Lampson and Colville frontage, making for a much better development.

Separately, and for additional context, I'll be bringing an application forward for smaller townhouses at the property directly to the east at 937 Colville, which will be the last single-family house in this block of Lampson and Colville.

If both projects are approved by council, this would provide a consistent, people-focused, family-oriented multi-family corner in the neighbourhood that matches the Official Community Plan's goals for the area.

Affordable Housing:

To shift tone a bit: I know what you might be thinking with the section's title, and I agree... I'm not going to suggest that these new townhouses should be considered "affordable housing." I've heard developers make that argument before. Sure, they will be more affordable than single family homes. But because of the increase in the market over the last five years, many people are priced out of this type of housing.

As a small developer, it's challenging to build affordably. But what I can do is contribute to affordable housing projects.

As I mentioned to you in an email earlier this year, out of our profits from Foster, we donated \$60,000 to the Anglican Diocese towards an affordable housing project that they're working on in Esquimalt. If this project is successful, I'll once again contribute a significant portion of profits to affordable housing in Esquimalt.

Thank you for taking the time to read through this letter and review my proposal. I look forward to discussing this project with you and with your staff in the coming months.

Take care,

Ryan Jabs 250-413-7121

ryanjabs@lapishomes.com www.lapishomes.com



MAY 0 4 2018

CORP. OF TOWNSHIP OF ESQUIMALT COMMENT SERVICES



GREEN BUILDING CHECKLIST

The purpose of this Checklist is to make property owners and developers aware of specific green features that can be included in new developments to reduce their carbon footprints to help create a more sustainable community.

Creating walkable neighbourhoods, fostering green building technologies, making better use of our limited land base and ensuring that new development is located close to services, shops and transit are some of the means of achieving sustainability.

The Checklist which follows focuses on the use of **Green Technologies** in new buildings and major renovations. The Checklist is not a report card, it is a tool to help identify how your project can become 'greener' and to demonstrate to Council how your project will help the Township of Esquimalt meet its sustainability goals. It is not expected that each development will include all of the ideas set out in this list but Council is looking for a strong commitment to green development.

There are numerous green design standards, for example, Built Green BC; LEED ND; Living Building Challenge; Green Shores; Sustainable Sites Initiative. Esquimalt is not directing you to follow any particular standard, however, you are strongly encouraged to incorporate as many green features as possible into the design of your project.

As you review this checklist, if you have any questions please contact **Development Services at 250.414.7108** for clarification.

New development is essential to Esquimalt.

We look forward to working with you
to ensure that development is
as green and sustainable as possible.

Other documents containing references to building and site design and sustainability, which you are advised to review, include:

- Esquimalt's Official Community Plan
- Development Protocol Policy
- Esquimalt's Pedestrian Charter
- Tree Protection Bylaw No. 2664
- A Sustainable Development Strategic Plan for the Township of Esquimalt

Adopted on January 10th, 2011



"One-third of Canada's energy use goes to running our homes, offices and other buildings. The federal government's Office of Energy Efficiency (Natural Resources Canada) reports that a corresponding one-third of our current greenhouse gas (GHG) emissions come from the built environment."

[Green Building and Development as a Public Good, Michael Buzzelli, CPRN Research Report June 2009]

Please answer the following questions and describe the green and innovative features of your proposed development. Depending on the size and scope of your project, some of the following points may not be applicable.

Bo	een Building Standards th energy use and emissions can be reduced by changing or modifying the way we build ildings.	d and eq	uip our
1	Are you building to a recognized green building standard? If yes, to what program and level?	Yes	No
2	If not, have you consulted a Green Building or LEED consultant to discuss the inclusion of green features? Discussed cost effective techniques I may encorporate in the build, like proper sealing and more efficient windows and doors	Yes	No
3	Will you be using high-performance building envelope materials, rainscreen siding, durable interior finish materials or safe to re-use materials in this project? If so, please describe them. We will be using durable cement siding products.	Yes	No
4	What percentage of the existing building[s], if any, will be incorporated into the new building? Where possible, we will use the existing fences and retaining walls, as well as rock excavated from the site.	0-10	_%
5	Are you using any locally manufactured wood or stone products to reduce energy use transportation of construction materials? Please list any that are being used in this pro- We will use as much excavated material as possible and will source local wood for framing wherever possible.		
6	Have you considered advanced framing techniques to help reduce construction costs and increase energy savings? Will discuss with engineer and builder advanced framing techniques like spacing studs further apart and using California corners.	Yes	No
7	Will any wood used in this project be eco-certified or produced from sustainably man so, by which organization? Wherever possible. We will be most likely be sourcing wood locally through Sleggs. For which parts of the building (e.g. framing, roof, sheathing etc.)?	aged for	rests? If
8	Can alternatives to Chlorofluorocarbon's and Hydro-chlorofluorocarbons which are often used in air conditioning, packaging, insulation, or solvents] be used in this project? If so, please describe these. Units will not be air conditioned.	Yes	No
9	List any products you are proposing that are produced using lower energy levels in ma	anufactu	ring.
10	Are you using materials which have a recycled content [e.g. roofing materials, interior doors, ceramic tiles or carpets]? Will determine through source companies	Yes	No
11	Will any interior products [e.g. cabinets, insulation or floor sheathing] contain formaldehyde?	Yes	No

	ater Management	20		
	e intent of the following features is to promote water conservation, re-use water on rm water run-off.	site, ai	nd red	duce
	oor Water Fixtures			
12	Does your project exceed the BC Building Code requirements for public lavatory faucets and have automatic shut offs?	Ye	S	No
13	For commercial buildings, do flushes for urinals exceed BC Building Code requirements?	Ye	No	
14	Does your project use dual flush toilets and do these exceed the BC Building Code requirements?	Ye	S	No
15	Does your project exceed the BC Building Code requirements for maximum flow rates for private showers? Will determine but we will likely use low flow showers	Ye	s	No
16	Does your project exceed the BC Building Code requirements for flow rates for kitchen and bathroom faucets? We will use low faucets that meet BC Code and will try to exceed	Ye ed	S	No
Stor	rm Water			
17	If your property has water frontage, are you planning to protect trees and vegetation within 60 metres of the high water mark? [Note: For properties located on the Gorge Waterway, please consult Sections 7.1.2.1 and 9.6 of the Esquimalt Official Community Plan.]	Yes	No	N/A
18	Will this project eliminate or reduce inflow and infiltration between storm water and sewer pipes from this property? We are proposing a landscape swale to slow and reduce impact on storm water system.	Yes	No	N/A
19	Will storm water run-off be collected and managed on site (rain gardens, wetlands, or ponds) or used for irrigation or re-circulating outdoor water features? If so, please describe. As shown on the landscaping plan, proposing a rain garden/swale	Yes	No	N/A
20	Have you considered storing rain water on site (rain barrels or cisterns) for future irrigation uses?	Yes	No	N/A
21	Will surface pollution into storm drains will be mitigated (oil interceptors, bioswales)? If so, please describe. Bio-swale/rain garden should filter some water from the site.	Yes	No	N/A
22	Will this project have an engineered green roof system or has the structure been designed for a future green roof installation?	Yes	No	N/A
23	What percentage of the site will be maintained as naturally permeable surfaces?	At loor	+ 400/	0/-
Wa	ste water	At leas	1 40%	%
24	For larger projects, has Integrated Resource Management (IRM) been considered (e.g. heat recovery from waste water or onsite waste water treatment)? If so, please describe these.	Yes	No	N/A
The	tural Features/Landscaping way we manage the landscape can reduce water use, protect our urban forest, rest etation and help to protect the watershed and receiving bodies of water.	ore na	tural	
25	Are any healthy trees being removed? If so, how many and what species? We are proposing to remove a pine and an ornamental cherry, as well as two smaller hazlenuts and a chestrut and replacing them with approx 45 trees.	Yes	No	N/A
	Could your site design be altered to save these trees? We will be excavating near or in all of their root zones. Have your consulted with our Parks Department regarding their removal?		at well be a	

26	Will this project add new trees to the site and increase our urban forest? If so, how many and what species? Please see detailed landscaping design, which includes approximately 45 new trees.	Yes	No	N/A	
27	Are trees [existing or new] being used to provide shade in summer or to buffer winds? We're proposing trees along the Lampson and Colville street frontage, along the property lines and in between buildings to provide shade, buffer winds, give some visual interest throughout the property.	Yes	No	N/A	
28	Will any existing native vegetation on this site be protected? If so, please describe where and how. However, we will be planting some native species.	Yes	No	N/A	
29	Will new landscaped areas incorporate any plant species native to southern Vancouver Island? We've chosen mahonia nervosa, fibes, dogwoods, ferns, vine maples, carex and walker's low cetmint, and mixed them in with other non-native species to add some colour and texture to the development	Yes	No	N/A	
30	Will xeriscaping (i.e. the use of drought tolerant plants) be utilized in dry areas?	Yes	No	N/A	
31	Will high efficiency irrigation systems be installed (e.g. drip irrigation; 'smart' controls)?	Yes	No	N/A	
32	Have you planned to control invasive species such as Scotch broom, English ivy, Himalayan and evergreen blackberry growing on the property?	Yes	No	N/A	
33	Will topsoil will be protected and reused on the site?	Yes	No	N/A	
Imp	ergy Efficiency provements in building technology will reduce energy consumption and in turn low and in turn	Yes	cupar No	nts. N/A	
	or planned for natural day lighting? Engaged an energy consultant to advise on design. However, we are fairly restricted by the layout of the site, as it is pie shaped and tapers from west to ear	ist.	,,,,	13/73	
36	Does the design and siting of buildings maximize exposure to natural light? What percentage of interior spaces will be illuminated by sunlight? We expect 70-75 We expect 70-75	Yes	No	N/A	
37	Will heating and cooling systems be of enhanced energy efficiency (ie. geothermal, air source heat pump, solar hot water, solar air exchange, etc.). If so, please describe. If you are considering a heat pump, what measures will you take to mitigate any noise associated with the pump?	Yes	No	N/A	
38	Has the building been designed to be solar ready?	Yes	No	N/A	
39	Have you considered using roof mounted photovoltaic panels to convert solar energy to electricity?	Yes	No	N/A	
40	Do windows exceed the BC Building Code heat transfer coefficient standards? We will use more energy efficient windows along Lampson street frontage	Yes	No	N/A	
41	Are energy efficient appliances being installed in this project? If so, please describe. Energy star appliances will be used wherever possible within budget.				
42	Will high efficiency light fixtures be used in this project? If so, please describe.	Yes	No	N/A	
43	Will building occupants have control over thermal, ventilation and light levels?	Yes	No	N/A	
44	Will outdoor areas have automatic lighting [i.e. motion sensors or time set]?	Yes	No	N/A	
45	Will underground parking areas have automatic lighting?	Yes	No	N/A	

	r Quality		/	
of	e following items are intended to ensure optimal air quality for building occupants b products which give off gases and odours and allowing occupants control over venti	y real	icing	tne use
46	Will ventilation systems be protected from contamination during construction and certified clean post construction?	Yes		N/A
47	Are you using any natural, non-toxic, water soluble or low-VOC [volatile organic compound] paints, finishes or other products? If so, please describe. Paints and adhesives	Yes	No	N/A
48	Will the building have windows that occupants can open?	Yes	No	N/A
49	Will hard floor surface materials cover more than 75% of the liveable floor area?	Yes	No	N/A
50	Will fresh air intakes be located away from air pollution sources?	Yes	No	N/A
Reu	lid Waste use and recycling of material reduces the impact on our landfills, lowers transportation cycle of products, and reduces the amount of natural resources used to manufacture Will materials be recycled during demolition of existing buildings and structures?	new	produ	icts.
	If so, please describe. We will use as much of the rock, fill and leave retaining walls where possible.	res	NO	N/A
52	Will materials be recycled during the construction phase? If so, please describe. Framing wood will be reused for building, as well as rock and fill from site.	Yes	No	N/A
53	Does your project provide enhanced waste diversion facilities i.e. on-site recycling for cardboard, bottles, cans and or recyclables or on-site composting?	Yes	No	N/A
54	For new commercial development, are you providing waste and recycling receptacles for customers?	Yes	No	N/A
Circ	een Mobility			
The	e intent is to encourage the use of sustainable transportation modes and walking to representation per personal vehicles that burn fossil fuels which contributes to poor air quality.	educe	our r	eliance
55	Is pedestrian lighting provided in the pathways through parking and landscaped areas and at the entrances to your building[s]?	Yes	No	N/A
56	For commercial developments, are pedestrians provided with a safe path[s] through the parking areas and across vehicles accesses?	Yes	No	N/A
57				N/A
58	Are accessible bike racks provided for visitors? Yes			N/A
59	Are secure covered bicycle parking and dedicated lockers provided for residents or employees?			
50	Does your development provide residents or employees with any of the following personal automobile use [check all that apply]: transit passes car share memberships shared bicycles for short term use weather protected bus shelters plug-ins for electric vehicles	we are in rovide m ure electi	n discus embers	sions with hips to
	Is there something unique or innovative about your project that has no been addressed by this Checklist? If so, please add extra pages to descri			



LAMPSON STREET RENDERING - CORNER VIEW

Black Snadow-Fiberglass Benjamin Moore mat with a mineral-granule Kendall Charcoal HK-166 surface this laminate LRV: 12.96

TRIM - ALL BLDG. TRIM & BB SIDING

Benjamin Moore Cloud White CC-40 LRV: 87.35

LRV: 40.29

Natural Cedar GENTEK Gutter & Sorfit Snow White LRV: 89.7

ISSUED FOR DP/REZONING May 03, 2018

T-SQUARE

T-Square

Design T-Square Designs 2950 Lakehurst Drive Victoria, BC, V9B 4S5 250-361-5411

Esquimalt, BC

DRAWN BY: Author

JOB #: A15-***
SHEET: A500



Black Shadow-Fibergiass
mail with a mineral-granule
surface, this laminate
appeals shingle

LRV: 12.96

Benjamin Moore Cloud White CC-40 LRV: 87,35

GENTEN Gutter & Soffin Snow White LRV: 89.7

ISSUED FOR DP/REZONI May 03, 2018

T-SQUARE

RECEIVED

T-Square

Esquimalt, BC

A501

ID	Qty	Common Name	Size	Comments
Acrim	1	Crimson King Maple	15 Gal	Sub * Straight Acer palmatum
AcRS	5	Red Sunset Maple	2cm Cal B&B	Sub: Carpinus betulus 'Fastigata'
Agri	6	Paperbark Maple	B' Ht B&B	Single Trunk. Well lifted canopy. Sub: Styrax japonica/ Pyrus' Capital'
Avine	4	Vine Maple	6' HT B&B	Multi Trunk
Bnig	5	River Birch	B&B 2cm Cal	Multi trunk
Bsem	117	Common Boxwood	44x 1 Gal Balled /89x 3-5 Gal	Lampson St solid hedge. Window well adn back units balled.
CAur	25	Bowles Varigated Sedge	1Gal	
Cbet	2	European Hornbeam	15 Gal	Well lifted canpoy for foot traffic underneath
CorEleg	12	Red Twig Dogwood	3 Gal	Alternate plants that get cutback hard every late winter
Cww	3	Dogwood 'Eddie's White Wonder'	B&B 1.5 cm Cal	
FPur	5	Purple Columnar Beech	8' HT	
Fsyl	4	Green Columnar Beech	15 Gal	
Hjan	34	Little Lime Hardy Hydrangea	3 Gal	Lifted canopy. Standarized if available.
LonMAY	13	Shrubby Honeysuckle	1 Gal	
MahNE	22	Dwarf Oregon Grape	1 Gal	
Nep	19	Nepeta Walker's Low	1 Gal	Cut back hard after first bloom for late summer second bloom
Pmun	92	Sword Fern	1 Gal	Cut back every late winter
RKin	6	King Edward Flowering Current	3 Gal	
TaxfR	71	Upright Japanese Yew	3' Ht 16" wide min	Maintained as solid hedge
THSMAR	45	Emerald Green Cedar	7 Gal	Unit C & D to be a solid hedge

Notes

All building layout, survey information and setback dimensions supplied by Premium Designs and T-Square Designs.

Imagine Garden Design & Landscapes working off provided information only.

This drawing must not be scaled.

The General Contractor shall verify all dimensions, datums and levels prior to commencement of work.

All errors and omissions must be reported immediately to the Designer.

This drawing is the exclusive property of the Designer and can be reproduced only with the permission of the designer, in which case the reproduction must bear the designers name.

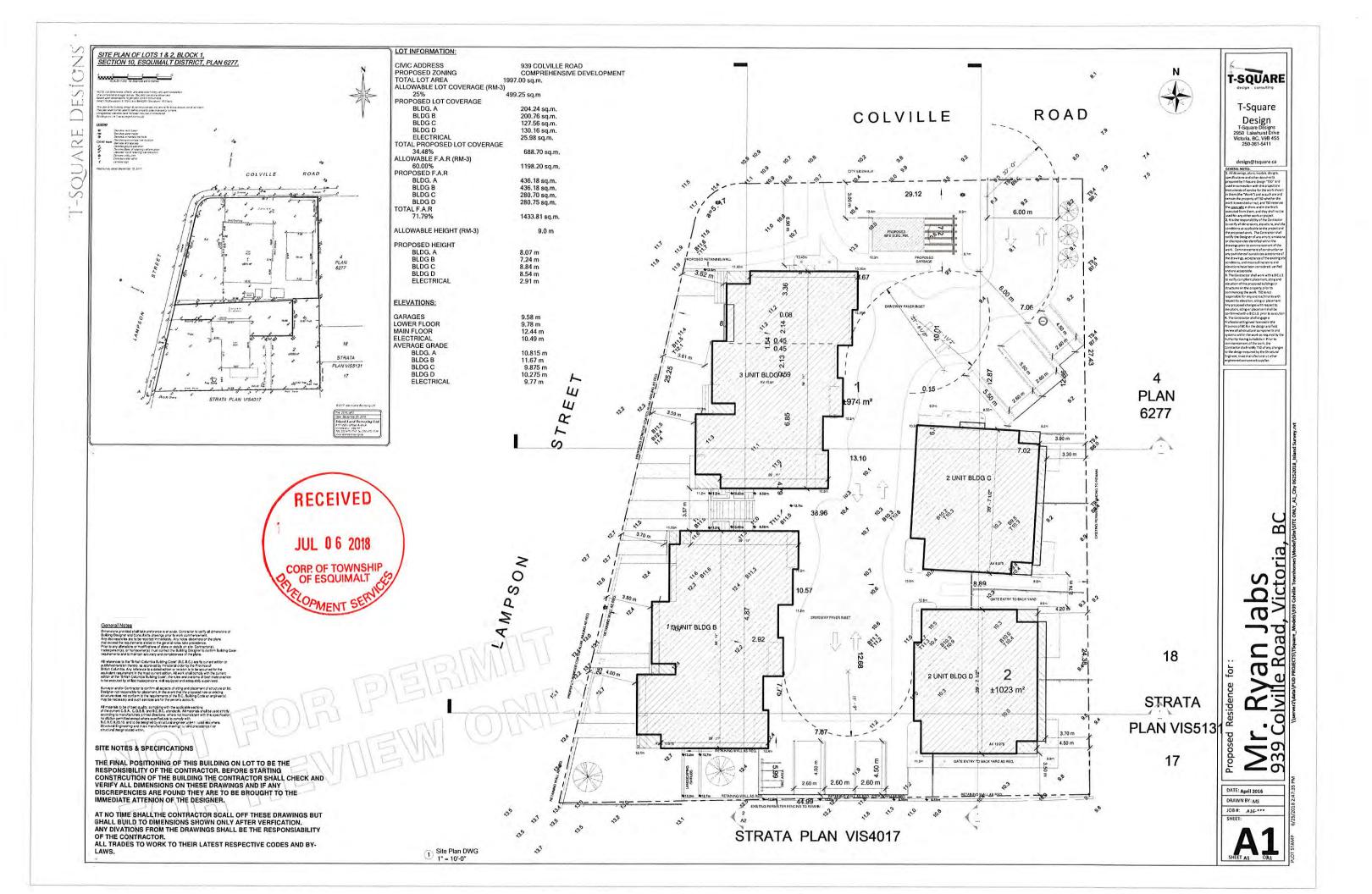
Any changes or deviations are the responsibility of the owner. All work to comply with municipal bylaws.

All work to be completed to current BCSLA/BCLNA standards. Landscape Contractor to be familiar with and in possession of current Standard. Plant material, installation and maintenance to conform to BCSLA/ BCLNA standard current edition. All plant material to be purchased from commercial nurseries. All growing medium to comply to BCLSA/ BCLNA standard designation. Underground irrigation system to be installed complete with automatic rain shut-off and 365 day calendar. Irrigation materials and installation to conform, as a minimum, to BCSLA/ BCLNA Standard current edition. All irrigation piping under hard surfaces to be sleeved. All landscaped areas to be irrigated. Size and dripline of trees that are not shown, and should be verified by a surveyor and /or arbourist where necessary. Arbourist to install tree protection fencing for boulevard tree where necessary. Swell Environmental Consultants to design creek area if so required.











PROPOSED DEVELOPMENT UPON LOTS 1 & 2, BLOCK 1, SECTION 10, ESQUIMALT DISTRICT, PLAN 6277.

Lot dimensions, offsets, and area shown may vary upon completion of a comprehensive legal survey. Geodetic elevations shown are based upon observations to geodetic control monuments 84H0179 (Elevation= 6.162m) and 84H0253 (Elevation= 13.214m)

This plan is for building design & permit purposes only and it. This plan shall not be used to define property lines or proper Unregistered interests have not been included or considered

TEGEND

Denotes natural grade to geodetic datum

Denotes proposed top of wall elevation

Denotes proposed base of wall elevation

COLVILLE

ROAD

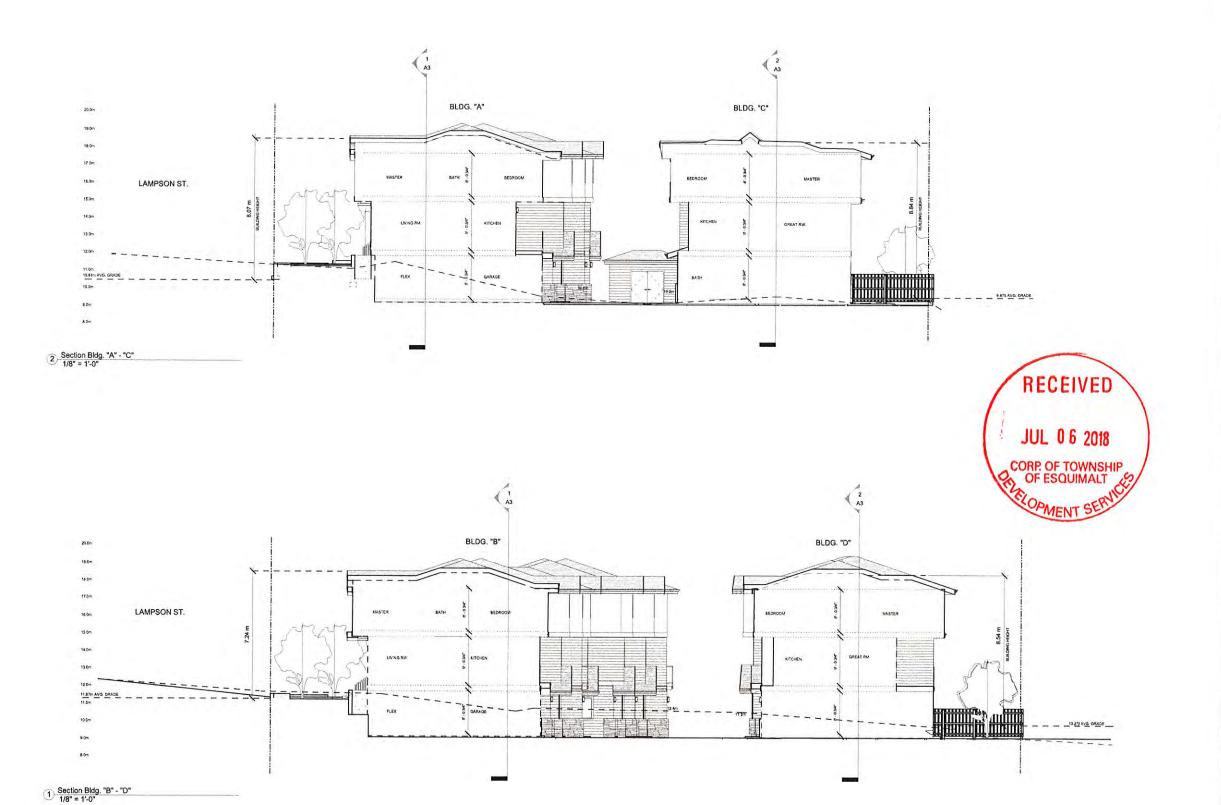


File: 22-RJ-SP7

Date: July 27, 2018

Island Land Surveying Ltd.
#17-839 Hoffman Avenue
Victoria B.C. V88 4X1
TEL 250.475,1515 fax 250.475,1516

www.islandsurveying.ca



T-SQUARE

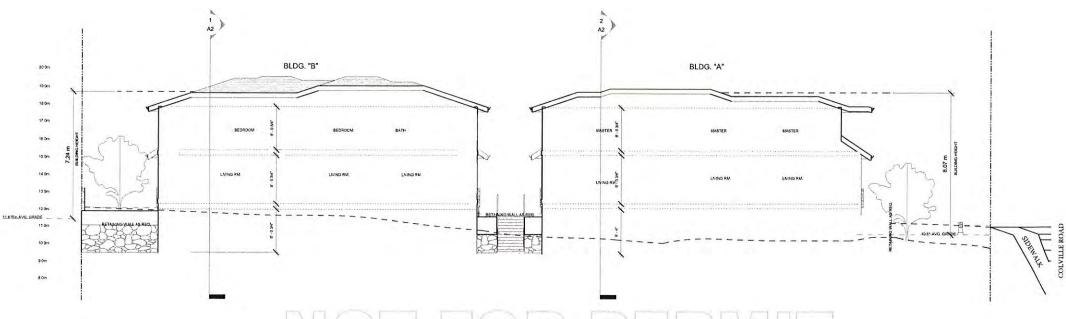
T-Square

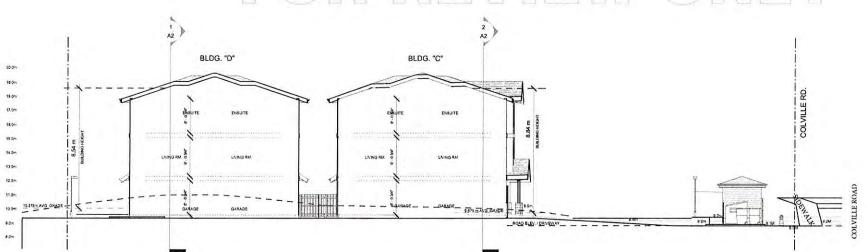
Design T-Square Designs 2950 Lakehurst Drive Victoria, BC, V9B 4S5 250-361-5411

BC

abs

DATE: JUNE 2018 DRAWN BY: MS





2 Section BLDG. "C" - "D" 1" = 10'-0"

1) Section BLDG. "A" - "B" 1/8" = 1'-0"

T-SQUARE

T-Square

Design T-Square Designs 2950 Lakehurst Drive Victoria, BC, V9B 4S5 250-361-5411

design@tsquare.ca GENTAL NOTE:

1. All drawings, plans, models, designs, perplications and other documents prepared by 1-5 quare Design 1150° and based in connection with the project are Instruments of service for the ent Judo-to them (10° Vort) and as such are an rimain the property of TSD selection the work is executed of or not, and 150 reservor

RECEIVED

JUL 0 6 2018

CORP. OF TOWNSHIP

Mr. Ryan Jabs 939 Colville Road, Victoria, BC

DATE: JUNE 2018 DRAWN BY: MS JOB#: A16-***

SITE NOTES & SPECIFICATIONS

THE FINAL POSITIONING OF THIS BUILDING ON LOT TO BE THE RESPONSIBILITY OF THE CONTRACTOR, BEFORE STARTING
CONSTRCUTION OF THE BUILDING THE CONTRACTOR SHALL CHECK AND VERIFY ALL DIMENSIONS ON THESE DRAWINGS AND IF ANY DISCREPENCIES ARE FOUND THEY ARE TO BE BROUGHT TO THE IMMEDIATE ATTENION OF THE DESIGNER.

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ALL TRADES TO WORK TO THEIR LATEST RESPECTIVE CODES AND BY-LAWS.

59' - 11" 18.26 m 19' - 7 1/2" 19' - 11 1/2" 6.20 m 11'-1" FLEX FLEX FLEX BATH GARAGE GARAGE 2 2 2 GARAGE 6 10' - 1" 9' - 1 1/2" 10' - 8 1/2" 10' - 8 1/2" 9' - 10 1/2" 3. - 0. 2.78 m 3.27 m 2.71 m 3.27 m 3.01 m

GROUND FLOOR BLDG.A

JUL 0 6 2018 CORP. OF TOWNSHIP

VENTILATION TO BE DESIGNED BY HVAC IN ACCORDANCE TO BCBC 2012 (9.32)

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Design T-Square Designs 2950 Lakehurst Drive Victoria, BC, V9B 4S5 250-361-5411

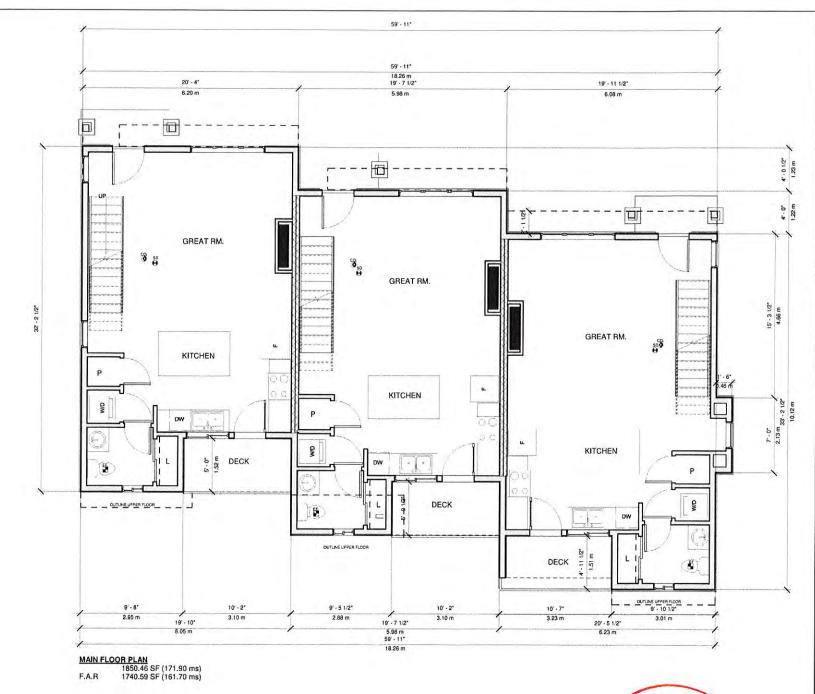
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DATE: April 26 2018 DRAWN BY: MS JOB #: A16-***



1 MAIN FLOOR BLDG.A

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DATE: April 26 2018

DRAWN BY: MS

JOB#: A16-***

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UPPER FLOOR PLAN
2041.28 SF (189.63 ms)
F.A.R 1931.29 SF (129.41 ms)

1 THIRD FLOOR BLDG. A



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DATE: April 26 2018

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RECEIVED JUL 06 2018 CORP. OF TOWNSHIP

264 2650 o 263 2650 o AVG. 10.81m 10.35m ELEV. 10.37m ELEV. 10.4m ELEV.

2) Right (South) Elevation 1/4" = 1'-0"

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DATE: April 26 2018 DRAWN BY: MS_PUD

JOB#: A16-***



RECEIVED JUL 06 2018 CORP. OF TOWNSHIP

11.2m ELEV. AVG. 10.81m BFE 9.78m 10.6m ELEV. 10.2m ELEV. 2 Left (North) Elevation 1/4" = 1'-0"

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GENTAL NOTES

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work is executed or not a set TDD reservice.

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DATE: April 26 2018 DRAWN BY: MS JOB#: A16-***

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59' - 11"

GROUND FLOOR BLDG.A 1/4" = 1'-0"

JUL 0 6 2018 CORP. OF TOWNSHIP

VENTILATION TO BE DESIGNED BY HVAC IN ACCORDANCE TO BCBC 2012 (9.32)



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GENERAL NOTES:

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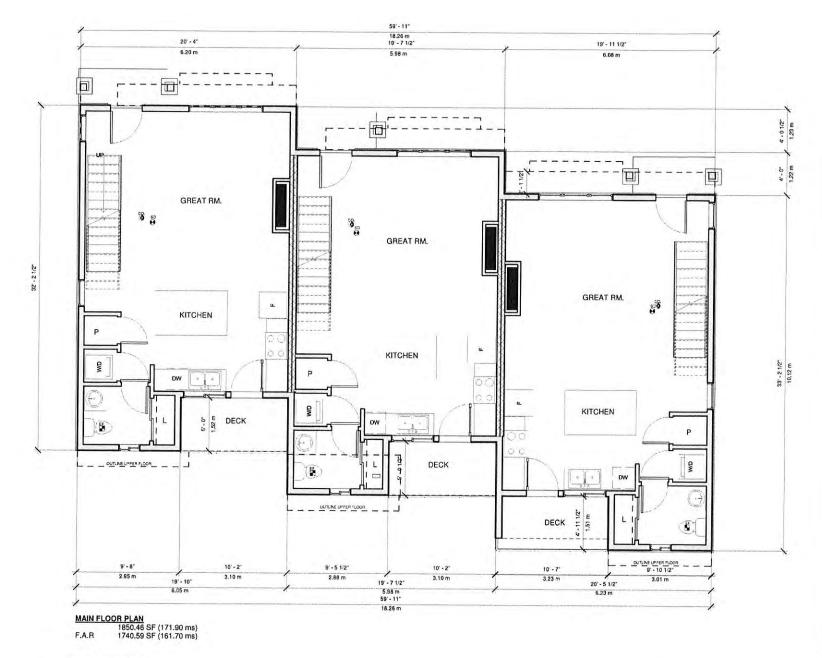
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1) MAIN FLOOR BLDG.A 1/4" = 1'-0"



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UPPER FLOOR PLAN 2041.28 SF (189.63 ms) F.A.R 1931.29 SF (129.41 ms)

1 THIRD FLOOR BLDG. A



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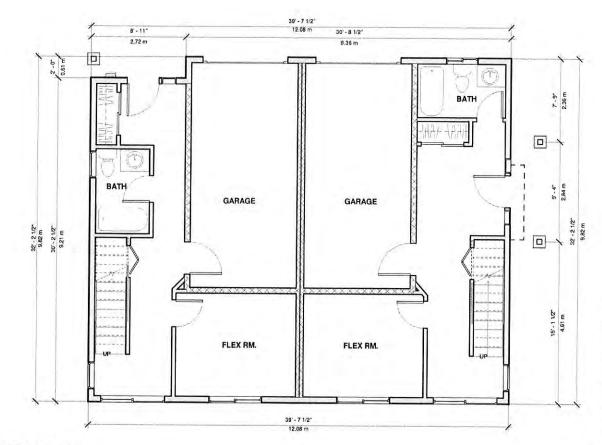
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LOWER FLOOR PLAN LFE - 833.24 SF (77.40 ms) GAR - 425.17 SF (39.49 ms) F.A.R - 744.07 SF 69.12 ms)

1) Grnd. Floor Plan Bldg. C 1/4" = 1'-0"

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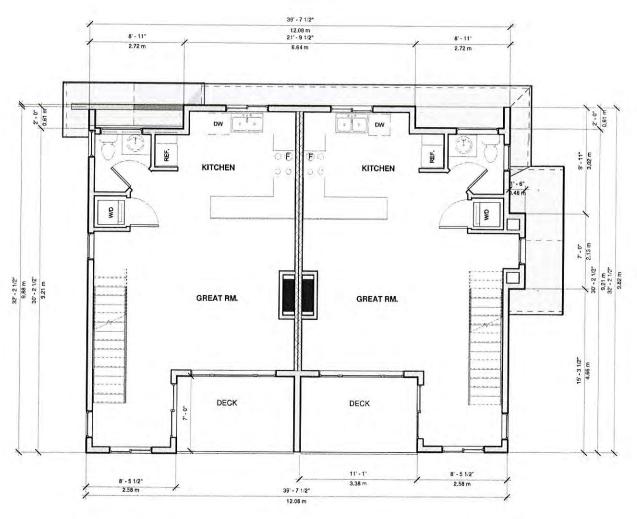
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DATE: 04/27/2018 DRAWN BY: MS

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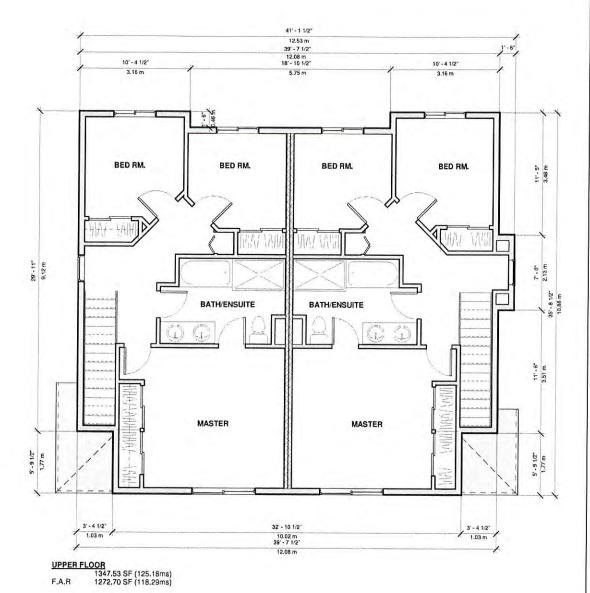
VENTILATION TO BE DESIGNED BY HV. IN ACCORDANCE TO BCBC 2012 (9.32)

JOB#: A16.***



MAIN FLOOR 108.63 SF (100.48sm) F.A.R 1004.80 SF 93.34sm)

MAIN FLOOR PLAN BLDG. C 1/4" = 1'-0"



2 THIRD FLOOR BLDG. C 1/4" = 1'-0"



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JOB#: A16-***

DATE: 04/27/2018 DRAWN BY: MS

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12

200 2650 o 215 2640 o AVG. 9,875 m

9.55 m Elev.

9.9 m Elev.

10.2 m Elev.

4 12

2 Right (South) Elevation 1/4" = 1'-0"

- - - - - - 9.2 m Elev.

BFE 9.78m



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specification and other document
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enstrument of a favore for the work have
in them (the "Work") and a such are are
ensulin the propage of 150 whether the
work is associated or not, and 150 resent
account from them, and they plan not
used for any other work or project.
2. It is the responsibility of the Contract

SS - BLDC Esquimalt, BC AB.

DATE: 04/27/2018 DRAWN BY: MS JOB#: A16-***

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4 12 12 4 201 4040 o 203 4040 o 202 4040 o 193 4016 o 195 4040 o 196 4040 o 40160 187 3020 o -BFE 9.78m AVG. 9.875 m 9.9m Elev. 10.6m Elev.

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1) Front (West) Elevation



2 Left (North) Elevation 1/4" = 1'-0"



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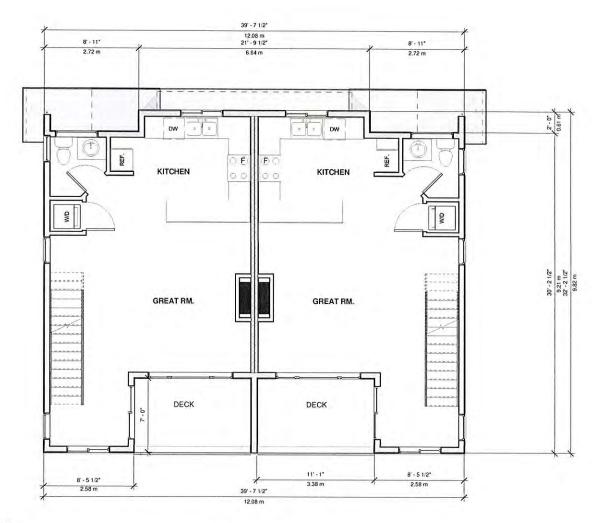
GENERAL NOTES: 1. AT drawings, plans, models, designs, specifications and other documents prepared by T. Square Design "TSD" and

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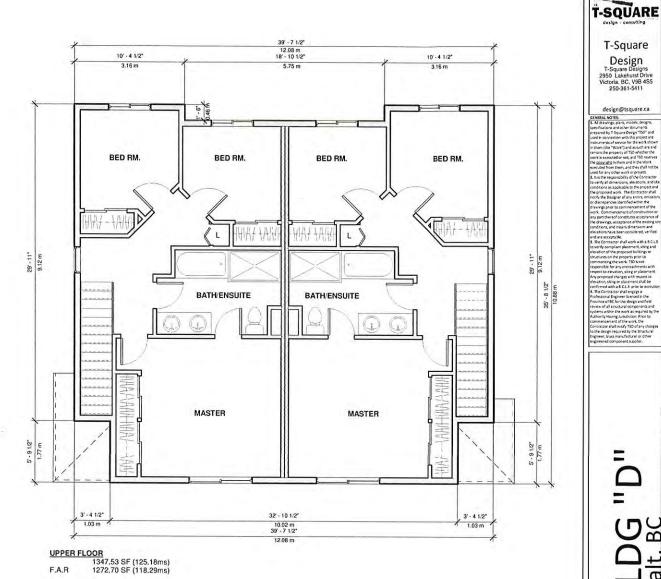
DATE: April 2016 DRAWN BY: MS JOB#: A16-***

VENTILATION TO BE DESIGNED BY HVAC IN ACCORDANCE TO BCBC 2012 (9.32)



MAIN FLOOR 108.63 SF (100.48sm) F.A.R 1004.80 SF 93.34sm)

1) MAIN FLOOR PLAN BLDG. C 1/4" = 1'-0"



2 THIRD FLOOR BLDG, C 1/4" = 1'-0"

JUL 0 6 2018 CORP. OF TOWNSHIP

DATE: April 2016 DRAWN BY: MS

JOB#: A16-***

"D" **B**C 0 RYAN JAB 939 Colville Rd.,

DESIGNS RECEIVED 4 12 12 4 T-SQUARE JUL 0 6 2018 CORP. OF TOWNSHIP EXOPMENT SERVICE 207 6050 o 208 6050 o 197 8050 oox 198 8050 oox 206 4070 xo ПППП ПППП 190 5050.o 191 5050 o 236 6-0 patio 10.6m ELEV. 11.0m ELEV. 4 12 Rear (East) Elevation
1/4" = 1'-0" 218 2650 o 215 2640 o 217 2640 o 213 2640 o 216 2640 o 188 2650 o AVG. GRADE 10.275 BFE 9.78m 9.6m ELEV. 10.6m ELEV.

Pight (North) Elevation
1/4" = 1'-0"

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= S_A Squimalt, 8 RYAN JAB. 939 Colville Rd. 0 Proposed Residence for:

DATE: April 2016

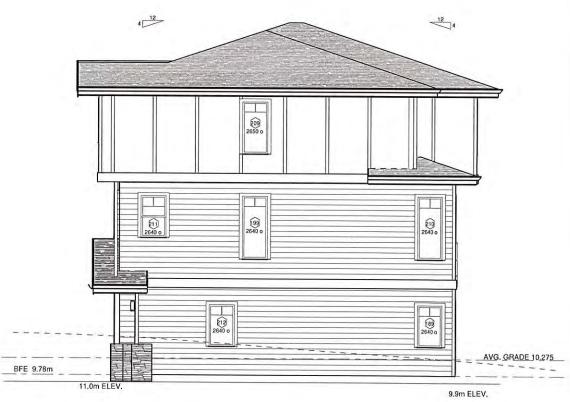
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11.0m ELEV.

1/4" = 1'-0"

BFE 9.78m



2 Left (South) Elevation
1/4" = 1'-0"

RECEIVED

JUL 0 6 2018 CORP. OF TOWNSHIP

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DATE: April 2016 DRAWN BY: MS

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GENERAL NOTES

- CONTRACTOR TO VERBY ALL DIMENSIONS AND DETAILS PRIOR TO COMMENCEMENT OF WORK AND SHALL NOTIFY DESIGNER OF ANY ERROPS OF DISCREPANCIES. NOTED DIMENSIONS SHALL TAKE PRESENCES OVER SCALE DRAWING
- EXTERIOR DEMENSIONING IS TO FACE OF CONCRETE/ SHEARING, INTERIOR STRENSIONING IS TO CENTRE-LINE OF PAYTHON,
- WHERE NOTED BY "ENG." OR "ENGINEERSD", ALL STRUCTURES SHALL BE ENGINEEDED BY CERTIFIED STRUCTURAL ENGINEER, INCLUDING, BUT NOT LIMITED TO STAN, SHEAR WALLS.
- CERTIFED STRUCTURE ENLANCER, INCLUDING, BUT NOT LIMITED TO FEN, SEER WALLS, FOOTINGS AND FOLLOWING WALLS, SEND SCRIPENT, LOSIS, LINIES SOULANDS AND CONNECTIONS, THE MYTLES ALSO TO INFINE NOTED AS "FINANCEPIS" SEA.

 ALL WORK SPALL PE EQUAL IN RESPONDED TO DOOD CONSTRUCTION PROACTICE, AND SHALL CONTOWN TO CLUBEN SEESEMENT, STRUCTURED AND SHIFTED COLUMEN BULDING CODE 2012 OF LOCAL BULDING CODES AND SHALLOW THE PERCEPTIVE. IT IS ESPENIES AND SHALLOW CODES AND SHALLOW THE PERCEPTIVE. IT IS ESPENIES AND SHALLOW CODES AND SHALLOW THE SUBJECT CONTROLORS TO HEM PENGENCE. TO MANDE SOUL CONTROLORS WHICH MAY RECURE SPECIAL FOUNDATION PERSON. ALL FOOTINGS TO HEM PENGENCE.

 PROVIDE ATTE AND CAPALL SPACES WITH VENTE ATION AND ACCESS IN ACCORDANCE WITH SELECT.
- B.C.B.C. 2012 PART 9.
- BICIBIC. 2012 PMET 9. ALL WOOD FRANKING TO BE SPILLE PINE-FIR LINLESS NOTED OTHERWISE OR ENGINEERED. ALL FRANKING IS TO BE IN ACCOUNTE WITH BICIBIC 2012 AND (2000 CONSTRUCTION PRACTICE.
- FRANCE MINIMUM OF ET (200mm) CLEARANCE FROM BRADE SA WOOD SLADGING MATERIALS, EXTERIOR FOUNDATIONS WALLS SHALL NOT BELEES THAN ET (150mm) ABOVE ALT WENT GRADE
- ALL WOOD LINIELS TO CONFORM TO BIGBIC, 2012 FAPT & WHERE SLEPOPT FLOOP OR ROOF LOADS.
- POOF LOADS.

 NETA L INTERCONNECTED SHOKE A ALMS IN ACCORDINACE WITH \$0.36.2012 PART

 910.19 NETALL INTERCONNECTED TOO ALARMS IN ACCUMUNAL WITH B C.B.C. 2012 PART 9.32.4.2
- ALL WOOD IN CONTACT, WITH CONSIDE IN CLUDING SLL, PLASS MUST BE PRESURE TREATED OR SEPREADED WITH SLILL GASKET OR OTHER APPROVED MATERIA.
- ALL MOTED "ENGINEERED" CONFORMENTS, SUCH AS ROOF TRIBSES, REAMS, AND ENGINEERED FLOOR SYSTEMS, REQUITE INCINEERED DRAWING SURVIVITY, AND MUST BE
- FINANCERO PLOCE SYSTEMS, ERGELT INTERESCO DRAWING SURINTY, AND MUST SE METALLED IN ACCORDANCE MINT MAN ACCORD. SE DETAILS NOW SPECIFICATION, SUPPLY AND NOTALLEL, VINDON'S MUST MEET. NIERCE CASINGS, AND MILLWORK TO OMNETS APPROVIN. WINDON'S MUST MEET NEW CORDENS, FOR A DISCHARM. SEE GOINTS, WHITE PLY AREA, NICHAILE, DIVINDU CAN AND REVEN MILL FORDITY, I THEY RATING RESPECTIVELY AREA. A. I. B.-S. C.-S. AND ANY FRAINLEDGE ALL VINDOVIS MITHY 2 NETERS OF CANCE, THE RELAYING STANDARD CON CORD FOR MILL WINDOVIS MITHY 2 NETERS CHE CANCE, THE RELAYING STANDARD CON MILLOWS ARE OF SE POINCERED WITH FEAL DRIVINGS AND LETTERS OF ASSUMANCE.
- NSTALL CRASPAGLE HANDRAY, 10 AL, INTERIOR STARS AT 54" (ROSAM) MIN. 38"
- NSTAL CRESPASE E MOTRAL TO ALL RIFEROR STARS AT 54" (RUSING) MIN. 58" (905 no) MIN. 58" (905 no) MIN. 58" (905 no) MIN. 58" (905 no) MIN. 58" (800 no) MIN. LETTERS OF ASSIRANCE.
- LETTIESS OF ASSEMBLY MALENBARE ON SULFING PAPER ON WALER RESISTANT WALL BOARD (am. 6"-"FEOTHS ON PRAYMA AS SUBSEMBLY MOUND ALL WALL AND CELING AFRO, OS SEARLY SHOWER INSTALL WATER RESISTANT WALLED ARD ARD AND ALL WET AREAS TO A VIN. 6-O* (1.524) MEN.
- AREAS TO A WIN, BY CHOOSE FIRM PROVIDE FRANCY, MECHANICAL JEMP L'AIDA, AND FIR CONFIDENTIAS WERF REQUIRED IN ACCORDANZ WITH CURRENT LOCAL BUILDING CORP. IND BY LAWS, MECHANICAL CONTRACTOR TO PROVIDE MECHANICAL CHOOLIST COMP. RIE WITH PAN AND DUCTING
- SIZES PRIOR TO FINAL FRANKING INSPECTION. ALL ELECTRICAL TO INSTALLED BY AN APPROVED AND TERRITED CONTRACTOR.
- NATE CECTION AND INCIDENCE OF AN APPROVED AND LESTIBLE CONTRACTOR.

 RECEPTAGES AND APPLIANCE DOCATION TO BE APPROVED BY COME.

 ANY ALTERNATIVE STRUCTURAL ENTANCIENTS TO BE APPROVED AND VERFED BY CHERE POSTRUCTURAL ENTANCES, SIGNIT ENTANCERED DRAWAYOND OF STANCE.

 PROPERTOR AND LIFE SAVEN PROVISIONS TO ECONOMIC DEQUARACIES OF THE
 BLIDG COLIZ PART 9.

 VEH FANKTIVE AND PROVIDED LEADER PRICE TO SETTING OUT AND CUT, FILL, AND

 COURSELY ARCORDING OF BUILDINGS OF THOSE OF THE COURSE OF THE CO

- COMPACT ACCORDING TO BE CONSTRUCTIONS.

 ALL INTERIOR FINENES, CASING WINDOW THES AND MILLWORK TO CHAMPING APPROVAL.

 STAR TRADS TO BE CONSTRUCTED OF PL WINDOW OF OTHER ENGINEERED PRODUCT.

 PARTITUDE WITH SCHEWING AND BUFFLUCK ACCESSING.

 ALL FLOOR SHEARING FLUSTESS SCHEEP MITH S/AT (40 mm) CALVANIZED OF COATER.
- FLOOR SCIENTS ON 6" D.C (15 Cmm). SOUD EAVE PROTECTION ON OVERFANG IS REQUIRED ON ALL SHATE ROOPS.
- TEMPORY HEAT AND / ON FAMS REQUIRED PRIOR TO DRINVALL INSTAULATION TO ASSIST IN
- THE DRYING OF INTERIOR POWERFLOOR.
 MOISTER CONTENT OF THE INTERIOR FROME MUST NOT EXCELD UP A PRIOR TO APPLICATION.
- MOBISE CONEM OF THE INTERCE FRANCE AUST NOT ENGED 19% PRIOR TO APPLICATION OF MYPOUR SHREEP AND DEMINEL.

 THO CONTINUOUS LARGE ON SOMM. FILLIONIA PAPER TUST BY APPLIED TO ENTERIOR SEATHEN GRUFFLED OR INSTALLED MIST 22" (1950 http.) OPERIAT SEAMS HULFLAPPED TO THE 24 MOBILING PRESENTALIST BE ENGELLED ABOVE FULL MINITIONS, DOORS, SULLS, VENIS AND MARERAL FRANCHINGS DE INSTALLED ABOVE FULL MINITIONS, DOORS, SULLS, VENIS AND MARERAL FRANCHINGS OF BY ALLERA SHAPE, WITH INSOMANICALLY COMESSES END GOODS, ALL FULL FOR AND MASSES AND ARTHUR.

 OF IT (25 min) SENORUS BOUNDAY OF THE OPENING TO WHICH THAY ARE APPLIED.

 BULDING PAPER AND FELL PRE-STREPHIS. ONLY, 10 CONTACT ENTITIORS SHAPE HULS, SELP-APPERING MEMBERALES ARE NOT TO CONTACT WITHOUT SHAPE OF SHAPE HULS.

 ALL RINGCIPEN CAVITIES TO BE VENTED TOP AND BOTTOM WITH INSECT PROCE VENT STREES.

- PROVIDE STEEPED FOOTINGS WHERE REQUIRED IN ACCORDANCE WITH EXISTING OR FLITUPE CRIPCES, ALL FOOTING MUST REST ON SOLID LADSTIRBED REARING AT AN ELEVATION BELOW PROST PENETRATION DEPTH ON COMPETENT BRAIDING.

 20 Majo CONDRETE FOUNDATION WALL 6" (200mm) THICK MAY BE A MAXIMUM OF 4"
- CL2 no HOHEROM GRAVE TO LINDRESIDE PLOOR FLATERALLY LINEIPPORED AT THE TOP, REFER TO B.C.B.C. 20129.15.4. ALL OTHER CONDETT WALLS TO BE ENJINEERED, PLUMBING PERVIT REQUIRED FOR INSTALLATION OF PLUMBING SYSTEM AND GRANAGE.
- SYSTEM FOR BUILDING, ENSURE ALL FIXTURES CONFIDENT TO CLARENT APPROPRIATE CSA
- ALL DOCK AND WINDOMS SIZES ARE APPROXIMATE AND MUST BE VERFED BY BULDER/OVINEE PRICE TO OFFICING,
 WHERE ALLOWED BY WINDOWN, AUTHORITY HAVING LIBERICTION, APPROVED HOUSE WARF,
- SUCH AS 'TYVEC' OR 'TYPAK' MAY BE USED, IF APPLIED AS SPECIFED BY THE MANUFACTURER.

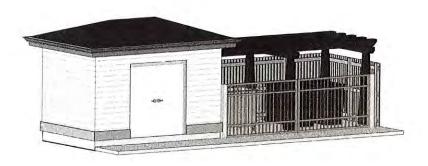
SHE NOTES & SPECIFICATIONS

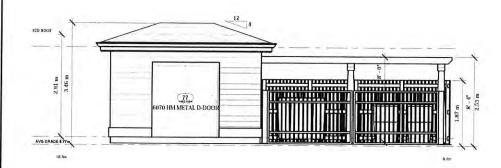
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AT NO TIME SHALLTHE CONTRACTOR SCALL OFF THESE DRAWINGS BUT SHALL BUILD TO

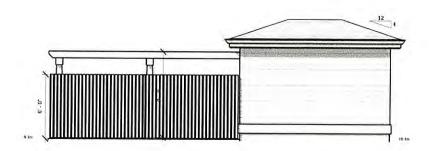
DIMENSIONS SHOWN ONLY AFTER VERTICATION.

ANY DIVATIONS FROM THE DRAWINGS SHALL BE THE RESPONSIABLITY OF THE CONTRACTOR. ALL TRADES TO WORK TO THEIR LATEST RESPECTIVE CODES AND BY-LAWS.





Front (north) Elevation

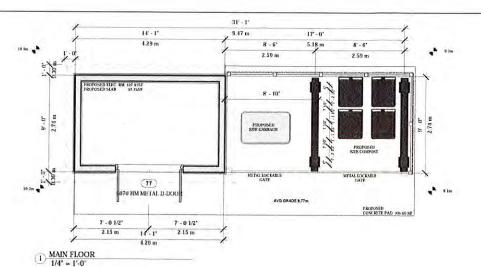


6 Rear (south) Elevation

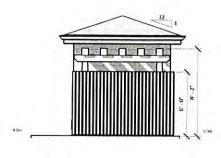
General Notes

to the British Columbia Building Code' (B.C. B.C.) are its current edition of North Aurerta, an approved by ministerial order by the Province of him. Any reference to a deltad edition or reviews in the house and deltad.

If materials to be of best quality complying with the applicable sections I the current C.S.A. C.G.S.R. and R.C.R.C. standards. All materials shall



5 Left (east) Elevation



7 Right (west) Elevation

SITE NOTES & SPECIFICATIONS

THE FINAL POSITIONING OF THIS BUILDING ON LOT TO BE THE RESPONSIBILITY OF THE CONTRACTOR, BEFORE STARTING CONSTRUCTION OF THE BUILDING THE CONTRACTOR SHALL CHECK AND VERIFY ALL DIMENSIONS ON THESE DRAWINGS AND IF ANY DISCREPENCIES ARE FOUND THEY ARE TO BE BROUGHT TO THE IMMEDIATE ATTENION OF THE DESIGNER.

AT NO TIME SHALLTHE CONTRACTOR SCALL OFF THESE DRAWINGS BUT SHALL BUILD TO DIMENSIONS SHOWN ONLY AFTER VERFICATION.
ANY DIVATIONS FROM THE DRAWINGS SHALL BE THE RESPONSIABILITY OF THE CONTRACTOR. ALL TRADES TO WORK TO THEIR LATEST RESPECTIVE CODES AND BY-

VENTILATION TO BE DESIGNED BY HVAC IN ACCORDANCE TO BCBC 2012 (9.32)

JUL 0 6 2018

CORP. OF TOWNSHIP

OF ESQUIMALT



design@tsquare.ca

GENERAL MOST.

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9 3 DATE: FEB 2016

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DRAWN BY: MS JOB#: A16-***



CORPORATION OF THE TOWNSHIP OF ESQUIMALT

Municipal Hall, 1229 Esquimalt Road, Esquimalt, B.C. V9A 3P1 Telephone (250) 414-7100 Fax (250) 414-7111

DRC Meeting: August 8, 2018

STAFF REPORT

DATE: August 4, 2018

TO: Chair and Members of the Design Review Committee

FROM: Alex Tang, Planner

Bill Brown, Director of Development Services

SUBJECT: Development Permit Application

615 Fernhill Road

[PID 004-757-742 Lot B, Section 11, Esquimalt District, Plan 12446]

RECOMMENDATION:

That the Esquimalt Design Review Committee [DRC] recommends to Council that the application for a Development Permit authorizing the form and character of the proposed development of a 10 unit residential apartment building consistent with the architectural plans provided by MJM Architect Inc., the landscape plan by Studio One Creative, and sited in accordance with the BCLS Site Plan provided by Wey Mayenburg Land Surveying Inc., all stamped "Received June 19, 2018", to be located at PID 004-757-742 Lot B, Section 11, Esquimalt District, Plan 12446 [615 Fernhill Road] be forwarded to Council with a recommendation to either approve, approve with conditions, or deny the application including reasons for the chosen recommendation.

BACKGROUND:

Purpose of the Application:

The applicant is proposing to build a 10 unit multiple family residential building. Comprehensive Development District No. 105 of Esquimalt Zoning Bylaw 1992, No. 2050 has been written to govern this development.

This site is located within Development Permit Area No. 1 – Natural Environment, Development Permit Area No. 6 – Multi-Family Residential, Development Permit Area No. 7 – Energy Conservation and Greenhouse Gas Reduction, and Development Permit Area No. 8 – Water Conservation. A Development Permit is required to ensure that the application is generally consistent with the Development Permit Area guidelines contained within the Esquimalt Official Community Plan Bylaw, 2018, No.2922. The development permit is required prior to a building permit being issued for the construction of a structure.

Evaluation of this application should focus on issues respecting the form and character of the development, including landscaping, exterior design and finish of the buildings and other structures in relation to the relevant design guidelines. In addition, evaluation should focus on natural environment protection, energy conservation, greenhouse gas reduction, and water conservation in relation to the relevant development permit area guidelines.

Context

Architect: MJM Architect Inc.
Applicant/Owner: Mikhail Bruce Wilkin

Property Size: Metric: 770 m² Imperial: 8,288 ft²

Existing Land Use: Single Family Residential

Surrounding Land Uses:

North: Multiple Family Residential
South: Multiple Family Residential
West: Multiple Family Residential
East: Multiple Family Residential

Existing OCP Designation: Medium Density Residential [No change required] **Zoning:** CD No. 105 [Comprehensive Development District]

Zoning

Density, Lot Coverage, Height and Setbacks: The following chart details the floor area ratios, lot coverage, setbacks, height, parking requirements, and usable open space of this proposal.

	CD No.105 Zone
Units	10
Floor Area Ratio	0.99
Lot Coverage	51%
Setbacks	
Front	5.85 m
Rear	5.65 m
Interior Side [North]	4.50 m
Interior Side [South]	4.15 m
Building Height	11 m
Off Street Parking	12
Usable Open Space	100 m ²

Official Community Plan

This site is located within Development Permit Area No. 1 – Natural Environment, Development Permit Area No. 6 – Multi-Family Residential, Development Permit Area No. 7 – Energy Conservation and Greenhouse Gas Reduction, and Development Permit Area No. 8 – Water Conservation. The guidelines of these Development Permit Areas are contained within the Esquimalt Official Community Plan Bylaw, 2018, No.2922.

The following is a list of Official Community Plan guidelines to consider in evaluating this application.

Development Permit Area No.1 is designated for the purpose of establishing objectives for the

protection of the natural environment, its ecosystems and biological diversity.

OCP Section 18.5.2 Natural Features

Natural features and areas to be preserved, protected, restored, and enhanced where feasible:

- 1. Retain existing healthy native trees, vegetation, rock outcrops and soil wherever possible.
- 3. Preservation of natural topography is favoured over blasting or building of retaining walls.
- 5. Design new development and landscaping to frame rather than block public views.

OCP Section 18.5.3 Biodiversity

Landscaping features that will protect, restore and enhance biodiversity. Where feasible:

- 1. New landscaping shall consist predominantly of native plant and tree species. Plants that are native to the Coastal Douglas-fir biogeoclimatic zone are preferred in landscape treatments as they provide habitat for threatened indigenous flora and fauna. Drought tolerant plants native to western North America, that are known to be non-invasive, are a good alternative choice for landscaped areas.
- 3. Choose trees and plants for site conditions; consider shade, sunlight, heat, windexposure, sea spray tolerance, and year round moisture requirements in their placement.
- 4. Consider the habitat and food needs of birds, pollinators, and humans in tree and plant species selection and placement; native plantings and food gardens compliment each other.
- 8. Avoid using fast-growing non-native plants to cover and retain soils as they may become invasive and a constraint to the establishment of other plants.
- 10. Design retaining wall spacing and landscape planting areas of sufficient width and depth to support plantings.

OCP Section 18.5.4 Natural Environment

Measures to protect, restore and enhance the natural environment (limit noise, light and air pollution). Where it is reasonable:

- Strategically locate leafy trees/ hedges and water features to mask urban noises such as traffic, garbage collection and delivery locations. Consider that leafy rough barked trees, vine covered walls and natural ground cover materials (mulch, soil) will help dampen urban noise.
- 4. Place trees and vegetation near sources of air pollution including busy roadways, to assist in reduction of air pollution through the collection of particulate matter on leaves and needles, and absorption of toxic gases, including but not limited to: ozone, nitrogen dioxide, sulfur dioxide, carbon monoxide, carbon dioxide, cadmium, chromium, nickel and lead.

Development Permit Area No.6 is designated for the purpose of establishing objectives for the form and character of multi-family residential development.

OCP Section 23.5 Multi-Family Residential Guidelines

2. New buildings should be designed and sited to minimize visual intrusion on to the privacy of surrounding homes and minimize the casting of shadows on to the private

- outdoor space of adjacent residential units.
- 4. Landscaping should emphasize the creation of an attractive streetscape, as well as to provide privacy between individual buildings and dwellings, screen parking areas and break up large expanses of paving.
- 9. Retention and protection of trees and the natural habitat is encouraged wherever possible.
- 11. Site lighting should provide personal safety for residents and visitors and be of the type that reduces glare and does not cause the spillover of light on to adjacent residential sites.
- 15. Provide for slightly raised entrances to ground floor residences along with private yards that are accessible from the fronting street or land to encourage community interaction.
- 18. Wherever possible, outdoor storage and parking areas should be screened from view.

Development Permit Area No.7 is designated for the purposes of energy conservation and greenhouse gas reduction.

OCP Section 24.5.1 Siting of buildings and structures

Where it is feasible:

- 4. Provide space for pleasant pedestrian pathways between buildings.
- 6. Provide space for significant landscaping including varying heights of trees, shrubs and ground covers.
- In residential neighbourhoods, provide space for larger trees and a second row of street trees as this will enhance the pedestrian experience by lowering wind velocity at street level reducing excessive heating at ground level and absorbing vehicle and other urban noises.

OCP Section 24.5.2 Form and exterior design of buildings and structures

Where it is feasible:

- 3. Place more windows on the south side of buildings to increase solar gain, and fewer/smaller windows on the north side to minimize heat loss.
- 4. Use roof over-hangs, fixed-fins or other solar shading devices on south and west facing windows to reduce peak summer heat gain while enabling sunlight penetration in winter months.
- 5. Install adjustable overhangs above windows that can help control the amount of sun exposure in warmer months thereby reducing the need for cooling.
- 7. Skylights are discouraged as they decrease insulating values and can interfere with solar panel installation.
- 10. Avoid heavily tinted windows or reflective glass which will diminish the natural daylighting of interior spaces, thereby requiring increased energy requirements for interior lighting.

OCP Section 24.5.3 Landscaping

Where it is feasible:

- 2. Choose open space and landscaping over dedicating space to the parking and manoeuvring of private motor vehicles.
- 3. Conserve native trees, shrubs and soils, thereby saving the cost of importing materials and preserving already sequestered carbon dioxide.
- 4. Use deciduous trees for landscaping along southern exposures, as they provide shade

- in the summer and allow more sunlight through in the winter months.
- 5. Strategically place taller trees and vegetation on the south and west sides of buildings where there is more direct sun exposure.
- 6. Strategically place coniferous trees such that they can buffer winter winds.
- 7. As context and space allow, plant trees that will attain a greater mature size, for greater carbon storage; removal of healthy trees is discouraged as the loss of the ecosystem services provided by larger trees will take many years to recover.
- 8. Plant trees with a larger canopy cover along roadways and sidewalks, thereby providing shading of paved areas, lowering the heating of paved surfaces and reducing the wind velocities in these pedestrian areas.
- 9. Plant shorter and sturdier vegetation closer to buildings and other structures, and taller vegetation further away to avoid potential damage from strong winds blowing vegetation against buildings.
- 11. For parking areas and along boulevard/sidewalk edges; plant trees to provide shade, store carbon and reduce the heat island effect.

OCP Section 24.5.4 Machinery, equipment and systems external to buildings and other structures

Where it is feasible:

- 2. Use heat pumps, solar panels, green (living) roofing or an innovative system to improve a building's energy performance.
- 3. Use durable, vandalism and graffiti resistant materials where neighbourhood surveillance may be limited.
- 4. Design for on-site heat recovery and re-use of water.

OCP Section 24.5.5. Special Features

Where it is feasible:

- 1. Select building materials that have been shown to have a high level of durability for the use intended.
- 2. Use wood for construction as a means to sequester carbon dioxide North American grown and sustainably harvested wood is preferable for building construction.
- 3. Select local and regionally manufactured building products whenever possible to reduce transportation energy costs.
- 4. Reuse of existing buildings and building materials is encouraged.
- 5. Choose materials that have a high likelihood of reuse or recycling at end of life.

Development Permit Area No.8 is designated for the purpose of water conservation.

OCP Section 25.5.1 Building and Landscape Design

Where it is feasible:

- Reduce the burden on built stormwater infrastructure by designing on-site retention systems to retain the first three centimetres of stormwater on site, per precipitation event.
- 2. Provide space for absorbent landscaping, including significantly sized trees on the site and by not allowing underground parking structures to extend beyond building walls.
- 3. Incorporate rainwater collection systems into roof design; consider using living roofs and walls as part of a rainwater collection system.
- 4. Incorporate rain gardens into landscaping and direct rainwater towards vegetated areas.

- 5. Intersperse paved surfaces with drought resistant vegetation that will provide shade on those surfaces and design the paved surfaces to drain into the vegetation.
- 6. Design landscaping with more planted and pervious surfaces than solid surfaces.

OCP Section 25.5.2 Landscaping - Select Plantings for Site and Local Conditions

Where it is feasible:

- 1. Retain existing native trees vegetation, and soil on site.
- 2. Plant species native to the Coastal Douglas-fir biogeoclimatic zone, as they are most suited to our climate and require little additional irrigation once established.
- 3. Consider shade, sunlight, heat, wind-exposure and sea spray, as well as water needs in the selection and placement of plant species.
- 4. Group plants with similar water needs into hydro-zones.

OCP Section 25.5.3 Landscaping – Retaining Stormwater on Site (absorbent landscaping)

Where it is feasible:

- 1. Preserve and restore treed areas. Trees are the most effective form of absorbent landscaping due to their extensive root zones and their ability to absorb water from the soil and intercept precipitation on leaves, needles and branches. Consider that native conifers are well adapted to local wet winters.
- 2. Use pervious landscaping materials to enhance stormwater infiltration; permeable paving is preferable for surface parking areas.
- 3. Avoid disturbing, compacting and removing areas of natural soil, as these are naturally absorbent areas.
- 4. Locate civil servicing lines along driveways and other paved areas, to lessen the disturbance of natural soils and loss of their natural absorption qualities.
- 5. Use good quality top soil and compost for the finish grading of disturbed areas to contribute to the water holding capacity of newly landscaped areas.
- 6. Choose bark mulches or woodchips for walking paths for enhanced absorption.
- 7. Plant at densities that will ensure vegetated areas have 100% plant canopy coverage after two full growing seasons. Consider that understory native plants are adapted to local climates, absorb seasonal soil moisture and reduce compaction due to foot traffic.

OCP Section 25.5.4 Landscaping – Water Features and Irrigation Systems

Where it is feasible:

- 1. Use automated high efficiency irrigation systems where irrigation is required.
- 2. Incorporate stormwater retention features into irrigation system design.
- 3. Use recirculated water systems for water features such as pools and fountains.
- 4. Install plantings and irrigation systems to the Canadian Landscape Standard.

Green Building Features

The applicant has completed the Esquimalt Green Building Checklist [attached].

Comments From Other Departments

The plans for this proposal were circulated to other departments and the following comments were received:

Building Inspection: Building to be constructed to requirements of BC Building Code 2012 and Municipal Building Code Bylaw, 2002, No. 2538. Applicant must address all issues contained within the Township Development Protocol should application be approved. Plans will be reviewed for compliance with BC Building Code upon submission of a Building Permit application.

Engineering Services: Engineering staff has completed a preliminary evaluation of Works and Services that would be required for the 10 unit multiple family residential building proposed to be located at 615 Fernhill Road. Staff confirms that the design appears achievable on the site and that appropriate works and services are available in the immediate area. If approved, the development must be serviced in accordance with bylaw requirements including, but not limited to, new sewer and drain connections, underground hydro, telephone and cable services and new road works may be required up to the centre line of Fernhill Road. Should the application be approved, additional comments will be provided when detailed civil engineering drawings are submitted as part of a Building Permit application.

Parks Services: Parks staff has completed a preliminary review of the proposed on-site and off-site landscaping and have no concerns with the planting plan. Trees to be retained on site require protective fencing in advance of site preparation, deconstruction, and during construction. A tree cutting permit is required for any tree removal

Fire Services: Fire Services staff has completed a preliminary review of the proposed plans and recommends for the power lines on Fernhill Road in front of the subject property to be buried. Although this is not required by the Township, it would be desirable as a streetscape improvement. Fire Services Staff also had concerns with the height of the new boulevard trees as they may impede with aerial access to the building.

Comments from the Design Review Committee [DRC]

This rezoning application was considered at the regular meeting of the DRC held on June 14, 2017.

Members felt that the proposed development would enhance the neighbourhood and corresponded well to the land use designation in the Official Community Plan. Members raised concerns about screening between the subject property and its adjacent properties. Members also stated that one ornamental tree is not a sufficient replacement for the Garry Oak tree that is being removed. In addition, members wanted the applicant to consider the possibility of using permeable pavers to treat rainwater by altering the grading at the parking level.

The DRC resolved that the application be forwarded to Council with a recommendation of approval subject to the following conditions:

That the applicant:

- 1. Consider adjusting the site plan so that vegetative screening between the subject property and the property to the south can be located on the subject property;
- 2. Consider tree plantings in the front setback that more closely compensate for the loss of the Garry Oak; and
- 3. Examine the grading and drainage issues and examine the possibility of using permeable pavers to treat rainwater runoff.

In response to this recommendation, the applicant has amended the plans for the proposed development to address these issues. The applicant added five red Maple trees to the open space north of the building and five Beech trees to the eastern edge of the property. Alongside the Beech trees, there is a proposed Yew hedging for additional screening. Given the limited

planting opportunities in the front yard area of the proposed design, the applicant has voluntarily agreed to install 2 boulevard trees within the public realm to enhance the overall streetscape. In addition, the grading at the parking level was altered to utilize the permeable pavers to treat the rainwater runoff.

Comments from the Advisory Planning Commission [APC]

This rezoning application was considered at the regular meeting of the APC held on June 20, 2017.

Members liked the proposal and felt the design and concept fit within the character of the neighbourhood. Members questioned whether such a large building on a small lot would be viable without the increase in lot coverage. Members also questioned whether two electric vehicle charging stations would be sufficient. Members also suggested that the applicant consider incorporating accessibility into the design of the units.

The APC resolved that the application be forwarded to Council with a recommendation of approval as the proposed design and concept fits within the character of the neighbourhood and the needs of the community.

ALTERNATIVES:

- 1. Forward the application for Development Permit to Council with a **recommendation of approval including reasons for the recommendation**.
- 2. Forward the application for Development Permit to Council with a **recommendation of** approval including specific conditions and including reasons for the recommendation.
- 3. Forward the application for Development Permit to Council with a **recommendation of** denial including reasons for the recommendation.







Adopted January 10th, 2011



"One-third of Canada's energy use government our homes, offices and other buildings.
The federal government's Office of Energy Efficiency (Natural Resources Canada) reports that a corresponding one-third of our current greenhouse gas (GHG) emissions come from the built environment."

[Green Building and Development as a Public Good, Michael Buzzelli, CPRN Research Report June 2009]

Please answer the following questions and describe the green and innovative features of your proposed development. Depending on the size and scope of your project, some of the following points may not be applicable.

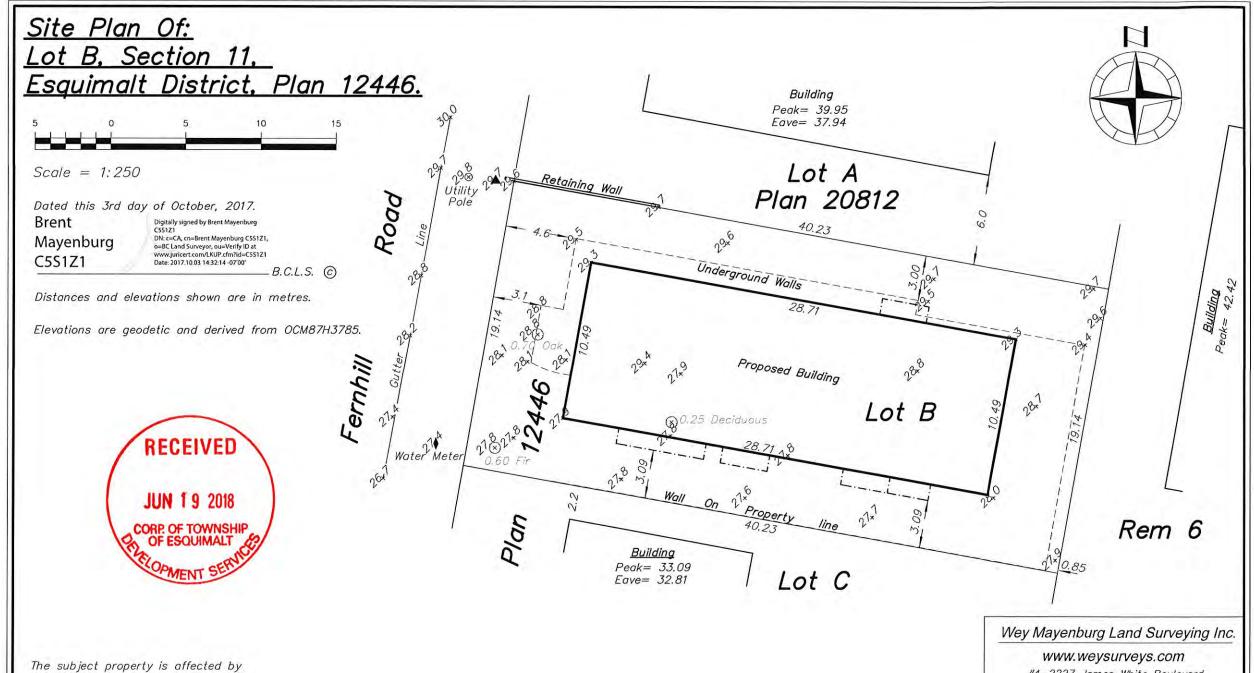
Both	een Building Standards the energy use and emissions can be reduced by changing or modifying the way we build dings.		uip our
1	Are you building to a recognized green building standard? If yes, to what program and level?	Yes	(No)
2	If not, have you consulted a Green Building or LEED consultant to discuss the inclusion of green features?	(Yes)	No
3	Will you be using high-performance building envelope materials, rainscreen siding, durable interior finish materials or safe to re-use materials in this project? If so, please describe them. HARDIPALEL GIVING ON RAINSCREEN WALL AGGEMBLE	(Pes)	No
4	What percentage of the existing building[s], if any, will be incorporated into the new building?	0	_ %
5	Are you using any locally manufactured wood or stone products to reduce energy us transportation of construction materials? Please list any that are being used in this product will be from B.C.	Oject.	
6	Have you considered advanced framing techniques to help reduce construction costs and increase energy savings?		No
7	will any wood used in this project be eco-certified or produced from sustainably me so, by which organization? Flecher Challenges wood from EIK Falls		
	For which parts of the building (e.g. framing, roof, sheathing etc.)? ewing ar row		
8	Can alternatives to Chlorofluorocarbon's and Hydro-chlorofluorocarbons which are often used in air conditioning, packaging, insulation, or solvents] be used in this		No
9	finducts such as Dow's gly col ethors will be used at warm partible, List any products you are proposing that are produced using lower energy levels in	manufac	turing,
	JOT KNOWN		
10	Are you using materials which have a recycled content [e.g. roofing materials, interior doors, ceramic tiles or carpets]?	Yes	No
11	Will any interior products [e.g. cabinets, insulation or floor sheathing] contain formaldehyde?	Yes	No

LADIMA OLD A PLANTAGE OF STREET OF STREET

Wa	ter Management Intent of the following features is to promote water conservation, re-use water on s	iite, ai	nd rea	luce	
	m water run-off.				
Inde	Does your project exceed the BC Building Code requirements for public lavatory faucets and have automatic shut offs?	Ye	S	No	N
13	For commercial buildings, do flushes for urinals exceed BC Building Code requirements?	Ye	!S	No	لم
14	Does your project use dual flush toilets and do these exceed the BC Building Code requirements?	(e	5	No	
15	Does your project exceed the BC Building Code requirements for maximum flow rates for private showers?	(Ye	15)	No	
16	Does your project exceed the BC Building Code requirements for flow rates for kitchen and bathroom faucets?	Ye	5)	No	
Stol	m Water			_	
17	If your property has water frontage, are you planning to protect trees and vegetation within 60 metres of the high water mark? [Note: For properties located on the Gorge Waterway, please consult Sections 7.1.2.1 and 9.6 of the Esquimalt Official Community Plan.]	Yes	No	(N/A)	
18	Will this project eliminate or reduce inflow and infiltration between storm water and sewer pipes from this property?	(es)	No	N/A	
19	Will storm water run-off be collected and managed on site (rain gardens, wetlands, or ponds) or used for irrigation or re-circulating outdoor water features? f so, please describe.	Yes	(NO)	N/A	
20	Have you considered storing rain water on site (rain barrels or <u>cisterns)</u> for future (irrigation uses?	Yes	No	N/A	
21	Will surface pollution into storm drains will be mitigated (oil interceptors, bioswales)? If so, please describe. an all western will be installed in the	(Ve)	No	N/A	
22	Will this project have an engineered green roof system or has the syncture been designed for a future green roof installation? (project designed for with a will be maintained as naturally permeable surfaces?	0	No	N/A	
23	What percentage of the site will be maintained as naturally permeable surfaces?		15	%	
Wa	ste water	patricular de la company			
24	For larger projects, has Integrated Resource Management (IRM) been considered (e.g. heat recovery from waste water or onsite waste water treatment)? If so, please describe these.	Yes	No	(N/A)	
Na	tural Features/Landscaping				
The	way we manage the landscape can reduce water use, protect our urban forest, rest	ore na	tural		
	etation and help to protect the watershed and receiving bodies of water.	6	N.L.	N1/1	
25	Are any healthy trees being removed? If so, how many and what species?	(Yes)	NO	N/A	
	Could your site design be altered to save these trees? Unfortunately Not.	Q.			
	Have you consulted with our Parks Department regarding their removal?	yet			

The	Quality following items are intended to ensure optimal air quality for building occupants to	by redu	cing I	the use	
<i>of</i> , 46	which give off gases and odours and allowing occupants control over vent Will ventilation systems be protected from contamination during construction and certified clean post construction?	ilation. Yes	militari v		
47	Are you king any patural non-toxic served by a VOC to tall		No	N/A	
48	compound] paints, finishes or other products? If so, please describe. Eco Design's Bio Shield Paint (or Green plants) Eco Wood footing Will the building have windows that occupants can open?	mood	No	N/A	
49	Will hard floor surface materials cover more than 75% of the liveable floor area?	-	No	N/A	
50	Will fresh air intakes be located away from air pollution sources?			N/A	
Reu	id Waste se and recycling of material reduces the impact on our landfills, lowers transportation cycle of products, and reduces the amount of natural resources used to manufacture Will materials be recycled during demolition of existing buildings and structures? If so, please describe. and senseable windows coors will be selectively	on cost	s, ext orodu	ends the	
52	Will materials be recycled during the construction phase? If so, please describe.	Yes	No	N/A	7.7
53	Does your project provide enhanced waste diversion facilities i.e. on-site recycling for cardboard, bottles, cans and or recyclables or on-site composting?	Yes	No	N/A	1 Haink no
54	For new commercial development, are you providing waste and recycling receptacles for customers?	Yes	No	NIA	
Gre	en Mobility				
The on i	intent is to encourage the use of sustainable transportation modes and walking to personal vehicles that burn fossil fuels which contributes to poor air quality.	reduce	our re	eliance	and a second
55	Is pedestrian lighting provided in the pathways through parking and landscaped areas and at the entrances to your building[s]?	Yes	No	N/A	1
56	For commercial developments, are pedestrians provided with a safe path[s] through the parking areas and across vehicles accesses?	Yes	No	(N/A)	
57	Is access provided for those with assisted mobility devices?	(Yes)	No	N/A	
58	Are accessible bike racks provided for visitors?	(Yes)	No	N/A	
59	Are secure covered bicycle parking and dedicated lockers provided for residents or employees?	(Yes)	No	N/A	
60	Does your development provide residents or employees with any of the following personal automobile use [check all that apply]: transit passes car share memberships shared bicycles for short term use weather protected bus shelters plug-ins for electric vehicles		es to	reduce	
	Is there something unique or innovative about your project that has a been addressed by this Checklist? If so, please add extra pages to describe the sound of th				
Legale	electric can changing station provided.		Page 5	of 5	Andreas Andrea

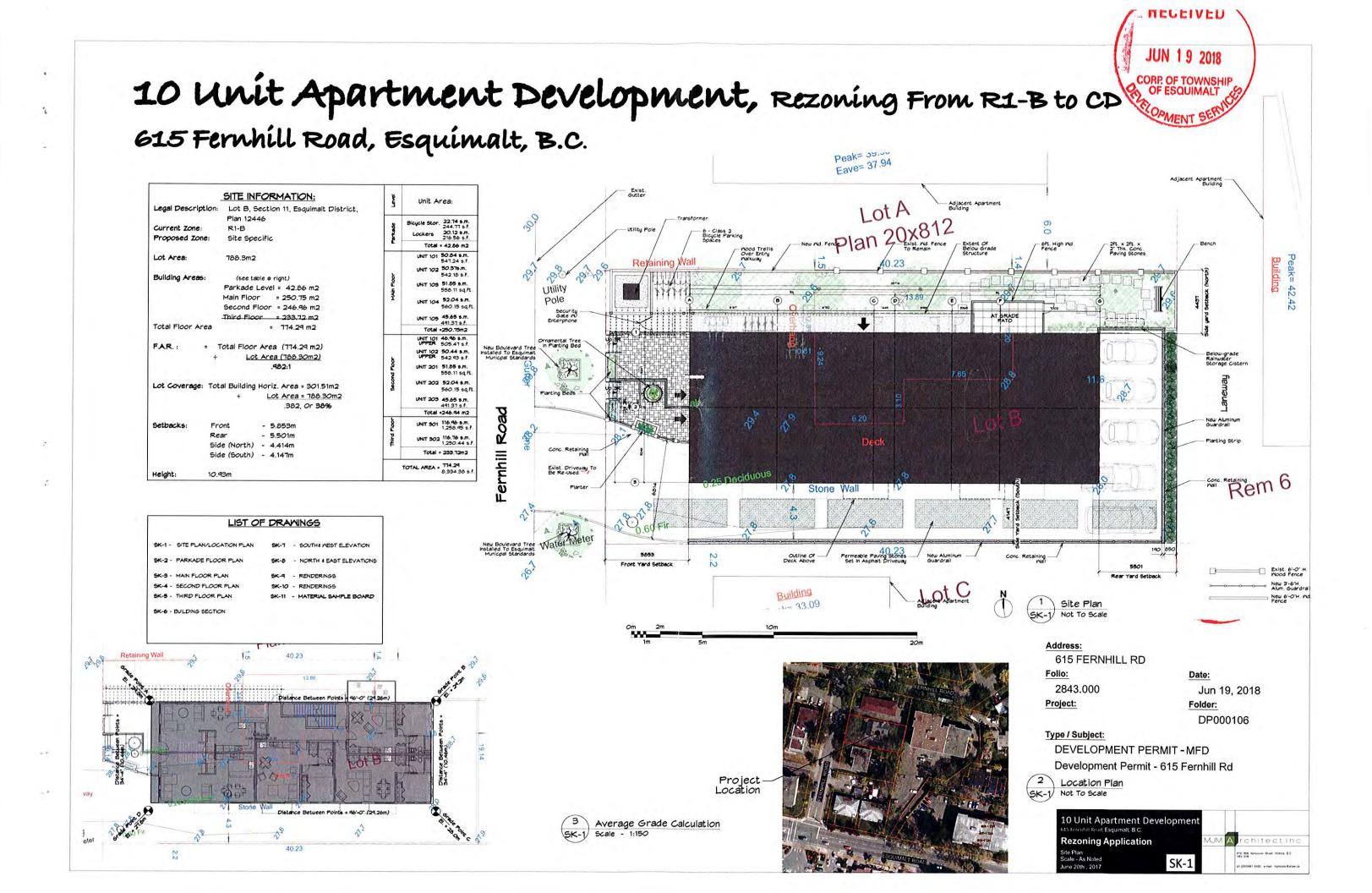
Page 5 of 5

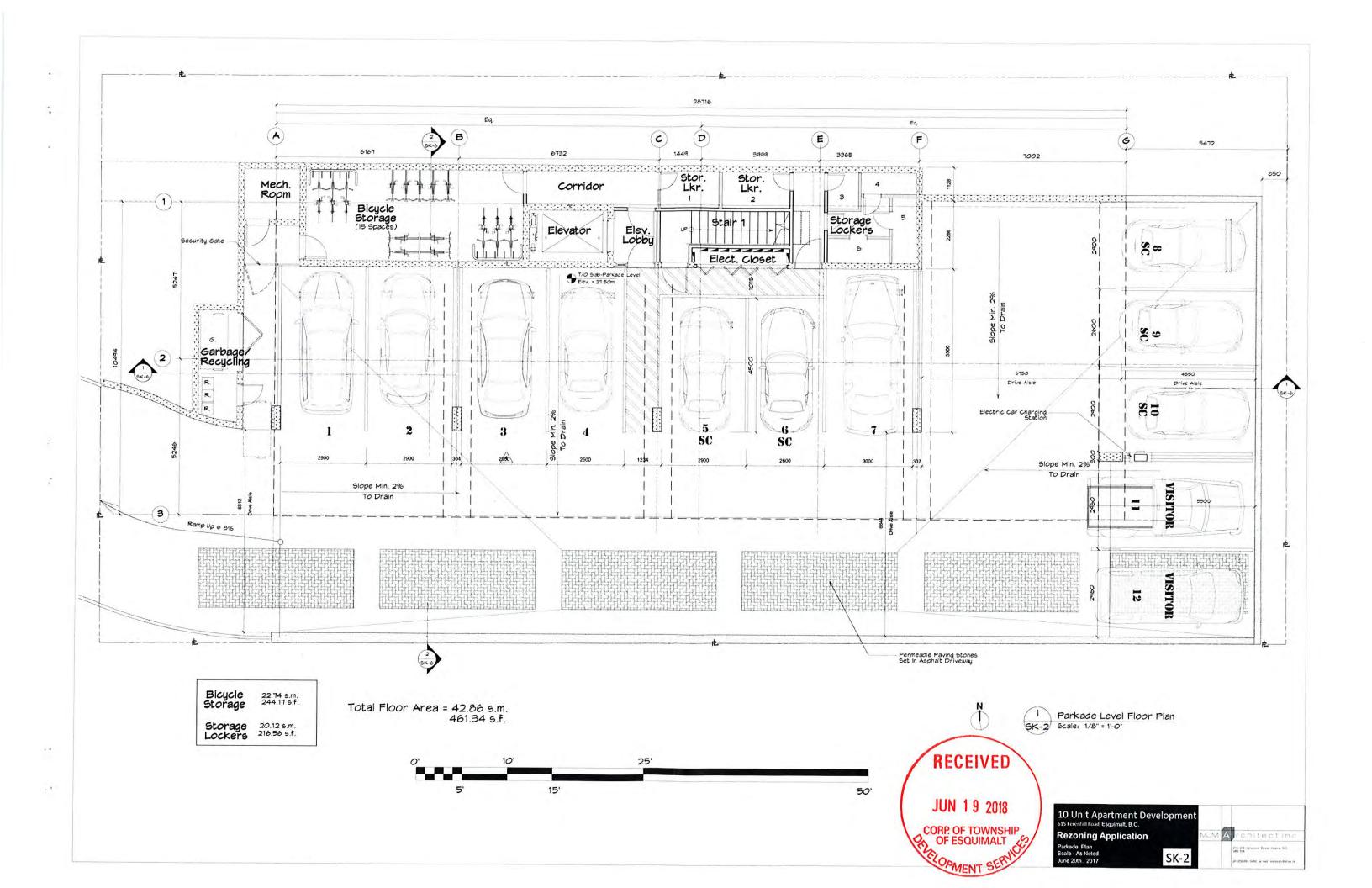


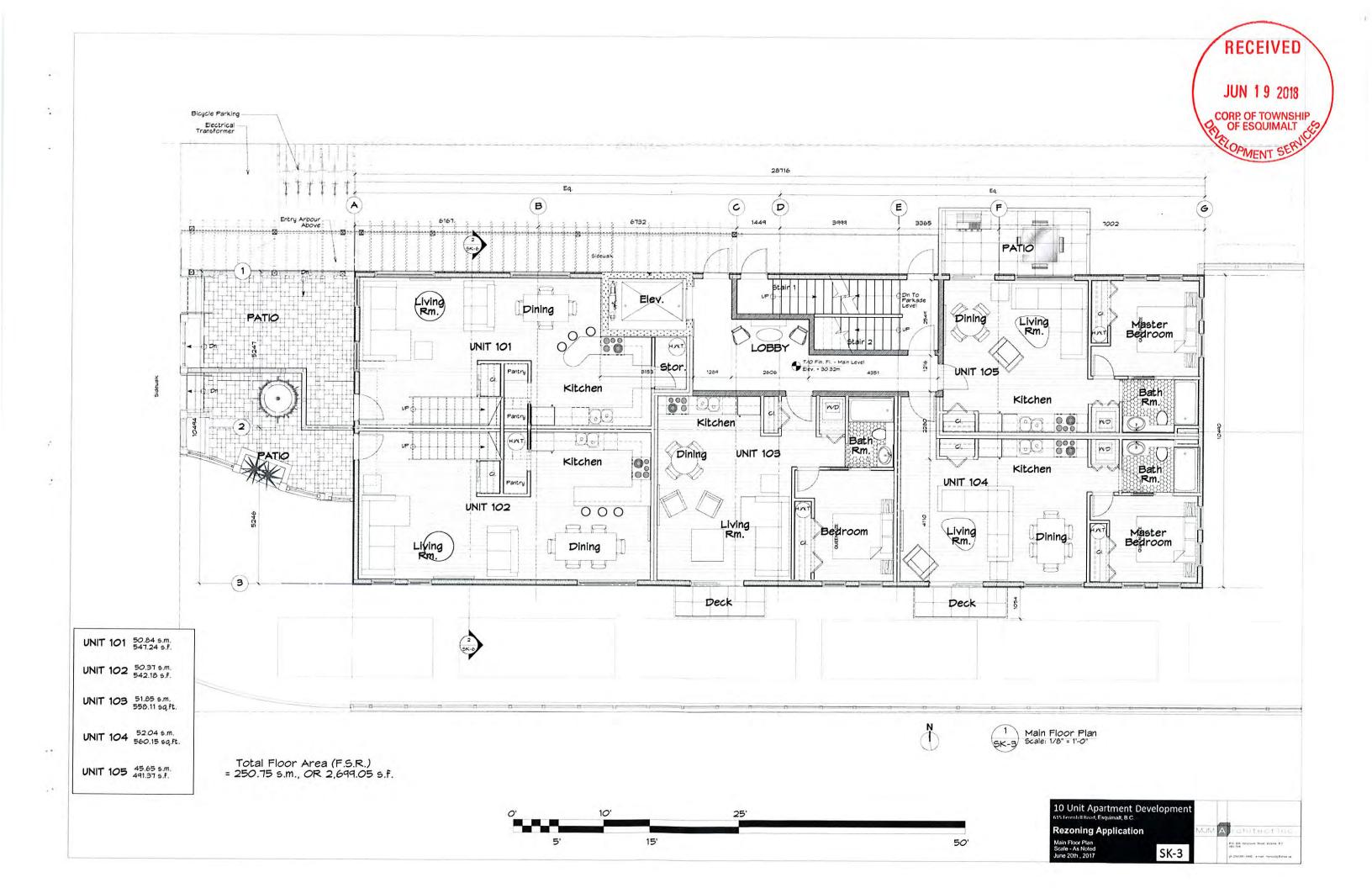
The subject property is affected by the following registered documents: <u>M76301.</u>

#4-2227 James White Boulevard Sidney, BC V8L 1Z5 Telephone (250) 656-5155

File: 160133A\SIT\BM







JUN 19 2018 CORP. OF TOWNSHIP OF ESQUIMALT PER OPENT SERV 28716 Eq. Eq. B (0) F D E 6 6167 1449 6732 7002 Deck 1 Elev. Bedroom Ensuite Bath Living Rm. Master Bedroom Dining QUEEN SIZE Master T/O Fin. Ft. - Second FLoor Elev. = 33.13m Bath Rm. Bedroom CORRIDOR UNIT 101 UPPER Hall **UNIT 203** Bath Rm. **6**% - Do Kitchen Deck NO ANT Kitchen CI. 2 Bath C1. Deck Storage CI. Rm. UNIT 201 Dining (m) UNIT 102 UPPER Bath Rm. Hall **UNIT 202** Cl. Master Bedroom Bedroom WD Ensuite Bath Living Living Rm. Bath Rm. Master Dining Bedroom Rm. Bedroom 3 Deck Deck UNIT 101 46.96 s.m. Upper 505.47 s.f. UNIT 102 50.44 s.m. Upper 542.43 s.f. SECOND FLOOR PLAN UNIT 201 51.85 s.m. 558.11 sq.ft. SK-4 Scale: 1/8" = 1'-0" Total Floor Area (F.S.R.) = 246.94 s.m., OR 2,658.04 s.f. UNIT 202 52.04 s.m. 560.15 sq.ft. UNIT 203 45.65 s.m. 50' 10 Unit Apartment Development 615 Ferenhill Road, Esquimalt, B.C. Architectino **Rezoning Application**

RECEIVED

SK-4

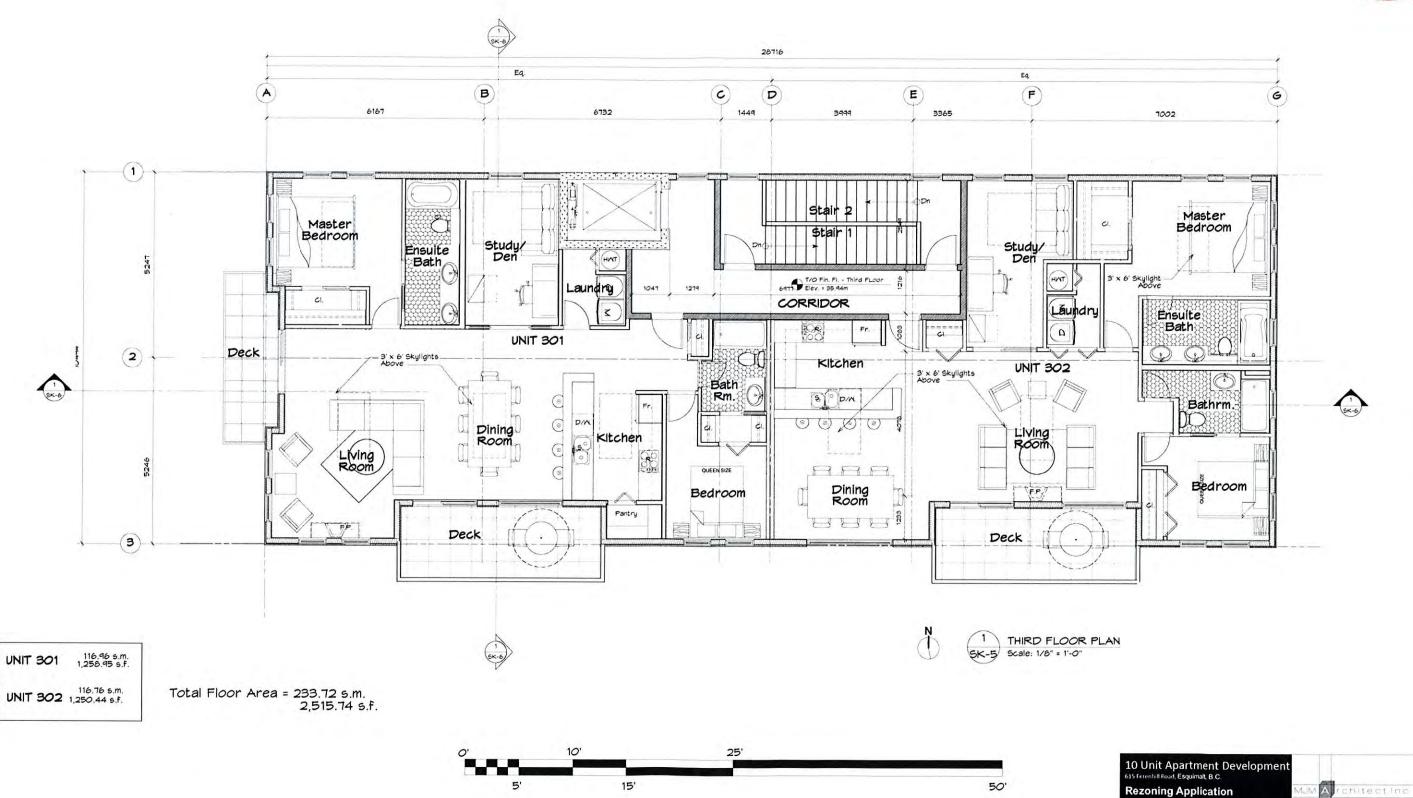
\$15 KB Variation Street Victory & C VBV 246

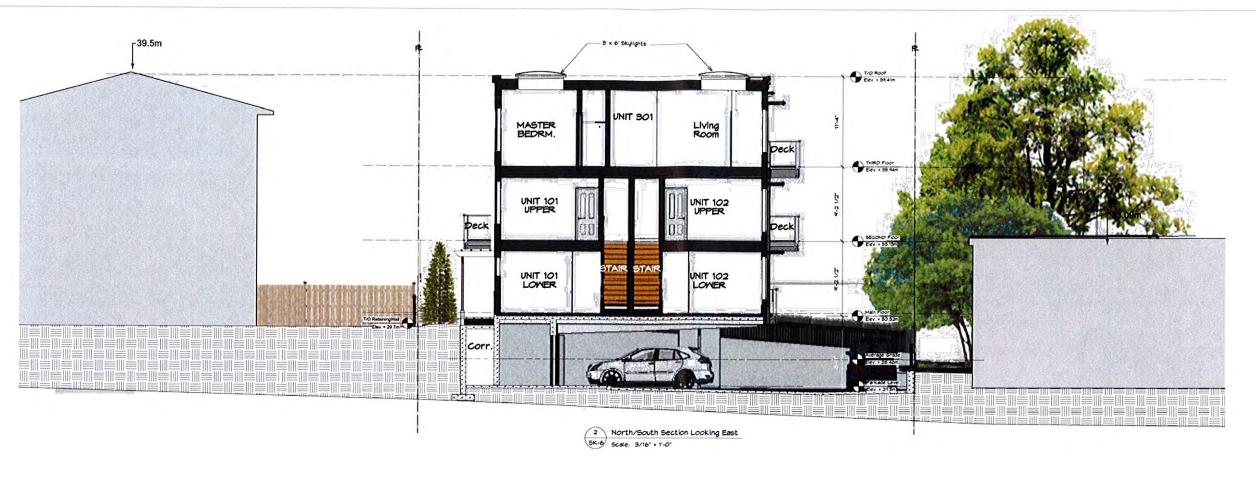


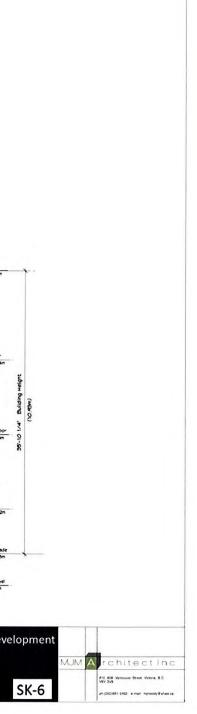
#15 BOE Vancouver Street, Victoria, B.C. VEV 204

SK-5

Third Floor Plan Scale - As Noted June 20th., 2017





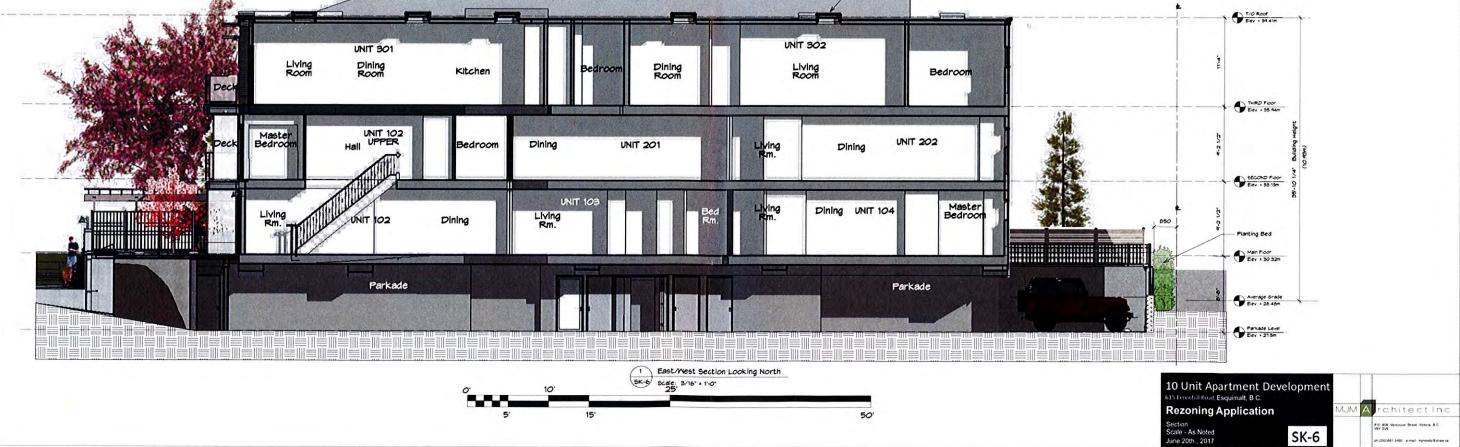


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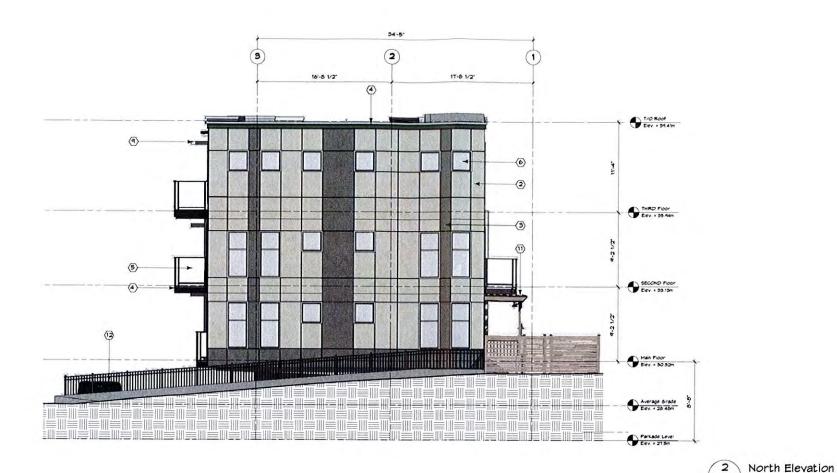
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CORP. OF TOWNSHIP OF ESQUIMALT

ELOPMENT SER











SK-8 Scale: 3/16" = 1'-0"



10 Unit Apartment Development
615 Ferninii Road, Esquimait, B.C.

Rezoning Application
North & East Elevatons
Scale - As Noted
June 20th . 2017

SK-8

AJM A POCH TOP VIOLA & C. WY 24 pt 000041 5482 and improve black is



1 VIEW OF PROJECT FROM S.W. SK-9 Not To Scale

JUN 1 9 2018

CORP. OF TOWNSHIP

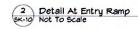
10 Unit Apartment Development 615 Terrhill Road, Esquimait, B.C. Rezoning Application

MJM A rehitectin

SK-9



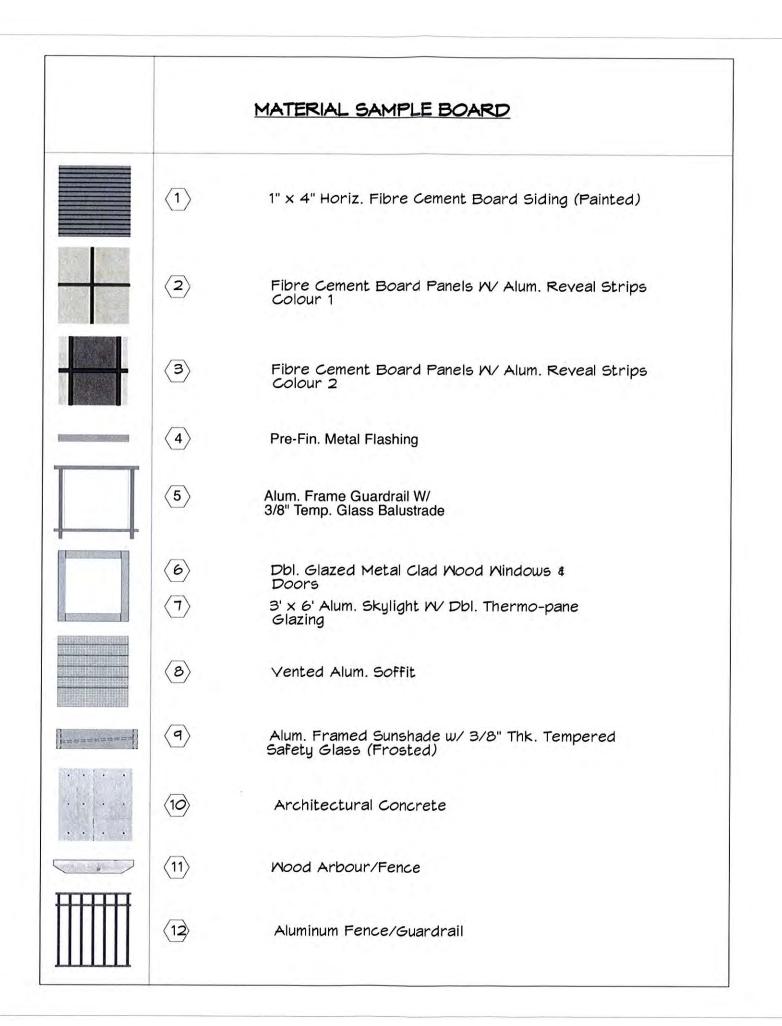














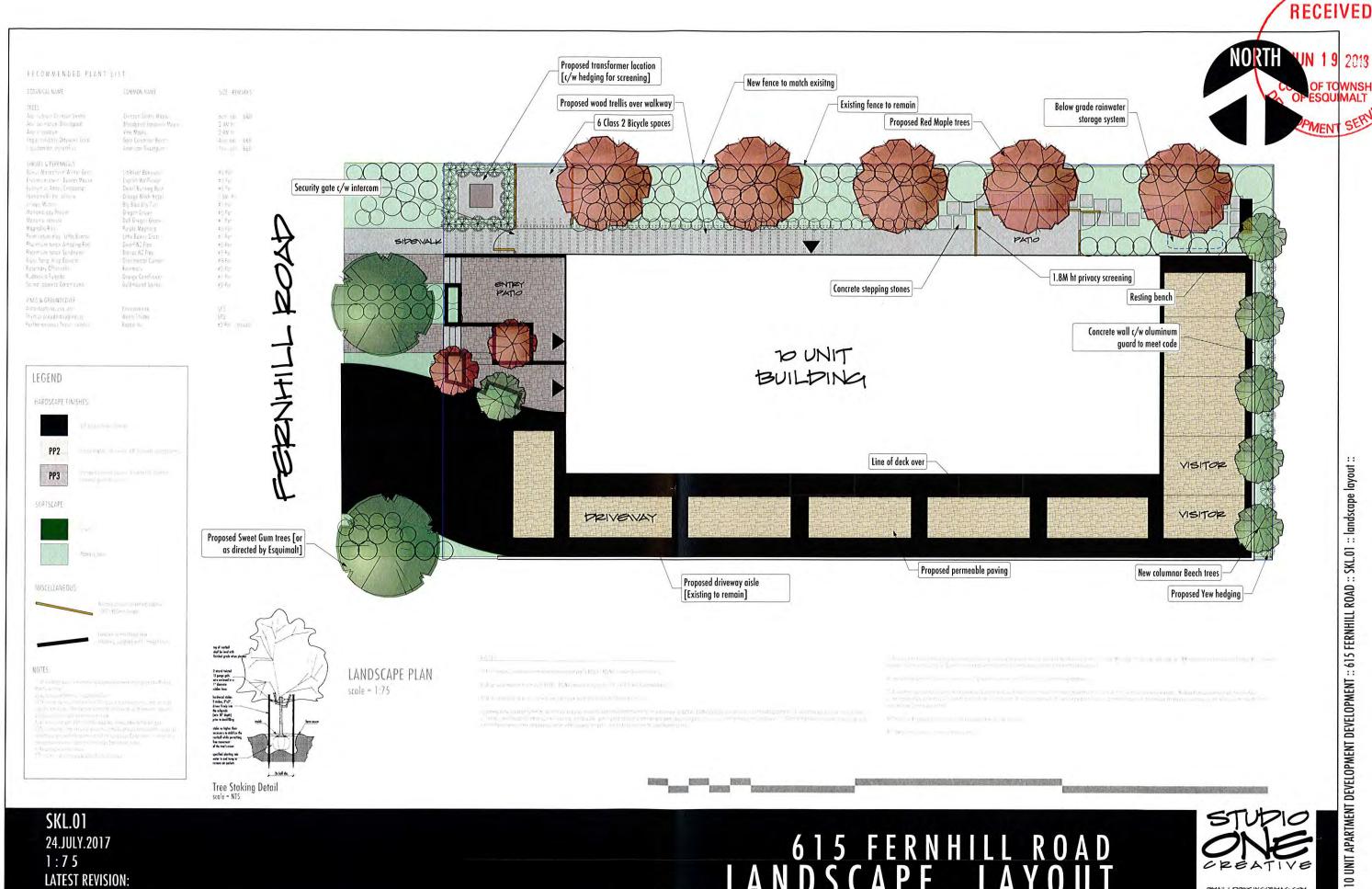
12 Unit Apartment Development
615 Fernhill Road, Evquinial, B.C.

Rezoning Application

MATERIAL SAMPLE BOARD
Not To Scale
June 20th , 2017

SK-11





1:75 LATEST REVISION:

615 FERNHILL ROAD



SENT IS REQUIRED FROM THE DESIGNER BEFORE ANY REPRODUCTION.



CORPORATION OF THE TOWNSHIP OF ESQUIMALT

Municipal Hall, 1229 Esquimalt Road, Esquimalt, B.C. V9A 3P1 Telephone (250) 414-7100 Fax (250) 414-7111

DRC Meeting: August 8, 2018

STAFF REPORT

DATE: August 4, 2018

TO: Chair and Members of the Design Review Committee

FROM: Alex Tang, Planner

Bill Brown, Director of Development Services

SUBJECT: Development Permit Application

669 Constance Avenue

[PID 030-431-026 Lot 1, Suburban Lots 43 and 44, Esquimalt District,

Plan EPP76107]

RECOMMENDATION:

That the Esquimalt Design Review Committee [DRC] recommends to Council that the application for a Development Permit authorizing the form and character of the proposed development of a 83 unit residential apartment building consistent with the architectural plans provided by Lang Wilson Practice in Architecture Culture Inc., the landscape plan by Lombard North Group Inc., and sited in accordance with the McElhanney Consulting Services Ltd., all stamped "Received July 24, 2018", to be located at PID 030-431-026 Lot 1, Suburban Lots 43 and 44, Esquimalt District, Plan EPP76107 [669 Constance Avenue] be forwarded to Council with a recommendation to either approve, approve with conditions, or deny the application including reasons for the chosen recommendation.

BACKGROUND:

Purpose of the Application:

The applicant is proposing to build a 12 storey, mass timber, 83 unit, multiple family, prefabricated, residential building. Comprehensive Development District No. 107 of Esquimalt Zoning Bylaw 1992, No. 2050 has been written to govern this development.

This site is located within Development Permit Area No. 1 – Natural Environment, Development Permit Area No. 6 – Multi-Family Residential, Development Permit Area No. 7 – Energy Conservation and Greenhouse Gas Reduction, and Development Permit Area No. 8 – Water Conservation. A Development Permit is required to ensure that the application is generally consistent with the Development Permit Area guidelines contained within the Esquimalt Official Community Plan Bylaw, 2018, No.2922. The development permit is required prior to a building permit being issued for the construction of a structure.

Evaluation of this application should focus on issues respecting the form and character of the development, including landscaping, exterior design and finish of the buildings and other structures in relation to the relevant design guidelines. In addition, evaluation should focus on natural environment protection, energy conservation, greenhouse gas reduction, and water conservation in relation to the relevant development permit area guidelines.

Context

Applicant: StandingStone Developments [Casey O'Byrne and Troy Grant]

Owner: StandingStone Developments Ltd., Inc. No. BC0776378

Architect: Lang Wilson Practice in Architecture Inc.

Property Size: Metric: 1933 m² Imperial: 20,800 ft²

Existing Land Use: 5 unit Multiple Family Apartment

Duplex

Vacant Land

Surrounding Land Uses:

North: Department of National Defence Lands

South: Multiple Family Residential

West: Department of National Defence Lands
East: Single Family/Two Family Residential

Existing OCP Designation: High Density Residential [No change required]

Zoning: CD No. 107 [Comprehensive Development District No.107]

Zoning

Density, Lot Coverage, Height and Setbacks: The following chart details the floor area ratios, lot coverage, setbacks, height, parking requirements, and usable open space of this proposal.

	CD No.107 Zone
Units	83
Floor Area Ratio	3.0
Lot Coverage	87% / 55% above 2 nd storey
Setbacks	
Front (Constance Ave)	0.8 m
Rear (Admirals Road)	3.1 m
Interior Side [North]	1.5 m
Interior Side [South]	2.7 m
Building Height	36 m
Off Street Parking	83 spaces

Official Community Plan

This site is located within Development Permit Area No. 1 – Natural Environment, Development Permit Area No. 6 – Multi-Family Residential, Development Permit Area No. 7 – Energy Conservation and Greenhouse Gas Reduction, and Development Permit Area No. 8 – Water Conservation. The guidelines of these Development Permit Areas are contained within the Esquimalt Official Community Plan Bylaw, 2018, No.2922.

The following is a list of Official Community Plan guidelines to consider in evaluating this application.

Development Permit Area No.1 is designated for the purpose of establishing objectives for the protection of the natural environment, its ecosystems and biological diversity.

OCP Section 18.5.2 Natural Features

Natural features and areas to be preserved, protected, restored, and enhanced where feasible:

- 1. Retain existing healthy native trees, vegetation, rock outcrops and soil wherever possible.
- 3. Preservation of natural topography is favoured over blasting or building of retaining walls.
- 5. Design new development and landscaping to frame rather than block public views.

OCP Section 18.5.3 Biodiversity

Landscaping features that will protect, restore and enhance biodiversity. Where feasible:

- New landscaping shall consist predominantly of native plant and tree species. Plants
 that are native to the Coastal Douglas-fir biogeoclimatic zone are preferred in landscape
 treatments as they provide habitat for threatened indigenous flora and fauna. Drought
 tolerant plants native to western North America, that are known to be non-invasive, are a
 good alternative choice for landscaped areas.
- 2. In residential locations plan for 'nature out front'; for new landscaping in front and exterior side yards use a variety of site-appropriate, native species; thereby contributing positively to pedestrian friendly urban streets, future greenways and habitat enhanced corridors.
- 3. Choose trees and plants for site conditions; consider shade, sunlight, heat, windexposure, sea spray tolerance, and year round moisture requirements in their placement.
- 4. Consider the habitat and food needs of birds, pollinators, and humans in tree and plant species selection and placement; native plantings and food gardens compliment each other
- 8. Avoid using fast-growing non-native plants to cover and retain soils as they may become invasive and a constraint to the establishment of other plants.
- 10. Design retaining wall spacing and landscape planting areas of sufficient width and depth to support plantings.

OCP Section 18.5.4 Natural Environment

Measures to protect, restore and enhance the natural environment (limit noise, light and air pollution). Where it is reasonable:

- 1. Strategically locate leafy trees/ hedges and water features to mask urban noises such as traffic, garbage collection and delivery locations. Consider that leafy rough barked trees, vine covered walls and natural ground cover materials (mulch, soil) will help dampen urban noise.
- 4. Place trees and vegetation near sources of air pollution including busy roadways, to assist in reduction of air pollution through the collection of particulate matter on leaves and needles, and absorption of toxic gases, including but not limited to: ozone, nitrogen dioxide, sulfur dioxide, carbon monoxide, carbon dioxide, cadmium, chromium, nickel and lead.

Development Permit Area No.6 is designated for the purpose of establishing objectives for the

form and character of multi-family residential development.

OCP Section 23.5 Multi-Family Residential Guidelines

- 2. New buildings should be designed and sited to minimize visual intrusion on to the privacy of surrounding homes and minimize the casting of shadows on to the private outdoor space of adjacent residential units.
- 4. Landscaping should emphasize the creation of an attractive streetscape, as well as to provide privacy between individual buildings and dwellings, screen parking areas and break up large expanses of paving.
- 9. Retention and protection of trees and the natural habitat is encouraged wherever possible.
- 11. Site lighting should provide personal safety for residents and visitors and be of the type that reduces glare and does not cause the spillover of light on to adjacent residential sites.
- 18. Wherever possible, outdoor storage and parking areas should be screened from view.

Development Permit Area No.7 is designated for the purposes of energy conservation and greenhouse gas reduction.

OCP Section 24.5.1 Siting of buildings and structures

Where it is feasible:

- 4. Provide space for pleasant pedestrian pathways between buildings.
- 6. Provide space for significant landscaping including varying heights of trees, shrubs and ground covers.
- In residential neighbourhoods, provide space for larger trees and a second row of street trees as this will enhance the pedestrian experience by lowering wind velocity at street level reducing excessive heating at ground level and absorbing vehicle and other urban noises.

OCP Section 24.5.2 Form and exterior design of buildings and structures

Where it is feasible:

- 3. Place more windows on the south side of buildings to increase solar gain, and fewer/smaller windows on the north side to minimize heat loss.
- 4. Use roof over-hangs, fixed-fins or other solar shading devices on south and west facing windows to reduce peak summer heat gain while enabling sunlight penetration in winter months.
- 5. Install adjustable overhangs above windows that can help control the amount of sun exposure in warmer months thereby reducing the need for cooling.
- 7. Skylights are discouraged as they decrease insulating values and can interfere with solar panel installation.
- 8. Add rooftop patios and gardens, particularly food producing gardens, as they can contribute to local resilience, livability, and reduction in greenhouse gas production by reducing food transportation costs.
- 9. Install greenhouses for growing food on rooftops where neighbourhood privacy and light intrusion concerns are mitigated.
- 10. Avoid heavily tinted windows or reflective glass which will diminish the natural daylighting of interior spaces, thereby requiring increased energy requirements for interior lighting.

OCP Section 24.5.3 Landscaping

Where it is feasible:

- 2. Choose open space and landscaping over dedicating space to the parking and manoeuvring of private motor vehicles.
- 3. Conserve native trees, shrubs and soils, thereby saving the cost of importing materials and preserving already sequestered carbon dioxide.
- 4. Use deciduous trees for landscaping along southern exposures, as they provide shade in the summer and allow more sunlight through in the winter months.
- 5. Strategically place taller trees and vegetation on the south and west sides of buildings where there is more direct sun exposure.
- 6. Strategically place coniferous trees such that they can buffer winter winds.
- 7. As context and space allow, plant trees that will attain a greater mature size, for greater carbon storage; removal of healthy trees is discouraged as the loss of the ecosystem services provided by larger trees will take many years to recover.
- 8. Plant trees with a larger canopy cover along roadways and sidewalks, thereby providing shading of paved areas, lowering the heating of paved surfaces and reducing the wind velocities in these pedestrian areas.
- 9. Plant shorter and sturdier vegetation closer to buildings and other structures, and taller vegetation further away to avoid potential damage from strong winds blowing vegetation against buildings.
- 11. For parking areas and along boulevard/sidewalk edges; plant trees to provide shade, store carbon and reduce the heat island effect.

OCP Section 24.5.4 Machinery, equipment and systems external to buildings and other structures

Where it is feasible:

- 2. Use heat pumps, solar panels, green (living) roofing or an innovative system to improve a building's energy performance.
- 3. Use durable, vandalism and graffiti resistant materials where neighbourhood surveillance may be limited.
- 4. Design for on-site heat recovery and re-use of water.

OCP Section 24.5.5. Special Features

Where it is feasible:

- 1. Select building materials that have been shown to have a high level of durability for the use intended.
- 2. Use wood for construction as a means to sequester carbon dioxide North American grown and sustainably harvested wood is preferable for building construction.
- 3. Select local and regionally manufactured building products whenever possible to reduce transportation energy costs.
- 4. Reuse of existing buildings and building materials is encouraged.
- 5. Choose materials that have a high likelihood of reuse or recycling at end of life.

Development Permit Area No.8 is designated for the purpose of water conservation.

OCP Section 25.5.1 Building and Landscape Design

Where it is feasible:

- 1. Reduce the burden on built stormwater infrastructure by designing on-site retention systems to retain the first three centimetres of stormwater on site, per precipitation event.
- 2. Provide space for absorbent landscaping, including significantly sized trees on the site and by not allowing underground parking structures to extend beyond building walls.
- 3. Incorporate rainwater collection systems into roof design; consider using living roofs and walls as part of a rainwater collection system.
- 4. Incorporate rain gardens into landscaping and direct rainwater towards vegetated areas.
- 5. Intersperse paved surfaces with drought resistant vegetation that will provide shade on those surfaces and design the paved surfaces to drain into the vegetation.
- 6. Design landscaping with more planted and pervious surfaces than solid surfaces.

OCP Section 25.5.2 Landscaping – Select Plantings for Site and Local Conditions

Where it is feasible:

- 1. Retain existing native trees vegetation, and soil on site.
- 2. Plant species native to the Coastal Douglas-fir biogeoclimatic zone, as they are most suited to our climate and require little additional irrigation once established.
- 3. Consider shade, sunlight, heat, wind-exposure and sea spray, as well as water needs in the selection and placement of plant species.
- 4. Group plants with similar water needs into hydro-zones.

OCP Section 25.5.3 Landscaping - Retaining Stormwater on Site (absorbent landscaping)

Where it is feasible:

- 1. Preserve and restore treed areas. Trees are the most effective form of absorbent landscaping due to their extensive root zones and their ability to absorb water from the soil and intercept precipitation on leaves, needles and branches. Consider that native conifers are well adapted to local wet winters.
- 2. Use pervious landscaping materials to enhance stormwater infiltration; permeable paving is preferable for surface parking areas.
- 3. Avoid disturbing, compacting and removing areas of natural soil, as these are naturally absorbent areas.
- 4. Locate civil servicing lines along driveways and other paved areas, to lessen the disturbance of natural soils and loss of their natural absorption qualities.
- 5. Use good quality top soil and compost for the finish grading of disturbed areas to contribute to the water holding capacity of newly landscaped areas.
- 6. Choose bark mulches or woodchips for walking paths for enhanced absorption.
- 7. Plant at densities that will ensure vegetated areas have 100% plant canopy coverage after two full growing seasons. Consider that understory native plants are adapted to local climates, absorb seasonal soil moisture and reduce compaction due to foot traffic.

OCP Section 25.5.4 Landscaping - Water Features and Irrigation Systems

Where it is feasible:

- 1. Use automated high efficiency irrigation systems where irrigation is required.
- 2. Incorporate stormwater retention features into irrigation system design.
- 3. Use recirculated water systems for water features such as pools and fountains.
- 4. Install plantings and irrigation systems to the Canadian Landscape Standard.

Green Building Features

The applicant has completed the Esquimalt Green Building Checklist [attached].

Comments From Other Departments

The plans for this proposal were circulated to other departments and the following comments were received:

Building Inspection: Building to be constructed to requirements of BC Building Code 2012 and Municipal Building Code Bylaw, 2002, No. 2538. Applicant must address all issues contained within the Township Development Protocol should application be approved. Plans will be reviewed for compliance with BC Building Code upon submission of a Building Permit application.

After discussion with Township management and knowledgeable third parties, it has been determined that the applicant would be required to secure site specific building code regulations for this proposal to be constructed.

Engineering Services: Engineering staff has completed a preliminary evaluation of Works and Services that would be required for the 83 unit multiple family residential building proposed to be located at 669 Constance Avenue. Staff confirms that the design appears achievable on the site and that appropriate works and services are available in the immediate area. If approved, the development must be serviced with bylaw requirements including, but not limited to, new sewer and drain connections, underground hydro, telephone and cable services, and new road works up to the centre line of both Constance Avenue and Admirals Road.

Staff recommends that the applicant complete a sewer capacity study to determine whether the existing sewer network can handle the increased sewer flow generated by the proposed development.

Should the application be approved, additional comments will be provided when detailed engineering drawings are submitted as part of a Building Permit application.

Parks Services: Tree removal permits shall be required for their removal and either appropriate funds or installation of not less than five appropriately sized replacement trees.

Fire Services: Fire Services staff has completed a preliminary review of the proposal and recommends that the applicant provide a comprehensive Building Code and Fire Code review report. Staff wants to ensure adequate access to the building in the event of an emergency by necessitating unimpeded aerial access to the north, west, and east faces of the building. Accordingly, Fire Services staff recommends to Council that approval of this development be subject to the developer agreeing to redirect overhead hydro lines abutting the site, as well as those immediately to the north of the subject properties, underground to avoid conflicts. Additionally, given the size of the building, Fire Services staff recommends that approval of this project also be conditional upon the provision of public realm fire hydrants on both the Constance Avenue and Admirals Road frontages to ensure access to adequate water supply in the event of a fire. Development Services staff have addressed these issues with the applicant, who has voluntarily offered to include these provisions in a Section 219 covenant registered on the property title in support of adoption of the proposed rezoning. Fire Services Staff has also stated that the power lines must be buried previous to the start of construction of combustible material above grade.

Comments from the Design Review Committee [DRC]

This rezoning application was considered at the regular meeting of the DRC held on November 8, 2017.

Members' comments were mixed, with some members indicating support for the passive house certification and innovative approach to building design while others stated concerns regarding the reduced setbacks, overall mass, height and lot coverage of the building. A member stated that the building fails to respect the scale of the built environment in the local area; however, members also noted that the OCP designates this area for significant densification.

The DRC recommended to Council that the application be amended and presented again to the Design Review Committee with a focus on addressing the following:

- Consider increasing setbacks;
- 2. Consider reducing lot coverage;
- 3. Consider reducing the proximity to adjacent neighbouring properties; and
- 4. Consider reducing the proximity to the public realm.

The reason: The proposal as presented raises a number of concerns as identified in the motion.

Comments from the Advisory Planning Commission [APC]

This rezoning application was considered at the regular meeting of the APC held on November 28, 2017.

Members' comments were generally positive, noting that this proposal would be a great improvement at the north end of Constance Avenue. Members expressed concerns with the relationship between the proposed building and Admirals Road stating that it is a tall mass very close to Admirals Road. Other members elaborated on this theme stating the face of the building looks monolithic and imposing. They would like to see a revamped design of the façade to make the building look less institutional. Members questioned staff regarding the Township's ability to ensure Passive House Certification. Staff assured that tools are available to achieve this requirement. Members requested clarification on how the building would be approved from a building code perspective. They were advised that either an "alternative solutions" approach or a site specific Building Code requirement approach could be applied.

The APC recommended to Council that the application be forwarded to Council with a recommendation for approval as the proposed number of parking spaces are reasonable and the setback relaxations are reasonable given the irregular shape of the parcel and the context of the location.

Applicant's Response to DRC and APC

In response to the recommendations and comments received from both the DRC and APC, the applicant's design team revised the project plans in an effort to address the identified concerns. An amended set of architectural plans, stamped "Received December 7, 2017", was presented to staff with the applicant requesting the amendments be forwarded to the DRC for reconsideration. Specific changes identified by the applicant include the following:

- Breaking down the building mass into more legible 'mini-towers'
- Breaking down the 'mini-towers' into scales of 2-3 floors with recessed floors in between
- Squaring off the eastern most mini tower to create a negative corner on the Admirals façade in an attempt to mitigate the impact of the front façade
- Setting back the lobby at the northeast corner to relieve pressure on the sidewalk
- Add a grove of trees at the northeast corner
- Terracing the southeast mini tower towards Admirals in order to create a greater setback

- Update to the walkways
- Amended lobby design resulting in a substantially increased setback from Admirals Road at grade
- Amended massing of the building towards Admirals Road

Comments from the Design Review Committee [Second Review]

This rezoning application was considered at the regular meeting of the DRC held on December 13, 2017.

Members' comments included the following:

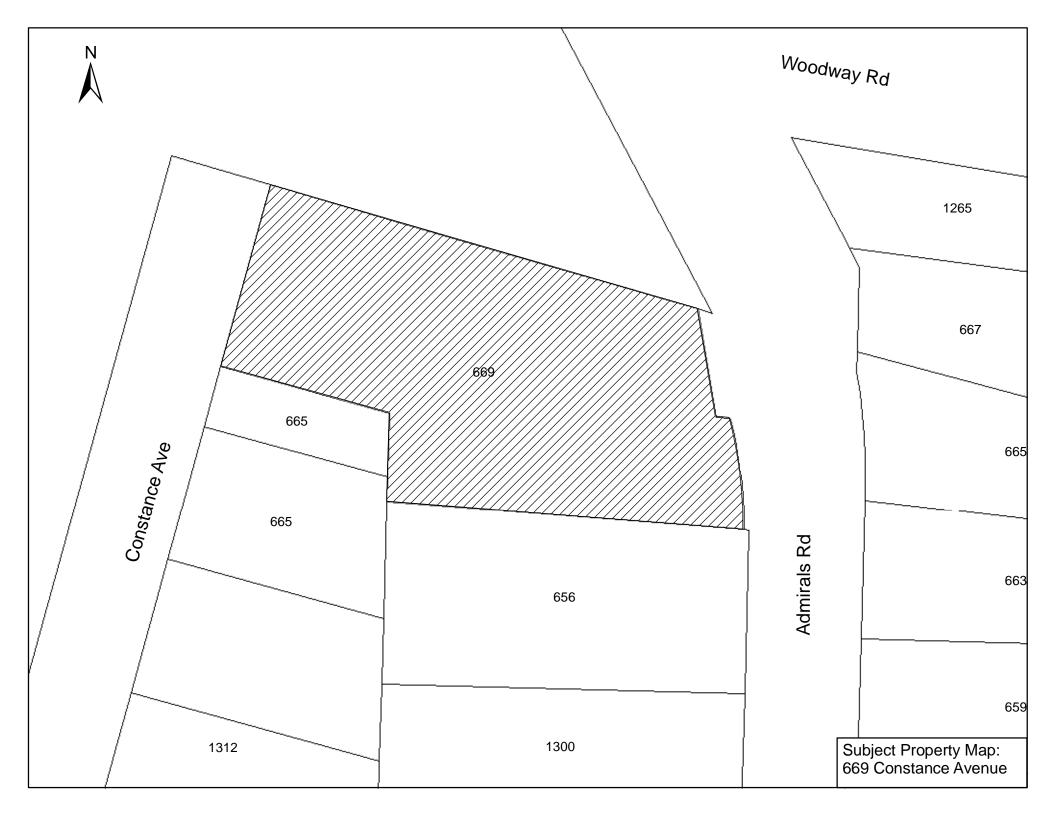
- The changes improved the project significantly.
- Concerns that the design does not comply with the Official Community Plan policy stating that buildings with shallow setbacks must step down to no more than three storeys at street level in order to provide an appropriate human scale along the sidewalk
- Concerns about the fit of the development for the current community in that the proposal is not responding to the character of the existing neighbourhood
- Concerns were raised regarding the building wall on Admirals Road as the building appears to turn its back on the community
- Suggestion that the building be reoriented to face the other way to embrace the community. If the building was reoriented, it would change the height profile by having the highest component at the low end of the slope and the shorter component at the high end of the slope
- Endorsement of the current design as appropriate as the building was designed as a gateway element
- Concern the building seems adult oriented as there is nothing there for small children
- Concerns regarding the size of the parking spaces and their functionality
- Statement that 'Market affordability' is an oxymoron, as there is no such thing as market affordable housing; rather, this is market housing for Esquimalt. The applicant clarified that they are targeting people who earn \$68,000.00 to \$72,000.00 per year.
- Concerns expressed with the south elevation, particularly the large staircase and the
 exposed walkways including a statement that this 12 storey building will look extremely
 hard and uncomforting in terms of its fit and design aesthetics
- Questioned the feasibility of the project as a 6 storey building instead of the proposed 12 storey building

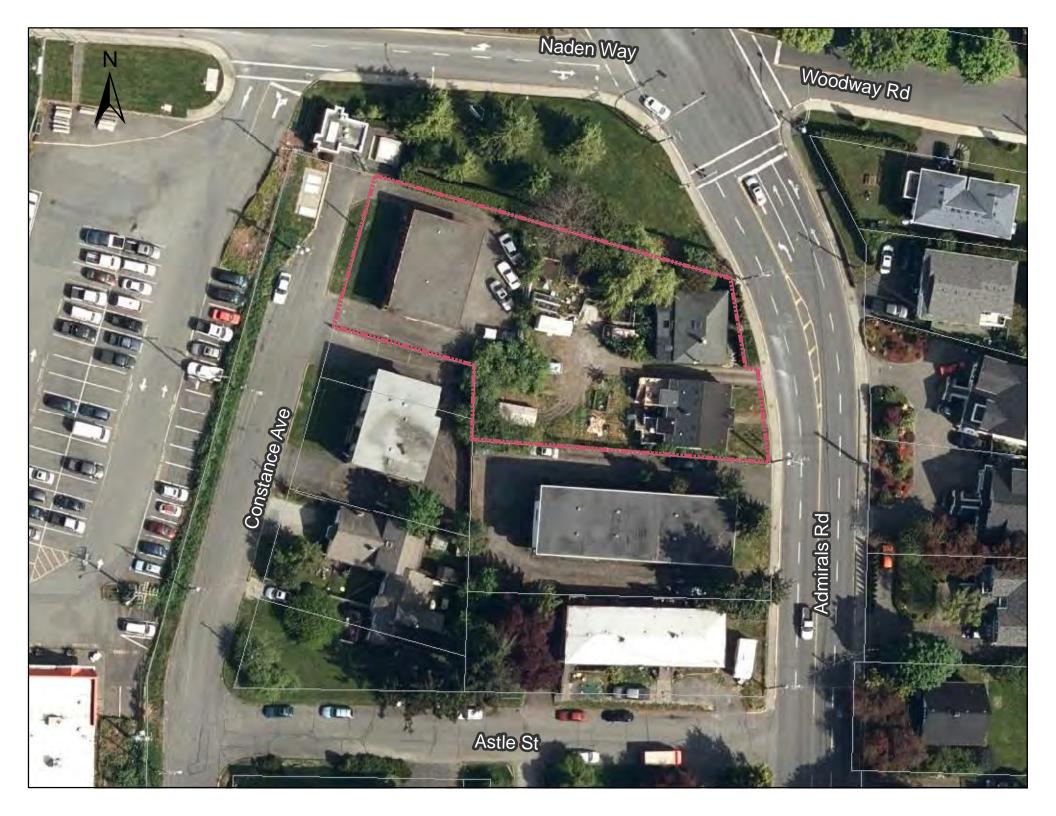
The DRC forwarded the application to Council for consideration with the understanding that the Design Review Committee wants to bring to Council's attention that the project does not comply with the Official Community Plan step back guidelines.

The Reason: The design as presented has a street wall on Admirals Road that is too high.

ALTERNATIVES:

- 1. Forward the application for Development Permit to Council with a **recommendation of approval including reasons for the recommendation**.
- 2. Forward the application for Development Permit to Council with a **recommendation of approval including specific conditions and including reasons for the recommendation**.
- 3. Forward the application for Development Permit to Council with a **recommendation of denial including reasons for the recommendation**.













GREEN BUILDING CHECKLIST

The purpose of this Checklist is to make property owners and developers aware of specific green features that can be included in new developments to reduce their carbon footprints to help create a more sustainable community.

Creating walkable neighbourhoods, fostering green building technologies, making better use of our limited land base and ensuring that new development is located close to services, shops and transit are some of the means of achieving sustainability.

The Checklist which follows focuses on the use of Green Technologies in new buildings and major renovations. The Checklist is not a report card, it is a tool to help identify how your project can become 'greener' and to demonstrate to Council how your project will help the Township of Esquimalt meet its sustainability goals. It is not expected that each development will include all of the ideas set out in this list but Council is looking for a strong commitment to green development.

There are numerous green design standards, for example, Built Green BC; LEED ND; Living Building Challenge; Green Shores; Sustainable Sites Initiative. Esquimalt is not directing you to follow any particular standard, however, you are strongly encouraged to incorporate as many green features as possible into the design of your project.

> As you review this checklist, if you have any questions please contact Development Services at 250.414.7108 for clarification.

New development is essential to Esquimalt. We look forward to working with you to ensure that development is as green and sustainable as possible.

Other documents containing references to building and site design and sustainability, which you are advised to review, include:

- Esquimalt's Official Community Plan
- **Development Protocol Policy**
- Esquimalt's Pedestrian Charter
- Tree Protection Bylaw No. 2664
- A Sustainable Development Strategic Plan for the Township of Esquimalt

Adopted on January 10th, 2011



"One-third of Canada's energy use goes to running our homes, offices and other buildings. The federal government's Office of Energy Efficiency (Natural Resources Canada) reports that a corresponding one-third of our current greenhouse gas (GHG) emissions come from the built environment."

[Green Building and Development as a Public Good, Michael Buzzelli, CPRN Research Report June 2009]

Please answer the following questions and describe the green and innovative features of your proposed development. Depending on the size and scope of your project, some of the following points may not be applicable.

Boi	een Building Standards th energy use and emissions can be reduced by changing or modifying the way we build Ildings.	and equ	uip our
1	Are you building to a recognized green building standard? If yes, to what program and level? We will be constructing to achieve the Passive Home Standard.	Yes 🗸	No
2	If not, have you consulted a Green Building or LEED consultant to discuss the inclusion of green features? We are constructing to a Passive Home standard and have brought RDH Building Science to ensure we are achieving it.	Yes	No
3	Will you be using high-performance building envelope materials, rainscreen siding, durable interior finish materials or safe to re-use materials in this project? If so, please describe them. Rainscreen, High Insulation, Triple Glazing	Yes	No
4	What percentage of the existing building[s], if any, will be incorporated into the new building?	0	_ %
5	Are you using any locally manufactured wood or stone products to reduce energy used transportation of construction materials? Please list any that are being used in this projection of prefabricated Mass-timber Construction sourced	iect.	y in BC.
6	Have you considered advanced framing techniques to help reduce construction costs and increase energy savings? We will be using modular construction techniques in order to reduce waste and utilize recycled products where possib	Yes	No
7	Will any wood used in this project be eco-certified or produced from sustainably mana so, by which organization? We will be using an engineered wood product.		ests? If
	For which parts of the building (e.g. framing, roof, sheathing etc.)? Framing and Roofing	ıg.	
8	Can alternatives to Chlorofluorocarbon's and Hydro-chlorofluorocarbons which are often used in air conditioning, packaging, insulation, or solvents] be used in this project? If so, please describe these.	Yes	No 🗸
9	List any products you are proposing that are produced using lower energy levels in ma	nufactu lood	ring.
10	Are you using materials which have a recycled content [e.g. roofing materials, interior doors, ceramic tiles or carpets]? Our project will be utilize recycled materials where we can.	Yes	No
11	Will any interior products [e.g. cabinets, insulation or floor sheathing] contain formaldehyde?	Yes	No

The	ater Management e intent of the following features is to promote water conservation, re-use water on rm water run-off.	site, a	nd red	duce
	oor Water Fixtures			
12	Does your project exceed the BC Building Code requirements for public lavatory faucets and have automatic shut offs? N/A	Ye	25	No
13	For commercial buildings, do flushes for urinals exceed BC Building Code requirements?	Ye	25	No
14	Does your project use dual flush toilets and do these exceed the BC Building Code requirements? Toilets will exceed the BC BC requirements.	Ye	25/	No
15	Does your project exceed the BC Building Code requirements for maximum flow rates for private showers? Faucets will exceed the BC BC requirements.	Ye	25/	No
16	Does your project exceed the BC Building Code requirements for flow rates for kitchen and bathroom faucets?	Ye	25/	No
Sto	rm Water			
17	If your property has water frontage, are you planning to protect trees and vegetation within 60 metres of the high water mark? [Note: For properties located on the Gorge Waterway, please consult Sections 7.1.2.1 and 9.6 of the Esquimalt Official Community Plan.]	Yes	No	N/A
18	Will this project eliminate or reduce inflow and infiltration between storm water and sewer pipes from this property?	Yes	No	N/A
19	Will storm water run-off be collected and managed on site (rain gardens, wetlands, or ponds) or used for irrigation or re-circulating outdoor water features? If so, please describe.	Yes	No	N/A
20	Have you considered storing rain water on site (rain barrels or cisterns) for future irrigation uses?	Yes	No	N/A
21	Will surface pollution into storm drains will be mitigated (oil interceptors, bioswales)? If so, please describe.	Yes	No	N/A
22	Will this project have an engineered green roof system or has the structure been designed for a future green roof installation?	Yes	No	N/A
23	What percentage of the site will be maintained as naturally permeable surfaces? Please refer to the Landscape Arhitectural plans			%
Wa	ste water			
24	For larger projects, has Integrated Resource Management (IRM) been considered (e.g. heat recovery from waste water or onsite waste water treatment)? If so, please describe these.	Yes 🗸	No	N/A
Na	tural Features/Landscaping			
The	way we manage the landscape can reduce water use, protect our urban forest, rest etation and help to protect the watershed and receiving bodies of water.			
25	Are any healthy trees being removed? If so, how many and what species? Please refer to the Landscape Arhitectural plans	Yes	No	N/A
	Could your site design be altered to save these trees? Have you consulted with our Parks Department regarding their removal?	V		

26	Will this project add new trees to the site and increase our urban forest? If so, how many and what species? Please refer to the Landscape Arhitectural plans	Yes /	No	N/A
27	Are trees [existing or new] being used to provide shade in summer or to buffer winds?	Yes	No /	N/A
28	Will any existing native vegetation on this site be protected? If so, please describe where and how. Please refer to the Landscape Arhitectural plans	Yes	No	N/A
29	Will new landscaped areas incorporate any plant species native to southern Vancouver Island?	Yes	No	N/A
30	Will xeriscaping (i.e. the use of drought tolerant plants) be utilized in dry areas?	Yes	No	N/A
31	Will high efficiency irrigation systems be installed (e.g. drip irrigation; 'smart' controls)?	Yes	No	N/A
32	Have you planned to control invasive species such as Scotch broom, English ivy, Himalayan and evergreen blackberry growing on the property?	Yes	No	N/A
33	Will topsoil will be protected and reused on the site? Please refer to the Landscape Arhitectural plans	Yes	No	N/A
Imp [GF	ergy Efficiency provements in building technology will reduce energy consumption and in turn lower and independent energy auditor/analyst? If so, what will the rating be? Passive House Certification.	ing oc	cupari	
35	If so, what will the rating be? Passive House Certification. Have you considered passive solar design principles for space heating and cooling or planned for natural day lighting?	Yes	No	N/A
36	Does the design and siting of buildings maximize exposure to natural light? What percentage of interior spaces will be illuminated by sunlight? 100% of living and bedroom spaces will be illuminated by sunlight.	Yes	No	N/A
37	Will heating and cooling systems be of enhanced energy efficiency (ie. geothermal, air source heat pump, solar hot water, solar air exchange, etc.). If so, please describe. We are certainly exploring these options. If you are considering a heat pump, what measures will you take to mitigate any	Yes 🗸	No	N/A
38	noise associated with the pump?	Yes	No	N/A
39	Have you considered using roof mounted photovoltaic panels to convert solar energy to electricity?	Yes	No /	N/A
40	Do windows exceed the BC Building Code heat transfer coefficient standards? Triple glazed in order to achieve Passive Home standards.	Yes	No	N/A
41	Are energy efficient appliances being installed in this project? If so, please describe.	1		
42	Will high efficiency light fixtures be used in this project? If so, please describe.	Yes	No	N/A
43	Will building occupants have control over thermal, ventilation and light levels?	Yes	No	N/A
44	Will outdoor areas have automatic lighting [i.e. motion sensors or time set]?	Yes	No	N/A
45	Will underground parking areas have automatic lighting?	Yes.	No	N/A

The	r Quality e following items are intended to ensure optimal air quality for building occupants by			he use
	products which give off gases and odours and allowing occupants control over ventil	ation		
46	Will ventilation systems be protected from contamination during construction and certified clean post construction?	Yes	No	N/A
47	Are you using any natural, non-toxic, water soluble or low-VOC [volatile organic compound] paints, finishes or other products? If so, please describe.	Yes	No	N/A
48	Will the building have windows that occupants can open?	Yes	No	N/A
49	Will hard floor surface materials cover more than 75% of the liveable floor area?	Yes	No	N/A
50	Will fresh air intakes be located away from air pollution sources?	Yes	No	N/A
Rei	lid Waste use and recycling of material reduces the impact on our landfills, lowers transportation-cycle of products, and reduces the amount of natural resources used to manufacture Will materials be recycled during demolition of existing buildings and structures? If so, please describe. Please refer to the HazMat Building report in the drop box.			
52	Will materials be recycled during the construction phase? If so, please describe. This project will be built using advanced offsite construction systems and techniques which will ultimately reduce waste.	Yes	No 🗸	N/A
53	Does your project provide enhanced waste diversion facilities i.e. on-site recycling for cardboard, bottles, cans and or recyclables or on-site composting?	Yes 🗸	No	N/A
54	For new commercial development, are you providing waste and recycling receptacles for customers?	Yes	No	N/A
The	een Mobility intent is to encourage the use of sustainable transportation modes and walking to repersonal vehicles that burn fossil fuels which contributes to poor air quality. Is pedestrian lighting provided in the pathways through parking and landscaped	educe Yeş	our r	eliance N/A
	areas and at the entrances to your building[s]?	V	300	
56	For commercial developments, are pedestrians provided with a safe path[s] through the parking areas and across vehicles accesses?	Yes	No	N/A
57	Is access provided for those with assisted mobility devices?	Yes 🗸	No	N/A
58	Are accessible bike racks provided for visitors?	Yes	No	N/A
59	Are secure covered bicycle parking and dedicated lockers provided for residents or employees?	Yes	No	N/A
60	Does your development provide residents or employees with any of the following personal automobile use [check all that apply]: ☐ transit passes ☐ car share memberships ☐ shared bicycles for short term use ☐ weather protected bus shelters ☐ plug-ins for electric vehicles	featu	res to	reduce
	Is there something unique or innovative about your project that has no been addressed by this Checklist? If so, please add extra pages to describ			

AO GENERAL	and the second	A1 PLANS		A3 SECTIONS		A4 ELEVATI	ON5	AS ENLARG	ED PLANS		
A00.00	COVER PAGE * DRAWING LIST	A01.01	P3 PARKING	A03.01	WEST EAST SECTION THRU RAMP	A04.01	EAST ELEVATION	A05.03	L1 WEST	A05.20	L10 EAST
0364-V-2	SURVEY	A01.02	P2 PARKING	A03.02	NORTH SOUTH SECTION	A04.02	NORTH ELEVATION	A05.04	L2 WEST	A05.21	L11 EAST
PI	LANDSCAPE	A01.03	P1 PARKING			A04.03	WEST ELEVATION	A05.05	L2 EAST	A05.22	L12 EAST
92	LANDSCAPE	A01.01	MEZZANINE FLOOR PLAN			A04.04	SOUTH ELEVATION	A05.06		103.22	LIZ CASI
P3	LANDSCAPE	A01.05	L1 FLOOR PLAN			MUH.UH	SOUTH ELEVATION		L3 EAST		
A00.01.1	VISUALIZATIONS	A01.06	L2 FLOOR PLAN					A05.07	L3 WEST		
A00.01.2	VISUALIZATIONS	A01.07	L3 FLOOR PLAN					A05.08	L4 WEST		
A00.01.3	VISUALIZATIONS	A01.08	L4 FLOOR PLAN					A05.09	L4 EAST		
A00.01.4	VISUALIZATIONS	A01.09	LS FLOOR PLAN					A05.10	L5 WEST		
A00.02	PROJECT DATA + RATIONALE	A01.10	L6 FLOOR PLAN					A05.11	LS EAST		
A00.05	CONTEXT MAP							A05.12	L6 WEST		
A00.06	GRIDLINES	A01.11	17 FLOOR PLAN					A05.13	L6 EAST		
		A01.12	L8 FLOOR PLAN					A05.14	L7 WEST		
A00.08	SITE PLAN	A01.13	19 FLOOR PLAN					A05.15	L7 EAST		
		A01.14	L10 FLOOR PLAN					A05.16	L8 WEST		
		A01.15	L11 FLOOR PLAN					A05.17	L8 EAST		
		A01.16	L12 FLOOR PLAN					A05.18	19 WEST		
		A01.16	ROOF PLAN								
								A05.19	L9 EAST		

July 24, 2018

THE CONCEPTS, DESIGNS AND DRAWINGS ARE THE EXCLUSIVE PROPERTY OF LANG WILSON PRACTICE IN ARCHITECTURE CULTURE INC. AND HAVE BEEN PRODUCED SOLELY FOR THE PURPOSE OF THE DEVELOPMENT PERMIT APPLICATION FOR CORVETTE LANDING. THEY CANNOT BE USED OR REPRODUCED WITHOUT THE WRITTEN CONSENT OF THE ARCHITECT.



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Architect

LWPAC

Structural

Building Envelope/PH

6th building Science Inc.
Graham Fisch
124 in Ret Autous
Vencourer, 65 VSF Inc.
Envil. 1 Stickle Inc.
Envil. 1 Stickle Inc.
Fisch 2 VSF I

Building Code

Civil Engineer

McDanney Gonating Ser
Nathan Outling

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Victoria 80 984 431

Enat": edunlogismechane
Phone : 278 745 7417

Landscape Architect

Geotechnical Engineer

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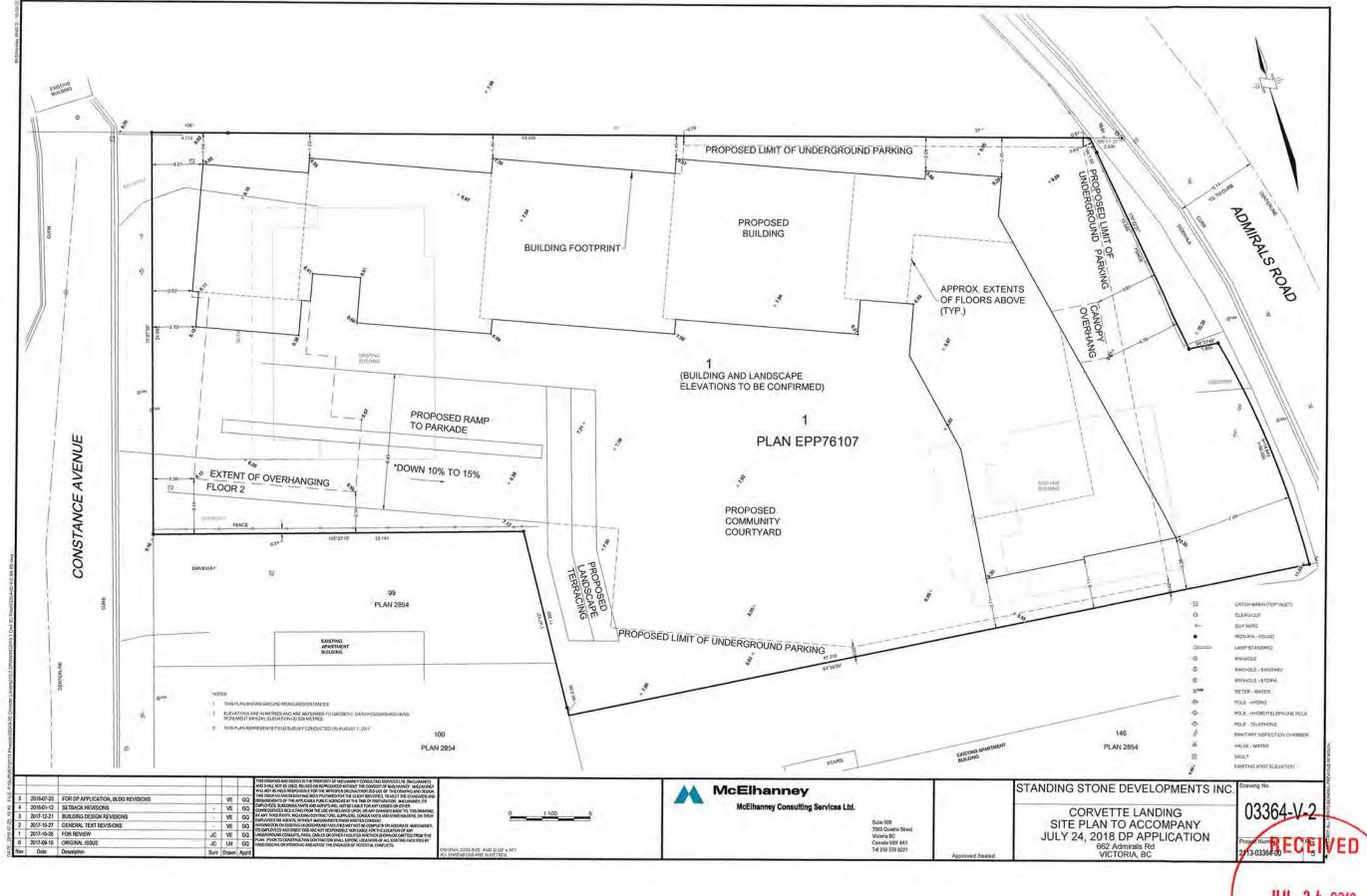
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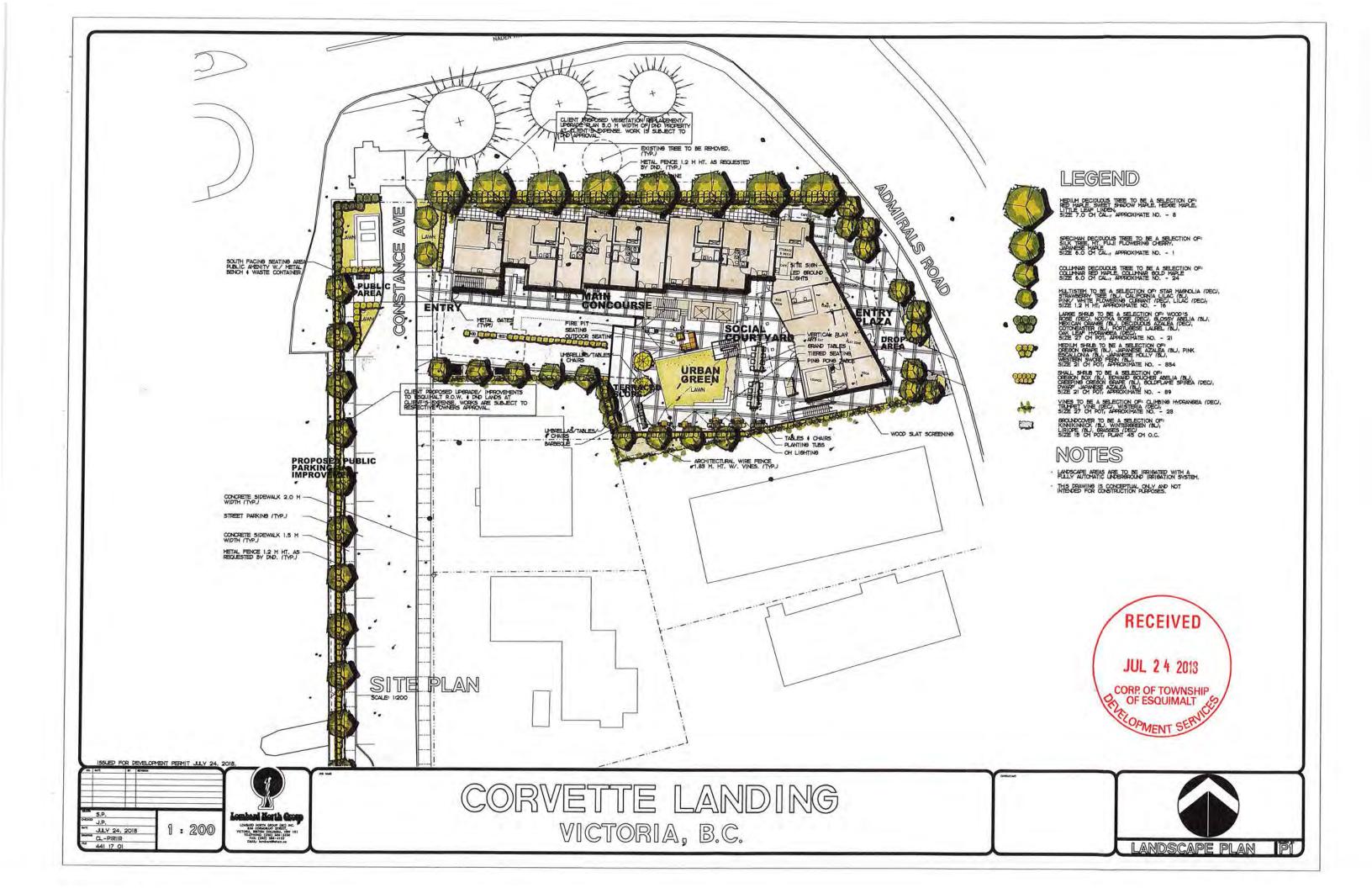
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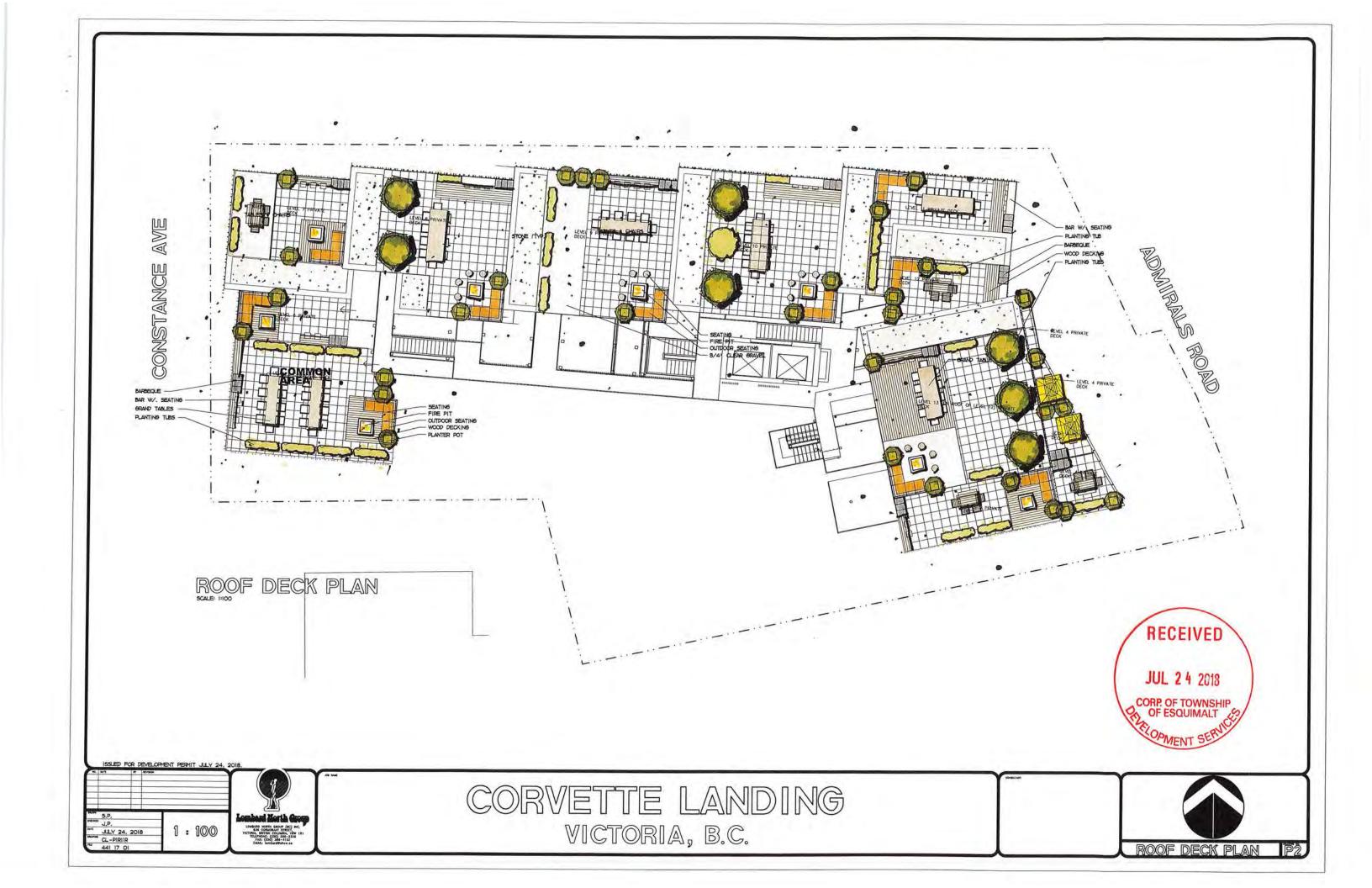
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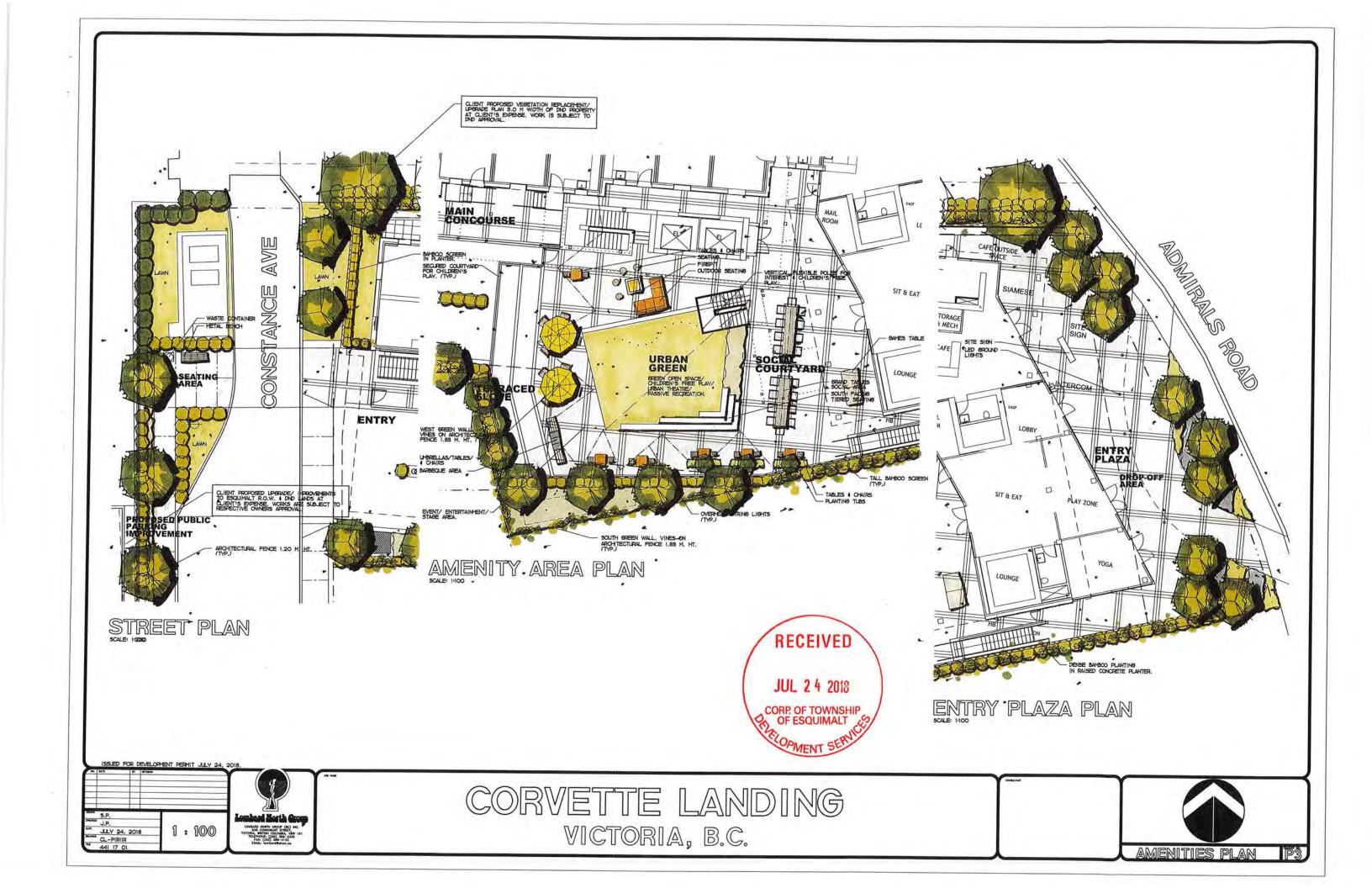


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Structural
Equitivium Consisting Inc.
Poblest Malicinia
202-368 West 885 Avenue,
Vancouver, 8C, 197-392
Email: emailory biflegate de
Phone: +1 564 732 1432

Building Envelope / PH

Roy solitoing Science inc.
Grains for Science inc.
From 8: springhopen.com
Phone : 604 871 1186 x 251

Phone: 664.4894449

Civil Engineer

McClariny Conspicing Sendres L
Nathan Duning
Sulte 900, 1960 Quadra (firest
Victoria EC VBX 43)
Email: adultograme/hanney.com
Phone: 1716.746.7417

Traffic

Eur & Associates
Since 621, 645 Fort Street
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Electrical

Mechanical



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Phone : 604-689-4449 Civil Engineer McChanney Consulting Sendon Nother Oursign Sinte 500, 1960 Quidon Strees Victoria EC Vax 431 Strees: Analogismochanney.co Phone : 778 749 7417

Landscape Architect Londard North Group IBC.1 Inc. James Partiew 816 Communate Street Victoria, B.C. VSW 981 Ernat Liberatioshiw.ca Phone: 230 386 9336

Special Section 1995 Section 19

Electrical

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Brad Courtaing
1330 Gram-file St.
Vancouver, 8C 182 1847
Phone: 501-501-2719
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CORVETTE LANDING

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The proposed Corvette Landing project is located within the Township of Esquimalt. Within the Esquimalt Harbour neighbourhood within the Esquimat Harbour neighbourhood in immediate proximity to the Naval Base and the Dockyards the future Corvette Landing is situated at the corner of Admirals Road and Naden Way. We believe that it is a very significant urban development site. The site spans the length of the block of Naden Way along a green space towards Constance Avenue. The proposed building is, in accordance with the municipal land use coning, planned to be a high-density residential construction. As the plan is today, it will offer 83 market affordable homes consisting of a broad range of types and floor plans ranging from 316sf 1BR/studios to 1281sf 3BR family homes. Designed as a highquality building, it will serve as an urban development catalyst for the community of Esquimalt. The new building will advance the creation of a vibrant, diverse and prosperous community, as a new paradigm, through its unique combination of affordability, livability and sustainability.

The building will be a certified Passiv Haus standard, one of the globally leading standards for sustainability and energy efficiency. The project is proposed to be built using engineered BC produced mass-timber technology, providing a low carbon footprint and highly durable construction. Built through off-site prefabrication, utilizing the most modern technologies, the project will not only minimize site construction-related noise, and traffic, it will ultimately reduce construction waste while substantially reducing the length of the construction time itself

The location provides excellent connectivity to public transit and shopping in walkable distance. It is expected that some future tenants will work in close proximity, being able to walk to work. The site is also located on both the commuter and recreational bicycle pathways, facilitating biking as a viable alternative to automotive transport.

Please refer to the Architects Letter to Mayor and Council for the detailed project rationale.

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Total

For Development Permit - Corvette Landing ALL DIMENSIONS ARE IN SQM (unless otherwise specified) CORVETTE LANDING - 669 Constance Ave (all dimension in sqm unless otherwise noted) GROSS

RESIDENTIAL

AREA

FSR AREA

WALKWAY

AREA

		AKEA		
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	11 162.5			47.10
	10 216.2	100		41.99
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	1 247.4	9 276.	11	0.00
Total	4,99	5 5,6	29	872
Parking Area and	Count (sqm)			
(parking)	-1 1,44	2 Regular		34
(parking)	-2 1,60	9 HC		2
(parking)		3 Small		47
		Total (incl. Vis.		83
	-	Visitors	-	4
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Lankara and Dile				
Lockers and Bike Unit Storage	Storage 8	3	1	- 1
Bike Stalls	12		-	
Plaza Bike Stalls		6		
		10.00		1.
Site Area	1,930			
FSR	2.58	В		
Lot Coverage area	a		1	
(enclosed)	880			
Lot Coverage (no				
including walkways and				
stairs)%	45.4%	0	1	
Walkways and Stairs Lot Coverage	8.0%			
Building Height (a				33.76
Building Height (a			_	35.94
Vertical Circulatio			Julium -	
	per floor	# of floors	total	
front	28	1	0	283
oack	10		6	62
Overall total				345
Wall Area				
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otal Gross Area	10,115			
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	1 BR + tech		3	
	2 BR	43		
	3BR			
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Standing Stone Developments Ltd.

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Architect

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Structural

Building Envelope/PH
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Graham Floot
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Varcoure, 16, 159 185
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Building Code
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ANDEW Harmswith
AND GRANTIS Street, Solice VSO
Vancouver, 65' VSC 172
Email: a Street, Solice VSO
Vancouver, 16' VSC 172
Email: a Street, Solice VSO
Phone: 1004-559-4441

Civil Engineer

Landscape Architect

Geotechnical Engineer

Traffic

Electrical

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Project Data +

Rationale	
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Architect

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Andrew Ramasech
400 Consultants LTD.
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Fronc: 604 643, 6449

Prone: 004 689, 6499

Civil Engineer

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Johne: 778 745 7417

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Traffic

But 6 Alochite
Simon Satton
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Whoshis BC Vers 162
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Phote: 230 592 6122

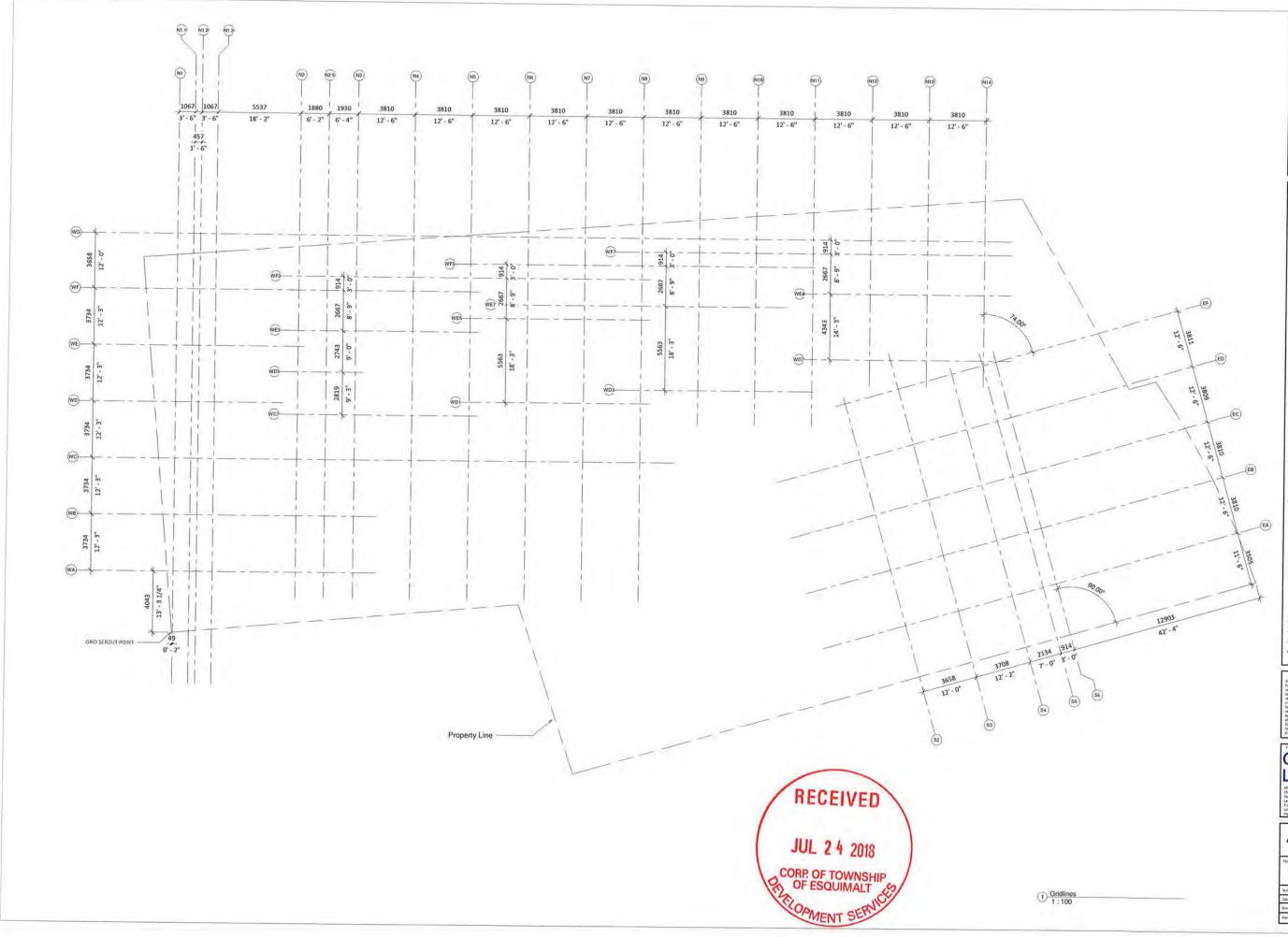
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Context Map



Architect



Other samp Architect AISC

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Service Control This Inc.
Service Control This Inc.
Service Control This Inc.
Service Control

Building Code
GNL CONSULTANTS LTD
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Prom: 164 358-449

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Albonia: 176-186 1412

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Geotechnical Engineer
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Frank 1 (Salanappeoacht) ca
Phone 1 604-419-0929 est. 228

Traffic

Burt & secondary

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Side 421, 467 For Street

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Electrical

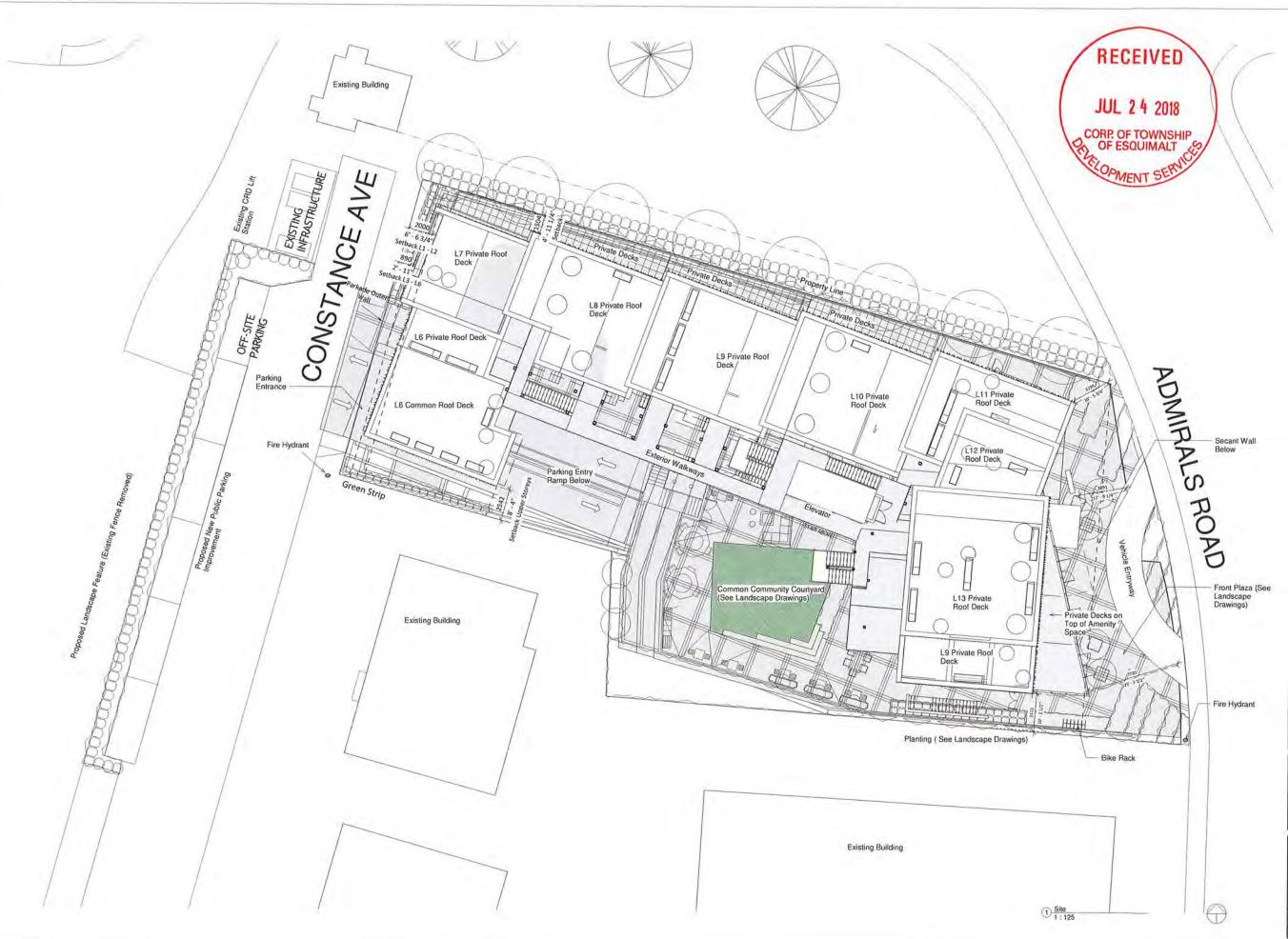
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CORVETTE LANDING

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Gridlines



Crosey Ollyme, Troy Grant 19070 John Ave NW Companion Alta, 131 303 Email: Cereypolymecrosp ca troyalsandergroup com Bhone: 780 741 8337 (Troy)

Architect

LWPAC

Structural

Building Envelope/PH
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Lond 1 glocherob com
Prices; 50 427 1881 V 251

Fines: 408-157-1818-1839

Building Code

GHL COMPATIVES 110

Andrew Harmwort

407 Garylatt Services, 500-190

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Plants I. School (A.C.)
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1779 W 79th Avenue
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Electrical

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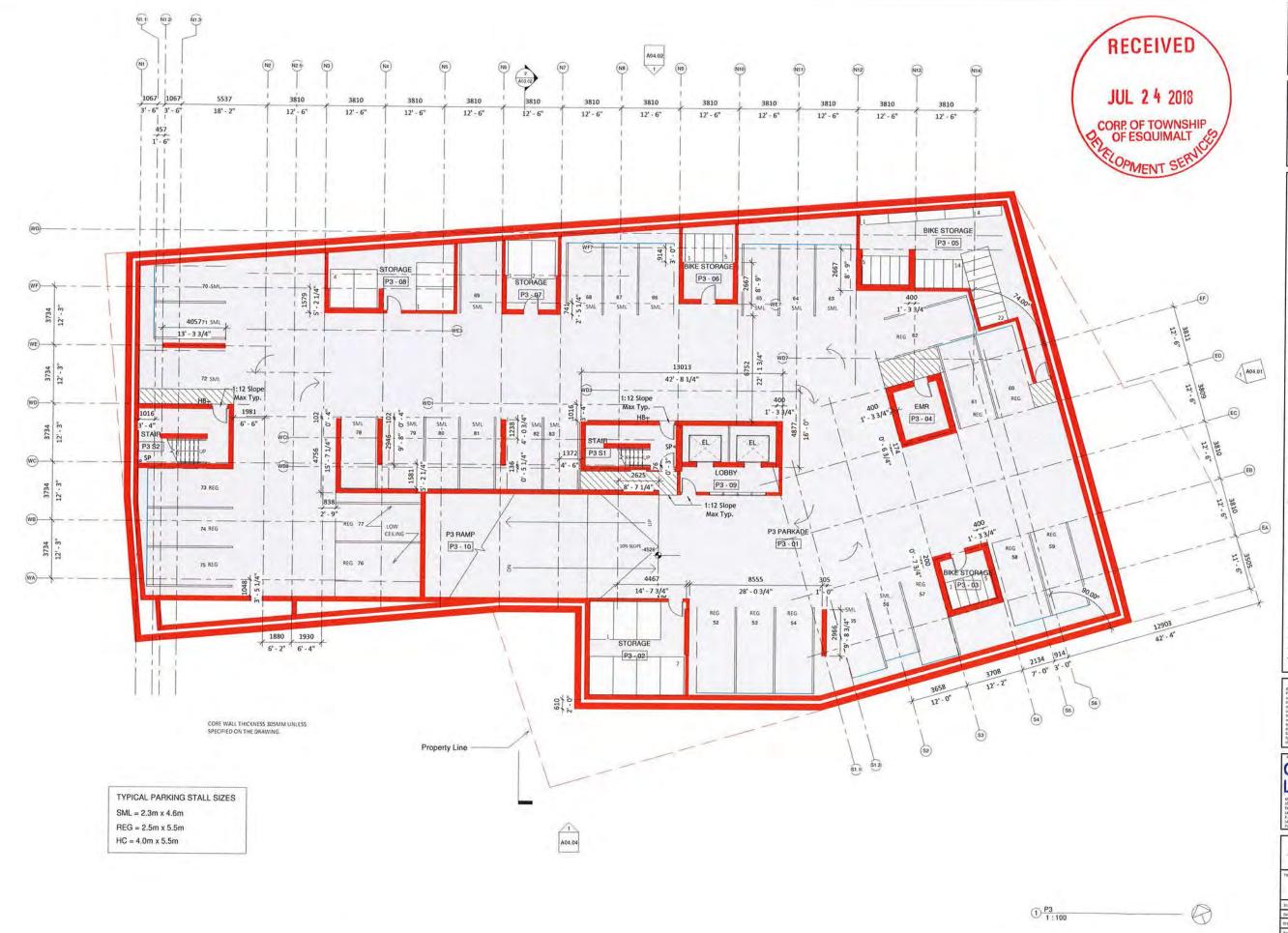


CORVETTE LANDING

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Site Plan

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Architect

LWPAC

Gilver Lang, Architect #18C

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Equilibrium Consulting Inc. Robert Matcayk 202-368 West 8th Avenue Vancouver, BC, VSr 1X2 Emult : malczyksiegcanada. Fibone : +1 604 730 1422

Building Envelope/PH

Building Code

GHI CONSULTANTS LTD

Andrew Harmsonth
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Vancouver, SC VKC 912
Emil : Angelice
Phone : 604.669, 4449

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Landscape Architect Lombard North Group (B.C.) Inc. James Particles 835 Germonant Screet Vectoria, B.C. War 153 Emet : Iombardiahew.ca Phone : 250 356 3335

Geotechnical Engineer

Traffic Bure & Associates Since Buston Suite 421, 645 Fort Street Viccoria, 26 Visin 102 Umail: Struttonibuniera, Phone : 250 592 5122

Electrical

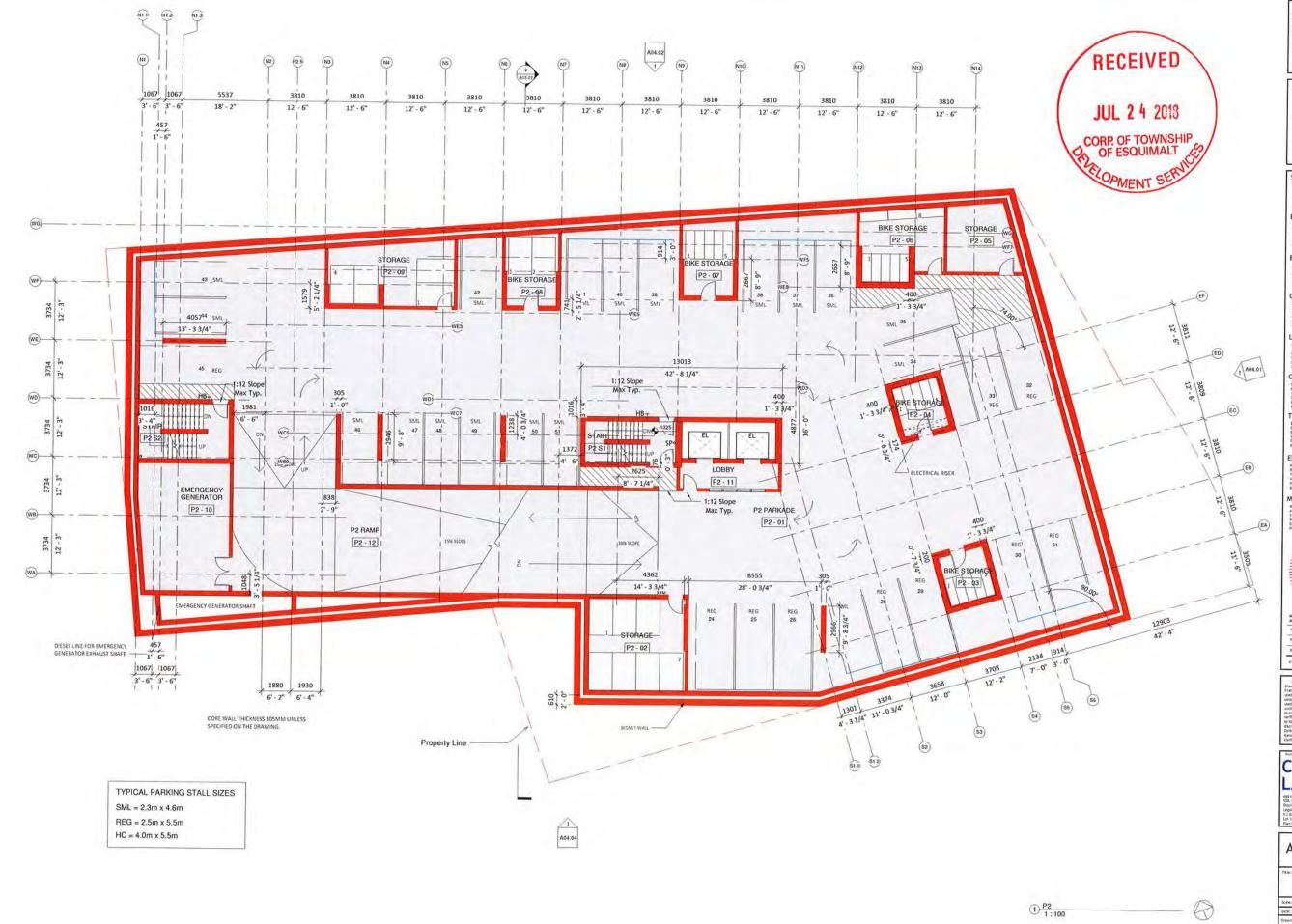
Mechanical



CORVETTE LANDING

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P3 Parking



Casey Obyane, Troy Grant 10020 1016 Are No. Edmontos Nits. 131 302 Email: caseybobynectrop.cs. troyskandingto-p.com Phone: 780 361 5527 (Troy)

Architect

LWPAG

Long Wilson Fractice in Architecture Culture

Structural

Building Envelope/PH

RDH Building Science Inc. Grafiam Flinch 224 Wisch Avenue Vancouver, EC VST INS Email: glincherch com Phone: 604 873 1161 x 23

Building Code

GHL CONSULTANTS LTD Andrew Harrishotth 429 Granville Street, Sult Vancouver, BC VAC IT2 Email: ehogistics Phone: 604.689.6449

Phone : 004.693-4449

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Wiccords 6C, VSK 431
Emil: Individual Generalization of Phone : 1786 746 7417

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Geotechnical Engineer

Traffic
But & Associates
Simon Button
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Victoria, BC Valv 162
Email: 150c0000buttong;
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Electrical

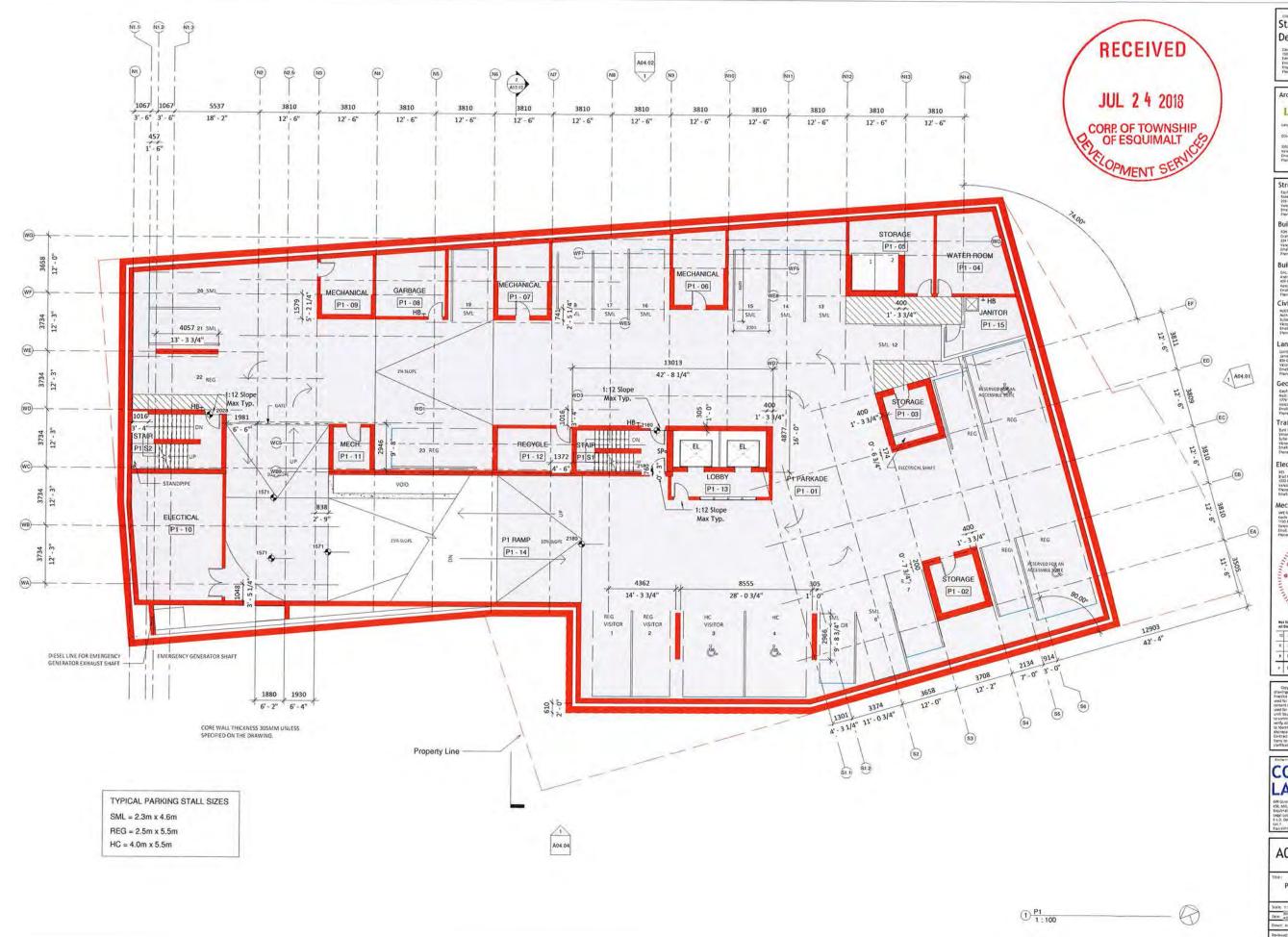
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CORVETTE LANDING

A01.02

P2 Parking



Caley Dilyrne, Troy Grant 10020 104a Ave SM Edmonton Alfa, 153 363 Email: caseyacty-negroup ca troysikandingtody.com Fibone: 780,283,8337 (Froy)

Architect

LWPAC

Structural

Building Envelope/PH

Building Code

Civil Engineer

Landscape Architect

Geotechnical Engineer

Traffic

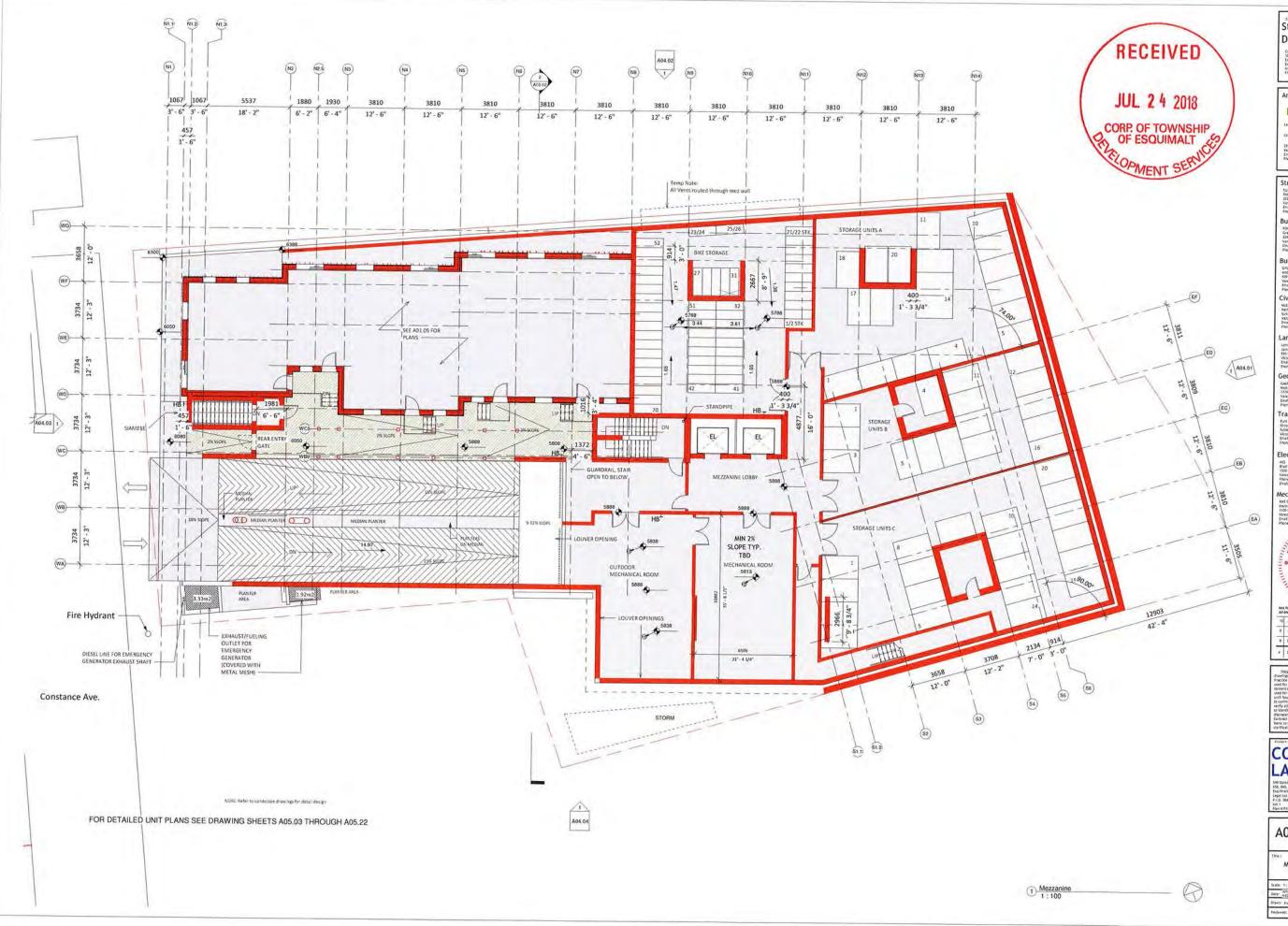
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CORVETTE LANDING

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P1 Parking



Casey organe, Troy Grant, 10020 tota Ave NW Edmonton Afra, TSJ 103 Email: casevacity/memoria ca. troy/deanding/org.com Photes: 760,243,4537 (Troy)

Architect

LWFAC

Structural

Building Envelope/PH

POM Buttoing Science Inc. Grebam Finch 224 W 8th Avelue Vandouver, 8C VSF ThS Email: gfinchedth.com Phote: 604 873 1161 x 251

Building Code

GHI CONDULTANTS LTD Andrew Harmsworth 409 Granvilla Street, Suite 1930 Vancouver, BC vot 113 Emat : abogistos Fitons : 604,658,4449

Floor: 604.684.449

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Victoria GC Vax dr.)
Irmat: noduspipmenshanney.com
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Landscape Architect

Lembard North Group (B.C.) Inc. James Particle 536 Communant Street Victoria, B.C. VBW RRI Emili : Dembardishies ca Phone : 250 356 3336

Geotechnical Engineer

Traffic

Electrical

Mechanical

JUL 2 3 2018

CORVETTE LANDING

A01.04

Mezzanine Floor Plan



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Architect

LWPAC

Oliver Lang, Architect \$160

Structural

Building Envelope/PH

Building Code
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Vancouver, 8C 950 ff3
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basis: odurlogamostiramey.com
Jabans: 127,249, 842

Landscape Architect

Geotechnical Engineer

Traffic

Electrical

Mechanical

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CORVETTE LANDING

A01.05

L1 Floor Plans





Standing Stone

Developments Ltd.

Cissy Olyron, Troy Great 1000 (Dts Eve NV Edmonton Atts, 751 362 Email: casevidebunearoup.c troylikandrogieup.com Phone: 750,241,4537 (Troy)

Architect

LWPAC

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Structural

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Civil Engineer

Not thanney Consulting Services Nathan Burlop Suite 500, 3900 Quarra Street Victoria BC VEX 433. Email: notatiopsemochanney of Phone: 778 746 7417

Landscape Architect

Geotechnical Engineer

Traffic

Electrical



CORVETTE LANDING

A01.07

L3 Floor Plans



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Structural

Building Envelope/PH

Building Code

GHL CONSULTANTS LTD Andrew Harmshorth 409 Grandle Street, Suite 950 Vencouver, 8C VBC 112 Emgl : shighice Phone : 604,689,4449

Phone : 604,688,4499

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Solide 500, 1960 Quedra 107ees
Victoria 50 VIN 43

Email: Individual model and expensions
(Florid 175 765 7417

Landscape Architect

Geotechnical Engineer

Mechanical

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CORVETTE LANDING

A01.08

L4 Floor Plans



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LWPAC

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Andrew Harmsworth
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Landscape Architect

Geotechnical Engineer

Electrical

Mechanical



CORVETTE LANDING

A01.09

L5 Floor Plans



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Architect

LWPAC

Oliver Lang, Architect Ausc

Structural

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Andrew Harmsworth
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McChanney Geneliting Services Limited Dunico
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Landscape Architect

Geotechnical Engineer

Electrical

Mechanical



CORVETTE LANDING

A01.10

L6 Floor Plans



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LWFAC

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Building Code
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Nithan Oxida
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Victoria EC 1955 433
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Landscape Architect

Geotechnical Engineer

Traffic

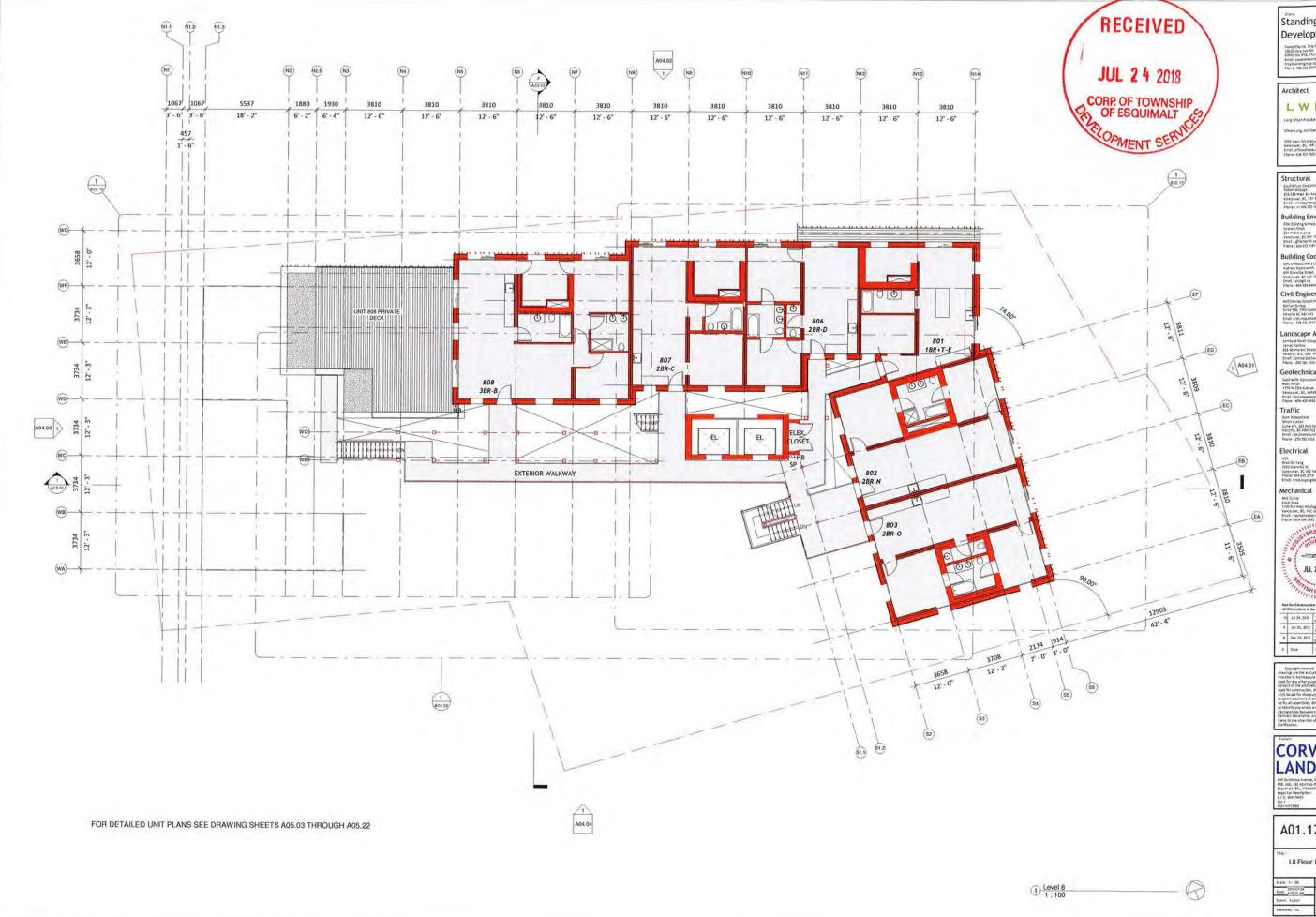
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CORVETTE LANDING

A01.11

L7 Floor Plans



Ceory Obyton, Erry Grant 10000 1014 Feb NV Edmonton Alla, 153 363 Enalt; casylobarnégroup.cifroyalandingtoup.com Phone: 780,363,8397 (Fray)

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Civil Engineer

Landscape Architect

Geotechnical Engineer

Traffic

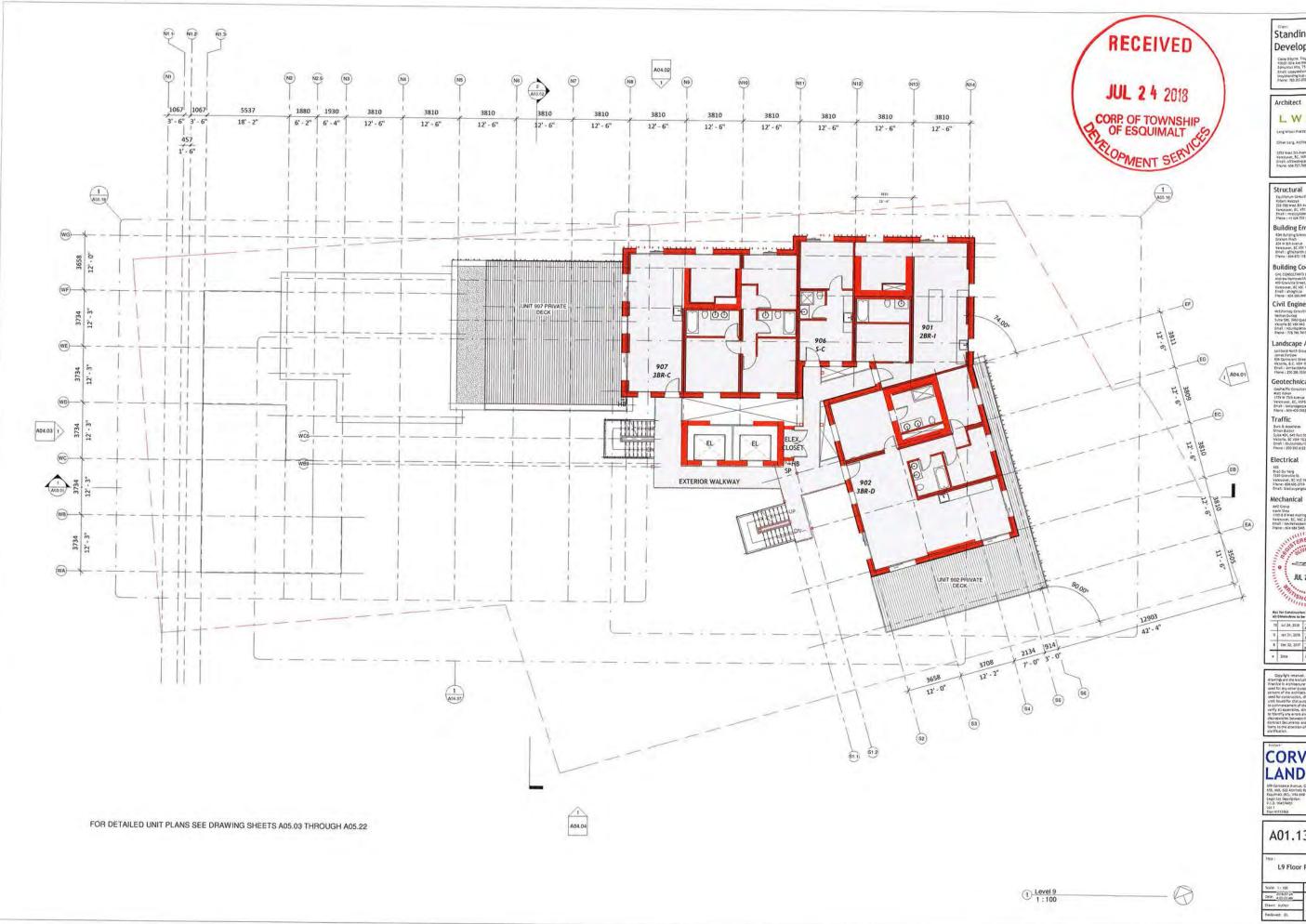
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CORVETTE LANDING

A01.12

L8 Floor Plans



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Structural

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Civil Engineer

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Landscape Architect

Geotechnical Engineer

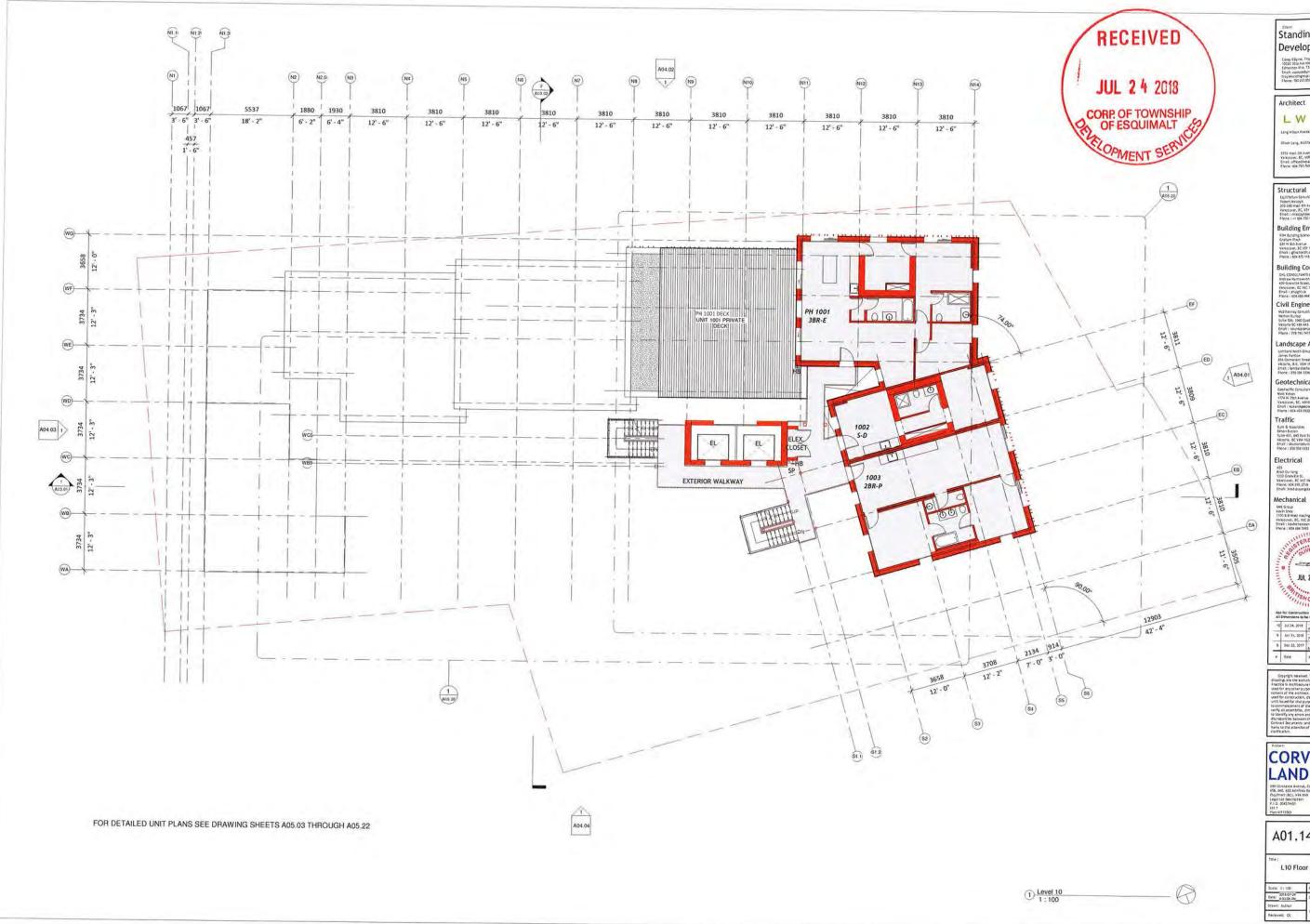
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CORVETTE LANDING

A01.13

L9 Floor Plans



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Geotechnical Engineer

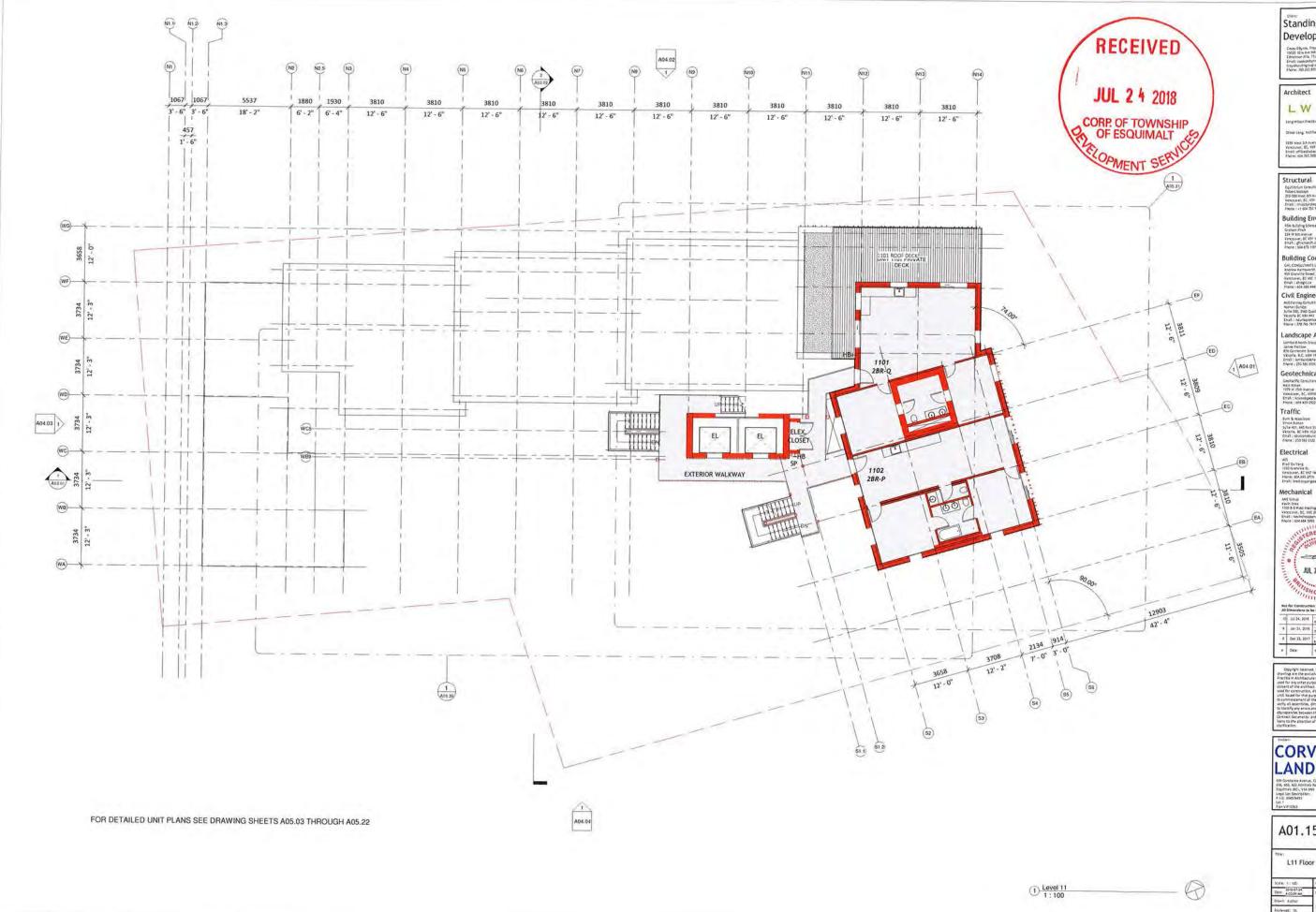
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CORVETTE LANDING

A01.14

L10 Floor Plans



Architect

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Equilibrium Communing the
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Victoria & Vals. 433

Enail: Audinosperice/hanney.com
Phoces 276 766 7417

Landscape Architect

Geotechnical Engineer

Electrical



CORVETTE LANDING

A01.15

L11 Floor Plans

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Phone 1 604 686 4449

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Civil Engineer

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Landscape Architect

Geotechnical Engineer

Electrical

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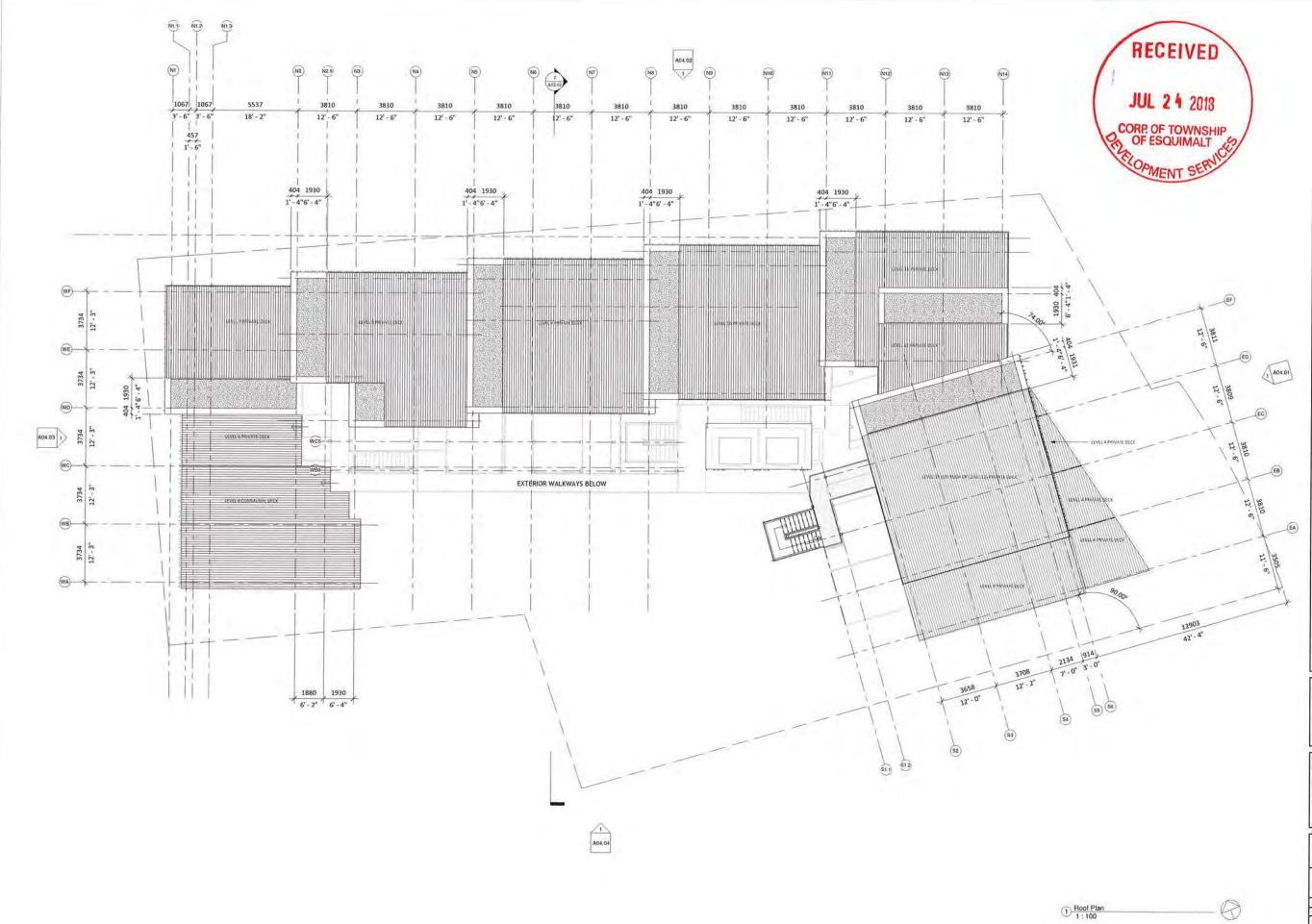


CORVETTE LANDING

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L12 Floor Plans

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Architect

LWPAC

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Structural

Building Envelope/PH

Building Code
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Fhome: 504.654.6449

From: 1604.654.449

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Vesteria Ev. USA 443

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Prom: 1716.961717

Landscape Architect

Geotechnical Engineer

Prone: 604-69 0927 est. 22

Traffic

Exit & associates
Simon Buttons
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Electrical

Mechanical
And Group
Revis Sea
1100-6-8 West Heating Street
Varcouver, SC, VSC 246
Email; Sanisheassamagroup.
Photo: 864-864-8699

CORVETTE LANDING

A01.17

Roof Plan





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Standing Stone Developments Ltd.

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Architect LWPAC

Structural

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Robert Makeryk.
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Building Envelope/PH

Building Code

Front - 504 data - 4499

Civil Engineer

Accilionacy Concuring Sendice Lod
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Tend 1 - redunloppence/Ballony.com
Phone = 276 746 7417

Landscape Architect Lembard North (2009 | B.C.) Inc. Lane Pacifor 350 Commons Street Victoria, B.C. View 191 Email: Embardschafter.cs Phone (250 336 5136

Geotechnical Engineer

Traffic Surt & Aspolition Sync Budger Sync Budger Sync Budger Sylve 421, 643 Fort Street Victoria, 82 499 (5) Tend 1 594 (5) Tend 1 594 (5) Tend 1 594 (5)

Electrical AES Stad Ou Yang 1330 Granulle St. Vancourse, SC VAZ 1947 Phone: 654,655,2719 Email: brad oxyangisense

Mechanical



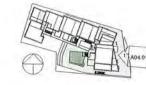
CORVETTE LANDING

A03.02

North South Section

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2 Site Keyplan - East 1:1000



Standing Stone Developments Ltd.

Cicey Otherse, Tray Grant 10020 Total Are NW Edmonton Alla. TSE 1002 Email: coseyviolymemorphics. creyalkandingtop ooth Phone: Tab 163-8387 (Troy)

Architect

LWPAC

Structural

Building Envelope/PH son building telescence. Grahum Ricch 24 w 46 h Aventer sanceoure, 60 V97 104 Envel c glikeparth.com 87 con 61 V97 1151 V 251

Building Code

Civil Engineer

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Geotechnical Engineer

GeoPacific Consultants Matt Koken 1979 W 75th Avenue Vancouver, BC, X5F6P2 Email: Abkanogeopatific.ca Phone: 604-499-0922 est. 226

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Sition Botton
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Phone : 350-592-6122

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Mechanical

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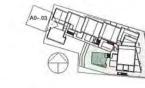
CORVETTE LANDING

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East Elevation

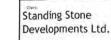






2 Site Keyplan - West 1:1000





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Other Lang, Architect ASSC

Structural

Equilibrium Generaling Inc.
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Victoria & Value 431
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Phone : 778 746 747

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Geotechnical Engineer

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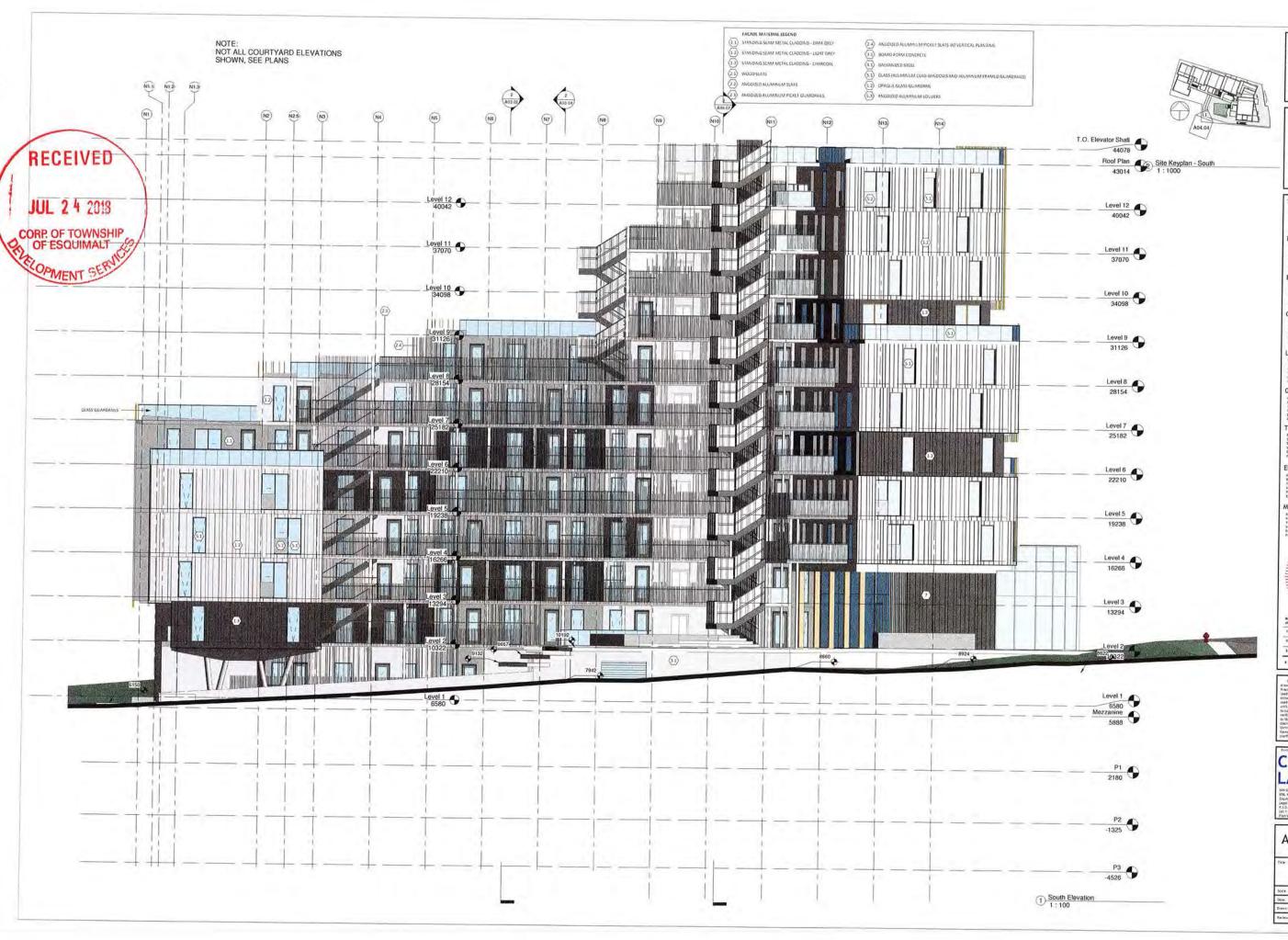
CORVETTE LANDING

A04.03

West Elevation

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Architect

LWPAC

Structural

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Robert Malcral

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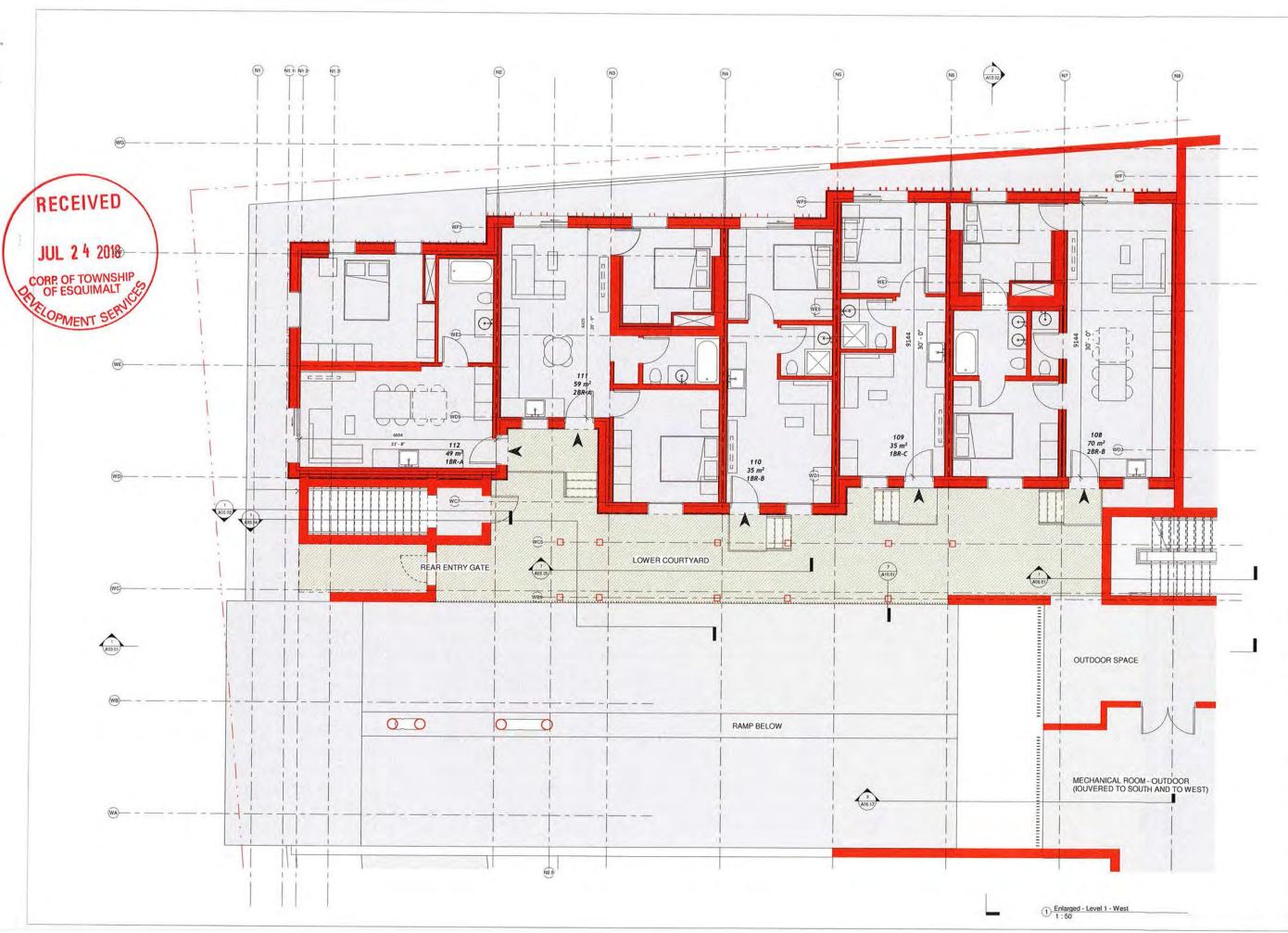
Mechanical



CORVETTE LANDING

A04.04

South Elevation



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Nathan Gunlop

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Landscape Architect

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GeoFacific Consultants Watt Coken 1779 W 75th Avenue Vancouver, EC, V67672 Emgli : kakanagepoarific cs Phone : 604-439-0922 ext. 226

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Solite 421, 645 foct street
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Email: stantonipountering.com
Phone ; 150 592 5122

Electrical

Mechanical

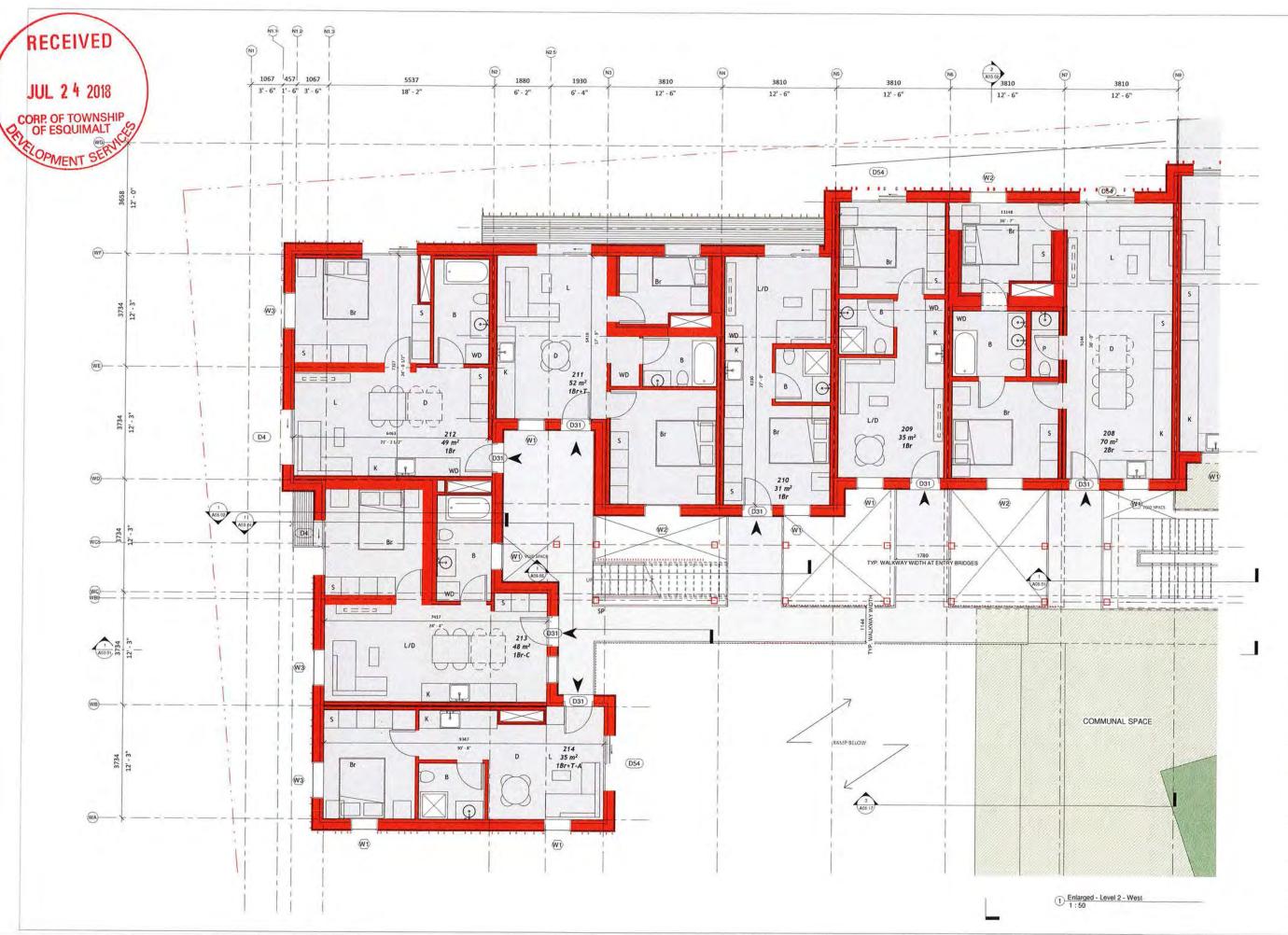


CORVETTE LANDING

A05.03

L1 Enlarged Floor Plan - West

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Architect

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Structural
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202-366 West Bit Avenue
Vancover, BC, V3R 187
Ehral: - malchylligecynadFrong : +1 604 730 1482 Building Envelope/PH

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Landscape Architect

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CORVETTE LANDING

A05.04

L2 Enlarged Floor Plan - West



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Bmd 1; Sbutton-Sbutteng co
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Electrical

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CORVETTE LANDING

A05.05

L2 Enlarged Floor Plan - East



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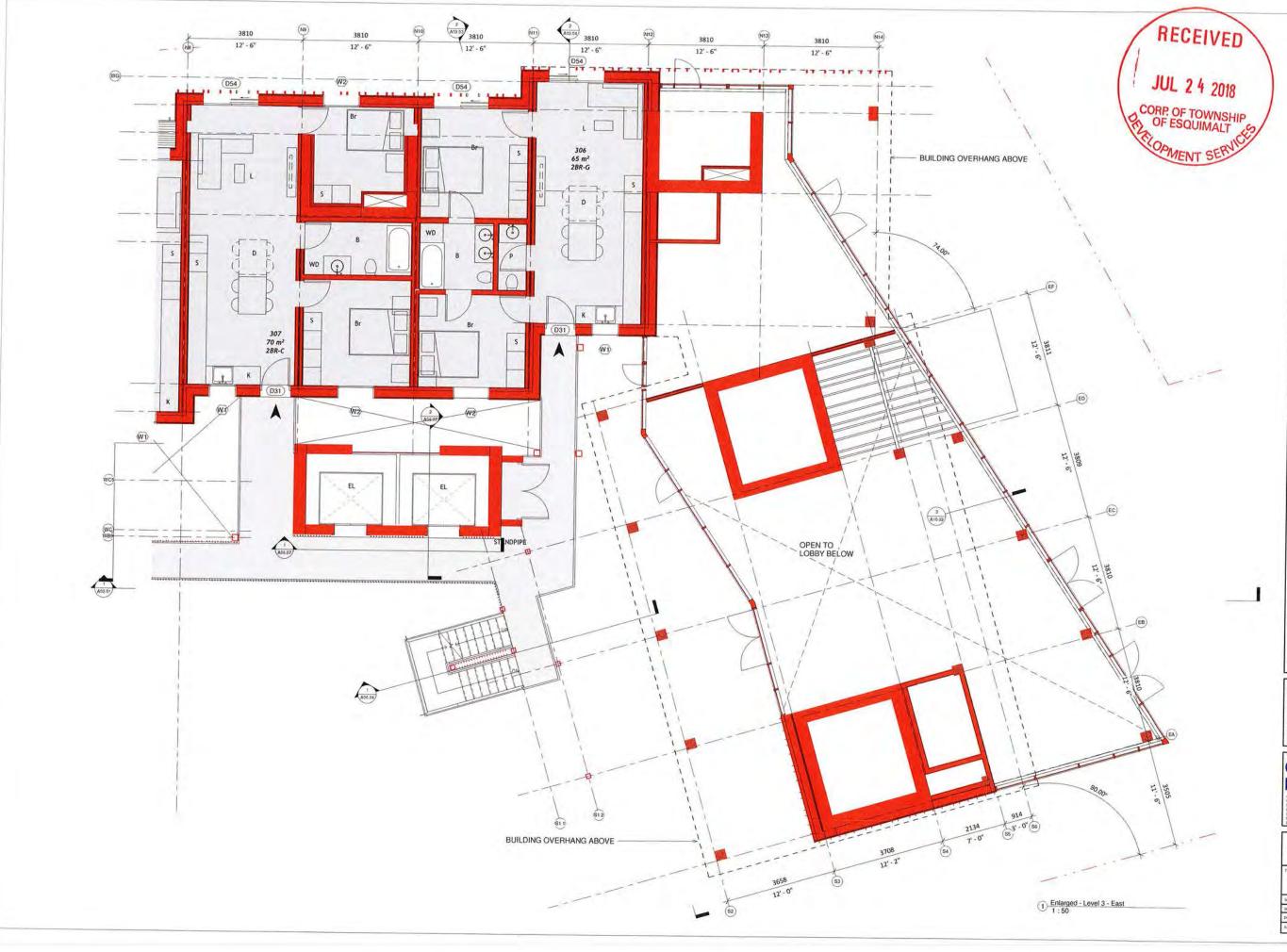
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CORVETTE LANDING

A05.06

L3 Enlarged Floor Plan - West



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Architect

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Geotechnical Engineer

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Phone : 250 592 6122

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CORVETTE LANDING

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L3 Enlarged Floor Plan - East



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Structural

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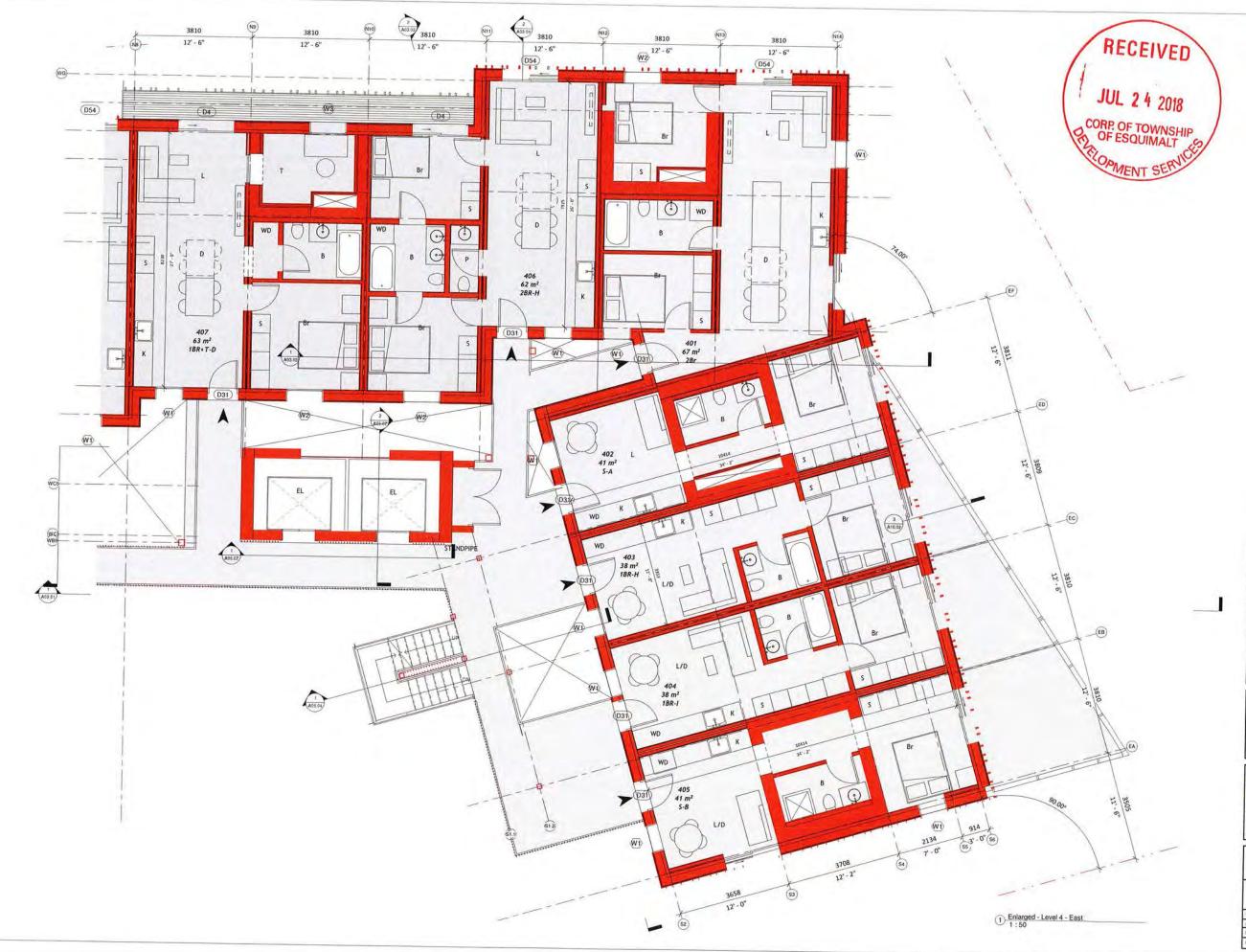
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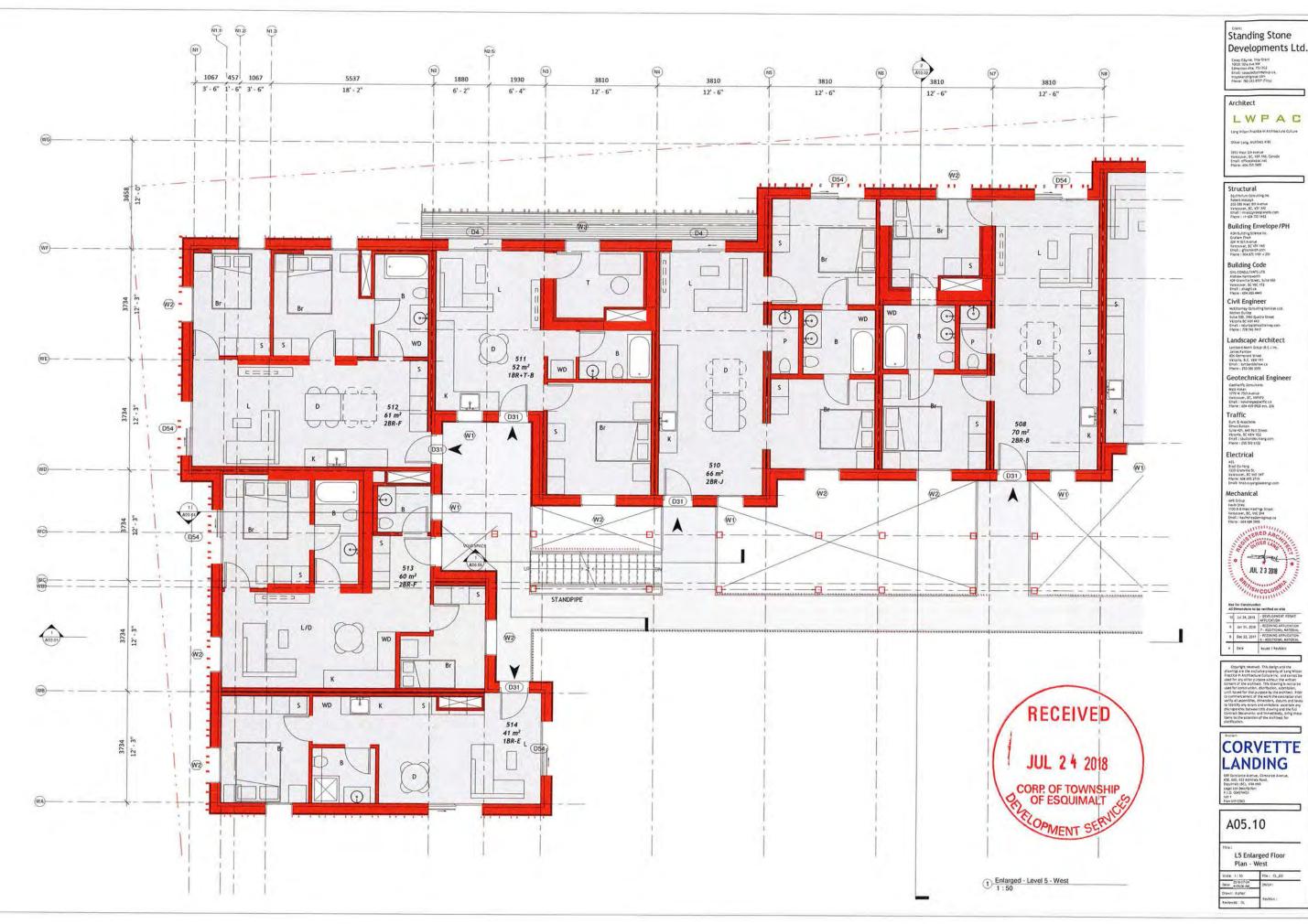
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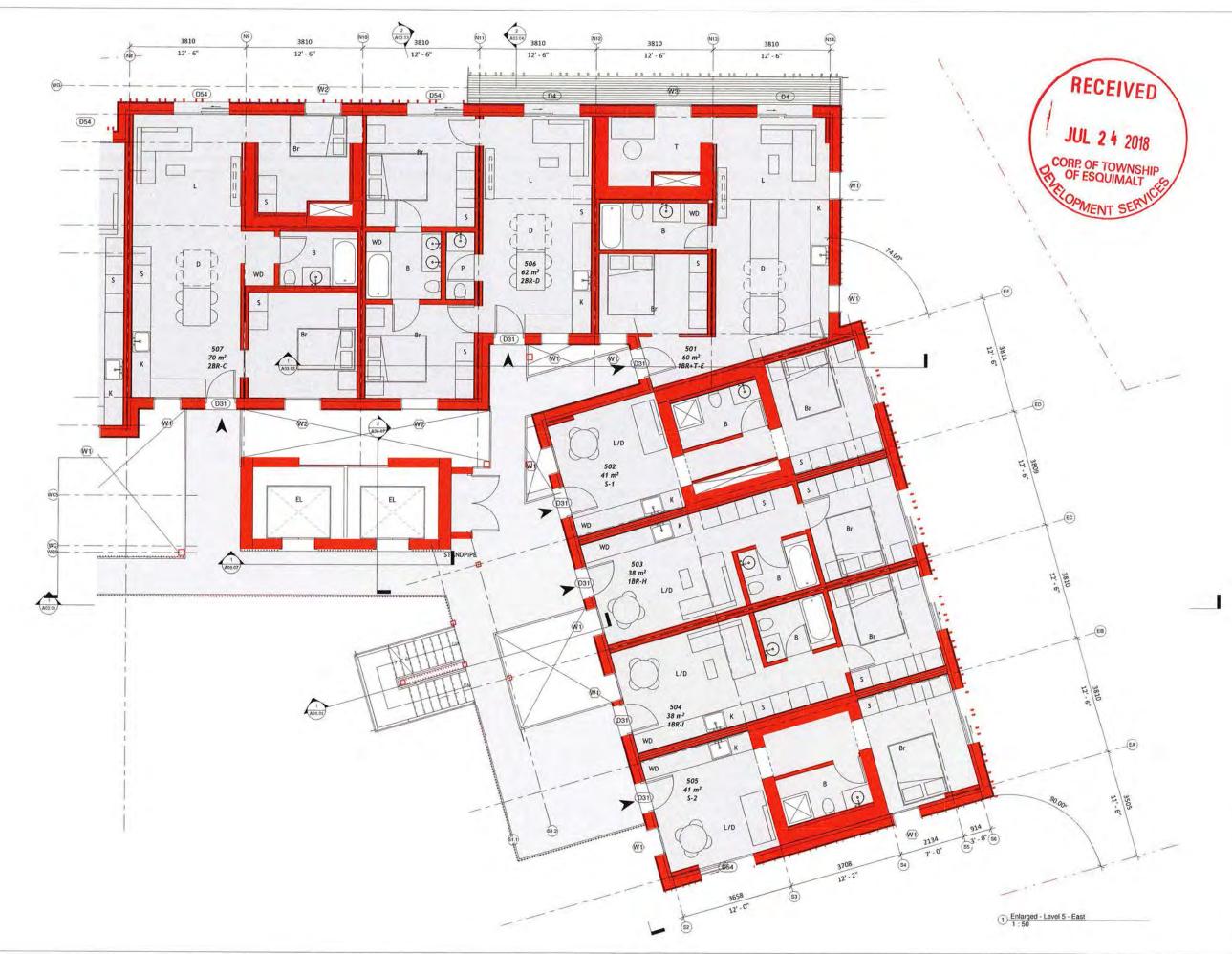
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L4 Enlarged Floor Plan - East

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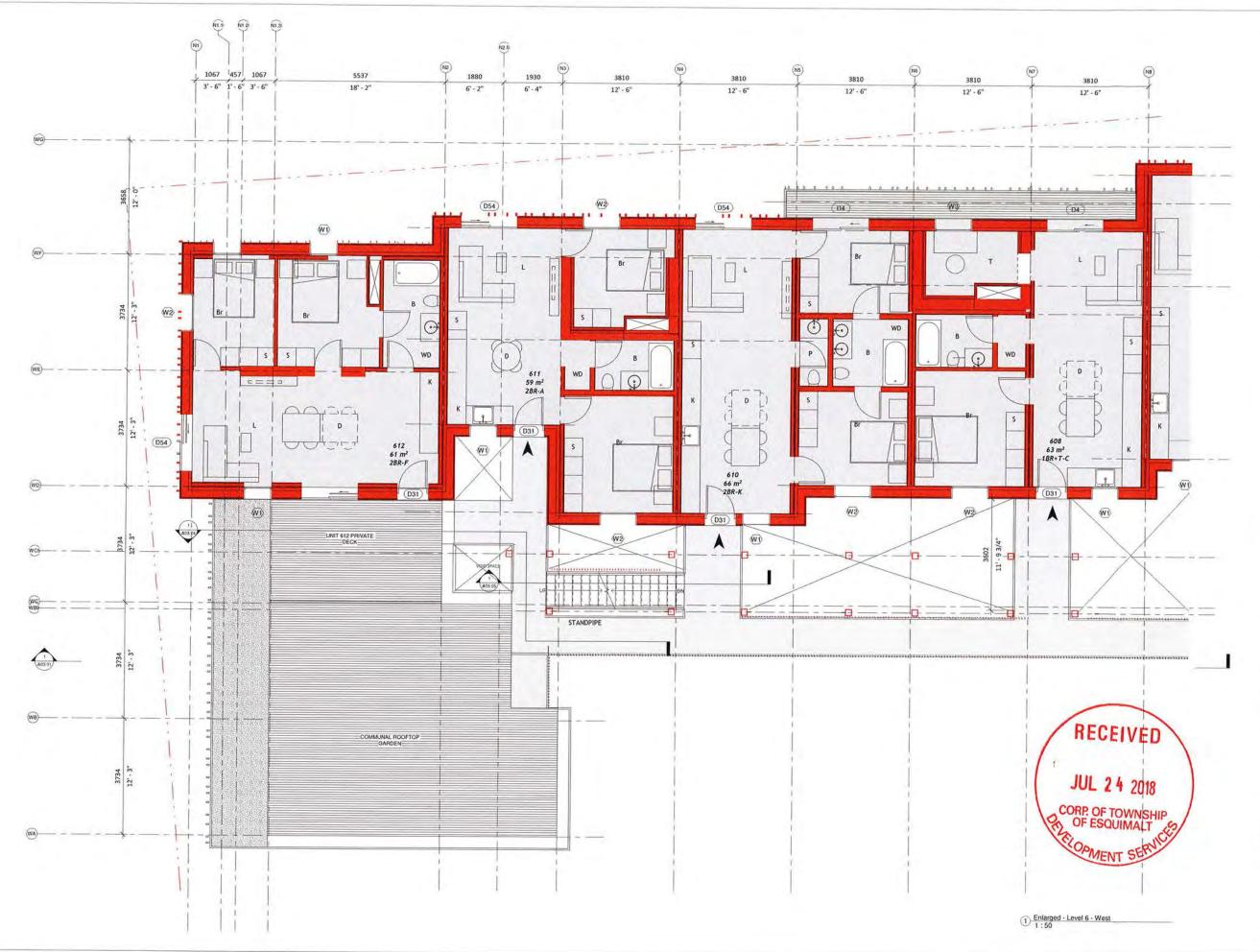
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CORVETTE LANDING

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L5 Enlarged Floor Plan - East

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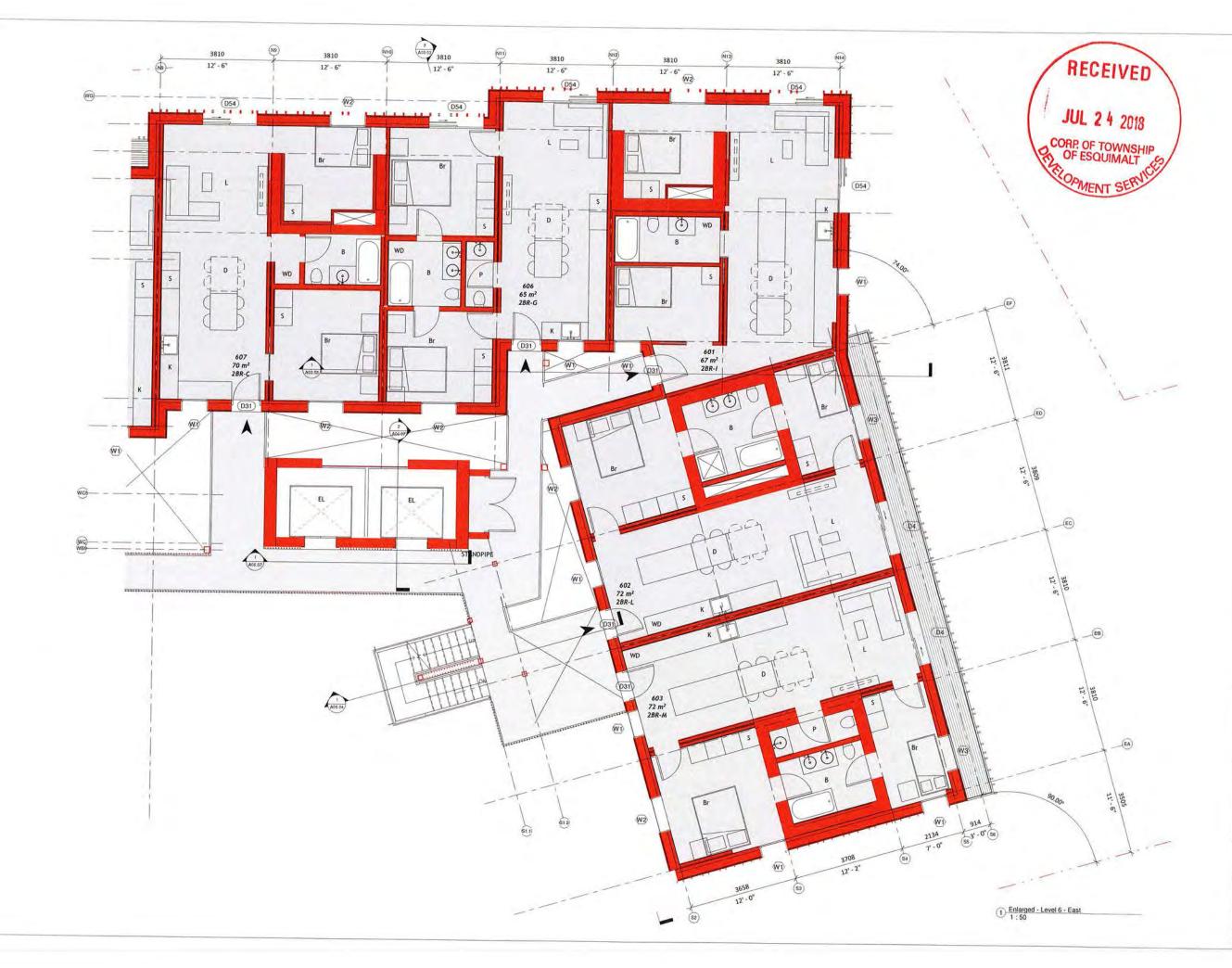
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CORVETTE LANDING

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L6 Enlarged Floor Plan - West



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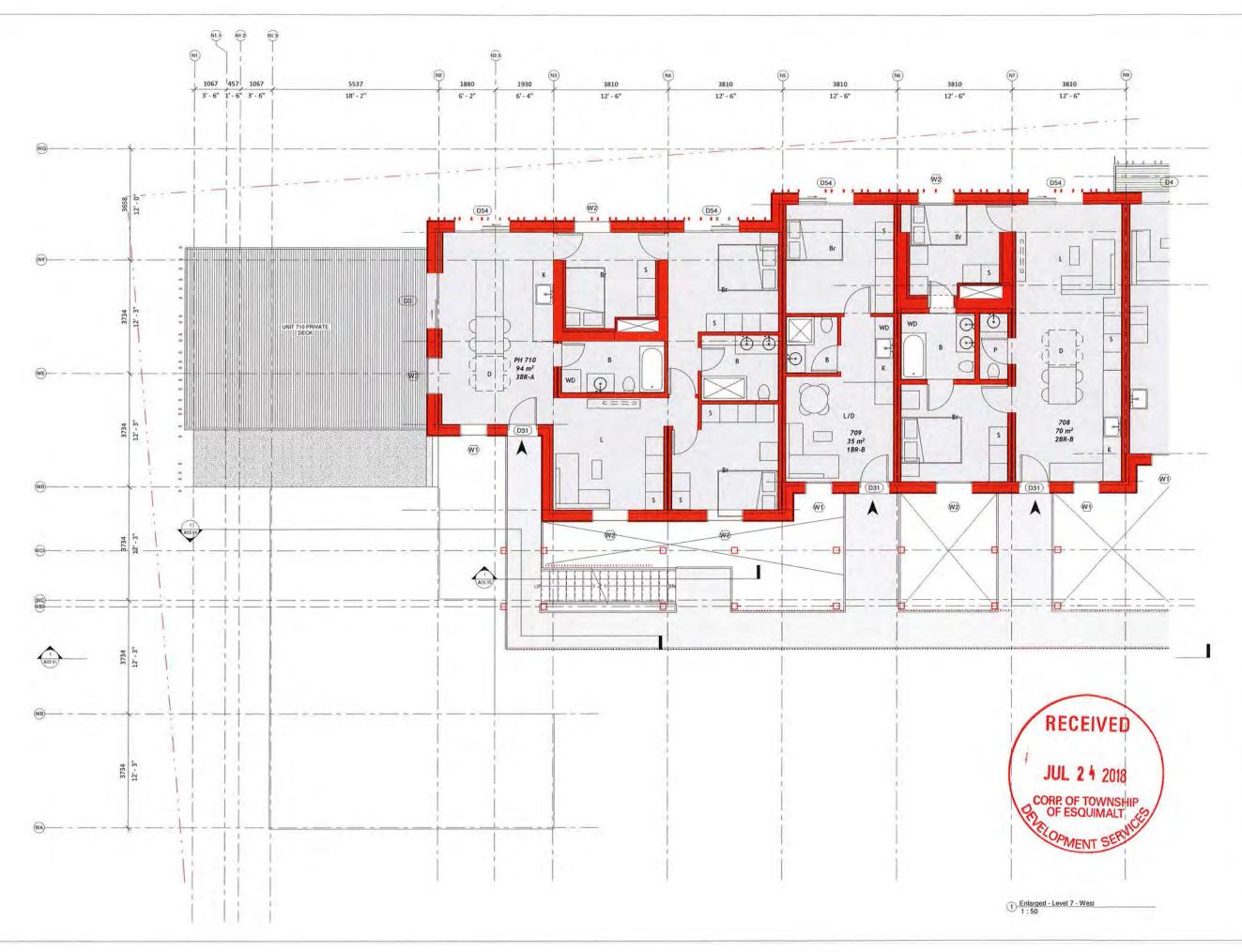
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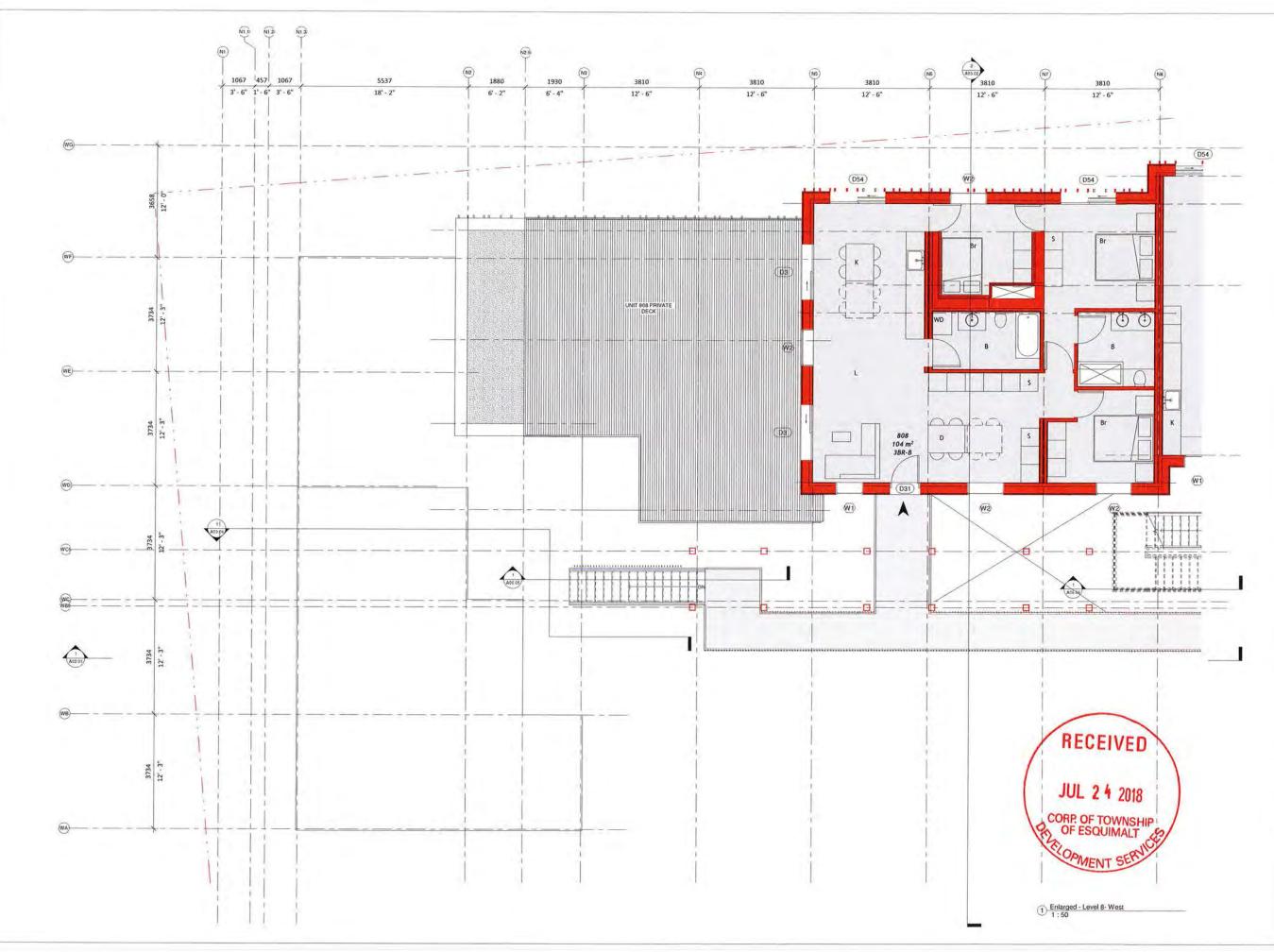
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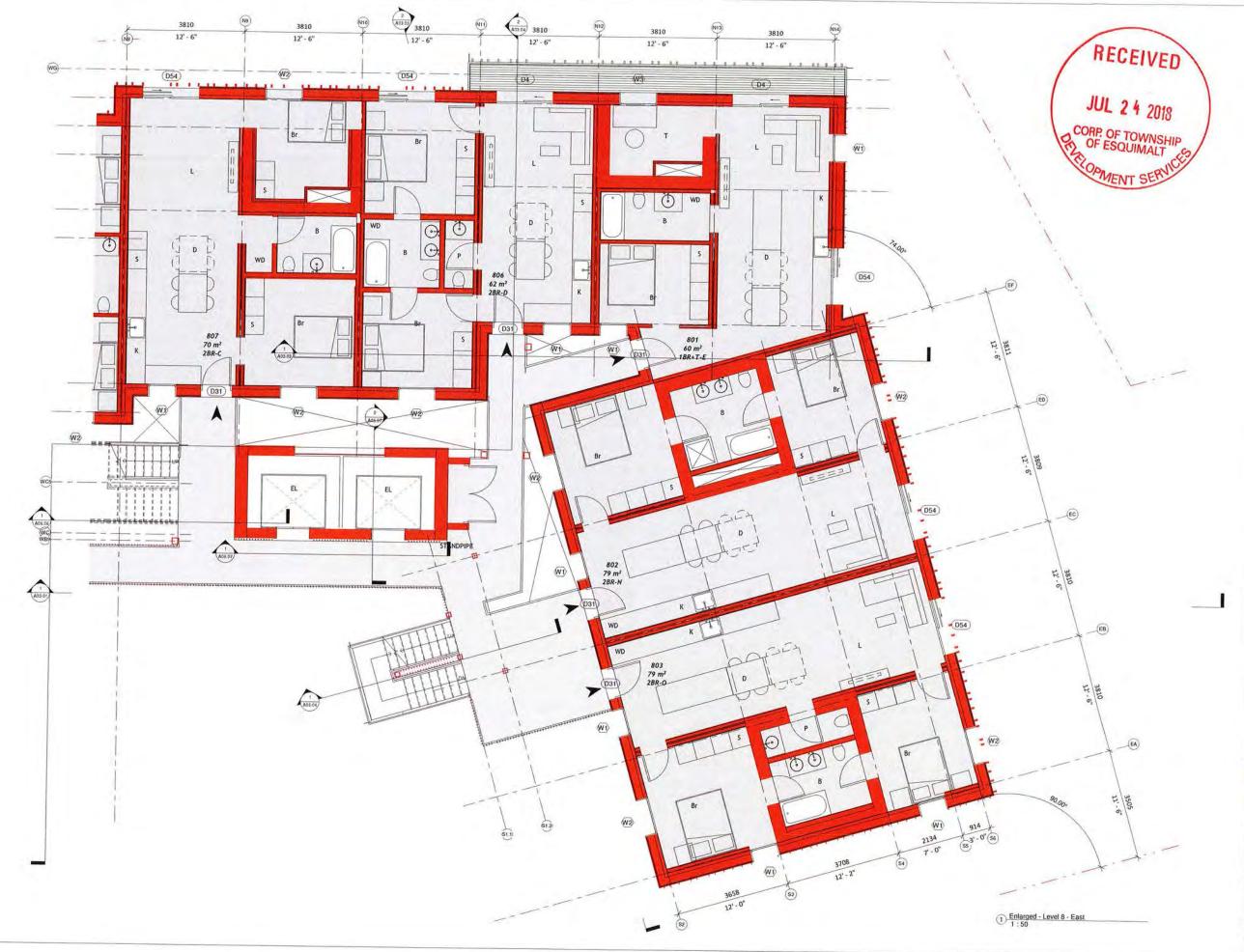


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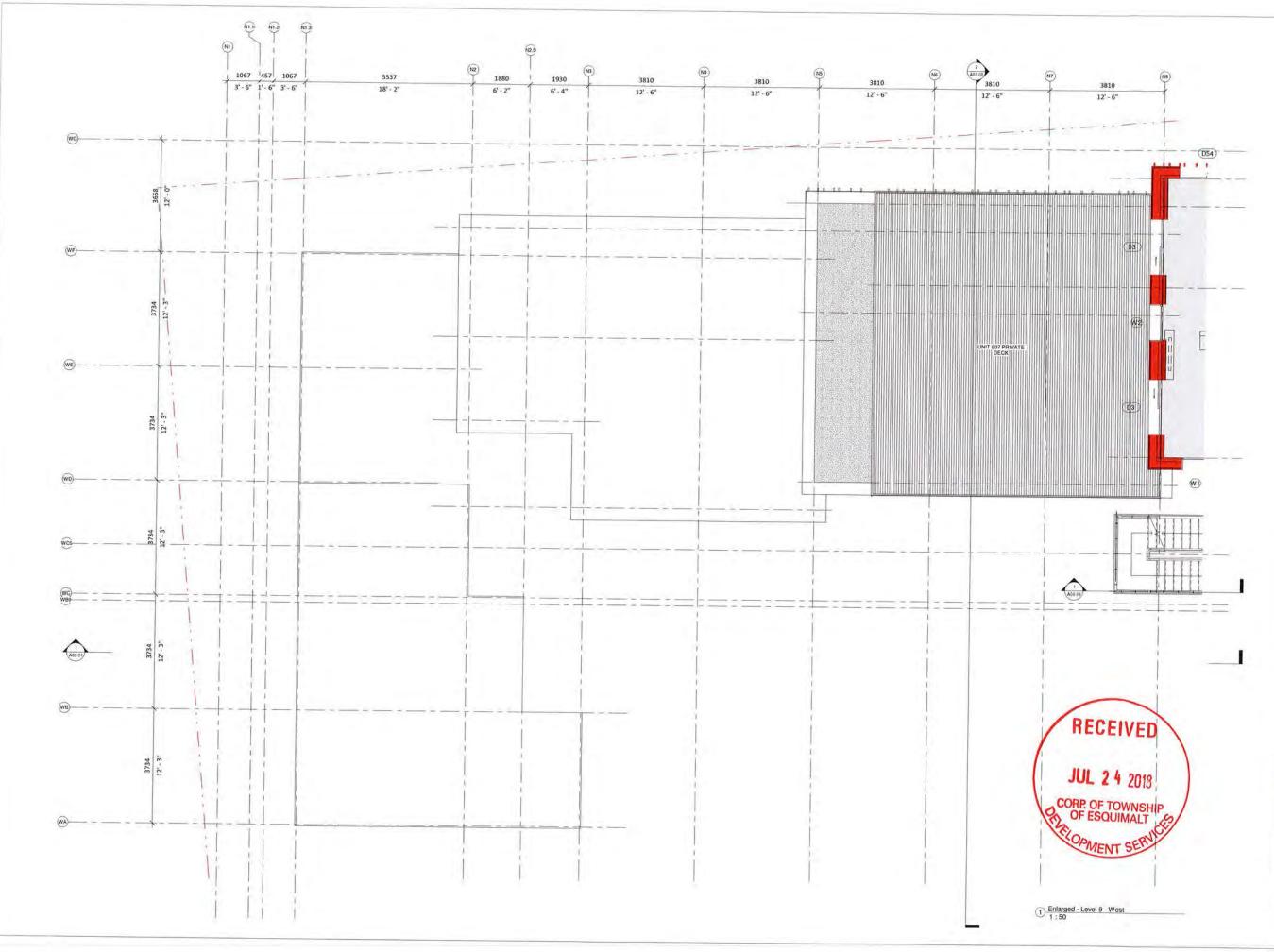
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CORVETTE LANDING

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L8 Enlarged Floor Plan - East



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CORVETTE LANDING

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L9 Enlarged Floor Plan - West



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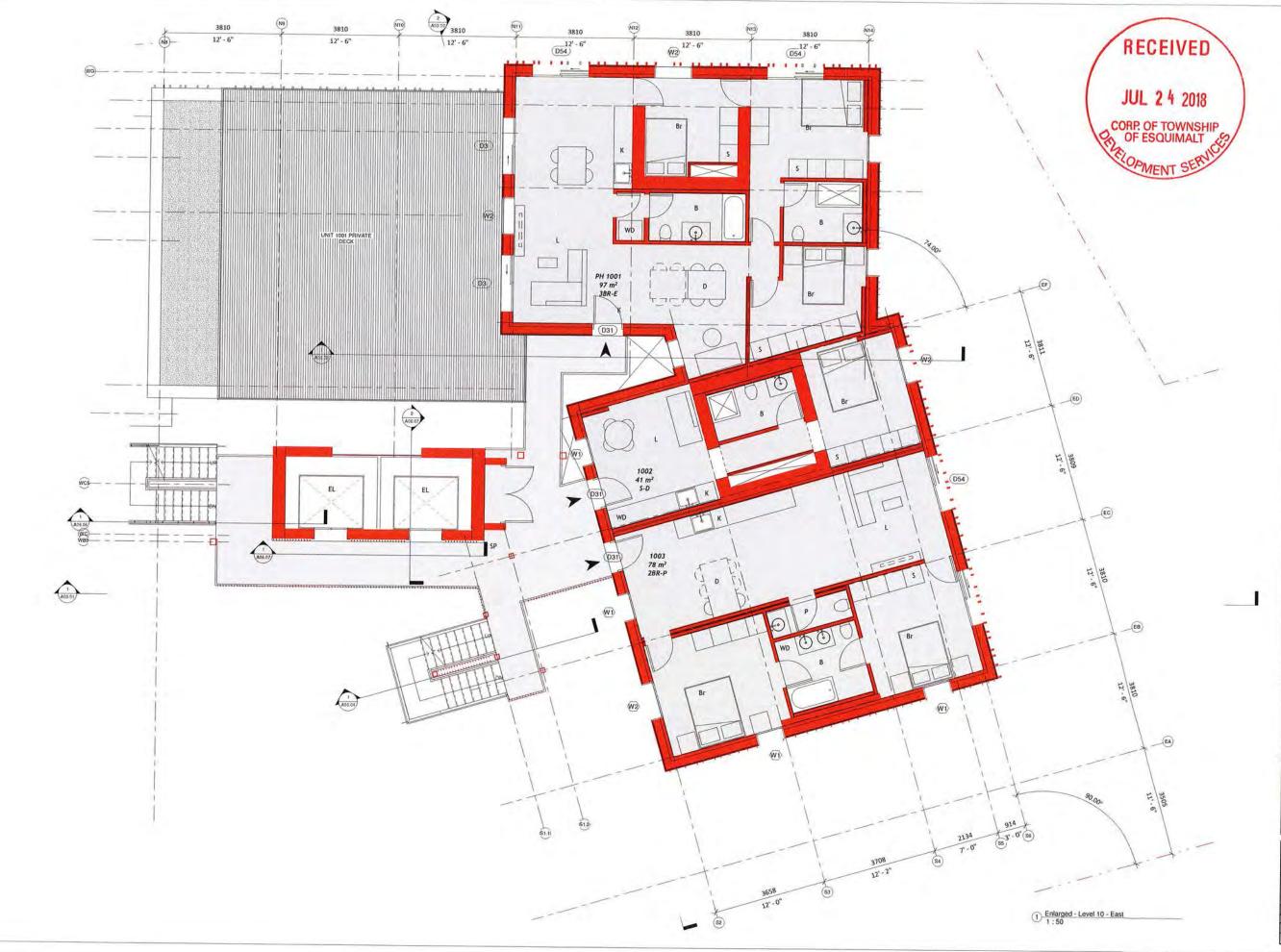
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CORVETTE LANDING

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L9 Enlarged Floor Plan - East



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Developments Ltd.

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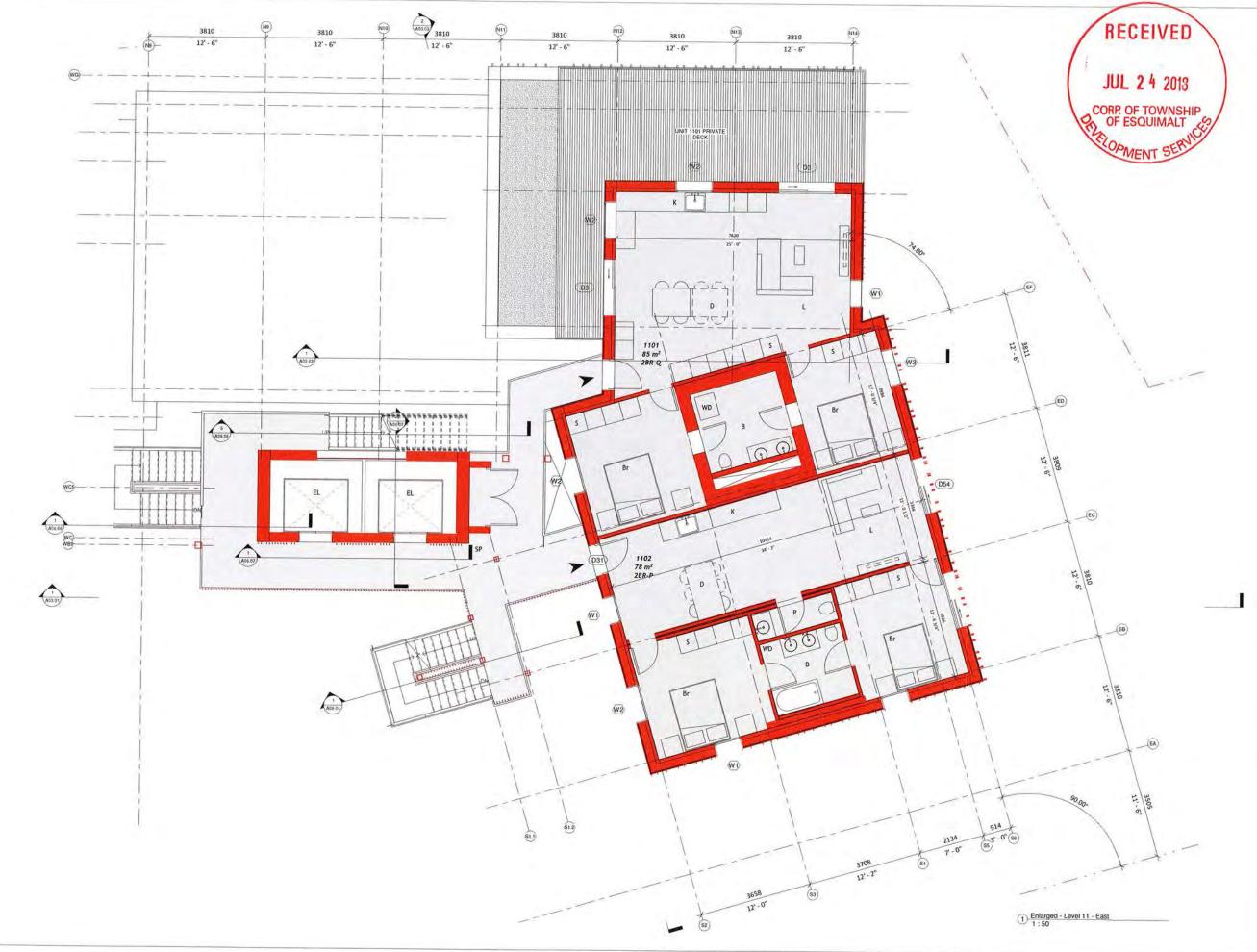
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CORVETTE LANDING

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L10 Enlarged Floor Plan - East



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CORVETTE LANDING

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Casey Olyme, Troy Grant 15020-101s are Nat Edmocron Mrs. 151 363 Email: caseygodymeensig or troyslandingroup com Phona: 750.763.8517 (Troy)

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Emil Landigates
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Landscape Architect

Geotechnical Engineer

Traffic

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CORVETTE LANDING

A05.22

L12 Enlarged Floor Plan - East



CORPORATION OF THE TOWNSHIP OF ESQUIMALT

Municipal Hall, 1229 Esquimalt Road, Esquimalt, B.C. V9A 3P1 Telephone (250) 414-7100 Fax (250) 414-7111

DRC Meeting: August 8, 2018

STAFF REPORT

DATE: August 2, 2018

TO: Chair and Members of the Design Review Committee

FROM: Janany Nagulan, Planner

Bill Brown, Director of Development Services

SUBJECT: Development Permit Application – 520 Comerford Street

[PID: 023-885-718, Strata Lot 1 Suburban Lot 40 Esquimalt District Strata Plan VIS4397 Together with an interest in the common property in proportion to the

unit entitlement of the strata lot as shown on form 1]

RECOMMENDATION:

That the Esquimalt Design Review Committee [DRC] recommends to Council that the application for a Development Permit authorizing the construction of a elevator and hoistway inside the existing office building on the property are consistent with the architectural plans provided by Joe Newell Architect Inc. and sited in the Land Surveyor's Site Plan prepared by J.E. Anderson & Associates all stamped "Received July 20, 2018"; to be located at 520 Comerford Street, [PID: 023-885-718, Strata Lot 1 Suburban Lot 40 Esquimalt District Strata Plan VIS4397 Together with an interest in the common property in proportion to the unit entitlement of the strata lot as shown on form 1] be forwarded to Council with a recommendation to either approve or deny the application; including reason for the chosen recommendation.

BACKGROUND:

Purpose of the Application:

The applicant is looking to install an elevator and hoistway inside the existing office building on the property that will change the height of the building.

The property is within the following Development Permit areas: Development Permit Area No. 1 – Natural Environment, Development Permit Area No. 6 – Multi Family Residential Development Permit Area No. 7 Energy Conservation and Greenhouse Gas Reduction and Development Permit Area No. 8 – Water Conservation [Attached]. Therefore a Development Permit is required to ensure that the application is consistent of the Development Permit Area guidelines within the Esquimalt Official Community Plan Bylaw, 2018, No.2922.

Evaluation of this application should focus on issues respecting the form and character of the proposal in relation to the relevant design guidelines as well as the guidelines related to Development Permit Areas No.1, No.7, and No.8.

Context

Applicant: Joe Newell

Owner: Ellen Tarshis & Mike Jensen

Property Size: Metric: 345.85 m² Imperial: 3722.7ft²

Existing Land Use: Commercial

Surrounding Land Uses:
North: Commercial
South: Commercial

South: Commercial West: Commercial East: Commercial

Existing OCP Designation: Commercial

Proposed OCP Designation: Commercial/ Mixed Use

Zoning: C-3 -Core Commercial

Zoning

The subject property is zoned C-3 – Core Commercial. The proposed height of the building does not exceed the height requirement of 13 meters of the zone.

Official Community Plan

The property is within the following Development Permit areas:

- Development Permit Area No.1 Natural Environment
- Development Permit Area No. 6 Multi Family Residential
- Development Permit Area No. 7 Energy Conservation and Greenhouse Gas Reduction
- Development Permit Area No. 8 Water Conservation

The guidelines of these Development Permit Areas are contained within the Esquimalt Official Community Plan Bylaw, 2018, No.2922.

The following is a list of Official Community Plan guidelines to consider in evaluating this application.

OCP Section 18 Development Permit Area No. 1 – Natural Environment

 No applicable guidelines as the proposal is for an existing development with no changes to the Natural Environment

OCP Section 23 Development Permit Area No. 6 – Multi Family Residential

No applicable guidelines as the proposal is a commercial building

OCP Section 24 Development Permit Area No. 7 – Energy Conservation & Green

24.5.2 Form and exterior design of buildings and structures

Where it is feasible:

2. Use roof designs that reduce heat transfer into neighbouring buildings, helping reduce the local heat island effect and the need for cooling of buildings in warmer months.

- 4. Use roof over-hangs, fixed-fins or other solar shading devices on south and west facing windows to reduce peak summer heat gain while enabling sunlight penetration in winter months.
- 5. Install adjustable overhangs above windows that can help control the amount of sun exposure in warmer months thereby reducing need for cooling.

OCP Section 25 Development Permit Area No. 8 – Water Conservation

 No applicable guidelines as the proposal is for an existing development there are no changes to the water conservation strategy

Comments From Other Departments

The plans for this proposal were circulated to other departments and the following comments were received:

Building Inspection: Architect's supervision required. Subject to review for Building Code and Bylaw compliance at time of Building Permit application.

Fire: B.C Building Code/ Fire Alarm Requirements for changes to Fire Alarm System and verification.

Green Building Features

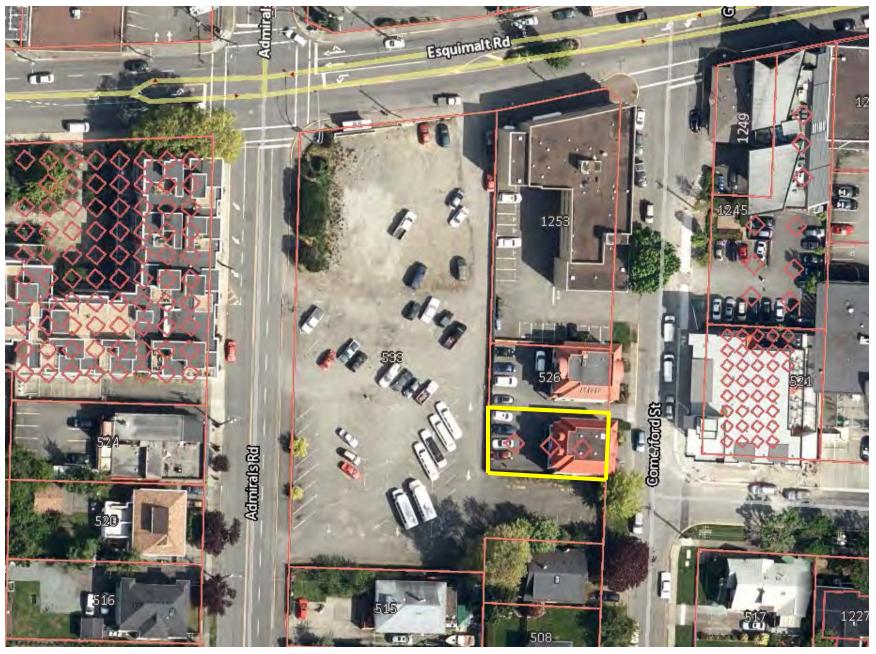
The applicant has completed the Esquimalt Green Building Checklist [attached].

ALTERNATIVES:

- 1. Forward the application for a Development Permit to Council with a **recommendation of approval including reasons for the recommendation**.
- 2. Forward the application for a Development Permit to Council with a **recommendation of** denial including reasons for the recommendation.

520 Comerford Street





18 DPA NO. 1: **NATURAL ENVIRONMENT**



18.1 Area

Land within the municipal boundaries of the Corporation of the Township of Esquimalt.

18.2 Designation

Development Permit Area No. 1 is designated for the purpose of establishing objectives for:

Section 488 (1) (a) – protection of the natural environment, its ecosystems and biological diversity.

18.3 Justification

- The gradual erosion of the natural environment incrementally degrades the value and function of local and regional ecosystem services. The average person owns a parcel of land for a relatively short time period of time (10-15 years); care can be taken to ensure larger trees and natural areas are available for the next generation.
- Landscapes and ecosystems are composed of patches of diverse habitats that may include 'species at risk', 'environmentally sensitive areas', and micro-ecosystems containing 'ecological memory'. Even small patches of native soil and vegetation support indigenous species; therefore, all areas can contribute to regional biodiversity and support ecosystem services.
- Protecting Esquimalt's natural environmental features [including but not limited to: local Garry Oak and Douglas-fir ecosystems, rock outcrops, hilly terrain, and rugged clean shorelines] contributes to natural ecosystem functioning and protection of biodiversity.
- Esquimalt has over 20 kilometres of shoreline that serves industrial, commercial and residential purposes, recreation enjoyment, and is vital habitat for numerous plants and animals (e.g. otters. whales, seal, oyster catchers, gulls, various species of waterfowl, and eagles). Shoreline ecology and fish habitat can be protected and enhanced by regulating development near shorelines, and by mitigating the impacts of stormwater entering local waterways. Keeping the urban environment absorbent helps lessen marine ecosystem damage from: introduced pollutants, sudden changes in water salinity and temperature, and shoreline erosion from surges in volume at stormwater pipe outfalls.

- The Gorge waterway is a sensitive, tidal-influenced watercourse that connects the fish-bearing fresh water of Craigflower and Colquitz Creeks with the salt waters of Victoria Harbour. Over the past few decades, significant public expenditures and efforts have gone into removing sources of pollution and contamination that once plagued this waterway. However, the removal of native shoreline vegetation and the construction of extensive seawalls have substantially diminished the quality of the shoreline as supportive habitat for fish and wildlife.
- Both private and public landowners are responsible for this loss of habitat, often through well meaning and beneficial projects such as shoreline walkways.
- Protecting and maintaining current wave energy patterns and natural patterns of erosion along Esquimalt's shorelines will contribute to the protection of natural features and dynamic processes.
- Invasive alien plant species pose a significant threat to regional biodiversity. Managing and reducing the introduction and spread of these species protects local ecosystem structure and function and biodiversity.
- Esquimalt has several natural area parks of varying sizes distributed across the municipality. These pieces of fragmented natural habitat can be better connected through the use of native plant landscaping along roadways and in private yards; thereby supporting regional biodiversity.
- Biodiversity can be enhanced in an urban region through the thoughtful selection of building methods and landscape design. Siting buildings to provide space for trees of varying species and sizes provides vertical habitat for birds, pollinators and other creatures. In addition, the plants of a traditional Garry Oak meadow ecosystem are well adapted for the seasonally dry conditions found on local building roofs, and therefore can be effectively used in a 'living roof' system (a green roof with enhanced ecosystem services). A living roof will moderate stormwater discharge while providing habitat for indigenous plants, invertebrates, and ground feeding and nesting birds.
- Native birds are an important component of urban biodiversity and provide important ecosystem services that contribute to human health. Esquimalt is located within the 'Pacific Flyway' (A chain of habitats used by at least one billion birds biannually as their migratory route along the west coast of North and South America, from Alaska to Patagonia.) and much of Esquimalt's shoreline is part of the 'Victoria Harbour Migratory Bird Sanctuary'. Reasonable actions can be taken to enhance bird habitat in an urban setting; including providing vertical habitat through protection and enhancement of the urban forest, and protecting local shorelines and waterways.
- Habitat corridors for pollinators and other wildlife will be enhanced; linking natural areas within and through the urban matrix to support biodiversity and local food gardens

18.4 Exemptions

18.4.1 Properties

For all properties:

- 1. Interior renovations or alterations of existing buildings where residential density is not being
- 2. Ecological restoration projects undertaken or approved by the Township of Esquimalt.
- 3. Installation of unpaved paths or walking trails that are less than 1 m in width and covered in naturally permeable materials [wood chips, bark mulch, sand or loose gravel] where the soil remains undisturbed.

18.4.2 Gorge Waterway

For all lands located more than 7.5 m from the high watermark of the Gorge Waterway:

- 1. Repair, maintenance or reconstruction, on the same footprint, of existing legal or legally non-conforming buildings, patios, driveways, parking areas and utilities, provided there is no alteration to natural soil or native vegetation.
- 2. Construction of fencing where no native trees are removed and disturbance to native vegetation is negligible.
- 3. The addition of small temporary landscape amenities including benches, tables, garden ornaments, playground equipment, and raised garden beds (not including retaining walls).



18.4.3 High Watermark

For lands located more than 20 m from the high watermark of the Gorge Waterway, and more than 15 m from the high watermark of the Strait of Juan de Fuca:

- 1. Minor additions [less than 10 m² in area] to an existing legal or legally non-conforming building or structure.
- 2. Construction of buildings and structures less than 10 m² in area.
- 3. Installation of seasonal recreation equipment such as children's play equipment, patio furniture, temporary above natural ground level pools/hot tubs.
- 4. Temporary tent/carport structures.

18.5 Guidelines

The expertise of qualified environmental professionals (retained by applicants), is strongly encouraged and may be required in certain circumstances.

18.5.1 Lands Free of Development

Lands to remain free of development, with conditions:

- 1. Lands within 7.5 m of the high watermark of the Gorge Waterway shall be retained in as natural a state as possible. Where the land has been previously altered, the area shall be restored with native trees and plants.
- 2. New buildings/ structures shall not be located within 20 m of the high watermark of the Gorge Waterway.
- 3. New buildings/ structures shall not be located within 10 m the high watermark of the Strait of Juan de Fuca.
- 4. Replacement of, expansion of, densification and intensification of the use of existing buildings within 20 m of the high watermark of the Gorge Waterway is discouraged; detached accessory dwelling units are strongly discouraged in this location.
- 5. Replacement of, expansion of, densification and intensification of the use of existing buildings within 10 m of the high watermark of the Strait of Juan de Fuca is discouraged and detached accessory dwelling units are strongly discouraged in this location.
- 6. Variances to 'Building Height' and 'Siting Requirements' will be considered where natural areas and trees are being protected.
- 7. Consider the use of conservation covenants for areas having high ecosystem conservation values. Property owners are encouraged to work with local land trusts to protect natural features and valuable habitat areas through land covenants.

18.5.2 Natural Features

Natural features and areas to be preserved, protected, restored, and enhanced where feasible:

- 1. Retain existing healthy native trees, vegetation, rock outcrops and soil wherever possible.
- 2. Preserve and enhance native tree and shrub clusters that overhang the waters edge as these provide shade, protection and feeding habitat for fish and wildlife.
- 3. Preservation of natural topography is favoured over blasting or building of retaining walls.
- 4. Narrower manoeuvering aisles, fewer and smaller parking spaces can be considered where natural areas are being conserved.
- 5. Design new development and landscaping to frame rather than block public views.
- 6. Avoid disturbing, compacting and removing areas of natural soil as this can lead to invasion by unwanted plant species, poor water absorption and poor establishment of new plantings. Use of local natural soil in disturbed and restored areas will support re-establishment of ecosystem functions.

18.5.3 Biodiversity

Landscaping features that will protect, restore and enhance biodiversity. Where feasible:

- 1. New landscaping shall consist predominantly of native plant and tree species. Plants that are native to the Coastal Douglas-fir biogeoclimatic zone are preferred in landscape treatments as they provide habitat for threatened indigenous flora and fauna. Drought tolerant plants native to western North America, that are known to be non-invasive, are a good alternative choice for landscaped areas.
- 2. In residential locations plan for 'nature out front'; for new landscaping in front and exterior side yards use a variety of site-appropriate, native species; thereby contributing positively to pedestrian friendly urban streets, future greenways and habitat enhanced corridors.
- 3. Choose trees and plants for site conditions; consider shade, sunlight, heat, wind-exposure, sea spray tolerance, and year round moisture requirements in their placement.
- 4. Consider the habitat and food needs of birds, pollinators, and humans in tree and plant species selection and placement; native plantings and food gardens compliment each other.
- 5. Encourage native plant and food gardens to spill from private land into boulevards.
- 6. Avoid monoculture plantings, especially expanses of turf grass outside of playing field sites.
- 7. Snags, logs, driftwood and rock cairns may be used as interesting landscaping features that also provide habitat for native flora and fauna.
- 8. Avoid using fast-growing non-native plants to cover and retain soils as they may become invasive and a constraint to the establishment of other plants.
- 9. Locate civil servicing pipes/lines under driveways or other paved areas to minimize tree root damage. (Note that the majority of trees have their roots in the top 0.6 m of the soil).
- 10. Design retaining wall spacing and landscape planting areas of sufficient width and depth to support plantings (eg. provide larger spaces for trees).
- 11. Support the daylighting of portions of the stormwater system for enhanced habitat.
- 12. Aim to meet the Canadian Landscape Standards in all landscaping installations.

18.5.4 Natural Environment

Measures to protect, restore and enhance the natural environment (limit noise, light and air pollution). Where it is reasonable:

- 1. Strategically locate leafy trees/ hedges and water features to mask urban noises such as traffic, garbage collection and delivery locations. Consider that leafy rough barked trees, vine covered walls and natural ground cover materials (mulch, soil) will help dampen urban noise.
- 2. Use International Dark-Sky Association approved lighting fixtures in outdoor locations. Outdoor lighting shall be no brighter than necessary, be fully shielded (directed downward and designed to serve pedestrian needs), have minimal blue light emissions and only be on when needed. Avoid vanity lighting, and lighting directed into the night sky and trees tops.
- 3. Light spillage on to waterways is strongly discouraged.
- 4. Place trees and vegetation near sources of air pollution including busy roadways, to assist in reduction of air pollution through the collection of particulate matter on leaves and needles, and absorption of toxic gases, including but not limited to: ozone, nitrogen dioxide, sulfur dioxide, carbon monoxide, carbon dioxide, cadmium, chromium, nickel and lead.

18.5.5 Drainage and Erosion

Measures to control drainage and shoreline erosion. Where it is reasonable:

- 1. Preserve, restore and enhance treed areas. Trees are the most effective form of absorbent landscaping due to their extensive root zones and their ability to both absorb water from the soil and intercept precipitation on leaves, needles and branches. Consider that native conifers are well adapted to local wet winters.
- 2. Reduce the impact of surges in stormwater on shorelines by designing on-site stormwater retention systems to contain the first 3 centimetres [1.25 inches] of precipitation on site, per precipitation event; and incorporating rainwater collection systems into roof design and landscaping.
- 3. Consider using shared private/ public rain gardens. Direct a portion of stormwater to adjacent public open spaces, when deemed appropriate by the Director of Engineering and Public Works.
- 4. Maximize the ratio of planted and pervious surfaces to unplanted surfaces, and design paved areas to direct water towards vegetated areas, to help reduce surface run off. Where paved surfaces are needed, intersperse with drought resistant vegetation and trees, to help absorb stormwater, provide shade and reduce the local heat island effect.
- 5. Use porous surfaces to enhance stormwater infiltration, permeable paving is preferable for all open air parking areas. Ensure installation methods contribute to sustained permeability and retention of stormwater on the site.
- 6. Choose absorbent landscaping materials; leaf mulches, wood chips and good quality top soil, over gravel, pavers and concrete. Provide mulch of organic, locally derived materials; leaf mulch from local tree leaves is most desirable.
- 7. Incorporation of rain gardens, bio-swales, rain barrels, and even small depressions (puddles) into landscaping will help reduce surges of stormwater entering local waterways.
- 8. Planting densities should ensure that vegetated areas will have near 100% plant coverage after two full growing seasons.

18.5.6 Protect, Restore and Enhance Shorelines

Measures to protect, restore and enhance local shorelines (reducing shoreline hardening and dock development). When it is feasible:

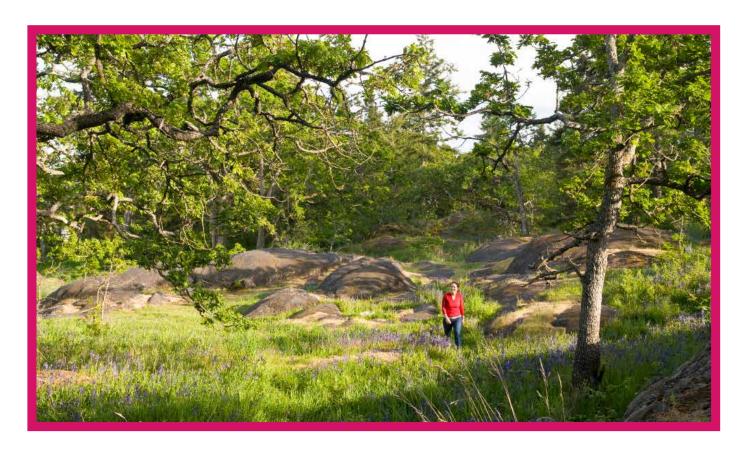
- 1. Waterfront property owners are encouraged to become familiar with and adopt a 'soft shore' restoration approach to the care of their foreshore property (i.e. Green Shores for Homes).
- 2. Avoid the expansion of dock area, bulkheads, groins or other shoreline hardening structures. Removal or reductions in the surface area of existing private docks is encouraged.
- 3. Where shoring methods are required to prevent erosion or the sloughing of the shoreline, choose bio-engineering methods over the use of sea-walls or retaining walls. Where sea-walls or retaining walls are the only means of effectively preventing erosion, design in consultation with qualified environmental professionals, as well as engineering professionals.

18.5.7 Native Bird Biodiversity

Measures to protect, restore and enhance native bird biodiversity. Where it is reasonable:

 Protect and enhance habitat features like mature trees, shrub clusters, native fruit bearing shrubs, fresh water ponds and ephemeral damp areas (puddles).

- 2. Encourage increased front yard habitat along quieter streets to reduce bird vehicle conflicts and enhance the pedestrian experience through native plantings.
- 3. Sustain a mix of habitat types; including forest, shrub-land, meadow, riparian wetland and coastal shoreline ecosystems in landscaping.
- 4. Incorporate a vertical vegetation structure [vertical habitat] including layers of ground cover, shrub, understorey and canopy in landscape design.
- 5. Choose a range of native plant species and sizes; a mix of coniferous and deciduous trees will enhance bird species diversity.
- 6. Incorporate architectural features that limit collisions between birds and windows including patterned, frosted or tinted glass, exterior louvers, blinds, sun shades and canopies.
- 7. Cap and screen all ventilation pipes and grates, avoid openings greater than 2.0 x 2.0 cm.



7 DPA NO. 6: **MULTI-FAMILY RESIDENTIAL**



23.1 Area

All land designated Multi-Unit Residential on "Development Permit Areas Map" (Schedule "H") are part of DPA No. 6

23.2 Designation

Development Permit Area No. 6 is designated for the purpose of:

Section 488(1)(f) – establishment of objectives for the form and character of multi-family residential development.

23.3 Justification

This Plan emphasizes the importance of protecting residential neighbourhoods and encouraging a high quality of construction for new developments. It is essential that new multi-unit residential development not have a negative impact on, or be out of character with, existing residential neighbourhoods. The primary objective of Development Permit Area No. 6 is to ensure that the development of multi-unit residential sites is compatible with surrounding uses.

23.4 Exemptions

The following do not require a development permit:

- 1. Construction of buildings or structures less than 10 m²;
- 2. Minor additions to existing dwellings where the floor area of the addition does not exceed 10 percent of the ground floor area of the dwelling; and
- 3. Placement of signs less than 1.5 m² in size.

23.5 Guidelines

- 1. The size and siting of buildings that abut existing single- and two-unit and townhouse dwellings should reflect the size and scale of adjacent development and complement the surrounding uses. To achieve this, height and setback restrictions may be imposed as a condition of the development permit.
- 2. New buildings should be designed and sited to minimize visual intrusion on to the privacy of surrounding homes and minimize the casting of shadows on to the private outdoor space of adjacent residential units.
- 3. High-density multi-unit residential buildings or mixed commercial/residential buildings in commercial areas should be designed so that the upper storeys are stepped back from the building footprint, with lower building heights along the street front to address human scale, public space, and maximum light penetration at street level.
- 4. Landscaping should emphasize the creation of an attractive streetscape, as well as provide privacy between individual buildings and dwellings, screen parking areas and break up large expanses of paving.
- 5. Surface parking areas in developments less than five storeys in height, will be situated away from the street and screened by berms, landscaping or solid fencing or a combination of these three.
- 6. Underground parking should be encouraged for any multi-unit residential buildings exceeding four storeys.
- 7. The retention of public view corridors, particularly views to the water, should be encouraged wherever possible.
- 8. To preserve view corridors and complement natural topography, stepped-down building designs are encouraged for sloping sites.
- 9. Retention and protection of trees and the natural habitat is encouraged wherever possible.
- 10. Townhouses will be designed such that the habitable space of one dwelling unit abuts the habitable space of another unit and the common wall overlap between adjoining dwellings shall be at least 50 percent.
- 11. Site lighting should provide personal safety for residents and visitors and be of the type that reduces glare and does not cause the spillover of light on to adjacent residential sites.
- 12. Avoid excessively long blank walls adjacent to public streets.
- 13. Use architectural emphasis to define street corners.
- 14. Provide for building occupants to overlook public streets, parks, walkways and spaces, considering security and privacy of residents.
- 15. Provide for slightly raised entrances to ground floor residences along with private yards that are accessible from the fronting street or lane to encourage community interaction.
- 16. Use of indigenous and adaptive plant species is encouraged.
- 17. All exterior lighting should avoid excessive stray light pollution and should meet International Dark-Sky standards.

- 18. Wherever possible, outdoor storage and parking areas should be screened from view.
- 19. Avoid expansive blank walls (over 5 m in length) and retaining walls adjacent to public streets. When blank walls and retaining walls are unavoidable, use an appropriate design treatment, such as the following:
 - Install a vertical trellis in front of the wall with climbing vines or other plant material.
 - Set the wall back slightly to provide room for evergreens and conifers to provide year-round screening.
 - Provide art (a mosaic, mural, relief, etc.) over a substantial portion of the wall surface.
 - Employ quality materials of different textures and colours to make the wall more interesting visually.
 - Provide special lighting, canopies, awnings, horizontal trellises or other human-scale features that break up the size of the blank wall surface and add visual interest.
 - Incorporate walls into a patio or sidewalk café space.
 - Terrace (step down) retaining walls.
- 20. Exposed stairway and hallways on the exterior street facing portion of the building are discouraged.

24 DPA NO. 7: ENERGY CONSERVATION & GREENHOUSE GAS REDUCTION



24.1 Area

Land within the municipal boundaries of the Corporation of the Township of Esquimalt.

24.2 Designation

Development Permit Area No. 7 – is designated for:

- Section 488 (1)(h) energy conservation; and
- Section 488 (1)(j) GHG emissions reduction.

24.3 Justification

The Province of British Columbia has legislated greenhouse gas targets and requires the cooperation of local governments to achieve them. As part of its pledge to the Community Climate Action Charter, Esquimalt set its own target to reduce greenhouse gas emissions by 38% of 2007 levels by 2030; with the eventual goal of progressing towards carbon neutrality.

The objectives in this DPA include:

- Encourage a shift in practice and behavior to accelerate a reduction in fossil fuel dependence;
- Support reductions in energy consumption in buildings, and reduced maintenance
 costs through the use of durable building materials; support the best use of existing
 infrastructure and minimizing the need for system capacity expansion and extension;
- Encourage and support innovation in redevelopment, siting and design;
- Deliver neighbourhoods that support residents physical and mental health with long-term livability, including walkability;
- Consider the long-term comfort of building occupants in design decisions;
- Create neighbourhoods and buildings that respect, serve, and support the needs of all economic classes;
- Build neighbourhoods that support transit, walking and other forms of active transportation;

- Support the construction of new buildings that contribute to those neighbourhoods where people are delighted to live, work, walk and play;
- Support development to have a positive impact on the biosphere, community resilience and residents' health.

24.4 Exemptions

- 1. Minor alteration/ addition to the exterior of a building. For the purpose of this section, "minor" is defined as a change which does not:
 - Increase the lot coverage by the lessor of 5% of the parcel or 50 m² (based on the site coverage of all buildings and structures);
 - Increase any bylaw non-conformities;
 - Comprise an addition of more than 50 m2 of gross floor area; or
 - Require a Development Permit for 'Form and Character.'
- 2. Landscaping.
- 3. Installation of temporary tent/carport structures intended to be used for less than one year.

24.5 Guidelines

The expertise of qualified environmental professionals (retained by applicants) is strongly encouraged and may be required in certain circumstances.

24.5.1 Siting of buildings and structures

Where it is feasible:

- 1. Orient buildings to take advantage of site specific climate conditions, in terms of solar access and wind flow; design massing and solar orientation for optimum passive performance.
- 2. Build new developments compactly, considering the solar penetration and passive performance provided for neighbouring sites, and avoid shading adjacent to usable outdoor open spaces.
- 3. In commercial, residential or commercial mixed-use designated areas with taller developments, vary building heights to strategically reduce the shading on to adjacent buildings.
- 4. Provide space for pleasant pedestrian pathways between buildings.
- 5. Strategically site buildings to sustain and increase the community's urban forest tree canopy cover.
- 6. Provide space for significant landscaping including varying heights of trees, shrubs and ground covers.
- 7. Provide intuitive pedestrian access to storefronts and businesses with site connectivity to nearby amenities and services to help promote walking and the use of other active transportation modes.
- 8. Provide usable outdoor amenities such as seating, food gardens, mini-libraries, and play spaces in semi-public areas to enhance the experience of walking and recreating in the neighbourhood.

9. In residential neighbourhoods, provide space for larger trees and a second row of street trees as this will enhance the pedestrian experience by lowering wind velocity at street level, reducing excessive heating at ground level and absorbing vehicle and other urban noises.

24.5.2 Form and exterior design of buildings and structures.

Where it is feasible:

- 1. Orient larger roof surfaces to the south for potential use of solar panels or photo-voltaic roofing.
- 2. Use roof designs that reduce heat transfer into neighbouring buildings, helping reduce the local heat island effect and the need for cooling of buildings in warmer months.
- 3. Place more windows on the south side of buildings to increase solar gain, and fewer/ smaller windows on the north side to minimize heat loss.
- 4. Use roof over-hangs, fixed-fins or other solar shading devices on south and west facing windows to reduce peak summer heat gain while enabling sunlight penetration in winter months.
- 5. Install adjustable overhangs above windows that can help control the amount of sun exposure in warmer months thereby reducing need for cooling.
- 6. Provide building occupants with control of ventilation; i.e. windows that open.
- 7. Skylights are discouraged as they decrease insulating values and can interfere with solar panel installation.
- 8. Add rooftop patios and gardens, particularly food producing gardens, as they can contribute to local resilience, livability, and reduction in greenhouse gas production by reducing food transportation costs.
- 9. Install greenhouses for growing food on rooftops where neighbourhood privacy and light intrusion concerns are mitigated.
- 10. Avoid heavily tinted windows or reflective glass which will diminish the natural daylighting of interior spaces, thereby requiring increased energy requirements for interior lighting.
- 11. In exposed marine locations select durable materials that will withstand weather and sea spray, to ensure low maintenance costs and infrequent replacement needs.

24.5.3 Landscaping

Where it is feasible:

- 1. Develop a front yard landscape design that is natural and delightful so residents do not need to leave the neighbourhood to experience nature.
- 2. Choose open space and landscaping over dedicating space to the parking and manoeuvring of private motor vehicles.
- 3. Conserve native trees, shrubs and soils, thereby saving the cost of importing materials and preserving already sequestered carbon dioxide.
- 4. Use deciduous trees for landscaping along southern exposures, as they provide shade in the summer and allow more sunlight through in the winter.
- 5. Strategically place taller trees and vegetation on the south and west sides of buildings where there is more direct sun exposure.
- 6. Strategically place coniferous trees such that they can buffer winter winds.

- 7. As context and space allow, plant trees that will attain a greater mature size, for greater carbon storage; removal of healthy trees is discouraged as the loss of the ecosystem services provided by larger trees will take many years to recover.
- 8. Plant trees with a larger canopy cover along roadways and sidewalks, thereby providing shading of paved areas, lowering the heating of paved surfaces and reducing the wind velocities in these pedestrian areas.
- 9. Plant shorter and sturdier vegetation closer to buildings and other structures, and taller vegetation further away to avoid potential damage from strong winds blowing vegetation against
- 10. For commercial areas, strategically increase green space between buildings, allowing room for landscaped pathways to improve the pedestrian experience, promote walking, and provide for improved light penetration on to sidewalks.
- 11. For parking areas and along boulevard/sidewalk edges; plant trees to provide shade, store carbon and reduce the heat island effect.

24.5.4 Machinery, equipment and systems external to buildings and other structures.

Where it is feasible:

- 1. For external lighting:
 - Choose efficient low-energy and long life technologies;
 - Design lighting to reinforce and compliment existing street lighting;
 - Use motion-sensitive or solar-powered lights whenever possible;
 - Layer lighting for varying outdoor needs; and
 - Provide lighting systems that are easily controlled by building occupants.
- 2. Use heat pumps, solar panels, green (living) roofing or an innovative system to improve a building's energy performance.
- 3. Use durable, vandalism and graffiti resistant materials where neighbourhood surveillance may be limited.
- 4. Design for on-site heat recovery and re-use of water.
- 5. In commercial and industrial areas: design bicycle parking facilities to be inviting for cyclists. Locate bike racks near the main building entrance, with adequate lighting and weather protection.
- 6. In commercial areas, provide fast charge electric vehicle charging stations near locations that have quick customer turnover, and ensure the station is easily accessible, well lit, and visible from the public street.
- 7. Provide car sharing facilities that are well lit, available for residents, and easily accessed from the public street.

24.5.5 Special Features

Where it is feasible:

1. Select building materials that have been shown to have a high level of durability for the use intended.

- 2. Use wood for construction as a means to sequester carbon dioxide North American grown and sustainably harvested wood is preferable for building construction.
- 3. Select local and regionally manufactured building products whenever possible to reduce transportation energy costs.
- 4. Reuse of existing buildings and building materials is encouraged.
- 5. Choose materials that have a high likelihood of reuse or recycling at end of life.

5 DPA NO. 8: **WATER CONSERVATION**



25.1 Area

Land within the municipal boundaries of the Corporation of the Township of Esquimalt.

25.2 Designation

Development Permit Area No. 8 is designated for:

Section 488(1)(i) – water conservation.

25.3 Justification

Guidelines that conserve water also reduce energy use from treating and distributing potable water and treating wastewater, and help communities prepare for expected water shortages from climate change.

Urban areas have high water demands. Landscaping uses a considerable quantity of potable water. Stormwater can be either a burden on municipal infrastructure and local shorelines or a resource used within the community to lessen water demand for landscaping.

The guidelines in this section are intended to implement the Township's sustainability objectives to develop a green economy and reduce the overall risks and impacts of climate change through:

- Reduced per capita water consumption in new developments;
- Better use of existing water system infrastructure and reduced need for system capacity expansion; create a positive impact on the natural environment and hydrological systems;
- Innovation in the use of stormwater to reduce landscaping water requirements; and
- Reduced impact on the stormwater management system from the over use of potable water for landscaping.
- Wise use of potable and stormwater to reduce energy consumption and costs associated with the treating and distribution of potable water;
- By making the best use of existing infrastructure, the need for system capacity expansion and extension can be reduced:

- Reduced potable water consumption which leads to reduced energy consumption associated with the treating of wastewater;
- The best use of existing infrastructure so that the need for system capacity expansion and extension can be reduced;
- Use of stormwater for landscaping to assist in the conservation of local water reserves; and
- Rain gardens, retention ponds, and bioswales that can provide value as an urban design element and provide a source of delight in a passive recreation environment, and enhanced wildlife habitat and biodiversity.

25.4 Exemptions

The following do not require a development permit:

- 1. Changes to landscaping that does not decrease the permeability of a property
- 2. A minor alteration/ addition to the exterior of a building. For the purpose of this section, "minor" is defined as a change which does not do any of the following:
 - Increase the lot coverage by the lessor of 5% of the parcel or 50 m² (based on the site coverage of all buildings and structures);
 - Increase any bylaw non-conformities; or
 - Comprise an addition of more than 50 m² of gross floor area.
- 3. Installation of temporary tent/carport structures to be used for less than one year.

25.5 Guidelines

The expertise of qualified environmental professionals (retained by applicants), is strongly encouraged and may be required in certain situations.

25.5.1 Building and Landscape Design

Where it is feasible:

- 1. Reduce the burden on built stormwater infrastructure by designing on-site retention systems to retain the first three centimetres (1.25") of stormwater on site, per precipitation event.
- 2. Provide space for absorbent landscaping, including significantly sized trees on the site and by not allowing underground parking structures to extend beyond building walls.
- 3. Incorporate rainwater collection systems into roof design; consider using living roofs and walls as part of a rainwater collection system.
- 4. Incorporate rain gardens into landscaping and direct rainwater towards vegetated areas.
- 5. Intersperse paved surfaces with drought resistant vegetation that will provide shade on those surfaces and design the paved surfaces to drain into the vegetation.
- 6. Design landscaping with more planted and pervious surfaces than solid surfaces.
- 7. Direct stormwater towards adjacent public spaces, with rain gardens/ bioswales located on public property where it would benefit both the new development and the municipality and where it is deemed appropriate by municipal staff.

25.5.2 Landscaping - Select Plantings for Site and Local Conditions

Where it is feasible:

- 1. Retain existing native trees vegetation, and soil on site.
- 2. Plant species native to the Coastal Douglas-fir biogeoclimatic zone, as they are most suited to our climate and require little additional irrigation once established.
- 3. Consider shade, sunlight, heat, wind-exposure and sea spray, as well as water needs in the selection and placement of plant species.
- 4. Group plants with similar water needs into hydro-zones.

25.5.3 Landscaping – Retaining Stormwater on Site (absorbent landscaping)

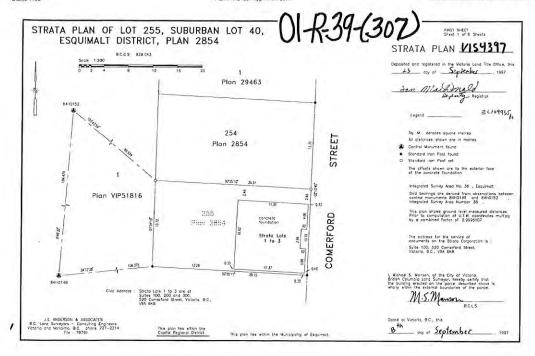
Where it is feasible:

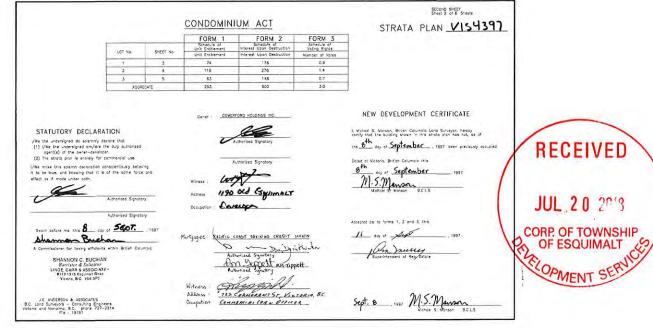
- 1. Preserve and restore treed areas. Trees are the most effective form of absorbent landscaping due to their extensive root zones and their ability to both absorb water from the soil and intercept precipitation on leaves, needles and branches. Consider that native conifers are well adapted to local wet winters.
- 2. Use pervious landscaping materials to enhance stormwater infiltration; permeable paving is preferable for surface parking areas.
- 3. Avoid disturbing, compacting and removing areas of natural soil, as these are naturally absorbent areas.
- 4. Locate civil servicing lines along driveways and other paved areas, to lessen the disturbance of natural soils and loss of their natural absorption qualities.
- 5. Use good quality top soil and compost for the finish grading of disturbed areas to contribute to the water holding capacity of newly landscaped areas.
- 6. Choose bark mulches or woodchips for walking paths for enhanced absorption.
- 7. Plant at densities that will ensure vegetated areas have 100% plant canopy coverage after two full growing seasons. Consider that understory native plants are adapted to local climates, absorb seasonal soil moisture and reduce compaction due to foot traffic.

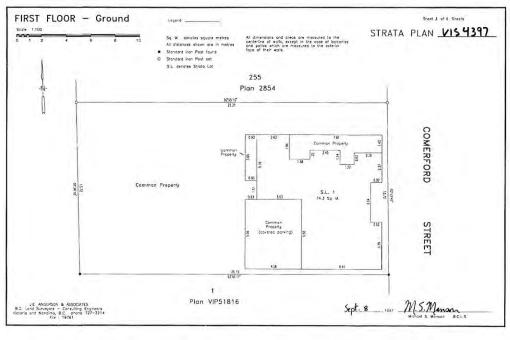
25.5.4 Landscaping - Water Features and Irrigation Systems

Where it is feasible:

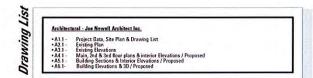
- 1. Use automated high efficiency irrigation systems where irrigation is required.
- 2. Incorporate stormwater retention features into irrigation system design.
- 3. Use recirculated water systems for water features such as pools and fountains.
- 4. Install plantings and irrigation systems to the Canadian Landscape Standard.

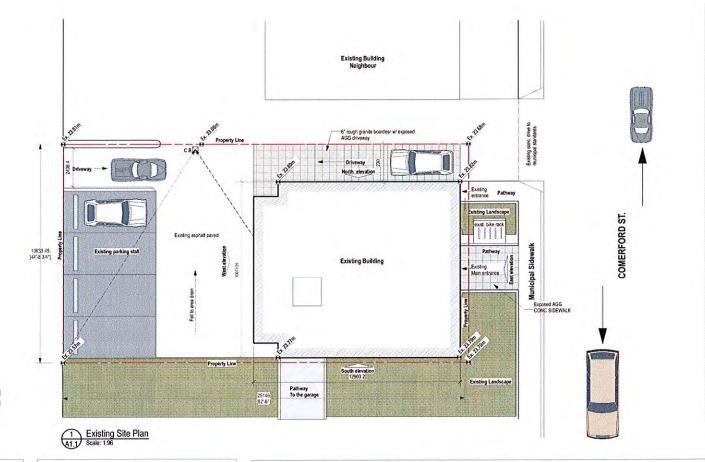




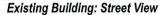










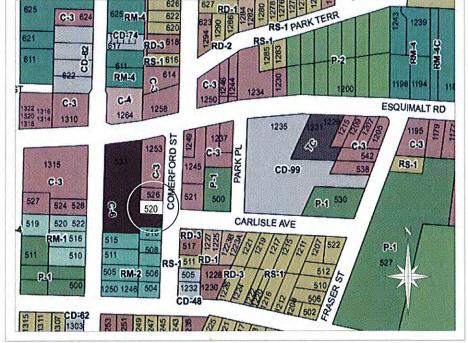




Existing Building: South East corner



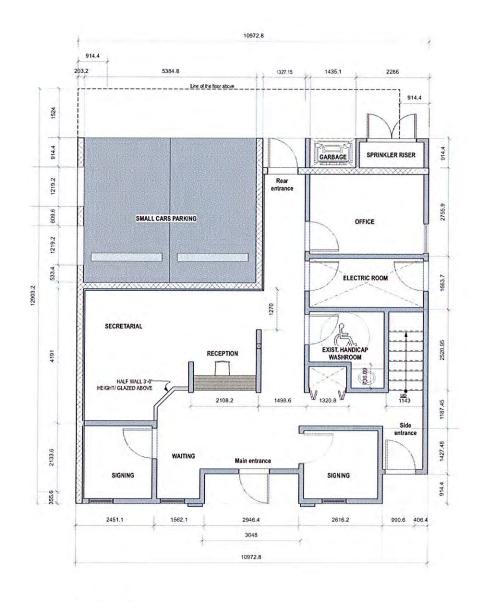
Existing Building: East Elevation

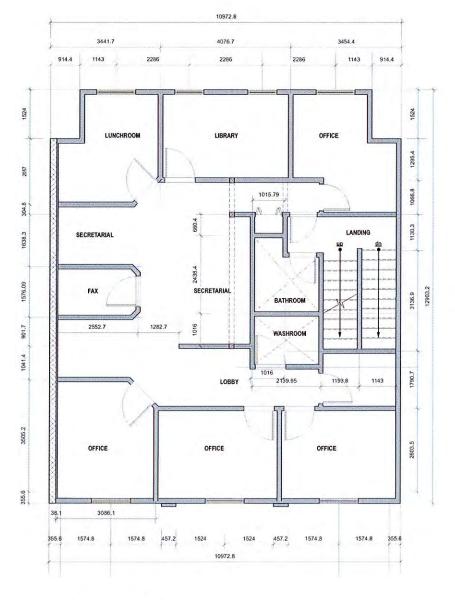


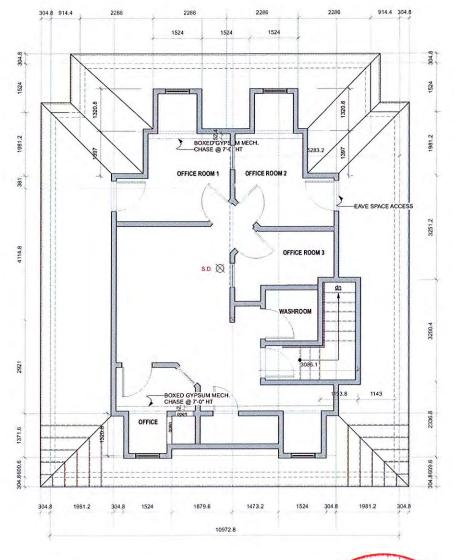
Location: Site Map & zoning



Joe Newell architect inc.
2. 101 Presby Place Victoria BC V9B 054 p. 250.382.4240, f. 250.382.5733







Existing Main Floor
Scale: 1/4* = 1'-0*

WALL LEGEND

EXISTING WALL

EXISTING WALL

EXISTING CONCRETE BLOCK

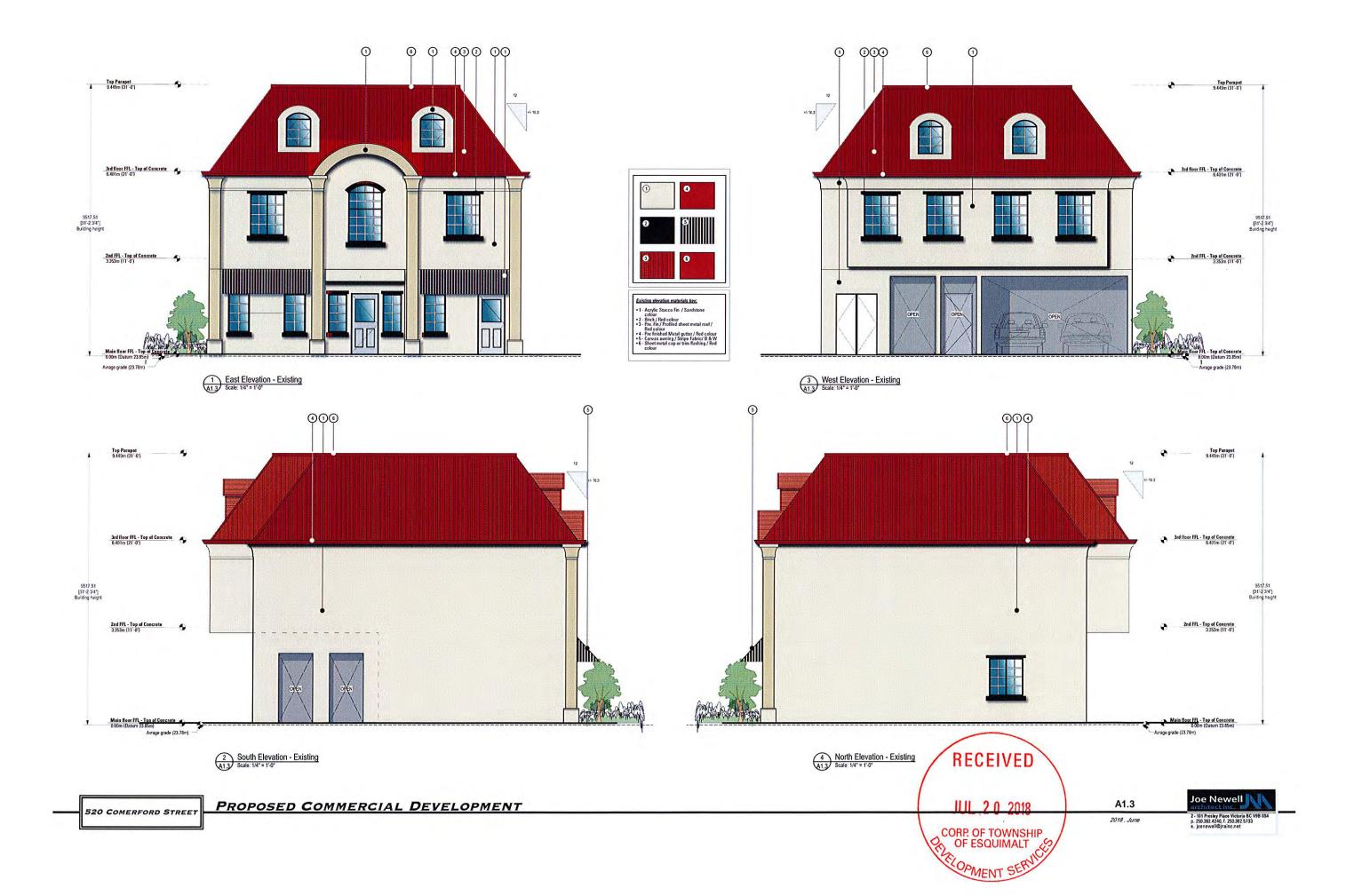


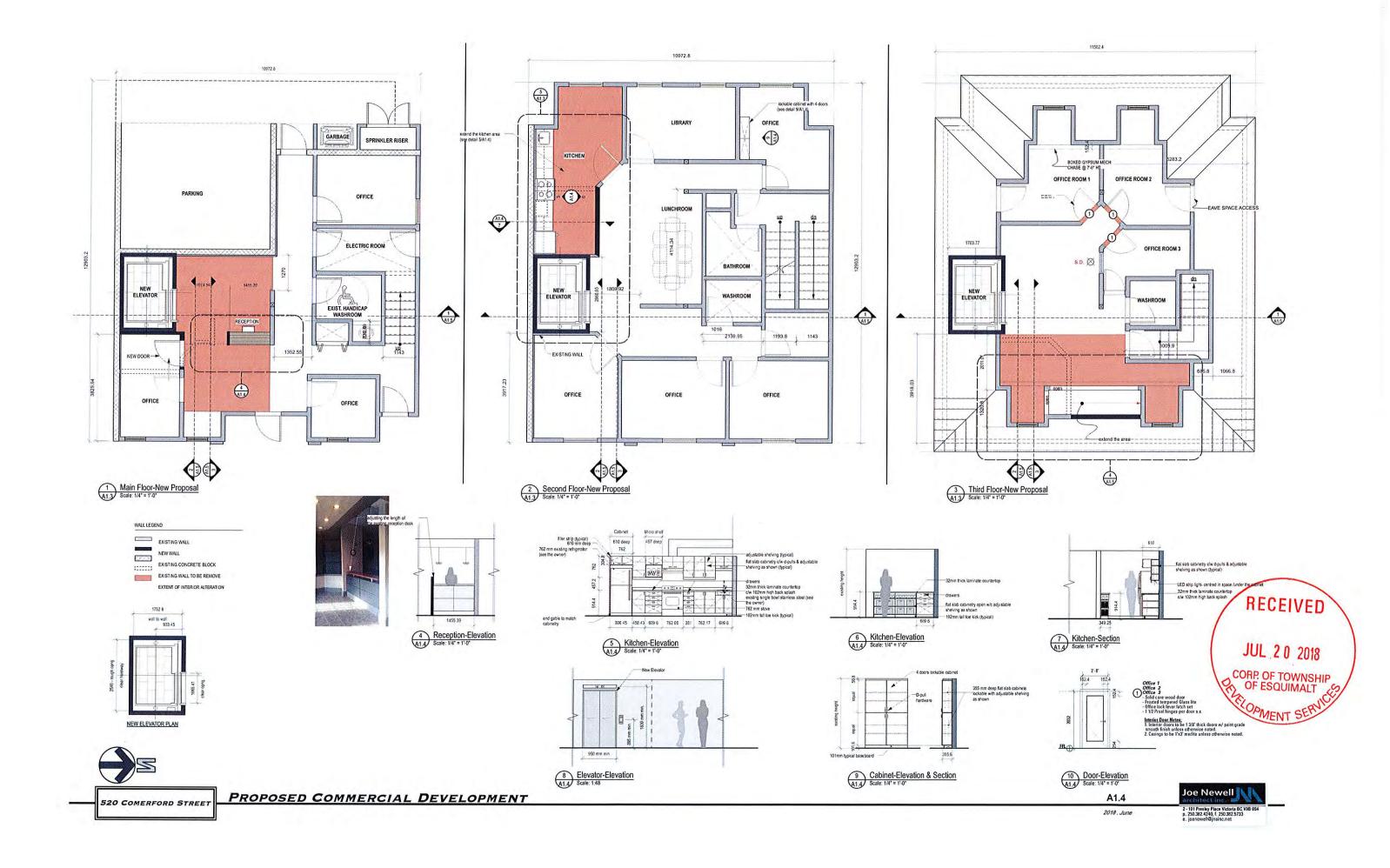


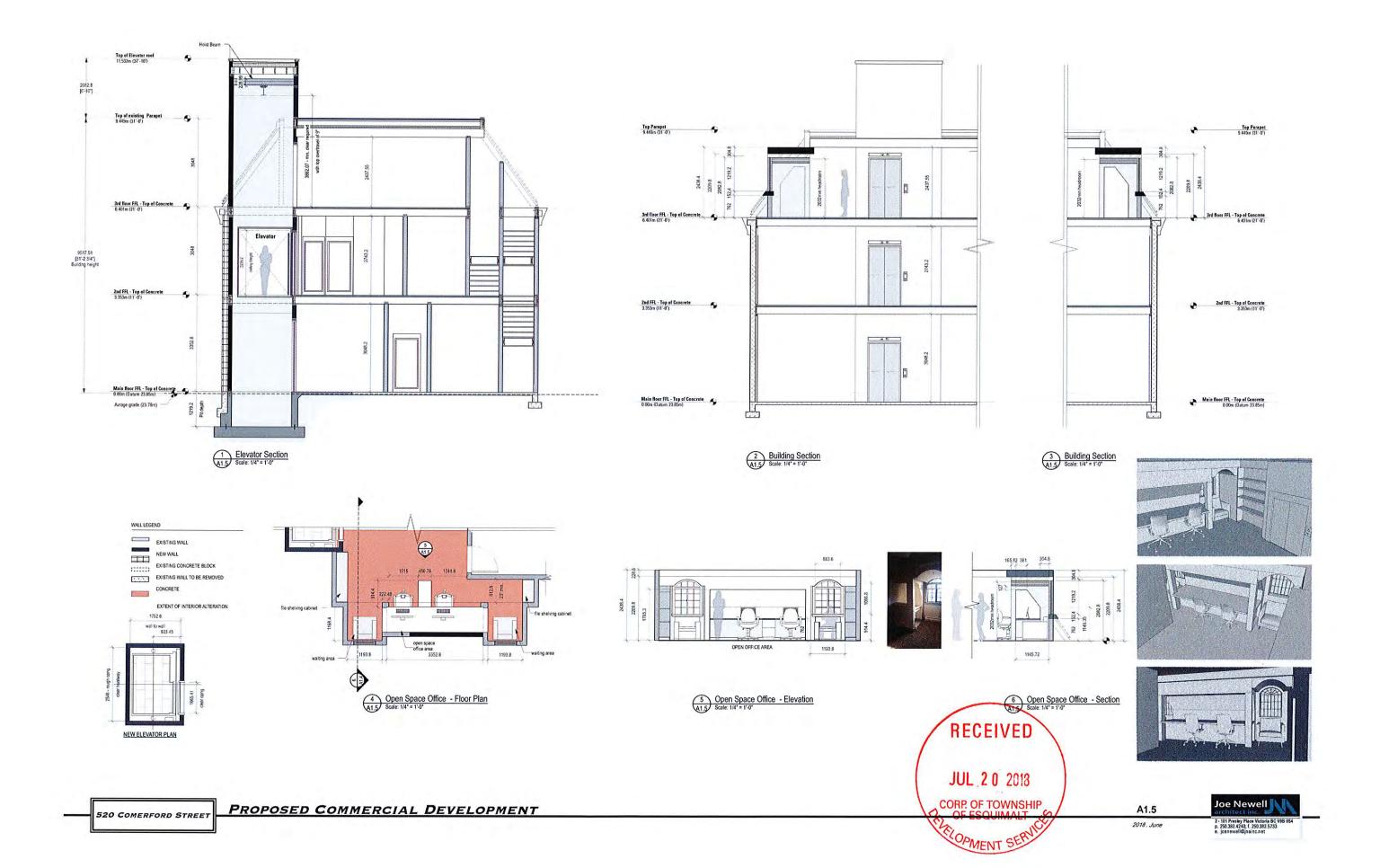




















GREEN BUILDING CHECKLIST

The purpose of this Checklist is to make property owners and developers aware of specific green features that can be included in new developments to reduce their carbon footprints to help create a more sustainable community.

Creating walkable neighbourhoods, fostering green building technologies, making better use of our limited land base and ensuring that new development is located close to services, shops and transit are some of the means of achieving sustainability.

The Checklist which follows focuses on the use of **Green Technologies** in new buildings and major renovations. The Checklist is not a report card, it is a tool to help identify how your project can become 'greener' and to demonstrate to Council how your project will help the Township of Esquimalt meet its sustainability goals. It is not expected that each development will include all of the ideas set out in this list but Council is looking for a strong commitment to green development.

There are numerous green design standards, for example, Built Green BC; LEED ND; Living Building Challenge; Green Shores; Sustainable Sites Initiative. Esquimalt is not directing you to follow any particular standard, however, you are strongly encouraged to incorporate as many green features as possible into the design of your project.

As you review this checklist, if you have any questions please contact **Development Services at 250.414.7108** for clarification.

New development is essential to Esquimalt.
We look forward to working with you
to ensure that development is
as green and sustainable as possible.

Other documents containing references to building and site design and sustainability, which you are advised to review, include:

- Esquimalt's Official Community Plan
- Development Protocol Policy
- Esquimalt's Pedestrian Charter
- Tree Protection Bylaw No. 2664
- A Sustainable Development Strategic Plan for the Township of Esquimalt

Adopted on January 10th, 2011



"One-third of Canada's energy use goes to running our homes, offices and other buildings. The federal government's Office of Energy Efficiency (Natural Resources Canada) reports that a corresponding one-third of our current greenhouse gas (GHG) emissions come from the built environment."

[Green Building and Development as a Public Good, Michael Buzzelli, CPRN Research Report June 2009]

Please answer the following questions and describe the green and innovative features of your proposed development. Depending on the size and scope of your project, some of the following points may not be applicable.

Bo	een Building Standards th energy use and emissions can be reduced by changing or modifying the way we build Idings.	d and eq	uip our
1	Are you building to a recognized green building standard? If yes, to what program and level?	Yes	(No)
2	If not, have you consulted a Green Building or LEED consultant to discuss the inclusion of green features?	Yes	No
3	Will you be using high-performance building envelope materials, rainscreen siding, durable interior finish materials or safe to re-use materials in this project? If so, please describe them. RAINSCHERN SIDING ON THOSE PORTIONS OF WALL.	Yes	No
4	What percentage of the existing building[s], if any, will be incorporated into the new building?	100	_%
5	Are you using any locally manufactured wood or stone products to reduce energy use transportation of construction materials? Please list any that are being used in this product Stone — No Manufacture & wood examples.	ed in the oject.	Plywoo
6	Have you considered advanced framing techniques to help reduce construction costs (and increase energy savings?	Yes	No
7	Will any wood used in this project be eco-certified or produced from sustainably man so, by which organization? For which parts of the building (e.g. framing, roof, sheathing etc.)?	aged for	rests? If
8	Can alternatives to Chlorofluorocarbon's and Hydro-chlorofluorocarbons which are often used in air conditioning, packaging, insulation, or solvents] be used in this project? If so, please describe these.	Yes	No
)	List any products you are proposing that are produced using lower energy levels in ma	anufactu	ring.
10	Are you using materials which have a recycled content [e.g. roofing materials, interior doors, ceramic tiles or carpets]?	Yes	No
1	Will any interior products [e.g. cabinets, insulation or floor sheathing] contain formaldehyde?	Yes	No
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Existing Washroom fac. (1,4; es are unchanged)

Th	later Management e intent of the following features is to promote water conservation, re-use water or erm water run-off.	site,	and re	duce
-	loor Water Fixtures	Manufacture (C		
12	Does your project exceed the BC Building Code requirements for public lavatory faucets and have automatic shut offs?	Y	'es	No
13	For commercial buildings, do flushes for urinals exceed BC Building Code requirements?	Y	'es	No
14	Does your project use dual flush toilets and do these exceed the BC Building Code requirements?	Y	'es	No
15	Does your project exceed the BC Building Code requirements for maximum flow rates for private showers?	Y	'es	No
16	Does your project exceed the BC Building Code requirements for flow rates for kitchen and bathroom faucets?	Y	'es	No
Sto	rm Water			
17	If your property has water frontage, are you planning to protect trees and vegetation within 60 metres of the high water mark? [Note: For properties located on the Gorge Waterway, please consult Sections 7.1.2.1 and 9.6 of the Esquimalt Official Community Plan.]	Yes	No	N/A)
18	Will this project eliminate or reduce inflow and infiltration between storm water and sewer pipes from this property?	Yes	No	N/A)
19	Will storm water run-off be collected and managed on site (rain gardens, wetlands, or ponds) or used for irrigation or re-circulating outdoor water features? If so, please describe.	Yes	No	N/A)
20	Have you considered storing rain water on site (rain barrels or cisterns) for future irrigation uses?	Yes	No	N/A)
21	Will surface pollution into storm drains will be mitigated (oil interceptors, bioswales)? If so, please describe.	Yes	No	N/A
	Will this project have an engineered green roof system or has the structure been designed for a future green roof installation?	Yes	No	N/A)
23	What percentage of the site will be maintained as naturally permeable surfaces?		5	%
24	ste water For larger projects, has Integrated Resource Management (IRM) heap sonsidered	Voc	No	(NIVA)
24	For larger projects, has Integrated Resource Management (IRM) been considered (e.g. heat recovery from waste water or onsite waste water treatment)? If so, please describe these.	Yes	No	(N/A)
The	tural Features/Landscaping way we manage the landscape can reduce water use, protect our urban forest, rest etation and help to protect the watershed and receiving bodies of water.	ore na	atural	
25	Are any healthy trees being removed? If so, how many and what species?	Yes	No	(N/A)
	and that species		110	
	Could your site design be altered to save these trees? Have you consulted with our Parks Department regarding their removal?	REC	EIVE	D
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26	Will this project add new trees to the site and increase our urban forest? If so, how many and what species?	Yes	No	(N/A)
27	Are trees [existing or new] being used to provide shade in summer or to buffer winds?	Yes	No	N/A
28	Will any existing native vegetation on this site be protected? If so, please describe where and how.	Yes	No	N/A)
29	Will new landscaped areas incorporate any plant species native to southern Vancouver Island?	Yes	No	N/A
30	Will xeriscaping (i.e. the use of drought tolerant plants) be utilized in dry areas?	Yes	No(N/A)
31	Will high efficiency irrigation systems be installed (e.g. drip irrigation; 'smart' controls)?	Yes	No	N/A)
32	Have you planned to control invasive species such as Scotch broom, English ivy, Himalayan and evergreen blackberry growing on the property?	Yes	No	(N/A)
33	Will topsoil will be protected and reused on the site?	Yes	No	N/A
Imp	ergy Efficiency provements in building technology will reduce energy consumption and in turn lowe HG] emissions. These improvements will also reduce future operating costs for build Will the building design be certified by an independent energy auditor/analyst?		cupar	
35	If so, what will the rating be? Have you considered passive solar design principles for space heating and cooling or planned for natural day lighting?	Yes	No	N/A)
36	Does the design and siting of buildings maximize exposure to natural light? What percentage of interior spaces will be illuminated by sunlight?	Yes	No(X
37	Will heating and cooling systems be of enhanced energy efficiency (ie. geothermal, air source heat pump, solar hot water, solar air exchange, etc.). If so, please describe. If you are considering a heat pump, what measures will you take to mitigate any noise associated with the pump?	Yes	No	(N/A)
38	Has the building been designed to be solar ready?	Yes	No	N/A)
39	Have you considered using roof mounted photovoltaic panels to convert solar energy to electricity?	Yes	No	N/A)
40	Do windows exceed the BC Building Code heat transfer coefficient standards?	Yes	No(N/A)
41	Are energy efficient appliances being installed in this project? Distours La If so, please describe. Energy Star Washer Diger, Store, finage	Yes		
42	Will high efficiency light fixtures be used in this project? If so, please describe. LED Fixtures where New.	Yes	No	N/A
43	Will building occupants have control over thermal, ventilation and light levels?	Yes	No	N/A)
44	Will outdoor areas have automatic lighting [i.e. motion sensors or time set]?	Yes	No	N/A)
45	Will underground parking areas have automatic lighting?	Yes	No (N/A)

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Page 4 of 5

	* Quality e following items are intended to ensure optimal air quality for building occupants b	y redu	cing i	he use
	products which give off gases and odours and allowing occupants control over vent			
46	Will ventilation systems be protected from contamination during construction and certified clean post construction?	Yes	No	N/A
47	Are you using any natural, non-toxic, water soluble or low-VOC [volatile organic compound] paints, finishes or other products? If so, please describe. Paints, ADMESIVES Lovoc	Yes	No	N/A
48	Will the building have windows that occupants can open?	Yes	No	N/A
49	Will hard floor surface materials cover more than 75% of the liveable floor area?	Yes	No	N/A
50	Will fresh air intakes be located away from air pollution sources?	Ye	No	N/A
Reu	id Waste use and recycling of material reduces the impact on our landfills, lowers transportation cycle of products, and reduces the amount of natural resources used to manufacture Will materials be recycled during demolition of existing buildings and structures?			icts.
,	If so, please describe. Steel from Rod , concret C	16)	140 (
52	Will materials be recycled during the construction phase? If so, please describe. Wood of Coto.	Yes	No	N/A
53	Does your project provide enhanced waste diversion facilities i.e. on-site recycling for cardboard, bottles, cans and or recyclables or on-site composting?	Yes	No	N/A
54	For new commercial development, are you providing waste and recycling receptacles for customers?	Yes	No (N/A
Gre	een Mobility	. 3.7	1	THE PERSON
The	intent is to encourage the use of sustainable transportation modes and walking to repersonal vehicles that burn fossil fuels which contributes to poor air quality.	educe	our r	eliance
55	Is pedestrian lighting provided in the pathways through parking and landscaped areas and at the entrances to your building[s]?	Yes	No	N/A
56	For commercial developments, are pedestrians provided with a safe path[s] through the parking areas and across vehicles accesses?	Yes	No	(N/A)
57	Is access provided for those with assisted mobility devices?	Yes	No	N/A
58	Are accessible bike racks provided for visitors?	Yes	No	(N/A)
59	Are secure covered bicycle parking and dedicated lockers provided for residents or employees?	Yes	No (N/A
50	Does your development provide residents or employees with any of the following personal automobile use [check all that apply]: transit passes car share memberships shared bicycles for short term use weather protected bus shelters plug-ins for electric vehicles		_	reduce
	Is there something unique or innovative about your project that has no been addressed by this Checklist? If so, please add extra pages to describe the source of the sourc	bedoni	C OF T	OWNSHI