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DISTRICT OF WEST VANCOUVER
 750 17TH STREET, WEST VANCOUVER BC V7V 3T3

COUNCIL REPORT

Date:	May 15, 2018
From:	David Hawkins, Manager of Community Planning and Sustainability
Subject:	Proposed Official Community Plan Bylaw No. 4985, 2018
File:	2517-02

RECOMMENDATION:

THAT opportunities for consultation on the proposed "Official Community Plan Bylaw No. 4985, 2018", with persons, organizations, and authorities, as outlined in the report from the Manager of Community Planning and Sustainability dated May 15, 2018, be endorsed as sufficient consultation for purposes of section 475 of the Local Government Act.

RECOMMENDATION:

THAT proposed "Official Community Plan Bylaw No. 4985, 2018" be read a first time.

RECOMMENDATION:

THAT proposed "Official Community Plan Bylaw No. 4985, 2018" be considered in conjunction with District financial plans and any applicable waste management plans.

RECOMMENDATION:

THAT the Regional Context Statement forming part of proposed "Official Community Plan Bylaw No. 4985, 2018" be submitted for acceptance by the Metro Vancouver Regional District Board in accordance with section 448(1) of the Local Government Act.

RECOMMENDATION:

THAT proposed "Official Community Plan Bylaw No. 4985, 2018" be presented at a public hearing scheduled for June 18, 2018, at 6 p.m. in the Municipal Hall Council Chamber, and that statutory notice be given of the scheduled public hearing.

1.0 Purpose

To commence formal adoption procedures for the proposed Official Community Plan Bylaw No. 4985, 2018, in accordance with the legislative authority.

2.0 Legislation/Bylaw/Policy

The District's current Official Community Plan (OCP) was adopted in 2004 as Bylaw No. 4360. The legislative authority and requirements pertaining to municipal OCPs are established in the *Local Government Act* (LGA). Per the LGA, "an official community plan is a statement of objectives and policies to guide decisions on planning and land use management." As such, an OCP must include:

- the approximate location, amount, type and density of residential development;
- policies regarding affordable, rental and special needs housing;
- the approximate location and amount of other land uses (e.g. commercial, institutional);
- the approximate location and type of public facilities (e.g. schools, parks) and of any major new road, sewer and water systems;
- any restrictions based on hazardous conditions or environmentally sensitive areas (e.g. Development Permit Areas);
- greenhouse gas reduction targets and policies to achieve them; and
- a *Regional Context Statement* demonstrating general or future consistency with the *Regional Growth Strategy*.

3.0 Background

3.1 Previous Decisions

At the June 8, 2015 Council Meeting Council passed the following resolution:

"THAT the proposed work plan to review and update the Official Community Plan, as outlined in the report from the Manager of Community Planning, dated May 21, 2015, be endorsed for implementation starting this year."

At the December 7, 2015 Council Meeting Council passed the following resolution:

"THAT the report from the Manager of Community Planning dated November 17, 2015 be received for information."

At the July 4, 2016 Council Meeting Council passed the following resolution:

"THAT the report titled "Demographic, Housing and Employment Projections: District of West Vancouver" attached as Appendix A to the report dated June 15, 2016 be received for information."

At the October 3, 2016 Council Meeting Council passed the following resolution:

"THAT the report titled "Official Community Plan Review: Progress Update and Next Steps" dated September 15, 2016 be received for information."

At the June 19, 2017 Council Meeting Council passed the following resolution:

"THAT the report titled "Official Community Plan Review: Progress Report" dated June 2, 2017 be received for information; and the next steps for the Official Community Plan Review outlined in the report be endorsed."

At the October 16, 2017 Council Meeting Council passed the following resolution:

"THAT the summary of progress to date on the Official Community Plan Review described in the report from the Manager of Community Planning and Sustainability be received for information; and the Official Community Plan Review continue in accordance with the next steps outlined in this report."

At the February 5, 2018 Council Meeting Council passed the following resolution:

"THAT

1. the report titled "Official Community Plan Review: Preparation of a Draft Plan" dated January 18, 2018 and the Phase 3 Public Engagement Summary attached as Appendix A to this report be received for information;
2. staff prepare and release a Draft Official Community Plan for public review and feedback as described in the report; and
3. staff report back to Council with engagement findings and recommendations for proceeding to formal Council consideration of a Proposed Official Community Plan Bylaw in accordance with the legislative authority."

3.2 History

On June 8, 2015 Council endorsed a work plan to review the OCP comprised of a series of component parts. The associated public engagement program consists of two engagement streams:

1. the review of higher-level OCP Policy Chapters; and
2. the preparation of more detailed Local Area Plans for key centres and corridors.

The subject of this report is the completion of stream "1" – the higher-level review of District-wide OCP policy chapters – and the recommendation for Council to commence adoption procedures for a revised OCP based on this review. Progress towards Local Area Plans for Ambleside, Taylor Way, Horseshoe Bay, and Cypress Village will continue, as informed by these revised District-wide policies and as guided by their own detailed engagement processes (stream "2"). Existing area-specific policies and

guidelines for these centres and corridors will remain in place until these Local Area Plans are adopted.

4.0 Analysis

4.1 Discussion

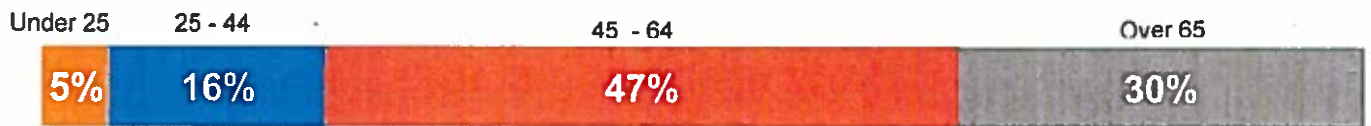
This report serves to introduce a proposed OCP for Council's consideration. The plan is the result of a collaborative public engagement process that has been:

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- | | |
|---------------------------------|---|
| Comprehensive | <ul style="list-style-type: none">• ~100 events and meetings.• ~1000 surveys, workbooks, and comment forms submitted.• ~4500 instances of engagement. |
| <hr/> | |
| Widely-promoted | <ul style="list-style-type: none">• 34 newspaper advertisements.• 24 eNewsletters updates throughout the process; over 90 stakeholder groups reached.• 76 social media posts with over 35,000 impressions. |
| <hr/> | |
| Innovative and inclusive | <ul style="list-style-type: none">• Events held in different locations, at varying times of the day and on different days of the week to encourage broad participation.• A variety of formats, from facilitated discussions, to collaborative writing, and real-time interactive polling.• Attendance at Harmony Arts, Heritage Fayre, Farmers' Market, and Pop-Up planning offices took engagement out into the community.• Specific engagement for harder to reach groups, including a translated workshop and youth events. |
| <hr/> | |
| Representative | <ul style="list-style-type: none">• The review process included demographic questions for surveys conducted in Phases 1, 3 and 4 to find out about participants.• ~95% of survey and comment form respondents live, work or both in the District of West Vancouver.• The ages of survey respondents typically reflect current demographics of the District of West Vancouver. |
-

Respondents' place of residence and/or employment (Phases 1, 3 and 4):



Respondents by age (Phases 1, 3 and 4):



Guided by citizens and Council

- Council were briefed on each phase and directed staff to proceed to the next.
- Council's Community Engagement Committee discussed the OCP Review at six meetings between October 2016 and January 2018.

A description of each phase in the engagement process is provided in Section 4.3 of this report.

The updates to higher-level community-wide directions in the proposed OCP bylaw fulfill the legislative land use requirements of an OCP with policies and objectives regarding Housing and Neighbourhoods, the Local Economy, Transportation and Infrastructure, Parks and Environment, and Social Well-Being.

Community discussion around these themes is not new. In the decade following the adoption of the existing 2004 OCP, a series of Council-directed citizen Working Groups led engagement processes and in depth reviews to recommend strategies on many of the land use related topics an OCP must address¹. A tenet of these various Working Group reports was that the 2004 OCP should be updated. Accordingly, the OCP review process included five "focus group" meetings with the former chairs and vice-chairs of these relevant Working Groups to ensure this decade of citizen input and policy development was considered through the review process.

The planning issues facing the community are also not new. The existing 2004 OCP describes the need for smaller homes and options for families and seniors, the need to reinvigorate our commercial areas, the need to reduce our car-dependence and the length of our vehicle trips, the need to advance sustainability, and the need for municipal involvement to promote social health.

However, in the decade and a half since the current OCP was adopted the average size of houses has increased while average household size has

¹ E.g.: *Community Dialogue on Neighbourhood Character and Housing* (2008); *Heritage Strategic Plan* (2008); *Strategic Transportation Plan* (2010); *Parks Master Plan* (2012); *Upper Lands Working Group* (2015); *Community Energy and Emissions Plan* (2016).

decreased; we have been losing local jobs at a time when the region's economy has expanded; our greenhouse gas emissions have actually increased; and our population is declining, with a quarter of children in West Vancouver schools living in other municipalities and our residents describing a loss of social vibrancy.

In response to thousands of engagement discussions, the proposed OCP lays out actionable policies that seek to address these (and other) issues, while respecting and protecting what the community values most about West Vancouver today, so that our quality of life is maintained and enhanced.

The proposed OCP bylaw is attached as Appendix A:

- **Part 1** of the proposed OCP bylaw establishes the historical, community, regional and legislative context of the plan;
- **Part 2** provides Community-Wide Directions for each OCP topic, situating policy actions in relation to issues they address and describing how the proposed approach works synergistically with other policy topics; and
- **Part 3** outlines the approach to plan management and implementation.

Attached to these higher-level District-wide policies are three schedules:

- *Schedule i* forms an updated *Regional Context Statement*, which describes the relationship between the proposed OCP and the *Regional Growth Strategy*;
- *Schedule ii* contains existing local area plans, built-form guidelines, and environmental permit controls²; and
- *Schedule iii* provides glossary descriptions of some of the terminology used in the plan.

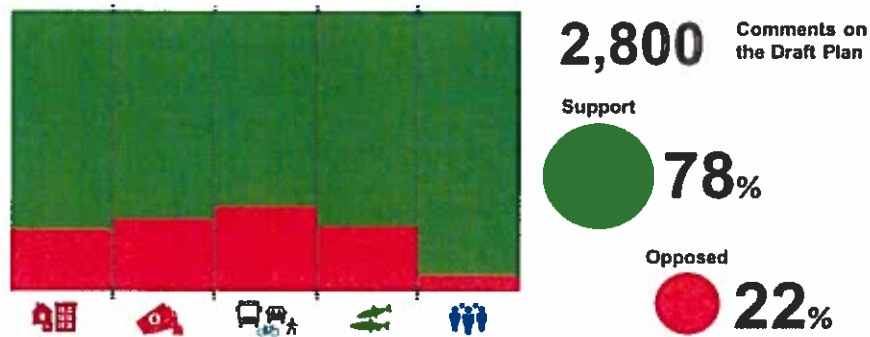
A comparison table summarizing how the proposed OCP bylaw modifies, replaces and / or retains policies and guidelines from the existing 2004 OCP is attached as Appendix B.

A draft version of the revised OCP was released for public engagement in February 2018. A track change version illustrating how February's draft has evolved into the proposed OCP bylaw is attached as Appendix C.

A summary of feedback on the draft plan is attached as Appendix D and a full transcript of the 500 pages of comments received as Appendix E. While diverse opinions and a range of perspectives were shared on the draft plan – as is healthy and expected in an extensive and inclusive

² All existing area-specific policies and guidelines have been retained with the following amendments: housekeeping updates to references to external legislation that have changed since 2004 (e.g. *BC Fish Protection Act* renamed to *Riparian Areas Protection Act*, or changes to numbering references in the *Local Government Act*); and plan consistency updates to built-form guidelines as provided for in Community-Wide Directions Policy 2.1.5 to specify a District-wide maximum of 3-stories on commercial and marine commercial sites that are outside of the Local Area Plan areas.

community planning process – an overall level of support for moving forward with the OCP was expressed in Phase 4, as it was in the preceding three phases. The following chart illustrates the balance of opinion recorded across the five OCP policy topic areas:

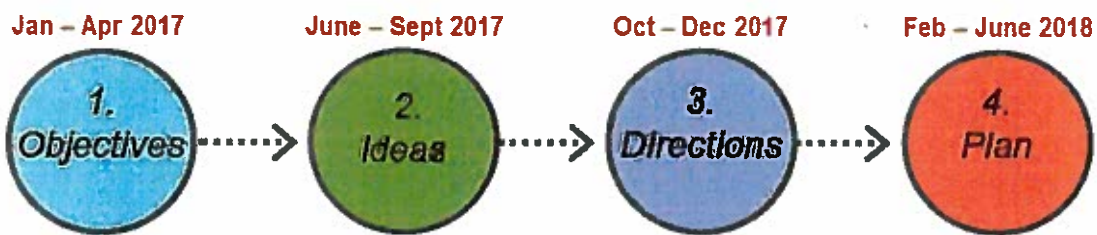


4.2 Sustainability

An OCP is the principal tool for managing land use, growth and change in a municipality. A robust policy framework to guide planning decisions will promote the long-term economic, social and environmental sustainability of the community.

4.3 Public Engagement and Outreach

The review of higher-level community-wide policies has been conducted through a comprehensive and collaborative four-phase engagement process as illustrated in the diagram below. Summary details of each phase are provided in turn.



Phase 1 “Objectives” engaged the community about their priorities for West Vancouver’s future by identifying core community objectives.

Phase 1 Engagement

- Outreach
- 12 stakeholders meetings with district-wide groups and organizations: over 120 participants in attendance.

-
- Dedicated web portal with over 1,200 total webpage views.
 - Social Media campaign using Facebook, Twitter and Instagram receiving over 5,000 impressions.
 - Listings on the front page and calendar sections on the District website, 3 ads in the North Shore News, five enewsletters, and information displays.
-
- **World Cafés**
 - Engaged the community about their vision for West Vancouver.
 - Dialogue with the community about:
 - what the community wants (priorities)?
 - what do we need to overcome (challenges)?
 - how can we do it (opportunities)?
 - Two World Cafés held at the West Vancouver Community Centre and at Gleneagles Golf Course Clubhouse.
 - Over 120 participants came out to talk with their neighbours about their priorities, challenges and opportunities for the future.
-
- **Community Survey**
 - Gauged the community's perspectives on the existing 2004 OCP's Guiding Principles and invited the community to identify guiding principles for the plan.
 - 277 surveys received, with 501 unique survey views counted.
 - Survey available online and in hard copy open from January 16 – March 21, 2017.
-
- **Youth Brainstorm**
 - Over 30 youth aged 10 – 18 came together to discuss their vision and priorities.
 - Activities included interactive maps, dotmocracy and small-group brainstorms.
-



Phase 2 "Ideas" invited the community to generate and share their "Ideas" to meet the "Objectives" identified in Phase 1.

Phase 2 Engagement

-
- Outreach
 - Three attendances at the Ambleside Farmers' Market: 175 citizen interactions.
 - Four attendances at Harmony Arts Festival: 160 citizen interactions.
 - Seven "Pop-Up Planning Offices" (Memorial Library, West Vancouver Community Centre, and Gleneagles Community Centre): 300 citizen interactions.
 - Dedicated web portal with 1,300 total webpage views.
 - Listings on the front page and calendar sections on the District website, seven e-newsletters, and 28 social media posts receiving over 10,000 impressions (individual views).
 - Event invites sent to over 80 District-wide stakeholders and groups, over 250 emails sent with Ideas Workbook reminders.
 - Nine ads in the North Shore News, two ads in Paivand.

 - Ideas Forums
 - Almost 1000 ideas were generated from 100 attendees at three sessions (July 12, 18 and 20, 2017). Format featured small-group facilitated "brainwriting" sessions and discussions about participants' "big ideas".

 - Ideas Workbook
 - Invited the community to share their ideas for responding to planning issues and meeting the objectives identified in Phase 1.
 - 172 workbooks completed, providing 3,500 ideas between June 16 and September 22, 2017.

 - Youth Ideastorm
 - Built on the insights and creativity of those who will inherit what we plan for now.
 - 20 youth in attendance, activities included mapping community resources and an ideas-generating brainstorming session.
-



Phase 3 "Directions" asked the community to evaluate and refine the "Directions" that emerged from their Phase 2 "Ideas".

Phase 3 Engagement

- Outreach
 - Dedicated web portal with ~950 total webpage views.
 - Listings on the front page and calendar sections on the District website, nine North Shore News ads, two Paivand ads, five e-newsletters, and 12 social media posts with over 10,000 impressions (individual views).
 - Workshop invites and survey link sent to over 90 District-wide stakeholders and groups.
 - Directions Papers
 - Five topic-specific background documents that presented the 50 directions (ten per topic), summary of feedback so far and key facts and trends.
 - Available online, at the Housing "Pop-Ups", and at Municipal Hall. Copies were also distributed to all workshop participants as background material in advance.
 - Directions Workshops
 - Topic-specific sessions invited the community to evaluate and refine the emerging directions.
 - Each workshop was fully registered with 30 individuals. In total there were 216 participants across eight workshops representing 135 individuals.
 - Four Housing & Neighbourhoods workshops were held to meet demand.
 - One Housing & Neighbourhoods workshop was held in Mandarin.
 - Directions Surveys
 - Available online, at Municipal Hall or the Housing "Pop-Ups" from October 23 – December 10, 2017.
 - 437 surveys were received: Housing & Neighbourhoods had the most responses with 167, followed by Transportation with 95. The other topics had between 52 and 62 responses each.
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| <ul style="list-style-type: none">• Housing Pop-Ups | <ul style="list-style-type: none">• 14 Housing "Pop-Ups" held at the West Vancouver Memorial Library, West Vancouver Community Centre, Seniors' Activity Centre and Gleneagles Community Centre.• Almost 600 citizen interactions were recorded across all events.• Asked residents about the kinds of housing they would like to see and where. |
| <ul style="list-style-type: none">• Youth Committees and Housing "Pop-Ups" | <ul style="list-style-type: none">• Five District Youth Committees completed the Housing Pop-Up activity.• Ambleside Youth Centre Drop-In held on Housing & Neighbourhoods.• Almost 80 youth engaged. |
-



**4.
Plan**

Phase 4 "Plan" proposed a draft plan that built upon the "Directions" the community had evaluated and refined in Phase 3.

Phase 4 Engagement

- | | |
|---|---|
| <ul style="list-style-type: none">• Outreach | <ul style="list-style-type: none">• Eight ads in the North Shore News and one ad in Paivand, seven District newsletters, posters in District Facilities and John Lawson Park.• Listing on the District homepage, calendar and OCP webportal, 17 Social Media posts and over 10,000 impressions (individual views).• Short video and ten-page visual summary of Draft Plan available on the District Website.• Emails to over 90 stakeholder groups inviting comments and to discuss the draft plan.• 16 stakeholder meetings were held, reaching 159 attendees. |
| <ul style="list-style-type: none">• 27 written stakeholder submissions received | <ul style="list-style-type: none">• Ambleside & Dunderave Business Improvement Association• Ambleside and Dunderave Ratepayers' Association• BC Ferries |
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- British Pacific Properties Limited
 - British Properties Area Homeowners Association
 - Community Housing Action Committee
 - DWV Community Energy Emissions Plan Working Group
 - DWV Strategic Transportation Plan Working Group
 - DWV Upper Lands Working Group
 - DWV Working Group Chair Focus Group
 - Hollyburn Country Club
 - HUB North Shore
 - Lighthouse Park Preservation Society
 - MyOwnSpace Housing Society
 - North Shore Advisory Committee on Disability Issues
 - North Shore Community Resources Society
 - North Shore Disability Resource Centre
 - North Shore Heritage Preservation Society
 - Old Growth Conservatory
 - St. Stephens Anglican Church
 - TransLink
 - Vancouver Coastal Health
 - West Vancouver Blue Dot Committee
 - West Vancouver Chamber of Commerce
 - West Vancouver Foundation
 - West Vancouver Memorial Library Board
 - West Vancouver Seniors' Action Table (via Lionsview Seniors Planning Society)
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- | | |
|--|---|
| <ul style="list-style-type: none">• Information Booths | <ul style="list-style-type: none">• 13 Information Booths engaged over 700 residents.• Opportunity to discuss the draft plan, ask questions, and provide feedback.• Booths lasted four hours and were held across the District at various times of day. |
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- Youth Engagement
 - Six youth stakeholder meetings with the Youth Advisory Committee, the Whatever Youth Committee, the Library's Teen Advisory Group and a drop in session at the Ambleside Youth Centre.
 - Discussions asked youth about their policy priorities on all OCP topics.
-

Engagement summaries and full transcripts of input received were prepared after each phase, provided to Council and the community, and are available at: www.westvancouver.ca/ocp.

4.4 Other Communication, Consultation, and Research

A Town Hall meeting of Council was held on May 10, 2018 to provide the community another opportunity to learn about the proposed OCP. The Town Hall was promoted via a mail-out invitation to all West Vancouver addresses. Well over 200 residents attended.

In addition to the extensive process described in Section 4.3 above, staff have connected with the Squamish Nation, School District 45, MetroVancouver, and the City and District of North Vancouver – all of whom received information about the process and the Draft Plan. Subject to Council giving the proposed OCP bylaw first reading (as recommended in this report); the proposed bylaw would be referred to these same entities.

Consistent with the legislative requirements for consideration of an OCP, the proposed OCP would now also (subject to Council's direction) be considered in conjunction with the District's Financial and Waste Management Plans.

5.0 Options

5.1 Recommended Option

Council give first reading to the proposed bylaw and set the date for a public hearing.

5.2 Considered Options

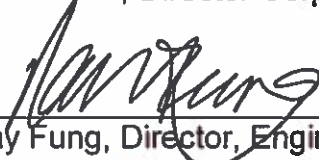
Defer adoption procedures, or reject the proposed bylaw, or provide alternate direction (to be specified).

6.0 Conclusion

Since early 2017, District Staff have been collaborating with the Community to update the higher-level District-wide policies of the OCP. After 4,300 instances of engagement, 100 meetings, and 1,000 surveys and comment forms, a proposed OCP has been prepared for Council's consideration. Staff now recommend giving the proposed OCP bylaw first reading and scheduling a Public Hearing on June 18, 2018.

Author: 
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Concurrence 
Mark Chan, Director Corporate Services


Ray Fung, Director, Engineering and Transportation Division


Isabel Gordon, Director Financial Services


Anne Mooi, Director, Parks, Culture and Community Services

- Appendix A:** Proposed Official Community Plan Bylaw No. 4985, 2018
- Appendix B:** OCP Comparison Document – 2004 OCP to 2018 Revised OCP
- Appendix C:** Official Community Plan – Revised Draft Track Change Copy
- Appendix D:** Phase 4 Public Engagement Summary Report
- Appendix E:** Phase 4 Public Engagement Transcript



District of West Vancouver

Official Community Plan Bylaw No. 4985, 2018

Effective Date:

Official Community Plan Bylaw No. 4985, 2018

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District of West Vancouver

Official Community Plan Bylaw No. 4985, 2018

A bylaw to establish a new Official Community Plan.

WHEREAS the Council of The Corporation of the District of West Vancouver deems it expedient to provide for a new Official Community Plan;

NOW THEREFORE, the Council of The Corporation of the District of West Vancouver enacts as follows:

Part 1 Citation

- 1.1 This bylaw may be cited as Official Community Plan Bylaw No. 4985, 2018.

Part 2 Severability

- 2.1 If a portion of this bylaw is held invalid by a Court of competent jurisdiction, then the invalid portion must be severed and the remainder of this bylaw is deemed to have been adopted without the severed section, subsection, paragraph, subparagraph, clause or phrase.

Part 3 Previous Bylaw Repeal

- 3.1 Official Community Plan Bylaw No. 4360, 2004 (adopted on June 21, 2004) and its amendments are hereby repealed.

Part 4 Official Community Plan

- 4.1 The District of West Vancouver Official Community Plan, covering all areas of the District, is as set out in Schedule A attached to and forming part of this Bylaw.

Schedule

Schedule A – District of West Vancouver Official Community Plan

READ A FIRST TIME on

PUBLICATION OF NOTICE OF PUBLIC HEARING on

PUBLIC HEARING HELD on

READ A SECOND TIME on

READ A THIRD TIME on

MAJORITY VOTE IN THE AFFIRMATIVE on

REGIONAL CONTEXT STATEMENT ACCEPTED on

ADOPTED by the Council on

Mayor

Municipal Clerk



DISTRICT OF WEST VANCOUVER

OFFICIAL COMMUNITY PLAN





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INTRODUCTION

1.1 Background and History

West Vancouver is located on the traditional territory of Coast Salish peoples, including the Squamish, Tsleil-Waututh and Musqueam First Nations. Since the incorporation of our municipality in 1912, the District of West Vancouver has grown to become a collection of distinct neighbourhoods set within nature. Together these neighbourhoods form an oceanfront community extending along Burrard Inlet from Howe Sound to the Capilano River.

The North Shore Mountains define much of our terrain and serve as the backdrop to our community. We share our borders with the District of North Vancouver and the unincorporated area of the regional district. The Trans-Canada Highway spans the Capilano River between West Vancouver and North Vancouver, and the historic Lions Gate Bridge provides a direct link to Stanley Park and downtown Vancouver. West Vancouver is the departure point for major regional ferry connections to Vancouver Island and the Sunshine Coast, and the Sea-to-Sky Highway joins West Vancouver with the Howe Sound communities including Whistler.

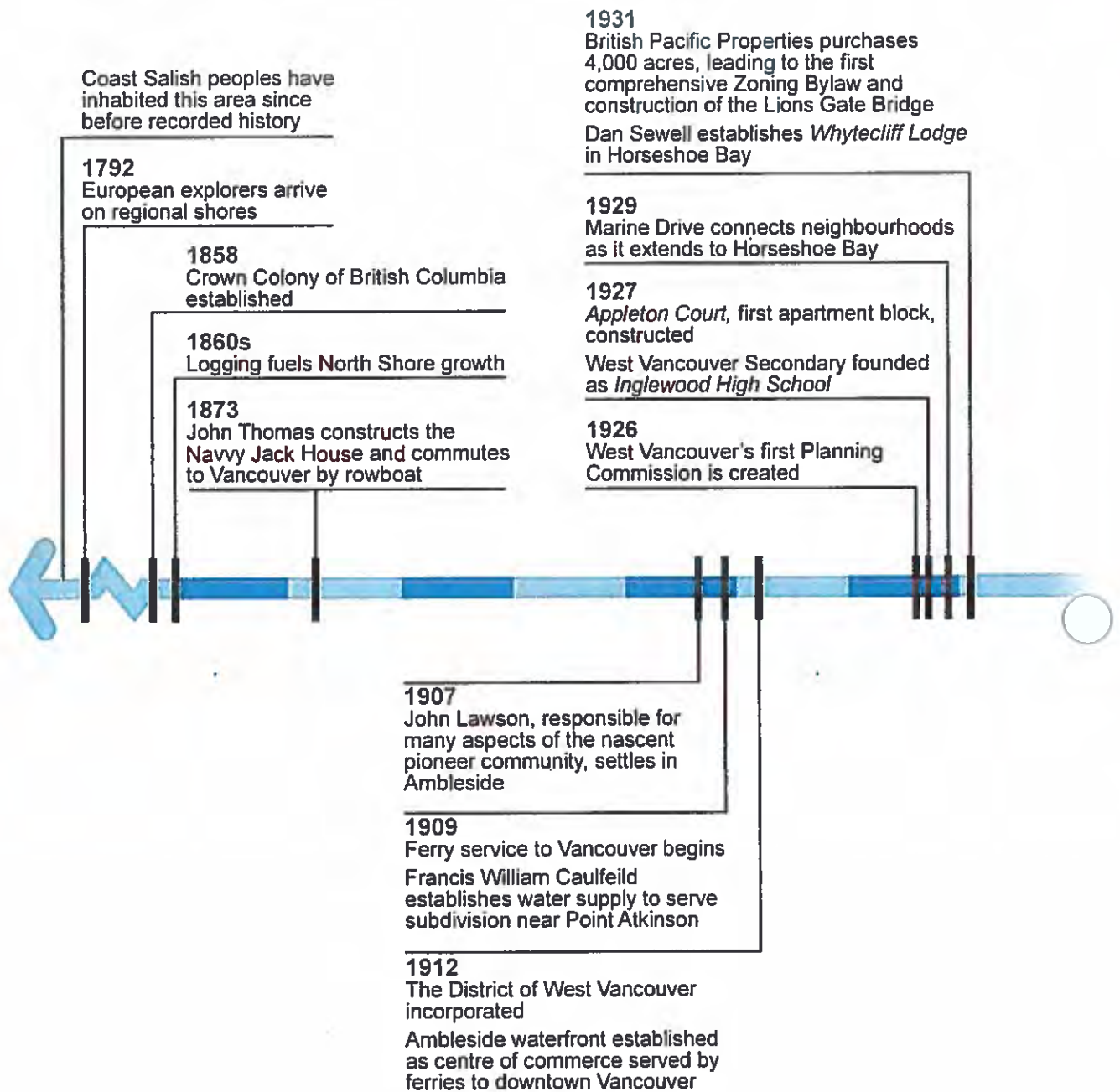
Our residents enjoy, and are stewards of, many natural features and amenities. We have significant park and conservation areas ranging from shoreline beaches and marinas to hiking trails, cycling and ski areas on Mount Strachan, Black Mountain and Hollyburn Ridge. Extensive Upper Lands wilderness, protected old-growth forests and an array of watercourses contribute to one of the region's highest provisions of parkland per resident.

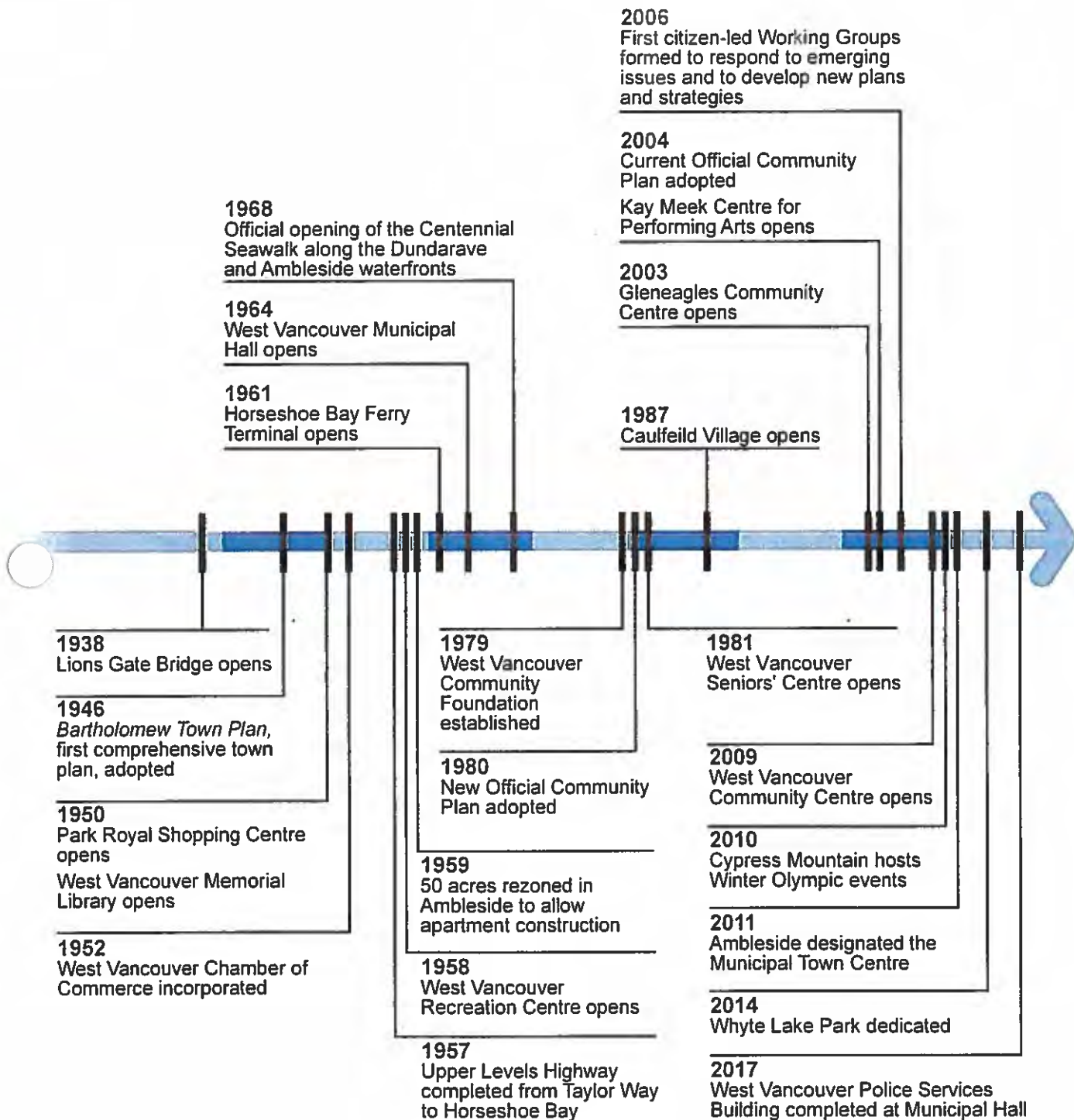
Ambleside Municipal Town Centre is the heart of civic, social, economic and cultural activities in the community. Other notable commercial areas include the Park Royal regional shopping centre, and Dundarave and Horseshoe Bay villages. Along with our town and village centres, West Vancouver's many neighbourhoods provide distinct places to live, go to school, and enjoy parks or other valued amenities.

These important physical and social characteristics support our community's enjoyment of a high quality of life. Our natural setting has shaped how we have developed and grown over a century, and it will also inform our opportunities and responsibilities as we plan for the future.



West Vancouver Milestones



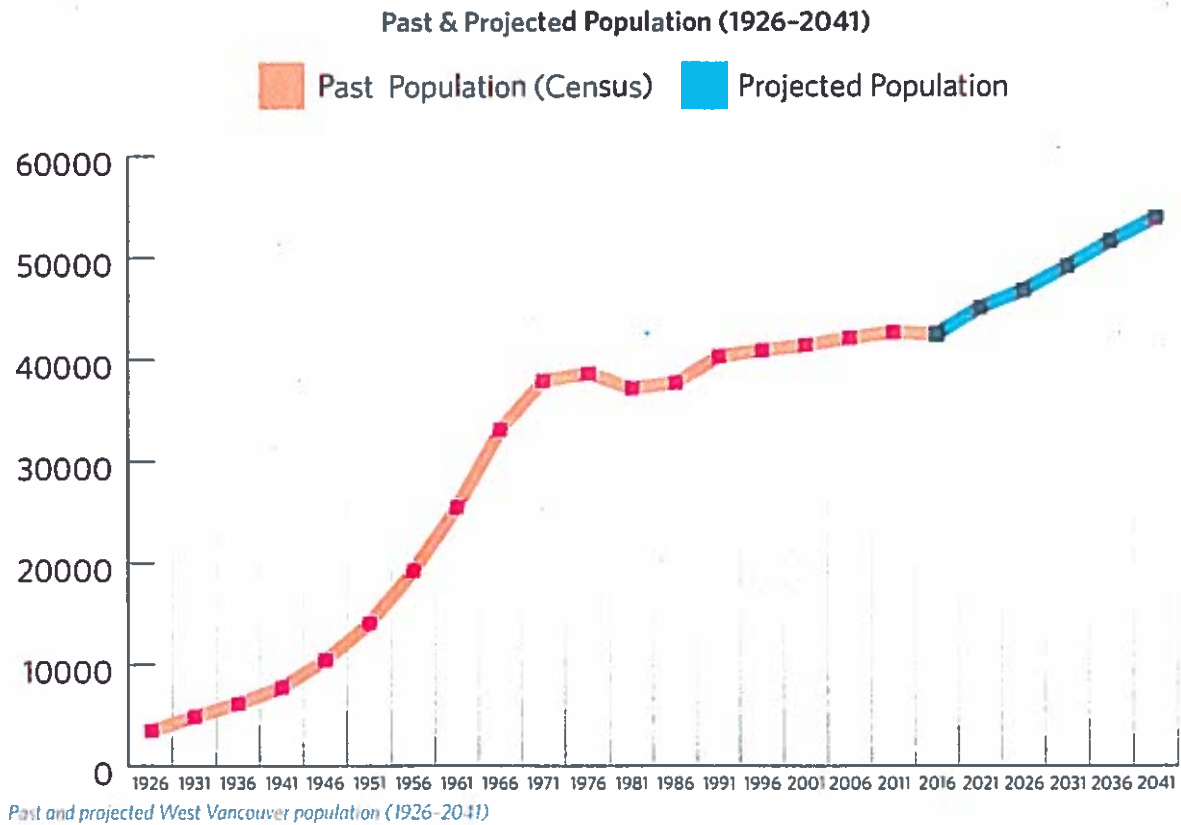


1.2 Community Context and Key Trends

West Vancouver is shaped by the mountains, forests and coasts that define our sense of place. Our cultural and social assets, recreational opportunities, local businesses, transportation infrastructure, neighbourhoods and town and village centres define our community within this natural setting. Considered together, these features create the quality of life that is cherished and that we look to protect. However, no community is static, and many changes are occurring in West Vancouver, with challenges that extend to the region and beyond. Some key trends are highlighted below. Long-term planning is an essential tool to ensure that we protect what is valued while continuing to thrive into the future.

Aging population and loss of young families

In 2016, West Vancouver was home to approximately 42,500 people (2016 Census). While our community growth rate has fluctuated over time, it has remained relatively low in comparison to the region. This slower growth is related to our aging population, as the community has fewer births and our housing stock has limited options for seniors to downsize or for young families to move here. The following chart illustrates our historical and projected growth.¹

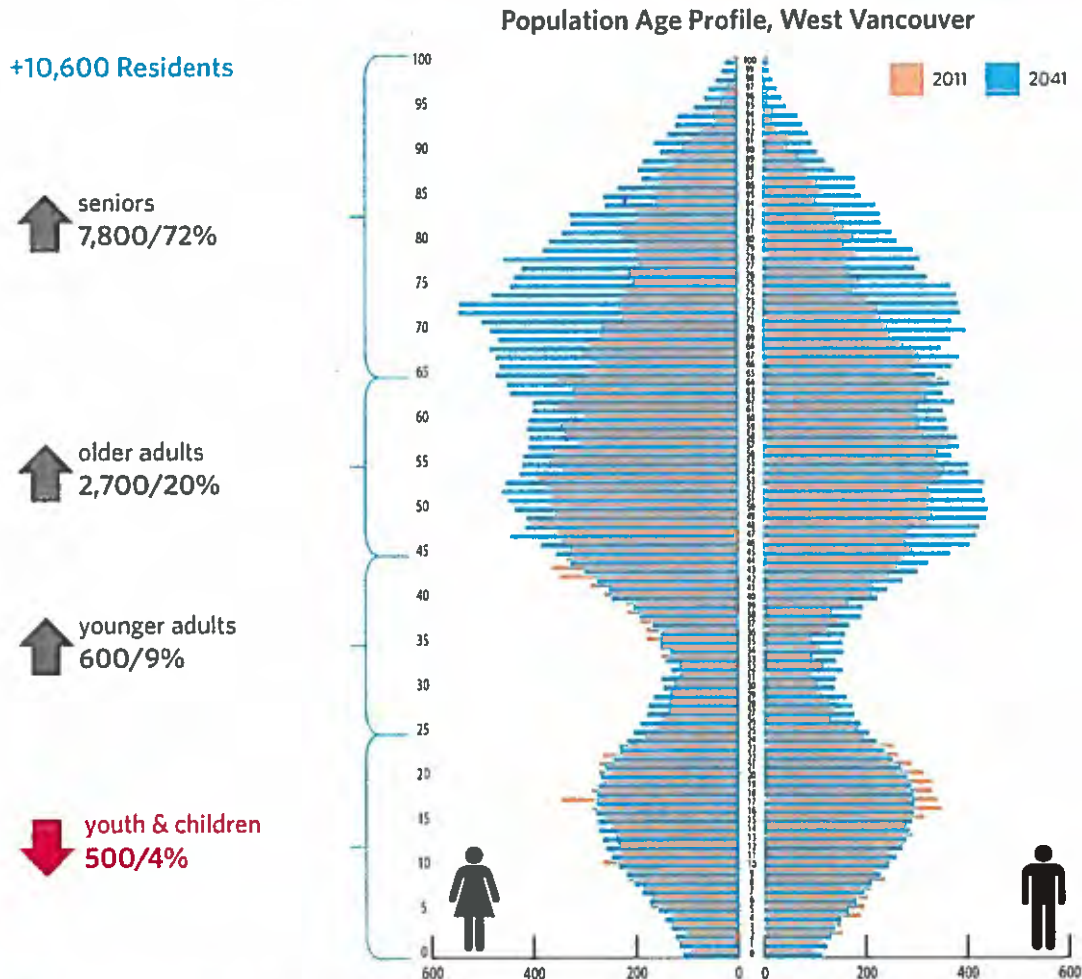


¹ Demographic, Housing and Employment Projections: District of West Vancouver (Urban Futures, 2016).

A handful of key factors define our population today:

- More than one in four residents (28%) is over the age of 65, 27% of whom are living alone;
- 7% of our population are empty nesters between the ages of 55 and 64;
- Younger families with children and parents between 35 to 54 account for 14% of the population, down from 21% in 2011;
- There is a “missing generation” of younger adults without children between the ages of 25 and 34, accounting for only 2% of the population;
- The share of children under the age of 14 has fallen from 30% of the population in 1961 to 14% in 2016;
- The average household size is declining and is lower than the regional average; and
- West Vancouver is the only municipality in the region with a declining population, losing 0.5% between 2011 and 2016 while the region grew by 6.5%.

Within two generations, West Vancouver’s demographic profile has shifted from a population of younger families with children, to a more distributed demographic, to the community of today that is primarily older residents. While this trajectory is not new, the result is increasingly pronounced if we consider the life of this plan. By 2041, half of our population will be over 55 years old, and one in three residents will be over the age of 65. The diagram below depicts what our community’s demographic profile has been projected to look like in 2041.



Who will be in our community by 2041? (Figures rounded to the nearest hundreds to indicate these are estimates only)

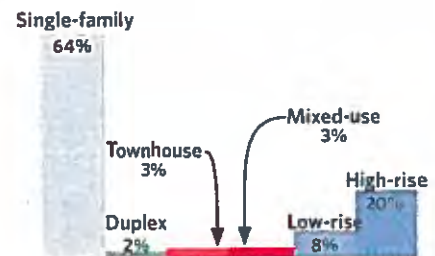


West Vancouver’s population trends influence how we plan for the future. For example, the preference among many seniors to age in place in the community in which they are familiar suggests a need to ensure that there is appropriate housing and services available. This includes age-friendly, adaptable, single-level living, more supportive transportation options and accessible services that are conveniently located. At the same time, if we wish to encourage a more balanced demographic, we will need to provide more housing options for younger adults to lay down roots here and provide land uses that support our local economy and local employment opportunities.

Housing affordability and diversity

Housing affordability is a principal challenge across Metro Vancouver. Within this context, West Vancouver has the highest average housing costs for both homeowners and tenants. The median household income in our community—the highest in the region—is only half that required to finance the average apartment and roughly one-sixth that required to finance the average single-family home. With the region’s lowest rental vacancy rate (0.4% in 2017)² it is difficult to find rental accommodation in West Vancouver. This constrained supply results in higher overall rental costs than in other Metro Vancouver municipalities.

These issues are exacerbated by the limited housing diversity in our community. Nearly two-thirds of our housing stock is single-family dwellings, with apartment options mostly limited to aging buildings constructed in the 1960s and 1970s. The result is that there are not enough options for seniors to downsize, adult children to stay close to their families, or young families to move into West Vancouver. Put simply, the housing choices presented to people today are increasingly expensive single-family homes or increasingly aging apartment buildings.



Housing by building form (2016)

² A healthy rental vacancy rate is considered to be between 2% and 3%



The limited supply of affordable and diverse housing directly impacts our transportation, environment, economy and social well-being. Nearly three-quarters of our workforce and approximately one-quarter of our school students commute into West Vancouver every day. This contributes to traffic congestion, road maintenance costs, pedestrian safety concerns, and greenhouse gas (GHG) emissions, especially when considering the additional impacts of West Vancouver residents who work, close to 80% of whom drive to work in and through the community.

The dearth of local housing options accessible to our workforce creates a perennial challenge for local schools, services and businesses to hire and retain staff—and indeed the community has been losing jobs at a time when there has been robust economic growth at the regional level. The result is reduced services available to residents since employment options elsewhere in the region offer similar wages but shorter commutes.

The resulting trend has led to concerned community voices expressed throughout the Official Community Plan (OCP) Review process and a desire for actionable policies. Although housing affordability in the community and in the region are driven by a number of factors, including market economics and demand, this OCP can help reduce the pressure of constrained supply and enable the development of desired forms of housing to increase housing options in our community.

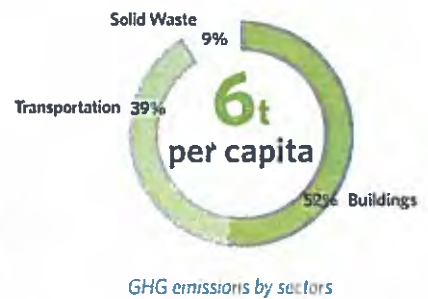
Over the life of this plan, a focus on housing diversity can deliver smaller homes—ranging from coach houses, duplex, triplex, townhomes and apartment units and including seniors, market and non-market rental—that are relatively more attainable than our housing stock today and that better match our evolving needs.

Climate change

A changing climate presents one of the greatest challenges of our time. While the scientific understanding continues to evolve, there is broad agreement that GHG emissions resulting from human activities intensify climate change and its associated impacts. While an effective response requires action at the national and international level, local communities have a role to mitigate GHG emissions. This includes creating compact, complete and energy-efficient communities that support reduced fossil fuel consumption and associated emissions.



Our community contributes approximately 235,000 tonnes of GHG emissions each year from three primary sectors: burning of natural gas for space heating and cooling and hot water in buildings; fuel to power our cars and other transportation; and decomposition of our solid waste. We are responsible for more GHGs per capita than the regional average (six versus five tonnes per person). The District adopted GHG reduction targets and climate strategies in 2016 to mitigate West Vancouver’s contribution to climate change. The land use, transportation, and infrastructure policies of this OCP are aligned with this path. By addressing GHG emissions, the community can also support improvements to air quality and the associated health effects.



This OCP also recognizes that climate change impacts, such as sea level rise and more frequent extreme weather events, are being observed around the world. Flooding from king tides, summer droughts and increased wildfire risk are all hazards understood to be impacted by our changing climate. In response, the OCP identifies new policy directions to enable our infrastructure—and our community—to remain resilient.



1.3 Regional Context

West Vancouver is one of 21 member municipalities within the Metro Vancouver region, and—along with Lions Bay, the City and District of North Vancouver, and Squamish and Tsleil-Waututh First Nations’ lands—forms the North Shore sub-region. West Vancouver contributes to and enjoys benefits and services from its involvement with its role in this “liveable region”.

West Vancouver and the other municipalities in the region adopted the Regional Growth Strategy—“Metro Vancouver 2040—Shaping our Future” (Metro 2040 hereafter)—in 2011 in order to support a vibrant, diverse, prosperous and sustainable region. This strategy includes five key goals to guide municipal and regional actions:

- create a compact urban area
- support a sustainable economy
- protect the environment and respond to climate change impacts
- develop complete communities
- support sustainable transportation choices

Metro 2040 provides population, dwelling units and employment projections for the region and each municipality to inform planning efforts. For the region, these estimates are:

	2011	2021	2031	2041
Population	2,356,000	2,788,000	3,152,000	3,443,000
Dwelling Units	890,000	1,112,000	1,287,000	1,423,000
Employment	1,209,000	1,424,000	1,626,000	1,773,000

Projected Population, Housing and Jobs for Metro Vancouver (Metro Vancouver, 2011)

For West Vancouver³, these are:

	2011	2021	2031	2041
Population	46,300	51,000	56,000	60,000
Dwelling Units	18,400	20,600	23,100	24,500
Employment	18,700	24,000	27,000	29,000

Projected Population, Housing and Jobs for Metro Vancouver (Metro Vancouver, 2011)

Based on these projections, West Vancouver's population is expected to increase by approximately 14,000 people from 2011 to 2041. This increase represents approximately one per cent of the overall population growth projected for the region. The resulting annual growth rate for West Vancouver is 0.87%, which is roughly two-thirds of the 1.27% rate anticipated for the region as a whole.

Metro 2040 includes the Squamish Nation lands in its projections for West Vancouver. The District completed a separate analysis in 2016 to provide a more specific projection for our municipality's own anticipated population, housing, and employment growth⁴:

	2011	2021	2031	2041
Population	43,500	45,000	49,000	54,000
Dwelling Units	17,000	18,000	20,000	22,000
Employment	14,500	16,500	18,500	21,000

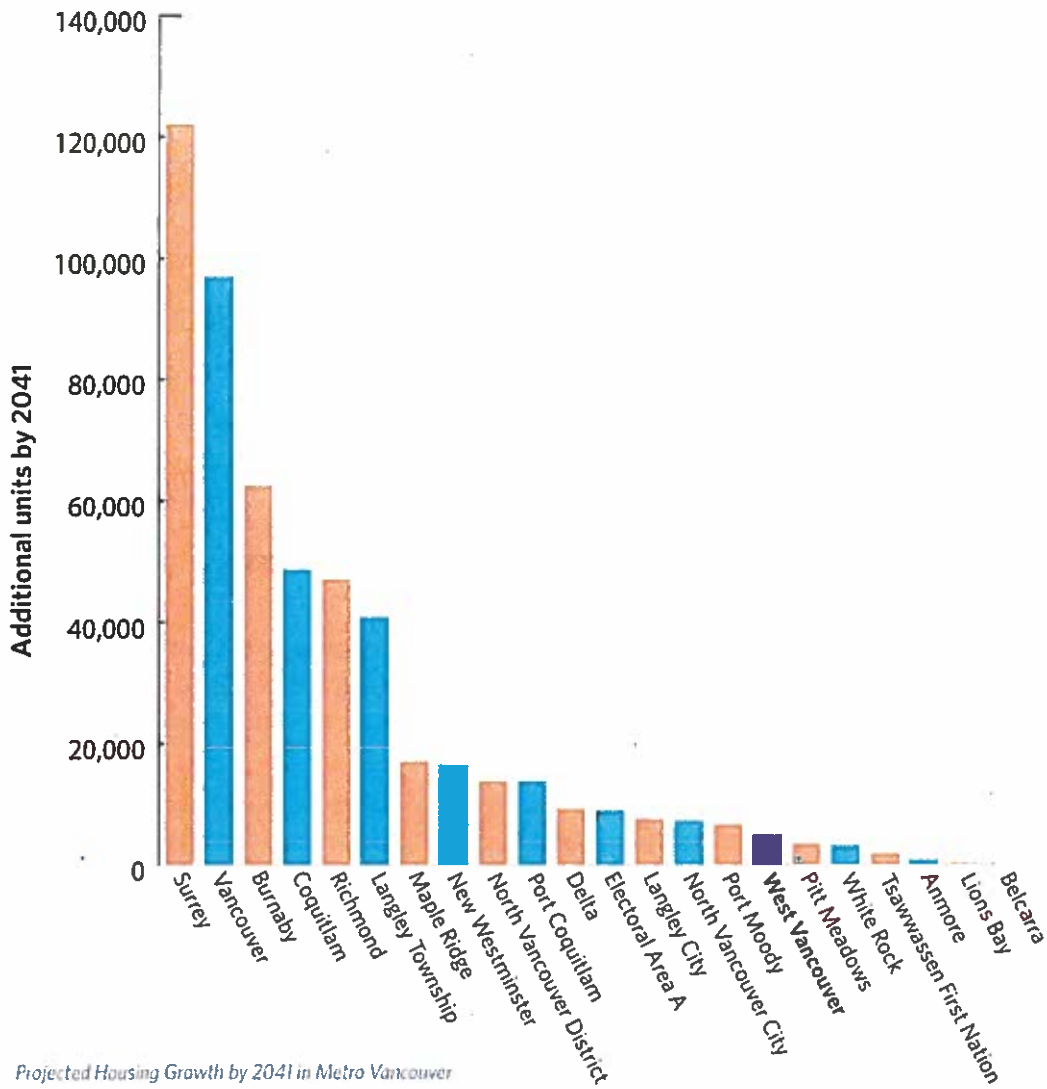
Projected Population, Housing and Jobs for West Vancouver (corrected for municipal estimation⁵) (Urban Futures, 2016)

West Vancouver's population is expected to increase by approximately 10,000 people by 2041, which represents an annual growth of 0.74%. West Vancouver will require approximately 5,000 additional dwelling units to accommodate this growth. While this increase is one of the lowest housing growth projections in the region (where over 500,000 new units are projected by 2041), it does represent a shift for West Vancouver, which has been resistant to change and growth in past years.

³ Estimates include Squamish Nation lands located within West Vancouver municipal boundary.

⁴ Estimates exclude Squamish Nation Lands located within West Vancouver municipal boundary. Since the analysis, new Census data have been published and indicate that the population of West Vancouver was approximately 42,500 and the occupied dwelling units was approximately 17,000 in 2016.

⁵ Figures rounded to the nearest 500 to indicate these are estimates only.



This plan indicates how -5,000 new housing units could be accommodated by 2041. These 5,000 new units are estimated to be comprised of -500 infill units (e.g., coach houses), -1,000 ground-oriented multi-family units (e.g., townhouses), and -3,500 apartment units, which would include -500 seniors' housing units. Around 20% of all units are expected to be rental units. The overall figure of 5,000 new units is a projection, and the breakdown of housing types are estimates, both intended as a guide to plan for the housing needs of our community. Actual growth numbers and housing types will depend on further community planning and subsequent implementation, market forces, and Council decisions.

Our OCP is required to demonstrate general consistency with Metro 2040 through a Regional Context Statement. The purpose of a Regional Context Statement is to describe the relationship between the OCP and Metro 2040 and to demonstrate how the OCP contributes to the achievement of regional goals. The District's Regional Context Statement is included as Schedule i of this plan.

1.4 OCP Scope and Legislative Context

An Official Community Plan (OCP) lays out a high-level decision-making framework for the future. It is a general statement of objectives and policies to guide planning and land use changes. As such, it will serve as a tool to guide Council decisions and municipal administration.

Our plan has set 2041 as the target year to facilitate decision-making that extends beyond shorter-term interests, and to align this planning horizon with that of Metro 2040. This 20+ year planning horizon also means that implementation of this plan's policies can be managed in a way that responds to emerging issues and community input over the coming years.

The purpose and effects of an OCP are defined by the Local Government Act (Act), the Provincial legislation articulating the powers of British Columbia municipalities and districts. Section 473 of the Act requires that plans include statements and map designations for a range of elements within the area covered. This includes:

- residential development required to meet anticipated housing needs
- commercial, industrial, institutional, recreational and public utility land use
- any proposed new major roads or infrastructure
- land restricted due to hazardous conditions or environmental sensitivity
- public facilities, including schools and parks

The Act further specifies that an OCP must include policies respecting affordable, rental and special needs housing and targets, policies and actions to reduce GHG emissions. It also allows for the inclusion of policies relating to social needs and well-being, as well as the preservation, restoration and enhancement of the natural environment.

While the OCP provides the overarching land use objectives and policies of the community, specific guidance would benefit areas where more substantial change is anticipated. This more detailed planning is appropriate for West Vancouver's centres and corridors and is the subject of Local Area Plans (LAPs). The community planning processes for these more detailed plans will be informed by the higher-level community-wide OCP.

Similarly, restrictions on development to protect environmentally sensitive lands and hazardous conditions are provided in area-specific development permit guidelines. This OCP also includes policies that provide the community-wide framework and intent for ongoing protection and restoration, as well as directions for future reviews to address emerging issues such as climate change.

Existing area-specific policies and guidelines are retained and included in Schedule ii of this OCP. These guidelines will be reviewed as necessary and will be appended to the OCP with formal Council consideration and Public Hearings as they are updated over time.

1.5 OCP Review Process



The OCP Review Process

This Official Community Plan (OCP) will set the course until 2041, so it is critical that the plan reflect our community's input. Community engagement informed and guided every stage in the review process. With the support and advice of the District's Community Engagement Committee, the process reached out by going to meet stakeholders, residents and workers where they are through a variety of different engagement approaches, seeking to bring diverse voices into the dialogue throughout the four phases of the review process:

- **Phase 1 "Objectives"** identified core community objectives;
- **Phase 2 "Ideas"** invited the community to generate ideas to meet these objectives;
- **Phase 3 "Directions"** evaluated and refined the emerging directions; and
- **Phase 4 "Plan"** built on previous phases by drafting, reviewing and then proposing plan policies.

This plan could not have been prepared without the aggregate contribution of the community.

1.6 OCP—Action and Vision

The OCP reflects the community's long-term vision. It is a guide for working through existing and foreseeable changes and presents a framework for current and future actions required to maintain and enhance our quality of life.

Early in the OCP Review Process, the community gathered to discuss and describe their hopes for a revised OCP. These early conversations were expanded upon in subsequent phases and provide a framework for the development of this plan.

What do we value most about West Vancouver today?

Our natural assets, our waterfront and mountain location, our high quality amenities and facilities, and the character of our neighbourhoods and centres.

What challenges do we need to overcome?

We need to respond to unaffordable and limited housing options, an aging and declining population, lack of employment opportunities, transportation challenges, and climate change impacts.

What is our vision for an even better West Vancouver?

We should build upon our extraordinary assets to become a more complete, connected and inclusive community with diverse housing, a vibrant economy, and outstanding amenities so that we can ensure our social, economic and environmental sustainability.

Our long-term social, cultural, economic and environmental sustainability and resiliency are the foundations of our community's vision for the future. Our community's overall quality of life can only be ensured when the community is able to meet the social, cultural, economic, and environmental needs of the present without compromising the ability of future generations to meet their own needs in these areas.

Achieving long-term success requires the active involvement and contribution from all sectors of our community, including its residents, workers, businesses, community organizations, schools, governments, and all other stakeholders. The District has a central role to play within the bounds of the Local Government Act in order to effect positive change and address local challenges.

During the OCP Review Process, the community identified objectives for the following areas which it desires the District to address in this plan:

- **Housing & Neighbourhoods**
- **Transportation & Infrastructure**
- **Local Economy**
- **Parks & Environment**
- **Social Well-Being**








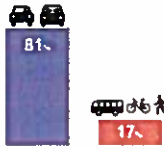
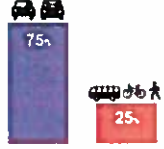


In each of these areas, the community identified specific directions to meet their values and objectives. Acting in accordance with these directions will contribute towards the long-term social, cultural, economic and environmental success and sustainability of the community, and thus help maintain and enhance our quality of life.



2041 OCP targets

As we plan towards 2041, we can continuously review the success of the actions directed through this plan, by setting and examining key measurable performance indicators on a regular basis. This will help us stay on track over the coming years and provide a basis for policy adjustments to ensure the long-term success of our community.

The following table provides key targets for 2041 and the most recent available baseline data. While these key indicators provide a foundational basis for measuring our performance, there may be other indicators that can supplement these measurements over time as implementation of the Official Community Plan proceeds.

	Our baselines are ...	We aim to ...	Which means by 2041...
 <p>HOUSING & NEIGHBOURHOODS</p>	 <p>~2/3 detached single-family remaining one-third are multi-family homes (2016)</p>	<p>↑30% more diverse housing</p>	 <p>~50-50 split between single-family and multi-family homes</p>
 <p>LOCAL ECONOMY</p>	 <p>33 jobs per 100 residents (2011)</p>	<p>↑5% increase in our jobs-to-residents ratio</p>	 <p>38 jobs per 100 residents</p>
 <p>TRANSPORTATION & INFRASTRUCTURE</p>	 <p>17% of trips by walking, cycling or transit (2011)</p>	<p>↑8% increase in walking, cycling and transit trips</p>	 <p>25% of trips by walking, cycling or transit</p>
 <p>PARK & ENVIRONMENT</p>	<p>Community GHG emissions (2010)</p> <p>=258,000 t CO₂e</p>	<p>↓40% GHG emissions from 2010 levels</p>	<p>Community GHG emissions</p> <p>=156,500 t CO₂e</p>
 <p>SOCIAL WELL-BEING</p>	<p>Participation in District services and programs (2017)</p> <p>=1.8 million</p>	<p>↑20% greater participation in services and programs</p>	<p>Participation in District services and programs</p> <p>=2.15 million</p>

It is important to note that these key targets represent a District-wide average. This means that we can expect that the contribution of each target may be higher in some locations, while in others it may be lower. For example, our centres would likely see higher ratios of multi-family dwellings, more jobs, and more people walking, cycling and taking transit, when compared to our single-family neighbourhoods. Therefore, we can expect to see centre-specific targets to be developed during local area planning processes to support these District-wide targets.



Plan structure and organization

This OCP is organized into three main sections and includes three subsequent schedules:

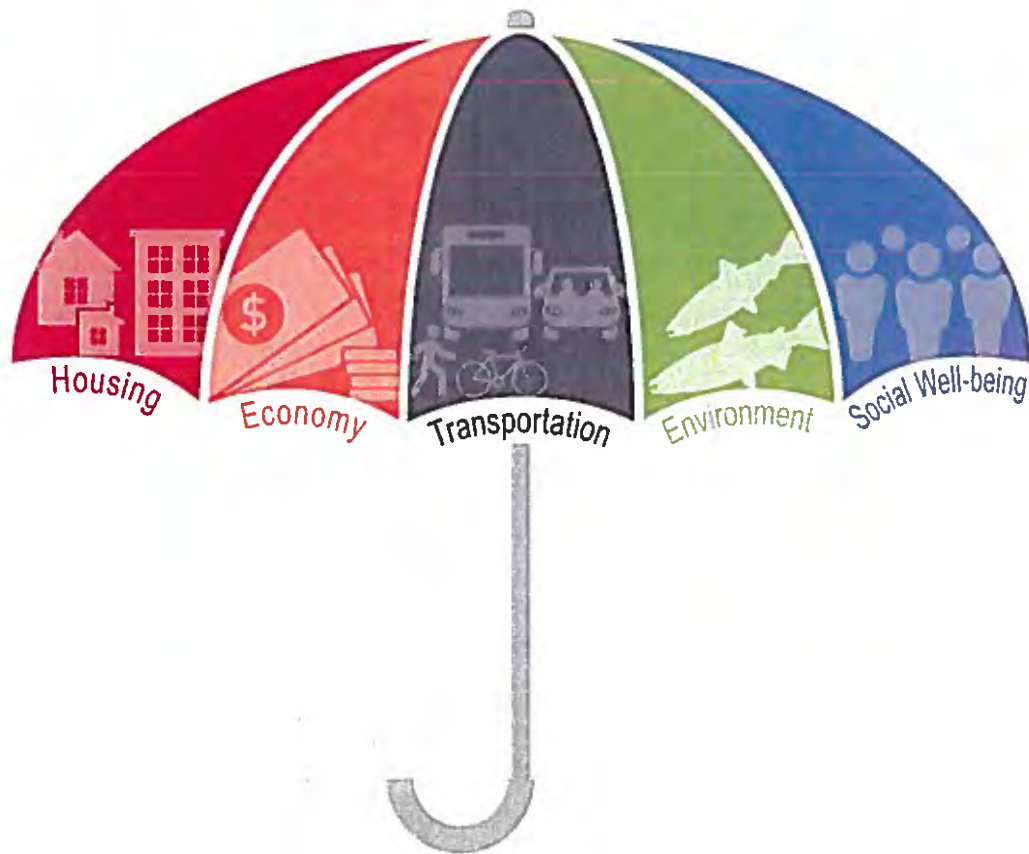
- Section 1** Introduction: provides community background and context for the OCP.
- Section 2** Community-Wide Directions: includes high-level, District-wide policies divided between five OCP topics:
- **Housing & Neighbourhoods**
 - **Local Economy**
 - **Transportation & Infrastructure**
 - **Parks & Environment**
 - **Social Well-Being**
- Section 3** Plan Management: outlines the OCP implementation and monitoring process.
- Schedule i** Regional Context Statement: describes the relationship between this plan and the Metro Vancouver Regional Growth Strategy.
- Schedule ii** Area-Specific Policies and Guidelines: includes policies and guidelines for specific areas and Development Permit Area policies and built-form guidelines.
- These policies and guidelines will be updated over time as necessary (e.g., through the adoption of new local area plans or the updating of environmental guidelines to ensure best practices are met).
- Schedule iii** Glossary: provides descriptions for key terms used throughout this plan.

COMMUNITY-WIDE DIRECTIONS

Relationship between the OCP themes

Section 2 of this Official Community Plan (OCP) is organized by five themes: Housing & Neighbourhoods; Local Economy; Transportation & Infrastructure; Parks & Environment; and Social Well-Being. These themes are not hierarchical, rather they are interdependent and work synergistically together. The OCP recognizes that no policy can stand alone nor can a single community-wide objective be pursued absent consideration of others. For example, policies to locate Housing in our town and village centres support the local economy with local customers and also reduce transportation needs (congestion) and the associated environmental impacts (GHGs). Social well-being objectives around inclusivity are necessarily supported by how we provide accessible housing or transportation. Policies to support vibrant public places and opportunities for gathering contribute to our social well-being and local economy objectives, and also influence how we manage our parks system.

As you read this plan, you will find information on how each policy section supports the overall community objectives across the five themes. Only through the collective implementation of these five themes can our community best maintain and enhance our overall quality of life.





HOUSING & NEIGHBOURHOODS

2.1 Existing Neighbourhoods

West Vancouver is a scenic oceanfront community of individual, unique neighbourhoods situated in a narrow band of development between the water and the mountains. From the cottages and cabins of the early 1900s, West Vancouver neighbourhoods have been shaped by their distinct natural landscapes and through their history of development and land use decisions.

As a result of these past development patterns, West Vancouver is now comprised of mostly detached, single-family oriented housing, and some generally older apartment buildings located in and near commercial centres, with very limited availability of other housing forms such as duplex, triplex, and townhomes located in pockets throughout the municipality.

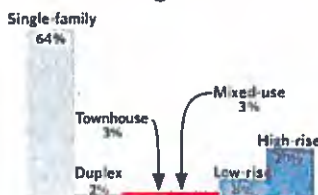
Emerging issues to address

While our housing options continue to be limited, there has been a long-standing community interest in increasing the variety of available housing options. Seniors and young families alike are unable to find the right housing to meet their needs—such as accessible, single-level living options close to amenities and transit, and smaller, relatively more attainable options near schools. These and other key trends in our community demand actions to address our current and long-term needs.

We have fewer young families and children and desire to attract them



We have limited housing choices



Our residents hope to, but are unable to age in place

33% will move in 5 years
60% pessimistic about staying in West Van

(Vital Signs 2017, West Vancouver Foundation)

Our multi-family building stock is aging and need to be regenerated

96% of multi-family units built in the **1960/70s**

Our residents want to live close to amenities

73% parks & trails
57% transit
55% shops
43% schools

(Vital Signs 2017, West Vancouver Foundation)

We need more rental housing options

0.4% rental vacancy rate (Oct. 2017)
Lowest in the region
 healthy vacancy rate = 2-3%

Key OCP actions

As a land use planning document, an OCP is legislatively required to guide housing development throughout a community. To address the needs of the present and future generations in our community, this OCP seeks to:

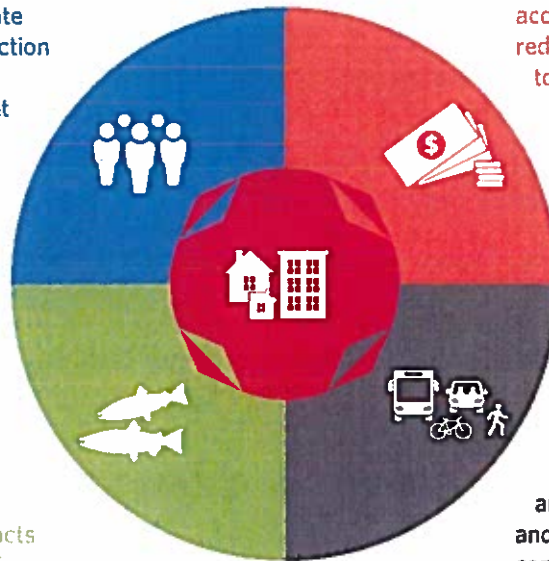
- regenerate our primarily detached, single-family home oriented neighbourhoods with sensitive infill options, such as smaller houses on smaller lots, coach houses and duplexes;
- expand “missing middle” housing options, like triplex, townhouse and mixed-use, in locations close to transit, shops, and amenities;
- respect our neighbourhood character and encourage long-term protection of valued heritage properties with stronger incentives;
- strengthen our centres and key corridors through local area plans, with separate, detailed and collaborative planning processes to determine area-specific visions, objectives and suitable built-form, heights and densities; and
- advance housing affordability, accessibility and sustainability through available policy levers.

Together, these combined OCP actions seek to fill missing gaps for housing and housing choices in existing neighbourhoods and centres, and to provide for more and ongoing seniors and rental housing options.

How these housing actions support overall community objectives.

Well-designed neighbourhoods with diverse housing can improve accessibility and create opportunities for social interaction and connectedness. Proactive housing policies can help meet the needs of changing life-stages across all age groups within the community.

Housing built with environmentally-sensitive features and higher energy performance, as well as more units located in centres and near transit, can reduce the community’s overall impacts on the environment and GHG emissions.



Housing located in and around commercial centres can better accommodate our workforce and reduce the barrier for businesses to recruit and retain staff.

Locating housing closer to shops also support a stronger and more diverse customer base for local businesses.

Housing that is well connected to transit, jobs, services and amenities can increase walkability and the use of active transportation, and reduce the need to drive and overall transportation and congestion costs.

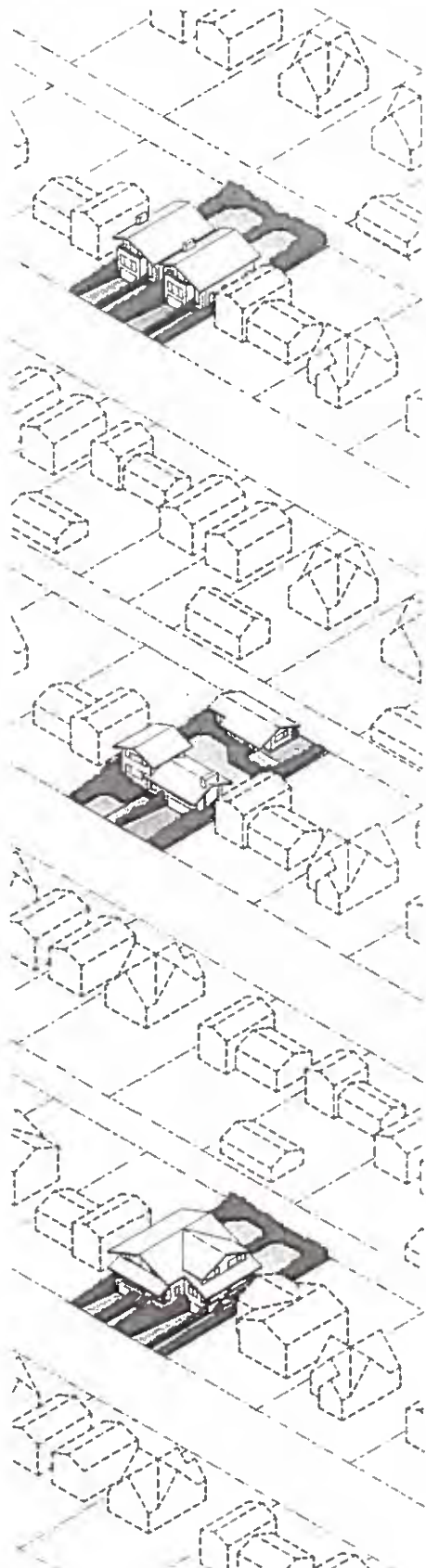


POLICIES

Regenerating our neighbourhoods with an estimated 300–400 new sensitive infill units

- 2.1.1 Amend neighbourhood subdivision standards (including consideration of site-specific applications) to enable the development of smaller houses on smaller lots in existing detached residential areas (see Map 1).
- 2.1.2 Update zoning provisions (including consideration of site-specific applications) to increase the supply of coach houses (“detached secondary suites”) in existing detached residential areas (see Map 1) by:
 - a. Allowing coach houses to be stratified to increase home ownership opportunities;
 - b. Providing floor area exemptions for rental coach houses secured through Housing Agreements; and
 - c. Considering allowance of a coach house and a basement suite on a single lot.
- 2.1.3 Expand opportunities for duplex housing by:
 - a. Reviewing regulations to ensure the development viability of the building form;
 - b. Continuing to allow a basement suite in a duplex;
 - c. Identifying areas appropriate for rezoning to allow duplex construction; and
 - d. Considering site-specific rezoning applications to allow duplex construction appropriate to the subject site and context.

The following illustrations show examples of subdivisions, coach houses and duplexes, which can provide sensitive infill options that respect the scale and character of our neighbourhoods.



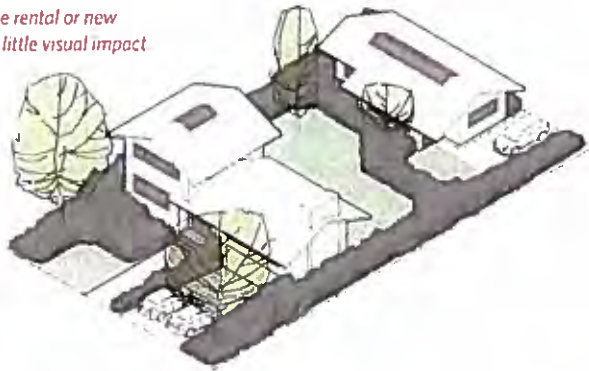
Subdivision

Subdividing large lots into smaller lots can allow for smaller homes



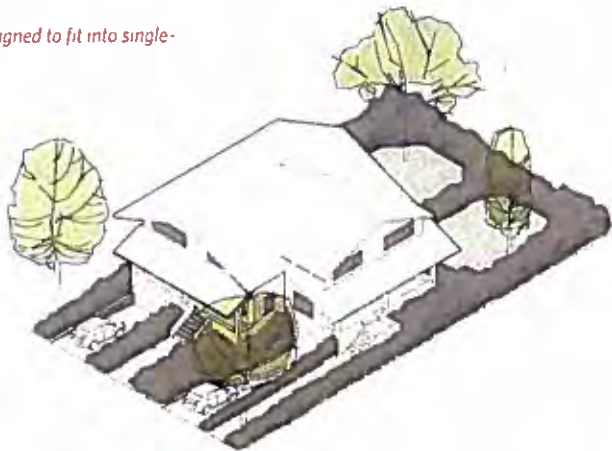
Coach house

Coach houses can create rental or new ownership options with little visual impact



Duplex

Duplexes can be designed to fit into single-family streetscapes.

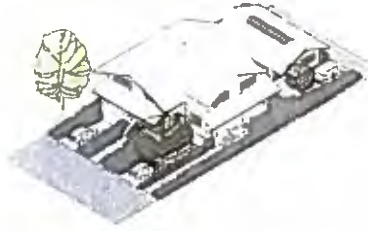


(Images provided for illustrative purposes only)

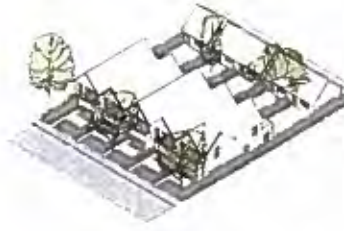
Expanding missing middle (e.g., triplex, townhouse, mixed-use) options with an estimated 300-350 new units

- 2.1.4** Increase “missing middle” housing options with ground-oriented multi-family on appropriate sites along the Marine Drive Transit Corridor (see Map 2) by:
- Considering proposals for sites adjacent to and across the road from “neighbourhood hubs” such as schools, places of worship, parks, recreational facilities, local commercial nodes, and existing multi-family uses;
 - Reviewing designs in relation to site characteristics (e.g., site area, configuration, access) and compatibility with neighbourhood context and character; and
 - Considering a range of housing types including duplexes, triplexes, fourplexes, rowhouses, and townhouses to a maximum of three storeys.
- 2.1.5** Encourage mixed-use and live-work development on existing commercial use and marine commercial sites District-wide (see Map 10) by:
- Permitting residential uses above street-level commercial on commercial use sites;
 - Considering residential uses in addition to marine commercial uses where both can be accommodated on marine commercial sites; and
 - Allowing a maximum of three storeys where there is not a height limit established through Local Area Plans or Guidelines.
- 2.1.6** Prioritize community use and/or housing objectives when considering redevelopment proposals of institutional, public assembly or community use sites District-wide that provide an existing community or public use function (such as places of worship) by:
- Providing floor area exemptions to support the continuation, adaptation, expansion or replacement of community use; and
 - Considering residential uses that are compatible with the community use and that respond to neighbourhood context and character.
- 2.1.7** Consider proposals within neighbourhoods for site-specific zoning changes that are not otherwise supported by policies in this plan only in limited circumstances by:
- Reporting to Council after preliminary application review to allow an early opportunity for public input;
 - Considering sites or assemblies that present a degree of physical separation from adjoining single-family dwellings (e.g., adjacent to a green belt, grade change, park, school, or existing multi-family site);
 - Requiring demonstration of minimal impact to access, traffic, parking and public views in the neighbourhood;
 - Restricting to one or more of a range of low-rise housing types including duplexes, triplexes, rowhouses, townhouses, seniors, rental and apartment buildings to a maximum of three storeys;
 - Reviewing form and character to support siting and designs that respond and contribute to neighbourhood context and character; and
 - Ensuring information meetings with public notification prior to formal Council consideration in accordance with District procedures.

The following illustrations show examples of triplex, rowhouse and townhouse units—some of the missing middle housing types provided for in this plan.



Triplices can be achieved by allowing existing homes to stratify into small units, or by allowing duplex with a coach house



The traditional rowhouse consists of units arranged side by side, each with their own front door and outdoor area



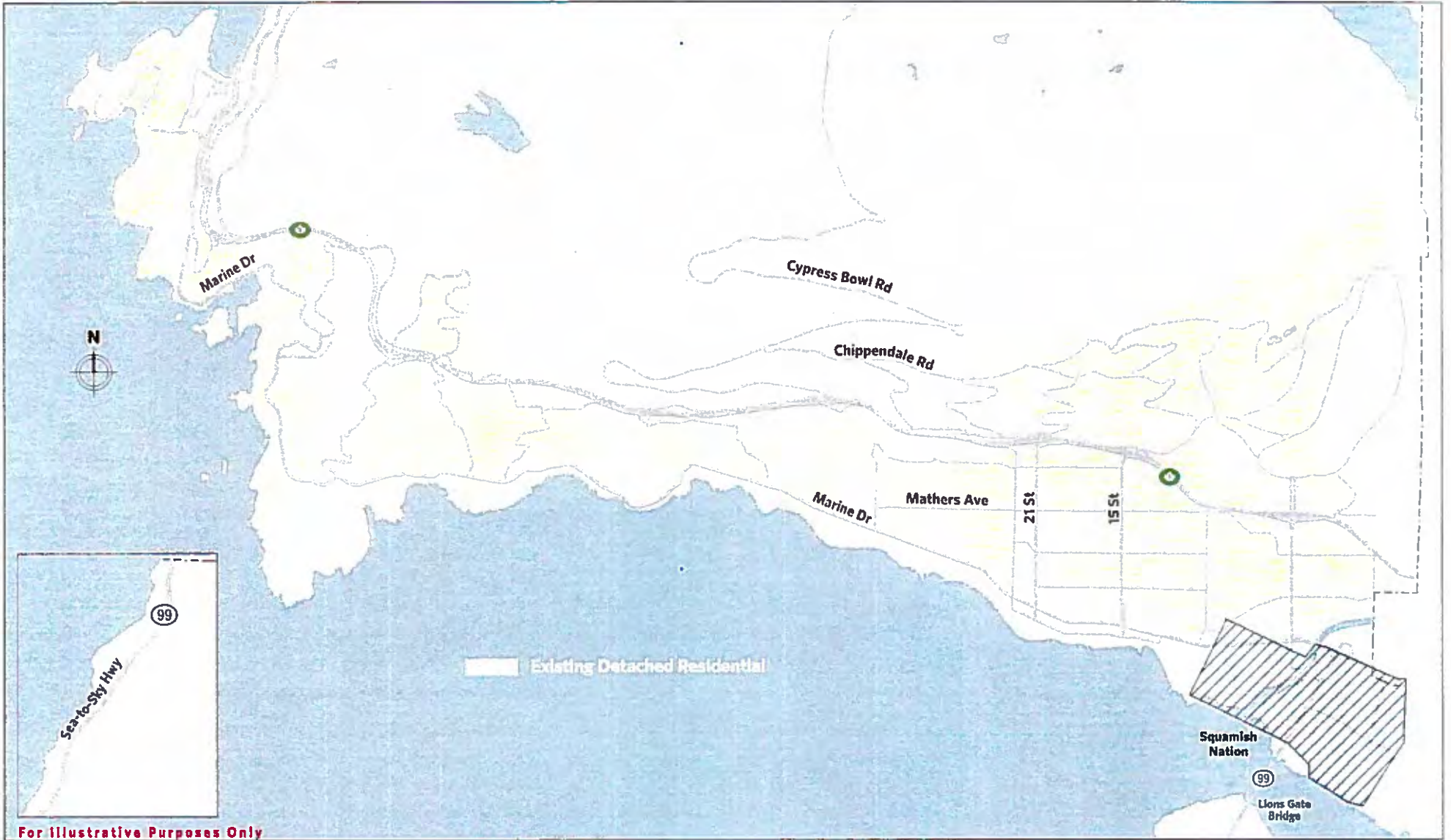
Stacked townhomes expand upon the rowhouse concept with one unit placed above another

(Images provided for illustrative purposes only)

Respecting character and protecting heritage

- 2.1.8** Ensure that new single-family dwellings respect neighbourhood character by:
- Reviewing regulations controlling the scale of new single-family dwellings; and
 - Applying and updating built-form guidelines, as relevant, in regards to neighbourhood context and character, streetscape and natural features.
- 2.1.9** Protect buildings, structures and landscapes on the District's Heritage Register by:
- Allowing the conversion of single-family homes into multi-family use (e.g., duplex, triplex);
 - Allowing fee-simple subdivisions or infill options (such as cottages or coach houses) on the same lot;
 - Varying siting to protect valued trees and landscapes;
 - Encouraging protection through bonus density and considering density transfer;
 - Considering financial incentives (e.g., the reduction of development fees or charges, tax incentives);
 - Reducing off-street parking requirements;
 - Securing protection through Heritage Designation Bylaws;
 - Supporting restoration through Heritage Revitalization Agreements; and
 - Expediting the review process for the retention of heritage properties.
- 2.1.10** Support the Lower Caufield Heritage Conservation Area by reviewing proposals against neighbourhood built-form guidelines.
- 2.1.11** Support the small island character of Eagle Island by continuing to prohibit subdivision and attached or detached secondary suites (i.e., basement suites or coach houses).

MAP 1. NEIGHBOURHOOD INFILL OPPORTUNITIES



MAP 2. MARINE DRIVE TRANSIT CORRIDOR



Strengthening our centres and corridors through local area plans

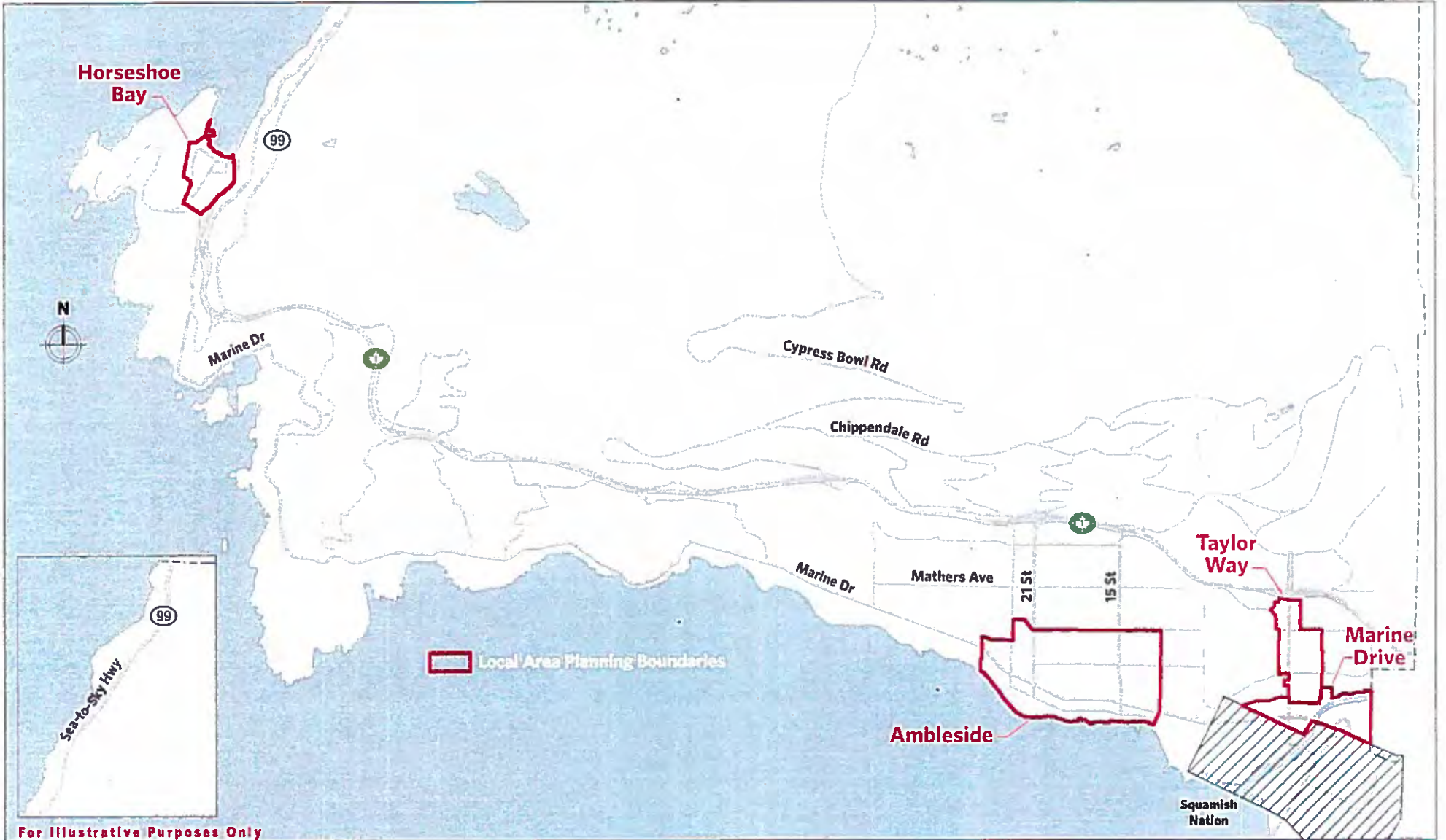
- 2.1.12 Implement the Marine Drive Local Area Plan (estimated 500-750 housing units, see Map 4).
- 2.1.13 Create capacity for an estimated 1,700-2,100 net new housing units through local area plans (see Map 3) for the following areas, subject to provision 2.1.14 of this plan:
 - a. Ambleside Municipal Town Centre (1,000-1,200 estimated net new units);
 - b. Taylor Way Corridor (500-600 estimated net new units); and
 - c. Horseshoe Bay (200-300 estimated net new units).
- 2.1.14 Prepare local area plans by:
 - a. Reviewing and confirming boundaries and new unit estimates through the local area planning processes (see Maps 5-7);
 - b. Determining densities, heights and building forms that respond to neighbourhood context and character (e.g., topography, natural features, site area, transportation and amenities); and
 - c. Prioritizing mixed-use and apartment forms in core areas and ground-oriented multi-family forms (e.g., townhouses, duplexes) to transition to adjacent single-family neighbourhoods.
- 2.1.15 Prior to the adoption of a local area plan, consider proposals within the local area plan boundary by:
 - a. Applying relevant District-wide policies contained in this plan and any existing area-specific policies and guidelines; and
 - b. Requiring the proposal's contribution to rental, non-market or supportive housing, or its ability to advance the public interest or provide other community benefits as determined by Council.

Advancing housing affordability, accessibility and sustainability

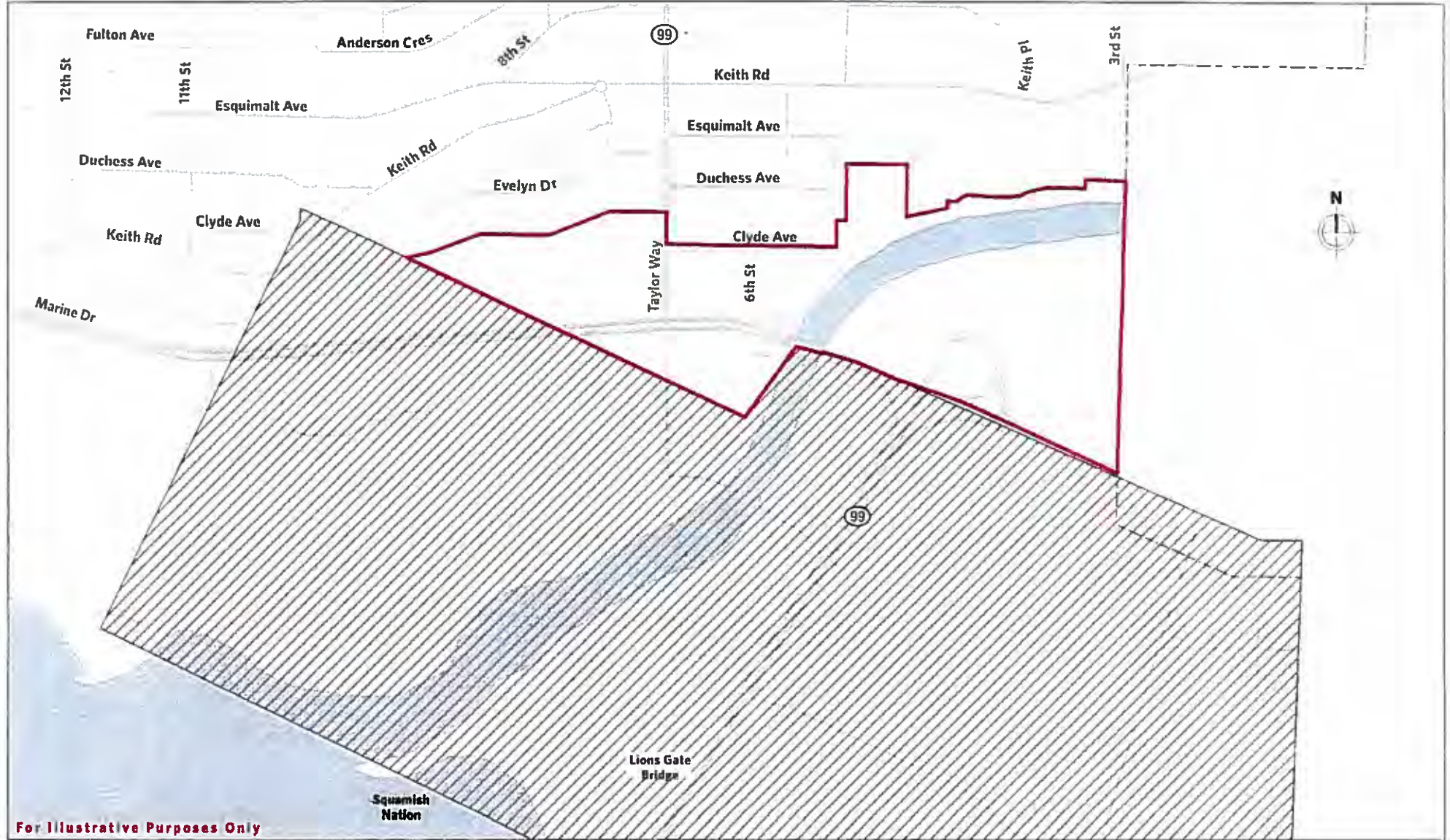
- 2.1.16 Support existing purpose-built rental housing stock and renter households by:
 - a. Prohibiting stratification of existing purpose-built rental buildings with more than four units;
 - b. Enabling additional infill purpose-built rental units through bonus density where there is underutilized site area;
 - c. Encouraging and requiring, where feasible, tenant assistance for renters when displaced through the redevelopment of purpose-built rental apartments;
 - d. Enabling full or partial replacement of purpose-built rental units through bonus density, increased height, and available zoning tools during redevelopment of rental apartments;
 - e. Considering financial incentives for non-market rental units (e.g., the reduction of development fees or charges, tax incentives);
 - f. Reducing off-street parking requirements; and
 - g. Securing market and non-market rental housing units in perpetuity through Housing Agreements and available zoning tools.

- 2.1.17** Secure new purpose-built market and non-market rental, seniors and supportive housing units in appropriate locations close to transit and amenities by:
- Incentivizing new rental units through bonus density, increased height, and available zoning tools;
 - Considering cash-in-lieu contributions to the District's Affordable Housing Fund when preferable for meeting the District's housing objectives;
 - Considering financial incentives for non-market rental units (e.g., the reduction of development fees or charges, tax incentives);
 - Reducing off-street parking requirements; and
 - Securing market and non-market rental housing units in perpetuity through Housing Agreements and available zoning tools.
- 2.1.18** Update and periodically review the District's housing action plan to monitor local market conditions, respond to community housing priorities and needs, reflect changing household demographics, and update housing strategies as needed.
- 2.1.19** Work with non-profit housing groups and senior levels of government in the maintenance of existing and creation of new non-market rental, seniors or supportive housing, particularly in areas close to transit service.
- 2.1.20** Ensure that new multi-family and mixed-use housing development meets the community's needs by:
- Requiring a range of unit sizes (from studio, one-bedroom to three-bedroom units);
 - Supporting a variety of housing forms, including lock-off units, that allow housing to adapt to suit different life stages of residents;
 - Prohibiting long-term rental restrictions in new strata-titled developments;
 - Establishing the minimum provision of accessible and adaptable units and associated facilities (e.g., dedicated parking, barrier-free common areas); and
 - Reviewing zoning regulations to remove potential barriers to providing accessible and adaptable housing.
- 2.1.21** Use surplus District-owned lands to increase the availability of more diverse and affordable housing.
- 2.1.22** Create new regulations prior to 2022 that replace expiring Land Use Contracts, meet community housing needs, and respond to neighbourhood context and character.
- 2.1.23** Advance community energy efficiency and reduce GHG emissions by:
- Supporting transportation alternatives through housing location, design and facility provisions, and parking requirements;
 - Increasing the percentage of efficient building forms;
 - Requiring leading energy efficiency standards and considering site design and orientation;
 - Encouraging renewable energy; and
 - Considering incentives to support building retrofits for improved energy efficiency.
- 2.1.24** Review regulations to advance climate adaptation measures in new housing and site design.

MAP 3. LOCAL AREA PLANNING BOUNDARIES



MAP 4. MARINE DRIVE LOCAL AREA PLAN BOUNDARY



MAP 5. AMBLESIDE TOWN CENTRE LOCAL AREA PLANNING BOUNDARY

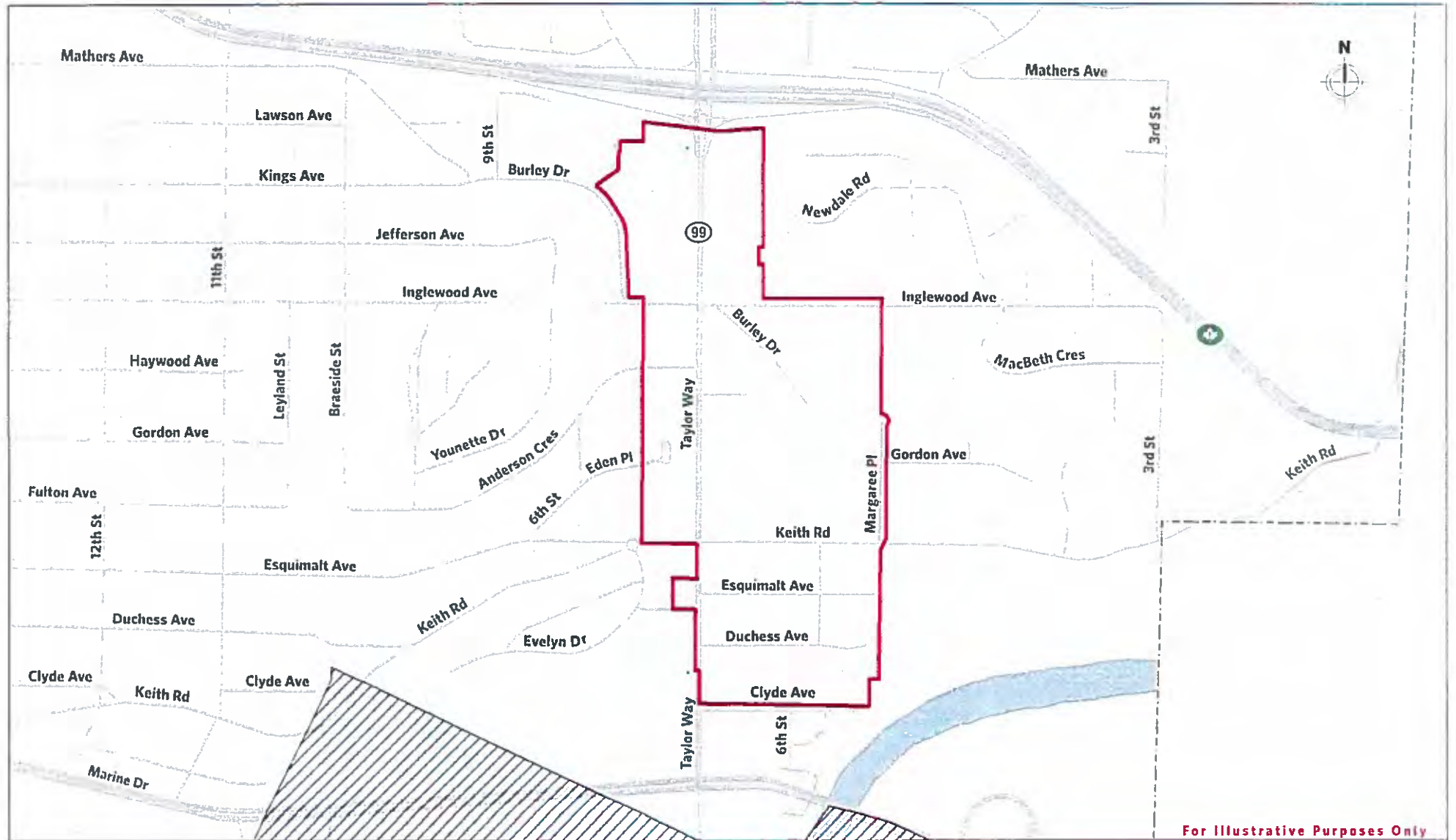


MAP 6. HORSESHOE BAY LOCAL AREA PLANNING BOUNDARY



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MAP 7. TAYLOR WAY LOCAL AREA PLANNING BOUNDARY



2.2 Future Neighbourhoods

The Upper Lands comprise undeveloped publicly and privately owned lands north of Highway 1. Historically, residential development above the highway has consisted predominantly of detached single-family housing, often on large estate-sized lots. Environmental features and lands with high recreational potential have typically remained under private ownership. Neighbourhoods have been planned incrementally over the last 80 years, moving from the eastern boundary of West Vancouver westwards, which has led to limited amenities and services in the Upper Lands. More recently, planning for the Rodgers Creek neighbourhoods (currently under construction) marked a shift towards multi-family housing forms in anticipation of the future Cypress Village.

Emerging issues to address

Undeveloped lands below 1,200 feet in elevation are zoned for single-family development. However, these lands include important environmental assets and recreational opportunities that the community values, notably in areas west of Eagle Creek where the District recently dedicated Whyte Lake Park (2014) and where important wetlands and Arbutus groves exist.

Adopting a more holistic lens is needed to situate all future development within its wider mountain context—both to preserve the most valuable environmental and recreational values in perpetuity, and to provide for future development of the kinds of housing and amenities in and around Cypress Village that most benefit the community.

We have many watercourses flowing from the Upper Lands through our neighbourhoods to the ocean



Residentially zoned lands represent a significant area of the Upper Lands

1,400 acres below 1,200 foot contour
=25% of Upper Lands Area

British Pacific Properties holds the majority of land below 1,200 feet

~80% of area not dedicated as parkland
 below 1,200 feet owned by **BPP**

Key OCP actions

This OCP recommends the transfer of development potential away from higher value ecological and recreational assets to cluster new housing close to existing infrastructure in the compact and complete future neighbourhood(s) of Cypress Village and Cypress West. This would allow a much larger area to become protected in perpetuity.

As the over-arching land use planning document, this OCP establishes policies to guide detailed master planning as follows:

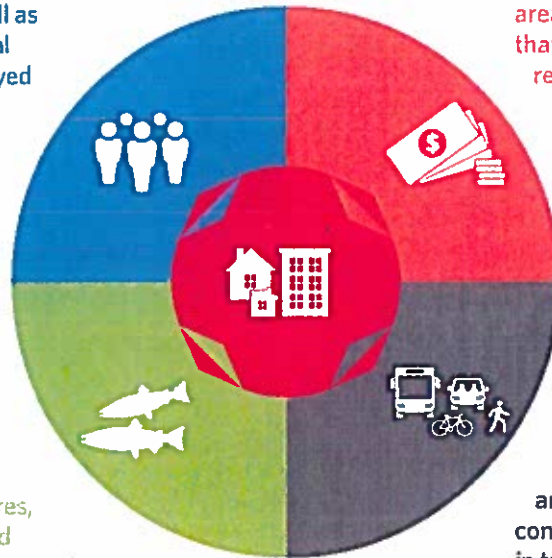
- A rigorous procedural framework to manage new development in the Upper Lands through the preparation of comprehensive area development plans; and
- More specific policies and expectations to guide planning for the future Cypress Village and Cypress West neighbourhood(s).

Please note that additional policies related to the protection of existing Upper Lands natural assets are located in section 2.7, under the theme "Parks & Environment" in this OCP.

How these future neighbourhoods actions support overall community objectives

Compact neighbourhoods allow residents to enjoy close access to services and amenities, as well as vibrant public spaces for social gatherings and activities enjoyed across all ages. Proximity to recreational activities can support active lifestyles that contribute to overall health and well-being.

A more compact community can permanently protect sensitive ecological assets from future development. New development can also support environmental features, such as renewable energy and high performance buildings, mitigating GHGs compared to a business as usual development scenario.



New economic opportunities can be provided in commercial areas, with new business spaces that can support not only local residents but also tourism and recreation spending. Businesses can also enjoy a stable customer base from residents in the compact neighbourhood.

A compact and complete community, where residents can live, play and work in the same area, enables greater walkability and reduces the need to drive, contributing to overall reductions in transportation and congestion costs.

POLICIES

Managing new development in the Upper Lands through area development plans

- 2.2.1** Manage new development in the Upper Lands (see Map 8) by:
- Continuing to restrict residential development in the Limited Use and Recreation area above 1,200 feet;
 - Maintaining an overall residential density of 2.5 units per gross acre for undeveloped public and private lands below 1,200 feet; and
 - Varying density within areas and transferring development rights from one area to another to direct development to lands most suitable for development, protect and acquire environmental and recreational assets, and allocate density to achieve neighbourhood focus and identity.
- 2.2.2** Prepare Area Development Plans to establish permitted land uses, development criteria, and design controls prior to the subdivision, rezoning and development of land.
- 2.2.3** Determine through a planning process, including technical analysis and public input, if there are demonstrable community benefits that would warrant consideration of:
- Any exceptions to the restriction on residential development above 1,200 feet; or
 - Any increases to the overall residential density provisions below 1,200 feet.
- 2.2.4** Ensure Area Development Plans incorporate (but are not limited to):
- An approved area defined by major features that is sufficiently large to permit the proper planning for transportation networks, public facilities and parklands, and comprehensive neighbourhood designs;
 - A comprehensive inventory and sieve analysis of the area's terrain and topography, watercourses, habitats and ecosystems (including any species at risk or environmentally sensitive areas), locally important biophysical or natural features, and recreational and cultural features;
 - A demonstration of how the analysis of the area is used to identify land use opportunities and constraints, lands that are suitable for development, and lands of particular environmental, cultural or recreational significance that may warrant special treatment or protection (such as watercourse corridor protection);
 - A proposed land use plan with types of commercial and housing uses (including rental and non-market), and any lands required for community facilities (including consideration of the need for school sites), that relates the proposed land use to the terrain, including type of development, anticipated site coverage and overall square footage;
 - The location and intended function of parks and open spaces (for example, active, passive, preservation) and the use of natural and landscape features (such as watercourse corridors and greenbelts) to frame and connect neighbourhoods and achieve an irregular mountain outline or "soft edge" to development;

- f. The location and preliminary design for major roads and trail systems and other public infrastructure requirements and a description of how trail, road and driveway configurations are sited to respond to terrain;
- g. An identification and analysis of how the proposed development integrates with and impacts the community's existing transportation network, including walking, cycling, and transit, with consideration to access, parking and transportation demand management;
- h. An environmental plan, including stormwater management, energy efficiency, risk management (e.g., forest fire) and other mitigation and adaptation strategies, to achieve a sensitive and sustainable development scheme;
- i. Implementation requirements including general servicing, funding and legal agreements, the approach to community amenity and other developer contributions, and development permit guidelines for the future development of specific sites; and
- j. An assessment of the development's overall financial implications to the municipality.

2.2.5 Ensure the community benefits from new development by:

- a. Requiring equitable and proportional financial and/or in kind contributions and the provision of necessary parkland, infrastructure, housing, amenities and facilities from private development; and
- b. Maintaining the value of public lands below 1,200 feet as potential development sites or as sites to be protected as parkland whose development potential can be transferred to more suitable locations, where appropriate.

2.2.6 Monitor the average pace of development of new neighbourhoods in the Upper Lands and review planning and development processes as necessary or appropriate.⁶

Planning the new Cypress Village and Cypress West neighbourhoods

2.2.7 Prepare Area Development Plan(s) for the Cypress Village and Cypress West neighbourhoods (see Map 9).

2.2.8 Cluster development around a mixed-use Cypress Village to minimize the area developed, protect natural and recreational features, reduce required infrastructure, achieve the compact development of mixed housing forms, and ensure a sustainable village with a strong sense of community.

2.2.9 Seek to transfer the residential development potential from all remaining lands below 1,200 feet west of Eagle Creek to:

- a. The Cypress Village planning area (between Cave and Cypress Creeks) as the primary focus for future neighbourhood development in the Upper Lands; and
- b. The Cypress West planning area (between Cypress and Eagle Creeks) as a secondary community supporting Cypress Village.

⁶ Development has historically averaged up to 70 units per year in the Upper Lands. This figure is provided for information only; actual pace of development and build out of area development plans will depend on market forces, the housing mix to be determined, and other factors.

- 2.2.10** Consider the transfer of residential development potential from lands west of Eagle Creek below 1,200 feet to lands above 1,200 feet that are generally contiguous with the Cypress Village planning area in limited locations if and only if:
- These lands are more suitable for development and lands of higher ecological or recreational value west of Eagle Creek can thereby be protected; and
 - The residential development potential from lands west of Eagle Creek below 1,200 feet cannot be accommodated within the Cypress Village and Cypress West planning areas in a form of development acceptable to the community.
- 2.2.11** Protect lands west of Eagle Creek below 1,200 feet whose development potential has been transferred, designate these lands as Limited Use and Recreation, and dedicate them as public parkland or non-profit conservancy or similar publicly-accessible open space in perpetuity.
- 2.2.12** Prioritize the public acquisition and/or permanent protection through area density variation and development transfer of the most ecologically and recreationally significant private lands (including Cypress Falls, the Larson wetlands, and Arbutus Grove west of Nelson Creek) and maximize contiguous areas to be protected and connections between these areas.
- 2.2.13** Establish Cypress Village as a unique gateway to mountain recreation with strong links to the rest of West Vancouver, incorporating distinctive uses and features (such as unique retail, a civic plaza, community and recreational facilities, and other public amenities) in addition to commercial and institutional uses that serve the local community.
- 2.2.14** Include a range of housing types, tenures and unit sizes (including rental, non-market, family, and seniors housing) within the Cypress Village and Cypress West neighbourhoods to meet the needs of residents of different ages and incomes, and establish maximum unit sizes for these housing types.
- 2.2.15** Consider density bonuses in the Cypress Village and Cypress West neighbourhoods if:
- The residential development potential from lands west of Eagle Creek below 1,200 feet has been accommodated within the Cypress Village and Cypress West neighbourhoods; and
 - More complete and successful communities in Cypress Village and Cypress West can be achieved, in terms of amenities and facilities, the desired variety of housing types and tenures, and the economic feasibility of commercial services.
- 2.2.16** Incorporate recreational and visitor spaces and amenities into the design and planning of Cypress Village, including trail connectivity to the wider mountainside and the potential development of complementary non-residential uses above 1,200 feet (e.g., visitor accommodation, natural wellness, outdoor education and recreation).

MAP 8. UPPER LANDS PLANNING FRAMEWORK



For Illustrative Purposes Only

MAP 9. CYPRESS VILLAGE AND CYPRESS WEST AREAS



For Illustrative Purposes Only



LOCAL ECONOMY

2.3 Local Economy and Employment

West Vancouver has historically developed as a residential community and visitor destination, without industrial activities, with residents often working in the nearby employment centre of downtown Vancouver. This history has been instrumental in shaping the community and its commercial activities. Today, our local economy is comprised primarily of retail, service and recreational sectors that are restricted to defined areas, serving the local and regional community.

The commercial areas in West Vancouver consist of Ambleside Municipal Town Centre, Park Royal regional shopping centre, the neighbourhood and village centres of Dundarave, Caulfeild Village and Horseshoe Bay, and minor, dispersed local commercial sites and marina operations. Each of our town and village centres now has an active business association working to build our local economy and support our entrepreneurs.

Emerging issues to address

Our businesses are met with the challenges of a declining workforce, diminishing local market, and difficulty in attracting and retaining staff due to high housing costs and limited transit options. At the same time, residents have expressed an interest in having more vibrant commercial services close by. These and other factors mean that we need policies to support greater economic diversification and encourage job creation to promote a more resilient and vital economy in the long term.

We have very limited commercial land and tax base

<1% of land is commercial or mixed-use
7% of tax base is commercial

Our jobs base is shrinking



We have a low proportion of young adults in the community to support our local work force



Key OCP actions

The OCP can plan for commercial and other land uses that support economic activities in the community. These policies provide the community with a framework of broader objectives for the local economy, including the relationship of surrounding uses in commercial areas.

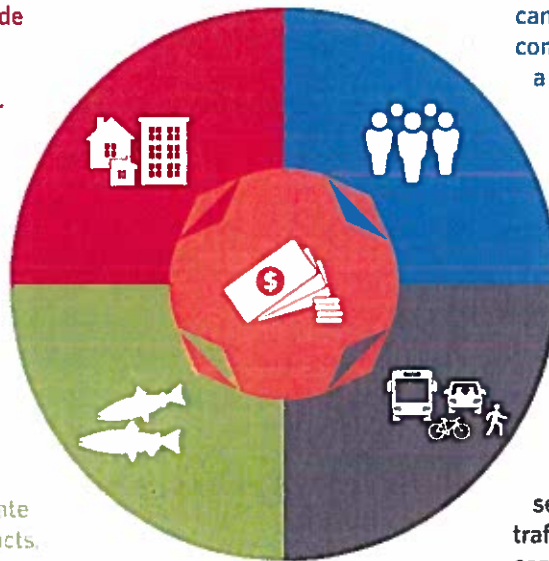
This OCP seeks to:

- Strengthen our commercial centres and nodes by maintaining existing commercial uses and expanding compatible economic activities;
- Support both residents and visitors through incentives for visitor accommodations, more flexible space uses for the creative sector, and placemaking for a more attractive public realm; and
- Promoting emerging economic opportunities and innovations, such as the health and education sectors, start-ups, and green businesses.

How these local economy actions support overall community objectives

Local businesses and jobs can be better supported with nearby housing that can provide a workforce and customer base. More non-residential development also provides for a more resilient tax base for the community.

Business innovation and investments that consider our natural assets and climate can lead to new economic opportunities and a more resilient community, capable of withstanding climate change and other costly impacts.



Vibrant neighbourhood centres with access to shops and services can foster social interaction, community connectedness, and a strong local economy can also support individual and household income.

A better balance and fit between our jobs and housing, and improved connectivity for the movement of goods and services, can reduce commuter traffic, commute times and road congestion.

POLICIES

Strengthening our commercial centres and nodes

- 2.3.1 Emphasize Ambleside Municipal Town Centre as the heart of West Vancouver with commercial land uses, such as:
 - a. Retail, service and restaurants;
 - b. Arts and culture spaces;
 - c. Offices;
 - d. Civic services and facilities;
 - e. Visitor accommodation, such as boutique hotel(s); and
 - f. Waterfront recreation.
- 2.3.2 Recognize Park Royal as the regional shopping centre with commercial land uses, such as:
 - a. Larger format retail, service and restaurants;
 - b. Entertainment; and
 - c. Offices.
- 2.3.3 Enhance Horseshoe Bay Village Centre as a local and regional destination with commercial land uses, such as:
 - a. Retail, service and restaurants centred on the waterfront;
 - b. Regional transportation facilities;
 - c. Visitor accommodation;
 - d. Tourism and recreation; and
 - e. Secondary office use.
- 2.3.4 Regenerate Dundarave and Caulfeild Village Centres with small-scale, street-level retail, service and restaurants, secondary office use, and mixed residential and commercial uses that reflect their respective characters and contexts.
- 2.3.5 Plan for a range of commercial uses in the new Cypress Village to create a successful mountain “gateway” village that supports local residents and provides local jobs.
- 2.3.6 Expand commercial and mixed-use zones to broaden economic opportunities and stimulate employment growth.
- 2.3.7 Maintain existing marine commercial use zones and provide for ancillary and secondary marine related uses at marinas.
- 2.3.8 Encourage compatible economic activities District-wide including, but not limited to, expanded retail and services in local commercial nodes, and home-based businesses.
- 2.3.9 Review and update built-form guidelines for centres and commercial nodes.

Supporting tourism and visitors

- 2.3.10 Support the development of visitor accommodations, including but not limited to:
 - a. Boutique hotel(s) in Ambleside Municipal Town Centre;
 - b. Bed and breakfast and short-term rental accommodations on properties recognized for their heritage value; and
 - c. Visitor accommodation(s) in Cypress Village and other commercial centres, where appropriate.
- 2.3.11 Incentivize hotel development and other major business and employment creation opportunities through bonus density provisions in appropriate locations.
- 2.3.12 Encourage the creation of versatile spaces, such as live-work, production-retail uses, that support arts and culture sector development.
- 2.3.13 Support placemaking through an attractive public realm and experience by:
 - a. Incorporating inviting public spaces in village and town centres;
 - b. Incorporating public art in public spaces;
 - c. Developing streetscape plans in key commercial areas;
 - d. Developing a District-wide wayfinding plan to guide visitors to commercial areas and other visitor attractions; and
 - e. Encouraging new evening entertainment, cultural and special events.
- 2.3.14 Support the province's operation of Cypress Provincial Park as a major regional recreational and natural resource.
- 2.3.15 Work with key partners, such as local and regional business and tourism associations, and provincial and federal tourism agencies to market West Vancouver as a recreational and cultural destination in Metro Vancouver and Sea-to-Sky regions.

Promoting opportunities and innovation

- 2.3.16 Support emerging economic opportunities that complement our natural and cultural assets, such as (but not limited to):
 - a. Expansion of the healthcare sector, including independent and assisted living and residential care uses;
 - b. Technology-based employment creation in commercial areas where appropriate, including opportunities for energy innovations;
 - c. Scientific and technology-based research functions and visitor attractions, such as the West Vancouver Fisheries and Oceans Canada (DFO) Laboratory site; and
 - d. Creative sector and film industry investments.
- 2.3.17 Foster partnerships and collaboration with the business community, academic institutions, non-profit organizations, neighbouring municipalities, other governments and the First Nations to achieve mutual economic development objectives.

- 2.3.18 Support small business through:
 - a. Expanding existing small commercial nodes to accommodate additional local serving commercial spaces;
 - b. Reviewing business licensing processes to better support business; and
 - c. Encouraging development of shared and affordable workspaces that foster opportunities for business collaboration and lower operating costs for start-ups.
- 2.3.19 Consider opportunities to expand education and green business sectors through collaboration with key partners, such as post-secondary institutions.
- 2.3.20 Consider opportunities to support economic objectives on District-owned lands.
- 2.3.21 Encourage local businesses to employ socially and environmentally-responsible practices, including but not limited to:
 - a. Incorporating accessibility features in private commercial spaces to reduce barriers, be age-friendly, and better accommodate our demographics; and
 - b. Promoting resource conservation, and carbon and waste reduction initiatives.
- 2.3.22 Work with BC Ferries on Horseshoe Bay Ferry Terminal plans to support the local economic benefit of the terminal, integrate it with the intermodal transportation network, and mitigate any impacts of redevelopment on the community.

MAP 10. COMMERCIAL AND TOURISM AREAS





TRANSPORTATION & INFRASTRUCTURE

2.4 Mobility and Circulation

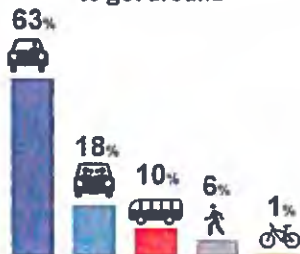
West Vancouver's transportation network consists of approximately 90 km of sidewalks, 5 km of bike routes, 135 km of trails, and a transit system, that provide alternative connections around our community and to the rest of the North Shore and downtown Vancouver. Horseshoe Bay is also the location of the Horseshoe Bay Ferry Terminal which provides a key local and regional transportation connection between Metro Vancouver, Vancouver Island, Bowen Island and the Sunshine Coast.

Our road network includes provincial, regional and local roads. Most notably: the Ministry of Transportation has jurisdiction over the Upper Levels Highway, Taylor Way and access to the Lions Gate Bridge; and Marine Drive (as far as Dundarave) is part of the regional road network and is a frequent transit corridor. Our local municipal roads reflect our natural topography and landscape and the different land use patterns of our various neighbourhoods. This network features a grid pattern within and around Ambleside Municipal Town Centre and Horseshoe Bay, with generally irregular ("curvilinear") and often discontinuous local streets throughout the rest of the community.

Emerging issues to address

Our topography and generally dispersed land use pattern has historically meant that our community remains largely car-dependent. This, and our location between Vancouver and the Sea-to-Sky corridor, adds pressure to our roads and contributes to congestion. We need to use our existing networks more efficiently and provide a range of safe and accessible transportation options within our community and across the region. It is also imperative that we plan ahead on travel options to accommodate our aging population. These and other key factors highlighted below demand new and clearer policies to support the long-term transportation needs of our community:

Our residents typically drive to get around



Many of our workers and students commute here



Significant transit investments are occurring



Key OCP actions

While specific operational guidelines and project decisions around transportation infrastructure are directed through more detailed network plans, the OCP provides high-level policies to guide the approximate locations and scale of future transportation systems in the community. These policies provide a framework for ongoing improvements and investments, and integrate these with the overarching land use planning objectives and functions of an OCP.

To address the current challenges and anticipated transportation needs of our current and future generations, this OCP seeks to:

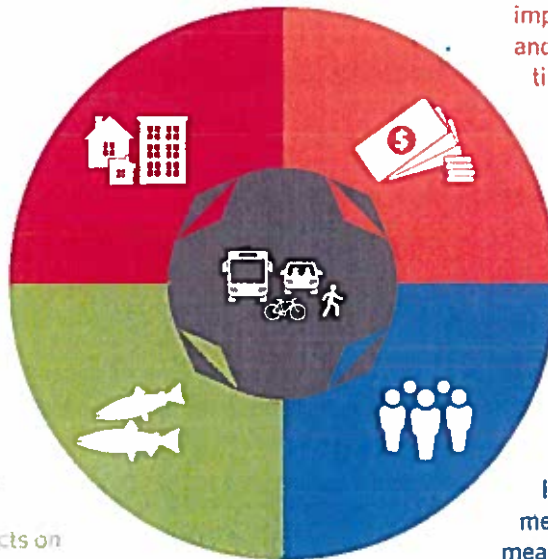
- Encourage and prioritize walking and cycling through expanding key new connections, improving safety and integrating these systems with transit;
- Support and prioritize transit mobility and regional connections to improve infrastructure and services and advance connectivity for all travel modes;
- Enhance road network accessibility, safety and efficiency with key new road linkages and safety upgrades; and
- Promote sustainability and transportation innovation, such as car and ride sharing, and electric and low-emission vehicles.

Additionally, policies within other themes of this OCP will be implemented in an integrated manner to support our transportation networks.

How these transportation actions support overall community objectives

Mobility can be improved through strong connections between neighbourhoods, jobs, services and amenities. Complete neighbourhoods foster walkability and cycling, and housing along transit corridors can help reduce vehicle dependency.

Transportation is a major contributor to greenhouse gas emissions and has other impacts (e.g., air quality and noise). Reduced auto-dependency and a more diverse mode split can help lessen the community's impacts on the environment



Transportation that fits the needs of daily commuters and improves connectivity for goods and services can reduce commute times and congestion costs to residents and businesses.

Diverse, active and well-connected transportation options can improve accessibility and enable more active and healthy lifestyles. Equity for all members of the community means providing options for those who cannot drive (e.g., for reasons of age, health or income).

POLICIES

Encouraging walking and cycling

- 2.4.1 Address identified gaps and complete the pedestrian and cycling network with integration to transit, town and village centres, community facilities, schools, parks and trails system (see Map 11).
- 2.4.2 Provide attractive alternatives to driving by enhancing the safety, accessibility and connectivity for pedestrians and cyclists through measure such as:
 - a. Key new connections;
 - b. Wider and weather-protected sidewalks;
 - c. Protected bike lanes;
 - d. Integrated, comfortable and weather-protected bus stops on major routes; and
 - e. Strengthened connections between housing, employment, neighbourhood hubs, and the Frequent Transit Network.
- 2.4.3 Use road rights of way to expand urban connector trails throughout the community and enhance north/south connections across Highway 1 for pedestrian and cyclist.
- 2.4.4 Develop minimum pedestrian and cyclist design and infrastructure guidelines to guide new private and public development projects and expand parking and related destination infrastructure for cyclists.
- 2.4.5 Provide road space reallocation and infrastructure improvement opportunities in public and private development projects to support the pedestrian and cycling network and movement.
- 2.4.6 Expand wayfinding features along the pedestrian and cycling networks, especially in and around centres and key neighbourhood hubs (e.g., schools, parks, churches and community facilities).

Supporting transit mobility and regional connections

- 2.4.7 Work with partners, including TransLink, to improve transit infrastructure, service area, frequency and efficiency.
- 2.4.8 Support the expansion of frequent transit services, prioritizing connections between Park Royal and Dundarave by expanding bus priority measures and transit-supportive road treatments along Marine Drive to improve reliability and speed of transit service, and to facilitate future rapid bus service.
- 2.4.9 Continue to develop and refine streetscape design guidelines to support transit and active transportation prioritization in town and village centres and around neighbourhood hubs.
- 2.4.10 Support the continuation of rail and ferry transport services.
- 2.4.11 Partner with stakeholders, including TransLink, BC Ferries, neighbouring municipalities, First Nations, Metro Vancouver, senior governments, and private entities to advance connectivity for all travel modes and explore alternatives (e.g., lower level road, rail, ferry, marina and water taxi services, shuttle buses and enhanced transit across Burrard Inlet).

Enhancing network accessibility, safety and efficiency

- 2.4.12 Maintain the transportation network for the safety and reliability of all users (i.e., pedestrians, cyclists and drivers), and seek to expand connections as opportunities arise (see Map 12), including:
 - a. Access to the proposed Cypress Village area;
 - b. The Low Level Road to bypass the Lions Gate Bridge;
 - c. A Clyde Avenue-Klahanie Park crossing over the Capilano River; and
 - d. Synergistic pedestrian and cyclists route expansions with new road connections, including, but not limited to, protected sidewalks and bike lanes.
- 2.4.13 Deliver road network enhancements through public and private development opportunities.
- 2.4.14 Incorporate universal access and age-friendly design principles in sidewalk, pathways, transit, and road improvement projects for pedestrians and cyclists of all ages and abilities (e.g., accessible pedestrian signals, tactile walking surface indicators, appropriate curbs-cuts and letdowns).
- 2.4.15 Optimize safety and visibility of arterial roads and intersections for all road users.
- 2.4.16 Develop traffic calming guidelines to manage streets serving primarily local traffic and residential access.
- 2.4.17 Develop parking management strategies in town and village centres to meet the needs of residents, business patrons and visitors of all ages and abilities and support more sustainable modes of travel.
- 2.4.18 Facilitate effective and efficient goods movement on the transportation network.
- 2.4.19 Explore and implement options to reduce traffic impacts associated with construction throughout the community.
- 2.4.20 Collaborate with TransLink, Provincial government, First Nations, neighbouring municipalities, schools, Vancouver Coastal Health, and community groups (including but not limited to seniors and people with disabilities) to improve transportation safety and network to facilitate the movement of people and goods in the District and the North Shore.

Promoting sustainability and innovation

- 2.4.21 Prioritize sustainable transportation options (e.g., walk, bike and transit) and transportation demand management strategies.
- 2.4.22 Seek to reduce auto dependency in private and public development projects.
- 2.4.23 Support bike and car sharing and carpooling in town and village centres, and explore collaboration with neighbouring municipalities, institutional, commercial and community partners.
- 2.4.24 Provide infrastructure for electric, alternative-fuel, and low-emission vehicles, including charging stations as a requirement of new development and preferential parking options.
- 2.4.25 Consider health impact and public health consequences of transportation planning decisions (e.g., air quality, injury prevention, physical activity).

MAP 11. ACTIVE TRANSPORTATION



MAP 12. TRANSPORTATION NETWORK



2.5 Municipal Operations and Infrastructure

Municipal infrastructure consists of the physical utilities systems and the operations that enable West Vancouver residents and businesses to enjoy continuous services of:

- Safe, potable water through our water supply and distribution;
- Efficient removal of liquid and solid wastes through sewage collection, garbage disposal and recycling services; and
- Safe and reliable drainage to manage natural precipitation.

These services provide part of the foundation for living in West Vancouver, and are often connected to regional systems, such as Metro Vancouver's regional water system which provides the main water supply for the community (supplemented by the municipal Eagle Lake system). Here are some facts about West Vancouver's current utility systems:

State-of-the-art filtration plants at Eagle Lake & Montizambert Creek



321KM
of water mains
235KM
of storm drainage mains
22
reservoirs

District-owned Citrus Wynd Sewage Treatment Plant



340KM
of sanitary sewer mains
>12,500
sanitary service connections

We are conscientious recyclers

8,600 tonnes
diverted from landfill annually
diversion rate
>70%



Emerging issues to address

Our municipal utility infrastructure systems are of varying age and require ongoing maintenance and potential restoration and upgrades throughout their life cycles. These must be planned on an ongoing basis to ensure long-term reliable services. At the same time, emerging challenges, such as climate change, create external pressures on our aging systems. For instance, changing climate conditions have led to:

- Less predictable water supply, increasing the importance of demand management and water conservation strategies;
- Greater need to manage greenhouse gas emissions sourced from solid waste through recycling and waste diversion initiatives; and
- More extreme and frequent weather events and precipitations, drawing greater demand on our drainage systems.

We must plan to adapt to these changes so that our community remains resilient over time.

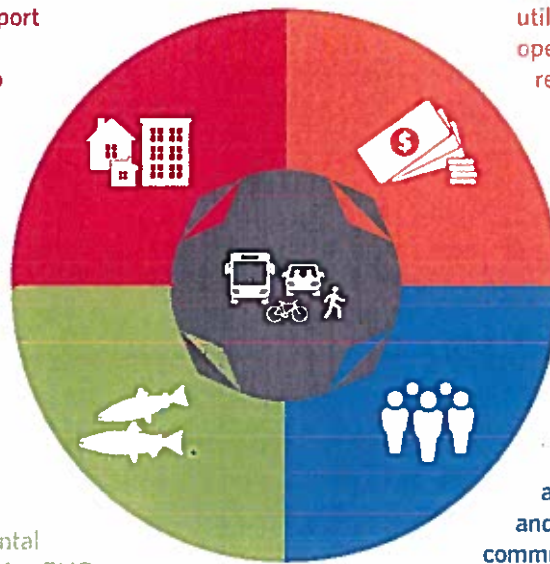
Key OCP actions

As a high-level planning document, the OCP sets out policies to provide for environmentally and fiscally sustainable services as a long-term framework for managing municipal utility systems and operations. In particular, this OCP seeks to:

- Apply best management practices for municipal utilities in the areas of water conservation, waste management and recycling, and sewage and drainage system management, to ensure long-term reliability and resiliency; and
- Lead through sustainable operations, in particular by adopting corporate energy and emission reduction goals to demonstrate municipal leadership.

Sustainable and reliable drinking water, sewage and drainage systems are necessary to support existing and future housing needs. New buildings can also be designed with innovative systems to reduce their impact on infrastructure.

Municipal infrastructure can incorporate green features that are designed to support climate change adaptation and be resilient to adverse events, such as extreme precipitation or long droughts. Leading environmental practices can also help minimize GHGs and resource consumption.



Local businesses and related activities depend on reliable utility services for their operations. Utility infrastructure restorations and upgrades that are well-planned and fiscally well-managed can mitigate cost impacts to the municipality and service disruptions.

While municipal infrastructure works in the background, they are part of the foundations to satisfying basic community needs, such as clean water, sewage, drainage and waste management. The community's continual enjoyment of day-to-day activities and quality of life depend upon their ongoing reliable provision.

POLICIES

Applying best practices for municipal utilities

- 2.5.1 Continue to monitor and address emerging needs of municipal utility systems (e.g., water supply and distribution, liquid and solid waste removal, and drainage systems) and infrastructure to ensure the long-term sustainable provision of reliable services.
- 2.5.2 Optimize the efficiency and performance of existing infrastructure systems prior to new system development.
- 2.5.3 Renew and upgrade deficient components in tandem with the renewal of existing services, roadwork and other infrastructure improvements.
- 2.5.4 Review and enhance municipal utility systems' resiliency to future climatic conditions and extreme weather events.
- 2.5.5 Consider potential community health, climate change and natural hazard risks, with consideration for scoping risks assessments and best management practices, when planning for municipal infrastructure and operations.

i. Water conservation

- 2.5.6 Monitor water usage and revise rate structures as necessary to continue reliable and equitable services.
- 2.5.7 Encourage use of development practices, landscape designs and built systems that reduce water demand and consumption.
- 2.5.8 Encourage water conservation through leak detection, water-metering and community-wide education programs.

ii. Waste management and recycling

- 2.5.9 Increase community-wide diversion rates to meet regional solid waste management objectives of 80% diversion by 2020 and work progressively towards maximizing diversion rates beyond 2020.
- 2.5.10 Expand organics and food waste reduction through education and on-site composting and reuse.
- 2.5.11 Facilitate reductions in demolition waste through source separation and diversion, including whole-building demolition or deconstruction.
- 2.5.12 Manage food waste attractants through education and enforcement to reduce human-wildlife conflicts.

iii. *Sewage and drainage system*

- 2.5.13 Pursue bylaw and policy changes and enhancements with the community to enable and support protection of watershed health, sustainable redevelopment, and public safety.
- 2.5.14 Consider 200-year storm events in the design of major drainage facilities and flood control works.
- 2.5.15 Employ low-impact storm and rain water management techniques such as infiltration, absorbent landscaping and natural environment conservation to mimic natural conditions and preserve pre-development conditions.
- 2.5.16 Reduce inflow and infiltration by rehabilitating and replacing older piping where appropriate and employ trenchless technologies where viable.
- 2.5.17 Employ green infrastructure or naturalized engineering strategies where possible to help manage anticipated increases in frequent storm events and associated flood risks.

Leading through sustainable operations

- 2.5.18 Lead by example through actively pursuing energy and water conservation, waste reduction and recycling within civic facilities.
- 2.5.19 Implement corporate energy and emissions reduction initiatives (e.g., energy and GHGs derived from municipal operations) to advance towards the District's corporate GHG reduction target of 33% below 2007 levels by 2020 and 80% by 2050, and seek to achieve goals earlier if possible.
- 2.5.20 Create a fund to support corporate and/or community-wide emissions reduction initiatives.



PARKS & ENVIRONMENT

2.6 Natural Environment

West Vancouver enjoys a valued natural environment setting: the forested mountainside and protected Capilano and Eagle Lake watersheds; the lengthy, scenic shoreline and marine systems; the many salmon spawning creeks; and areas with significant vegetation such as arbutus groves and old-growth rainforests. There is a strong focus on environmental awareness, with a number of dedicated volunteer groups which play important roles in environmental education and stewardship.

Our natural environment also includes that which is not visible, such as our air and climate. Climate change is a reality and our community has a significant role to play. Buildings, transportation and infrastructure are among the largest consumers of fossil fuels and consequently the largest producers of greenhouse gases (GHG) and other emissions.

Emerging issues to address

Protection of the natural environment is a responsibility shared by federal, provincial, regional and local governments. The District has a legislative responsibility to protect aspects of the natural environment, especially where it interacts with the built environment.

Traditionally, environmental management has generally been more “responsive”, trying to mitigate impacts on the environment and protect “what is left”. A more modernized approach seeks to restore, or even enhance, valued ecological assets and services, so that they are more resilient to disturbances like natural hazards and extreme weather events.

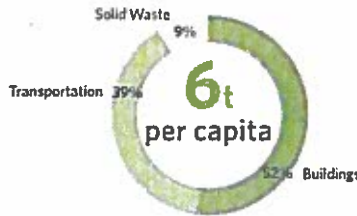
The community also needs to proactively plan and respond to climate change by mitigating its contribution to GHGs and adapting to climate change impacts. For example: as we protect our forests and oceans, they act as carbon storage and help regulate local climates; and our land use decisions influence where people live, work, shop and gather, and how they travel between these destinations, with significant energy and GHG implications.

These opportunities and other factors illustrated below require the creation of policies to direct us towards a sustainable path of managing our natural environment:

We value our legacy of stewardship



Our per capita GHG emissions are higher than the regional average



We are emitting more GHG over time



Key OCP actions

While more detailed strategies provide the operational guidance to protect specific environmental systems and assets, an OCP can provide high-level policies to indicate our overall intent and land-use actions to protect our environment.

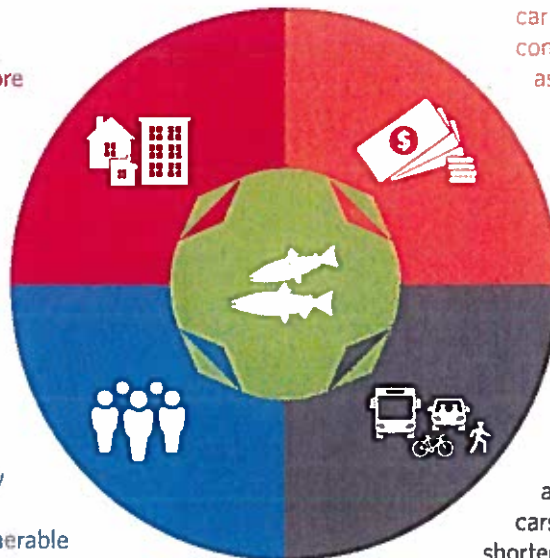
This OCP seeks to:

- Manage our urban environment by strengthening existing environmental regulations and facilitating environmental restoration and enhancement actions;
- Protect and enhance the ecological integrity of specific natural assets, including our watercourses, riparian areas and watersheds, foreshore areas, and sensitive habitats; and
- Respond to climate change and build climate resiliency across the community.

How these environment actions support overall community objectives

The environment can be protected through environmentally-sensitive and energy-efficient building design and practices. Opportunities to protect, restore and enhance the natural environment can be created through more sustainable land use.

Ongoing protection of environmental systems supports the community's enjoyment of nature and ecosystem services, such as clean water and air. Resiliency to climate change can help mitigate impacts to more vulnerable populations in our community.



Climate change can create costly impacts to the economy. Low-carbon economic activities and considerations for our natural assets can foster community resiliency and sustainable business innovations, investments and collaborations.

GHG emissions and other environmental impacts (e.g., air quality and noise) can be reduced by encouraging low carbon alternatives to driving, reducing cars on the road, and supporting shorter commutes.

POLICIES

Managing our urban environment

- 2.6.1 Maintain all existing environmental development controls and update regulations, guidelines and practices as appropriate, with consideration to provincial and federal legislations, and best management practices.
- 2.6.2 Mitigate on-site and off-site environmental impacts through proactive land use, design, construction, and site restoration requirements, and seek no-net loss of riparian habitats and environmental assets.
- 2.6.3 Facilitate on-site and off-site environmental enhancement on both public and private lands as opportunities arise (e.g., creek daylighting, fish habitat restoration, invasive species management).
- 2.6.4 Support subdivisions that provide alternative site designs, building forms and configurations where site-specific environmental characteristics (e.g., steep slope, watercourses, rock outcroppings) make conventional siting or configuration undesirable.
- 2.6.5 Balance tree retention, replacement or compensation for their ecological value with consideration to access to sunlight and significant public views.
- 2.6.6 Continue to work with senior governments, neighbouring municipalities, First Nations, local businesses and land owners, stewardship groups, and other community partners in the delivery of environmental stewardship and education initiatives.

Protecting and enhancing ecological integrity

i. Watercourse, riparian corridor and watershed health

- 2.6.7 Manage land uses to protect the ecological value of watercourse and riparian corridors through development permit conditions.
- 2.6.8 Provide opportunities to vary development form and density to maximize the permanent protection of watercourse and riparian corridors while accommodating reasonable development potential.
- 2.6.9 Implement prioritized recommendations of integrated stormwater management plans for District watersheds and update plans to meet evolving needs and incorporate best management practices.

ii. Foreshore areas

- 2.6.10 Protect the shoreline and its significant environmental and cultural features through:
 - a. Seeking strategic land acquisition where appropriate;
 - b. Restricting private encroachment except where required for access; and
 - c. Regulating existing structures to minimize impact.

- 2.6.11 Update shoreline protection strategies and flood construction level requirements to further increase protection from sea level rise, reduce shoreline erosion, preserve and enhance habitat and improve public access.
- 2.6.12 Establish a foreshore development permit area to guide development and construction on or near the foreshore and to protect and enhance foreshore habitats.

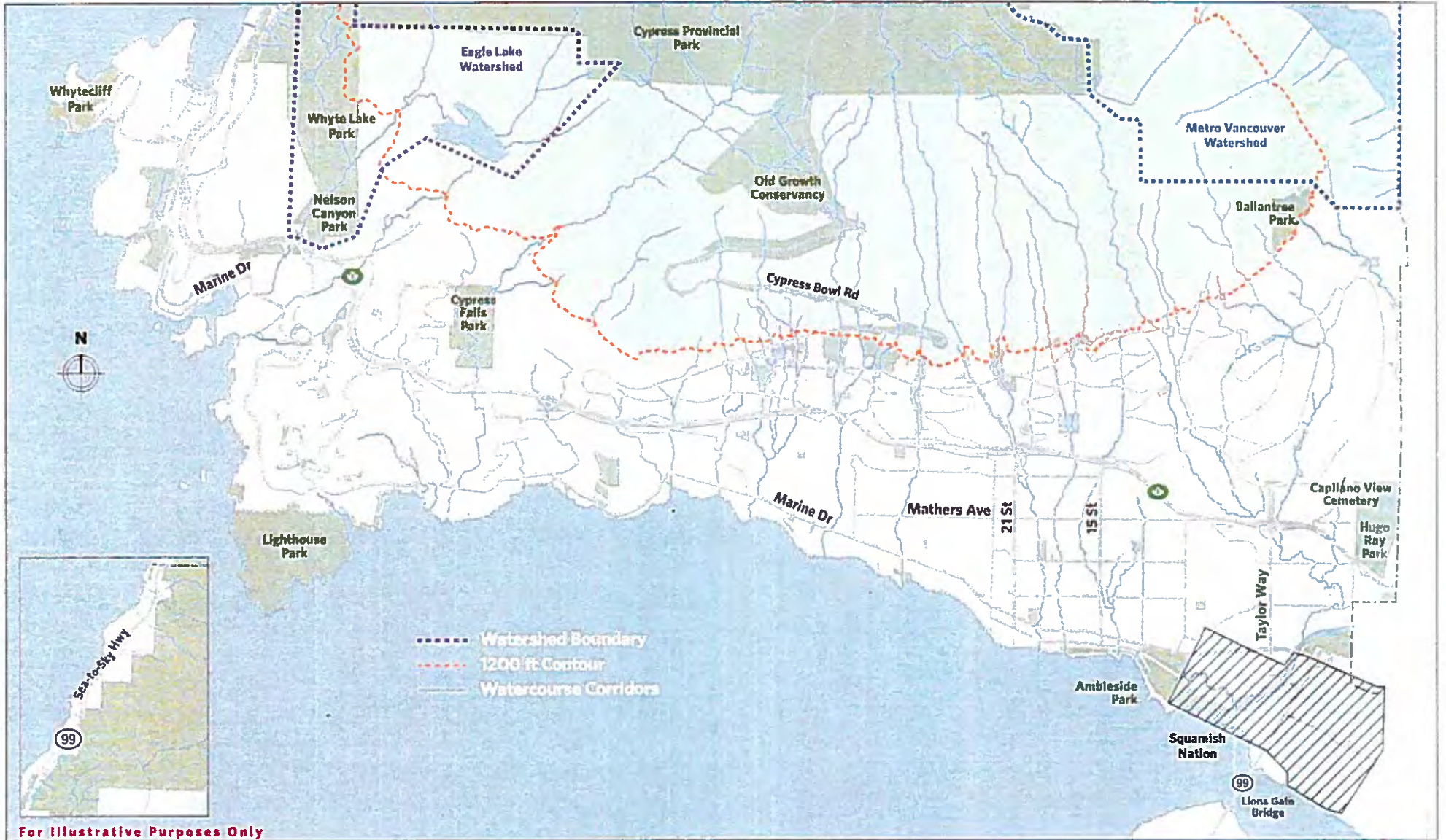
iii. *Sensitive habitats and natural assets*

- 2.6.13 Identify ecologically important assets and develop a strategy to protect and manage these features and the associated ecosystem services they provide.
- 2.6.14 Use conservation tools including covenants, eco-gifting, amenity contributions, land trusts and tax incentives to conserve significant lands supporting ecologically important assets.
- 2.6.15 Manage land uses to protect the ecological value of Telegraph Hill and Tye Point areas through development permit controls.
- 2.6.16 Protect the remaining old-growth forests in recognition of their ecological importance and values through appropriate regulations and education.
- 2.6.17 Employ development permits in areas of difficult terrain to avoid hazardous conditions, minimize the need for site disturbance and blasting, and to protect the natural landforms and habitat.
- 2.6.18 Review development requirements to address risks of natural hazards (e.g., landslide, flood, debris flow, forest fires and human-wildlife conflicts).

Mitigating climate change and building resiliency

- 2.6.19 Implement community energy and emissions initiatives to advance towards meeting the District's greenhouse gas emissions reduction target of 40% below 2010 levels by 2040 or sooner, notably through the land use, housing, transportation, and infrastructure policies contained in this plan.
- 2.6.20 Employ land use regulations, non-structural enhancements and structural flood protection measures to reduce potential impacts on public safety and property from sea level rise and storm surge.
- 2.6.21 Explore opportunities to enhance watercourse corridors to accommodate for and reduce potential impacts from flood and slope hazards and extreme weather events.
- 2.6.22 Expand the use of green infrastructure through public and private development to enhance long-term ecosystem services that support multiple benefits (e.g., storm water management, air quality, carbon sequestration, water quality, and biodiversity).
- 2.6.23 Seek to incorporate renewable energy in public and private projects, and support the development of renewable energy systems as opportunities arise.

MAP 13. NATURAL ENVIRONMENTAL RESOURCES



2.7 Parks and Trails

West Vancouver contains a wealth of parks, trails and open spaces that are fundamental to supporting our residents' recreational and social needs. The District's park systems includes:

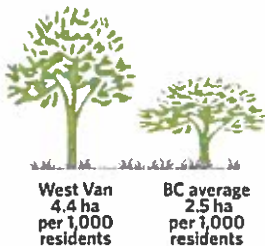
- **Destination parks** that are well-known and draw both local residents and visitors from far and wide. Examples of destination parks include Ambleside Park, Dundarave Park, the public waterfront between Ambleside Park and Dundarave including the Seawalk, Lighthouse Park and Horseshoe Bay Park.
- **Community parks** that generally serve the catchment area of a secondary school and support recreation and social activities for multiple neighbourhoods. Examples include Hugo Ray Park, Seaview Walk and Memorial Park.
- **Neighbourhood parks** that generally serve the catchment area of an elementary school and are designed to meet local needs. Examples include Leyland Park, Altamont Park and Plateau Park.
- **Natural area parks** that are composed of natural ecosystems and protect forests and watercourses with high environmental values, and may provide nature experiences. Examples include Ballantree Park, McKechnie Park and Nelson Canyon Park.
- **Shoreline access parks** which provide the public the opportunity to reach the waterfront. Examples include Altamont Beach Park and Sandy Cove Park.
- **Open Spaces** that include other District properties that offer environmental and/or recreational value that may not be considered "parks" in the classical sense. Examples include Capilano View Cemetery, Gleneagles Golf Course and Taylor Way Boulevard.

In addition, the Upper Lands comprise an area of around 6,000 acres of undeveloped publicly and privately owned land (around 4,600 acres of which are above 1,200 feet) which provide a forested visual backdrop for both the community and the region. These lands harbor significant environmental and ecological features and systems, offer a range of recreational opportunities, and are a part of our community's identity, lifestyle and heritage.

Emerging issues to address

Our parks and trails are important assets that require ongoing preservation, maintenance, and enhancement so that our community can continue to enjoy their associated benefits. As recreational activities continue to evolve, we must also plan for changes in the demand for, and specific design needs of, parks and trails in our community.

Natural assets define our community



We have an abundance of trails and easy access to nature

135 KM
of trails
and more expected to come

Our community enjoys a remarkable supply of parkland

220+
hectares of parkland

Key OCP actions

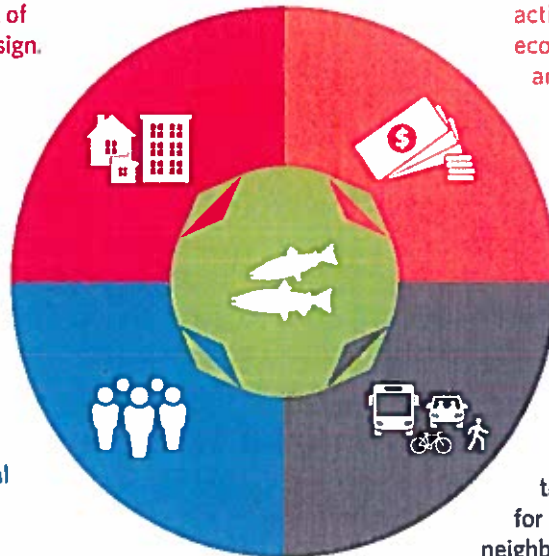
While more detailed parks and trails strategies provide in-depth operational guidance on parks management and service delivery, the OCP is the high-level land use planning tool that sets out the framework for parkland and trail supply and use. To protect and enhance our parks and trails, this OCP seeks to:

- Manage our valuable parks systems to protect and sustain the park-like natural setting of West Vancouver and acquire significant parkland for long-term public and ecological benefits;
- Protect the Upper Lands' natural assets and the associated environmental values for current and future generations; and
- Promote and improve trails and access to nature for the community's ongoing enjoyment.

How these parks and trails actions support overall community objectives

Close proximity to parks, trails and open space is a desirable factor for housing and a key component of successful neighbourhood design. Green space and landscape features can support and enhance neighbourhood character and aesthetics.

Access to nature, outdoor recreation and parks systems are important elements in maintaining and enhancing an active lifestyle, our health, our social interactions, and the overall livability of the community.



Local parks and recreation can generate local economic activities and contribute to the economy through investments and visitor spending. Proactive management of issues, such as invasive plants, can mitigate direct and indirect impacts and costs.

Close and easy access to parks can encourage walking and cycling as a recreational activity, while parks and urban connector trails themselves can provide for quicker access between neighbourhood areas and reduce the need for short drives.

POLICIES

Managing our valuable parks system

- 2.7.1 Maintain and care for the District's valuable parks and open spaces with the following values:
- a. Experience, appreciation, and understanding of the natural beauty, waterfront, watercourses and forests;
 - b. Recognition of the uniqueness, diversity and fun of parks;
 - c. Promotion and support of active living, health and social and spiritual well-being;
 - d. Inclusiveness, accessibility and respect for all people;
 - e. Welcoming atmosphere that fosters community interaction and involvement;
 - f. Public safety and security;
 - g. Prudent financial stewardship and management;
 - h. Sustainability for future generations; and
 - i. Parks as public land benefitting all people.
- 2.7.2 Provide for open space, public realm improvements and/or greenway trails through the town and village centres planning processes.
- 2.7.3 Seek strategic dedication or acquisition of parkland that provides significant environmental and social values, such as trail linkages, ecological functions, waterfront access, or unique educational cultural or recreational opportunities. Examples include:
- Upper Cypress Falls;
 - Wetlands west of Upper Cypress Falls;
 - Trails on the Upper Lands;
 - Eagleridge (above Horseshoe Bay); and
 - Madrona Ridge (adjacent to Horseshoe Bay).
- 2.7.4 Incorporate park-like environments and features (e.g., rock outcrops, forests, old-growth trees, viewpoints and shoreline and water features) into the design of open spaces to support natural character and landscape.
- 2.7.5 Use greenbelts and boulevards to support neighbourhood definition and character and provide forest buffers along major roads (e.g., Cypress Bowl Road, Sea-to-Sky Highway, Upper Levels Highway).
- 2.7.6 Support compatible activities in District parks and open spaces to advance environmental stewardship goals (e.g., volunteer stewardship activities, invasive plant management, environmental art).

Protecting the Upper Lands natural assets

- 2.7.7 Manage Limited Use and Recreation lands above 1,200 feet by:
 - a. Dedicating District-owned land in this area as municipal parkland;
 - b. Assessing the appropriateness of specific recreation opportunities on private lands as they emerge; and
 - c. Determining any appropriate land uses in lands generally contiguous with the future Cypress Village through the Cypress Village Area Development Plan process.
- 2.7.8 Seek to acquire vacant private lands above 1,200 feet, with priority for lands with high environmental value (e.g., intact forests) or high recreational potential.
- 2.7.9 Protect environmental values below 1,200 feet in the Upper Lands area by:
 - a. Seeking to protect permanently areas west of Eagle Creek, prioritizing areas of significant ecological values such as the Arbutus groves west of Nelson Creek, Larson Creek and wetlands, and other sensitive wetlands and habitats;
 - b. Transferring development potential of lands west of Eagle Creek to future neighbourhoods east of Eagle Creek and dedicating public lands west of Eagle Creek as municipal parkland; and
 - c. Establishing a 'soft edge' of development and appropriate urban-forest interface and buffer to sensitive features.
- 2.7.10 Recognize the historic Hollyburn Cabins area as part of the heritage associated with outdoor living and develop a long-term strategy for the management of the cabins area on completion of an environmental assessment of the area.
- 2.7.11 Maintain authorized District trails in the Upper Lands in a way that respects the needs of landowners and balances recreational uses with environmental and cultural values.
- 2.7.12 Allow recreational uses on authorized District trails such as hiking, snowshoeing and mountain biking.

Promoting trails and access to nature

- 2.7.13 Manage and improve the trails network on public land and work with private landowners to obtain formal access to trail corridors for recreational use where appropriate.
- 2.7.14 Identify and establish new trails to improve connectivity to regional networks, major park sites, community facilities and public transit hubs across the District.
- 2.7.15 Advance the Spirit Trail to provide a multi-use trail linking from Horseshoe Bay to Deep Cove, in collaboration with North Shore municipalities, First Nations and other key partners.
- 2.7.16 Provide access to beaches and stream corridors where environmentally appropriate.
- 2.7.17 Improve safety, universal accessibility, and signage/wayfinding to parks, open spaces, and trails for community members of all ages and abilities.

MAP 14. PARKS AND MAJOR TRAILS





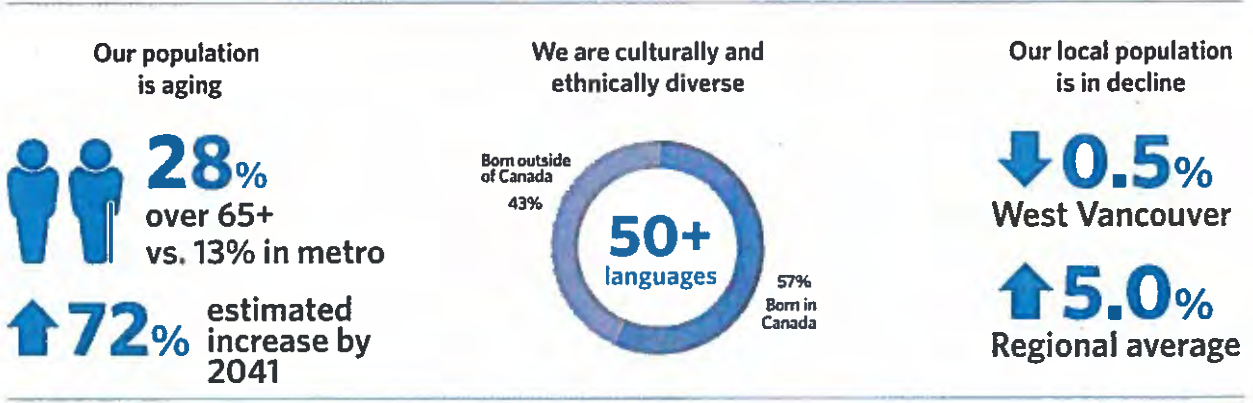
SOCIAL WELL-BEING

2.8 Access and Inclusion

One of the tenets of social well-being and quality of life is a sense of belonging to and within our wider community. Our community is made up of individuals of diverse background, culture, age, ability, language, socio-economic status, education, and religion. It is essential for our facilities, services and programs to not only support the needs of our community members, but to embrace and celebrate the differences that exist among us by respecting diversity, removing barriers, and providing inclusive access to all.

Emerging issues to address

Our community recognizes the values of social inclusion, high-quality public facilities and services (like our library and community centres), and our community organizations and the services they provide. We are becoming less age diverse as our population ages and younger groups leave for housing and jobs elsewhere. If trends continue, we can anticipate an increase in people living alone and a greater need for more services and facilities that are barrier-free. At the same time, we are becoming more culturally diverse and have opportunities to celebrate our increasing cultural richness. These and other factors demand long-term planning to ensure that our facilities, programs and services are evolving to meet the changing needs of our community over time:



Key OCP actions

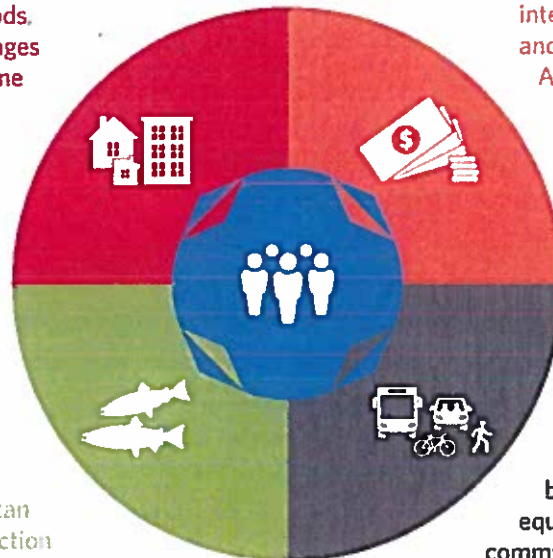
While specific actions to support social well-being are defined and implemented through various District strategies (such as the social plans for child care, seniors, and youths), the OCP can provide high-level policy guidance and indicate the District and its community's intent for improving social well-being. This OCP seeks to:

- Support demographic diversity through improving access to services for all ages and abilities and celebrating cultural diversity through District facilities, programs, services and events;
- Enhance public facilities and spaces by incorporating universally accessible design, placemaking, and creating new welcoming community spaces for social gathering and activities; and
- Promote an engaged community through meaningful civic engagement, volunteer programs, and information sharing.

How these access and inclusion actions support overall community objectives

Access and social interaction can be fostered through planning for well-connected neighbourhoods. The needs of changing life-stages across different age and income groups can be better met by more housing diversity and choices.

Social interactions and livability can be encouraged through access to nature, outdoor recreation and the parks systems. Community awareness and stewardship can support environmental protection and restoration, as well as climate change mitigation.



A vibrant community with places to gather, socialize and interact can be supported by and foster commercial activities. A strong local economy can help keep spending in the community, and improve income and social well-being of individuals and households.

Accessibility, livability and equity can be improved through better connectivity for all transportation modes, where people of all abilities, background, and incomes enjoy equal access throughout the community.

POLICIES

Supporting demographic and cultural diversity

- 2.8.1 Anticipate and meet community needs as demographic changes occur, through short and long-term strategies for the delivery of services.
- 2.8.2 Incorporate universal accessibility design in public spaces, facilities and programs to allow barrier-free access, inclusive of users of all ages and abilities.
- 2.8.3 Improve access to services and resources for youth, seniors and persons with disabilities, including considerations for improved walking, cycling and transit connections and shuttle services.
- 2.8.4 Provide services, programs and facilities that are inclusive of and encourage seniors and people with disabilities to function and belong in a barrier-free environment, with consideration for physical and mental disabilities and cognitive challenges.
- 2.8.5 Provide services, programs and facilities to support children, youth and families in meeting their diverse needs and foster their sense of belonging.
- 2.8.6 Review programs, services and facilities to remove potential barriers and support orientation and integration of new residents and immigrants.
- 2.8.7 Support the delivery of programs, services, events and activities that celebrate the full spectrum of cultural and ethnic diversity of the District and promote intercultural and intergenerational connections.
- 2.8.8 Collaborate with North Shore municipalities, Vancouver Coastal Health, key seniors' service organizations, and other community partners to develop tailored plans, programs and services for aging adults with dementia and other cognitive challenges.

Enhancing public facilities and spaces

- 2.8.9 Maintain and optimize existing civic facility (e.g., community centres and libraries) and manage space flexibly or potentially expand to meet changing needs.
- 2.8.10 Seek opportunities to incorporate community and social service uses into private and public buildings in central, transit-accessible areas where possible.
- 2.8.11 Support the continual provision of community hubs (e.g., Child and Family Hub and Youth Services Hub) and explore the potential for neighbourhood hubs based on community partnerships.
- 2.8.12 Secure new community space or cash-in-lieu contributions through new development to meet changing community needs. Examples include (but are not limited to):
 - › Child care and adult day centres;
 - › Public plazas and gathering spaces;
 - › Parks, trails and public realm improvements; and
 - › Community or cultural facilities.
- 2.8.13 Use placemaking strategies to promote social connections, public space animation, enhancement and management.

- 2.8.14 Create and maintain public spaces in town and village centres and establish centre-specific public realm guidelines that consider art, culture and diversity.
- 2.8.15 Support an expanded variety of community activities ranging from community-wide events and smaller private events through policy, facilities and grants, as appropriate.
- 2.8.16 Work with local schools and community groups to coordinate the use of public space and facilities.

Promoting an engaged community

- 2.8.17 Engage the community in planning for services, programs, and facilities, and municipal decision-making.
- 2.8.18 Provide meaningful volunteer engagement opportunities to support civic programs and services.
- 2.8.19 Enhance information sharing and meaningful participation in civic affairs through accessible communication considerations (e.g., universal access and multilingual considerations).
- 2.8.20 Work with First Nations, neighbouring municipalities, regional and senior levels of government where shared interests or overlapping jurisdictions exist as part of municipal and relevant local area decision-making processes.

2.9 Community Health and Cohesion

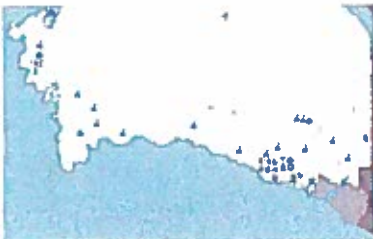
Together with social inclusion and belonging, community health and cohesion are also tenets of the overall social fabric of a community. The District strives to provide access to comprehensive services, in coordination and partnership with service providers, Vancouver Coastal Health, West Vancouver Schools, senior levels of government, First Nations, non-profit agencies and organizations, volunteers and others. These services are supported by the provision of facilities and amenities.

Additionally, arts and cultural activities, including access to library resources, contribute to a sense of community. The creative sector contributes to the local economy and advances individual expression and community pride. Key municipal institutions, such as the West Vancouver Memorial Library, Ferry Building Gallery, West Vancouver Museum and Kay Meek Centre for the Performing Arts, as well as special events, celebrate our arts and cultural assets and contribute to a vibrant community.

Emerging issues to address

Health and social service needs can be expected to increase due to an aging population, a more diverse population, and increasing funding challenges. This amplifies the importance of working to foster neighbourhood design and transportation systems that support an active and healthy lifestyle, housing and built forms that are accessible, and local food systems. Through its own facilities, West Vancouver provides opportunities for recreation, meetings, social networking and education, and provides resources that help improve our residents' quality of life. We must therefore plan to address our changing needs and other emerging issues:

We share many valued community assets that requires ongoing care and management



Our programs and services are popular and well-attended

1.8 million
participation in District
programs & services (2017)

Art is part of our community's identity

over 100
pieces of public art in the
District's inventory

Key OCP Actions

While the District has more specific plans and strategies for arts and culture, sports fields and the library to manage our community's recreational and cultural assets, the OCP can provide high-level policies to express the District's long-term intent and framework for managing these assets and addressing emerging issues. This OCP seeks to:

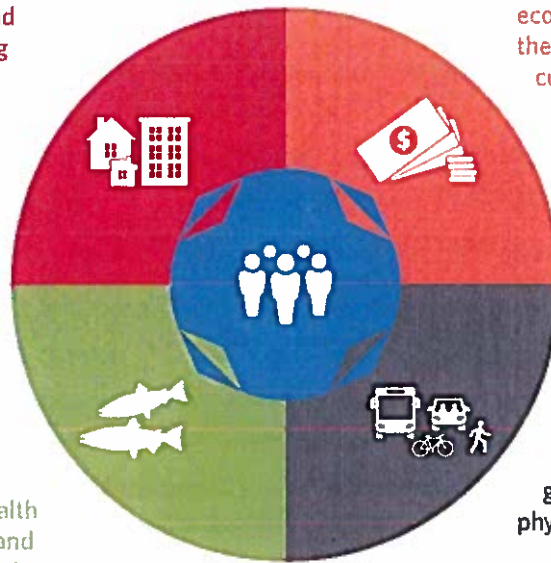
- Enable an active community through support for sports, leisure and recreational activities and spaces throughout the District;
- Embrace arts, creativity and education through cultural, literacy and lifelong learning resources; and
- Enhance community health through long-term sustainable support and partnerships with community organizations.

This plan also recognizes that community health cannot be achieved without addressing the needs of vulnerable members of our population. These vulnerable members can include children, seniors, people with disabilities and those facing housing challenges. To address issues that can negatively impact our long-term resiliency and social well-being, this OCP also includes policies to provide greater housing options, including the creation of new market and non-market rental, seniors and supportive housing.

How these community health and cohesion actions support overall community objectives

More non-market, rental and seniors housing options can help mitigate housing pressures and support the needs of our aging community and vulnerable members of our population.

Investments in recreation, health services, and arts can create new economic opportunities, support the needs and interests of our current and future population, and keep spending local.



Access to nature and parks can support active lifestyles that contribute to mental and physical health. Actions to mitigate and adapt to climate change can lead to air quality and health benefits, and better prepare and protect our population from adverse events, such as extreme temperatures.

Active transportation options that are safe and well-connected can increase the uptake of walking and cycling, leading to greater activity with mental and physical health benefits.

POLICIES

Enabling an active community

- 2.9.1 Maintain and optimize the use of existing recreation facilities to help facilitate participation in sport, leisure and active recreation for all ages and abilities.
- 2.9.2 Explore opportunities for space sharing and versatile design of parks, greenways, recreation spaces, and other public facilities that are responsive to the community's changing needs.
- 2.9.3 Encourage the on-site inclusion of active open space and play opportunities and provision of privately owned public spaces with new multi-family and mixed-use development as appropriate.
- 2.9.4 Support complementary uses, activities and special events in parks that seek to minimize impact to environmental systems and limit disruption to public access.
- 2.9.5 Provide accessible recreational programs and services to encourage physical and mental wellness for all ages, abilities and income.

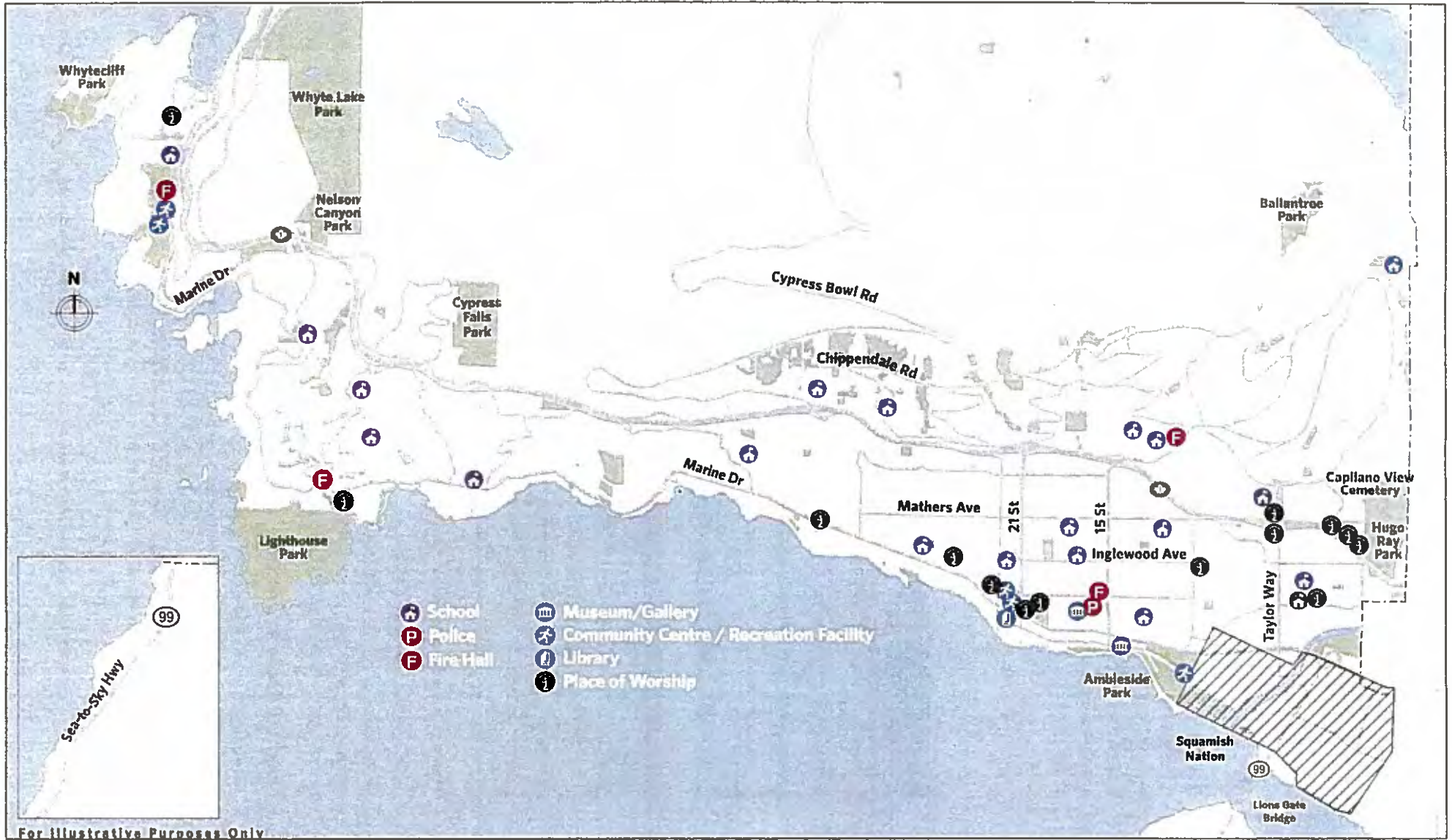
Embracing arts, creativity and lifelong education

- 2.9.6 Incorporate public art into both public and private sector projects to enhance public spaces and the walking and cycling environment.
- 2.9.7 Recognize the role that the creative sector plays in the community with respect to cultural tourism and heritage, economic development, community identity and quality of life.
- 2.9.8 Support the West Vancouver Memorial Library as a key literacy and lifelong learning institution, community gathering space and resource centre for people of all ages.
- 2.9.9 Explore opportunities with community partners including West Vancouver Schools and post-secondary institutions to provide literacy and lifelong learning programs and services.

Enhancing community health

- 2.9.10 Use community grants and permissive tax exemption to encourage long-term sustainable operation of community organizations that support West Vancouver residents.
- 2.9.11 Explore opportunities with community partners including Vancouver Coastal Health, senior levels of government, schools, community organizations, and non-profit service providers to provide a full continuum of support services to address needs related to physical, mental and social health, addictions, health services, emergency response, housing, homelessness, employment and food security.
- 2.9.12 Support the development of an integrated food system for the District and North Shore with programs that provide access to safe and nutritious food choices, including urban agriculture, community gardens, farmers' markets, and other related initiatives.
- 2.9.13 Support measures to increase community resiliency during emergencies, disasters and extreme weather events and mitigate impacts for vulnerable areas and populations (e.g., children, seniors, homeless and people with disabilities).
- 2.9.14 Incorporate design principles in private and public spaces to support community health and public safety, such as crime prevention and health-enhancing design considerations.

MAP 15. MAJOR COMMUNITY SOCIAL ASSETS

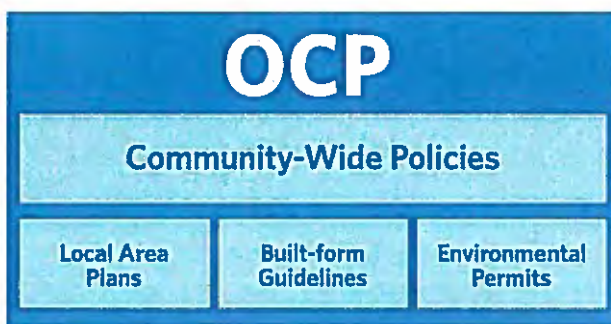


PLAN MANAGEMENT

3.1 Plan Implementation

Meeting long-term, community-wide plan objectives requires the collective efforts of many individuals and organizations. In addition to residents, businesses, and workers in our community, stakeholders include senior levels of government, community groups, boards and agencies. OCP policies are implemented through a range of strategies, regulations and plans that are approved through decisions of West Vancouver Council, including local area plans, housing strategies, transportation plans, and park management plans. Section 478 of the Act clarifies that an OCP does not commit or authorize a municipality to proceed with any project specified in the plan. However, all bylaws and works must be consistent with the OCP upon its adoption. As the District moves forward with this OCP, Council decisions and community input opportunities can ensure key OCP implementation strategies and plans continue to meet the community's needs over the coming years.

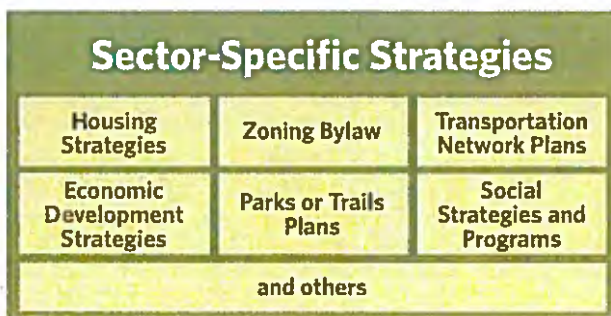
The relationship between the OCP and other District policies is illustrated below:



OVERARCHING VISION

The OCP includes community-wide policies, which provide a framework of overarching objectives and policies to guide decisions on planning and land use management.

The OCP also houses area-specific policies, built-form guidelines, and environmental permit requirements, which would be updated to provide more detailed guidance to support the implementation of the OCP. Updates to these guidelines would require subsequent OCP amendments.



SECTOR-SPECIFIC IMPLEMENTATION

Policies, plans, and regulatory documents to address sector-specific issues in more detail would be implemented/updated/developed in a manner consistent with the framework set out by the OCP.

Financial planning process

Section 477 of the Act requires that when a proposed OCP is prepared it must be considered in conjunction with the municipality's financial plan. Following adoption, the District's annual planning and budget process would then be conducted in alignment with this plan.

Financing public amenities

To manage growth and the associated demand in public amenities and servicing, the Local Government Act enables municipalities to collect Development Cost Charges from developers to contribute to off-site infrastructure (e.g., utilities like sewage, water, and drainage) to maintain and enhance our municipal services. Growth and development can also lead to additional demand and provide opportunities for other forms of amenities (e.g., community facilities and new or improved

public space). The District has an adopted Public Amenity Contribution Policy, which establishes the framework to guide securing amenities as public benefits. Examples of such public amenities include public realm enhancements, arts and cultural facilities, public art, parks and environment, heritage conservation, non-market housing, adaptable design features, child care, and similar features or facilities. The District expects to review and update its amenity contribution policy periodically. In addition to District-wide policy, area-specific public benefit strategies will be prepared through local area planning processes to reflect the specific nature of growth, the need for amenities, and the planning objectives of these centres and corridors. Operational and asset management costs of public amenities secured by the District will be incorporated to future financial plans.

Land speculation and plan estimates

As an overarching, community-wide plan, the OCP expresses our objectives and policies. While it indicates types and approximate locations of land uses anticipated over the long-term, it does not confer development rights. Land use and density are determined by the District's Zoning Bylaw, itself amended from time to time to maintain consistency with the OCP policy directions. Any future land use change requiring a rezoning would be the result of a formal bylaw amendment requiring Council approval following a Public Hearing, and would also include (where legislatively appropriate) the provision of development costs, off-site works and amenity contributions. The District cautions against speculation based on this plan.

Similarly, the projected population and expected housing demand and supply are based on best available analysis and assumptions (e.g., growth rates, regional projections and estimates, policy absorption rates). In particular, the estimated new dwelling additions to centres and corridors are to be confirmed by the respective local area planning processes. Additionally, the OCP does not legislatively commit or authorize a municipality to proceed with any project specified in this plan. Instead, the OCP provides objectives and policies for our community to work towards, and a framework for future decisions by Council:

3.2 Plan Monitoring

The OCP is a long-range planning document with a 2041 planning horizon. In order to monitor our progress towards achieving the District's objectives over the coming decades, a measurable target for each theme is identified in Section 1.6 of this plan. The District is committed to monitoring these indicators to track the performance of its OCP policies and actions on a regular basis. Although this plan is based on our best understanding of issues today, these considerations will change over time. The ongoing monitoring process will help evaluate current realities against past trends and future directions in order to aid decision-making and help determine whether adjustments are needed in the future.

As a long-term plan, the OCP is not expected to be revised on a frequent basis. However, the OCP is not static. It is a living document to serve the community of West Vancouver, and it is expected that the plan will evolve to address emerging issues and changes in legislative requirements, or to better reflect changing community needs and values from time to time. Official Community Plans are typically reviewed every ten or so years to ensure the ongoing validity of the policies and to track progress towards long-term community objectives.



SCHEDULE 1

REGIONAL CONTEXT STATEMENT



westvancouver



SCHEDULE i

REGIONAL CONTEXT STATEMENT

The District of West Vancouver is required, under section 446(1) of the *Local Government Act*, to include a Regional Context Statement in its Official Community Plan. The Regional Context Statement is the component of the Official Community Plan that links the District's land use plans and policies to the Regional Growth Strategy. It must identify the relationship between the Official Community Plan and the approved Regional Growth Strategy. If applicable, it must also identify how the Official Community Plan will be made consistent with the Regional Growth Strategy over time.

Metro Vancouver 2040—Shaping our Future (Regional Growth Strategy Bylaw 1136, 2010) (hereafter, Metro 2040) was endorsed by the District of West Vancouver in March of 2011, and was adopted by the Metro Vancouver Regional Board as the Regional Growth Strategy for Metro Vancouver in July of 2011. The District's Regional Context Statement was updated in March of 2015 to reflect its Official Community Plan's compliance with Metro 2040.

Metro 2040 sets out five goals to guide the Region's own actions, and those of its member jurisdictions, in achieving a vibrant, diverse, prosperous and sustainable region. These goals are to:

1. create a compact urban area
2. support a sustainable economy
3. protect the environment and respond to climate change impacts
4. develop complete communities, and
5. support sustainable transportation choices.

The Regional Context Statement describes how the Official Community plan addresses the five major goals and the strategies of Metro 2040; how the District of West Vancouver will fulfill its required municipal roles; and how the District will address the population and employment projections set by Metro Vancouver.

Due to its history as a community of residential neighbourhoods, and its natural setting and topography, the District of West Vancouver does not contain agricultural lands, and has no industrial land base. It cannot, therefore, address all of the strategies set out in Metro 2040. However the goals set out in the District's Official Community Plan, where they do apply, are consistent with the vision and policies of Metro 2040.

To assist in long range planning, Metro 2040 has provided projections for population and employment for all municipalities within Metro Vancouver. These projections include a population of 60,000, a total of 24,500 dwelling units and an employment level of 29,000 jobs within the District and Squamish Nation lands located within our municipal boundary by the year 2041. This Regional Context Statement describes how the District will work towards aligning with a portion of these projections for lands within the District's jurisdiction over time.

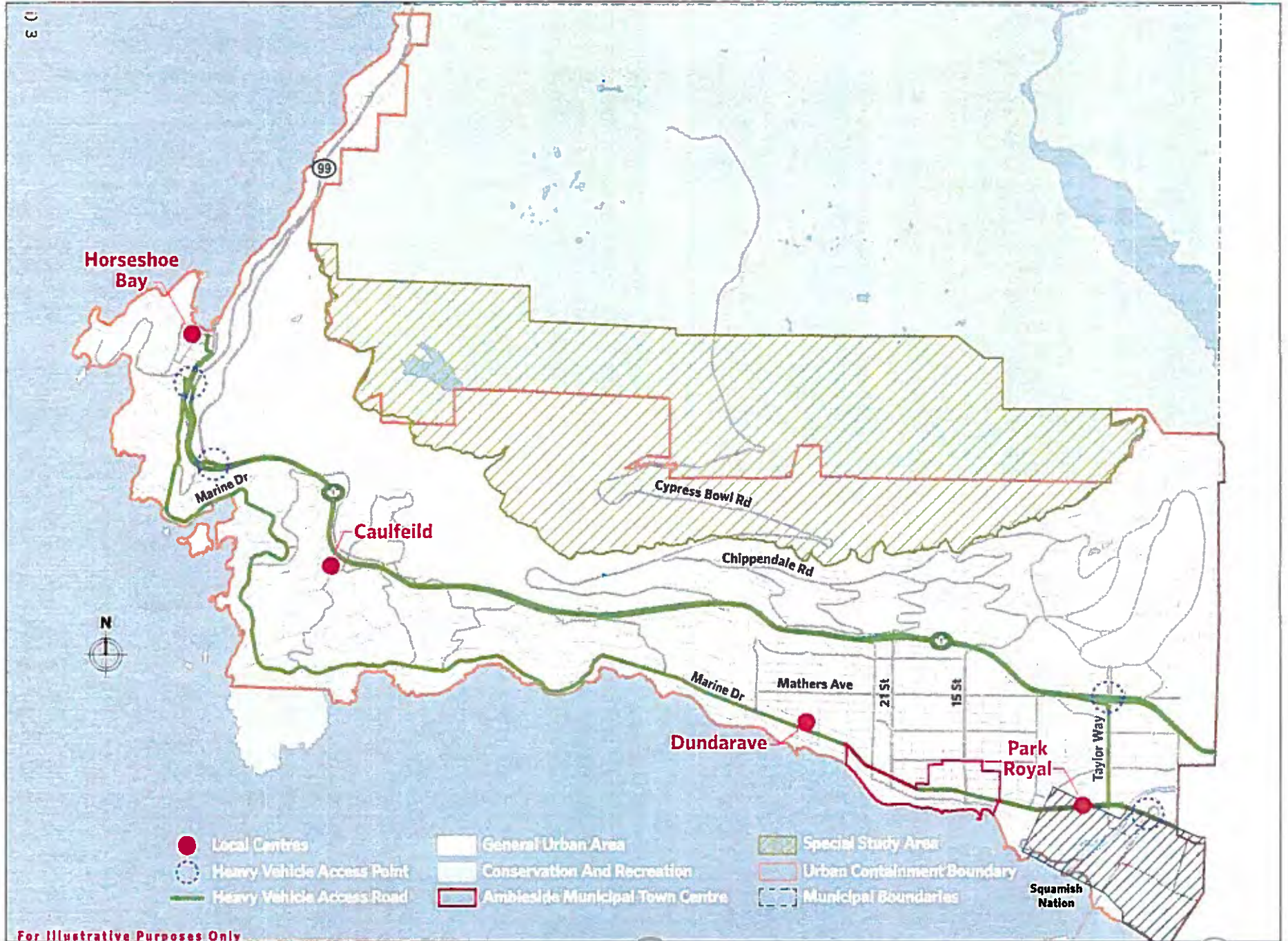
Metro 2040 sets out broad land use designations for all of Metro Vancouver. The "Regional Land Use Designations" map (Map 16) illustrates how the Regional designations apply to the District of West Vancouver. It also illustrates the Urban Containment Boundary, the boundary of the Ambleside Municipal Town Centre and the boundary of Squamish Nation lands (Capilano Indian Reserve No. 5), which are located within West Vancouver's municipal boundaries.

The District of West Vancouver may amend this Official Community Plan to adjust the boundaries of the Ambleside Municipal Town Centre on completion of the local area planning process for Ambleside, provided such adjustments satisfy the requirements set out in section 6.2.8 of Metro 2040, and meet the guidelines set out in Table 3 (Guidelines for Urban Centres and Frequent Transit Development Areas). The District will also notify Metro Vancouver of such adjustments, as per the requirements set out in section 6.2.9 of Metro 2040.

Metro 2040 includes a number of "Special Study Areas" where municipalities are undertaking work that could result in changes to regional designations or in a change to the location of the Urban Containment Boundary. West Vancouver's Upper Lands are identified as one of the "Special Study Areas", as shown in the "Regional Land Use Designations" map (Map 16). This "Special Study Area" currently includes undeveloped lands that span east to west above 1,200 feet in elevation. As indicated in this OCP, the District has policy to concentrate future Upper Lands development into compact and complete neighbourhood(s) in and around the Cypress Village and adjacent Cypress West areas, through the preparation of Area Development Plan(s). This would significantly reduce the area of land developed, and permanently protect areas with greater environmental and recreational values above the 1,200-foot contour and west of Eagle Creek below 1,200-foot contour from future residential development. The current "Special Study Area" will remain until Council has sufficient policy in place to guide future development in the Upper Lands with adopted Area Development Plan(s) for Cypress Village/Cypress West. At that time, the District anticipates working with Metro Vancouver to remove Metro 2040's "Special Study Area" as appropriate to reflect and implement Council's direction and seek to re-designate those newly protected lands west of Eagle Creek below 1,200 feet as well as Special Study Area lands above the 1,200 foot contour as Conservation & Recreation Land Use in Metro 2040.

The "Statement of Alignment between the Policies of the OCP and Metro 2040" identifies how the policies of the Official Community Plan comply with Metro 2040, and where applicable, describes how the plan will be brought into "alignment" over time.

MAP 16. REGIONAL LAND USE DESIGNATIONS



Statement of Alignment between the Policies of the OCP and Metro 2040

Goal 1: Create a Compact Urban Area

The District of West Vancouver is a community of residential neighbourhoods defined by historic patterns of development and natural landscape features. The coastline and rugged mountain terrain create natural limits to development. New development will consist of infill or redevelopment within existing neighbourhood areas and strengthening existing centres and corridors, with the exception of the Upper Lands. There, lands within the Urban Containment Boundary will be subject to comprehensively planned future neighbourhoods in and around the future Cypress Village, subject to detailed Area Development Plans which direct development to lands most suitable for development and protect environmental and recreational assets.

Metro 2040 Strategies	Official Community Plan																																								
<p>1.1.3 a Depict the Urban Containment Boundary on a map.</p>	<p>The Urban Containment Boundary is shown on the 'Regional Land Use Designations' map (Map 16).</p>																																								
<p>1.1.3 b Provide dwelling unit and employment projections with reference to Guidelines in Table A.1. Demonstrate how the Plan will work toward accommodating projected growth within the Urban Containment Boundary.</p>	<p>In Table A.1 of Metro 2040, projections for the District of West Vancouver, including the Squamish Nation land, are:</p> <table border="1"> <thead> <tr> <th></th> <th>2011</th> <th>2021</th> <th>2031</th> <th>2041</th> </tr> </thead> <tbody> <tr> <td>Population</td> <td>46,300</td> <td>51,000</td> <td>56,000</td> <td>60,000</td> </tr> <tr> <td>Dwellings</td> <td>18,400</td> <td>20,600</td> <td>23,100</td> <td>24,500</td> </tr> <tr> <td>Employment</td> <td>18,700</td> <td>24,000</td> <td>27,000</td> <td>29,000</td> </tr> </tbody> </table> <p>Analysis conducted by the District of West Vancouver in 2016, specific to the area within the municipality's jurisdiction, produced the following growth projections:</p> <table border="1"> <thead> <tr> <th></th> <th>2011</th> <th>2021</th> <th>2031</th> <th>2041</th> </tr> </thead> <tbody> <tr> <td>Population</td> <td>43,500</td> <td>45,000</td> <td>49,000</td> <td>54,000</td> </tr> <tr> <td>Dwellings</td> <td>17,000</td> <td>18,000</td> <td>20,000</td> <td>22,000</td> </tr> <tr> <td>Employment</td> <td>14,500</td> <td>16,500</td> <td>18,500</td> <td>21,000</td> </tr> </tbody> </table> <p>These projections are generally consistent with Metro 2040. West Vancouver is expected to increase by -10,000 people by 2041. This represents an annual growth rate of 0.74%.</p> <p>Since the analysis, new Census data have been published and indicate that the population of West Vancouver was approximately 42,500 and the occupied dwelling units was approximately 17,000 in 2016.</p>		2011	2021	2031	2041	Population	46,300	51,000	56,000	60,000	Dwellings	18,400	20,600	23,100	24,500	Employment	18,700	24,000	27,000	29,000		2011	2021	2031	2041	Population	43,500	45,000	49,000	54,000	Dwellings	17,000	18,000	20,000	22,000	Employment	14,500	16,500	18,500	21,000
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Metro 2040 Strategies	Official Community Plan
<p>1.1.3 b</p> <p>Provide dwelling unit and employment projections with reference to Guidelines in Table A.1.</p> <p>Demonstrate how the Plan will work toward accommodating projected growth within the Urban Containment Boundary.</p> <p><i>continued...</i></p>	<p>Section 2 A "Housing & Neighbourhoods" describes where new dwelling units will be developed to achieve the estimated increase in population. New housing units are expected to increase by 5,000 by 2041. Population growth will be accommodated entirely within the Urban Containment Boundary in areas shown on Map 16 'Regional Land Use Designations':</p> <p>Within these areas:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> ▪ Section 2 A "Housing & Neighbourhoods" 2.1 "Existing Neighbourhoods" contains policies to develop 300 to 400 sensitive infill units consisting of smaller houses on smaller lots, rental and strata coach houses, duplexes and basement suites, and to support 300 to 350 ground oriented multi-family and mixed-use units along the Marine Drive Transit Corridor, adjacent to "neighbourhood hubs" and through limited site-specific zoning changes in keeping with the policies of the Plan; ▪ Section 2 A "Housing & Neighbourhoods" Policies 2.1.12 and 13 provide 500 to 750 units in the Marine Drive Local area Plan, 1,000 to 1,200 units in the Ambleside Town Centre, 500 to 600 units in the Taylor Way Corridor and 200 to 300 units in Horseshoe Bay; and ▪ Section 2 A "Housing & Neighbourhoods" 2.2 "Future Neighbourhoods" provides for an overall residential density of 2.5 residential units per gross acre of undeveloped public and private land identified below the 1,200 foot contour, which, through the transfer of development rights, and the approval of Area Development Plans for Cypress Village and Cypress West, will provide for a range of housing types, tenures and unit sizes in these new neighbourhoods. <p>Section 2 B "Local Economy" 2.3 "Local Economy and Employment" contains policies to strengthen commercial centres and nodes at Ambleside, Park Royal and Horseshoe Bay, to regenerate Dunderave and Caulfeild Village Centres and to plan for a range of commercial uses in the new Cypress Village. Policies call for expansion of commercial and mixed use zones to broaden economic opportunities and the expansion of retail and services in local commercial nodes, to support home based businesses, support visitor accommodations and tourism, encourage versatile spaces such as live-work and production retail that support arts and culture sector development and encourage entertainment and cultural and special events. Policies 2.3.16 to 2.3.21 speak to enhancing employment through promoting opportunities and innovation in sectors such as health care, technology, research, film, and through partnerships, collaborations and support for small business.</p> <p>All land outside of the Urban Containment Boundary is designated for Conservation and Recreation uses. All Residential Neighbourhoods as shown on Map 1 and Local Planning Areas as shown on Maps 3 through 9 are within the Urban Containment Boundary.</p>

Metro 2040 Strategies	Official Community Plan
<p>1.2.6 a</p> <p>Provide dwelling unit and employment projections that indicate the municipal share of planned growth and that contribute to achieving the regional share of growth for Urban Centres and Frequent Transit Development Areas (FTDAs) as set out in Table 2.</p>	<p>The Ambleside Municipal Town Centre is designated as a Municipal Town Centre in Metro 2040. Its boundaries are identified on Map 16 'Regional Land Use Designations'.</p> <p>A Local Area Plan for the Ambleside area is estimated to accommodate 1,000 to 1,200 new units as set out in Section 2 A "Housing & Neighbourhoods" Policy 2.1.13. This represents a 20-24% municipal share of planned dwelling unit growth that will contribute to achieving the regional target for growth in Urban Centres. Detailed dwelling unit and employment projections, as well as the municipal shares of regional growth targeted for Urban Centres for the Ambleside Municipal Town Centre will be prepared in conjunction with the Local Area Plan Review.</p> <p>The District has not designated Frequent Transit Development Areas (FTDAs)</p>
<p>1.2.6 b</p> <p>Include policies for Urban Centres which:</p>	
<p>(i) Identify Urban Centre locations and boundaries;</p>	<p>The Ambleside Municipal Town Centre is identified as a Municipal Town Centre on Map 16 'Regional Land Use Designations'. Adjustments may be made to the boundaries of the Ambleside Municipal Town Centre upon the completion of the Local Area Plan Review, as provided for by Policy 6.2.8 of Metro 2040.</p>
<p>(ii) Focus growth and development in Urban Centres generally consistent with Table 3 - Guidelines for Urban Centres;</p>	<p>The District's highest residential densities are centred in the Ambleside Town Centre, followed by the commercial areas of Park Royal, Dundarave, and Horseshoe Bay.</p> <p>Section 2 A "Housing & Neighbourhoods" Policy 2.1.13 calls for an estimated increase of 1,000 to 1,200 new units in the Ambleside Municipal Town Centre area.</p> <p>Section 2 B "Local Economy" 2.3 "Local Economy and Employment" emphasizes the Ambleside Municipal Town Centre as the heart of West Vancouver with commercial, arts and culture, office, civic, visitor accommodation and waterfront recreation uses.</p> <p>Section 2 C "Transportation & Infrastructure" Policy 2.4.17 calls for the development of parking management strategies in town and village centres, which includes the Ambleside Municipal Town Centre, to meet the community's needs and support more sustainable modes of travel.</p> <p>Schedule ii "Area-Specific Policies & Guidelines", Guidelines BF-C3 "Ambleside Village Centre", Policy BF-C 4.2 call for a more intense, interesting commercial area, and a more vibrant core encouraging a concentration of commercial, retail and restaurant uses. Policy BF-C 4.4 is to increase the proportion of residential use, particularly in the periphery of the current commercial area, emphasizing its role as a "living" centre for civic and cultural activities.</p>
<p>(iii) Encourage office development in Urban Centres through policies and/or incentives;</p>	<p>Section 2 B 2.3 "Local Economy" Policy 2.3.1 emphasises the Ambleside Municipal Town Centre as a location for offices. Specific policies on office development will be addressed in conjunction with the Local Area Plan Review.</p>

Metro 2040 Strategies	Official Community Plan
<p>(iv) With the provision of transit, reduce residential and commercial parking where appropriate.</p>	<p>Section 2 A "Existing Neighbourhoods" Policy 2.1.16 and 2.1.17 provide for the reduction of off-street parking requirements to support existing rental housing and promote new market and non-market rental, seniors and supportive housing close to transit and amenities.</p> <p>Policy 2.1.23 calls for advancing community energy efficiency by supporting alternative transportation through housing location and parking requirements.</p> <p>Schedule ii "Area-Specific Policies & Guidelines", Guideline BF-C 3 for Ambleside Municipal Town Centre strongly encourages shared parking, especially surface parking areas off lane, with adequate signage to inform the public of share arrangements.</p>
<p>1.2.6.c</p> <p>Include policies for Frequent Transit Development Areas (FTDAs) to identify and focus growth and development in these areas</p>	<p>Not applicable (FTDAs have not been identified at this time).</p>
<p>1.2.6.d</p> <p>Include policies for General Urban areas which:</p>	
<p>(i) Identify General Urban areas;</p>	<p>General Urban areas are identified on the "Regional Land Use Designations" Map (Map 16).</p>
<p>(ii) Ensure development in the General Urban areas outside of the Urban Centre is lower density;</p>	<p>Policy 2 A "Housing and Neighbourhoods" Policy 2.1.13 provides estimates for new units in Ambleside Town Centre and other local area plans.</p> <p>Policy 2.1.14 states that mixed-use and apartment forms are prioritized in core areas and ground-oriented multi-family forms such as townhouses and duplexes are forms to transition to adjacent single-family neighbourhoods.</p> <p>Policy 2 A "Housing and Neighbourhoods" 2.1 "Existing Neighbourhoods" limits development to sensitive infill units, such as smaller units, coach houses and duplexes.</p>
<p>(iii) Identify small scale Local Centres where appropriate;</p>	<p>Map 16 'Regional Land Use Designations' identifies Horseshoe Bay, Dundarave, Caulfeild, and Park Royal as Local Centres.</p> <p>Section 2 B 2.3 "Local Economy and Employment" Policies 2.3.2 to 2.3.4 describe the role of each: Park Royal as a regional shopping centre; Horseshoe Bay Village Centre with a visitor accommodation and tourism element; Dundarave and Caulfeild Village Centres with small-scale retail and service, mixed residential and commercial uses.</p>

Metro 2040 Strategies	Official Community Plan
<p>(iv) Exclude non-residential, major trip generating uses from areas outside Urban Centres and FTDA's;</p>	<p>Commercial uses are identified in Section 2 B "Local Economy". Map 10 'Commercial and Tourist Areas' identifies all existing and future areas of commercial use, including marine commercial, Cypress Mountain and the future Cypress Village. The existing non-residential major trip generating uses of municipal and cultural facilities are already established inside the Municipal Town Centre. Other established non-residential major trip generating uses outside of the Municipal Town Centre include existing marine commercial, the Cypress Mountain ski and recreation area and the BC Ferries Horseshoe Bay terminal, as well as Park Royal Shopping Centre located on the transit network.</p> <p>The District's OCP policies to guide future land use change do not support new non-residential major trip-generating uses of an industrial nature, business parks, or shopping malls which would be likely to generate a significant number of new trips. New non-major residential major trip-generating uses, such as primary office use or major civic institutions, are not contemplated outside of the Municipal Town Centre.</p> <p>The District does not have FTDA's.</p>
<p>(v) Encourage infill development by directing growth to established areas;</p>	<p>Map 1 'Neighbourhood Infill Opportunities' identifies existing neighbourhoods where infill development is to be directed.</p> <p>Section 2 A "Housing & Neighbourhoods" Policy 2.1.1 calls for amending subdivision standards to allow smaller houses on smaller lots, and Policy 2.1.2 calls for updating zoning provisions to increase the supply of coach houses in existing detached residential areas.</p> <p>Schedule ii "Area-Specific Policies & Guidelines", Guidelines BF-B 11 identifies locations in established areas for duplex development. Guidelines BF-B 12 identifies the Evelyn Drive Planning area, immediately adjacent to Park Royal, as a neighbourhood redevelopment area providing for a variety of housing types, built forms and densities. Guidelines BF-B 13 identifies the block bounded by Esquimalt Avenue, 20th Street, Fulton Avenue and 21st Street as an "Infill" area suitable for a combination of smaller single-family dwellings, coach houses, duplexes, and triplexes.</p>
<p>1.2.6 e Ensure Regional Industrial, Mixed Employment and Recreation and Conservation designations prevail in Urban Centre and FTDA's.</p>	<p>The Ambleside Municipal Town Centre is completely within the General Urban designation.</p> <p>FTDA's have not been identified at this time.</p>

Metro 2040 Strategies	Official Community Plan
1.2.6.f For Urban Centres, FTDA's and General Urban areas, include policies which:	
(i) Minimize impacts of urban uses on industrial activities;	Not applicable (there are no areas designated for Industrial use).
(ii) Encourage safe and efficient transit, cycling and walking;	Section 2 C "Transportation & Infrastructure" Policies 2.4.1 to 2.4.6 speak the completion of a safe, accessible and connected pedestrian and cycling network integrated to town and village centres. Policy 2.4.4 calls for the development of minimum pedestrian and cyclist design and infrastructure guidelines for new private and public development projects.
(iii) Implement transit priority measures where appropriate;	Section 2 C "Transportation & Infrastructure" Policy 2.4.8 contains policies to expand bus priority measures and transit-supportive road treatments along Marine Drive to increase efficiency of transit service.
(iv) Support district energy systems and renewable energy generation;	Section 2 A "Housing & Neighbourhoods" Policy 2.1.23 encourages the development of renewable energy generation to advance community energy efficiency and reduce GHG emissions. Section 2 D "Natural Environment" Policy 2.6.23 supports the incorporation of renewable energy in public and private buildings, and the development of renewable energy systems as opportunities arise.
1.3.3 a Identify Rural Areas.	Not applicable (there are no Rural designated areas).

Goal 2: Support a Sustainable Economy

Section 2 B "Local Economy" of the West Vancouver Official Community Plan contains policies to strengthen commercial centres and nodes, to support tourism, to promote opportunities and innovation, and to support a vibrant and diverse local economy.

Metro 2040 Strategies	Official Community Plan
<p>2.1.4 a Include policies that support appropriate economic development in Urban Centres, FTDAs, Industrial and Mixed Employment areas.</p>	<p>Section 2 B "Local Economy" "Local Economy" Policy 2.3.1 emphasises the Ambleside Municipal town Centre as the heart of the District, supporting commercial land uses including retail, service, office, arts and culture, civic services and facilities, visitor accommodation and recreation.</p> <p>Policy 2.3.6 calls for the expansion of commercial and mixed-use zones to broaden economic opportunities and stimulate employment growth.</p> <p>Policy 2.3.10 supports the development of visitor accommodation including boutique hotel(s) in the Ambleside Town Centre.</p> <p>Schedule ii "Area-Specific Policies & Guidelines", Guidelines BF-C 3 for Ambleside Town Centre contain directions to create a more intense and vibrant commercial, civic and service area, to increase its growing role as a home for civic and cultural activities, to strengthen connections to the waterfront increase cultural and recreational activity, encourage mixed-use projects and create a sense of place that will reinforce the role of Ambleside as West Vancouver's Town Centre.</p> <p>The District does not have FTDAs, Industrial or Mixed Employment areas.</p>
<p>2.1.4 b Support the development of office space in Urban Centres through policies and incentives.</p>	<p>Section 2 B "Local Economy" Policy 2.3.1 emphasises the Ambleside Municipal Town Centre as a location for offices.</p>
<p>2.1.4.c Include policies that discourage major commercial and institutional development outside of Urban Centres and FTDA.</p>	<p>Section 2 B "Local Economy" specifies that commercial areas consist of Ambleside as the Municipal Town Centre, as well as Park Royal regional shopping centre, the existing local commercial centres of Dundarave, Caulfeild and Horseshoe Bay, and dispersed smaller commercial sites. Map 10 'Commercial and Tourism Areas' identifies all major existing and future commercial areas, including the proposed future Cypress Village commercial area, and Map 15 'Major Community Social Assets' identifies all major institutional uses. Major commercial and institutional developments will be limited outside of the above-noted areas.</p> <p>Section 2 B "Local Economy" Policy 2.3.1 identifies Ambleside Municipal Town Centre as the civic heart of West Vancouver. While commercial and institutional development may be appropriate in General Urban Areas outside of the Urban Centres, major commercial and institutional development will be discouraged outside of the Ambleside Municipal Town Centre.</p> <p>The District has not identified FTDA.</p>

Metro 2040 Strategies	Official Community Plan
2.1.4 d Show how Special Employment Areas are supported through land use and transportation policies.	This section is not applicable, as the District of West Vancouver does not contain hospitals, or post-secondary institutions.
2.2.4 a to 2.3.6.a Identify Industrial, Mixed Employment and Agriculture areas.	These sections are not applicable as there are no Industrial, Mixed Employment or Agricultural designated areas within West Vancouver.
2.3.6 b Include policies to support agricultural viability.	Although there are no areas in West Vancouver within the Agriculture designation, Policy Section 2 E "Social Well-Being" Policy 2.9.12 supports urban agriculture, community gardens, farmers' markets and related initiatives.

Goal 3: Protect the Environment and Respond to Climate Change Impacts

The Official Community Plan describes the context of the District as a collection of distinct neighbourhoods set within nature, defined by the terrain of the North Shore Mountains, numerous watersheds and a rugged coastline. Over 60% of the land base in West Vancouver is designated for major parks and for watershed protection. Section 2 D "Parks & Environment" promotes the protection and management the District's natural resources and preservation of its sensitive ecosystems. The Plan contains policies, development permit area designations and guidelines to protect and enhance natural areas, to ensure the safety of people and property from natural hazards and to respond to the impacts of climate change.

Metro 2040 Strategies	Official Community Plan
3.1.4 a Identify Conservation and Recreation areas and their boundaries on a map.	Conservation and Recreation areas and their boundaries are shown on the Map 16 'Regional Land Use Designations'.

Metro 2040 Strategies	Official Community Plan
<p>3.1.4 b (i) to (vi): Include policies to protect Conservation and Recreation areas generally consistent with public service infrastructure, environmental conservation, recreation, education and research, commercial, tourism and cultural uses and limited agriculture.</p>	<p>Policy 2 D "Parks & Environment" 2.6 "Natural Environment" "Sensitive habitats and natural assets" contains policies to identify ecological important assets and develop strategies to protect and manage these features through a variety of conservation tools, and to protect the ecological value of Telegraph Hill and Tye Point.</p> <p>Policy 2 D "Parks & Environment" Policies 2.7.1 to 2.7.6 contain policies to acquire, maintain and care for the District's parks and open spaces, and to support compatible activities in parks and open spaces to advance environmental stewardship.</p> <p>Policy 2 D "Parks & Environment" 2.7 "Parks and Trails" "Protecting the Upper Lands natural assets" contains policies to manage Limited Use and Recreation lands above 1,200 feet by dedicating district owned land as parkland, assessing specific recreational opportunities on private land, and seeking to acquire land with high environmental value or recreation potential. The policies also protect environmental values below 1,200 feet in the Upper Lands by prioritizing areas of significant ecological values and transferring development density to future neighbourhoods in and around Cypress Village. Policies seek to balance recreation uses with environmental and cultural values, and allow recreational access on authorized trails.</p> <p>Policy 2 D "Parks & Environment" contains policies to protect watercourse corridor and riparian areas (Policy 2.6.7) and to protect the foreshore (Policy 2.6.10).</p>
<p>3.1.4 c Buffer Conservation and Recreation areas from activities in adjacent areas.</p>	<p>Section 2 D "Parks & Environment" Policy 2.7.5 contains policies to use greenbelts and boulevards to support neighbourhood definition and character and provide forest buffers along major roads.</p> <p>Section 2 D "Parks & Environment" Policy 2.7.9 calls for a 'soft edge' of development and appropriate urban-forest interface and buffer to sensitive features.</p>
<p>3.2.4 Include policies and/or maps to illustrate management of ecologically important areas and natural features.</p>	<p>Map 13 'Natural Environmental Resources' identifies creek corridors, major parks and land above the 1,200 foot contour.</p> <p>Section 2 D "Parks & Environment" Policy 2.6.7 contains policies to protect the ecological value of watercourse corridors and riparian areas and Policy 2.6.13 to identify and protect sensitive habitats and natural features.</p> <p>Policy 2 D "Parks & Environment" "Managing our valuable parks system" and "Protecting the Upper Lands natural assets" contain policies to acquire and protect significant environmental areas.</p>

Metro 2040 Strategies	Official Community Plan
<p>3.2.5</p> <p>In collaboration with other agencies, develop and manage municipal components of the Metro Vancouver Regional Recreation Greenway Network and connect community trails, bikeways and greenways to the Regional Recreation Greenway Network where appropriate.</p>	<p>Section 2 D “Parks & Environment” “Promoting trails and access to nature” contains policies to manage and improve the trails network on public lands, improve connectivity to regional networks, and advance the multi-use trail linkages between municipalities on the North Shore.</p> <p>Section 2 C “Transportation & Infrastructure” Policy 2.4.11 calls for partnerships with stakeholders, including TransLink, neighbouring municipalities, and Metro Vancouver to advance connectivity for all travel modes.</p>
<p>3.2.6</p> <p>Identify where appropriate measures to protect, enhance and restore ecologically important systems, features, corridors and establish buffers along watercourses, coastlines, agricultural lands, and other ecologically important features (e.g., conservation covenants, land trusts, tax exemptions and eco-gifting).</p>	<p>Section 2 D “Parks & Environment” 2.6 “Natural Environment” identifies policies to protect, enhance and restore the environment, including sensitive ecosystems, including watercourse, riparian corridors, foreshore areas, and sensitive habitats. Policy 2.6.14 calls for using conservation tools including covenants, eco-gifting, amenity contributions, land trusts and tax incentives to conserve significant lands supporting ecologically important assets.</p> <p>Schedule ii “Area-Specific Policies & Guidelines”, Guidelines NE 13 establishes watercourse protection and enhancement areas to protect and enhance watercourses and wetlands in West Vancouver’s existing neighbourhoods.</p>
<p>3.2.7</p> <p>Consider watershed and ecosystem planning and/ or Integrated Stormwater Management Plans in the development of municipal plans.</p>	<p>Section 2 D “Parks & Environment” Policy 2.6.9 calls for implementing recommendations of integrated stormwater management plans for District watersheds and updating plans to meet evolving needs and incorporate best practices overtime.</p> <p>Section 2 C “Transportation & Infrastructure” Policies 2.5.13 to 2.5.17 identifies policies to enable and support protection of watershed health when pursuing bylaw and policies changes on municipal sewage and drainage system management.</p>

Metro 2040 Strategies	Official Community Plan
<p>3.3.4 a</p> <p>Identify land development and transportation strategies to meet GHG reduction targets.</p>	<p>Section 1.1.3 "Key Trends" "Climate Change" advises that the District adopted GHG reduction targets and climate change strategies in 2016 and the land use, transportation and infrastructure policies of the Official Community Plan are aligned with this path. Policy 2 D "Parks & Environment" Policy 2.6.19 seeks to implement the community reduction target of 40% below 2010 levels by 2040 through the land use, housing, transportation and infrastructure policies of this plan.</p> <p>Section 2 C "Transportation & Infrastructure" Policy 2.5.19 is to implement corporate energy and emissions reduction initiatives to advance toward the Districts corporate GHG reduction target of 33% below 2007 levels by 2020 and 80% by 2050.</p> <p>Section 2 A "Housing & Neighbourhoods" focuses on infill, regenerating neighbourhoods, increasing multi-family housing options and strengthening centres and corridors. Policy 2.1.23 calls for supporting transportation alternatives through housing location.</p> <p>Policy section 2 C "Transportation & Infrastructure" 2.4 "Mobility and circulation" focuses on the completion of the active transportation network and improvements to provide attractive alternatives to driving.</p>
<p>3.3.4 b</p> <p>Identify land use and infrastructure policies, programs to reduce energy consumption and GHG emissions and improve air quality.</p>	<p>Section 2 A 2.1 "Existing Neighbourhoods" Policies 2.1.23 and 2.1.24 advance community energy efficiency and reduce GHG emissions by supporting transportation alternatives through housing location, parking requirements, efficient building forms, standards and designs, and supporting building retrofit, and call for the review of regulations to promote climate adaptation measures in new housing and site design. Initiatives to support GHG emissions will also contribute to improved air quality for the community.</p>
<p>3.3.4.c</p> <p>Focus infrastructure and amenities in Urban Centres and FTDA's, and at appropriate locations along TransLink's Frequent Transit Network.</p>	<p>Section 2 C "Municipal Operations and Infrastructure" Policy 2.5.2 contains policies to optimize existing infrastructure systems prior to new system development. Policies 2.4.2, 2.4.8 and 2.4.9 calls for improved transit infrastructure in town and village centres, which includes the Ambleside Municipal Town Centre and the Marine Drive Local Area, where the FTN is located.</p> <p>Section 2 E "Social Well-Being" Policies 2.8.10 and 2.8.14 focuses on locating community amenities and public spaces in central, transit-accessible areas and town and village centres.</p> <p>Schedule ii "Area-Specific Policies & Guidelines", Guidelines BF-C 3 for Ambleside Town Centre contains policies to provide street design improvements to enhance the pedestrian environment and to provide connections to the Argyle waterfront to enhance the town centre.</p> <p>Area-specific public benefit strategies, which addresses amenity needs, will be prepared for the Ambleside Municipal Town Centre through a detailed local area planning processes.</p>

Metro 2040 Strategies	Official Community Plan
<p>3.3.4 d</p> <p>Identify policies, strategies to support integrated storm water management and water conservation.</p>	<p>Section 2 D "Parks & Environment" Policy 2.6.9 contains policies to implement integrated stormwater management plans for District watersheds.</p> <p>Section 2 C "Transportation & Infrastructure" Policies 2.5.6 to 2.5.8 seek to monitor water usage, encourage practices and designs and systems to reduce water consumption and encourage conservation through leak detection metering and community-wide education.</p> <p>Schedule ii "Area-Specific Policies & Guidelines", Guidelines NE 13 "Watercourse Protection and Enhancement Areas" apply development permit guidelines to neighbourhoods that contain watercourses and wetlands to ensure that they are not negatively impacted by development.</p>
<p>3.4.4</p> <p>Minimize risk associated with climate change and natural hazards.</p>	<p>Section 2 D "Parks & Environment" Policy 2.6.19 to 2.6.23 contain policies to employ regulations and structure and non-structural measures to reduce potential impacts on public safety and property from sea level rise and storm surge, to enhance creek corridors to accommodate for and reduce impacts from flood and slope hazards and extreme weather events, to expand the use of green infrastructure through public and private development, and to support the development of renewable energy system as opportunities arise.</p> <p>Policy 2 D "Parks & Environment" Policy 2.6.18 calls for the review of development requirements to address risks of natural hazards.</p> <p>Section 2 E "Social Well-Being" Policies 2.9.13 supports measures to increase community resiliency during emergencies, disasters and extreme weather events.</p>
<p>3.4.5</p> <p>Consider incorporating climate change and natural hazard risk assessments into the planning and location of municipal utilities, assets, and operations.</p>	<p>Section 2 A "Housing & Neighbourhoods" Policy 2.1.24 calls for regulatory reviews to advance climate adaptation measures in new housing and site design.</p> <p>Section 2 C "Transportation & Infrastructure" Policies 2.5.4, 2.5.5, 2.5.17, and 2.5.19 calls for planning and managing municipal infrastructure and operations with consideration for climate change and its associated impacts.</p> <p>Section 2 D "Parks & Environment" Policies 2.6.11, 2.6.17, 2.6.18, 2.6.20, 2.6.21, and 2.6.22 identifies policy actions to address and adapt to climate change and natural hazards during planning and development.</p>

Goal 4: Develop Complete Communities

The District of West Vancouver is a residential community served and supported by the Ambleside Municipal Town Centre, by convenient local commercial centres at Dundarave, Caulfeild and Horseshoe Bay, and by the major regional shopping centre at Park Royal. These commercial areas and a broad array of recreational, social and cultural services and amenities provide a complete range of services and facilities for West Vancouver residents.

Metro 2040 Strategies	Official Community Plan
<p>4.1.7 a</p> <p>Work toward meeting estimated housing demand (Table A.2 of RGS):</p>	<p>Table A.2 of Metro 2040 identifies demand for 1,500 ownership and 500 new rental units to be provided between 2016 and 2026. Of this, over 300 units will be required for households with low or very low income.</p> <p>As set out in Section 1.1.3b above, the estimated housing demand will be met through infill in existing neighbourhoods, increased opportunities for triplex, townhouse and mixed use developments, and new development in the Marine Drive Local Area Plan, Ambleside Town Centre, Taylor Way and Horseshoe Bay area plans. As well, new development will be taking place in the new Cypress Village and Cypress West areas upon completion of those plans, with policies specifically to include non-market and rental housing.</p> <p>Section 2 A "Housing & Neighbourhoods" Policy 2.1.16 calls for support of purpose-built rental housing stock and renter households by encouraging additional rental units through bonus density, retaining purpose-built rental housing stock, and securing market and non-market rental housing through Housing Agreements. Policy 2.1.17 promotes new market and non-market rental, seniors and supportive housing units through a variety of techniques. Policy 2.1.18 calls for the update and regular review of the District's housing action plan to monitor local market conditions and respond to housing priorities and needs as required over time.</p>
<p>(i) Ensure the need for diverse housing options is articulated in municipal plans and policies;</p>	<p>Section 2 A "Housing & Neighbourhoods" 1.2 "Existing Neighbourhoods" encourages a diverse range of housing options from respecting neighbourhood character by controlling the scale of new single-family dwellings (Policy 2.1.8), protecting heritage buildings, promoting sensitive infill units (Policy 2.1.9), supporting triplexes, townhouse and mixed use options (Policy 2.1.4), new housing in centres and corridors (Policy 2.1.12 and 2.1.13), and prioritizing mixed-use and apartment forms in core areas and ground oriented multi-family forms transitional to single-family neighbourhoods (Policy 2.1.14).</p> <p>Section 2 A "Housing & Neighbourhoods" Policy 2.2.14 states that the future Cypress Village and Cypress West Neighbourhoods are to include a range of housing types, tenures and unit sizes to meet the needs of residents of different ages and incomes.</p>
<p>(ii) Increase supply through infill, compact forms and increased density;</p>	<p>As set out in Metro 2040 Section 1.1.3b above, housing supply will be increased through infill in existing neighbourhoods, increased opportunities for smaller houses on smaller lots, coach houses, triplex, townhouse and mixed-use developments, and new development in the Marine Drive Local Area Plan, Ambleside Town Centre, Taylor Way and Horseshoe Bay area plans. As well, new development will be taking place in the new Cypress Village and Cypress West areas upon completion of those plans.</p>
<p>(iii) Work with senior governments to provide affordable rental housing;</p>	<p>Section 2 A "Housing & Neighbourhoods" Policy 2.1.19 contains policies to work with non-profit groups and senior levels of government to maintain and create non-market rental, senior and supportive housing, particularly in areas close to transit service.</p>

Metro 2040 Strategies	Official Community Plan
(iv) Encourage affordable housing through municipal measures.	<p>Section 2 A 2.1 "Existing Neighbourhoods" Policies 2.1.16 to 2.1.17 advance affordability by prohibiting stratification of rental buildings exceeding four units, encouraging rental units through bonus density and securing non-market housing through housing agreements, and using other incentives to promote new market and non-market rental, seniors and supportive housing.</p> <p>Policy 2.1.21 calls for the use of surplus district-owned lands to increase availability of more diverse and affordable housing.</p>
4.1.8 a - f Prepare and implement a Housing Action Plan.	<p>The District adopted a Housing Action Plan in February 2013 and implementation policies are contained in Section 2 A "Housing & Neighbourhoods". Policy 2.1.18 calls for a periodic review and update of the Housing Action Plan as required to closely monitor and address community housing priorities and needs over time.</p>
4.2.4 a Support compact, mixed-use, transit, cycling and walking oriented communities.	<p>The OCP focuses new development in the Ambleside Municipal Town Centre and the Marine Drive Corridor, in increased mixed-use developments, infill in established neighbourhoods, and the new Cypress Village and Cypress West Neighbourhoods that are clustered around a mixed-use village centre.</p> <p>Policy 2 C "Transportation & Infrastructure" 2.4 "Mobility and Circulation" promotes the completion of a pedestrian and cycling network with integration to transit, town and village centres, community facilities, and parks, and calls for working with TransLink to improve transit infrastructure, service area, frequency and efficiency and support the expansion of frequent transit service, prioritizing connections between Park Royal, Ambleside and Dundarave centres.</p> <p>Schedule ii "Area-Specific Policies & Guidelines" contains detailed guidelines BF-C 3 to create a compact, pedestrian-friendly Ambleside Municipal Town Centre, BF-C 5 to support pedestrian scale and pedestrian access in the Dundarave Village Neighbourhood Centre, and BF-C 6 in the Horseshoe Bay Neighbourhood Centre.</p>
4.2.4 b Locate cultural, recreational, institutional facilities in Urban Centres or with good transit access.	<p>Section 2 B "Local Economy" Policy 2.3.1 emphasises Ambleside Municipal Town Centre as the heart of the District, including arts and cultural spaces, civic services and facilities.</p> <p>Section 2 E "Social Well-Being" Policy 2.8.14 calls for maintaining public spaces in town and village centres and establishing centre-specific public realm guidelines for art, culture and diversity.</p> <p>Map 15 'Major community Social Assets' identifies cultural, institutional and recreational facility uses immediately in and adjacent to the Ambleside Municipal Town Centre.</p> <p>Schedule ii "Area-Specific Policies & Guidelines", BF-C 3 for Ambleside Municipal Town Centre calls for strategies to integrate arts and encourage the provision of culture and to integrate the Centre with the Argyle Waterfront to increase cultural and recreational activity.</p>

Metro 2040 Strategies	Official Community Plan
<p>4.2.4 c Provide public spaces for social interaction.</p>	<p>Section 2 E "Social Well-Being" 2.8 "Access and Inclusion" contains policies to provide services, programs and facilities inclusive of all ages and abilities. Policy 2.8.9 speaks to maintaining and optimizing civic facilities including community centres and libraries, managing space to meet changing needs. Policy 2.8.13 seeks to use placemaking strategies to promote public space animation, enhancement and management. Policy 2.8.14 seeks to maintain public spaces in town and village centres with public realm guidelines considering art, culture and diversity.</p> <p>Key public facilities are shown on the Map 15 'Major Community Social Assets'.</p> <p>Schedule ii "Area-Specific Policies & Guidelines" contain specific development permit guidelines related to placemaking and ensuring opportunities for social interaction.</p>
<p>4.2.4 d Support active living.</p>	<p>Section 2 D "Parks & Environment" "Managing our valuable park system" calls for the maintenance and care of parks and open spaces to promote and support active living.</p> <p>Section 2 E "Social Well-Being" 2.8 "Access and Inclusion" contains policies to provide barrier-free access to services and resources inclusive of all ages and abilities. "Enabling an active community" Policies 2.9.1 to 2.9.5 support maintaining and optimizing the use of recreation facilities to facilitate participation in sport, leisure and active recreation, and encourage physical and mental wellness.</p>
<p>4.2.4 e Support food production and distribution.</p>	<p>While there are no agricultural lands in West Vancouver, the District supports urban agriculture and food security initiatives through Policy Section 2 E "Social Well-Being" Policy 2.9.12 which supports development of an integrated food system with programs that provide access to safe and nutritious food choices, including urban agriculture, community gardens, farmers' markets and related initiatives.</p>
<p>4.2.4 f Assess health implications of plans and infrastructure.</p>	<p>The OCP is focused on infrastructure that protects significant environmental features and promotes an active transportation system of bike and pedestrian routes (Map 11) and a system of parks, trails and facilities. Section 2 D "Parks & Environment" 2.7 "Parks and Trails" "Managing our valuable parks system" promotes the maintenance of parks and opens spaces with the intent to and support active living, health and social and spiritual well-being.</p> <p>Section 2 C "Transportation & Infrastructure" Policies 2.4.25 and 2.5.5 contains policies to consider potential community health, climate change and natural hazard risks when planning for transportation and municipal infrastructure.</p> <p>Section 2 E "Social Well-Being" Policy 2.9.14 calls for incorporating design principles in private and public spaces to support community health and public safety.</p>
<p>4.2.4 g Support universally accessible community design.</p>	<p>Section 2 A "Housing & Neighbourhoods" Policy 2.1.20 calls for increasing the minimum provision of accessible and adaptive units.</p> <p>Section 2 C "Transportation & Infrastructure" Policy 2.4.14 contains policies to incorporate universal access design principles in sidewalks, pathways, transit and road improvement projects for pedestrians and cyclists of all ages.</p> <p>Section 2 E "Social Well-Being" Policy 2.8.2 to incorporate universal accessibility design in public space and programs to allow barrier-free access.</p> <p>Schedule ii "Area-Specific Policies & Guidelines", BF-C 3 for Ambleside Town Centre Policy BF-C 4.9 encourages accessible units.</p>

Metro 2040 Strategies	Official Community Plan
4.2.4 h Identify small-scale local centres.	Map 16 'Regional Land Use Designations' identifies Dundarave, Horseshoe Bay, Park Royal and Caulfeild as 'Local Centres'.
4.2.4 i Recognize Special Employment Areas.	This section is not applicable as there are no Special Employment Areas within West Vancouver.

Goal 5: Support Sustainable Transportation Choices

Section 2 C of the Official Community Plan seeks to provide attractive alternatives to driving by completing a pedestrian and cycling network integrated to transit, providing new connections, working for improved transit infrastructure and making improvements to pedestrian environments. The objective is to prioritize sustainable transportation options and seek to reduce auto dependency.

Metro 2040 Strategies	Official Community Plan
5.1.6 a Encourage a greater share of trips by transit, HOVs, cycling, walking and support the Frequent Transit Network.	<p>Map 11 'Active Transportation' identifies the road and trail network, including major bike routes, the Spirit Trail and future pedestrian and cycling connections.</p> <p>Section 2 C "Transportation & Infrastructure" Policies 2.4.1 call for the completion of the pedestrian and cycling network shown on Map 11, with integration to transit, town and village centres, community facilities, parks and trail systems, enhancing safety, accessibility and connectivity for pedestrian and cyclists, expanding urban connector trails, developing minimum pedestrian and cyclist design and infrastructure guidelines for private and public development.</p> <p>Map 2 'Marine Drive Transit Corridor' identifies the main transit spine through the District.</p> <p>Section 2 C "Transportation & Infrastructure" Policy 2.4.7 to work with TransLink to improve transit infrastructure, frequency and efficiency and support expansion of bus priority measures, and Policy 2.4.21 and 2.4.22 to prioritize sustainable transportation options and seek to reduce auto dependency in private and public development projects.</p>
5.1.6 b Support transportation system and demand management strategies.	<p>Section 2 C "Transportation & Infrastructure" Policy 2.4.17 contains policies to develop parking management strategies in town and village centres to meet community needs and support more sustainable modes of travel. Policy 2.4.8 calls for expanded bus priority measures. Policies 2.4.21 to 2.4.23 prioritize alternatives to single-occupant vehicles.</p> <p>Section 2 A "Housing & Neighbourhoods" Policy 2.1.23 supports alternative transportation through housing location and parking requirements.</p>

Metro 2040 Strategies	Official Community Plan
<p>5.1.6 c Manage and enhance municipal infrastructure to support transit, multiple occupancy vehicles, cycling and walking.</p>	<p>Map 2 'Marine Drive Transit Corridor' shows this corridor from Horseshoe Bay to Taylor Way.</p> <p>Map 11 'Active Transportation' shows existing and future pedestrian and bike routes.</p> <p>Section 2 C "Transportation & Infrastructure" Policy 2.4.21 and 2.4.22 prioritizes sustainable transportation options to reduce auto dependency; Policy 2.4.23 supports bike sharing, car and ride sharing; and Policy 2.4.24 contains policies to provide infrastructure for electric and low emission vehicles.</p> <p>Section C "Transportation & Infrastructure" 2.4 "Mobility and Circulation" also contains policies to improve transit supportive road treatments along Marine Drive, and improve streetscape design to support transit and active transportation in town and village centres and neighbourhood hubs.</p>
<p>5.2.3 a Map goods movement routes.</p>	<p>The goods movement routes are identified in Map 16 'Regional Land Use Designations'.</p>
<p>5.2.3 b Support the efficient movement of vehicles for passengers and goods and services.</p>	<p>Policy 2 C "Transportation & Infrastructure" Policy 2.4.11 contains policies to partner with TransLink, BC Ferries, First Nations, neighbouring municipalities and senior governments to advance connectivity for all travel modes.</p> <p>Policy 2.4.12 contains policies for road safety and reliability, and seeks to include connections including the Low Level Road to bypass the Lions Gate Bridge.</p>
<p>5.2.3 c Support the development of transportation system management strategies.</p>	<p>Section 2 C "Transportation & Infrastructure" Policy 2.4.18 facilitates effective and efficient goods movement on the transportation network.</p> <p>Policy 2.4.20 calls for collaboration with neighbouring jurisdictions and senior governments to improve transportation safety and facilitate the movement of people and goods.</p> <p>Policy 2.4.8 contains policies to expand bus priority measures and transit supportive road treatments along Marine Drive to support increased efficiency of transit service, and Policy 2.4.9 is to develop and refine streetscapes to support transit and active transportation prioritization in town and village centres and neighbourhood hubs.</p>
<p>5.2.3 d Support the protection of rail rights-of-way and access to navigable waterways.</p>	<p>Map 12 'Transportation Network' identifies the BC Rail right-of-way, the BC Ferry Terminal and a potential Ferry Terminal/Water Taxi location.</p> <p>Section 2 C "Transportation & Infrastructure" Policy 2.4.10 supports rail and ferry transport services.</p>

SCHEDULE #1

AREA-SPECIFIC POLICIES & GUIDELINES



westvancouver



AREA - SPECIFIC POLICIES & GUIDELINES

KEY MAP – Residential Area Designations

POLICIES & GUIDELINES for Neighbourhoods

BF-B 3	Altamont Neighbourhood
BF-B 3.1	Coach House Development in Existing Neighbourhoods

POLICIES & GUIDELINES for Development Permit Area Designations

Multiple Family Areas

BF-B 4	Ambleside Apartment Area
BF-B 7	Kiwanis Lands
BF-B 8	Other Multiple Family Sites
BF-B 9	Deer Ridge West
BF-B 10	Sunset Highlands
BF-B 11	Duplex Areas
BF-B 12	Evelyn Drive
BF-B 13	Block bounded by Esquimalt Avenue, 20 th Street, Fulton Avenue, and 21 st Street
Street BF-B 14	Northwest corner of Taylor Way and Keith Road

Commercial Areas

BF-C 3	Ambleside Village Centre
BF-C 5	Dundarave Village
BF-C 6	Horseshoe Bay Neighbourhood Centre
BF-C 8	Local Commercial Sites
BF-C 9	Marina Sites
BF-C 10	Sewell's Landing

New Neighbourhood Areas

BF-D 1	Whitby Estates
BF-D 4	Clyde Avenue Area

NATURAL ENVIRONMENT POLICIES & GUIDELINES for Development Permit Area Designations

NE 5	Telegraph Hill/Tyee Point
NE 6	Sites With Difficult Terrain
NE 13	Watercourse Protection and Enhancement Areas in Existing Neighbourhoods

UPPER LANDS POLICIES & GUIDELINES for Development Permit Area Designations

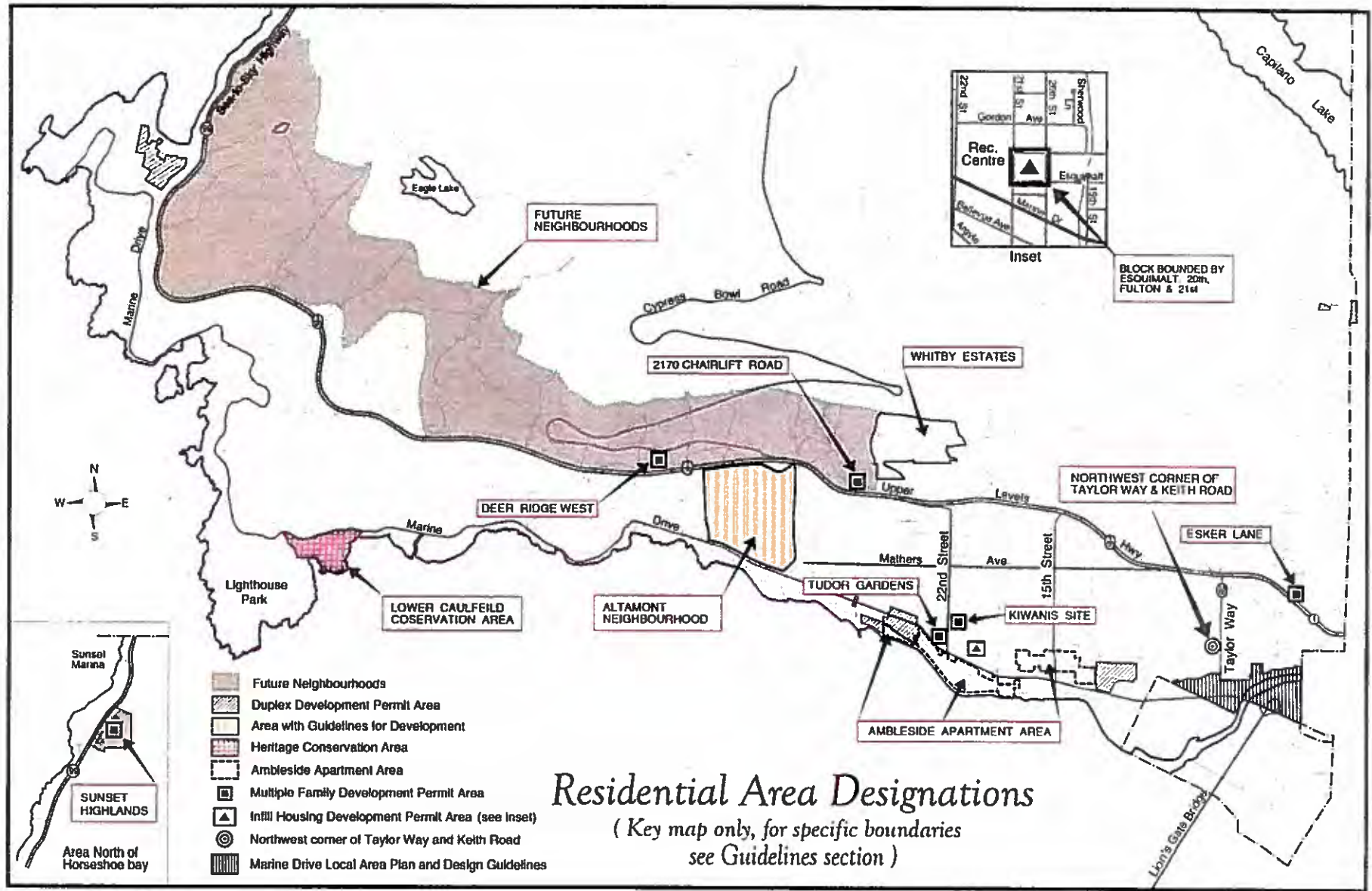
UL 8	Future Neighbourhoods & Rodgers Creek Area
UL 9	Limited Use and Recreation Area

HERITAGE CONSERVATION AREA POLICIES & GUIDELINES

HE 6	Lower Caulfeild Heritage Conservation Area
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MARINE DRIVE LOCAL AREA PLAN & DESIGN GUIDELINES

GUIDELINES



BUILT FORM GUIDELINES FOR NEIGHBOURHOODS

GUIDELINES BF-B 3

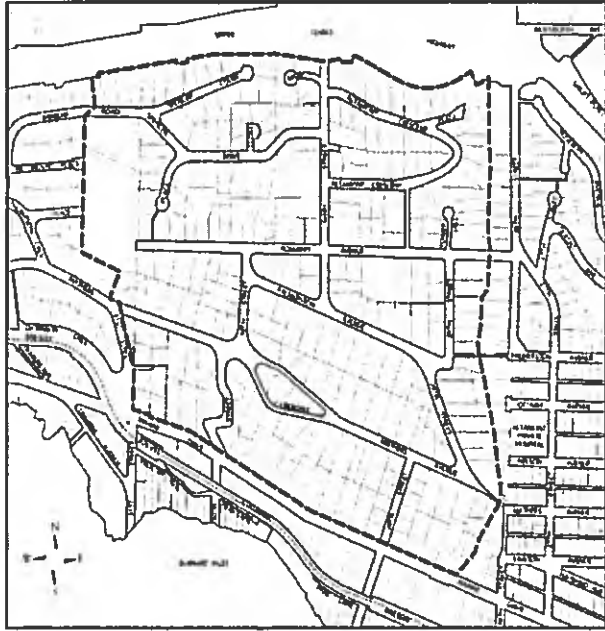
ALTAMONT NEIGHBOURHOOD

Policy BF-B 3

Retain the park like qualities of the Altamont Area.

- Promote maintenance of the "country estate" characteristics such as large lots, mature trees, narrow roads and houses set within a landscaped environment;
- Encourage natural landscaping of boulevards; promote a sense of privacy between properties; and create a pedestrian orientated environment.
- Adopt regulations that recognize the importance of boulevards to the landscape of Altamont.
- Guidelines BF-B 3 for the Altamont Area as illustrated by the Altamont Area Map BF-B 3 are established for information purposes to guide the redevelopment of existing homes and landscaping within the area.





Altamont Neighbourhood Guidelines Map BF-B 3

The following guidelines are intended to encourage the preservation of the character of the Altamont area by providing guidelines for Council decisions and information to local residents contemplating changes.

- a. Maintain the large lot, mature rural landscaped character of Altamont in new developments;
- b. Encourage natural landscape treatments of the public boulevard in harmony with on-site landscaping;
- c. Maintain the pedestrian orientation of the streetscape;
- d. Discourage continuous high fences, walls, and gates along the street front property line and continuous hedges directly adjacent to the paved surface of the streets;
- e. Discourage paved public parking in the public boulevard;
- f. Minimize unscreened hard-surface treatments adjacent to the boulevard or neighbouring properties;
- g. Encourage the preservation of healthy trees, shrubs and hedges, or where necessary, their replacement with suitable plantings to preserve privacy and the overall natural green character of the area;
- h. Encourage new construction to be sited and designed to minimize site disturbance, hard surfaces, and changes to natural grade;
- i. Encourage a sense of privacy between properties; and
- j. Minimize the use of decks, patios, balconies and large expanses of side-facing windows where such structures or windows may impact the privacy of adjacent property owners.

GUIDELINES BF-B 3.1

COACH HOUSE DEVELOPMENT IN EXISTING NEIGHBOURHOODS**Policy BF-B 3.1**

Ensure that coach houses meet a high quality of building and landscape design, and are compatible both with the principal dwelling on the lot, and the built form character of the local neighbourhood.

Development Permit Area Designation BF-B 3.1

Category:	Local Government Act s. 488 (1) (e), (h), (i) and (j)
Conditions:	The Development Permit Area designation is warranted to provide for the compatibility of intensive residential development with the established built form character of existing neighbourhoods.
Objectives:	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> ▪ To provide for the successful integration of coach houses with the built form and landscape character of existing neighbourhoods; ▪ To minimize site alteration and retain natural site features; ▪ To promote a high standard of design, construction and landscaping; and ▪ To promote energy and water conservation and the reduction of greenhouse gas emissions.
Guidelines Schedule:	Guidelines BF-B 3.1 shall apply.
Exemption: Development may be exempt from the requirement for a Development Permit if the proposal:	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> ▪ is for a renovation or small addition to a coach house that is considered to have no material change to the external appearance of the premises, meets all requirements of the Zoning Bylaw, and conforms to Guidelines BF-B 3.1.

I. LOCATION ON THE LOT

- a. The location of the coach house on the lot should consider the particular site conditions – e.g. corner or mid-block lot, with or without a rear lane, primary frontage on one or two roads, natural site features, topography, etc.
- b. The coach house should generally be located in the rear yard of the lot, except that:
 - i. On through (or double-fronting) lots, with no rear yards, a coach house may be located either in front yard, subject to compatibility with the orientation of and minimum separation from the principal dwelling on the lot, adjacent properties, and the local streetscape character; and
 - ii. Alternative siting proposals may be considered to avoid significant grade alteration and use of retaining walls on sloping lots, to encourage retention of natural site features, or to address other unique site conditions including shape of lot, and location of existing improvements.
- c. Site planning should be sensitive to existing development on adjacent properties to minimize overview and shadowing, and impacts on established views.

II. SITE AND LANDSCAPE DESIGN

- a. Alteration of existing grades and natural site features to accommodate a coach house should be minimized.
- b. Established vegetation and rock outcrops should be incorporated in new landscaping, where feasible.
- c. All areas adjacent to the coach house should be landscaped with low maintenance, drought resistant plant materials; and rainwater collection systems (e.g., rain barrels) should be considered for irrigation purposes.
- d. Permeable paving materials should be used for outdoor patios, walkways and driveways.
- e. Visual screening for privacy adjacent to a street or lane should be achieved through appropriately-scaled planting and low ornamental fencing, rather than tall solid fences or tall hedges.
- f. Outdoor living areas should be defined and screened for privacy with hard and soft landscaping, architectural elements such as trellises and, where appropriate, changes in grade.
- g. Where the coach house is set back sufficiently from a rear lane, consideration should be given to more extensive landscaping adjacent to the lane, including shrubbery and modest-size trees.
- h. Rainwater runoff from roofs and other hard surface areas should be retained in rain gardens, bioswales, or rock pits to facilitate natural filtration of rainwater into the ground.
- i. Areas for waste and recycling containers should be provided on the lot, shared with the principal dwelling, and appropriately screened if visible from the street.
- j. External mechanical equipment and utility meters should be located on a side or back wall of the coach house, not facing the street or the principal dwelling on the lot; and any visual or noise impacts on adjacent properties should be avoided where possible, and otherwise mitigated.

III. BUILDING DESIGN

a. Unit Entry

- i. The primary entrance to the coach house should be easily identifiable and be directly accessible from the street via a walkway on the lot.
- ii. On corner lots, the primary entry to the coach house and prominent windows should be oriented to the flanking side street.
- iii. The coach house address should be clearly visible from the street and, where applicable, the rear lane. It should be illuminated at night.
- iv. The front door to the coach house should be set back a minimum 0.6 metre from the exterior building wall or, alternatively, a projecting roof should be provided, to create a weather-protected entry area at least 1.2 metres in depth.

b. Roof Forms and Massing

- i. For two-level coach houses, the partial upper storey (no more than 60 percent of the main floor area) should be contained within the massing of a sloped roof.
- ii. Where dormers are used to provide interior room height, the exterior face of the dormer should be set back a minimum of 0.6 metre from the exterior wall edge, and 1.2 metres from projecting roof eaves.
- iii. Flat roofs may require design mitigation to ensure that coach houses do not have a two storey appearance.
- iv. On larger lots, where space permits, the coach house massing should be limited to one storey, with generous setbacks to minimize overview and privacy impacts on neighbours.

c. Architectural Expression

- i. The architectural design of the coach house should be respectful of and complementary to the principal dwelling on the lot, and may be expressed in the same or different style, and should be finished in a similar or complementary palette of building materials.
- ii. Visual interest should be created through variations in wall height and massing, and articulation of building facades.
- iii. A variation of exterior building materials should be considered with more than one type used on all facades. Where a single material is proposed, visual interest should be provided through architectural detailing and use of colour.

d. Windows

- i. On smaller lots, coach house orientation and sizing and placement of windows should be sensitive to the relative proximity of neighbouring properties.
- ii. Upper level windows should be located in a manner which minimizes overview to existing development on the site and on adjacent properties. Careful attention should be given to window placement, orientation, and sizing. The use of skylights, clerestory windows, or obscured glazing should also be considered.
- iii. Ground-level windows should be minimized on lane-facing walls for privacy and security.

e. Outdoor Living Areas

- i. Private outdoor space, that is separate and distinct from that of the principal dwelling, should be provided for the coach house.
- ii. Balconies and decks should be located and screened to provide privacy for the coach house and minimize overlook onto adjacent properties.

f. Parking

- i. Parking should be provided in the rear yard of the lot:
 - Where the lot is served by an open rear lane, direct vehicle access to the coach house should be via the rear lane.
 - Where there is no lane, parking access from the street should be via a driveway shared, if possible, with the principal dwelling on the lot.
- ii. Garage doors visible from the street should be designed to minimize their visual appearance through sensitive detailing and use of limited glazing.
- iii. Permeable driveway surfaces such as 'grasscrete' pavers or narrow wheel lanes with grass planting in between should be used, where feasible.

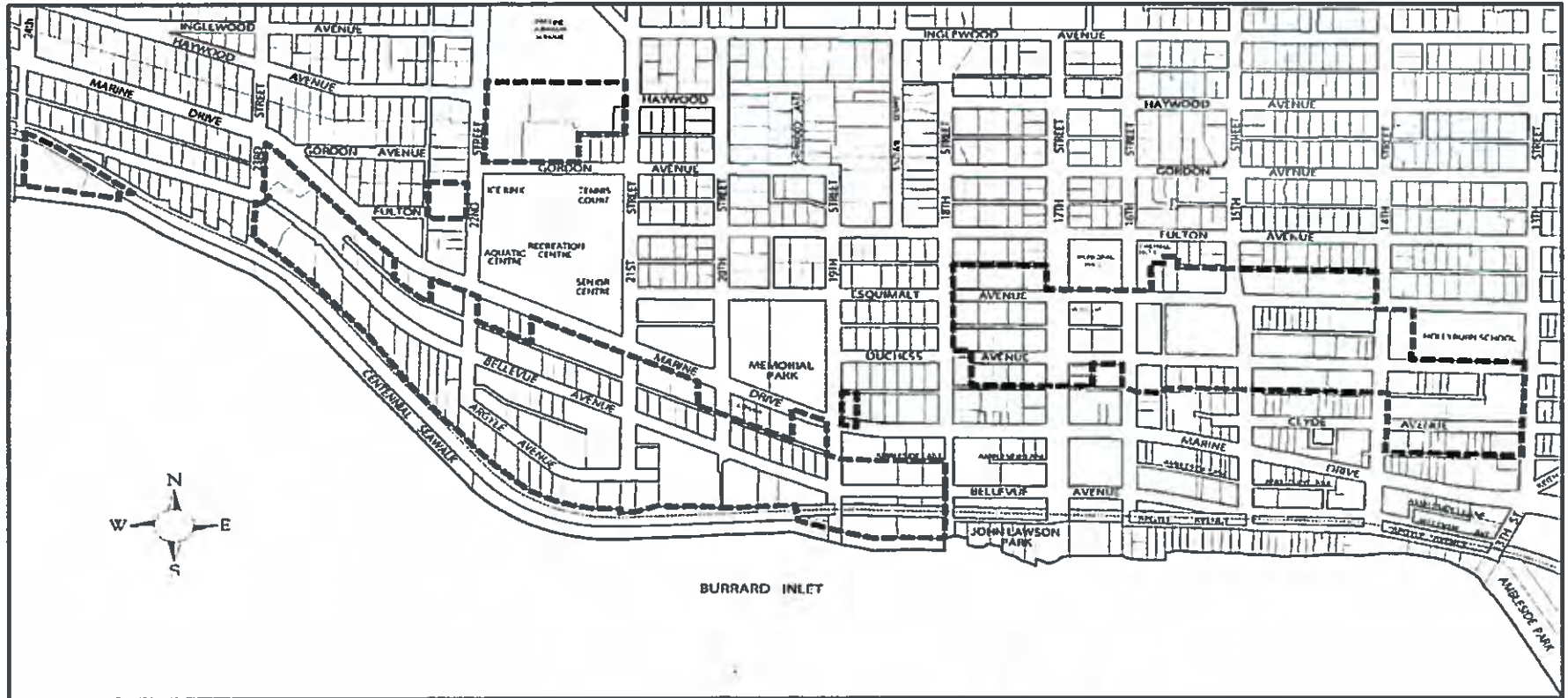
g. Accessibility / Adaptability

- i. Coach house designs should provide for accessibility/adaptability to meet changing household needs over time.
 - ii. Single-level units are encouraged where coach houses are likely to accommodate older residents or people with limited mobility.
- h. 'Green' Building Features
- Coach house designs should incorporate 'green' building features for reduced energy consumption and lower greenhouse gas emissions. At minimum, pre-plumbing and pre-wiring should be provided for future installation of such features.

BUILT FORM GUIDELINES FOR DEVELOPMENT PERMIT AREA DESIGNATIONS

GUIDELINES BF-B 4

AMBLESIDE APARTMENT AREA



Ambleside Apartment Area Development Permit Area Designation Map BF-B 4

GUIDELINES

AMBLESIDE APARTMENT AREA GUIDELINES BF-B 4

Policy BF-B 4

Ensure that new development in the Ambleside Apartment Area has a high quality of design and is in keeping with surrounding development.

Development Permit Area Designation BF-B 4

The Ambleside Apartment Area, as defined and illustrated by The Ambleside Apartment Area Development Permit Area Designation Map BF-B 4 , is designated a Development Permit Area.

Ambleside Apartment Area BF-B 4	Category	Local Government Act s. 488 (1)(e) and (f)
	Conditions	The development permit area designation is warranted due to the area's high residential density.
	Objectives	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • to promote a high standard of construction, • to integrate new development with existing views, circulation and the character of existing buildings, and • to promote an interesting, pedestrian friendly streetscape design and pedestrian linkages.
	Guidelines Schedule	Guidelines BF-B 4 shall apply.
	Exemption Development may be exempt from the requirement for a Development Permit if the proposal:	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> i. does not involve the construction of any new buildings or structures, or ii. is for a renovation or small addition that is considered to have no material change to the external appearance of the premises, meets all requirements of the Zoning Bylaw and conforms to the Guidelines BF-B 4, or iii. is for a renovation or small addition that is considered to be minor in nature with no substantial change to the external appearance of the premises, meets all requirements of the Zoning Bylaw, has been reviewed and recommended for support by the Design Advisory Committee, and conforms to the Guidelines BF-B 4.

Policy BF-B 5

There will be no expansion of the boundaries of the Ambleside Apartment Area to extend the high density, high rise development area.

Policy BF-B 6

A site within a high density multiple dwelling zone in the Ambleside Apartment Area that does not qualify for a high rise building may be considered for rezoning to a low rise multiple dwelling category.

I CONTEXT AND SITE DESIGN

- a. Encourage renovation and conservation of buildings and features of heritage character;
- b. Situate buildings to maximize views while minimizing impacts to surrounding buildings' views.
- c. Minimize obstruction of views from public pedestrian areas, common living areas of other developments, and from existing residential units.
- d. Enhance the quality of streetscapes through the overall design of development.
- e. Encourage pedestrian amenities, such as courtyards, within and adjacent to apartment developments.
- f. Link ground level open spaces to adjacent streets, sidewalks and pathways.
- g. Encourage the use of integrated public art compatible with adjacent development and street patterns to enhance the pedestrian experience.
- h. Bury utility wires underground where economically feasible.

II BUILDING DESIGN

- a. Vary building mass to minimize its scale.
- b. Address the compatibility of scale between new buildings and existing adjacent buildings.
- c. Encourage the use of high quality materials.
- d. Detailing should be designed in keeping with the character of the building and landscape.
- e. Use building mass to emphasize the entrance to buildings.
- f. Entries should be visible, clearly articulated, and accessible.
- g. Encourage terraced buildings adjacent to the shoreline.
- h. Avoid blank or undifferentiated facades at the ground level.
- i. Screen roof top mechanical equipment from neighbouring properties.
- j. Encourage private outdoor living space for each unit.
- k. Design buildings and landscape elements to minimize shading, and intrusion on privacy of adjacent buildings.
- l. Provide detailing and articulation, especially at eye level.
- m. Site and screen garage entrances, mechanical equipment and garbage bins, to minimize visual and acoustical impacts on adjacent properties and the streetscape.

III LANDSCAPE DESIGN

- a. Integrate landscape features and elements with the adjacent streetscape, use established vegetation where feasible, and provide a mature and varied appearance upon construction completion.
- b. Avoid landscaping elements that inhibit pedestrian or barrierfree access along sidewalks or towards buildings.
- c. Maximize the use of roof spaces for roof gardens and common areas.
- d. Minimize the scale of apartment buildings at ground level with the use of trelliswork and other landscape features.
- e. Minimize glare and light spill to surrounding properties through design and siting of exterior lighting.

IV. CIRCULATION / PARKING

- a. Locate parking underground to maximize ground level open spaces for landscape elements and treatments.
- b. Encourage underground garage entries to provide an appealing entrance from the streetscape with the use of planters and/or trellis structures.
- c. Discourage large expanses of ground level paved parking, particularly when visible from or directly adjacent to a street. Where ground level parking is needed, provide landscape elements such as fencing or planting to visually break up and screen parking from public streets and neighbouring properties, improve natural drainage, and highlight pedestrian routes.
- d. Design underground residential parking to be readily accessible and easily used by residents.
- e. Ensure that site circulation is accessible to persons with disabilities.
- f. Share access/curb cuts between buildings where possible.
- g. Minimize the width of curb cuts where possible.
- h. Design and situate garage doors so that they are not a dominant feature of the streetscape.
- i. Encourage the use of bicycles and the provision of bicycle storage areas.

GUIDELINES BF-B 7

KIWANIS LANDS

Policy BF-B 7.1

The area generally known as the Kiwanis Lands may be used for the development of a publicly funded multi level care facility, not for profit or publicly funded uses for the care and well being of senior citizens, not for profit or publicly funded health and social services and low cost rental housing for senior citizens.

- The Floor Area Ratio for the portion of the site used for a care facility or for seniors' low cost housing shall not exceed 1.5.



Policy BF-B 7

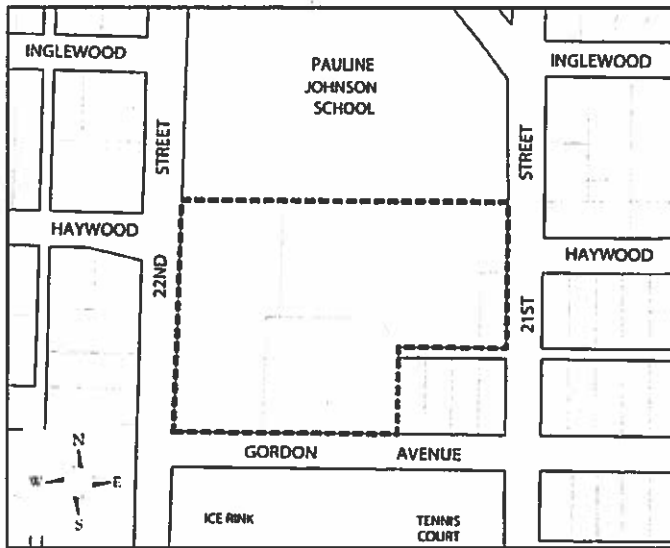
Ensure that developments providing for rental housing for senior citizens and publicly funded health and social service uses are sensitive to adjacent residential, institutional and recreational uses.

Development Permit Area Designation BF-B 7

The site generally known as the Kiwanis Lands as defined and illustrated by the Kiwanis Lands Development Permit Area Designation Map BF-B 7 is designated as a Development Permit Area.

Kiwanis Lands BF-B 7	Category	Local Government Act s. 488 (1) (f)
	Conditions	The development permit area designation is warranted to ensure that development for multiple family housing, multi level care and health and social services is compatible with surrounding uses.
	Objectives	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> ▪ review the massing, scale, orientation, character and articulation of buildings proposed for the site in relation to adjacent development, ▪ minimize the impact of a care facility on residential uses, ▪ limit the height of buildings generally to three storeys in height and provide for the consideration of buildings of up to four storeys to encourage the provision of open space and meritorious design alternatives, subject to detailed examination to determine that views from existing residential areas are not significantly reduced, the overall appearance of buildings set within the landscape is enhanced by such additional height and that sunlight available to existing dwelling units is not unduly impeded, and ▪ encourage the provision of a mid block pedestrian connection between the elementary school and the site or other appropriate location where the impact on seniors' privacy is acceptable. ▪ Encourage projects which incorporate adaptable residential design.

	Guidelines Schedule	Guidelines BF-B 8 shall apply.
	Exemption Development may be exempt from the requirement for a Development Permit if the proposal:	i. does not involve the construction of any new buildings or structures, or ii. is for a renovation or small addition that is considered to have no material change to the external appearance of the premises, meets all requirements of the Zoning Bylaw and conforms to the Guidelines BF-B 7; or iii. is for a renovation or small addition that is considered to be minor in nature with no substantial change to the external appearance of the premises, meets all requirements of the Zoning Bylaw, has been reviewed and recommended for support by the Design Advisory Committee, and conforms to the Guidelines BF-B 7.



Kiwanis Lands Development Permit Area Designation Map BF-B 7

The Multiple Family Sites Guidelines BF-B 8 apply.

GUIDELINES BF-B 8

OTHER MULTIPLE FAMILY SITES

Policy BF-B 8

Ensure that multiple family dwellings located throughout the municipality meet a high quality of building design and landscaping in keeping with their sites and neighbourhood context.

Development Permit Area Designation BF-B 8

The multiple family sites described as: Tudor Gardens, 843-22nd Street, Lot 1, Block 5, DL 554, Plan LMP 1268; Esker Lane, 1253-1275 3rd Street, DL 1074 Strata Plan LMS 2681; 2170 Chairlift Road, Lot 21 Exc. Part on Highway Plan 122, Block B, DL 815, Plan 9624; and, 2100 Block Gordon Avenue, Lots 13, 14, 15 and 16 DL 775 are designated a Development Permit Area.

Other Multiple Family Sites BF-B 8	Category	Local Government Act s. 488 (1)(f)
	Conditions	The development permit area designation is warranted to provide for the compatibility of multiple family development with adjoining single family and other land uses.
	Objectives	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> ▪ to promote a high standard of design, construction and landscaping, and ▪ to integrate new development with existing views, circulation and the character of surrounding buildings and uses
	Guidelines Schedule	Guidelines BF-B 8 shall apply.
	Exemption Development may be exempt from the requirement for a Development Permit if the proposal:	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> i. does not involve the construction of any new buildings or structures, or ii. is for a renovation or small addition that is considered to have no material change to the external appearance of the premises, meets all requirements of the Zoning Bylaw and conforms to the Guidelines BF-B 8, or iii. is for a renovation or small addition that is considered to be minor in nature with no substantial change to the external appearance of the premises, meets all requirements of the Zoning Bylaw, has been reviewed and recommended for support by the Design Advisory Committee, and conforms to the Guidelines BF-B 8.

1. CONTEXT / SITE DESIGN

- d. Design should be compatible with adjacent uses and any special circumstances created by proximity to other uses.
- e. Situate buildings to maximize views while minimizing impacts to surrounding buildings' views.
- f. Minimize obstruction of views from public pedestrian areas, common living areas of other developments, and from existing

residential units.

- g. Enhance the quality of streetscapes through the overall design of development.
- h. Encourage open space amenities, such as ground level courtyards.

- i. Link ground level entries and open spaces to adjacent streets, sidewalks and pathways.
- j. Locate utility wires underground where economically feasible.

II. BUILDING DESIGN

- k. Vary building mass to minimize its scale.
- l. Address the compatibility of scale between new buildings and existing adjacent buildings.
- m. Use building mass to emphasize the entrance to buildings.
- n. Entries should be visible, clearly articulated, and accessible.
- o. Avoid blank or undifferentiated facades at the ground level.
- p. Avoid long, continuous roof lines.
- q. Provide private outdoor living space for each unit.
- r. Encourage the use of high quality materials.
- s. Design detailing to be in keeping with the character of the building and landscape.

- t. Design buildings and landscape elements to minimize shading, and intrusion on privacy of adjacent buildings.
- u. Provide detailing and articulation, especially at eye level.
- v. Screen roof top mechanical equipment from neighbouring properties.
- w. Site and screen garage entrances, mechanical equipment and garbage bins, to minimize visual and acoustical impacts on adjacent properties and the streetscape.
- x. Encourage residential buildings which incorporate adaptable design.

III. LANDSCAPE DESIGN

- a. Integrate landscape features and elements with the adjacent streetscape.
- b. Use established vegetation where feasible to provide a mature and varied appearance upon construction completion.
- c. Avoid landscaping elements that inhibit pedestrian or barrier free access along sidewalks or towards buildings.

- d. Consider the use of roof spaces for roof gardens and common areas.
- e. Minimize the scale of buildings at ground level with the use of trelliswork and other landscape features.
- f. Minimize glare and light spill to surrounding properties through design and siting of exterior lighting.

IV. CIRCULATION / PARKING

- a. Locate parking underground, where feasible, to maximize ground level open spaces for landscape elements and treatments.
- b. Encourage underground garage entries to provide an appealing entrance from the streetscape with the use of planters and/or trellis structures.
- c. Discourage large expanses of ground level paved parking, particularly when visible from or directly adjacent to a street. Where ground level parking is needed, provide landscape

elements such as fencing or planting to visually break up and screen parking from public streets and neighbouring properties, improve natural drainage, and highlight pedestrian routes.

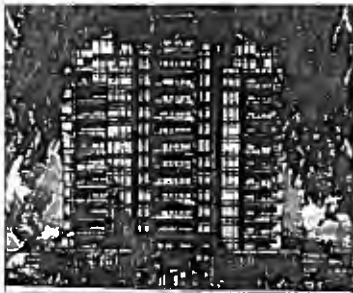
- d. Design underground parking for residential uses to be readily accessible and easily used by residents.
- e. Ensure that site circulation is accessible to persons with disabilities.
- f. Share access/curb cuts between buildings where possible.
- g. Minimize the width of curb cuts where possible.
- h. Design and situate garage doors so that they are not a dominant feature of the streetscape.
- i. Encourage the use of bicycles and the provision of bicycle storage areas.

GUIDELINES BF-B 9

DEER RIDGE WEST

Policy BF-B 9

Promote the siting and design of high density multiple family dwelling units in the Deer Ridge West area to respond to the steep slope, minimize visual impact on the hillside and to create an attractive residential streetscape.



- In the area shown on Residential Area Designations Map, a multi family development up to 112 units generally known as Deer Ridge West may be approved. In order to retain the natural character of the area, the total lands involved shall be not less than 44.8 acres, of which at least 34.8 acres should be set aside for public use and for this purpose should be owned by the District.
- The multiple family development site shown on the Plan as Deer Ridge West may be approved for three apartment buildings of up to thirteen stories in height and accessory amenity buildings and parking structures.
- The specific form and character of development of a multi family site will be determined by Council in the context of the guidelines and objectives for the Deer Ridge Area in its consideration of a Development Permit. Application requirements shall include a description of the project's compliance with the policies and guidelines of this Plan and building siting as indicated on the Map.

Development Permit Area Designation BF-B 9

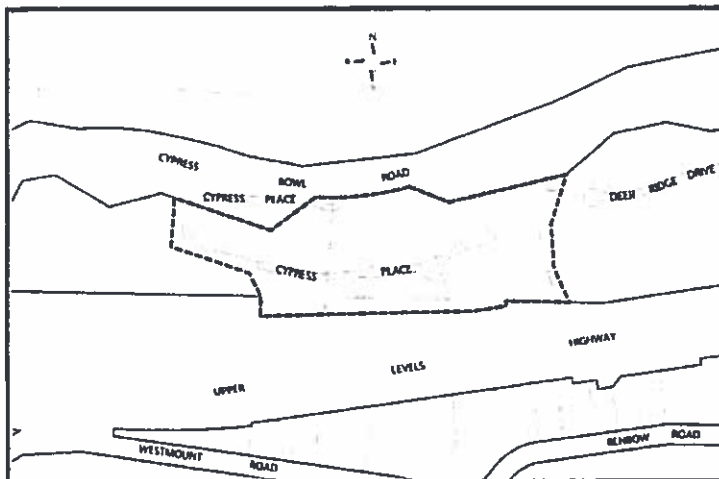
The Deer Ridge West area, as defined and illustrated by Deer Ridge West Development Permit Area Designation Map BF-B 9, is designated as a Development Permit Area.

Deer Ridge Area BF-B 9	Category	Local Government Act s. 488 (1)(a), (b) and (f)
	Conditions	The development permit area designation is warranted due to the area's steep slopes, proximity to a watercourse, forested character and high residential density.
	Objectives	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> ▪ to provide for the siting and design of buildings and landscaping that respond compatible to the site and minimize visual impact on the hillside in accordance with the Deer Ridge guidelines, and ▪ to retain the natural forested character of the site in accordance with landscape and tree management plans.
	Guidelines Schedule	Guidelines NE 6, UL 1 and BF-B 9 shall apply.

	<p>Exemption Development may be exempt from the requirement for a Development Permit if the proposal:</p>	<p>i. does not involve the construction of any new buildings or structures, or ii. is for a renovation or small addition that is considered to have no material change to the external appearance of the premises, meets all requirements of the Zoning Bylaw and conforms to the Guidelines BF-B 9, or iii. is for a renovation or small addition that is considered to be minor in nature with no substantial change to the external appearance of the premises, meets all requirements of the Zoning Bylaw, has been reviewed and recommended for support by the Design Advisory Committee, and conforms to the Guidelines in NE 6, UL 1 and BF-B9.</p>
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- a. The siting and design of the internal access road should respond to the steep slope of the site, its high visibility from distant viewpoints and its proximity to major highways.
- b. Materials, finishes and colours should be in keeping with and minimize the buildings' visual impact in the forest setting.
- c. The design and construction of the internal access road and boulevard landscaping should promote a park-like character by:
 - minimizing pavement width,
 - preserving and highlighting natural features such as rock outcroppings and retaining a landscaped character and screening,
 - providing access to clearly marked surface visitor parking spaces that are located and treated so as to reduce the total amount of pavement exposed to street view,
 - including appropriate lighting at the entrance and along the street in keeping with a pedestrian-oriented streetscape.
- d. Any retaining walls visible from the street should be constructed or faced with natural materials such as rock or heavily screen with vegetation and should have an overall natural character;
- e. Landscaping and tree retention measures should:

- encourage the reinstatement of an overall forested character by limiting tree cutting prior to the time of development,
- include submission of a Tree Management Plan prior to approval of the development of a multiple family site. The tree management plan would provide for long term management of the site and minimize potential visibility of the buildings as seen from distant viewpoint while providing for views from the residential units,
- restore areas disrupted by construction to recreate a natural appearance suitable for a forest setting and encourage replanting with native trees and shrubs compatible with the Tree Management Plan,
- f. All services, including mechanical equipment, recycling and garbage bins, should be sited and screened to minimize visual and acoustical impacts on residential units and the streetscape;
- g. Pedestrian connections should be provided to connect with adjacent public and private lands;
- h. Any creek crossings for pedestrians or services should minimize impact on the creek and have a bridge or bridge-like design.



Deer Ridge West Development Permit Area Designation Map BF-B 9

SUNSET HIGHLANDS

Policy BF-B 10

Promote the siting and design of low density multiple family dwelling units in the Sunset Highlands area to respond to the steep slope, minimize visual impact on the hillside and to create an attractive, residential streetscape.

Development Permit Area Designation BF-B 10

The Sunset Highlands area as defined and illustrated by the Sunset Highlands Development Permit Area Designation Map BF-B 10 is designated as a Development Permit Area.



Sunset Highlands Area BF-B 10	Category	Local Government Act s. 488 (1)(a), (b), and (f)
	Conditions	The development permit area designation is warranted due to the area's very steep slopes, mountain watercourses, bedrock and rock outcroppings (including large boulders), and native forest. Such a designation will ensure that development of duplexes and townhouses respects the special conditions of the site's proximity to Highway 99, distance from municipal services, and siting above an existing single family neighbourhood.
	Objectives	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> ▪ to promote development that respects the terrain, vegetation, drainage courses and constraints related to the mountainous environment of the site, ▪ to ensure that the development does not impose an undue burden on municipal services, given the remote location, ▪ to promote the siting of buildings and designs that respond to the steep slope and minimize visual impact on the hillside through appropriate siting, finishes, materials and colours, ▪ to encourage an attractive residential streetscape, including road design and landscape treatments of boulevards and adjoining common properties that will, to the extent possible, minimize the impact of roads and driveways on the steep topography and promote a park like character, and ▪ to encourage the reinstatement of an overall forested character by limiting tree cutting before development starts and by encouraging replanting with native trees and shrubs.
	Guidelines Schedule	Guidelines BF-B 10 and NE 6 shall apply.
	Exemption Development may be exempt from the requirement for a Development Permit if the proposal:	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> i. does not involve the construction of any new buildings or structures, or ii. is for a renovation or small addition that is considered to have no material change to the external appearance of the premises, meets all requirements of the Zoning Bylaw and conforms to the Guidelines BF-B 10, or iii. is for a renovation or small addition that is considered to be minor in nature with no substantial change to the external appearance of the premises, meets all requirements of the Zoning Bylaw, has been reviewed and recommended for support by the Design Advisory Committee, and conforms to the Guidelines BF-B 10 and NE 6.

GUIDELINES BF-B 11

DUPLEX AREAS

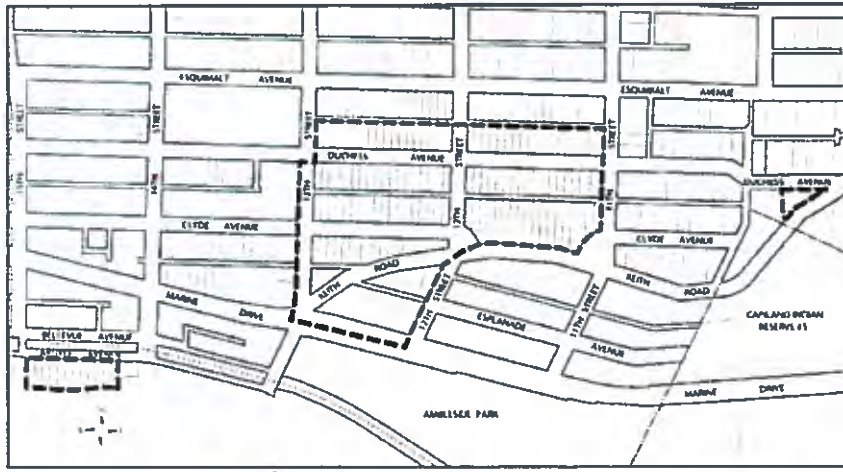
Policy BF-B 11

Ensure that duplexes enhance the character of a neighbourhood and meet a high quality of building and landscape design in keeping with the site and neighbourhood context.

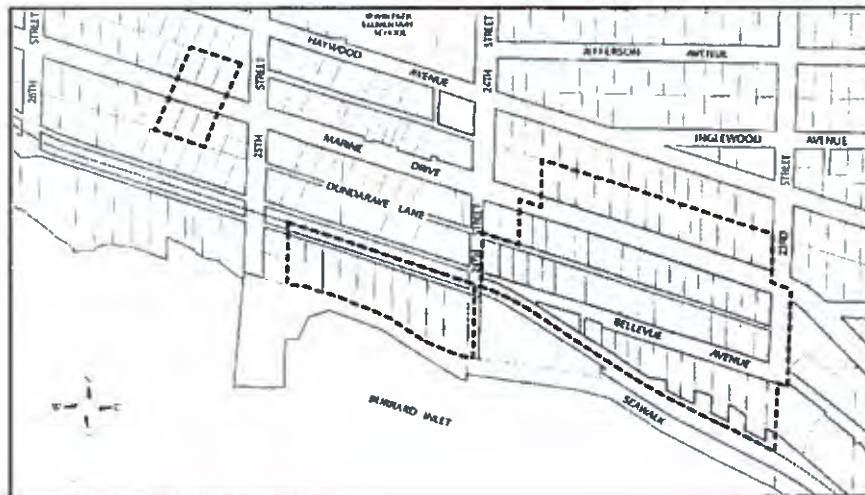
Development Permit Area Designation BF-B 11

The duplex areas as defined and illustrated by the Duplex Development Permit Area Designation Maps BF-B 11 (1 through 4 inclusive) are designated a Development Permit Area.

Duplex Areas BF-B 11	Category	Local Government Act s. 488 (1)(e)
	Conditions	The development permit areas designation is warranted to provide for the compatibility of two family dwellings and landscaping with adjoining single family dwellings and other land uses.
	Objectives	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> ▪ to promote a high standard of design, construction and landscaping, and ▪ to integrate new development with existing site conditions (such as steep slopes) and the character amenities of the surrounding area.
	Guidelines Schedule	Guidelines BF-B 11 shall apply.
	Exemption Development may be exempt from the requirement for a Development Permit if the proposal:	i. does not involve the construction of any new buildings or structures, ii. is for a renovation or small addition that is considered to have no material change to the external appearance of the premises, meets all requirements of the Zoning Bylaw and conforms to the Guidelines BF-B 11, or iii. is for a renovation or small addition that is considered to be minor in nature with no substantial change to the external appearance of the premises, meets all the requirements of the zoning bylaw or includes minor variances to the zoning bylaw.



Duplex Development Permit Area Designation Map BF-B 11 (1 of 4)



Duplex Development Permit Area Designation Map BF-B 11 (2 of 4)

I. CONTEXT AND CHARACTER

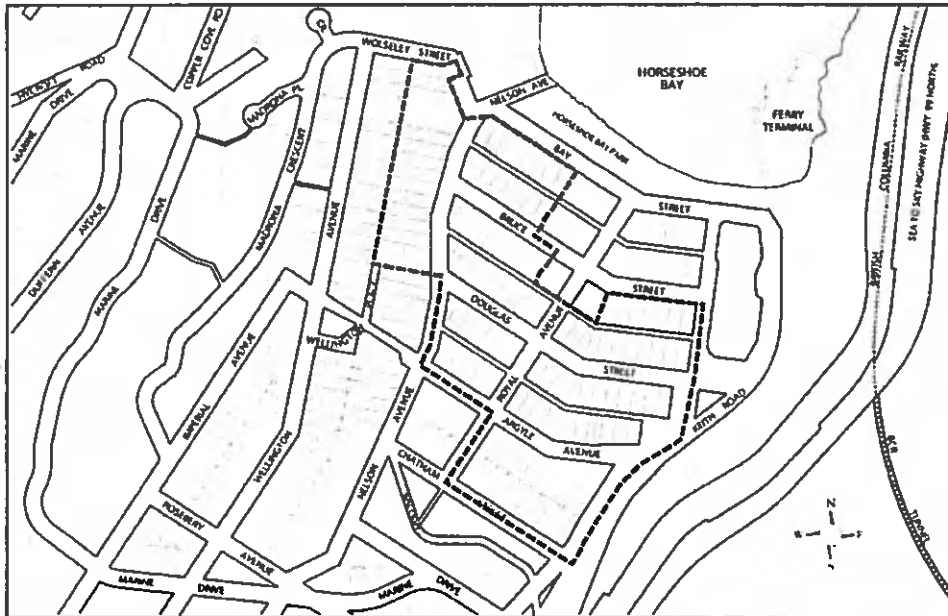
- a. Situate new developments in keeping with the surrounding residential context.
- b. Provide a character that creates a strong and coherent residential streetscape.

II. SCALE

- a. Configure building massing to reflect a single family residential character.
- b. Address the compatibility of scale between new buildings and existing adjacent buildings.
- c. Moderate scale by:
 - incorporating elements such as porches, canopies, bay windows and roof gables;
 - introducing variation in facades and setbacks;
 - providing deep roof overhangs;
 - appropriate use and combination of materials; and avoiding box like structures and undifferentiated or blank walls.

III. DEFINITION OF ENTRANCE

- a. Provide clear separation between public and private areas.
- b. Accentuate and highlight pedestrian entrances
- c. Garages should be designed to:
 - be accessed from rear lanes or side streets where appropriate;
 - complement the residential character; and
 - not impact the usability of open spaces.



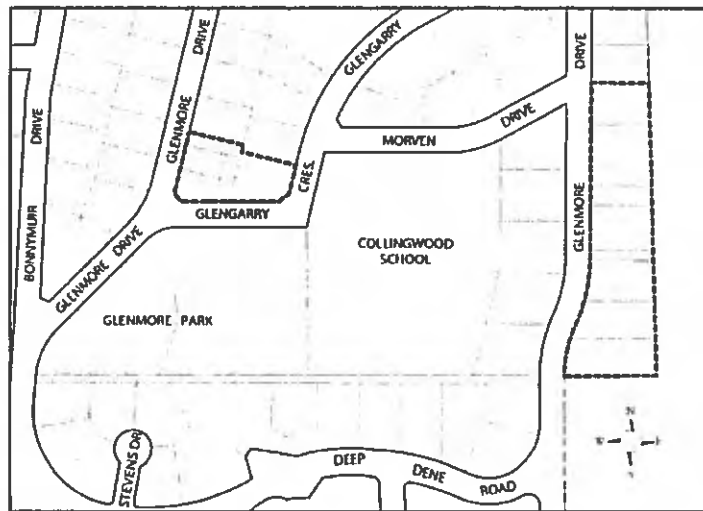
Duplex Area Development Permit Area Designation Map BF-B 11 (3 of 4)

IV. USE OF APPROPRIATE MATERIALS

- a. Use cladding materials that are appropriate to smaller scale residential housing.
- b. Articulate building facades through the utilization of trellises, railings, columns, and similar elements.
- c. Posts, railings and similar elements should be in keeping with the character and materials of the building and landscape.
- d. Encourage the use of wood framed windows and doors.
- e. Use roof materials appropriate for the style of architecture.
- f. Finish exposed flashing to be compatible with the primary colour of the building.

V. LANDSCAPE DESIGN

- a. Design landscape elements to be complementary and consistent with building design.
- b. Provide private outdoor open spaces for each unit.
- c. Use landscape elements such as gateways, trellises, lighting, planting areas and paving to create an understandable progression from public through to private space, thereby creating a sense of entry.
- d. The landscape design should:
 - enhance the overall streetscape;
 - contribute to overall project quality;
 - reduce the apparent mass of buildings; and
 - incorporate hard and soft elements.



Duplex Area Development Permit Area Designation Map BF-B 11 (4 of 4)

GUIDELINES

GUIDELINES BF-B 12
EVELYN DRIVE

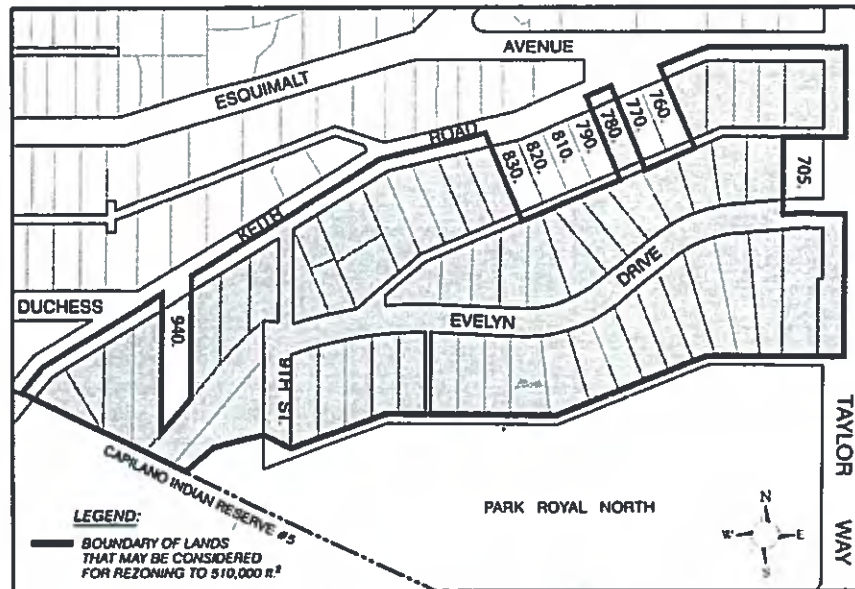
Policy H 2

The Evelyn Drive Planning Area, as shown on Map BF- B12, is located immediately north of Park Royal Shopping Centre, south of Keith Road and west of Taylor Way. It is 20.78 acres in size including road right-of-way. At October 2006 the area was composed of 65 lots and, with one exception, zoned for single family housing.

The Planning Area may be rezoned to permit redevelopment to single-family, two-family, cluster housing and apartment buildings compatible with and providing a sensitive transition to the adjacent low-density single-family neighbourhood to the north. The new neighbourhood will be characterized by a diversity of housing including variety in housing types, built form and dwelling sizes, and will include rental housing and accessible housing.

While most of the lots in the Planning Area will be redeveloped, several existing single-family homes will remain and will contribute to the diversity of housing. Key to redevelopment will be at least one new road connection to Keith Road and additional public walkways linking the neighbourhood to the larger community of West Vancouver.

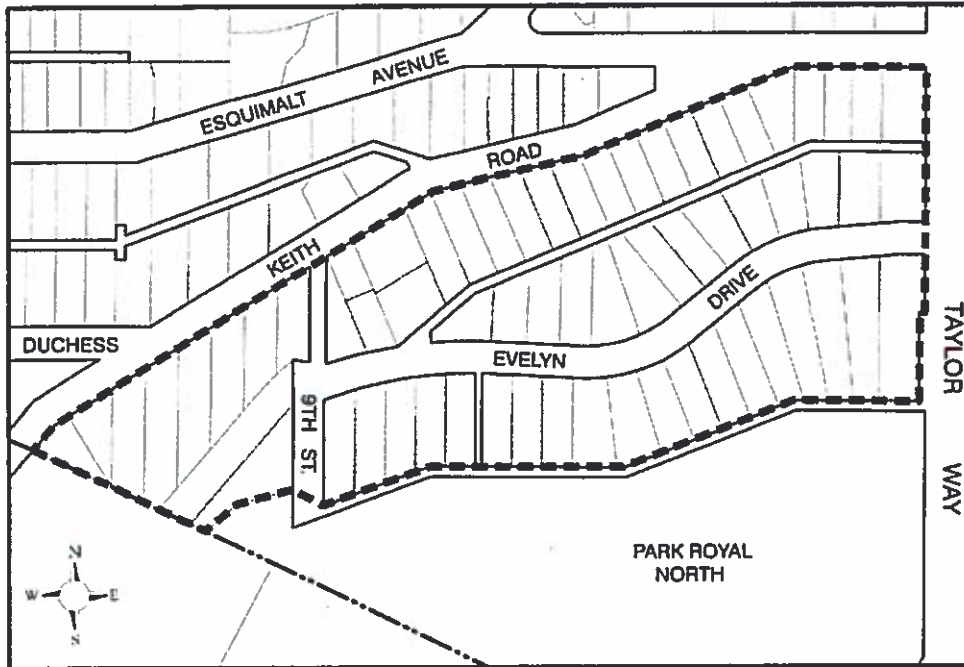
A zoning amendment is necessary to implement this policy. The lands shown shaded on the map below may be considered for rezoning to provide for approximately 510,000 sq. ft. of housing and up to 350 dwelling units. Applications may be considered for rezoning of 940 Keith Road and 705 Evelyn Drive for Two-family housing.



Development Permit Area Designation BF-B12

The Evelyn Drive Planning Area, as described in Policy H2 and as defined and illustrated by the Evelyn Drive Development Permit Area Designation Map BF-B12, is designated a Development Permit Area.

Evelyn Drive Planning Area BF-B12	Category	<i>Local Government Act s. 488 (1)(a), (b), (e) and (f)</i>
	Conditions	The development permit area designation is warranted due to the area's moderate to steep slopes and redevelopment to a greater residential density.
	Objectives	<p>The objectives of this designation are:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • to promote the siting of buildings, building design and site works that respond appropriately to the slope condition; • to minimize the visual impact on properties to the north; • to encourage visually attractive development at this entry to West Vancouver; • to promote a high standard of design, construction and landscaping; and • to promote an interesting, pedestrian friendly streetscape design and pedestrian linkages.
	Guidelines Schedule	Guidelines BF-B 12 shall apply.
	Exemption	<p>Development may be exempted from the requirement for a Development Permit if the proposal:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> iv. deals with property zoned RS5; or v. does not involve the construction of any new buildings or structures; or vi. is for a renovation or small addition that is considered to have no material change to the external appearance of the premises, meets all requirements of the Zoning Bylaw and conforms to the Guidelines BF-B 12; or vii. is for a renovation or small addition that is considered to be minor in nature with no substantial change to the external appearance of the premises, meets all requirements of the Zoning Bylaw, has been reviewed and recommended for support by the Design Review Committee or an equivalent body appointed by Council, and conforms to the Guidelines BF-B12.



Evelyn Drive Development Permit Area Designation Map BF-B12

1. CONTEXT AND SITE DESIGN

- 1.01 The new Evelyn Drive neighbourhood will be a showcase for West Vancouver's commitment to sustainability and innovation, with standards such as Leadership in Energy and Environmental Design (LEED) or the equivalent used for the evaluation of sustainability. The West Coast setting of this hillside neighbourhood will be communicated through buildings that respond to a rainforest climate. Buildings and landscape structures will blend natural materials such as wood and native rock of the West Coast with concrete, metal and glass. The development will convey a rich and full connection to the land and a strong sense of neighbourhood. Buildings will fit comfortably to the existing topography, roads will be people friendly, and the streetscape will reflect an attractive, intimate friendly neighbourhood.
- 1.02 Built form should:
- complement the terrain and natural conditions, and
 - integrate sympathetically with Sentinel Hill, which is a significant visual land form within the community.
- 1.03 Development including site and building design should accommodate persons of varying ability levels, including the physically challenged.
- 1.04 Site, building and landscape design should:
- be sensitive to the privacy, security and liveability of residential units including private outdoor spaces, and
 - provide 'eyes on street' and opportunities for people to easily view what is happening around them.

- 1.05 Public seating and other furnishings should be situated to take best advantage of views, sun, shade and informal day-to-day meeting places for pedestrians.
- 1.06 Adequate sunlight penetration should be provided to all public walkways and open spaces.

2. BUILDING DESIGN AND SERVICES

- 2.01 Design strategies and building details such as natural cross-ventilation, energy efficient fixtures, green roofs, high performance materials and geo-exchange should be used to create 'green' buildings that reduce energy consumption, enhance sustainability and create a healthy living environment.
- 2.02 Single-family, Two-family and Cluster housing designs should be varied to add neighbourhood character and individual identity.
- 2.03 Apartment buildings should be:
- architecturally distinct,
 - varied in their expression towards the street, and
 - designed to breakdown massing and to prevent a pedestrian scale to the street, walkways, and semi-private open space
- 2.04 Buildings over 3 storeys in height should be sculpted, articulated and terraced to:
- reduce building mass,
 - avoid buildings appearing to top out at the same or near same height,
 - create a transition in form between Park Royal Shopping Centre and single and two family residential buildings, when viewed from the south, and
- provide interest to the overall design of the building.
- 2.05 Multi-family buildings should be sensitive to issues of privacy/overlook to and from adjacent properties.
- 2.06 Building entrances should be designed to be highly visible and with a distinct identity from the street.
- 2.07 Weather protection should be provided to the primary common entry of a multi-family building.
- 2.08 Blank or undifferentiated facades are to be avoided.
- 2.09 Rooftop mechanical equipment and hydro utility boxes and similar equipment should be located and concealed to minimize visual and acoustical impacts on adjacent properties, the streetscape and views.
- 2.10 All dwellings units should be provided with adequate storage areas, including convenient, secure bicycle storage.
- 2.11 Common garbage and recycling areas for multi-family housing should be:
- sited in a convenient location for residents, and
 - located within the building, or contained within a roofed/walled enclosure co-ordinated with the overall design of the development and screened from public view.

3. LANDSCAPE DESIGN

- 3.01 Through a combination of preservation of existing trees and mature vegetation and the selection of sustainable plants, landscaping should, upon project completion, convey the image of a well-established lush landscape.

GUIDELINES

- 3.02 Driveways, parking areas, patios and similar areas that are not located above underground structures should be finished with pervious material.
- 3.03 Glare and light spill of exterior or ground level lighting to surrounding properties should be minimized.
- Ensure that landscape character complements the character and design of buildings.
 - Differentiate public from intended private spaces.
 - Provide clearly defined, barrier-free access along sidewalks, and walkways to building entrances. Street furniture, merchandise displays and landscaping should not inhibit pedestrian or barrier-free access along sidewalks or to buildings.

4. CIRCULATION AND PARKING

- 4.01 Driveways should be consolidated and widths minimized to reduce disruption to pedestrian movement and to not limit the provision of street trees, landscaping or furnishings in appropriate locations.
- 4.02 Underground parking should be readily accessible by residents, and designed and finished to enhance safety and security.
- 4.03 Access to garage structures for all uses should be from narrow driveways and building design should ensure that garage doors are not a dominant feature of the streetscape.

GUIDELINES BF-B 13

BLOCK BOUNDED BY ESQUIMALT AVENUE, 20TH STREET, FULTON AVENUE AND 21ST STREET

Policy BF-B13

Ensure that infill housing development enhances the character of the local neighbourhood and meets a high quality of building and landscape design.

Policy BF-B13.1

The block bounded by Esquimalt Avenue, 20th Street, Fulton Avenue and 21st Street (as shown on Map BF-B13) may be considered for rezoning to enable development of ground-oriented infill housing, not exceeding a density of 0.61 Floor Area Ratio (FAR).

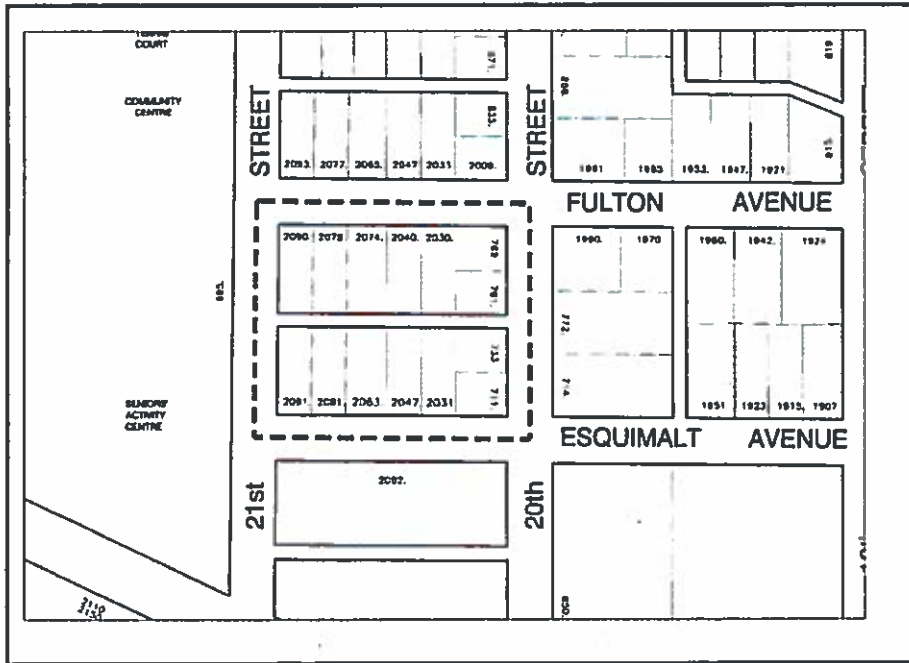
Development proposals may include consolidation of individual lots where established neighbourhood character is maintained in terms of form, massing and pattern of buildings and structures.

Infill housing types may include: smaller single-family dwellings, coach houses, duplexes, triplexes, and/or combinations thereof.

Development Permit Area Designation BF-B13

The block bounded by Esquimalt Avenue, 20th Street, Fulton Avenue and 21st Street as defined and illustrated by the Development Permit Area Designation Map BF-B13 is designated as a Development Permit Area.

Category:	Local Government Act s. 488 (1) (e), (h), (i), and (j)
Conditions:	The Development Permit Area designation is warranted to provide for the compatibility of new infill housing units within an established neighbourhood.
Objectives:	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> ▪ To integrate intensive residential development with existing site features, and the built form and landscape character of the surrounding area; ▪ To promote a high standard of design, construction and landscaping; and ▪ To promote energy and water conservation and the reduction of greenhouse gas emissions.
Guidelines Schedule:	Guidelines BF-B 13 shall apply.
Exemption Development may be exempt from the requirement for a Development Permit if the proposal:	<ol style="list-style-type: none"> I. is for the construction or renovation of or small addition to a single-family building; or II. is for a renovation or small addition that is considered to have no material change to the external appearance of the premises, meets all requirements of the Zoning Bylaw, and conforms to Guidelines BF-B 13.



**Block Bounded by Esquimalt Avenue, 20th Street, Fulton Avenue
and 21st Street**

Development Permit Area Designation Map BF-B13

I. CONTEXT AND CHARACTER

- a. New development should respect the pattern, scale and height of existing buildings, and the established landscape character of the neighbourhood.

II. BUILDING DESIGN

- a. The massing of street-oriented units should be configured to reflect a 'single-family' residential character.
- b. Roof volumes should be used to conceal top floor living spaces, where possible, to reduce the overall bulk and massing of a building.
- c. Coach houses should:
 - i. be subordinate in size and massing to the principal building on the property;
 - ii. be designed to complement rather than replicate the principal building;
 - iii. respect the scale and built form of neighbouring properties;
 - iv. not have significant overlook and shadowing impacts on neighbouring properties; and
 - v. have articulated facades and include habitable space at ground level to animate the lane.
- d. Garages should be designed and situated so that they are not a dominant feature of the lane, and should be finished with detailing that is consistent with the architecture of the buildings on the site.

- e. A 'building wall' along the lane should be avoided through variations in rear yards.
- f. Balconies and decks should be screened and located to provide privacy and minimize overlook onto adjacent units or neighbouring properties.
- g. Design strategies and building details such as natural cross-ventilation, energy efficient fixtures, high performance materials, and geo-exchange should be used to create buildings that reduce greenhouse gas emissions and energy consumption, enhance sustainability, and create a healthy living environment.
- h. All dwelling units should have adequate indoor storage areas, including convenient and secure bicycle storage.
- i. All dwelling units should have areas for the storage of garbage and recycling.

III. LANDSCAPE DESIGN

- a. Each unit should be provided with private outdoor space.
- b. The area between a public street and private indoor space should be established as a transitional area that is visually interesting to pedestrians while clearly privately owned, rather than walled/fenced off from public view.
- c. Driveways, parking areas, patios and walkways should be finished with pervious material.
- d. The landscape design should reduce the apparent mass of buildings.
- e. Prominent healthy existing trees and landscape features should be retained and protected where appropriate.
- f. Glare and light spill of exterior or ground level lighting to surrounding properties should be minimized.

IV. CIRCULATION AND PARKING

- a. Coach house units should have principal pedestrian access from the street.
- b. All parking should be located within the rear portion of the lot, with direct access from the lane.

GUIDELINES BF-B 14

NORTHWEST CORNER OF TAYLOR WAY AND KEITH ROAD**Policy BF-B14**

Ensure that the seniors' assisted living and memory care residence integrates within the existing neighbourhood and meets a high quality of building and landscape design in keeping with the site and neighbourhood context.

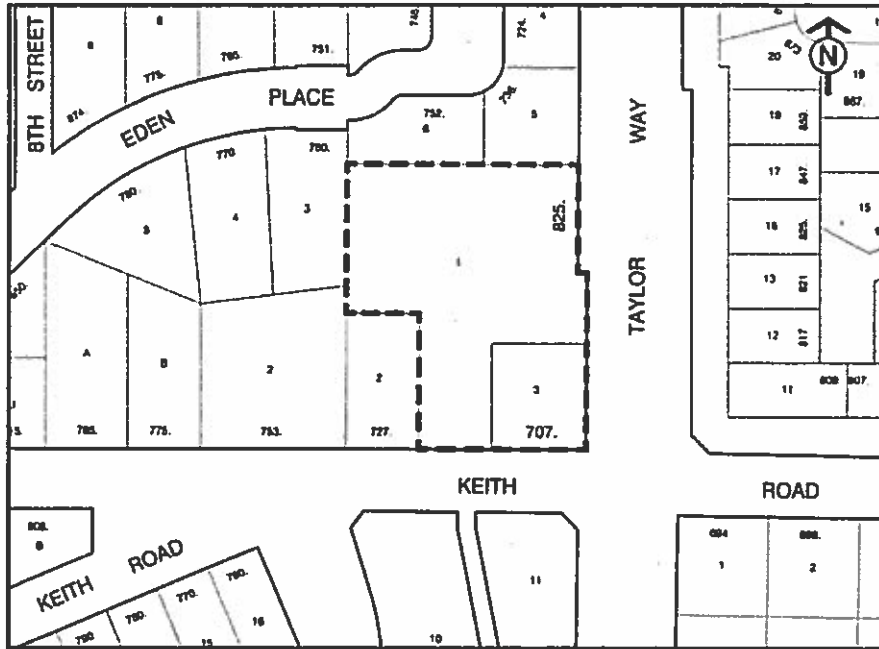
Policy BF-B14.1

The northwest corner of Taylor Way and Keith Road (as shown on map BF-B14) may be considered for rezoning to enable the development of an assisted living and memory care centre, not exceeding a density of 0.98 Floor Area Ratio (FAR).

Development Permit Area Designation BF-B14

The Northwest corner of Taylor Way and Keith Road as defined and illustrated by the Development Permit Area Designation Map BF-B14 is designated as a Development Permit Area.

Category:	Local Government Act s. 488 (1)(f), (h), (i) and (j)
Conditions:	The Development Permit Area designation is warranted to provide for the compatibility of an assisted living and memory care centre within an established neighbourhood.
Objectives:	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • To integrate seniors' assisted living and memory care residential development with existing site features, and the built form and landscape character of the surrounding area; • To promote a high standard of design, construction and landscaping; and • To promote energy and water conservation and the reduction of greenhouse gas emissions.
Guidelines Schedule:	Guidelines BF-B14 shall apply.
Exemption: Development may be exempt from the requirement for a Development Permit if the proposal:	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> i. does not involve the construction of any new buildings or structures; or ii. is for a renovation or a small addition that is considered to have no material change to the external appearance of the premises, meets all requirements of the Zoning Bylaw, and conforms to Guidelines BF-B14; or iii. is for a renovation or small addition that is considered to be minor in nature with no substantial change to the external appearance of the premises, meets all requirements of the Zoning Bylaw, has been reviewed and recommended for support by the Design Review Committee, and conforms to Guidelines BF-B14.



**Northwest corner of Taylor Way and Keith Road
Development Permit Area Designation Map BF-B 14**

I. CONTEXT AND CHARACTER

- a. New development should minimize visual impacts of development to the surrounding residential neighbourhood through siting and design.

II. BUILDING DESIGN

- a. The majority of the building mass should purposefully be directed at the east side of the site and set into the natural site grade.
- b. Building at the north end of the site should be recessed into the existing site topography to create an appropriate interface with the northern residential neighbourhood.
- c. Service-related functions within the building (i.e. main kitchen, laundry services) should be located closer to Taylor Way and away from the northern residential neighbourhood.
- d. Roof volumes should be horizontal planes for lower building profile to reduce visual impact and overshadowing.
- e. Elements of the facade should include generous use of wood and glazing.
- f. The use of natural stone and timber structures should be used to give the building a classic West Coast expression.
- g. A natural colour palette should be used to blend the building into the surroundings.
- h. 'Green' building technologies should be used including but not limited to lower-flow plumbing fixtures for water reduction and strict insulation and glazing measures, optimized mechanical systems, green vegetated roofing systems to reduce heat-island effects, and wherever possible, locally and regionally sourced construction materials.
- i. All roof top mechanical equipment shall be screened.

III. LANDSCAPE DESIGN

- a. The overall landscape strategy is to provide a calming natural environment for the use and enjoyment of residents and visitors. The front yard should reflect some of the character of Taylor Way by including some ornamental plantings in the design.
- b. The corner of Keith Road and Taylor Way should provide a balance of a strong corner treatment with the provisions of some views for the residents. Low retaining walls and site signage should be clad in natural stone.
- c. Prominent healthy existing trees and landscape features should be retained and protected where appropriate.
- d. The landscape design should integrate retained mature trees and vegetation with the new landscape design to help reduce the apparent mass of the building.
- e. Glare and light spill of exterior or ground level lighting to surrounding properties should be minimized.
- f. Driveways, parking areas, patios and walkways should be finished with pervious material.

IV. CIRCULATION AND PARKING

- a. Principal pedestrian access should be from Keith Road.
- b. The majority of parking should be located within an enclosed underground parkade and surface parking should be located toward the south end of the site, away from adjacent properties.
- c. All garbage, recycling, and kitchen waste should be located within the enclosed underground parkade.



Policy BF-C 3

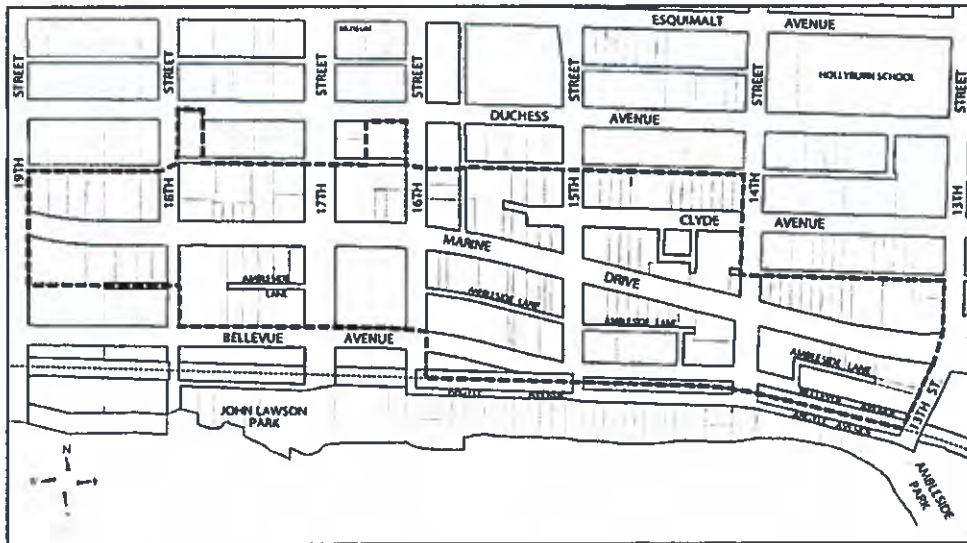
Enhance Ambleside Village Centre as West Vancouver's recognized Town Centre.

Development Permit Area Designation BF-C 3

The Ambleside Village Centre as defined and illustrated by the Ambleside Village Centre Development Permit Area Designation Map BF-C 3 is designated as a Development Permit Area.



Ambleside Village Centre BF-C 3	Category	Local Government Act s. 488 (1)(d) and (f)
	Conditions	The development permit area designation is warranted to ensure that buildings are well designed, crafted, articulated and constructed with quality materials to improve the quality of building stock and provide a sense of longevity appropriate to a Village Centre.
	Objectives	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> ▪ enhance the area's main street character and promote the area's role as a Village Centre ▪ provide for a scale and massing of buildings that promotes an enjoyable living, pedestrian, working, shopping and service experience, ▪ use appropriate architectural features and detailing of buildings and landscapes to define area character, ▪ improve existing streets and sidewalks to promote alternative transportation, ▪ facilitate pedestrian movement into and within the area, and ▪ promote construction of new buildings and structures that are compatible with the character of these areas, recognize established amenities and contribute to business viability and economic growth.
	Guidelines Schedule	Guidelines BF-C 3 shall apply.
	Exemption Development may be exempt from the requirement for a Development Permit if the proposal:	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> i. does not involve the construction of any new buildings or structures, or ii. is for a renovation or small addition that is considered to have no material change to the external appearance of the premises, meets all requirements of the Zoning Bylaw and conforms to the Guidelines BF-C 3.

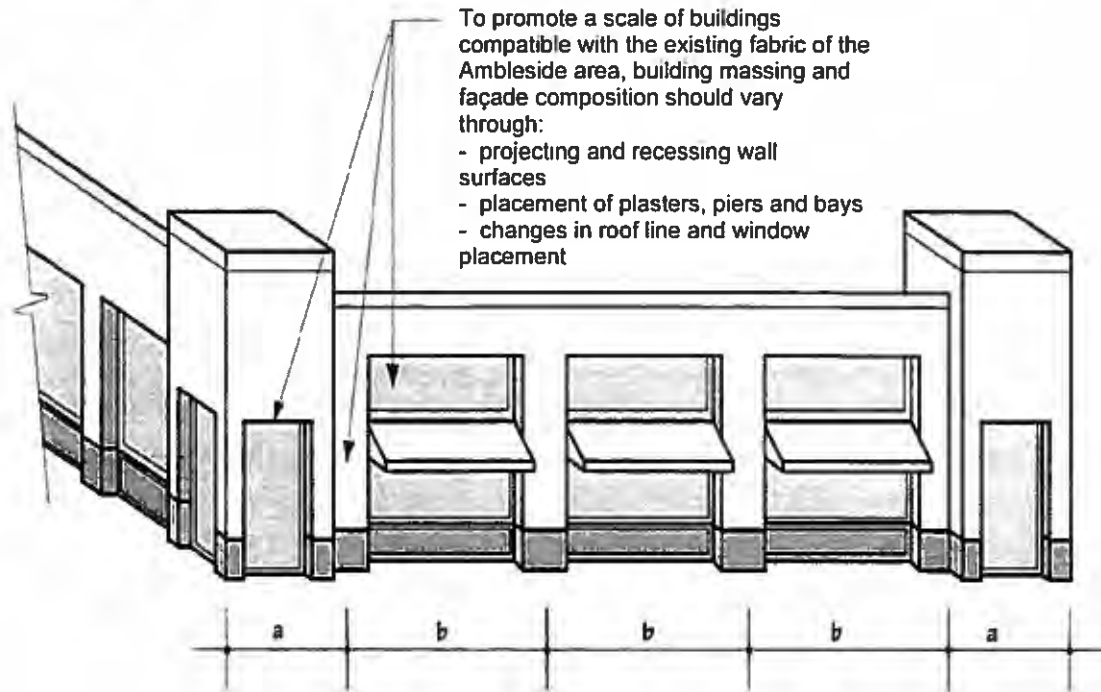


CONTEXT

1. Buildings along Marine Drive, from 14th Street to 18th Street, should:
 - o form a consistent street wall by being sited parallel to the sidewalk, and
 - o create a volume and massing for the first two floors that is vertical in form, drawing on the elements of traditional small town buildings.
2. In each block, buildings should be designed to avoid a continuous east-west building wall above the 3rd storey.
3. Mid-block pedestrian connections to lanes, parking, adjacent streets and the waterfront are encouraged.
4. On north-south streets 'active' ground floor commercial uses are strongly encouraged to create interesting pedestrian experiences and improve connections to the waterfront.
5. On corner sites, buildings should:
 - o maintain a presence on both streets with particular emphasis on a design that addresses the corner,
 - o have the same attention to detail on the side street elevation, at ground level and at the upper storeys, as the "Main Street" elevation, and
 - o at 13th and Marine Drive, the gateway to the community, provide a visually prominent 'landmark' piece of architecture.
6. Buildings should provide an interface between new and existing adjacent structures to form a harmonious transition between the two.
7. Variations in setbacks will be considered to enhance building articulation and where commercial floors face commercial floors across a lane.
8. For non-sloping sites consideration will be given to a fourth storey when the following criteria are met:
 - o avoid continuous 4th storey volumes along any frontage
 - o provide variety in roof form
 - o maintain localized view corridors
 - o maintain sunlight to the street and lane
 - o articulate building massing
 - o provide outdoor space for residences

BUILT FORM AND DESIGN

- 8.1 Design strategies and building details such as natural cross-ventilation, energy efficient fixtures, green roofs, high performance materials and geo-exchange should be used to create 'green' buildings that reduce energy consumption, enhance sustainability and create a healthy living environment. e.g. LEED (silver) standard or equivalent (e.g. Built Green)
9. Buildings should:
- step back from the front property line on the upper most floors to reduce building mass, minimize shadowing, create outdoor space and maintain a pedestrian scale to the street,
 - be sited parallel to the street and front property line,
 - be architecturally distinct,
 - be varied in their expression towards the street
 - be designed to facilitate "eyes on the street",
 - be articulated above street level through recessing and projecting wall surfaces,
 - include cornice or other detailing at the top of the storefront storey, where the upper storeys are stepped back and at the roofline, and
 - designed to avoid blank walls, particularly on the first two storeys of a building that faces a street or pedestrian pathway. Where solid walls are unavoidable, building mass, variation of the façade, textured surfaces, or architectural detailing should be used to reduce the impact of any solid wall.



3.0 Building Composition
(graphic images form part of
guideline requirements)

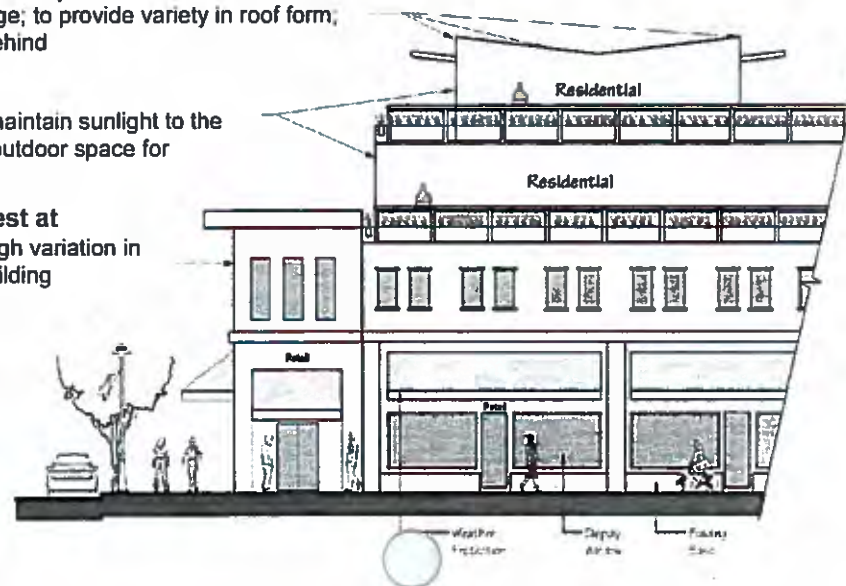
BUILT FORM AND DESIGN CONT.

10. Site and building design should accommodate persons of varying ability levels, including the physically challenged.
11. In mixed use buildings, the residential use should have:
 - o a separate pedestrian entrance that is visible from the street, and
 - o parking that is separate from non-residential parking, although access may be shared.
12. As an objective, fourth storey volumes, where applicable, should be modulated to permit some strategic views from the main living area of residential units in adjacent buildings. The fourth storey volumes should occupy a combined maximum width of approximately 60% of the overall block. View analysis should be provided.
13. Front Elevations should include:
 - o a building base approximately 18-24" above the adjacent sidewalk and below the display windows. The materials should be visually heavier than the materials of the walls i.e. tile, stone or brick
 - o storefront display windows or glass doors for a minimum 60% of the building façade; upper storey, windows may be smaller in size and scale than street level
 - o small-scale retail fronts in building design modules of approximately 25 feet that provide visual diversity, re-inforce a human scale and enhance pedestrian interest.
14. Rear elevations should be detailed and articulated to be compatible with the front and sides of the building, with landscape treatment, as lanes are utilized by pedestrians and require visual interest.
15. Where there are complex building volumes and window and door patterns, simple exterior wall surfaces are preferred. If the massing and windows are simple, greater detailing of exterior walls should be provided through building articulation and textured materials.

Modulate the 4th storey volume for larger developments: to avoid continuous 4th storey volume along the street frontage; to provide variety in roof form; to maintain localized view corridors from buildings behind

Step back building on upper storeys: to maintain sunlight to the street; to articulate building massing; to provide outdoor space for residential units

Provide interest at corners: through variation in massing and building composition



4.0 Mixed Use building elevation diagram (graphic images form part of guideline requirements)

16. Rooftop mechanical equipment, restaurant venting, hydro utility boxes and similar equipment should be located to minimize visual, odour and acoustical impacts on adjacent properties or other users in the building, the streetscape and views. Where a structure is used to conceal such equipment, it should be kept consistent in detailing with the architecture of the building.
17. All signs associated with commercial buildings should:
 - o be directly integrated into building facades and/or hung perpendicular to building facades, and
 - o avoid signage illumination spillage to adjacent properties.
18. Where street level commercial is provided, the adjacent sidewalk should be provided with continuous weather protection via awnings, canopies or architectural overhangs that extend a minimum 6 ft. (recommended) from the face of the building and are located approximately 8 ft. above the sidewalk. The materials, colours and forms of the weather protection feature should provide a continuous, architecturally integrated building frontage.
19. Where awnings are proposed, the following design features are encouraged:
 - o woven canvas or acrylic fabric with UV protected surface stretched over a mounted frame,
 - o screening of the underside of the awning with a woven canvas or acrylic sheet unless there are building features that warrant exposure and the frame is a design element in itself, and
 - o a valance along the foot of the awning
20. Garbage and recycling areas should be located:
 - o off a lane,
 - o in a convenient location
 - o in an underground parking/service area or contained within a roofed/walled enclosure co-ordinated with the overall design of the development

Where a lane is unavailable, garbage and recycling areas should be located in an underground parking/service area.

RESTORATION, RENOVATION AND ADDITIONS

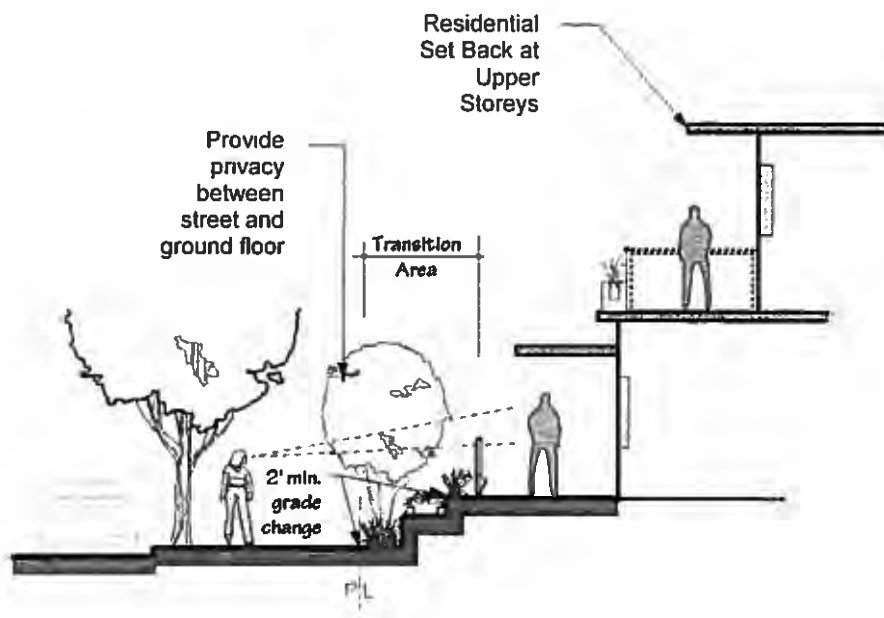
21. Where renovation of a building with heritage character is proposed, the architectural lines, rhythms and detailing of the original building should be maintained, extended and enhanced including spacing of entrances, windows and bay spacing, cornice heights, window opening proportions, operating type signage etc. where appropriate and feasible.
22. Consideration will be given to varying the parking standards for renovations with small additions (up to 10% sq.ft. of gross)

PARKING

23. Parking areas should be accessed from rear lanes or, where no lane exists, from side streets, rather than from Marine Drive.
24. Garage entrances should be designed and situated so that they are not a dominant feature of the streetscape and should be finished with detailing that is consistent with the architecture of the building.
25. Where surface parking is provided adjacent to a street, incorporate landscape elements to visually break up and screen parking from the street and improve natural drainage i.e. provide pervious surface.
26. Parking areas, both surface and underground, should be readily accessible by customers and residents, and designed and finished to enhance safety and security.
27. Shared parking areas are strongly encouraged, especially surface parking areas off a lane. Shared parking arrangements should provide adequate signage to inform the public of the share arrangements.

LANDSCAPING

28. Public spaces should be clearly differentiated from intended private spaces.
29. Change of use of outdoor space such as patios, walkways and driveways should be reinforced through variations in the colour and texture of materials.
30. Driveways, parking areas, patios and similar areas that are not located above underground structures should be finished with pervious material.
31. Balcony and rooftop gardens are encouraged.
32. Street furniture, merchandise displays and landscaping should not inhibit pedestrian or barrier-free access along sidewalks or to buildings.
33. Pedestrian amenities such as seating areas are encouraged, particularly in areas where it is not possible to provide continuous storefronts along a street.
34. Glare and light spill of exterior or ground level lighting to surrounding properties should be minimized.



1.0 Residential Building Diagram
(graphic images form part of guideline requirements)

CONTEXT

1. Buildings should provide an interface between new and existing adjacent structures to form a harmonious transition between the two.
2. Within any street block, built form variety should be provided in order to create an interesting and diverse streetscape. This could be achieved through:
 - stepping back or terracing building masses
 - variation of building materials, colours, roof lines and architectural features
 - articulating building facades into smaller components

BUILT FORM & DESIGN

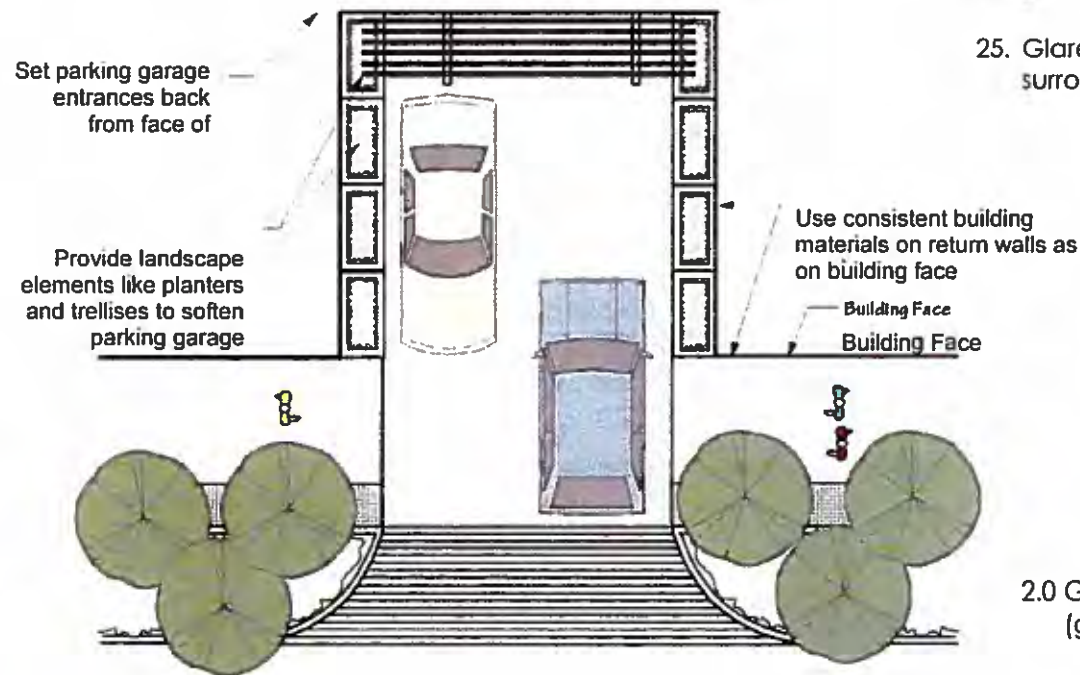
3. Design strategies and building details such as natural cross-ventilation, energy efficient fixtures, green roofs, high performance materials and geo-exchange should be used to create 'green' buildings that reduce energy consumption, enhance sustainability and create a healthy living environment. e.g. LEED (silver) standard or equivalent (e.g. Built Green).
4. Site and building design should accommodate persons of varying ability levels, including the physically challenged.

BUILT FORM & DESIGN CONT.

5. Site, building and landscape design should:
 - o be sensitive to the privacy/overlook, security and liveability of residential units including private outdoor spaces,
 - o be sensitive to acoustic and odour sources from adjacent properties, and
 - o provide 'eyes on the street' and opportunities for people to easily view what is happening around them
6. Buildings should:
 - o step back from the front property line on the upper most floors to reduce building mass, minimize shadowing, create outdoor space and maintain a pedestrian scale to the street
 - o be sited parallel to the street and front property line,
 - o complement the rhythm of small storefronts found in the commercial area of the Town Centre
 - o be architecturally distinct, and
 - o be varied in their expression towards the street
7. Fourth storey volumes massing and configuration should be modulated to provide visual design interest, to consider views from common living areas in adjacent buildings where applicable and to limit the overall east/west widths of fourth storeys, combined, to approximately 60% of any block.
8. Ground oriented residential units should have individual 'front doors' accessed from the street and, if applicable, a second entrance accessing central corridors, rear yards and/or courtyards.
9. Ground-oriented residential units fronting public areas should be elevated a minimum 2 feet above the finished elevation of the public area to ensure a degree of privacy and to allow residents to view activity on the street.
7. Weather protection should be provided to the primary common entry of a multi-family building.
8. Where there are complex building volumes and window and door patterns, simple exterior wall surfaces are preferred. If the massing and windows are simple, greater detailing of exterior walls should be provided through building articulation and textured materials.
9. Long expanses of uninterrupted roof should be avoided.
10. Rooftops and balconies should be designed as visually attractive areas from the street and from surrounding higher buildings.
11. Rooftop mechanical equipment, hydro utility boxes and similar equipment should be located to minimize visual, odour and acoustical impacts on adjacent properties, residential units within the building, the streetscape and views. Where a structure is used to conceal such equipment, it should be kept consistent in detailing with the architecture of the building.
12. Common garbage and recycling areas for multi-family housing should be sited in a convenient location for residents, located within the building or contained within a roofed/walled enclosure co-ordinated with the overall design of the development and screened from public view.

PARKING

16. Parking areas should be accessed from rear lanes or side streets.
17. Parking should be located in underground parkades, or behind buildings in garages or on small surface lots.
18. Underground parking should be readily accessible by residents, and designed and finished to enhance safety and security. (See graphic 2.0)
19. Garage entrances should be designed and situated so that they are not a dominant feature of the streetscape and should be finished with detailing that is consistent with the architecture of the building.



LANDSCAPING

20. The area between a public street and private indoor space should be established as a transition area that is visually interesting to pedestrians while clearly privately owned, rather than walled/fenced off from public view. (see Graphic 1.0)
21. Balcony and rooftop gardens are encouraged.
22. Change of use of outdoor space such as patios, walkways and driveways should be reinforced through variations in the colour and texture of materials.
23. Driveways, parking areas, patios and similar areas that are not located above underground structures should be finished with pervious material
24. The choice of materials should be quality materials compatible in scale and character to the adjacent residential
25. Glare and light spill of exterior or ground level lighting to surrounding properties should be minimized.

2.0 Garage Entrances
(graphic images form part of guideline requirements)

Policy BF-C 4

Consider buildings over four storeys on three special sites along Marine Drive – 1300 block south, 1400 block north and 1600 block south

- The size and configuration of these larger sites can provide greater design opportunity, and flexibility to consider proposals with varying height is considered to be in the public interest.
- Notwithstanding building guidelines applicable in Ambleside, buildings on these special sites shall remain at two storeys as provided for in the zoning bylaw and increases in height would be considered as part of a rezoning application for specific site development.
- Any such application shall include an illustration of the development that could occur within the same four storey height and Floor Area Ratio of 1.75 that could be approved on sites elsewhere in Ambleside. A process of preliminary evaluation of the development proposal in comparison to this standard shall occur involving the local residential and business community and advisory committees of Council. Based upon that preliminary assessment, Council will decide whether to proceed with further review and formal consideration of bylaw amendments and development permits.
- height in excess of four storeys would only be considered if it resulted in a superior building and site design, including increased open spaces or public squares, walkways and enhanced view corridors. A variation in FAR above 1.75 would only be considered in relation to offsetting the cost of providing assets such as community space for an art gallery, civic meeting space, additional public parking and rental housing.
- The site specific public amenity contribution for inclusion in the new zoning would be negotiated as part of the application.
- Following a community consultation process, Council in 2013 resolved that the special site bounded by 13th Street, 14th Street, Marine Drive, and Bellevue Avenue (known as 1300 block Marine Drive, south side) may be considered for comprehensive development providing for a mixed-use commercial/residential development not to exceed a density of 2.94 Floor Area Ratio and height of 7 storeys, exclusive of roof-top elevator overruns.

Policy BF-C 4.1

Two to three storey buildings would be provided for on typical smaller sites. A fourth storey would be permitted or considered in limited situations.

- Four storey buildings may be permitted on sites that have substantial width and depth, and a slope that can accommodate four storeys within a stepped profile that is considered to reflect a three storey height in relation to the immediately adjacent grade – all as may be defined in the Zoning Bylaw and in accordance with Design Guidelines BF – C3.
- On non-sloping sites, and where four storeys is not permitted under the Zoning Bylaw, Council may consider permitting a fourth storey at its discretion by way of a Development Permit variance. The fourth storey would be expected to produce a superior design compared to a three storey alternative (such as greater open space at grade or setbacks of upper storeys) and the evaluation criteria in Guidelines BF-C3 would apply.

Policy BF-C 4.2

Create a compact, more intense, convenient and interesting commercial area.

- Focus on a more vibrant core by encouraging the concentration of commercial, retail and restaurant uses between 14th and 18th Street.
- Require commercial use on the second storey facing Marine Drive within this core to ensure adequate supply of office space and avoid conflicts with Marine Drive activities.
- Where redevelopment is not considered to be the preferred alternative, or is not feasible, encourage renovation of quality existing small scale buildings to provide variety in scale, continuity and visual interest. Include consideration of parking exemptions and minor variances in setbacks and permitted square footage.
- Consider rezoning of Clyde Avenue to permit commercial and mixed commercial residential uses in addition to, or as an alternative to the legacy service industrial uses.

Policy BF-C 4.3

Support more vibrant and attractive commercial, civic and service components.

- Encourage specialty and niche retail opportunities that complement existing retail stores.
- Limit the length of street level frontage occupied by financial institutions and real estate offices along Marine Drive within the core area between 14th and 18th Street. Encourage such current uses to provide more pedestrian interest in use and window displays.

Policy BF-C 4.4

Increase the proportion of residential use, particularly in the periphery of the current commercial area, emphasizing its role as a "living" Village Centre.

- In the 1300 and 1800 blocks of Marine Drive:
 - allow the option of primarily or solely residential use;
 - encourage flex space (commercial spaces on the ground floor as part of development or unit, or more flexible "home occupation" use of residential units);

Policy BF-C 4.5

Enhance Ambleside Village Centre's sense of place and uniqueness, including its growing role as a home for civic and cultural activities.

- Encourage provision of cultural and community use spaces as a community benefit in larger new development
- Achieve a sense of entry / gateway at the entrances to Ambleside.
- Encourage creation, within the adjacent business area, of a national status gallery and arts related commercial ventures
- Provide multiple opportunities for community meeting places and the use of streets and plazas as venues for civic events, including extended open spaces and landscaping on 14th Street and 17th Street below Marine Drive and civic spaces on the larger special development sites identified in policy BF-C4. Such civic streets would be

beautified and provide open visual connections to the waterfront recreation and cultural facilities, but remain as normal traffic streets except for occasional community events. Access and use of adjacent private lands would form part of negotiations during rezoning applications.

Policy BF-C 4.6

Strengthen the connections between the waterfront and the Village Centre, with increased cultural and recreational activity and stronger functional links.

- Encourage commercial activities on the north/south streets to increase pedestrian interest and activity, and to draw people both from the waterfront and down to the waterfront
- Use arts and culture as a vehicle for linking the commercial area to the waterfront
- Use the north/south streets and maintain landscaping to provide visual access to the waterfront

Policy BF-C 4.7

Manage the Argyle Waterfront in a manner which complements and enhances the Ambleside Village Centre.

- **Public Ownership:** Public ownership of the waterfront from 13th to 18th Streets is a community value, and the District should continue to acquire the remaining privately-owned waterfront lots for public use as opportunities become available. Public uses unique to the waterfront setting might include walkways, bikeways, open space, recreation, event space, arts and cultural facilities, waterfront and arts related commercial, food services, picnic areas, and children's play areas. Privately owned lands may continue to be used for residential purposes.
- **Waterfront Destination:** The Argyle Waterfront should be managed as an urban waterfront destination adjacent to the Ambleside business area serving as the premier open space for community use and enjoyment by all.

Continuous Public Walkway: A continuous public walkway for pedestrians and cyclists should be provided as a primary use and recreational function through the waterfront area. Consider eliminating, over the long term, when other facilities are provided, public parking and vehicular access on all or parts of Argyle Avenue. A secondary pedestrian only path adjacent to the water will further build upon the variety of experiences along the waterfront.

- **Shoreline Edge:** An enhanced shoreline should be established which may include seawalls but also features a naturalized edge and shoreline protection to benefit the upland area, protect against sea level rise and be ecologically productive.
- **Arts and Culture:** Arts and culture should serve as a driver for Ambleside revitalization and for linking the waterfront to the commercial area. Arts and cultural facilities are recognized as an important waterfront use, but should be secondary to the overall waterfront park use.
- **Community Arts:** Community arts development and programming should be an integrated use within the waterfront area. This could include the relocation of functions to a new building (1600 Block of Bellevue Avenue) and/or improvements to buildings (Ferry Building Gallery, Silk Purse, Music Box and John Lawson Studios).
- **Heritage Values:** Heritage values of the Navy Jack House and the Ferry Building should be preserved. Residential use of the Navy Jack House should be maintained while also allowing for other uses within the building.
- **Waterfront Related Commercial Activities:** Waterfront related commercial activities, including boat rental, waterfront and arts related commercial and food services, have a role in creating diversity and enhancing vibrancy

- and vitality along the waterfront and should be encouraged.
- **Accessibility:** Public street ends (where the street meets the water) provide both physical and visual accessibility to the waterfront for those of all abilities and should be enhanced. Future transit and ferry connections should be explored and encouraged.
- **Sailing Club:** Sailing Club activities (i.e. youth programming, small non-motorized boat launching) are a valuable community asset along the waterfront and future relocation should improve the functionality of the Sailing Centre and open up the waterfront to public access.
- **Building Scale and Character:** Building scale and character should reflect and capitalize on the waterfront landscape and location, i.e. buildings nestled into the larger landscape and waterfront environment.

Policy BF-C 4.8

Provide street design improvements and parking facilities that complement and enhance the Ambleside Village Centre.

- Create a sense of arrival at 13th and 19th through medians and signage
- Consider re-aligning 13th to straighten (at right angles) the intersection at 13th Street and Marine Drive and to move traffic further away from the Sailing Centre and boat ramp
- Enhance the pedestrian environment by way of wider sidewalks, landscaping and curb extensions at crosswalks to provide priority for pedestrians
- Use new buildings to shape and define the street as a pedestrian space
- Create attractive pedestrian and cycle links between Ambleside, Park Royal and the Civic Centre Area
- Encourage access to retail on the lanes and side streets
- Maintain the existing street vehicular circulation within the Village Centre while enhancing parking:
 - consider varying the parking times throughout Ambleside;
 - secure additional public parking in new developments where construction of excess space is physically and economically feasible;
 - negotiate to open up currently reserved private spaces for public parking use;
 - consider more angled parking where feasible;
 - review the possibility for public parking structures given the improvements listed above;
 - periodically review parking in Ambleside and make adjustments to policy as required;
- Provide a mechanism to allow consideration of minor additions to existing buildings without requiring additional off-street parking
- Consider developing and implementing a parking reserve fund for minor variations in parking, where an owner could contribute money in lieu of parking and the funds used to provide common or improved parking elsewhere in Ambleside
- ***Ensure that future developments along Bellevue consider the issue of under-grounding the overhead lines along the railway corridor as part of a community benefit package***

Policy BF-C 4.9

When considering rezoning applications or new buildings, encourage rental and accessible units.

Policy BF-C 4.10

The current Masonic Hall site located at 1763 Bellevue Avenue is somewhat isolated adjacent to the parking structure of a highrise building and across the street from a major hydro substation. Consider allowing a building of up to five storeys to allow uses that could offset the location constraints and add to the community such as a stand alone office use, seniors housing and ground level community use, or added public parking.

Policy H 4.a

Lot 13 of District Lot 775 Plan 4595 may be considered for low-density multiple family uses such as duplex, triplex, or townhouse use without further amendment to this Plan.

Policy LE 2

Reinforce the role of Ambleside as West Vancouver's Town Centre.

- Consider rezoning to allow a residential-only use on the mixed commercial-residential zoned property fronting 13th Street, north of Marine Drive, known as 445 – 13th Street, and legally described as: Lot A, Block 15, District Lot 237, Plan 7625.

Policy LE 2.1

Integrate strategies for the Village Centre, Arts and Culture, Ambleside Park and the Argyle Waterfront.

Policy LE 3

Encourage mixed commercial and residential redevelopment projects in commercial centres where consistent with ongoing commercial activity.

Policy BF-D 5

The approximately 4,900 sq. m. lot at the northwest corner of 22nd Street and Marine Drive may be used for the development of rental seniors housing which offers housing and a variety of services including: a common resident dining room and appropriately-sized kitchen facilities; housekeeping services; and social and recreational areas. Limited commercial and institutional land uses, not directly associated with the seniors housing, are also permitted in conjunction with the residential use of the property.

The lot may be considered for rezoning to provide for:

- a maximum 117,500 sq. ft. (10,916 sq. m) of housing; and
- a maximum 8,000 sq. ft. (744 sq. m.) of building area for other permitted land uses; and
- floor area, additional to these maximums, that is used for common facilities, parking areas and ancillary spaces associated with the permitted uses.

Further, building height from Marine Drive shall not exceed 7 storeys, exclusive of roof-top development.

Policy A 3

Explore the role that arts and culture can fulfill as part of the vision for the Argyle Avenue waterfront.

- Examine the potential relationship between the Argyle waterfront and the Ambleside Town Centre in enhancing the enjoyment of the arts.
- Link the Kay Meek Centre for the Performing Arts to Ambleside and the waterfront through accessible transit, signage and walkway connections

GUIDELINES BF-C 5

DUNDARAVE VILLAGE NEIGHBOURHOOD CENTRE

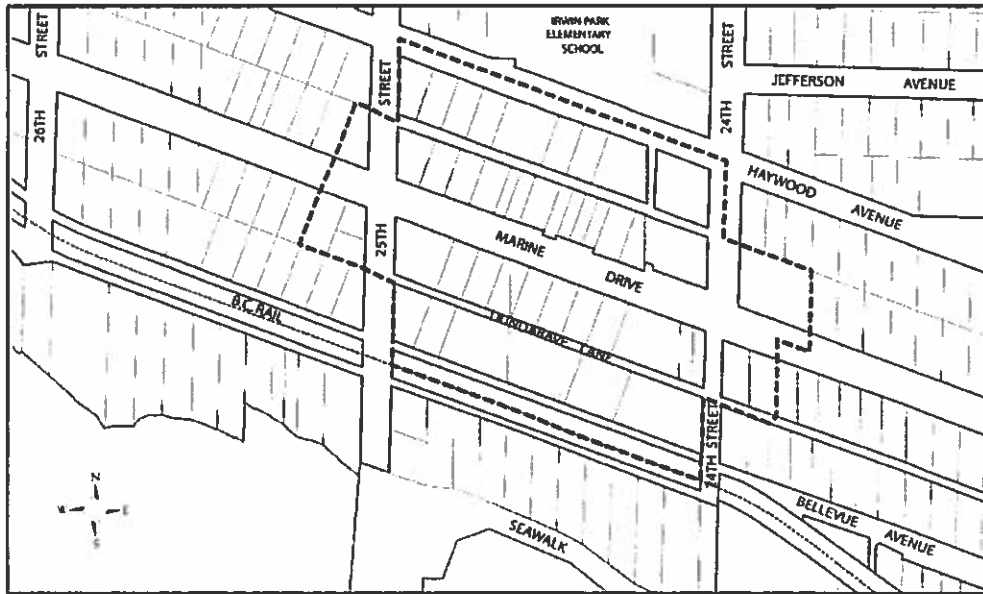
Policy BF-C 5

Build upon the local village character of Dundarave Village Neighbourhood Centre.

Development Permit Area Designation BF-C 5

The Dundarave Village Neighbourhood Centre, as defined and illustrated by the Dundarave Village Neighbourhood Centre Development Permit Area Designation Map BF-C 5, is designated a Development Permit Area.

Dundarave Village Centre BF-C 5	Category	Local Government Act s. 488 (1)(d) and (f)
	Conditions	The development permit area designation is warranted to build upon the local village character.
	Objectives	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> ▪ preserve the "village commercial" character of Dundarave, ▪ encourage upgrading of building facades to enhance the village theme, ▪ promote and enhance the pedestrian scale of development, ▪ promote a high quality of building design and landscaping, and ▪ facilitate pedestrian access along the street, through blocks, from parking to shops and down to the waterfront.
	Guidelines Schedule	Guidelines BF-C 5 shall apply.
	Exemption Development may be exempt from the requirement for a Development Permit if the proposal:	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> i. does not involve the construction of any new buildings or structures, or ii. is for a renovation or small addition that is considered to have no material change to the external appearance of the premises, meets all requirements of the Zoning Bylaw and conforms to the Guidelines BF-C 5, or iii. is for a renovation or small addition that is considered to be minor in nature with no substantial change to the external appearance of the premises, meets all requirements of the Zoning Bylaw, conforms to Guidelines BF-C 5 and has been reviewed and recommended for support by the Design Advisory Committee.



**Dundarave Village Neighbourhood Centre
Development Permit Area Designation Map BF-C 5**

I. CONTEXT / SITE DESIGN

- a. Encourage a "village" character by providing specialty, niche market and boutique styles of retail at street level and commercial or residential uses on the second floor.
- b. Provide a continuous storefront street-wall along Marine Drive.
- c. Provide streetscape features such as colourful banners, distinctive awnings, updated signage and enhanced landscaping on "gateway" sites at the entries to Dundarave.
- d. Encourage pedestrian orientation of buildings with storefronts parallel to the sidewalk.
- e. Encourage the conservation and renovation of buildings and features with heritage character.
- f. Provide accessible, pedestrian friendly uses at street level, particularly at intersections.
- g. Provide accessible walkways and patios for public use, where applicable.
- h. Provide interfaces between retail, service oriented commercial and residential activities by clearly defining the public areas from the semi-public and private areas of a development.
- i. Address the compatibility of scale between new buildings and the existing adjacent buildings.
- j. Encourage the provision of integrated public art that is compatible to adjacent development and street patterns to enhance the pedestrian experience.
- k. Site and screen loading areas, mechanical equipment and garbage bins, to minimize visual and acoustical impacts on adjacent properties and the streetscape.
- l. Bury utility wires underground where economically feasible.

II. BUILDING DESIGN

- a. Permit a maximum height of building façade of three storeys at any point along Marine Drive. If considered, taller building elements should be set back from the street to maintain the lower profile along Marine Drive. Special architectural features which exceed this limit may be considered in order to accentuate corner developments or gateway development sites.
- b. Encourage a variety of roof forms on new buildings.
- c. Encourage a variety of commercial unit sizes and frontages to provide economic flexibility and visual interest along the street.
- d. Break up the mass of longer buildings into smaller sections or groupings with the use of bays, columns and other architectural features.
- e. Encourage upper storey setbacks from the street to provide sunlight penetration to the street, especially on the south side of Marine Drive.
- f. Encourage high performance ("green building") design.
- g. Provide decks, eating areas and improved rear access.
- h. Provide building detailing and articulation, especially at street level.
- i. Discourage unarticulated blank or solid walls visible from the street.
- j. Encourage upgrading of building finishes to include the use of wood siding, stone facing, articulated wood entry doors and glazing.
- k. Provide continuous street-front elements such as awnings and commercial windows. Continuous awnings are also encouraged along rear lanes.
- l. Provide convenient, continuous or semi-continuous weather protection through overhangs, awnings and canopies.
- m. Provide coherent and inviting signage in keeping with the village character of Dundarave and the scale of building.
- n. Encourage wall-mounted signage along streets and lanes.

III. LANDSCAPE DESIGN

- a. Ensure that landscape character complements the character and design of buildings.
- b. Encourage landscaped areas adjacent to the sidewalk to include elements such as small gardens, clay flowerpots and hanging flower baskets at store entries.
- c. Encourage street furniture, merchandise displays and on-site landscaping without inhibiting pedestrian or barrier-free access to buildings, or creating unsafe conditions along sidewalks.
- d. Design landscape elements and features to minimize potential view impacts.
- e. Encourage private outdoor space for each unit in buildings with a residential component.
- f. Minimize the overlook of adjacent properties.
- g. Minimize glare and light spill to surrounding properties through exterior lighting design and siting.
- h. Subdue signage illumination.
- i. Minimize glare and light trespass from exterior to surrounding properties.

IV. CIRCULATION / PARKING

- a. Ensure that site circulation is accessible to persons with disabilities.
- b. Provide easy and convenient pedestrian movements into and within the area.
- c. Encourage mid-block connections to lanes, parking, adjacent streets and the waterfront.
- d. Encourage the use of alternative transportation modes by providing convenient, secure bicycle storage.
- e. Discourage large expanses of ground level paved parking, particularly when visible from or directly adjacent to a street. Where ground level parking is provided, landscaping is encouraged to visually break up and screen parking from public streets and neighbouring properties, improve natural drainage, and highlight pedestrian routes.
- f. Design underground parking for commercial areas to be readily accessible and easily used by customers.
- g. Encourage the provision of additional parking in a co-ordinated manner, as long as it does not detract from pedestrian oriented neighbourhood village qualities.
- h. Consider lanes as part of the pedestrian circulation pattern, through the use of rear building entries, patios, signage, lighting, awnings, landscaping, and street furnishings.
- i. Design underground parking for commercial uses to be readily accessible to and easily used by customers. If there is a residential component to the building, unsecured commercial parking should be separate from secured residential parking areas.
- j. Design and situate garage doors so that they are not a dominant feature of the streetscape.

GUIDELINES BF-C 6

HORSESHOE BAY NEIGHBOURHOOD CENTRE

Policy BF-C 6

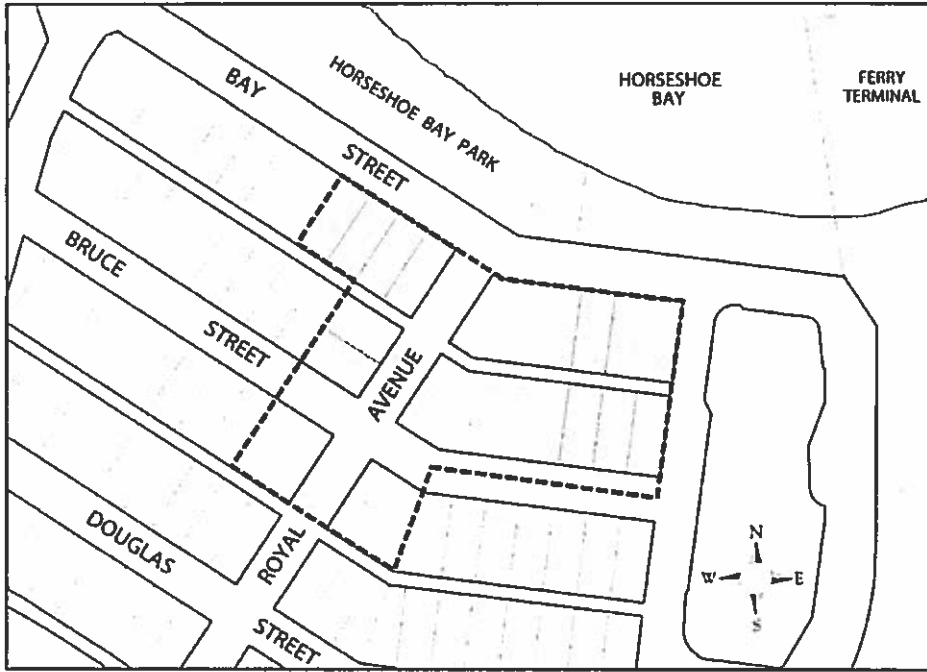
Promote a casual, seaside village character in the Horseshoe Bay Neighbourhood Centre.

Development Permit Area Designation BF-C 6

Horseshoe Bay Neighbourhood Centre, as defined and illustrated by the Horseshoe Bay Neighbourhood Centre Development Permit Area Designation Map BF-C 6 is designated as a Development Permit Area.

Horseshoe Bay Neighbourhood Centre BF-C 6	Category	Local Government Act s. 488 (1)(d) and (f)
	Conditions	The development permit area designation is warranted to build upon the waterfront setting.
	Objectives	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> ▪ recognize and enhance the maritime commercial character, ▪ promote and enhance the pedestrian scale of development, ▪ promote a high quality of building design and landscaping, and ▪ ensure an attractive and convenient experience for local residents and tourists.
	Guidelines Schedule	Guidelines BF-C 6 shall apply.
	Exemption Development may be exempt from the requirement for a Development Permit if the proposal:	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> i. does not involve the construction of any new buildings or structures, or ii. is for a renovation or small addition that is considered to have no material change to the external appearance of the premises, meets all requirements of the Zoning Bylaw and conforms to the Guidelines BF-C 6 or iii. is for a renovation or small addition that is considered to be minor in nature with no substantial change to the external appearance of the premises, meets all requirements of the Zoning Bylaw, conforms to Guidelines BF-C 6, and has been reviewed and recommended for support by the Design Advisory Committee.





**Horseshoe Bay Neighbourhood Centre Development
Permit Area Designation Map BF-C 6**

I. CONTEXT / SITE DESIGN

- a. Encourage the "maritime village" character by providing small scale retail and service oriented retail at street level and commercial and/or residential uses on upper floors.
- b. Address the compatibility of scale between new buildings and the existing adjacent buildings.
- c. Encourage accessible, pedestrian friendly uses at street level, particularly at intersections.
- d. Provide pedestrian oriented buildings with storefronts that face public sidewalks.
- e. Provide interfaces between retail, service commercial and residential areas by clearly defining the public areas from semi-public and private areas of a development.
- f. Encourage integrated public art that relates to and enhances the pedestrian experience.

II. BUILDING DESIGN

- a. Consider new buildings to a maximum height of three storeys above the adjacent street level on Bay Street and two storeys for all other properties within the commercial area. Special architectural features which exceed this limit may be considered on Bay Street in order to accentuate corner developments or gateway development sites.
- b. Encourage upper storey setbacks from the street to break down the massing of the building, to maintain a low profile and provide sunlight penetration to the street.
- c. Encourage a variety of roof forms on new buildings.

GUIDELINES

- d. Encourage a variety of commercial unit sizes and frontage to provide economic flexibility and visual interest along the street. Where building frontages are particularly long, the buildings should be detailed to break up the apparent length with the use of columns or other architectural features.
- e. Encourage buildings of a pedestrian scale along the street.
- f. Provide building detailing and articulation, especially at street level.
- g. Discourage unarticulated blank or solid walls visible from the street.
- h. Encourage high performance "green building" design.
- i. Encourage upgrading of building finishes to include the use of wood siding, metal fixtures, articulated wood entry doors and glazing.
- j. Provide decks, patios, and outdoor seating and eating areas.
- k. Improve rear access to and from buildings.
- l. Encourage continuity of street-front elements such as awnings and commercial windows.
- m. Provide convenient, semi-continuous weather protection through awnings, overhangs and canopies.
- n. Provide site signage that is coherent with an inviting image.
- o. Site loading areas, mechanical equipment and garbage bins to minimize visual and acoustical impacts on adjacent properties and the streetscape.

III. LANDSCAPE DESIGN

- a. Consider a nautical, seaside or maritime character.
- b. Encourage landscaping to complement the design of buildings and differentiate intended public from private spaces.
- c. Encourage the use of landscape features and plant material adjacent to sidewalks, including such elements as small gardens and hanging flower baskets at store entries.
- d. Encourage the use of street furniture and merchandise displays without inhibiting pedestrian or barrier free-access to buildings along sidewalks.
- e. Provide private outdoor open space for each dwelling unit in buildings with a residential component, and minimize overlook from adjacent properties
- f. Minimize glare and light trespass from exterior lighting to surrounding properties.
- g. Subdue signage illumination.

IV. CIRCULATION / PARKING

- a. Avoid conflicts between pedestrian and vehicular movement and ensure site circulation is accessible to persons with disabilities
- b. Encourage convenient pedestrian movement into and within the area.
- c. Encourage the use of alternative transportation modes by providing convenient, secure bicycle storage.
- d. Encourage the provision of additional parking in a co-ordinated manner, as long as it does not detract from the Village's pedestrian orientation.
- e. Discourage large expanses of ground level paved parking, particularly when visible from or directly adjacent to a street. Where ground level parking does exist, provide landscape features such as fencing or planting to visually break up and screen parking from public streets and neighbouring properties, improve natural drainage, and highlight pedestrian routes.
- f. Design underground parking for commercial use to be readily accessible to and easily used by customers. If there is residential

component, unsecured commercial parking should be separated from secure resident parking.

g. Situate and design garage doors so that they are not a dominant feature of the streetscape.

Policy H 4.b

Single family zoned properties on the north side of Bruce Street and south side of Bay Street east of Nelson Avenue in Horseshoe Bay may be considered for rezoning to a duplex zone.

GUIDELINES BF-C 8

LOCAL COMMERCIAL SITES

Policy BF-C 8

Encourage compatible development of local commercial sites within their residential settings.

Development Permit Area Designation BF-C 8

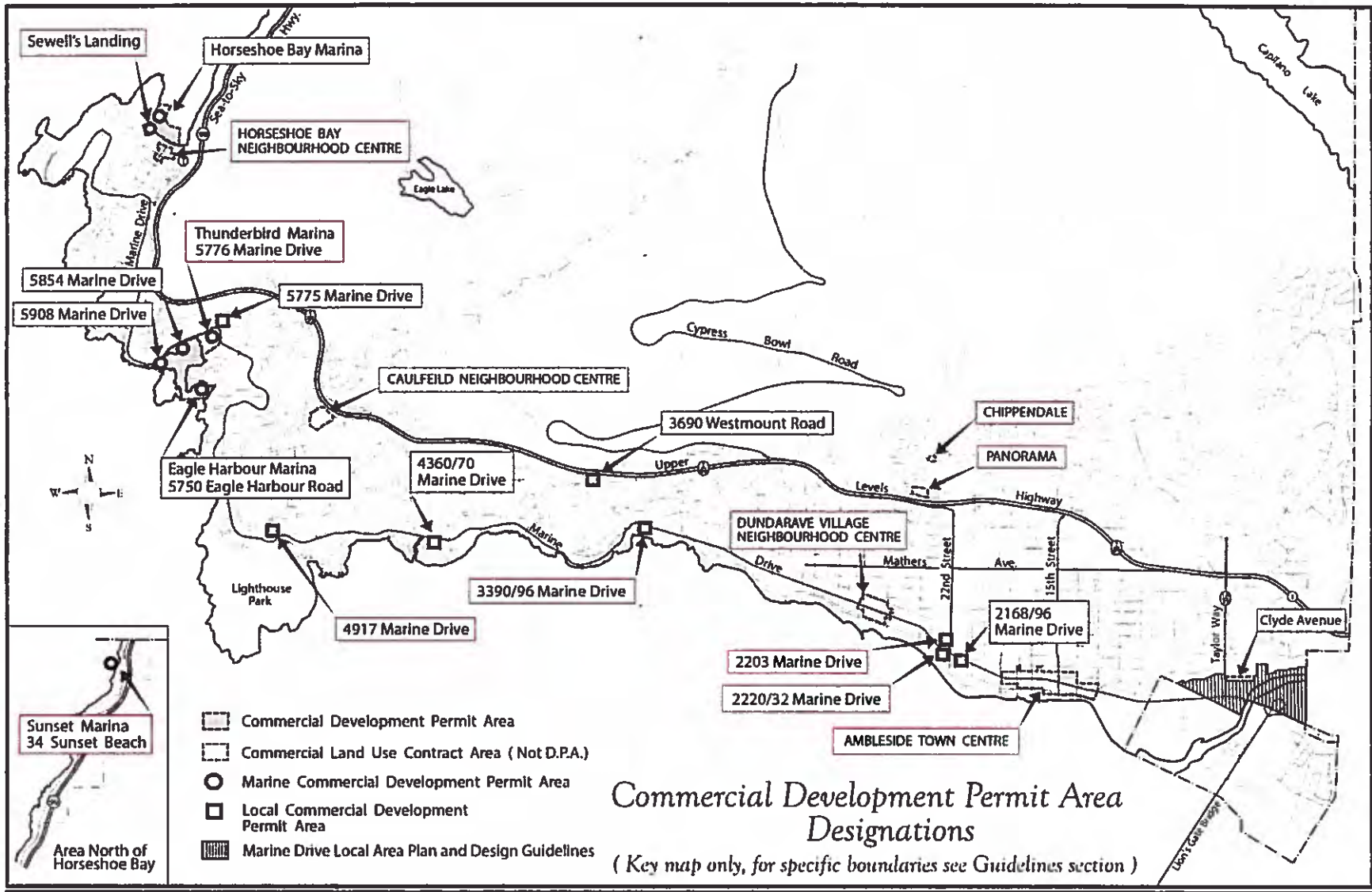
The Local Commercial sites illustrated on the Development Permit Area Designations Key Map 1 and described as follows are designated as Development Permit Areas:

Bylaw No. 4937

- 2168 72 and 2198 Marine Drive, (Lots 1 4 of 12 Bl. 7 12 DL775 Pl.4595);
- 2220 Marine Drive (Lot 1 Bl. 4 & Bl. 5 E Part of DL 554 Pl.13733);
- 2232 Marine Drive (Lot C of Lot 20 Bl. 4 DL 554 Pl.4468);
- 3390 and 3396 Marine Drive (Lots 1 and 2 Bl.2 DL 557 Pl.4979);
- 4360 and 4370 Marine Drive (Lots A and B Bl. 5 DL 582 Pl.11087);
- 4917 Marine Drive (Lot B Bl. 18 DL 811 Pl. 21806);
- 5775 Marine Drive (Lot 1 Bl. 15 DL 772 Pl. 12573); and
- 3690 Westmount Road (Lot 2, Except Part on Highway Pl.169, Bl. 28 DL 558 Pl.12501).



Local Commercial Sites BF-C 8	Category	Local Government Act s. 488 (1)(f)
	Conditions	The development permit area designation is warranted to guide local commercial redevelopment within a residential setting.
	Objectives	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> ▪ promote a high quality of building design and landscaping, and ▪ to minimize visual, noise and traffic impacts in the residential setting.
	Guidelines Schedule	Guidelines BF-C 8 shall apply.
	Exemption Development may be exempt from the requirement for a Development Permit if the proposal:	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> i. is for a renovation or addition to an existing building, with an area of less than 10% that of the existing building; ii. meets all of the requirements of the Zoning Bylaw; and iii. results in either no substantial change to the external appearance of the premises, or conforms to guidelines BF-C 8 and has been recommended for support by the Design Advisory Committee.



I. CONTEXT AND SITE DESIGN

- a. Respect the residential scale and character through appropriate siting and design.
- b. Encourage the provision of patios adjacent to the street in the 2100 and 2200 blocks of Marine Drive.

II. BUILDING DESIGN

- a. Construct new buildings to a maximum height of three storeys at any point.
- b. Design buildings and structures to have a low, unobtrusive scale.
- c. Face ground floor commercial space toward the street and provide high pedestrian accessibility.
- d. Express commercial entrances through the use of building volume.
- e. Discourage the use of unarticulated blank walls and large, undifferentiated expanses of metal, glass or concrete when visible from public areas.
- f. Minimize the impact of on-site services, including loading areas, mechanical equipment and garbage bins on adjacent properties and the streetscape, by their location within a building or, where not possible, visual and acoustical screening.
- g. Design and locate garage doors so that they are not a dominant feature of the building.
- h. Design signage to be compatible with the building design and residential setting.

III. LANDSCAPE DESIGN

- a. Design landscaping to be consistent with the site context, complement the character and design of buildings and minimize potential view impacts and overlook of adjacent properties.
- b. Utilize the natural attributes of the site.
- c. Construct or face retaining walls with natural materials such as stone, where they are visible from publicly accessible areas.
- d. Screen buildings and parking areas from adjacent residential properties. Use landscaping to visually break up parking, improve natural drainage, and highlight pedestrian routes.
- e. Clearly differentiate public from private spaces.
- f. Encourage the use of landscape features that reduce the visual scale of the building.
- g. Provide private outdoor open spaces for residences in developments with a residential component.
- h. Minimize glare and light spill to surrounding properties from exterior lighting and signage.

IV. CIRCULATION AND PARKING

- a. Minimize traffic impacts on local residential streets.
- b. Discourage large expanses of ground level paved parking, particularly when visible from or directly adjacent to a street.
- c. Separate commercial from residential parking areas in mixed-use buildings.
- d. Design commercial underground parking to be readily accessible to and easily used by customers.

GUIDELINES BF-C 9

MARINA SITES

Policy BF-C 9

Retain existing marinas and yacht clubs and encourage their improvement or redevelopment compatible with their waterfront and residential settings.

Development Permit Area Designation BF-C 9

The marina and yacht club sites illustrated on the Development Permit Area Designations Key Map 1 and described as follows are designated as Development Permit Areas:

6695 Nelson Avenue (Lot C DLs 430 and 3840 Pl. 43225; Lot 30 DL 430 Pl. 2103; and Lot 3436 Bl. A)

- 5750 Eagle Harbour Road (Lot 1 Bl. 6 & A DL 772 Pl.7217; and DLs 5983 and 6905);
- 5776 Marine Drive (Lots 2 & 3 Bl. 15 DL 772 Pl.12573; and DL 5840);
- 5908 Marine Drive (Lot 1 DLs 771, 6598 and 7610 Pl.22032; Lot B Bl. 1 DL 771 Pl.17868; Lot A, exc. part in Ref.Pl.2729, Bl.1 DL 771 Pl.6051; Bl. 3, exc. part in Ref.Pl.2729, DL 772 Pl.5340; and DLs 2134, 5761 and 6598);
- 5854 Marine Drive (Lot A Bl. 2 DL 772 Pl.17027; Lot B Bl. 2 DL 772 Pl.5340; Lots A & B of DL 1015; and DLs 6264, 6339, 6467, 6960, 6872, and 6873); and
- 34 Sunset Beach (Lot A Bl. B DL 2365 Pl.13985; and DLs 2382 and 6868).

Marina Commercial Sites BF-C 9	Category	Local Government Act s. 488 (1)(a) and (f)
	Conditions	The development permit area designation is warranted to provide for protection of the waterfront and to guide local commercial redevelopment within a residential and waterfront setting.
	Objectives	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> ▪ promote a high quality of building design and landscaping, ▪ to be sensitive to the waterfront environment, and ▪ to minimize visual, noise and traffic impacts on adjacent residential areas.
	Guidelines Schedule	Guidelines BF-C 9 shall apply.
	Exemption Development may be exempt from the requirement for a Development Permit if the proposal:	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> i. is for a renovation or addition to an existing building, with an area of less than 10 % of the existing building, or for a replacement marine fuel storage and dispensing facility on Fisherman's Cove Marina [DLs 2134, 6598 and 5671] provided the storage tanks are located adjacent to each other, do not exceed a capacity of 45,000 litres, and are setback a minimum 15 feet from the High Water Mark and 60 feet from Marine Drive; and ii. meets all of the requirements of the Zoning Bylaw; and iii. results in either no substantial change to the external appearance of the premises or conforms to guidelines BF-C 9.



I. CONTEXT AND SITE DESIGN

- a. Respect the residential scale and character of surrounding areas by minimizing over-shadowing, view, privacy, traffic, and noise

impacts on adjacent homes through appropriate siting and design of buildings and structures.

II. BUILDING DESIGN

- a. Construct new buildings to a maximum of three storeys at any point.
- b. Encourage the use of design and materials to reflect the nautical function and character for marine buildings and structures.
- c. Provide high pedestrian accessibility.
- d. Utilize the design and materials of buildings and structures to create a low, unobtrusive scale for marina facilities.
- e. Highlight entrances through the use of building volume, with visibility from the water and the street.
- f. Discourage the use of unarticulated blank walls and large, undifferentiated expanses of metal, glass or concrete when visible from public areas such as the streetscape or the waterfront.
- g. Minimize the impact of on-site services, including loading areas, mechanical equipment and garbage bins on adjacent properties and the streetscape, by their location within a building or, where not possible, visual and acoustical screening.

III. LANDSCAPE DESIGN

- a. Design landscaping to be consistent with the waterfront context and to complement the character and design of buildings.
- b. Maintain and restore the area adjacent to the foreshore to a natural state where feasible.
- c. Preserve existing site characteristics including natural terrain, vegetation, rock outcroppings, drainage patterns, and, where possible, utilize the natural attributes of the site in building design.
- d. Minimize the use of retaining walls directly adjacent to the waterfront. Walls or portions of walls that are normally visible above the high tide water line should be constructed of, or faced with, stone.

IV. CIRCULATION AND PARKING

- a. Minimize traffic impacts on residential streets resulting from site access and parking.
- b. Discourage large expanses of ground level asphalt paved parking, particularly when visible from or directly adjacent to a street or waterfront. Provide landscape features such as fencing or planting to visually break up and screen parking from public streets and neighbouring properties, improve natural drainage, and highlight pedestrian routes.
- c. Minimize the use of impervious paved surfaces directly adjacent to the waterfront.

SEWELL'S LANDING

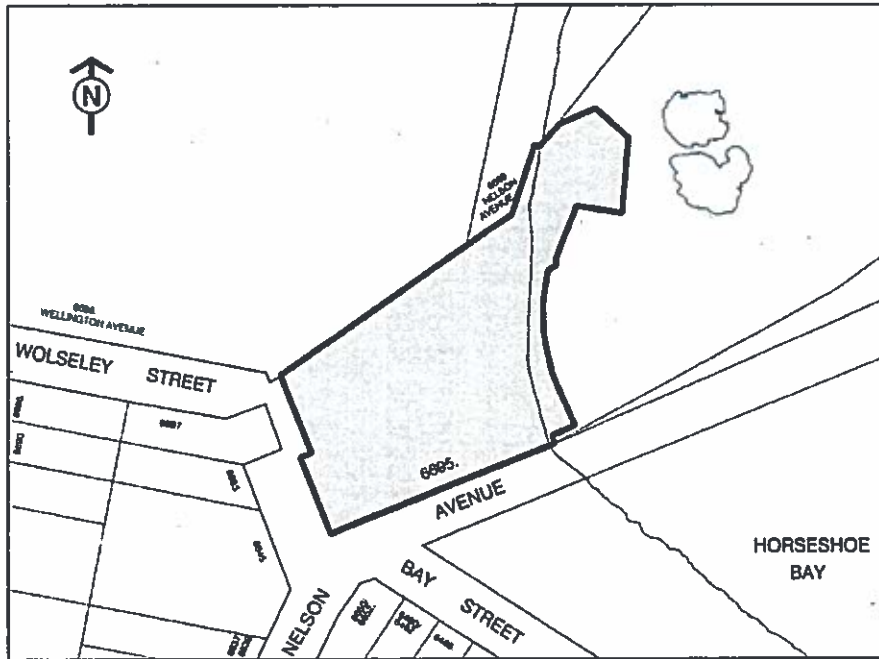
Policy BF-C10

Promote the siting and design of mixed commercial and residential development at Sewell's Landing in Horseshoe Bay that reflects a West Coast village stepping from the hillside to ocean, creates community connections to the Village of Horseshoe Bay by expanding public access to the waterfront, supports the working waterfront marina, and creates an attractive public realm.

- The lands shown in the area on map BF-C 10, may be considered for rezoning to enable the development of mixed commercial and residential uses, up to a maximum of 160 residential units and 1,300 square metres of commercial floor area with a Floor Area Ratio (FAR) up to 2.8.
- The mixed commercial and residential development site shown on the plan as Sewell's Landing may be approved for subdivision six parcels consisting of six mixed commercial and residential buildings of up to 12 storeys in height, accessory amenity buildings, and underground parking structures.
- The specific form and character of development of the mixed commercial and residential site will be determined by Council in the context of the guidelines and objectives for the Sewell's Landing development in its consideration of a Development Permit. Application requirements shall include a description of the project's compliance with the policies and guidelines of this Plan and building and siting as indicated on map BF-C 10.

Sewell's Landing Horseshoe Bay BF-C 10	Category	Local Government Act s. 488 (1)(a), (e) and (f)
	Conditions	The development permit area designation is warranted due to the area's moderate to steep slopes and proximity to the ocean, and to a mixed commercial and intensive residential development.
	Objectives	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • To promote for the siting and design of buildings and landscaping that responds to the village character of Horseshoe Bay and its setting adjacent to the hillside and ocean in accordance with the Sewell's Landing Horseshoe Bay guidelines, • To encourage the appropriate siting, finishes, materials colours of buildings and structures that are reflective of the site's West Coast setting, and • To encourage an attractive commercial and residential streetscape, including lane design and landscape treatments and adjoining common properties that connect to public areas to promote a village character.
	Guidelines Schedule	Guidelines BF-C 10 shall apply.
	Exemption	<p>Development may be exempted from the requirement for a Development Permit if the proposal:</p> <ol style="list-style-type: none"> does not involve the construction or any new buildings or structures; or is for a renovation or small addition that is considered to have no material change to the external appearance of the premises, meets all requirements of the Zoning Bylaw and conforms to the Guidelines BF-C 10; or is for a renovation or small addition that is considered to be minor in nature with no substantial change to the external appearance of the premises, meets all requirements of the Zoning Bylaw, has been reviewed and recommended for support by the Design Review Committee or an equivalent body appointed by Council, and conforms to the Guidelines BF-C 10.

I. CONTEXT AND CHARACTER



**Sewell's Landing Development Permit Area
Designation Map BF-C10**

- a. Support the "maritime village" of Horseshoe Bay by extending public access to the waterfront, from Horseshoe Bay Park, through the site along the grand boardwalk and out onto Madrona Island.
- b. Support the viability of the adjacent working waterfront through active marine commercial tenancies, and allow for accessory uses such as parking, storage and support spaces for the adjacent marina operations.
- c. Enhance the "village" character of Horseshoe Bay by providing complementary, niche market and boutique styles of retail at the street level with commercial uses on the ground floor.
- d. Create a congregation of smaller building elements, beginning on the Nelson Street frontage with townhouse elements having a fine texture on this street as it climbs west.
- e. In mixed commercial and residential buildings, the residential use should have a separate pedestrian entrance that is visible from a lane (either shared or separated pedestrian and vehicles).
- f. Provide a storefront street-wall on Parcel 1 facing Horseshoe Bay.
- g. Provide a necklace of retail uses by linking storefront street-walls from the east half of Nelson Avenue and along the waterfront.
- h. Provide accessible, pedestrian friendly uses at street level.
- i. Provide accessible walkways and patios for public use, where applicable.
- j. Encourage pedestrian orientation of buildings with storefronts parallel to the sidewalk where commercial use occurs.
- k. Provide interfaces between retail, service oriented commercial and residential activities by clearly defining the public areas from the semi-public and private areas of the development.
- l. Encourage the provision of integrated public art that is compatible to adjacent development and street patterns to enhance the pedestrian experience.

II. BUILDING DESIGN

- a. Buildings should reflect a West Coast village, stepping from the hillside to the ocean in a specific response to the terrain of West Vancouver through the integration of each building ground plane with terrace levels, then seamlessly flow to adjacent streets.
- b. Create separate buildings each with particular massing in order to continue the tradition of Horseshoe Bay plurality of structures rather than consolidation.
- c. Consider new buildings with a variety of building heights, with higher buildings up to 12 storeys, set along the side of the mountain edge, with the scale of development scaling down to shorter buildings ranging from three to four storeys in height on the Nelson Street frontage.
- d. Finishing materials shall be high-quality and durable.
- e. Provide a variety of roof forms, including flat roofs, landscaped terraces, low pitched slopes.
- f. Articulate building facades through the utilization of trellises, railings, columns, exterior walkways, planters, terraces and decks, and other similar elements.
- g. Rear elevations shall be detailed and articulated to be compatible with the front and sides of the building, and with adjacent buildings.
- h. Residential entries that are pedestrian oriented should be clearly defined, accentuated and highlighted.
- i. Provide subtle separation between public and private areas.
- j. Mechanical equipment and hydro utility boxes and similar equipment should be located underground where feasible. Any rooftop mechanical equipment, restaurant venting, or surface hydro or utility boxes or similar equipment should be located to minimize visual, odour and acoustical impacts to adjacent buildings or other users in the building, the streetscape and views. Where a structure is used to conceal such equipment, it should be kept consistent in detailing with the architecture of the building and integrated into the landscape character.

III. LANDSCAPE DESIGN

- a. The overall landscape strategy should be a robust contemporary modern expression, that takes inspiration from the rugged coastline of Horseshoe Bay, the industrial marine history of Sewell's Marina and the the arbutus-covered mountain backdrop.
- b. Characterized the layered aspects of the development through stepping terraced plateaus, beginning at the waterfront and stepping back through the development. Each terraced plateau should be integrated with the next, but are each unique and serve different functions. They are:
 - i. Waterfront – this plaza is defined by a wood boardwalk activated with various furnishings such as seating, zones of native planting, tables and chairs, and retail signage.
 - ii. Commercial Plaza – this plaza is defined by a retail edge that surrounds the central plaza, which feeds into a narrower shared vehicular-pedestrian lane. This plaza connects to waterfront boardwalk via a pedestrian loop along the base of the mountain edge. Stone pavers leading to stone steps integrate with native plantings serving to mediate the grade changes between terraces. Plantings and street furniture are used to activate the edges of the plaza.
 - iii. Residential Plaza – the plaza is characterized by a shared vehicular and pedestrian lane that accesses the underground residential parking and is covered with stone and concrete pavers.
 - iv. Residential Gardens – this plaza features a residential open space characterized by vegetated spaces, open lawn, a stepped wooden seatwall and access pathways.

III. LANDSCAPE DESIGN (...continued)

- c. Ensure that the landscape components complement the character and design of the buildings including the utilization of cobbled or textured stone pathways, streets and plazas.
- d. Encourage the landscaped areas adjacent to open space plazas, sidewalks and pathways, private patios and other pedestrian-oriented places to include elements such as small scale gardens, dry-stacked stone walls or stone-faced retaining walls, flower pots, and hanging baskets.
- e. Utilize tree plantings and species to define edges or as focal points in urban spaces.
- f. Secure and convenient bike storage should be provided for the public and customers of the commercial and marina users. Bike storage for residents should be provided in secured areas within the underground parkade.

IV. CIRCULATION AND PARKING

- a. Encourage shared pedestrian and vehicular roadways and pathways that privilege the pedestrian, yet accommodates vehicular traffic.
- b. The majority of parking and loading for the development should be within an underground parkade that is designed to be accessed from three hierarchical points: primary access via the waterfront boardwalk; secondary access via the commercial plaza; and tertiary access via the residential plaza.
- c. Surface parking shall be limited to short-term and temporary parking and limited loading. Surface parking and loading areas should be landscaped and visually broken up from shared vehicular and pedestrian roadways.
- d. Residential parking shall be secured and separate from commercial and public parking areas within the parkade, although access may be shared.
- e. The boardwalk is to remain a public thoroughfare serving access to dockside services, public access to Madrona Island and the resident's amenity building.
- f. All garbage, recycling, and restaurant waste (including grease bins) should be located within the enclosed underground parkade.

WHITBY ESTATES

Policy BF-D 1

Provide for development of the Whitby Estates neighbourhood in accordance with a comprehensive plan that respects the natural setting and creates a variety of housing types and uses appropriate for the sloping site.

- Provide for multiple family developments that respect the natural setting and create a variety of housing types and forms appropriate for the sloping sites.
- The creek corridors comprise lands considered to be integral to the creek environment based on comprehensive consideration of the topography, natural environment and adjacent development. The creek corridor boundaries shall be precisely defined at the time of subdivision. However, the west bank of Marr Creek shall be determined at the time of development consideration for the area to the west of Marr Creek. A creek corridor, in specific circumstances, of a different dimension than the Creek Protection Area.
- New development shall be limited to lands below the 1200 foot contour with the exception that rear yards may be located above this elevation.
- The Plan provides for the development of the following housing types:
 - up to 34 low density ground-oriented duplex or townhouse units on an approximately 3.8 acre site south of the existing Folkestone Way;
 - up to 9 cluster housing units and up to 40 apartment units which shall include provision of local commercial or community use space on an approximately 3.4 acre site south of the extension to Chippendale Road;
 - up to 45 ground-oriented duplex or townhouse units on an approximately 5.3 acre site located between the west and main branches of McDonald Creek;
- single family housing of varied lot sizes on the remainder of the site.
- Development within multi family areas shall be restricted to a maximum density of up to 128 multi family or cluster dwelling units.
- Any subdivision within the single family lot area or an equivalent phasing approved by Council shall meet the following requirements:
 - all lots shall have a minimum lot size of 10,000 sq.ft.,
 - a minimum of 15% of lots within each subdivision shall be larger than 20,000 sq.ft.
 - a minimum of 5% of lots within each subdivision shall be no smaller than one acre in lot size.
- The specific form and character of development of a multi family site will be determined in the context of the guidelines and objectives of the Development Permit Area Designation BF-D 1. Application requirements shall include the provision of a scaled model and description of compliance with the policies and guidelines of this Plan and building siting.
- The design concept for the school and the park shall be subject to Council approval at the time of development to ensure that it meets the specific needs of an elementary school, provides for pedestrian connections and vehicular access, responds to the slope of the site and conforms to the general objectives for the neighbourhood.

Development Permit Area Designation BF-D 1

Whitby Estates, as defined and illustrated by the Whitby Estates Development Permit Area Designation Map BF-D 1 is designated a Development Permit Area.

Whitby Estates BF-D 1	Category	Local Government Act s. 488 (1)(a), (b), (e) and (f)
	Conditions	The development permit area designation is warranted to provide for development that respects the natural setting and site slopes and creates a variety of housing types and uses.
	Objectives	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> ▪ protect the natural environment, ▪ establish creek corridors and the public ownership of the creek areas, ▪ encourage the reinstatement of an overall forested character by limiting tree cutting prior to the time of development and replanting with native trees and shrubs, ▪ ensure that creek crossings minimize impact on the creeks through bridge or bridge like design, ▪ provide for a variety of housing types within the overall density restriction set for the Whitby Estates neighbourhood, ▪ provide a focus for the neighbourhood with a centrally located school site, community or commercial space, multiple family development and adjoining parks, ▪ promote the siting of buildings and designs that respond to the sloping setting and minimize visual impact on the hillside through appropriate siting, finishes, materials and colours, ▪ encourage an attractive residential streetscape, including road design and landscape treatments of boulevards and adjoining private yards which will, to the extent possible, minimize the impact of the road on the natural environment and promote a park like character, and ▪ provide for the sequence and timing of development in phases to ensure that adequate off site municipal sewers and infrastructure including, without limitation, streets, roads, bridges, sidewalks, water, sewer, landscaping, school and parks are concurrently provided to support the phased development.
	Guidelines Schedule	Guidelines BF-D 1 and NE 6 shall apply.
	Exemption	<p>Development Permits will not be required for developments to which section 489 of the Local Government Act is not applicable.</p> <p>Development may be exempt from the requirement for a Development Permit if the proposal:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> i. is for a renovation or addition to an existing building, with an area of less than 10 % that of the existing building; ii. meets all of the requirements of the Zoning Bylaw; and iii. results in either no substantial change to the external appearance of the premises or conforms to guidelines BF-D 1.

GUIDELINES BF-D 4

CLYDE AVENUE AREA EAST OF TAYLOR WAY

Policy BF-D 2

Allow for rezoning in the Clyde Avenue area east of Taylor Way to allow for a mix of uses including residential, mixed commercial residential buildings with street oriented commercial uses at grade, commercial office buildings, hotels and specialized residential facilities.

- Require that any redevelopment contribute to improvements within the Clyde Avenue and 6th Street road allowances to reduce the amount of paved surfaces, create a park like streetscape and enhance pedestrian connections to the riverfront walkway.



Policy BF-D 3

Provide incentives for development to encourage property consolidation to create larger parcels of land with better opportunities for design and for improvements to the public street areas, and to encourage uses that would have defined community benefit.

- Provide for consideration of redevelopment of the existing hotel on a larger, more flexible site, possibly including the relocation of 6th Street.
- Allow for a density of development with a Floor Area Ratio (FAR) of up to:
 - 1.75 on properties of 20,000 sq. ft. or greater, and
 - 1.0 on smaller properties.
- A density bonus of up to 0.25 FAR may be considered for proposals that provide seniors' care services, rental accommodations, public parkland, community use facilities (for example, child or adult daycare) or assisted and congregate care housing, subject to the registration of specific restrictions on title that will ensure retention of such use over the long term.

Policy LE 6

Encourage redevelopment of the Clyde Avenue Area East of Taylor Way by providing for consideration of commercial, mixed use commercial/residential and specialized residential uses within the area.

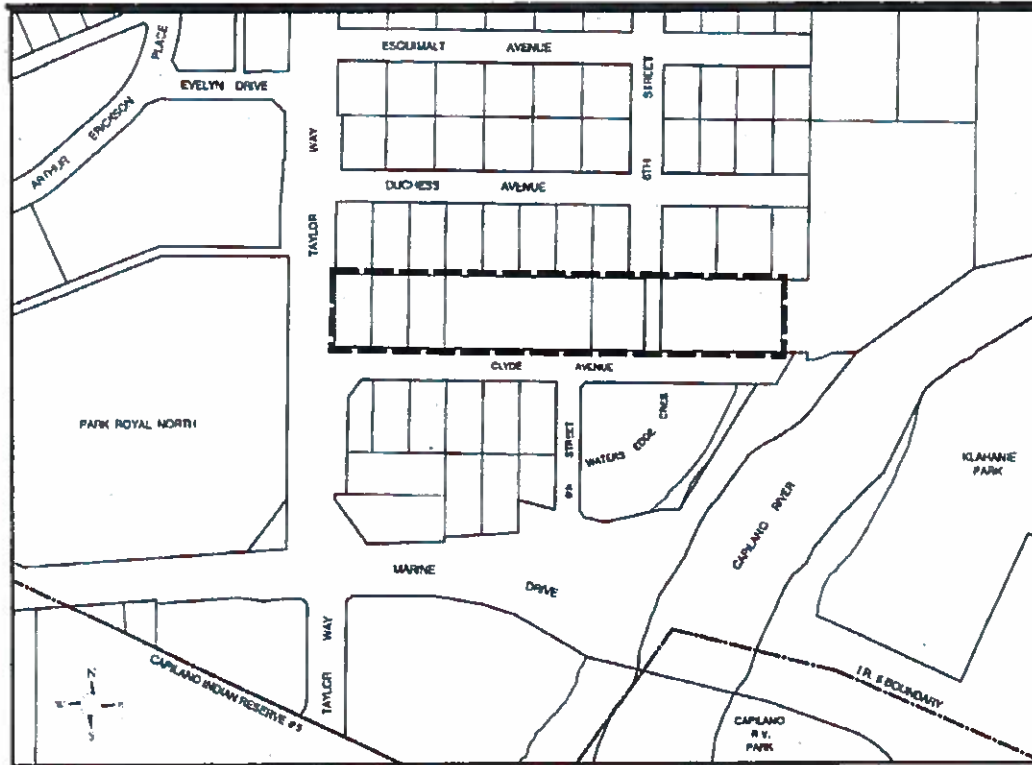
Policy BF-D 4

Encourage the highest quality of design in redevelopment of the Clyde Avenue area east of Taylor Way which reflects the mix of uses, the need for a landscaped setting adjacent to the Capilano River and to address the proximity of regional through traffic and major shopping area.

Development Permit Area Designation BF-D 4

Clyde Avenue as defined and illustrated by Clyde Avenue East of Taylor Way Development Permit Area Designation Map BF-D 4 is designated a Development Permit Area.

Clyde Avenue Area BF-D 4	Category	Local Government Act s. 488 (1)(e) and (f)
	Conditions	The development permit area designation is warranted because of its location adjacent to the Capilano River at the entrance to the Municipality; and to regulate the redevelopment of the area for high quality residential, commercial, mixed commercial and residential and specialized housing uses within a landscaped setting.
	Objectives	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> ▪ to guide redevelopment to encourage appropriate relationships between commercial, office, hotel and residential uses, ▪ promote reconstruction of the street and boulevard and landscaping of private properties to create a park like character, ▪ maintain and enhance landscaping and screening, ▪ ensure high quality building design, ▪ coordinate development and its impact on sunlight, views and streetscape, ▪ to promote an interesting pedestrian friendly streetscape design and pedestrian linkages.
	Guidelines Schedule	Guidelines BF-D 4 shall apply.
	Exemption Development may be exempt from the requirement for a Development Permit if the proposal:	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> i. does not involve the construction of any new buildings or structures, or ii. is for a renovation or small addition that is considered to have no material change to the external appearance of the premises, meets all requirements of the Zoning Bylaw and conforms to the Guidelines BF-D 4, or iii. is for a renovation or small addition that is considered to be minor in nature with no substantial change to the external appearance of the premises, meets all requirements of the Zoning Bylaw, conforms to the Guidelines BF-D 4 and has been reviewed and recommended for support by the Design Advisory Committee.



**Clyde Avenue East of Taylor Way
Development Permit Area Designation Map BF-D 4**

I. CONTEXT AND SITE DESIGN

- a. Create an overall appearance of a mixed commercial and residential area within a landscaped setting.
- b. Provide sufficiently detailed, site-specific information to evaluate the appropriate siting, height, scale, massing and treatment of development in consideration of the potential impacts on the character of the street, the riverside setting and adjacent residential areas.
- c. Provide detailed information to indicate the influence of proposed developments on adjacent major roads.
- d. Provide for a separation and screening of buildings from existing housing to the north by retention and enhancement of the forested bank parallel to Clyde Avenue. Review their massing, scale, and orientation to minimize impact on views, privacy and the bank.
- e. Bury utility wires underground where economically feasible

II. BUILDING DESIGN

- a. Encourage high performance or "green" buildings.
- b. Situate buildings within a landscaped setting.
- c. Step back from the street, floors above the second storey, , and introduce planters, exterior balconies, and building articulation to create interest and complement the landscaped character.
- d. Design pedestrian scale ground floor spaces oriented to Clyde Avenue.
- e. Recognize the potential contribution of building massing, design and character to the gateway image of West Vancouver.
- f. Orient building entrances to face the street with high visibility and pedestrian accessibility.
- g. Consider the impact on privacy of adjacent homes on the north side of Clyde Avenue. Outdoor patios and balconies should generally be south facing.
- h. Encourage the use of sloped roofs or components.
- i. Site and screen loading areas, mechanical equipment and garbage bins, within the building, to minimize visual and acoustical impacts on adjacent properties and the streetscape.
- j. Provide signage compatible with a mixed-use area and designed to fit and complement buildings.

III. LANDSCAPE DESIGN

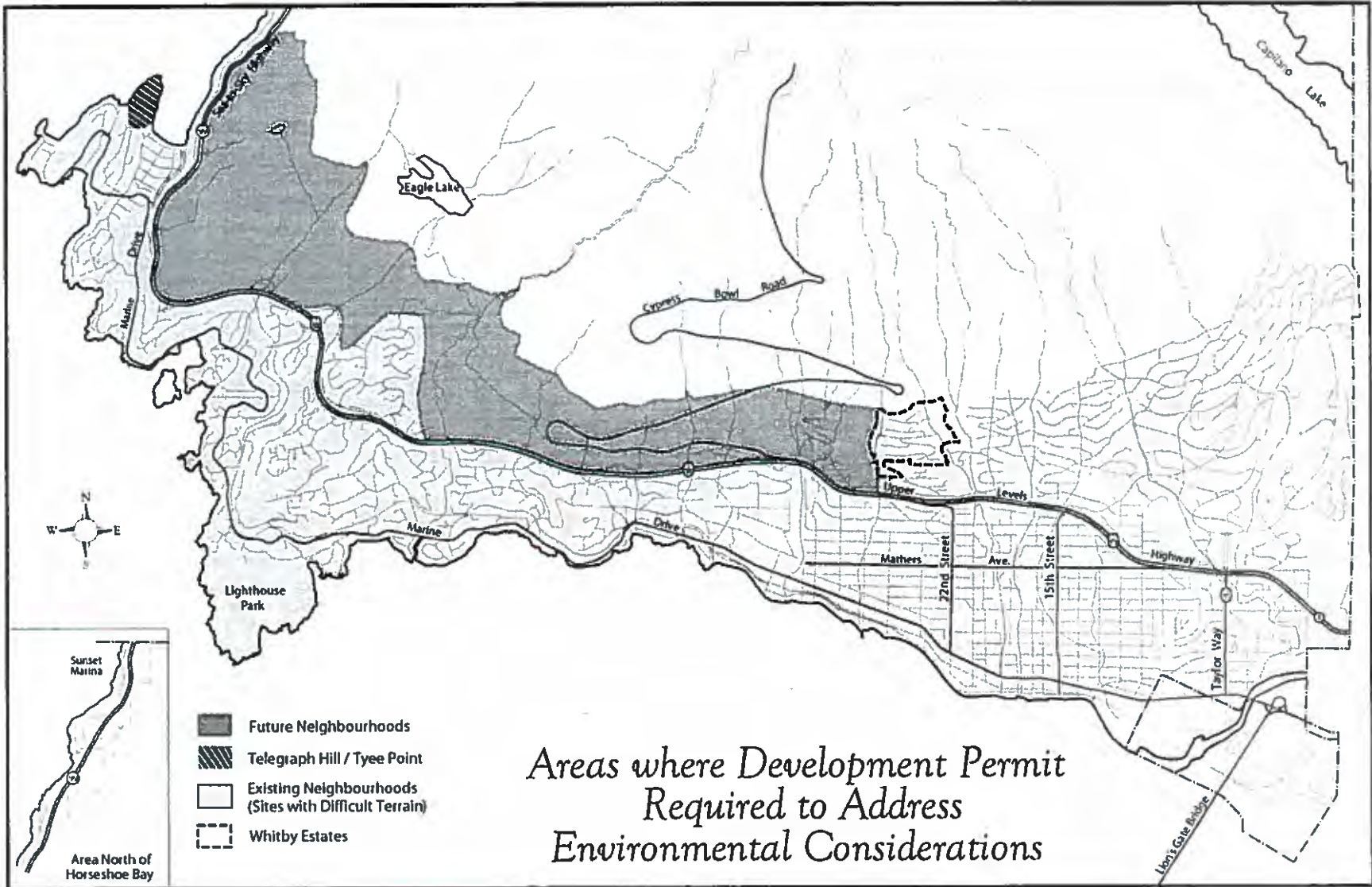
- a. Create an overall park like character for the landscape treatment.
- b. Encourage public access connections between Capilano River and Taylor Way through the use of landscape treatments.
- c. Retain the bank on the north side of Clyde Avenue in a forested, natural state to provide separation of mixed commercial / residential development from the low density residential area to the north. A geo-technical report addressing the potential impact of a proposed development on the stability of the bank and groundwater flows should be provided.
- d. Maintain and restore the edge adjacent to the Capilano River walkway in a natural state. Impervious paved surfaces, fencing or walls directly adjacent to the walkway should be minimized.
- e. Provide useable common open space.
- f. Locate the common area landscaped open space in a courtyard, side yard or rear yard depending on the building configuration.
- g. Incorporate landscape elements in and around the entire site with planting beds, planters, hanging baskets, and pots located at the ground level.
- h. Provide a cohesive pattern of concrete or brick paving for pedestrian walkways.
- i. Minimize retaining walls visible from the street. Where unavoidable, retaining walls should be constructed or faced with natural materials such as rock or heavily screened with landscaping.
- j. Design landscaping to minimize potential view impacts.
- k. Minimize exterior lighting glare and light spill to surrounding properties.

IV. CIRCULATION AND PARKING

- a. Locate parking underground to maximize ground level open spaces for landscape elements and treatments. Where a building has ground level parking, screen the parking from a public streets and neighbouring properties with the use of low walls, fences and landscape treatments. Improve natural drainage, and highlight pedestrian routes in ground level parking areas.
- b. Encourage garage entries that provide a visually appealing entrance from the street with the use of planters or trellis structures. Combine driveway access wherever possible.
- c. Design underground parking for commercial uses to be readily accessible to customers. If there is a residential component to the building, commercial parking should be separate from secured residential parking areas.

GUIDELINES

NATURAL ENVIRONMENT GUIDELINES FOR DEVELOPMENT PERMIT AREA DESIGNATIONS



- Future Neighbourhoods
- Telegraph Hill / Tye Point
- Existing Neighbourhoods (Sites with Difficult Terrain)
- Whitby Estates

GUIDELINES NE 5

TELEGRAPH HILL AND TYEE POINT

Policy NE 5

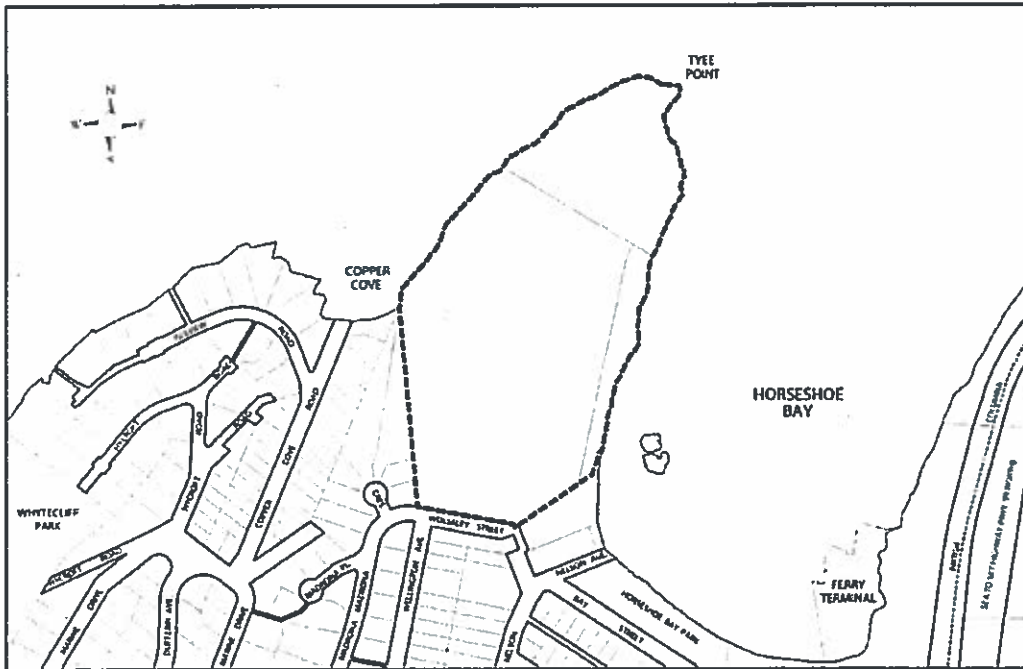
Provide for the evaluation and protection of visually sensitive areas and special ecological areas

- Identify significant environmental features and develop means to preserve and protect them in long-range plans or through regulatory amendments.
- Recognize the value of ecosystems located in the western area of the Municipality that are unique to the Lower Mainland that contain fragile flora or fauna, significant landforms, cultural landscapes or areas of historic interest such as Arbutus Ridge, Telegraph Hill and Tyee Point areas.
- Restrict the zoning density for Telegraph Hill and Tyee Point in recognition of extreme terrain and severe environmental and access constraints in order to:
 - avoid creation of hazardous conditions in new development, and
 - provide for suitable development compatible with the natural environment and steep topography of the area.

Development Permit Area Designation NE 5

The Telegraph Hill and Tyee Point portion of Madrona Ridge, as defined and illustrated on the Telegraph Hill and Tyee Point Development Permit Area Designation Map NE 6, is designated a Development Permit Area

Telegraph Hill and Tyee Point NE-DPA-5	Category	Local Government Act s. 488 (1)(a) and (b).
	Conditions	The development permit area designation is warranted due to the area's very steep slopes, extensive exposed bedrock terrain, severity of grades for access, impacts resulting from construction of access, sensitive environmental conditions including unique and endangered species of flora, and severe environmental implications and site disturbance if development occurs on steep lands.
	Objectives	To ensure that development is sited, and site works are designed and undertaken, in a manner which avoids steep terrain, minimizes the impact on existing natural terrain and vegetation and protects areas with rare or unusual vegetation.
	Guidelines Schedule	Guidelines NE 5 and NE 6.



**Telegraph Hill and Tye Point
Development Permit Area Designation Map NE 5**

The following measures apply to address the combination of existing conditions and environmental objectives:

- a. In general, land with slopes exceeding 35% should remain free of development, including the construction of roads, driveways and/or buildings. Recognizing the difficulty of a precise slope calculation and boundaries of areas containing such slopes, Council may allow for development on lands within 100 feet of areas calculated as having a slope under 35% provided that Council is satisfied that the overall area of such development is primarily within these slope limits, and that such consideration is necessary to allow for a reasonable configuration of building and associated development. In addition, areas of existing development, including existing driveway access, are permitted to be used and maintained.
- b. All development, including driveway and pedestrian access, should preserve and protect the unique vegetation such as the manzanita trees and the endangered ground cone (*Boschniakia hookeri*), and restrict disturbance of the existing vegetation to the less sensitive areas close to Wellesley Avenue and to the areas already disturbed by existing development on Tye Point. Council will permit the disturbance of such vegetation to the extent that it may be unavoidable in order to accommodate construction of one single-family house on each lot, to provide for reasonable light, air and view access, and to avoid tree hazards.

Note: Guidelines NE 6 also apply.

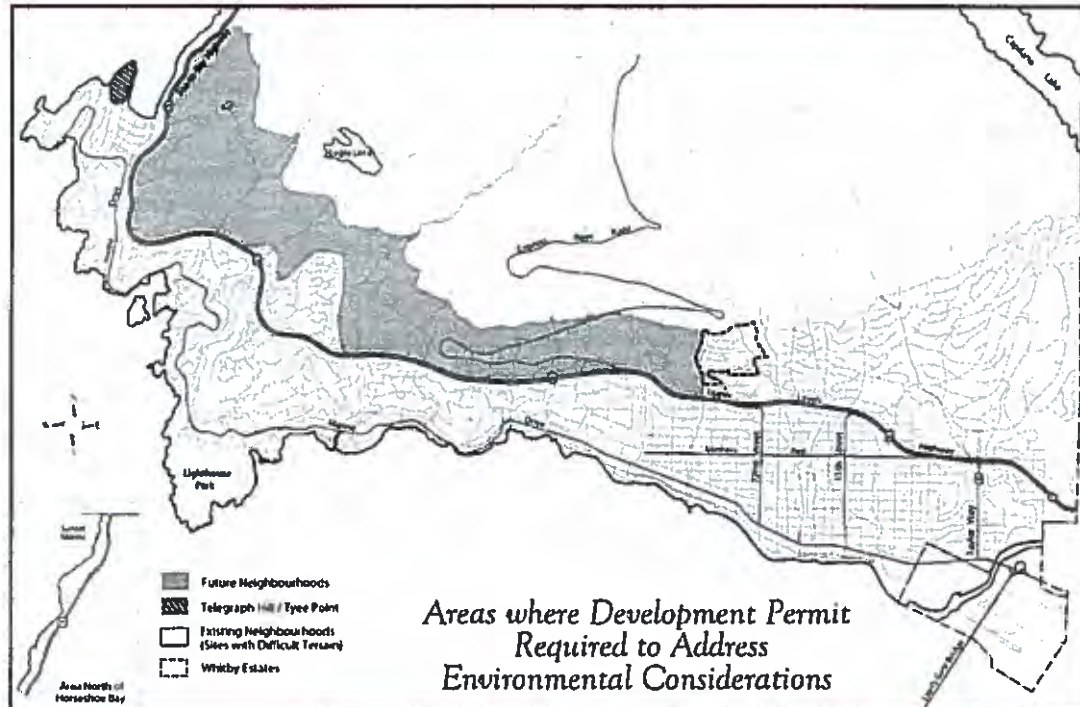
SITES WITH DIFFICULT TERRAIN

Development Permit Area Designation NE 6

Sites with Difficult Terrain within the Existing Neighbourhoods (Existing Neighbourhoods as defined and illustrated by the Natural Environment Development Permit Area Designation Map NE 6), are designated as a Development Permit Area.

	Category	Local Government Act s. 488 (1)(a) and (b).
	Conditions	The development permit area designation is warranted due to the steeply sloping terrain throughout West Vancouver.
	Objectives	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • avoid hazardous conditions • ensure greater environmental compatibility of development on sloping sites • protect the natural environment on difficult terrain • minimize site disturbance and blasting during construction.
	Guidelines Schedule	Guidelines NE 6.
	Exemption.	<p>No development permit is required where:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> i. there is no subdivision application involved; or ii. a subdivision application is involved but <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • no lot in the proposed subdivision involves difficult terrain (difficult terrain involves situations where more than one-fifth of the total allowable building envelope on any lot has an existing grade exceeding 35%); or • no lot in the proposed subdivision has a driveway grade that would be required to exceed 20%. (This judgment is based on existing or approved road or lane elevations immediately adjacent to the proposed lot, the existing ground elevation at the various points along the minimum garage front yard setback requirement, and the least steep driveway possible to join those two locations.) • the subdivision will not create any additional lots (e.g. realignment of a lot line between two lots).

The objective of Council is to control or restrict new subdivisions to avoid hazardous conditions and to protect the natural environment on "Difficult Terrain." Difficult Terrain includes any situation where construction might occur on slopes exceeding 35% and/or where driveway grades cannot be provided at less than 20% using existing topography. Nothing in this Schedule requires Council to issue a development permit where it remains concerned that the hazardous conditions have not been satisfactorily addressed, or to issue a development permit that varies from Municipal bylaws. These Guidelines supplement, but do not in any way affect or diminish the powers of the Approving Officer to refuse subdivision under section 86 of the Land Title Act.



**Natural Environment Development Permit Area Designation Map NE 6
for Existing Neighbourhoods**

Guidelines to alleviate steep site conditions may include, but are not limited to the following:

- Restrict foundation work;
- Avoid construction on more extreme slopes;
- Design and construct a smaller house size or house footprint;
- Restrict or share driveway access;
- Minimize the creation of artificial grades;
- Vary the setbacks from regulation setbacks;
- Preserve existing site landscape features; and/or
- Provide for site restoration measures.

GUIDELINES NE 13

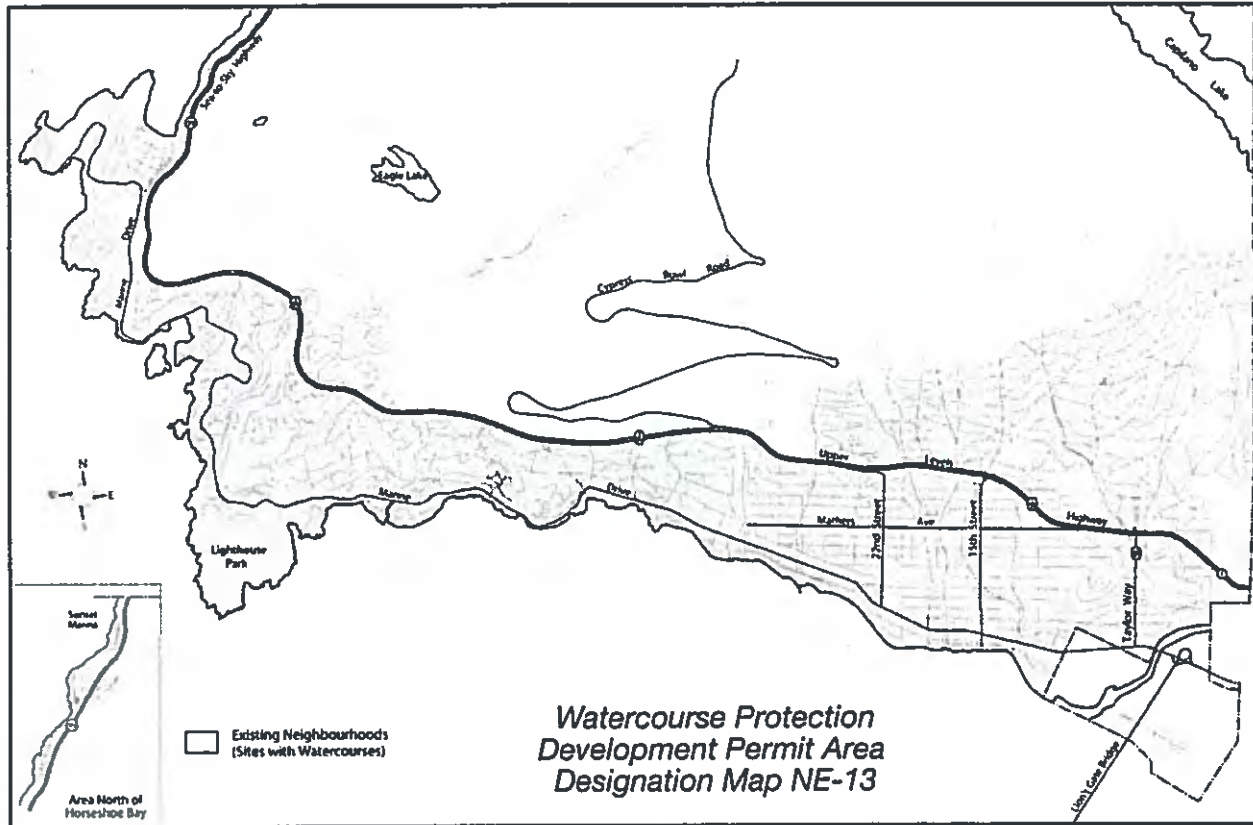
**WATERCOURSE PROTECTION AND ENHANCEMENT AREAS
IN EXISTING NEIGHBOURHOODS**

Policy NE13

Development Permit Area Designation NE13

Areas of land in the Existing Neighbourhoods that contain watercourses and wetlands, (Existing Neighbourhoods as defined and illustrated on the Watercourse Protection Development Permit Area Designation Map NE 13), are designated a Development Permit Area.

Category	Local Government Act s. 488 (1)(a).
Conditions	The development permit area designation is warranted to protect and enhance watercourses and wetlands in West Vancouver's existing neighbourhoods.
Objectives	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • To ensure that development does not negatively impact watercourse or wetland environments or, where such impacts are unavoidable due to the existing configuration of parcels of land in relation to watercourses or wetlands, to ensure that development does not result in a net loss of productive fish habitat.
Guidelines Schedule	Guideline NE 13.
Development may be exempt from the requirement for a Development Permit if the proposal is for:	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> i. renovation to interiors; ii. regular and emergency District maintenance activities for drainage control conducted in a manner that is consistent with the objectives of the Development Permit designation; iii. construction and maintenance activities carried out by, or on behalf of, the District and designed to enhance the coexistence of natural habitats and public trails; iv. construction and maintenance activities carried out outside of 15 metres of top of watercourse bank or edge of wetland; v. emergency works, including tree cutting, necessary to remove an immediate danger or hazard; vi. maintenance of the existing landscape conditions; or vii. the implementation of a fish habitat mitigation or restoration plan authorized by the senior government ministry or agency having jurisdiction.



**Natural Environment Development Permit Area Designation Map NE 13
for Existing Neighbourhoods**

Where applicable, Guidelines NE 5 and NE 6 shall also be applied in the issuance of development permits in this area.

- a. With respect to this guideline, "development" shall mean any of the following:
 - (i) removal, alteration, disruption or destruction of vegetation;
 - (ii) disturbance of soils;
 - (iii) construction or erection of buildings and structures;
 - (iv) creation of non-structural impervious or semi-impervious surfaces;
 - (v) flood protection works;
 - (vi) construction of roads, trails, docks, wharves and bridges;
 - (vii) provision and maintenance of sewer and water services;
 - (viii) development of drainage systems; and
 - (ix) development of utility corridors.

- b. Locate development on portions of the site that are least environmentally sensitive.

GUIDELINES

- c. For permanent watercourses and wetlands:
 - (i) Avoid net loss of riparian habitat within 15 metres of the top of the watercourse bank or edge of the wetland.
 - (ii) Within 15 metres of the top of the watercourse bank or edge of wetland, locate new development, described in sections a.(iii) and a.(iv) above, at least as far from the watercourse or wetland as any existing development.
 - (iii) Keep free of new development, described in sections a.(iii) and a.(iv) above, the area within 5 metres of the top of the watercourse bank or edge of the wetland.
 - (iv) Consider zoning bylaw variances in order to prevent loss of habitat within 15 metres of the top of the watercourse bank or edge of the wetland, including reduced building setbacks.
 - (v) Where it is not practical to avoid net loss of riparian habitat within 15 metres of the top of the watercourse bank or edge of the wetland, provide compensatory habitat approved by the District of West Vancouver to achieve no net loss of riparian habitat, by replanting or restoring a similar area on the same watercourse or wetland, or contributing to a District habitat restoration program in an amount equivalent to the cost of providing such compensatory habitat.
- d. Avoid net loss of riparian habitat within 5 metres of the top of the non-permanent watercourse bank.
- e. Enhance, and where feasible, restore watercourses in already developed areas to improve watercourse quality from uplands to inlets.
- f. Implement recommendations approved by the District of West Vancouver, including mitigation measures that are consistent with these guidelines as proposed by the permit applicant or its advisors in development approval information submitted in accordance with Policy NE 14 and Development Procedures Bylaw No. 4940 2017.
- g. Require the provision of security to be applied by the District to the cost of works, construction or other activities required in the circumstances described in s.502 of the *Local Government Act*.

Policy NE14**Development Approval Information Area Designation NE14**

Areas of land in the vicinity of watercourses and wellands, as illustrated on the Watercourse Protection Development Permit Area Designation Map NE13, are also designated a Development Approval Information Area.

Category	Local Government Act s.488.
Objectives	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> The objective of the designation of Development Permit Area NE13 is to ensure that development does not negatively impact watercourse environments or, where such impacts are unavoidable due to the configuration of parcels of land in relation to watercourses, to ensure that development does not result in a net loss of productive fish habitat. The objective of the designation of Development Approval Information Area NE14 is to ensure that an accurate, site-specific information base is available to guide the application of the relevant development permit guidelines.
Procedures	Development approval information requirements and procedures are set out in a separate bylaw enacted under s.491 of the Local Government Act.

UPPER LANDS GUIDELINES FOR DEVELOPMENT PERMIT AREA DESIGNATIONS

GUIDELINES UL 8

FUTURE NEIGHBOURHOODS

Policy UL 8

Require detailed analysis of development opportunities and constraints and the creation of a Comprehensive Management Plan to avoid or mitigate potential environmental impacts in the implementation of new development.

Development Approval Information Area Designation UL 8

The Future Neighbourhoods Area, as defined and illustrated by the Upper Lands Development Permit Area and Development Approval Information Area Map UL 8, is designated as a Development Approval Information Area.

Future Neighbourhoods Area UL 8	Category	Local Government Act s.488 (1)
	Conditions	The special conditions that justify such designation include difficult terrain, sensitive environmental conditions, numerous watercourses and the need to coordinate the provision of various public services and facilities, including roads and transit.
	Procedures	Detailed information is required for the creation of Area Development Plans and for consideration of developments requiring Development Permits.
	Requirements	The information is required to outline the anticipated impact of the proposed activity or development. Information required by the Municipality may include an environmental and visual impact analysis report with plans, an assessment that identifies the impact of development on the site and demonstrates how the site's natural features have been taken into account. The submission must locate and describe important natural features of the site, proposed changes to the natural topography, vegetation and the potential visual impact of such changes. The report must also identify features that are intended for retention, define the measures by which site disturbance can be minimized and outline plans for the restoration of disturbed areas.

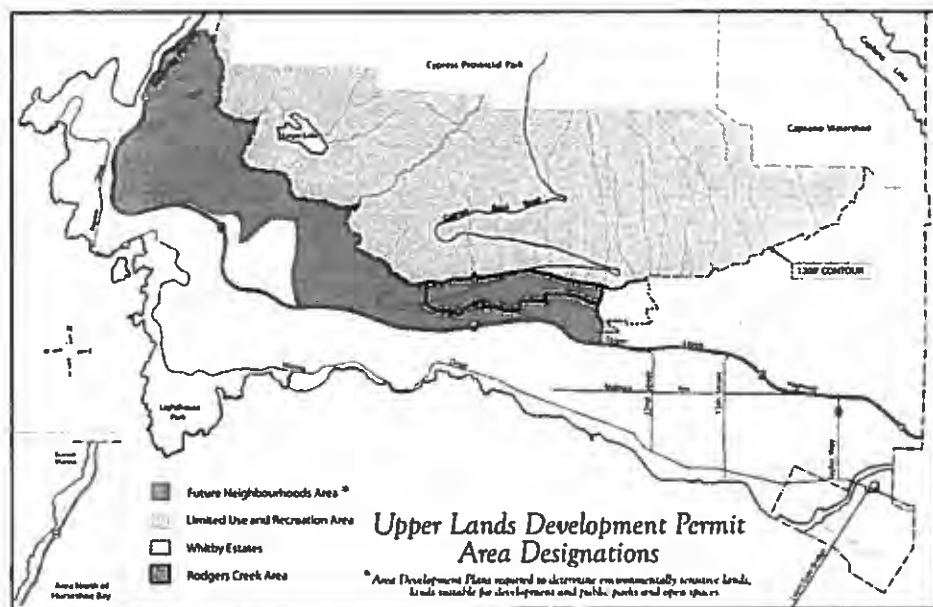


Development Permit Area Designation UL 8

The Future Neighbourhoods Area, as defined and illustrated by the Upper Lands Development Permit Area and Development Approval Information Area Map UL 8, is designated a Development Permit Area.

Future Neighbourhoods Area UL 8	Category	Local Government Act s.488 (1)(a), (b), (e) and (f)
	Conditions	<p>The Development Permit Area is warranted due to the following characteristics of the area:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • a range of slopes including extensive steep lands that require variations and restrictions to site and building layout in order to minimize disturbance of the natural site conditions and to moderate the impact on views of and from the site, • extensive mature forest cover that creates a park like environment, sensitive habitat and ground conditions, as well as issues of drainage, erosion and flood hazard, • difficult terrain, which requires carefully planned and cost-effective provision of municipal services, roads and other infrastructure, as well as appropriate control of phasing and design of new developments, • variations in siting of land uses and other regulations that can ensure that new development is supportive of, and compatible with, the other policies contained in this Plan, • a range of climate conditions that may affect appropriateness of building form, • extensive creek areas that require appropriate setbacks and control or prohibition of development within the creek sensitive zones. <p>These characteristics warrant a compact mix of residential and commercial uses, whose form and character, recognize the constraints of the terrain, and show sensitivity to the mountain setting and its environment. Development should minimize site disturbance and visual impact from within and outside the site.</p>
	Objectives	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • provide for the protection of the natural environment, its ecosystems and biological diversity; • provide for the protection of development from hazardous conditions; • regulate the form and character of intensive residential, multifamily and commercial development;
	Guidelines	Guidelines UL 8 and NE 6 shall apply.
	Application	Development Permits will not be required for developments to which section 488 of the Local Government Act does not apply. Council retains the right to waive the requirement for a Development Permit where it has determined that a Permit would not include any variations or additional conditions of development and is, therefore, not necessary for the development of the site.

The following guidelines shall apply to all lands in the Future Neighbourhoods, except the Rodgers Creek Area of the Upper Lands as defined on the Rodgers Creek Development Permit Area Designation Map UL 8.1:



Future Neighbourhoods Area Development Information Area and Development Permit Area Designation Map UL 8

- Establish siting and square footage variations on more difficult terrain to reduce the impact on the terrain. In general, the impact on a site created by the square footage of development and site coverage should be reduced as the proportion of site having slopes greater than 35% increases.
- Create a tree management scheme that identifies the means and extent of tree retention or replacement required to maintain a park-like character, ensure proper drainage and minimize view impacts.
- Provide storm water drainage detention where appropriate, and incorporate storm water management techniques that protect the environment.
- Minimize the width and impact of roads and associated services, and include the provision of selective on-street parking areas to fit the terrain.
- Encourage the integration of road and services layouts wherever possible.
- Consider materials and colour schemes on larger projects to blend buildings with the natural background.
- Avoid excessive levels of exterior lighting, including street lights.
- Consider environmentally sustainable and climate appropriate building design elements such as overhangs, strategic tree planting, and sun orientation.
- Allow for spacing between building clusters to provide opportunities for extensive landscaping.
- Encourage a natural appearance to built form compatible with the topography.
- Create neighbourhood layouts that provide a sense of identity and that incorporate focal points.
- Take measures to minimize wildfire hazards such as, restricting roofing materials used

Upper Lands Watercourse Protection Guidelines

The following guidelines shall apply to all lands in the Future Neighbourhoods, including the Rodgers Creek Area.

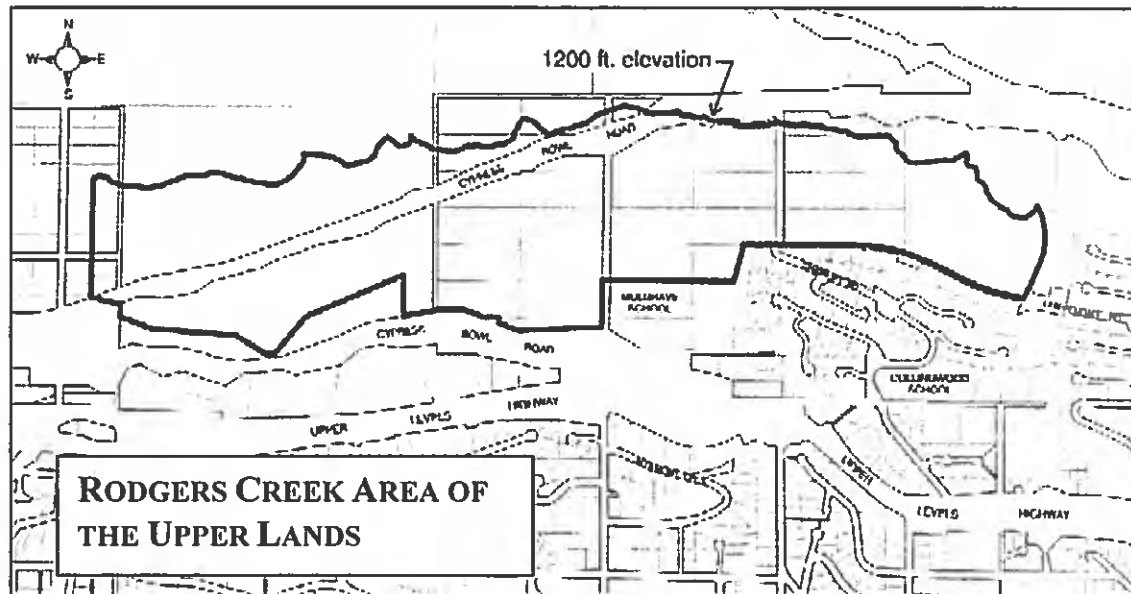
- a. With respect to this guideline, "development" shall mean any of the following:
 - (i) removal, alteration, disruption or destruction of vegetation;
 - (ii) disturbance of soils;
 - (iii) construction or erection of buildings and structures;
 - (iv) creation of non-structural impervious or semi-impervious surfaces;
 - (v) flood protection works;
 - (vi) construction of roads, trails, docks, wharves and bridges;
 - (vii) provision and maintenance of sewer and water services;
 - (viii) development of drainage systems; and
 - (ix) development of utility corridors.
- b. Locate development on portions of the site that are least environmentally sensitive, recognizing crossings for roads, services and utilities may be unavoidable.
- c. In order to achieve no net loss of riparian habitat, keep free of development the area within 30 metres of the top of the permanent watercourse bank or edge of permanent wetland. The District may consider an alternative riparian management area for a permanent watercourse or permanent wetland that is consistent with the objectives of this Development Permit designation and the Provincial *Riparian Areas Protection Act*.
- d. In order to achieve no net loss of riparian habitat, keep free of development the area within 15 metres of the top of the non-permanent watercourse bank or edge of non-permanent wetland. The District may consider an alternative riparian management area for a non-permanent watercourse or non-permanent wetland that is consistent with the objectives of this Development Permit designation and the Provincial *Riparian Areas Protection Act*.
- e. Where it is not practical to achieve no net loss of riparian habitat within an area determined in accordance with sections c. and d. above, provide compensatory habitat approved by the District of West Vancouver, acknowledging any compensation measures approved by Fisheries and Oceans Canada, to achieve no net loss of riparian habitat, by (in order of preference):
 - (i) replanting or restoring a similar area on a watercourse or wetland in the District, or
 - (ii) contributing to a District habitat restoration program in an amount equivalent to the cost of providing such compensatory habitat.
- f. Implement recommendations approved by the District of West Vancouver, including mitigation measures that are consistent with these guidelines and are proposed by the permit applicant or its advisors in development approval information submitted in accordance with Policy NE 14.
- g. Require the provision of security to be applied by the District to the cost of works, construction or other activities required in the circumstances described in s.502 of the *Local Government Act*.

RODGERS CREEK AREA DEVELOPMENT POLICIES

The Rodgers Creek Area encompasses approximately 215 acres of land between Marr Creek and Cave Creek West, above the Upper Levels Highway and below the 1200 foot contour. It is accessed by Cypress Bowl Road and Chippendale Road. The planning area is part of the forested mountain slopes of the North Shore and part of a natural heritage of both the community and the region. It is undeveloped land of second growth forest, with:

- thirty watercourses of varying description and quality,
- difficult terrain,
- sensitive environmental resources and habitat,
- a logging past, and
- a long history of recreation use for hiking, skiing and more recently, mountain biking.

There are 41 lots in the Rodgers Creek Area, along with several unopened road allowances. All the lots are privately owned, with British Pacific Properties (BPP) owning all but 20 acres. These non-BPP 20 acres consist of four 5-acre parcels, each under different ownership.

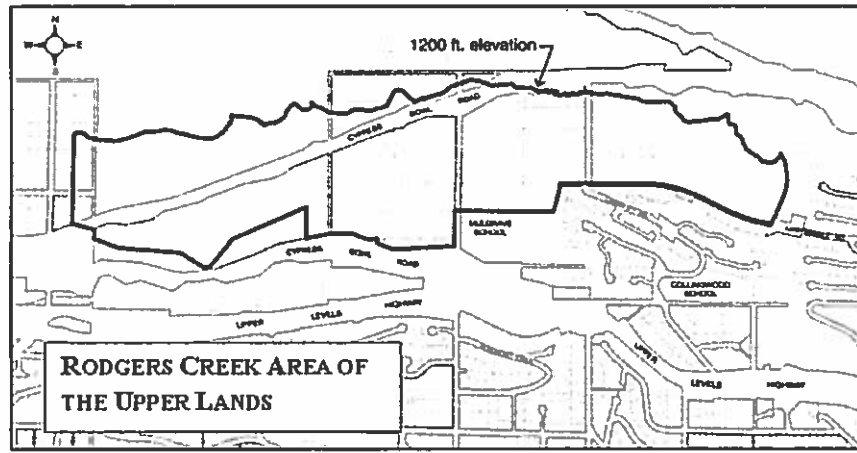


Policy UL 8.1

Provide for the development of the Rodgers Creek Area consistent with the following:

- a. Protect approximately 55% of the land area as environmentally protected green space including creeks and their riparian corridors, endangered species habitat, rock bluffs, steep slopes and large stands of forest.
- b. Avoid fragmentation of environmentally sensitive lands by creating large, continuous forested/natural areas.
- c. Allow for a maximum 1,875,600 sq. ft. of floor area comprised of a maximum 736 housing units.
- d. Provide a diversity of housing in the planning area consisting of: no more than 120 single family and two family dwelling units; at least 100 cluster or townhouse dwelling units; and 30% of apartment units of 1000 square feet or less in size.
- e. Ensure that housing diversity includes apartment units with adaptable design elements.
- f. Provide a variety of housing types in each of the six neighbourhoods.
- g. Concentrate density and provide higher density built forms like apartments at the west end of the Rodgers Creek Area so as to be in proximity to the proposed future Cypress Village to the west, which is to include commercial, residential and civic land uses
- h. Permit all or part of the development area between the future Chippendale extension and the north boundary of the existing Mulgrave School (located adjacent to but outside the Rodgers Creek Area) to be used by the school for school facilities, other than a full-sized sports field. A rezoning and development permit are necessary to implement this policy; and, in considering a school expansion proposal the District shall consider the following factors:
 - (i) the extent to which the proposal reflects a sensitivity to the natural environment;
 - (ii) the impact of traffic on the adjacent residential neighbourhoods; and
 - (iii) the loss of small lot housing.
- i. Extend the 1000 foot connector northwest from Chippendale Road to connect to upper Cypress Bowl Road.
- j. Ensure that roads are functional, have a minimum footprint, are sympathetic to the terrain, minimize site disruption, and engender an ambiance that makes for charming and intimate neighbourhoods.
- k. Provide a mountain pathway and trail network that connects the six development areas to one another, to a proposed future Cypress Village to the west of the Rodgers Creek Area, and to existing neighbourhoods.
- l. Provide numerous and varied public places along the mountain pathway that support multiple activities by a variety of age groups and capabilities.
- m. Incorporate cultural heritage (such as logging and skilift history) and natural features (such as viewpoints, boulders and waterfalls) in activity nodes.
- n. Strive for innovative, green buildings and infrastructure; that is, buildings and infrastructure with lower energy and water consumption, lower greenhouse gas emissions, and that enhance sustainability and create a healthy living environment.

The following guidelines shall apply to the Rodgers Creek Area of the Upper Lands, as defined on the Rodgers Creek Area Development Permit Area Designation Map UL8.1:



1. CONTEXT AND SITE DESIGN

- 1.01 Neighbourhoods in Rodgers Creek will be designed to fit with the topography and landscape of the Upper Lands and to demonstrate West Vancouver's commitment to sustainability and innovation. Each neighbourhood will express a distinct architectural and landscape character that is suited to the forested setting and the climate.
- 1.02 Built form should:
 - o complement the terrain and integrate with natural features,
 - o minimize visual impacts, and
 - o employ site sensitive built forms.
- 1.03 Development, including site and building design, should accommodate persons of varying abilities, including the physically challenged.
- 1.04 Building and site development shall incorporate wildland fire management best practices including an interface with the forest edge which creates defensive space against wildland fires and appropriate building material.
- 1.05 Building and site development should contribute to a resilient natural environment including healthy properly functioning watercourses.
- 1.06 The use of retaining walls should be minimized, particularly along streetscapes and where used along streets should include green screening on walls through the use of plantings and landscape treatment.
- 1.07 Development should integrate with area-wide stormwater management strategies and features including cisterns, retention or detention features, and absorbent topsoil specifications.
- 1.08 A tree management plan should be provided to maintain the mountain forest character of the area, ensure proper drainage and provide for views and access to sun and shade.

2. BUILDING DESIGN AND SERVICES

2.01 Buildings in the Rodgers Creek Area should be designed to:

- use natural materials including wood and local rock in combination with glass, concrete and metal, and colours that harmonize with the forest setting
- be sensitive to the privacy and livability of residential interiors and private outdoor spaces
- provide sunlight penetration into public and semi-private open spaces and streetscapes
- reduce energy consumption and feature green building strategies, technologies, fixtures, and appliances such as utilizing natural cross-ventilation, low reflective glass, geo-exchange heating and cooling and building materials that will achieve a healthy living environment
- minimize the extent of impermeable surfaces
- have building entrances with a distinct identity and be visible from the street
- avoid blank and undifferentiated facades
- have adequate interior storage areas, including convenient and secure bicycle storage
- have areas for the storage of garbage and recycling that prevent access by bears and that are integrated into the overall design of the building and its landscape
- avoid having parking within structures being visible from adjacent streetscapes

2.02 Buildings in Areas 1 and 2 and large buildings in Areas 3 and 4 should have a contemporary alpine character which includes low-pitched roofs, large overhangs and materials and finishes dominated by natural wood.

2.03 Detached and townhome buildings in Areas 3 and 4 should have a character derived from one of the following four styles rather than a hybrid: Arts and Craft, European Hillside, Coastal Mountain and Prairie Craftsman.

2.04 Buildings in Area 5 should have a west coast modern character featuring flat slab roofs, big cantilevers, and a more horizontal form and detail, together with large wrap-around windows.

2.05 Buildings in Area 6 should have a mountain resort character established by the scattering of buildings amongst the trees and featuring prominent steep roofs and rich craftsman derived detailing.

2.06 Single-family, duplex, and triplex housing should be designed to minimize the driveway and garage appearance from the adjacent streetscape and to limit requirements for extensive cut and fill and retaining walls

2.07 Multiple-family housing should be designed to:

- be sculpted and articulated both vertically and horizontally to reduce apparent mass and provide visual interest
- minimize view impacts on residents of adjacent buildings and on people viewing the hillside from vantage points around the community including at Dundarave Pier and Ambleside Beach in West Vancouver, and at Jericho Beach and Siwash Rock in Vancouver
- address climate and solar orientation appropriately on each facade
- minimize overlook into the private and semi-private open spaces of adjacent buildings
- provide weather protection at the primary common entry
- minimize visual and acoustic impacts of rooftop mechanical equipment, garage entrances, hydro utility boxes, and garbage and recycling areas
- provide underground parking that is readily accessible to all residents, well lit, and designed for safety and security of use
- provide places to sit and socialize informally at main building entrances

3. LANDSCAPING

- 3.01 An informal landscape aesthetic that complements the forest context should be provided.
- 3.02 Landscaping should be in keeping with wildland fire and bear management best practices.
- 3.03 Glare and light spill of exterior or ground level lighting to surrounding properties should be minimized, as should spill upward to distract from enjoyment of the night sky.
- 3.04 Driveways, parking areas, patios and similar areas that are not located above underground structures should be finished with pervious material.
- 3.05 The use of locally quarried rock for constructing or facing retaining walls is encouraged.

GUIDELINES UL 9

LIMITED USE AND RECREATION AREA

POLICY UL 9

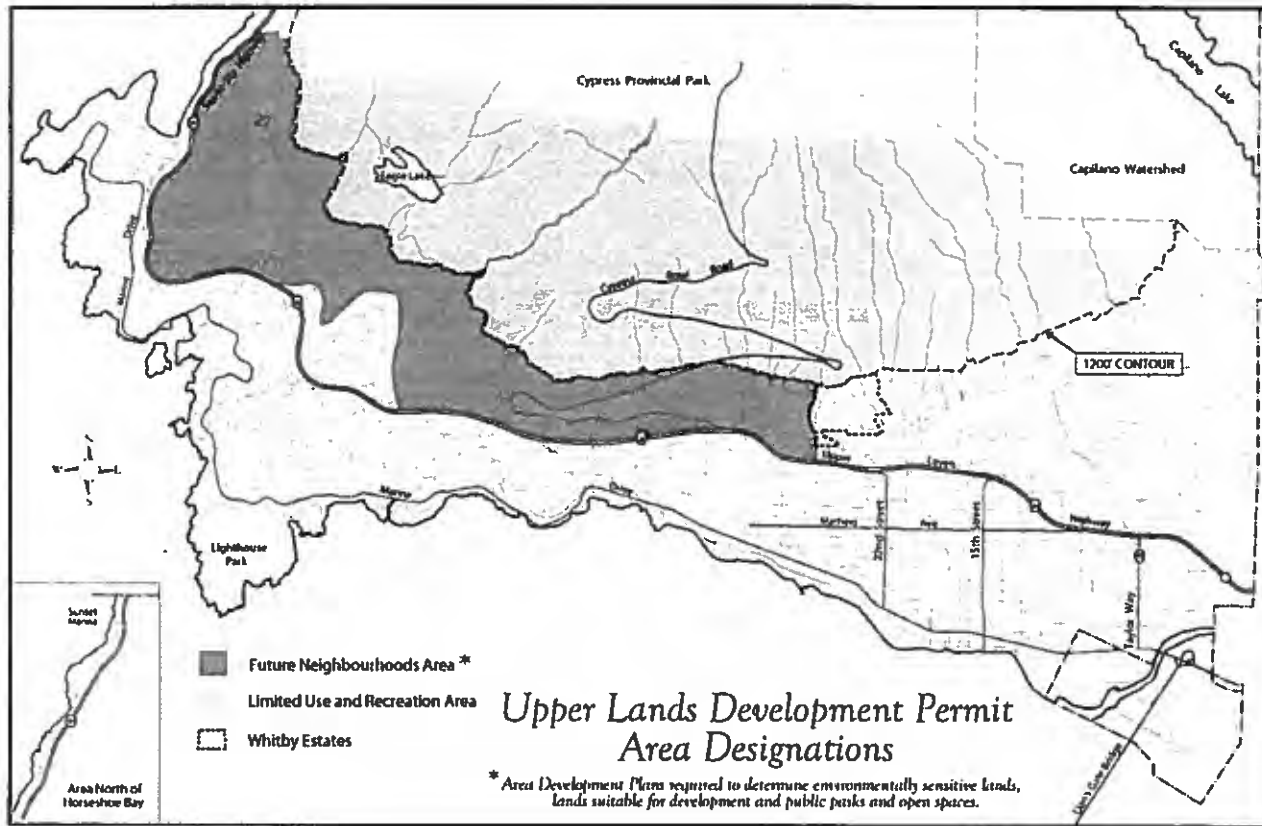
Protect the natural environment of the Limited Use and Recreation Area.

DEVELOPMENT PERMIT AREA DESIGNATION UL 9

The Limited Use and Recreation Area, as defined and illustrated by the Upper Lands Development Permit Area Designation Map UL 9, is designated as a Development Permit Area for the protection of the natural environment.

Limited Use and Recreation Area UL 9	Category	Local Government Act s.488 (1)(a) and (b)
	Conditions	The Development Permit Area designation is warranted due to the following characteristics of the area: <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • a range of slopes including extensive steep lands that require site development to minimize disturbance of the natural site conditions and to moderate the impact on views of and from the site, • extensive forest cover of high quality that creates a park like environment, sensitive habitat and ground conditions, as well as issues of drainage, erosion and flood hazard, • difficult and remote terrain, which limits the provision of municipal services, roads and other infrastructure, • extensive creek areas that require appropriate setbacks, and control or prohibition of development within the creek sensitive zones.
	Objectives	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • provide for the protection of the natural environment, its ecosystems and biological diversity; • provide for the protection of development from hazardous conditions
	Guidelines	Guidelines UL 9 shall apply.
	Application	Development Permits will not be required for developments to which section 488 of the Local Government Act does not apply. Council retains the right to waive the requirement for a Development Permit where it has determined that a Permit would not include any variations or additional conditions of development and is, therefore, not necessary for the development of the site.

In addressing the conditions and objectives in the Limited Use and Recreation Area, the following guidelines apply:



Limited Use and Recreation Area Development Permit Area Designation Map UL 9

- a. Minimize disturbance to existing terrain and vegetation.
- b. Maximize the retention of the native forest and other existing vegetation.
- c. With respect to this guideline, "development" shall mean any of the following:
 - (i) removal, alteration, disruption or destruction of vegetation;
 - (ii) disturbance of soils;
 - (iii) construction or erection of buildings and structures;
 - (iv) creation of non-structural impervious or semi-impervious surfaces;
 - (v) flood protection works;
 - (vi) construction of roads, trails, docks, wharves and bridges;
 - (vii) provision and maintenance of sewer and water services;
 - (viii) development of drainage systems; and
 - (ix) development of utility corridors.

- d. Locate development on portions of the site that are least environmentally sensitive, recognizing crossings for roads, services and utilities may be unavoidable.
- e. In order to achieve no net loss of riparian habitat, keep free of development the area within 30 metres of the top of the permanent watercourse bank or edge of permanent wetland. The District may consider an alternative riparian management area for a permanent watercourse or permanent wetland that is consistent with the objectives of this Development Permit designation and the *Provincial Riparian Areas Protection Act*.
- f. In order to achieve no net loss of riparian habitat, keep free of development the area within 15 metres of the top of the non-permanent watercourse bank or edge of non-permanent wetland. The District may consider an alternative riparian management area for a non-permanent watercourse or non-permanent wetland that is consistent with the objectives of this Development Permit designation and the *Provincial Riparian Areas Protection Act*.
- g. Where it is not practical to achieve no net loss of riparian habitat within an area determined in accordance with sections c. and d. above, provide compensatory habitat approved by the District of West Vancouver, acknowledging any compensation measures approved by Fisheries and Oceans Canada, to achieve no net loss of riparian habitat, by (in order of preference):
 - (i) replanting or restoring a similar area on a watercourse or wetland in the District, or
 - (ii) contributing to a District habitat restoration program in an amount equivalent to the cost of providing such compensatory habitat.
- h. Implement recommendations approved by the District of West Vancouver, including mitigation measures that are consistent with these guidelines and are proposed by the permit applicant or its advisors in development approval information submitted in accordance with Policy NE 14.
- i. Require the provision of security to be applied by the District to the cost of works, construction or other activities required in the circumstances described in s. 502 of the *Local Government Act*.

HERITAGE CONSERVATION AREA GUIDELINES

GUIDELINES HE 6

LOWER CAULFEILD HERITAGE CONSERVATION AREA

Heritage Conservation Area Designation HE 6

The Lower Caulfeild Area, as defined and illustrated by the Lower Caulfeild Heritage Conservation Area Designation Map HE 6, is designated as a Heritage Conservation Area.

Lower Caulfeild Heritage Conservation Area HE-HCA-6	<p>Category</p> <p>Heritage Features and Characteristics</p>	<p>Local Government Act s. 614 (1)</p> <p>Lower Caulfeild is the collection of private residences, St. Francis-in-the-Wood Anglican Church, and public lands (parks and streets) situated on the peninsula between Pilot Bay and Caulfeild Cove, just east of Lighthouse Park.</p> <p>The Lower Caulfeild area is important as an historic neighbourhood that combines the natural beauty of the coastal landscape with the picturesque English architectural and garden landscape traditions adapted by British settlers to coastal British Columbia.</p> <p>Originally part of a large parcel of land purchased in 1899, Lower Caulfeild was conceived by Francis Caulfeild as a village of good design set naturally in the landscape, with the coastline primarily reserved for public enjoyment. It was subdivided with properties of varying size and shape, irregularly arrayed along narrow, winding country lanes.</p> <p>The landscape of Lower Caulfeild is important for the prominence of its natural features. It has a mostly undisturbed coastline, with rocky promontories and a sandy cove; and there are rocky outcroppings throughout the neighbourhood. It is also important as a setting for native plant species (cedar, Douglas fir, vine maple, arbutus and dogwood) and coastal ecologies, as well as ornamental and naturalized gardens.</p> <p>The character-defining elements of Lower Caulfeild include:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • a residential neighbourhood edged by waterfront parkland; • a landscape of natural rock outcroppings and primarily native plant species; • narrow, winding lands with informal verges; • properties dominated by naturalized landscapes and rockeries in the English garden tradition; • houses lightly situated on and amidst undisturbed or lightly modified rock outcroppings; and • vistas east, west (Lighthouse Park), and south (water) from many points.configuration of lots,
	<p>Objectives</p>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • To maintain Lower Caulfeild's distinctive character as expressed by natural rock outcroppings, native trees, naturalized plants in domestic rock gardens, curving and narrow lanes, informal road edges, waterfront parkland, rocky shoreline, and sensitively-sited buildings. • To conserve and enhance the heritage character of Lower Caulfeild through: <ul style="list-style-type: none"> - the retention and renovation of existing buildings; and - new development that is designed to fit with and retain natural site attributes.

Guidelines Schedule	Guidelines HE 6 shall apply.
Heritage Alteration Permits	<p>An Alteration Permit shall be required for development on private property involving:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • subdivision, including lot line realignment; • new buildings or structures; • alteration of and/or addition to an existing building or structure; and • alteration of natural landforms, site features, or established grade. <p>Nothing in this Policy requires Council or its delegate to issue a Heritage Alteration Permit if it believes that the Permit would allow development contrary to the guidelines of this Schedule. This Policy does not in any way affect or diminish the powers of the Approving Officer.</p>
Exemptions for Heritage Alteration Permits	<p>An Alteration Permit shall not be required for:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • interior work that does not materially affect the external appearance of a building or increase the floor area; or • demolition of an existing building or structure; or • tree cutting or fence construction for which no municipal approval is required, except within any required yard abutting a road or public property; or • a renovation or addition to an existing building, comprising a floor area increase of less than 10% of the existing building, that is consistent with Guidelines HE 6, conforms to the Zoning Bylaw, and does not include other site alteration.
Delegation of Issuance of Heritage Alteration Permits.	<p>In accordance with the provisions of s. 617 of the Local Government Act, Council delegates to the Director of Planning, Lands and Permits the authority to issue or refuse a Heritage Alteration Permit if the proposed development is:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • a lot line realignment; or • construction of a new building or structure, or renovations to an existing building or structure, that is consistent with guidelines HE 6 and conforms to the Zoning Bylaw; or • construction of a new building or structure, or renovations or additions to an existing building or structure, that is consistent with guidelines HE 6 and in substantial conformity to the Zoning Bylaw, meaning that any variance is minor and compliance with the Zoning Bylaw would involve hardship or loss of heritage value or character; or • replacement of an existing building or structure that was lawfully constructed but does not conform to the current Zoning Bylaw, with a new building or structure that maintains the same siting and massing, and does not require any further variances to the Zoning Bylaw.

Policy HE 6

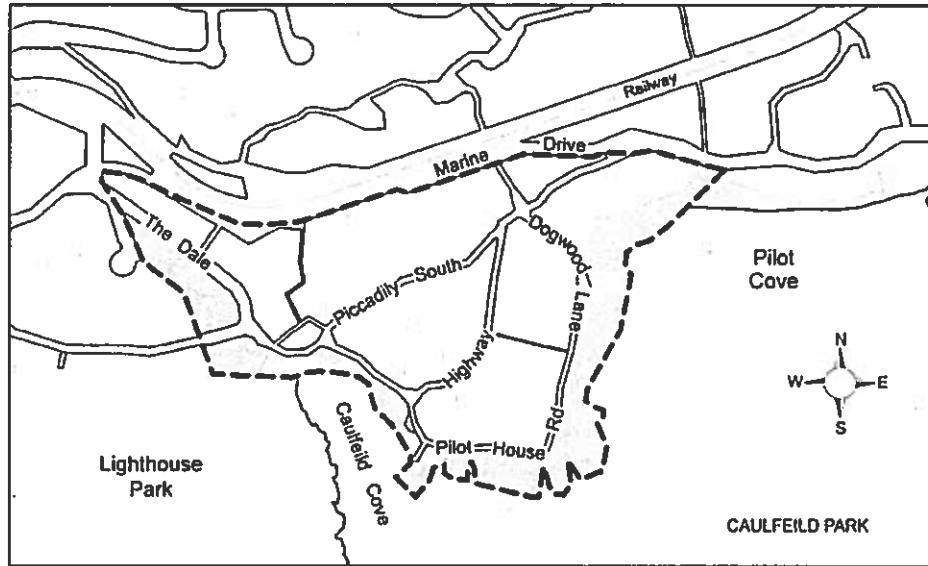
Conserve the heritage value and character-defining elements of the Lower Caulfeild neighbourhood as shown on Map HE 6.

Policy HE 7

Any proposals for significant change by the District of West Vancouver within a park or public right-of-way, including boulevards, roads and walkways, shall require community consultation prior to plans being finalized.

Policy HE 8

Applications for the cutting of trees on public land shall comply with the Municipal Tree Policy and/or the Caulfeild Park Management Plan.



Lower Caulfeild Heritage Conservation Area Map HE 6

The following guidelines apply to development within the context of the objectives of HE 6. In specific situations, adherence to a particular guideline may not be appropriate to achieve the intent of the Conservation Area designation.

1. SITE AND LANDSCAPE DESIGN

- 1.1 Alteration of existing terrain should be avoided, or minimized where it is not practical to avoid disruption, to conserve a site's natural characteristics.
- 1.2 Healthy trees and vegetation should be retained, taking into account protection of existing views and vistas, and access to sunlight.
- 1.3 Natural rock outcroppings should be retained and incorporated into the landscape design.
- 1.4 The visual impact of swimming pools and deck areas should be minimized, and removal of rock outcroppings for swimming pools should be avoided.
- 1.5 Retaining walls, particularly those that would be visible from the property's road frontage or public lands should be avoided. If not practical to do so, mitigation measures should be implemented to reduce visual impacts of retaining walls, such as stepped construction and landscape screening. Retaining walls should be constructed of, or faced with, natural or split rock material.

2. ARCHITECTURAL DESIGN

- | | |
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| <p>2.1 Where practical, new replacement buildings should be sited on previously disturbed areas of the property in order to retain remaining natural site features.</p> <p>2.2 Additions and renovations to existing buildings should be in keeping with the established architectural and landscape character of the property.</p> <p>2.3 The perceived scale of new development should be minimized through one or more of the following design considerations:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • building massing • careful siting of buildings in relation to neighbouring buildings, roadway, and other public spaces • increased yards • sloping roofs • varied building forms | <p>2.4 Design and siting of new or renovated buildings or structures should take into consideration the primary views from neighbouring properties.</p> <p>2.5 Overlook of adjacent properties should be minimized when designing decks, balconies and windows.</p> <p>2.6 Traditional building materials and exterior finishes should be used – e.g., wood siding, wood-framed windows and doors, natural stone or brick masonry (including chimneys), and cedar shakes and shingles for roofing. Where stucco is proposed, it should be used in combination with other facing materials such as wood, stone, or brick.</p> <p>2.7 All mechanical equipment should be screened from view, and measures should be taken to reduce noise impacts.</p> |
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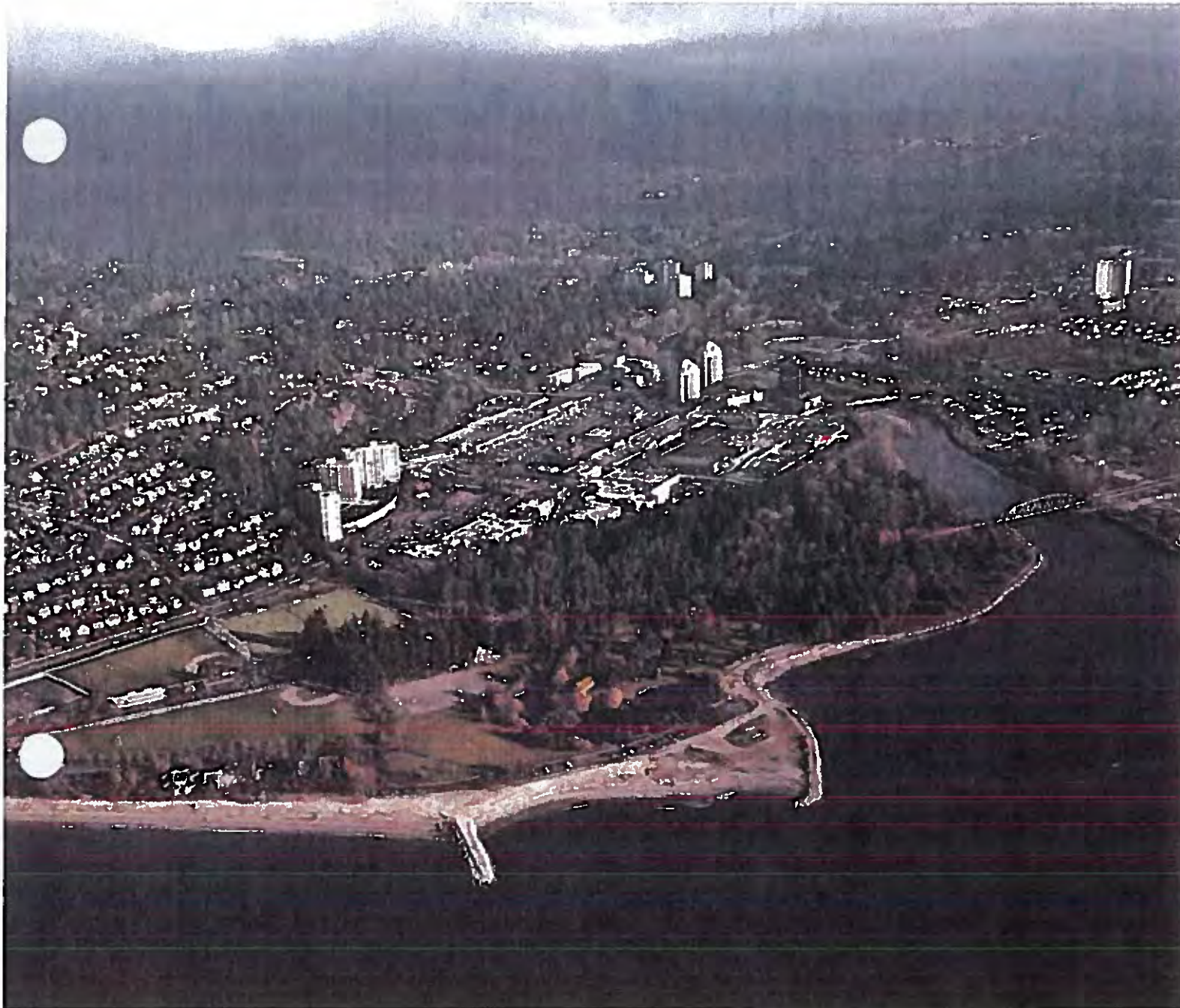
3. DRIVEWAYS AND GARAGES

- | | |
|--|--|
| <p>3.1 Minimize the visual impact of driveways and surface parking areas using techniques such as: single-width driveways on smaller lots; narrow, curved driveways on larger lots; and landscape screening.</p> | <p>3.2 Garages (integrated, attached or detached) should be designed in the same style and finished with the same materials as the house.</p> <p>3.3 Garage doors should be designed and located so as not to dominate the view from the public roadway.</p> |
|--|--|

4. STREETScape CHARACTER

- | | |
|--|---|
| <p>4.1 To maintain the area's 'neighbourly' qualities, private properties should be bordered with soft landscaping, hedges, and/or ornamental fencing. Tall and solid fences, walls, and prominent security gates are discouraged.</p> <p>4.2 Public boulevards and adjacent private lands should be landscaped to maintain the 'naturalized' landscape character of the area.</p> | <p>4.3 Exterior lighting should be kept at a low level intensity and directed downward to preserve Lower Caulfeild's dark sky environment. Light pollution onto adjacent properties and public areas should be avoided.</p> |
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Marine Drive Local Area Plan and Design Guidelines

April 2017





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Figure 1.1 - Local Area Plan in context

1.0 Introduction

1.1 Purpose

A Local Area Plan (LAP) provides policy for a geographic area where a more detailed level of planning at a neighbourhood scale is required to guide land use change and development. Design Guidelines (DG) provide direction for the form, height, massing and character of new buildings as well as the public spaces and landscaping between.

Together they articulate an overall planning and urban design framework to guide future decisions over an approximate 20-year horizon related to land use, built form, urban design, public realm improvements, community amenities, transit integration, and transportation systems.

The Marine Drive LAP and Guidelines is intended to provide Council and staff with the context necessary to evaluate development applications, and to outline to the community and developers how growth in this part of West Vancouver (DWV) may be accommodated.

The purpose of the plan is to:

- » Describe the existing and emerging context of the Marine Drive corridor around Lions Gate Bridge and Park Royal, including lands beyond DWV's jurisdiction;
- » Situate DWV lands and anticipated redevelopment within this multi-jurisdictional context; and
- » Provide policy and guidelines to review development applications within the study area's boundaries, and under DWV's jurisdiction.

As the area develops, it is expected to become two vibrant, mixed-use centres that include a variety of local and destination services, support high-quality transit, and feature key public realm investments and community amenities making them complete places to live, work, and play. These two centres, referred to as the Park Royal - Clyde Avenue Sub-Area and Lions Gate - Klahanie Sub-Area are described in more detail in Section 1.2 with land use policy and guidelines presented in Section 3 of the plan.



..... local area plan boundary

Figure 1.2 - Local Area Plan area

1.2 Study Area

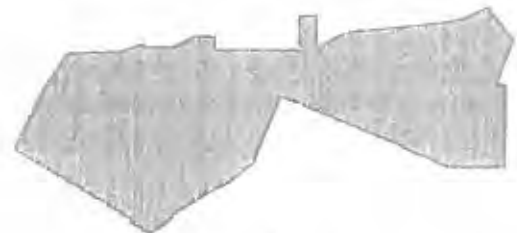
To provide the necessary land use and transportation context, a broad study area has informed the development of this plan. The study area is focused on lands around the Lions Gate Bridge, extending east and west from the bridgehead to include sites adjacent to and along Marine Drive. The corridor is a busy thoroughfare serving as a major connector between the neighbouring communities of West Vancouver, the Squamish Nation, and North Vancouver, as well as the primary access to the Lions Gate Bridge and Vancouver beyond. The area's most important natural feature, the Capilano River, bisects the study area and provides an amenity for local residents. Adjacent to the river is Klahanie Park, which includes sports facilities as well as treed access to the river's edge.

Lions Gate Sub-Area: To the east, a high density mixed-use centre is being developed around the intersection of Capilano Road and Marine Drive in accordance with the District of North Vancouver's (DNV) Lions Gate Town Centre Plan. This defines the multijurisdictional context for the easternmost edge of DWV and the study boundary.

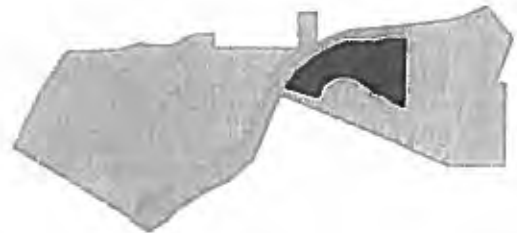
Park Royal – Clyde Avenue Sub-Area: To the west, the study extends to the Park Royal Shopping Centre, an expanding destination retail and shopping experience set amidst an outdoor and landscaped pedestrian environment. The majority of the shopping centre south of Marine Drive is located on leased Squamish Nation lands, which provides the multijurisdictional context for the westernmost portion of the area

Most of the land identified in the study area is outside the jurisdiction of the DWV. While the DWV has no authority over other lands, they are included in the study area to provide useful context and to promote coordinated development towards a more cohesive vision for this shared corridor.

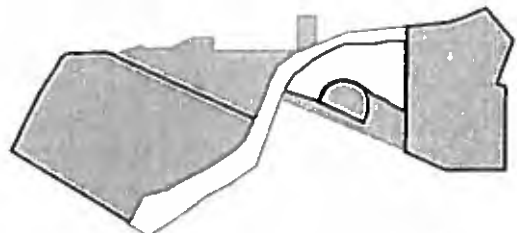
While extensive development is anticipated in neighbouring jurisdictions, given existing land uses, commercial lease arrangements, ownership and age of current structures, only a handful of DWV sites within the study area are expected to be redeveloped over this plan's approximate 20 year horizon. These sites are examined in more detail in each of the sub-area sections. The directions in this plan are applicable should additional DWV sites come forward for redevelopment and would be used to inform the review of development applications and/or subsequent area planning. This plan is a living document that requires updating as the realities of land use, neighbourhood needs and expectations change over time.



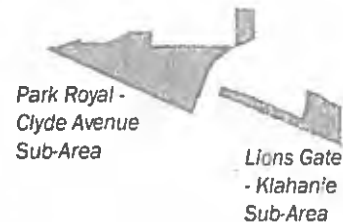
Overall Marine Drive LAP boundary



Two significant open space features define the LAP area - Klahanie Park and the Capilano River



A large portion of the LAP context is on Squamish Nation land or within the boundary of the DNV (and therefore outside the jurisdiction of the DWV), or part of road infrastructure



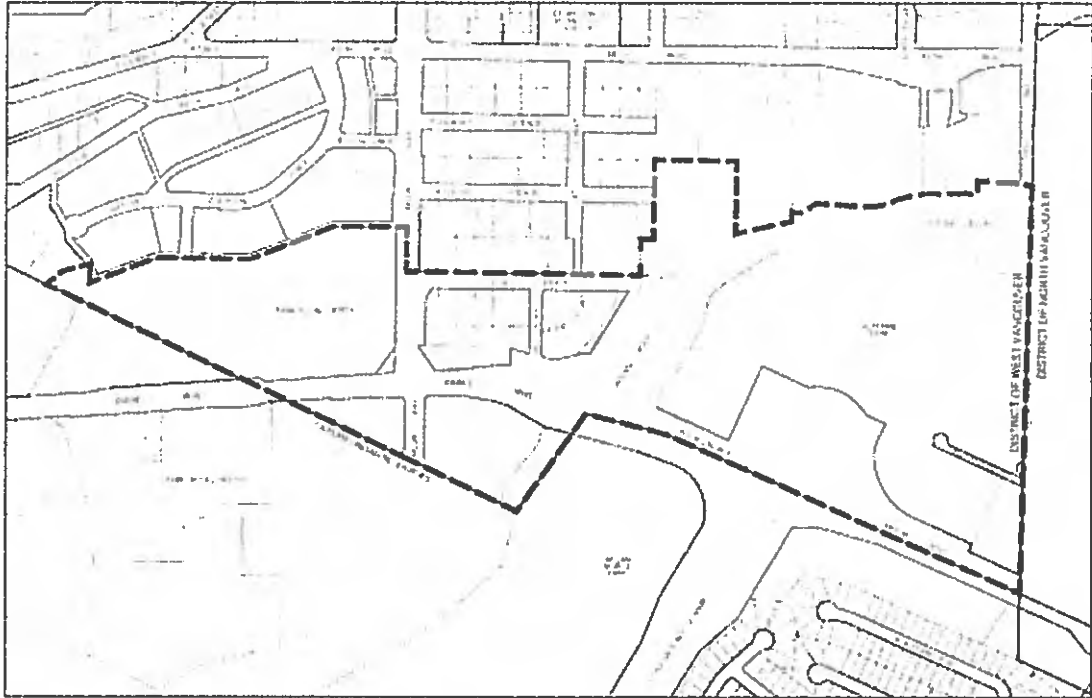
Resultant development area and effective LAP area, divided between the two sub-areas

Figure 1.3 Effective LAP area when significant natural and jurisdictional boundaries are removed

1.3 Development Permit Area Designation and Interpretation

All lands within the Marine Drive Local Area Plan and Design Guidelines and illustrated by the Marine Drive Local Area Plan and Design Guidelines Map 1.4 are designated as a Development Permit Area.

Marine Drive Local Area Plan Development Permit Area	Category	Local Government Act s. 488 (1)(d) and (f)
	Conditions	The development permit area designation is warranted to ensure that buildings are well designed, crafted, articulated, constructed with high quality materials and respond to the contextual circumstances of the Marine Drive area.
	Objectives	<p>Planning Objectives and Land Use Objectives are outlined in section 2.2 of the Plan, and are summarized below:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • reinforce the two urban centres focused around the Taylor Way intersection and the other associated with the Lions Gate Town Centre; • connecting the dots to facilitate pedestrian movement; • engage with the natural environment; • views and legibility from key public vantage points; • respond to context within the plan area, and beyond that of the jurisdiction of the DWV; • connect to Park Royal mall with emphasis on pedestrian movement; • meet housing objectives; • secure appropriate amenities; and • minimize trip generation.
	Guidelines	Planning Sub-Area Design Guidelines shall apply.
	Exemption Development may be exempt from the requirement for a Development Permit if the proposal:	<ol style="list-style-type: none"> i. does not involve the construction of any new buildings or structures, or ii. is for a renovation or a small addition that is considered to have no material change to the external appearance of the premises, meets all requirements of the Zoning Bylaw conforms to the Planning Sub-Area Design Guidelines.



Map 1.4 - Marine Drive Local Area Plan and Design Guidelines

This Local Area Plan and Design Guidelines provide a framework for Council, staff, developers and the public to guide consideration of development proposals and public works.

All plans, drawings and sketches are conceptual in nature and are intended to illustrate possible outcomes of the plan's directions. The boundaries and locations of any symbols or areas shown on a figure are approximate only and shall be interpreted as such. They are not intended to define exact locations except where they coincide with clearly recognizable physical features or fixed boundaries, such as the Capilano River, the municipal boundary, or property lines.

Unless otherwise specified, quantities and numerical standards within language, figures, drawings or diagrams are to be interpreted as general. Anticipated densities and heights are provided as ranges. Precise regulations and prescriptions will be determined in the detailed design stage and through other regulatory documents such as the Zoning Bylaw or Development Permits.

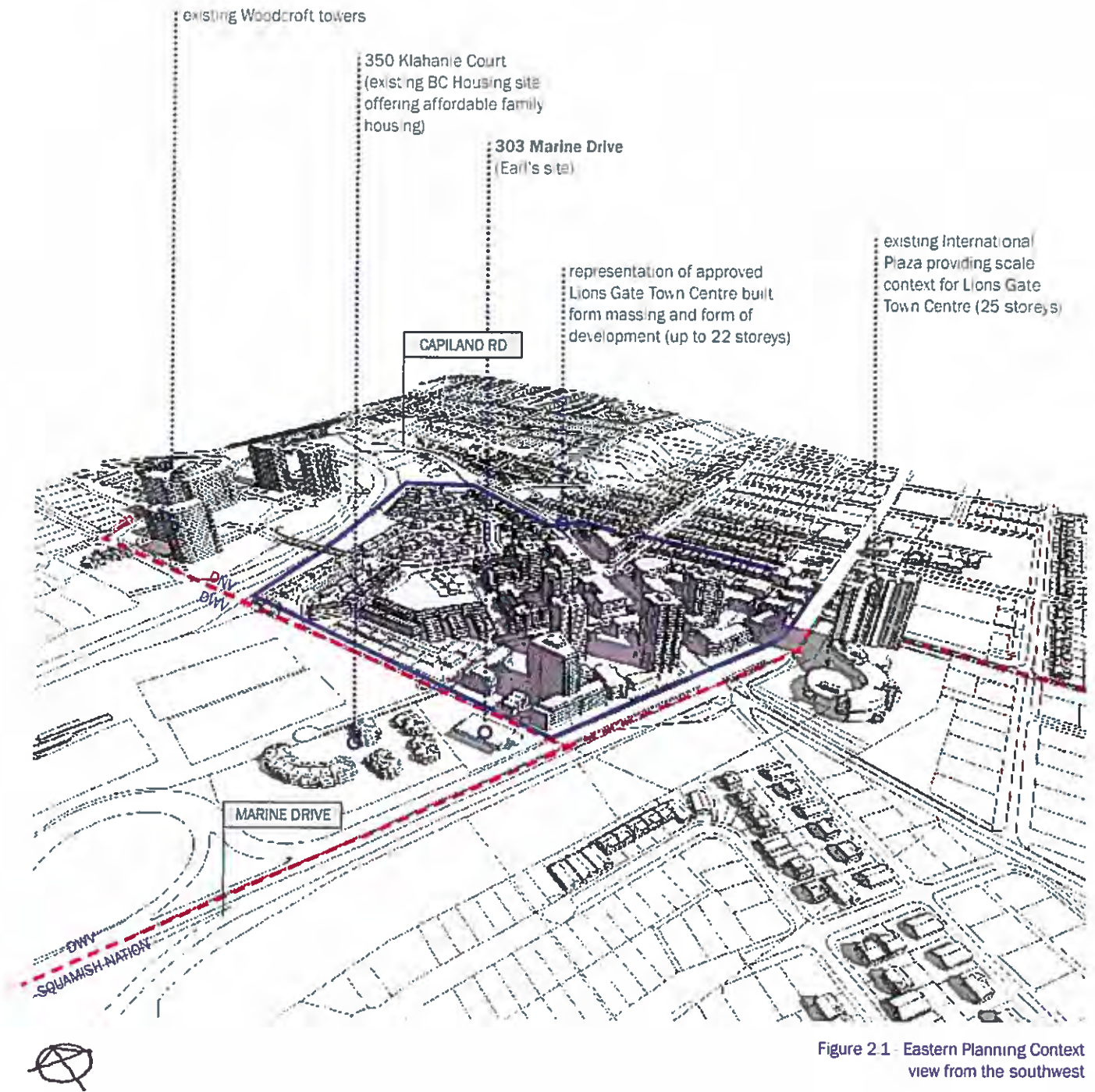


Figure 2.1 Eastern Planning Context view from the southwest

2.0 Planning Framework

2.1 Multijurisdictional Context



Lions Gate - Klahanie Sub-Area

The DNV's Lions Gate Town Centre precinct (formerly the Lower Capilano Marine Village Centre) shares the border with the DWV and provides the planning context for the study's eastern sub-area.

The adopted vision for the town centre is a vibrant, walkable neighbourhood with local-serving businesses, jobs, transit, amenities and recreation opportunities (including a new community centre) and a range of housing options. The plan describes the anticipated built form scale and land use for the village. Taller buildings are oriented towards the intersection of Capilano Road and Marine Drive, with transitional, lower buildings extending northwards. The scale defers to the existing tallest building - International Plaza at 25 storeys - at the southeast corner of the primary intersection. From there, building heights descend down from 22 to 10 storeys. Commercial frontages are focused around intersections, primarily the intersection of Capilano Road and the new village heart connecting to Belle Isle Park, and the intersection of Marine Drive and Capilano Road. Including Marine Drive as it extends eastwards from the village centre as far as CNV, approximately 2500 units are planned for Lions Gate Town Centre, in addition to new park space, amenities and shops.

With respect to West Vancouver's jurisdiction in this sub-area, there are two sites situated adjacent to DNV's Lions Gate Town Centre: 303 Marine Drive (current Earl's restaurant) and 350 Klahanie Court (current BC Housing site). As illustrated in Figure 2.1, the scale of these DWV sites (currently one to three storeys) is considerably lower than the emerging context.



Figure 2.2 - Lions Gate Town Centre concept plan (formerly the Lower Capilano Marine Village)

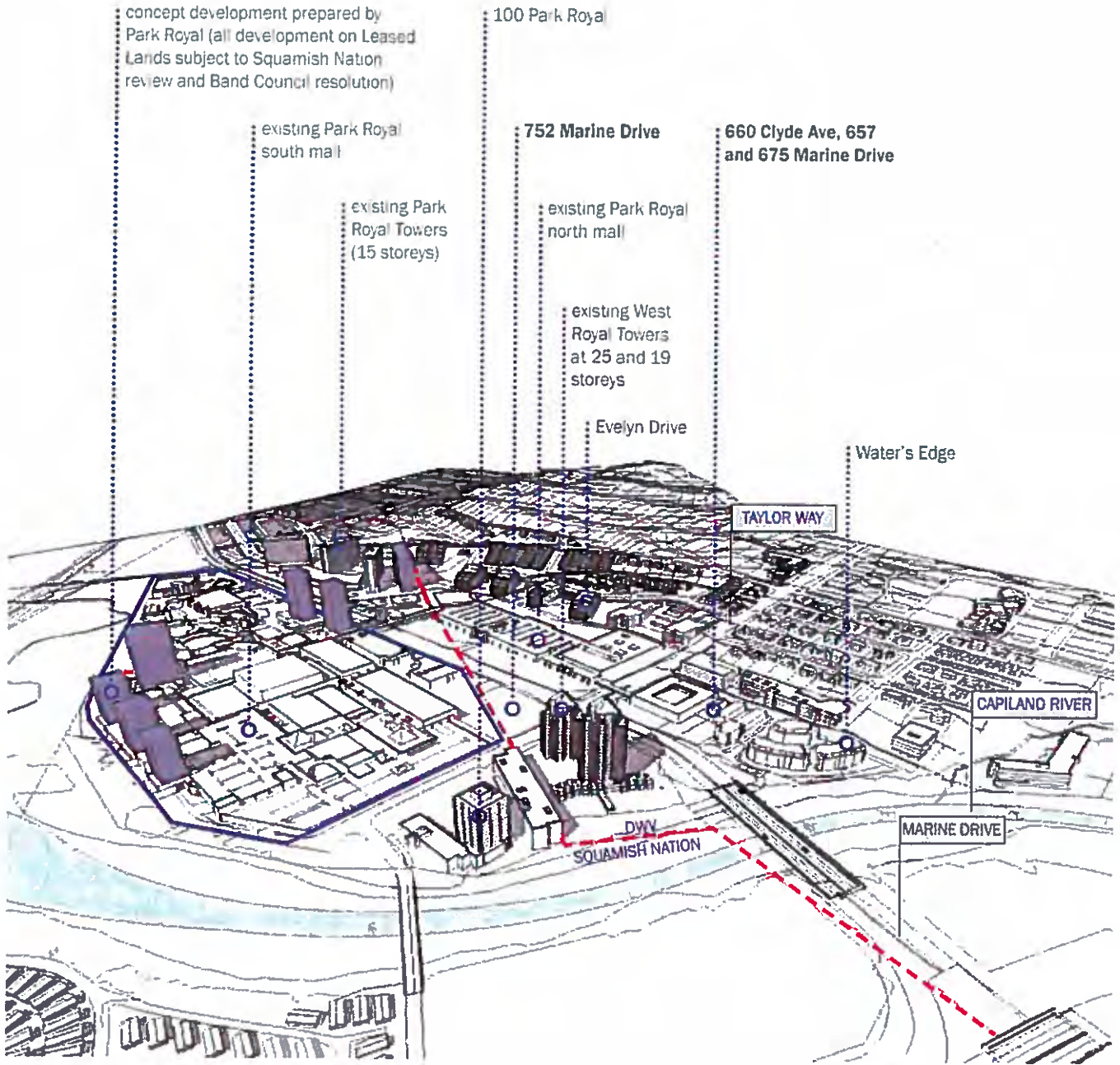


Figure 2.3 - Western Planning Context view from the southeast



Park Royal - Clyde Avenue Sub-Area

The Park Royal Shopping Centre provides much of the context for the west sub-area. Park Royal South is situated on leased Squamish lands, and Park Royal retains development rights in accordance with their lease, subject to Squamish Nation review and Band Council resolution. Conversely, Park Royal North falls under the jurisdiction of the DWV and is subject to the District's review and approval process. However, due to current lease arrangements between Park Royal and commercial tenants, significant redevelopment of the North Mall is not anticipated in the short term.

To complement the success of the mall and introduce residential uses, Park Royal has created a development concept that includes future residential tower development around the site's perimeter. While conceptual, Park Royal's preliminary ideas seek to cluster towers towards the western side of the mall site, associated with the existing Park Royal Towers to the north. Another cluster of towers is contemplated to frame the southern edge of the mall site and to take advantage of the southern view. Concept development indicates buildings up to 16 storeys.

In the northeast corner of the mall site, and within the DWV boundary, are the West Royal Towers, a notable pair of residential towers that dominate much of the views from the Lion's Gate Bridge. The towers, constructed in the early 90's, are organized parallel to Marine Drive and at the intersection with Taylor Way, marking the gateway to the western sub-area. The towers are 25 and 19 storeys tall, although the architectural expression of the roof effectively adds another two storeys to the overall height of the towers. These towers are situated opposite 752 Marine Drive (former White Spot restaurant), the only portion of Park Royal South within DWV jurisdiction.

In the northeast quadrant of this sub-area is Water's Edge, an existing five storey residential development overlooking the Capilano River and reinforcing the residential character of Clyde Avenue east of Taylor Way. The assembled site at 660 Clyde, 657 and 675 Marine Drive are partially vacant but also include an important Hollingsworth-Downs designed heritage resource at 660 Clyde Avenue.

2.2 Planning Objectives and Land Use Concept

The planning objectives respond to the multijurisdictional context, the area's transportation systems and opportunities, and its natural features and assets. They build upon existing District policies and priorities (e.g. housing, sustainability) and reinforce planning best practices. The Land Use Concept (Figure 2.4) illustrates the broader vision of two defined mixed use centres separated by natural features, yet connected by green links, active transportation networks and a shared transit corridor.

Objectives of the Local Area Plan are:

- » **Reinforce two centres.** Given the natural features bisecting the study area, reinforcing two centres will help to define an appropriate urban design structure for the corridor. The centres, one focused around the Taylor Way intersection and another associated with Lions Gate Town Centre, are equidistant from Lions Gate Bridge and are about a ten minute walk from one another. While there should be some consistent elements between the centres (e.g. public realm), each should respond to and express its distinct context and setting.
- » **Connect the dots.** Today, the ability for pedestrians to safely and comfortably navigate east and west along Marine Drive is a challenge. Additional pedestrian paths would encourage pedestrian movement between centres. In addition, Marine Drive is an undesirable environment for pedestrians and cyclists and should be improved to encourage alternatives to vehicle travel.
- » **Engage with the natural environment.** The existing Klahanie Park is a key community asset, providing public open space and active recreation facilities. Its relationship to Capilano River, and proximity to the town centres, could be enhanced. Work towards creating additional ways to access the park from key pedestrian routes along primary streets.
- » **Views and Legibility.** One of the more significant ways the Marine Drive corridor is experienced is from the Lions Gate Bridge. The view northward from the bridge reveals development to the east and west, set apart by a landscaped 'welcome mat'. Creating distinct town centres, therefore, will reinforce an existing pattern of development.
- » **Respond to context.** Lions Gate Town Centre and Park Royal Shopping Centre (including notable buildings such as International Plaza and Park Royal Towers), while outside the jurisdiction of the DWV, provide most of the context for each centre. Built form expression, materials, scale and composition, proportion, public space organization, and public realm treatment all contribute to the area's character and should be carefully considered in future development, and rooted in a clear design rationale.
- » **Connect to Park Royal mall.** The mall, by the nature of its 'outdoor shopping' character, creates patterns of pedestrian movement that should be reinforced as development occurs.
- » **Meet housing objectives.** Increasing density to provide for affordable or rental housing is appropriate within the study area (given proximity to employment, services, and amenities), where walking, cycling or taking transit can lower transportation costs for residents. Supportive housing is also appropriate, as the area is generally flat and highly accessible for mobility devices.
- » **Secure appropriate amenities.** In addition to rental and supportive housing, amenities should emphasize public realm improvements and connections to existing natural assets (Capilano River and Klahanie Park) and between different components of the study area. Public space should be secured in the form of open space / plazas, and for targeted appropriate uses (e.g. childcare in proximity to the employment hubs of downtown Vancouver and Park Royal).
- » **Minimize trip generation.** Commercial uses (office or retail) generate more traffic than residential uses, as visiting customers / clients outnumber resident trips over the course of a typical day. As well, residents in this location can meet their daily needs (employment, shops, services) on foot or by bus, taking pressure off the road system. Land use planning should therefore generally prioritize residential uses and seek to minimize required residential vehicle parking.

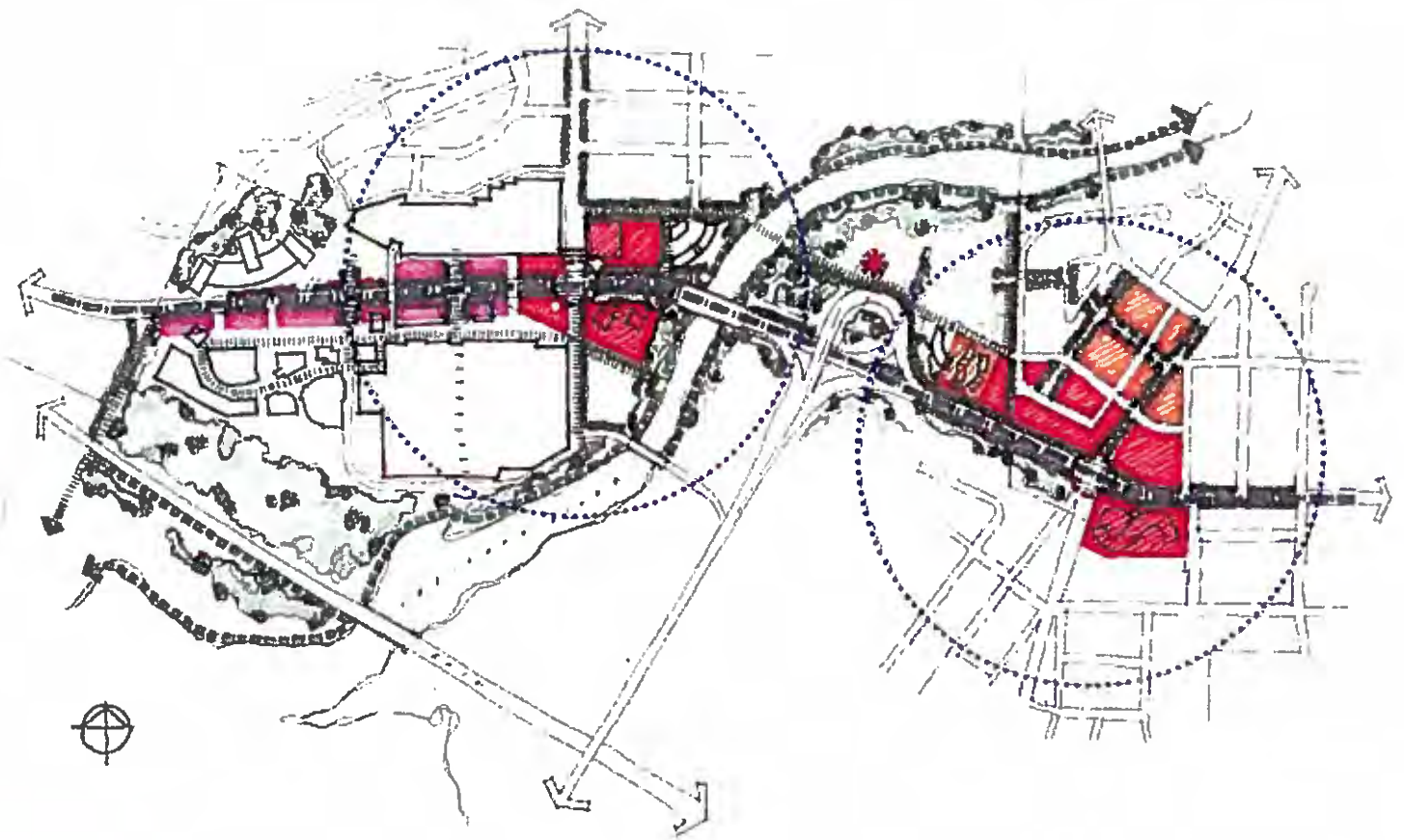











Figure 2.4 - Land Use Concept illustrating two urban centres linked by open space and green connections, and supported by transit

- | | | | |
|---|--|---|--|
|  | primary focus of development marking urban centre |  | opportunity for special nodes |
|  | secondary focus of development supporting urban centre |  | pedestrian desire lines |
|  | existing and potential future street fronting retail |  | opportunity for improved pedestrian routes |
|  | Special opportunity to mark arrival to West Vancouver |  | multi-modal transportation infrastructure |
| | |  | urban centre (5 minute walkshed) |

2.3 Design Principles

The urban design principles for the plan area build on a contextual analysis and the inclusion of the planning objectives to provide a structure to direct new projects along the corridor. They address important elements such as public space, land use, pedestrian connections, placemaking, and built form that should be considered as the corridor evolves.

As with the planning objectives, these principles are not specific to either sub-area, but rather provide overall guidance for projects being considered in the District's jurisdiction. More specific direction related to urban design, land use, and built form considerations for each sub-area is found in the relevant sub-area section.



Distinct Centres

Create urban nodes that are concentrated around clusters of taller buildings. These nodes should be legible in the landscape and from a variety of vantage points including the Lions Gate Bridge, Marine Drive, and from further north.



Distinct Context

Each centre should respond to its immediate context. While there should be consideration for elements of continuity (i.e. public realm) that help to create a coherent vision for Marine Drive, each project should be 'of this place' and respond to its local context.



Transit Supportive Development

Development should respond to existing frequent (and planned rapid) transit service through transit-oriented design principles (TOD) and transportation demand management (TDM) strategies. This could include reducing resident parking requirements (to lower car ownership and use in this neighbourhood), promoting car share initiatives around the Park Royal hub, providing pedestrian and cycle infrastructure, and improving public realm connections to transit facilities.



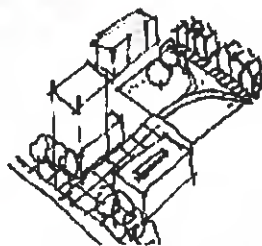
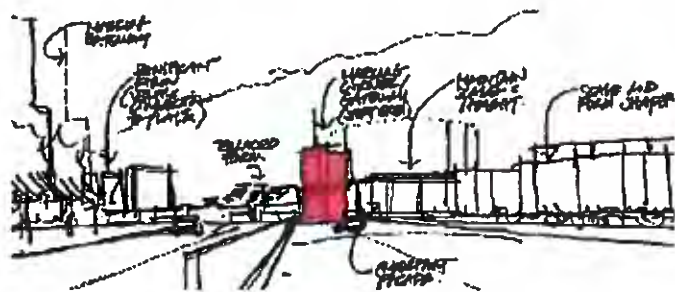
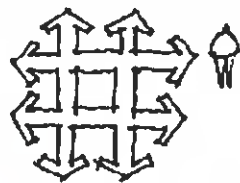
Respond to the River

The Capilano River is a unique, natural amenity that the public realm should respond to. Improved public access along and to the river is encouraged.



Hierarchy

Each urban centre should demonstrate a clear hierarchy of buildings with appropriate transitions to surrounding lower scale. Taller buildings, given their prominence in the landscape, should demonstrate an excellence in architectural design and building efficiency.



Pedestrian Continuity

Primary consideration should be given to pedestrian movement within each of the town centres and connecting to the surrounding neighbourhood. Key connections to amenities and open space should be reinforced.

Express the Gateway

Gateways mark the transition from one distinct area to another, and help residents and visitors know when they have arrived at a particular destination. Features such as architecturally significant buildings, public gathering spaces, streetscape treatments, landscaping, signage, and public art all help to mark gateways.

Complete Communities

In consideration of other amenities (e.g. existing park, planned new community centre in DNV's Lions Gate Town Centre), new development should contribute to the overall livability of the area by providing appropriate new public spaces. It should also increase both rental and ownership housing options to address current and future demands of DWV residents.

Public Space, Public Life

Public space should be defined and framed by buildings that complement the scale of the open space. Consideration for overshadowing and active uses at grade will ensure public space remains animated and well-used, and part of the daily life of residents

Sustainable Design

Environmentally sensitive buildings use less energy. Whether through connectivity to district energy or by reducing building energy use, high performance buildings should promote environmental design features.



3.0 Planning Sub-Area Land Use Policies and Design Guidelines

This section outlines land use policies and design guidelines for each of the designated sub-areas. Within each sub-area, policy addressing land use is presented first with built form design guidelines presented for both the general sub-area and more specifically for the sites anticipated for redevelopment. Public realm and open space guidelines, which include direction for all aspects of the public realm including streetscape, pedestrian connections, plazas, new open space opportunities, and potential public art locations are also presented in a similar manner. For the Park Royal - Clyde Avenue Sub-Area, guidelines are further focused around Park Royal and Clyde Avenue east of Taylor Way specifically.

The public realm strategy for the Marine Drive streetscape has been designed to tie the entire planning area together in a cohesive and connected way, yet still allow for local conditions and context to be reflected. As a strategy that applies to the entire area, it is presented first with distinct sub-area policies and guidelines outlined in subsequent sections of the plan.

3.1 Marine Drive Public Realm Strategy

In addition to the quality and contribution of new development, the character of the street environment plays a key role in the success of a walkable neighbourhood. The streetscape - all the elements contained within the street from the face of one building to the face of the building opposite - allows for continuity across the plan area while providing for the opportunity for locally relevant and special features to be recognized. This plan considers how both the treatment of the ground plane (e.g. sidewalk design, bike lane integration, street trees) and the corresponding building use and design contribute to the quality and character of Marine Drive.

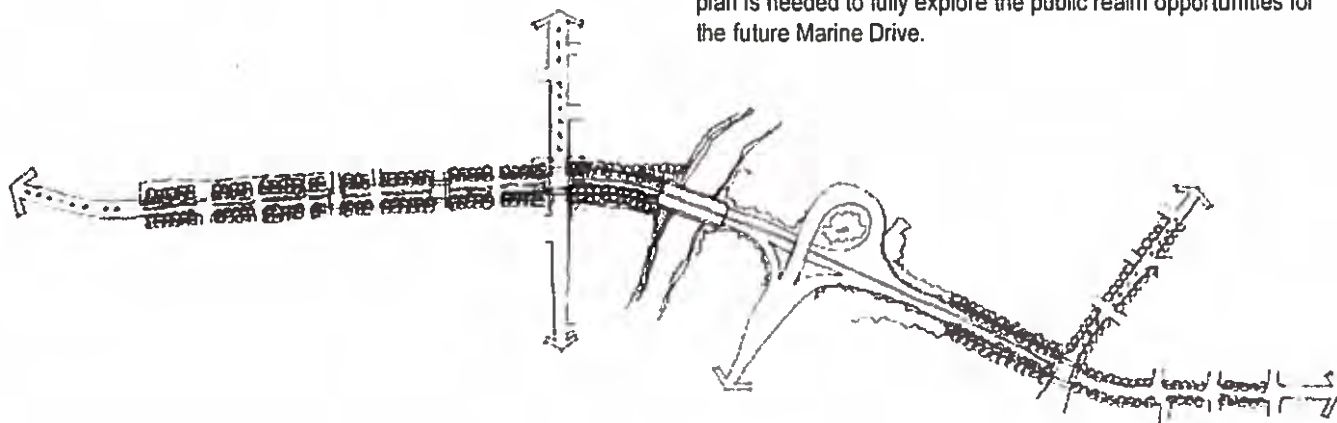
The following strategy helps guide the evolving character of Marine Drive, establishing a framework for a future public realm plan for the area. Three general street typologies are suggested for Marine Drive:

Urban. Urban street environment with hardscaping and wide sidewalks, street trees, and active ground-level uses located immediately adjacent to the sidewalk, forming a strong and vibrant edge to the street.

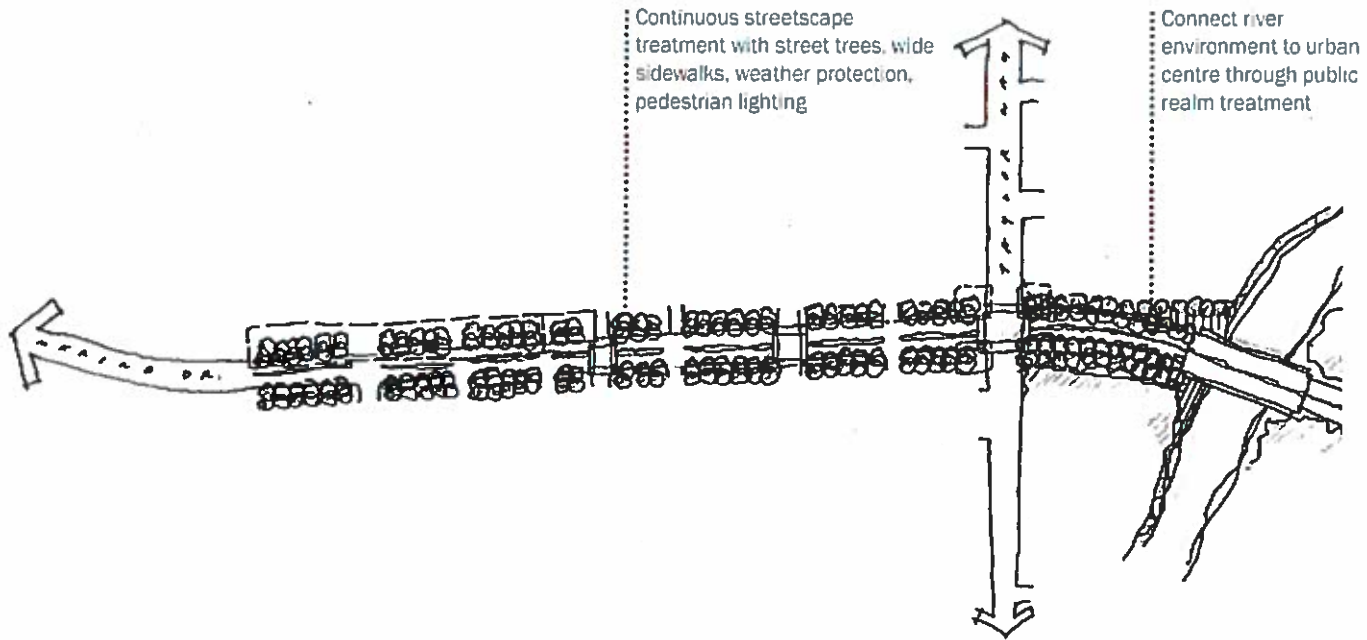
Green. Landscaped environment with wide sidewalks with residential at the ground level that is designed to engage with the public realm.

Transition. Transitional street environment with park and abundant landscaping at the street edge, and wide sidewalk connecting between the two urban centres.

Figure 3.1 illustrates the planned approach. Within each of the streetscape typologies, ideas are presented to help guide the evolving character of Marine Drive. A comprehensive public realm plan is needed to fully explore the public realm opportunities for the future Marine Drive.



Marine Drive strategy



URBAN	GREEN
Reflect an urban street condition (i.e. in the use of materials, design)	Wayfinding and signage to reflect proximity to river and provide access points
Improve street environment for pedestrians and support transit and cycling infrastructure	Improve street environment for pedestrians and support transit and cycling infrastructure
Create pedestrian nodes (with seating, public art, landscape features) along Marine Drive to encourage social interaction	Residential uses at grade to help animate the street with front doors and porches addressing the sidewalk
Maintain and enhance crosswalks to encourage pedestrian mobility	Introduce public space at corner of Taylor Way and Marine Drive, connected to an enhanced riverfront walk
Incorporate public art into public space design	
Encourage ground-floor retail that engages with pedestrian realm of Marine Drive (i.e. front doors, transparent shop fronts)	
Continuous weather protection	
Pedestrian scaled building blocks that encourage pedestrian movement	
Introduce public space with new development where possible	

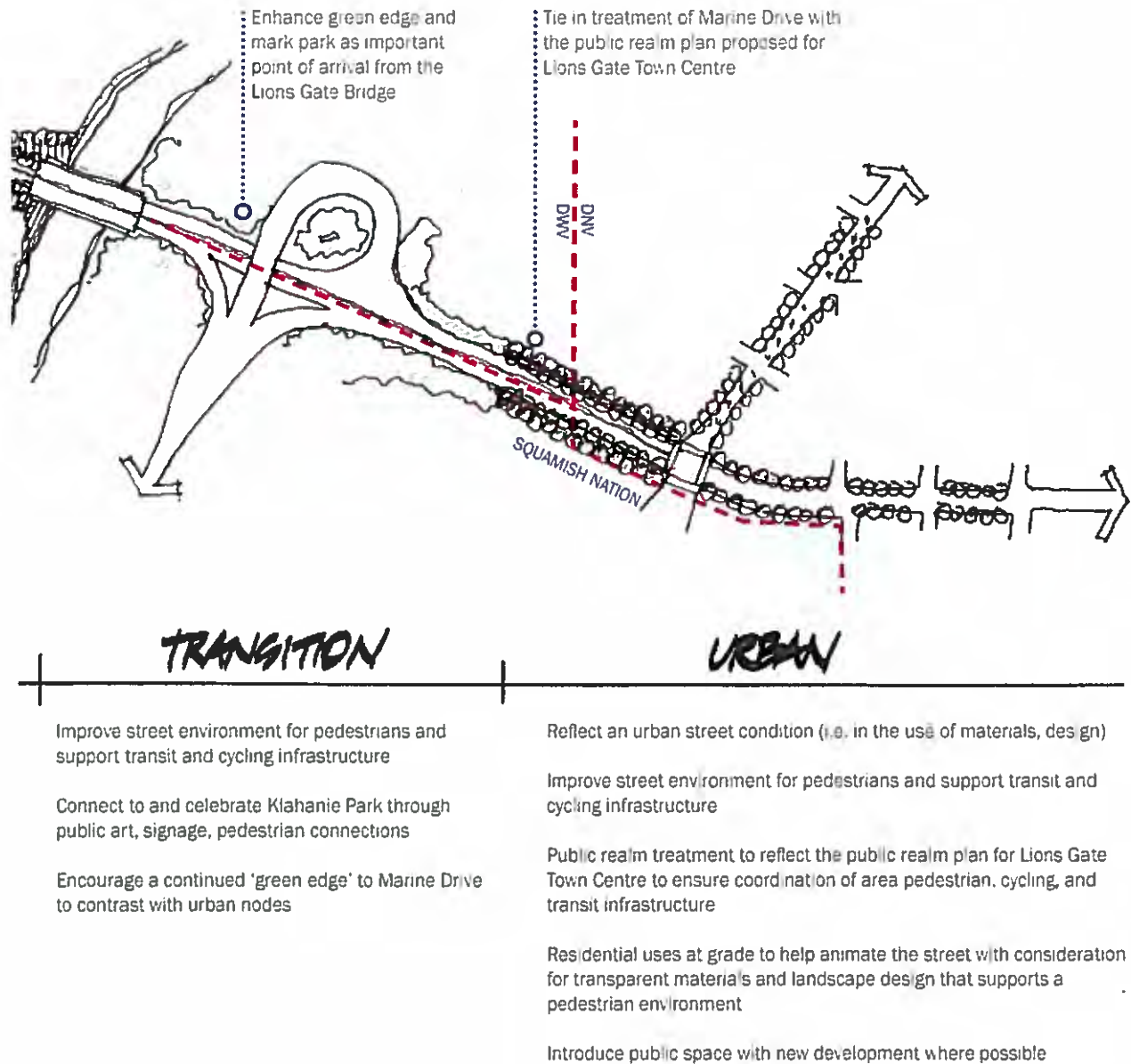


Figure 3.1 - Conceptual framework for the Marine Drive public realm

3.2 Lions Gate - Klahanie Sub-Area

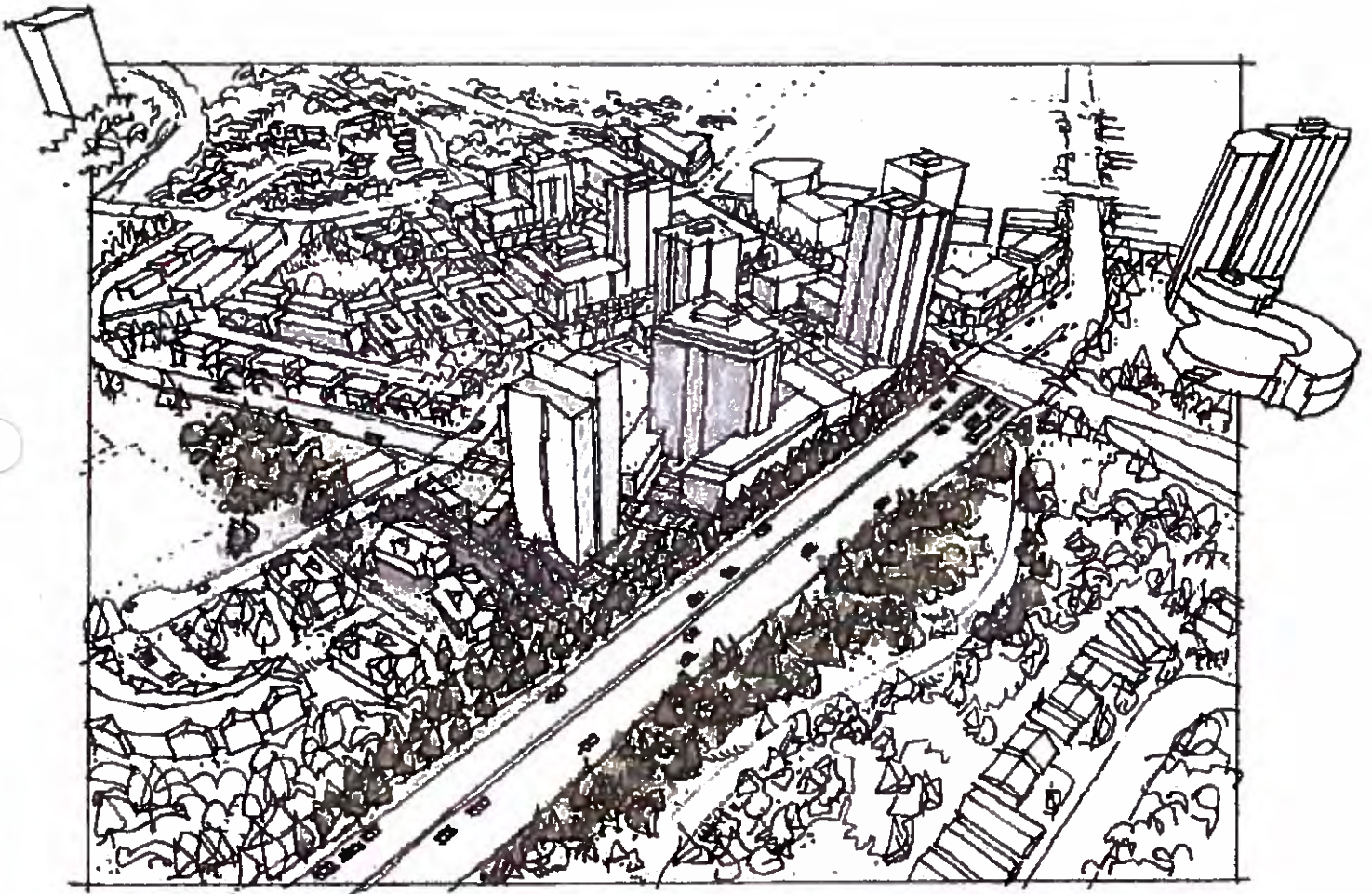


Figure 3.2 - Artist Impression of a potential build out of the Lions Gate - Klahanie Sub-Area

The Lions Gate - Klahanie Sub-Area is envisioned as a transit-oriented community that is close to amenities and with a wide range of housing choice. The direction for land use within the jurisdiction of West Vancouver is to support the creation of North Vancouver's Lions Gate Town Centre with complementary development within the DWV boundary.

When complete, North Vancouver's centre will deliver commercial services and public amenities commensurate with a vibrant, urban village. Land within West Vancouver's jurisdiction is strategically located adjacent to a high frequency transit route and higher density in this location enables the delivery of objectives around housing choice and affordability.



3.2.1 Land Use Plan and Policies

- Residential use should be prioritized to meet housing objectives, generate less traffic than commercial uses, and not dissipate the planned commercial core in the adjacent Lions Gate Town Centre.
- Redevelopment of 303 Marine Drive should be up to a density generally compatible with the approved and planned densities in the core of the adjacent Lions Gate Town Centre (2.5 – 3.25 FAR gross), including the significant provision of rental and/or supportive units
- The continued and/or expanded provision of affordable rental housing on the BC Housing site should be ensured, within the range of approved and planned densities in the periphery of the adjacent Lions Gate Town Centre.

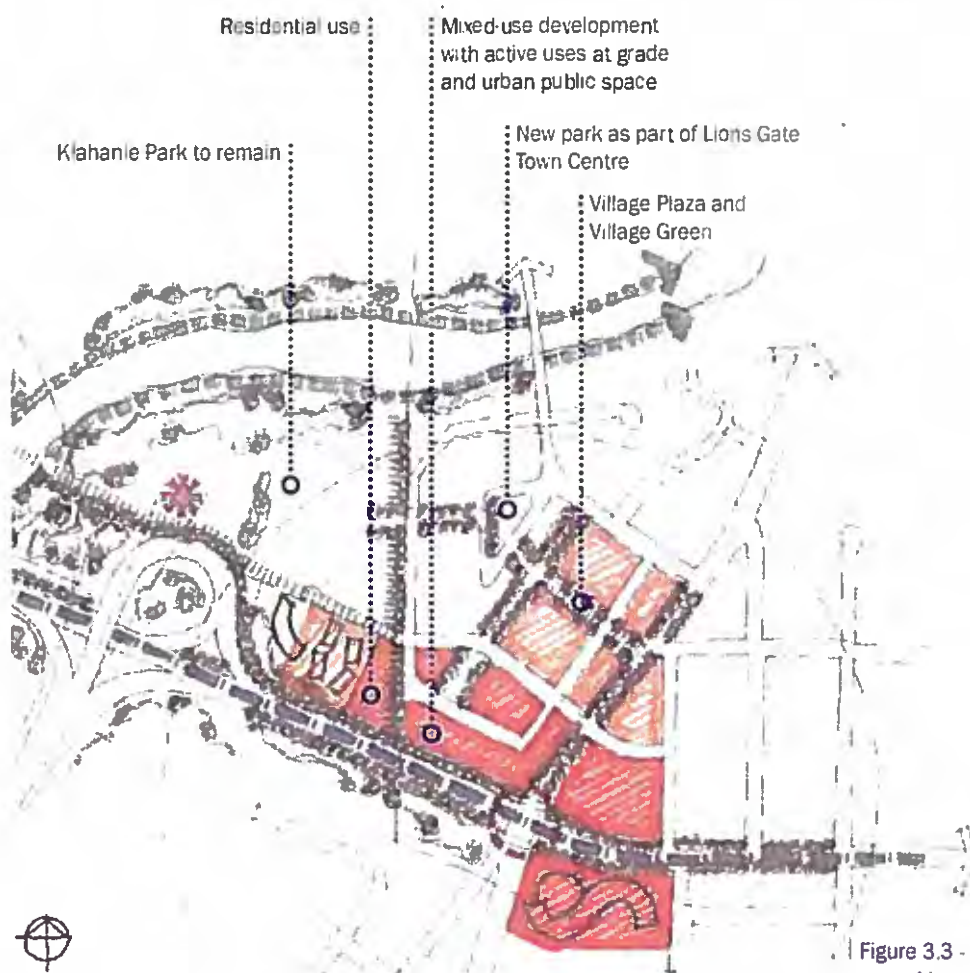


Figure 3.3 - Land Use Concept for the Lions Gate Kiahnie Sub Area

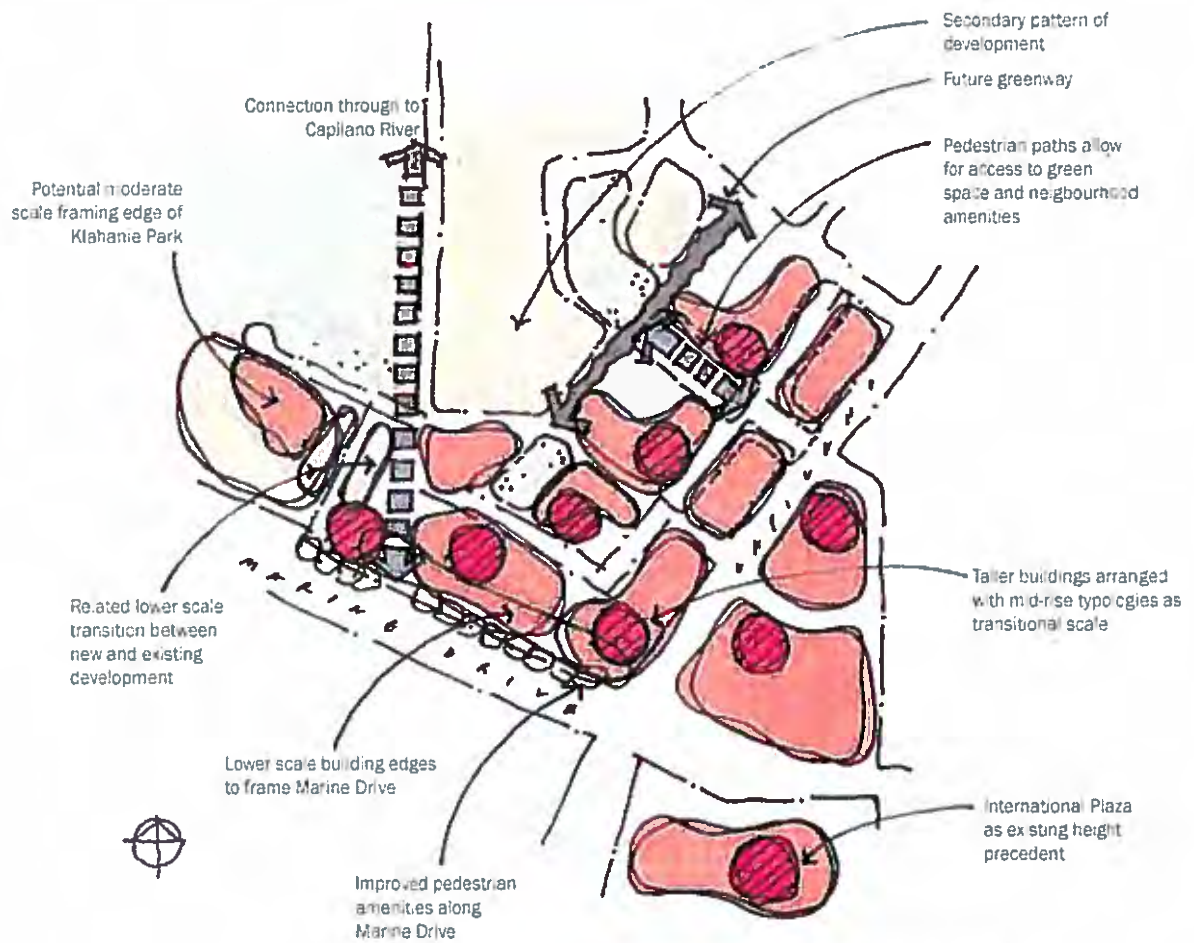


Figure 3.4 - Diagram illustrating organization of taller and lower buildings and general public realm intent proposed as part of the Lions Gate - Klahanie Sub-Area and Lions Gate Town Centre

3.2.2 Built Form Design Guidelines

The design intent for the Lions Gate - Klahanie sub-area is for the DWV sites to participate as part of North Vancouver's emerging urban centre focused at Capilano Road and Marine Drive. As such, the built form should be compatible with the approved pattern of development envisioned there. Ultimately, the vision is for sites within the DWV's jurisdiction to read as part of this broader development, without a conspicuous delineation between jurisdictions.

Figure 3.4 represents the general arrangement of built form, open space, and connections that link the area together.

The built form guidelines respond to the design of Lions Gate Town Centre which proposes the stepping down of heights northward from International Plaza, with taller buildings arranged along Marine Drive. The direction for sites within West Vancouver's jurisdiction build on this design approach by proposing a tower fronting Marine Drive up to approximately the same height as International Plaza, with a lower scale along the street frontage to tie in with sites further east. Transitional scale buildings such as townhouses are expected to mediate between sites as they redevelop and provide pedestrian scaled frontages to the town centre's streets.

The suggested hierarchy and arrangement of building heights is derived from an urban design analysis and is proposed for a variety of reasons:

- » A range of lower heights helps to create built form variety and contributes to a diverse and sculpted skyline;
- » Taller, thinner built forms allow for the creation of open space at grade which will help pedestrian movement between Marine Drive and Klahanie Park;
- » A tower at a similar height to the International Plaza at the current restaurant site (303 Marine Drive) creates a balanced 'bookend' of buildings along Marine Drive. This reinforces the town centre in the landscape, while distinctively marking the centre's western extent;
- » Lower scale along Marine Drive and street frontages contributes to the comfort of the pedestrian environment and creates a continuity between this site and the other site in the town centre.

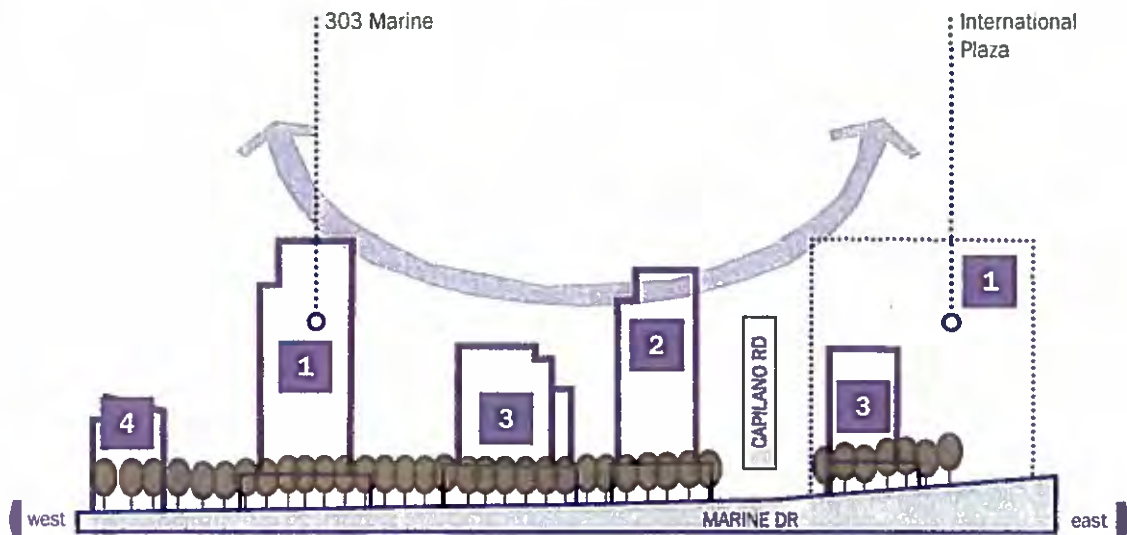


Figure 3.5 - Diagrammatic elevation along Marine Drive illustrating the hierarchy of buildings anticipated for Lions Gate Town Centre with taller buildings acting as 'bookends'

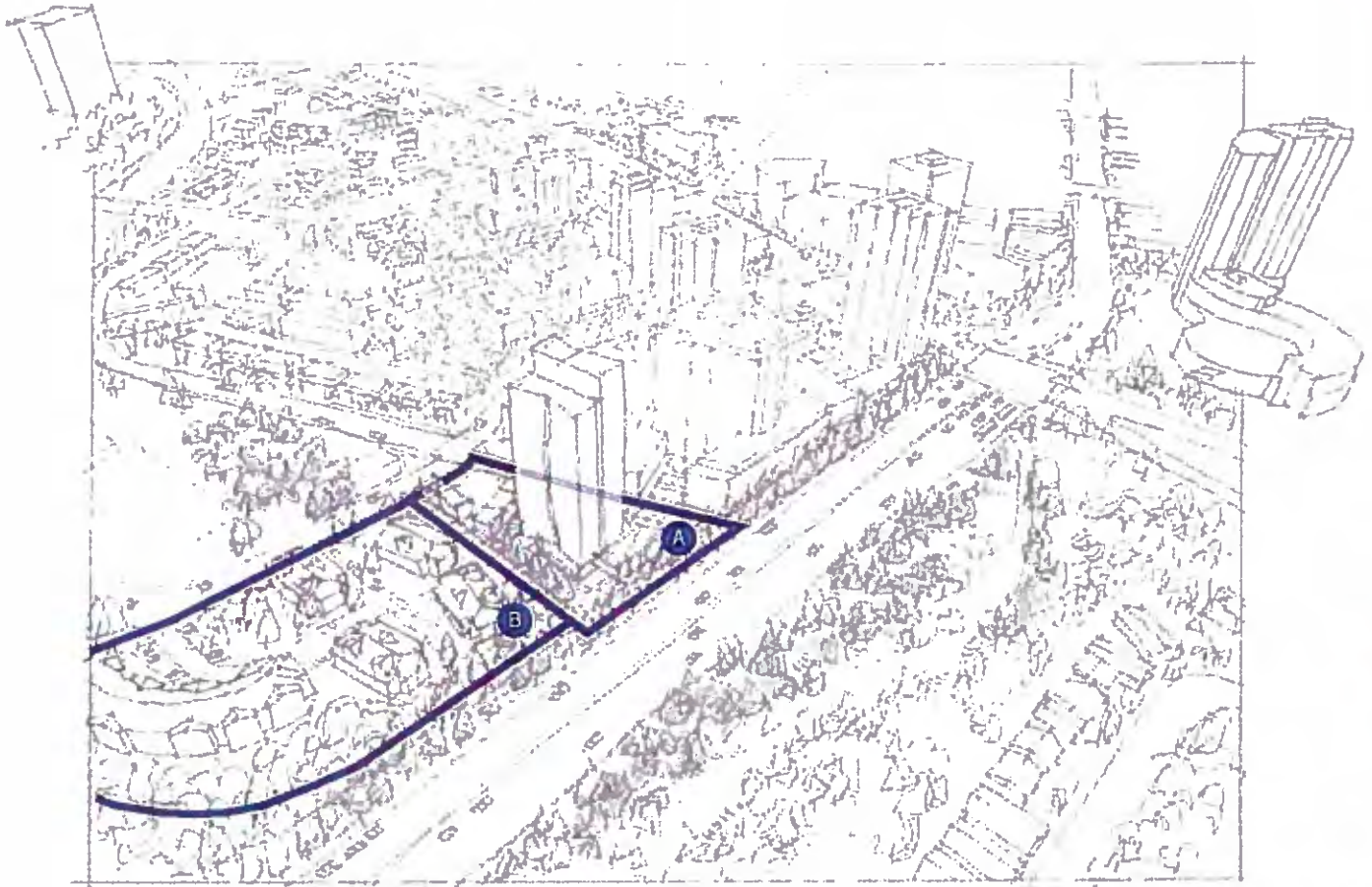


Figure 3.6 - Artist impression illustrating the urban design consideration for the Lions Gate - Klahanie Sub-Area

General Sub-Area

The built form for sites within DWV's jurisdiction should be of high quality and sensitive to existing and emerging neighbourhood context, and should be consistent with the following general guidelines:

Building Massing

- Vary building mass to minimize apparent scale.
- Address the compatibility of scale between new buildings and existing adjacent buildings.
- Use building mass to emphasize the entrance to buildings, entries should be visible, clearly articulated, and accessible.
- Avoid long, continuous roof lines.
- Design buildings to minimize shading on public space and to strengthen the definition of adjacent open space.
- Site and screen garage entrances, mechanical equipment and garbage bins, to minimize visual and acoustical impacts on adjacent properties and the streetscape.

Architectural Expression

- The design and expression of new buildings should reinforce a sense of place and reflect a well-considered and consistent design approach.
- Articulate the base of buildings with high-quality design elements that contribute to the pedestrian scale. Avoid blank or undifferentiated facades at the ground level.
- Encourage the use of high quality materials.
- Architectural detailing to be in keeping with the character of the building and landscape.
- Integrate roof top mechanical equipment into the design and massing of the upper floors.

Liveability

- Provide access to outdoor living space for each unit.
- Encourage residential buildings which incorporate adaptable design.

A 303 Marine Drive

The built form for the site at 303 Marine Drive should be consistent with the following guidelines:

- A single, slender tower with small floorplates of up to 7,500 square feet to mark the western edge of the town centre.
- The tower should be aligned with Marine Drive and respond to the eastward viewshed.
- Tower height should read as part of a collection of towers in the Town Centre that respond in scale to International Plaza (i.e. 24-26 storeys, subject to satisfying urban design analysis).
- The tower should contribute to the public realm as well as create a dynamic skyline through a considered approach to the tower base and top.
- A lower-scale building expression fronting Marine Drive should reinforce the mixed-use node at Capilano Road and Marine Drive.
- A transitional scale, such as townhouses, should be provided to the BC Housing site to the west.
- Massing and materials should reflect a coordinated architectural idea with the massing organized to mitigate the overall scale of the tower.
- View and shadowing impact analyses should be conducted as part of development review.
- Excellence in sustainable design and energy efficiency performance standards should be achieved.

B 380 Klahanie Court (BC Housing)

The built form for the BC Housing site should be consistent with the following guidelines:

- At a scale that mediates between the taller buildings in the core and the lower forms of development on the periphery, and is reflective of the height relationship illustrated in Figure 3.5.
- Development should respond to and complement the tower and mid-rise typology of the Town Centre, and include transitional scale (such as townhouses) towards the eastern edge of the site in response to redevelopment of 303 Marine Drive.

3.2.3 Public Realm and Open Space Guidelines

The public realm vision for the Lions Gate - Klahanie sub-area is to complement the variety of land uses and proposed built form with improved access to open spaces and a rich public realm that works to provide a more integrated and vibrant centre. Enhanced pedestrian connections to the commercial core, Klahanie Park, amenities, and transit will support a more complete and sustainable community.

The public realm and open space design should be consistent with the following general guidelines:

- Integrate landscape features and elements with the adjacent streetscape.
- Use established vegetation where feasible to provide a mature and varied appearance upon construction completion.
- Avoid landscaping elements that inhibit pedestrian or barrier free access along sidewalks or towards buildings.
- Consider the use of roof spaces for roof gardens and common areas.
- Minimize glare and light spill to surrounding properties through design and siting of exterior lighting.
- Enhance the quality of the streetscape through an integration with the building design.
- Encourage open space amenities, such as ground level courtyards.
- Link ground level entries and open spaces to adjacent streets, sidewalks and pathways.
- Design the landscape and building as a single composition, with strong physical and visual connections between interior common spaces and the outdoors.
- Locate utility wires underground where economically feasible.

303 Marine Drive

The public realm for 303 Marine Drive should be consistent with the following guidelines:

- A north/south public space connection between Marine Drive and Klahanie Park to facilitate pedestrian mobility and connections to transit, and to increase the visibility between the park and Marine Drive.
- Secondary connection to provide buffer between the site and existing BC Housing site.
- A public realm treatment along Marine Drive that corresponds to the planned treatment at Lions Gate Town Centre to provide a consistent streetscape environment and facilitate pedestrian and cyclist use.
- Dedicated land as part of development to share in the completion of Lions Gate Crescent.
- Broader, area-wide improvements to the pedestrian environment to facilitate access to services, amenities, natural assets, and transit.

3.3 Park Royal - Clyde Avenue Sub-Area

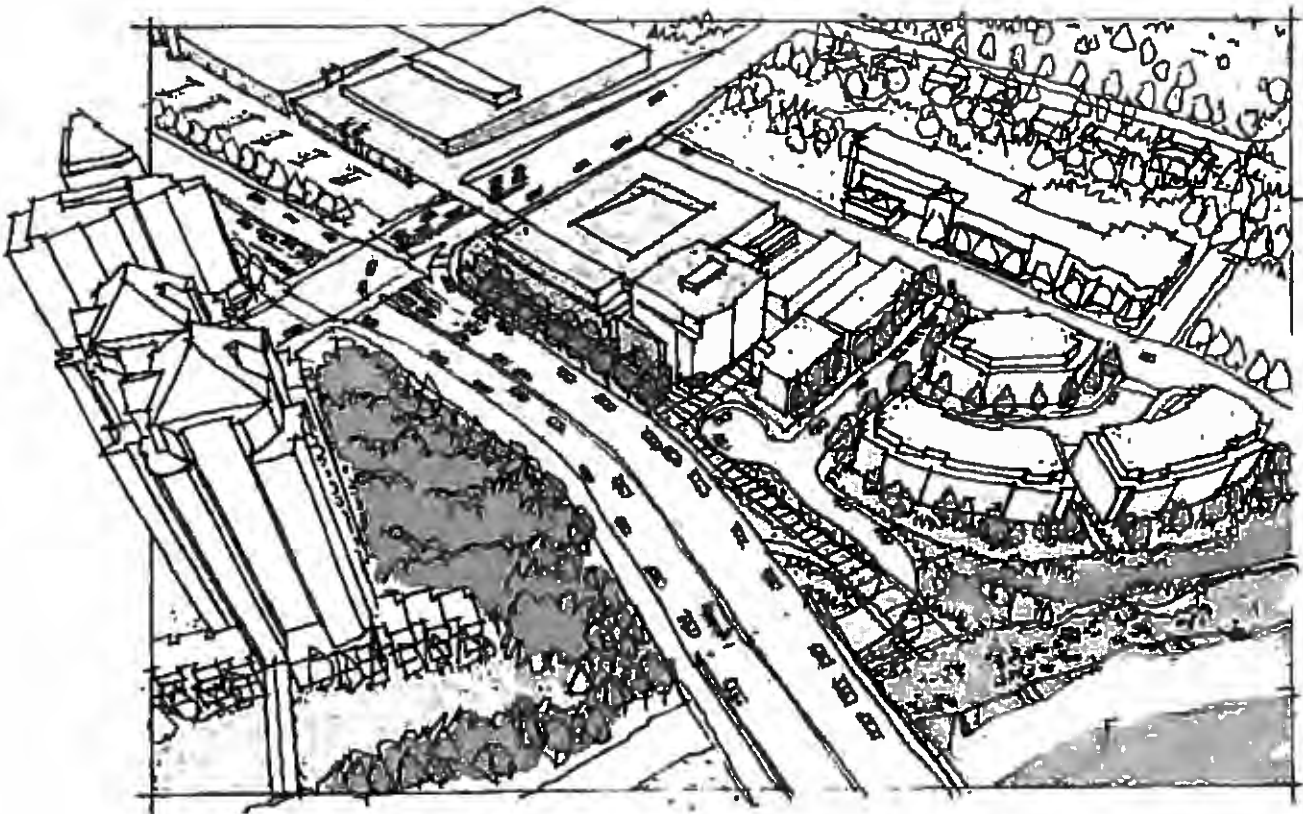


Figure 3.7 Artist impression of a potential build out of the Park Royal - Clyde Avenue Sub-Area

The Park Royal-Clyde Avenue Sub Area is envisioned as a mixed-use, transit oriented, vibrant urban centre at the gateway to the District of West Vancouver. Land use within the District's jurisdiction should support the transition of the Park Royal mall from a regional shopping centre into a more complete community with housing and amenities, while enhancing the mall's function as an employment and service hub.

Existing policy adopted in 2004 is maintained for Clyde Avenue east of Taylor Way, in order to support the evolution of this area towards a primarily residential neighbourhood in a landscaped setting adjacent to Capilano River.

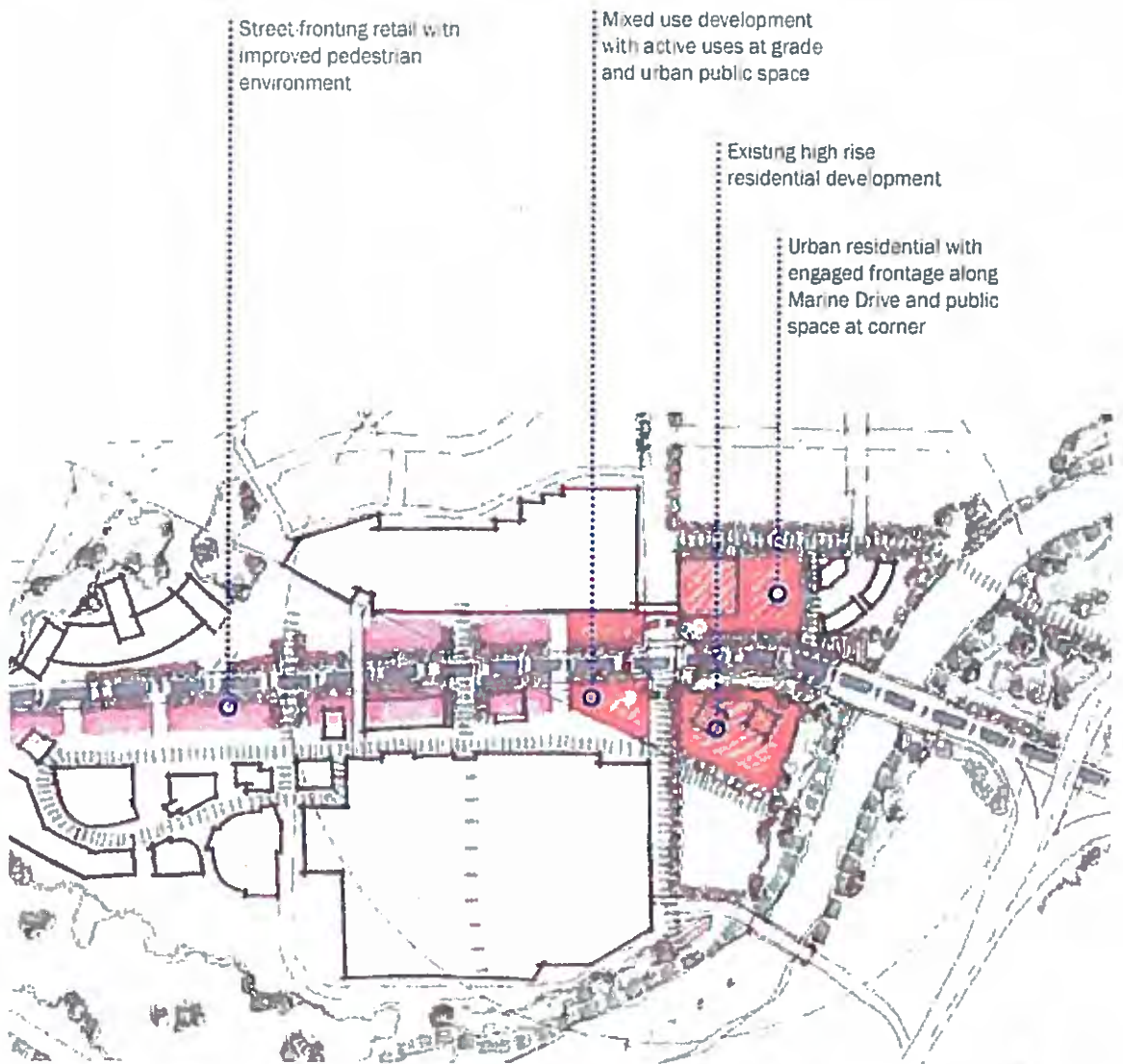


Figure 3.8 - Land Use Concept for the Park Royal - Clyde Avenue Sub Area

3.3.1 Land Use Plan and Policies

Park Royal Focus

- Recognize the role of the Park Royal Shopping Centre as the eastern “gateway” to West Vancouver.
- Support development that enhances Park Royal’s gateway location and minimizes generation of increased peak hour traffic.
- Cooperate with the Park Royal Shopping Centre owners and the Squamish Nation to integrate their future development and operational decisions into the larger community planning framework.
- Encourage the provision of commercial entertainment facilities at Park Royal.
- Maintain current commercial zoning for the Park Royal North Mall site that respects existing commercial lease arrangements and parking ratios, and undertake comprehensive community planning to guide any future transition of this area.
- Change the use of the area south of Marine Drive within DWV’s jurisdiction (752 Marine Drive) from large format commercial to mixed-use to support the urban centre, meet housing objectives and minimize vehicle traffic generation.
 - » Integrate commercial use at grade with existing commercial development, to animate street-level public space, and improve transit user experience
 - » Incorporate a child care facility to support working families in proximity to major employment hubs (the mall and downtown Vancouver)
 - » Include the significant provision of rental and/or supportive residential units
 - » Permit redevelopment inclusive of all uses and amenities up to 2.0 – 2.25 FAR gross calculated across the entirety of the site (DWV and the adjoining Squamish First Nation parcel)

Clyde Avenue East of Taylor Way Focus

Allow for rezoning in the Clyde Avenue area east of Taylor Way to allow for a mix of uses, including residential, mixed commercial residential buildings with street oriented commercial uses at grade, commercial office buildings, hotels and specialized residential facilities.

- Consider options for rezoning the parking lot on the northeast corner of Clyde and Taylor Way for development in exchange for providing permanent public vehicular access across Taylor Way.
- Require that any redevelopment contribute to improvements within the Clyde Avenue and 6th Street road allowances to reduce the amount of paved surfaces, create a park like streetscape and enhance pedestrian connections to the riverfront walkway.

Provide incentives for development to encourage property consolidation to create larger parcels of land with better opportunities for design and for improvements to the public street areas, and to encourage uses that would have defined community benefit.

- Provide for consideration of redevelopment of the existing hotel on a larger, more flexible site, possibly including the relocation of 6th Street.
- Allow for a density of development with an FAR of up to:
 - » 1.75 on properties of 20,000 sq. ft. or greater, and
 - » 1.00 on smaller properties
 - » A density bonus of up to 0.25 FAR may be considered for proposals that provide seniors’ care services, rental accommodations, public parkland, community use facilities (for example, child or adult daycare) or assisted and congregate care housing, subject to the registration of specific restrictions on title that will ensure retention of such use over the long term.
- Provide for the transfer of development potential within the area by considering rezoning applications in the following circumstances:
 - » from the service station site on the N/E corner Taylor Way and Marine Drive, if that property were converted to an attractive, permanent landscaped feature to screen the parking structure and beautify the entrance to the Municipality, and
 - » from the primary heritage listed site at 660 Clyde Avenue, subject to its designation as a heritage building.

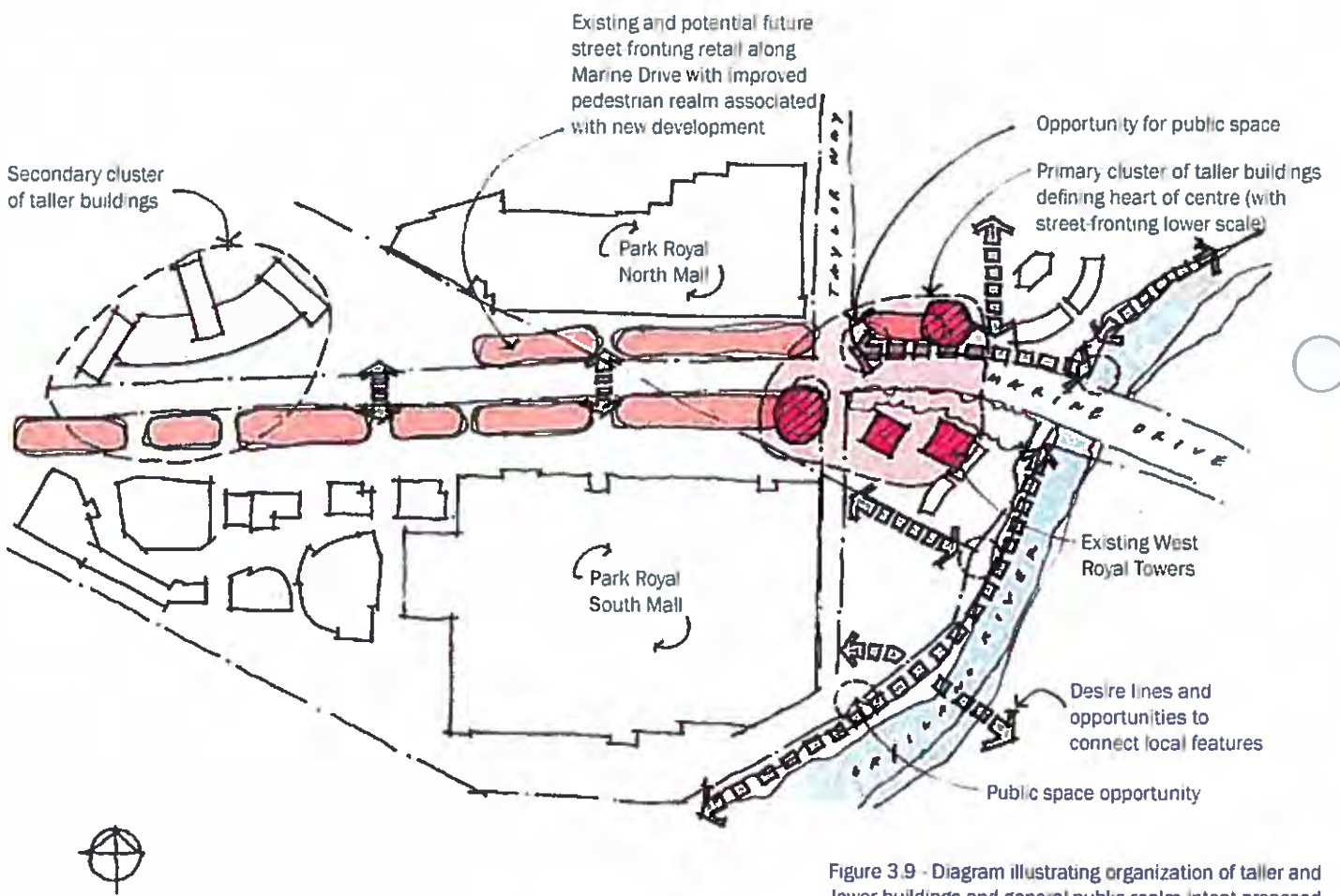


Figure 3.9 - Diagram illustrating organization of taller and lower buildings and general public realm intent proposed around the Park Royal - Clyde Avenue Sub Area

3.3.2 Built Form Design Guidelines

The design intent for the Park Royal - Clyde Avenue sub-area is to mark the gateway to West Vancouver and to complement the evolution of Park Royal Shopping Centre into a mixed-use urban centre. A varied and complementary village skyline, centred at the intersection of Taylor Way and Marine Drive, defers in scale to the existing West Royal Towers. Park Royal North should enhance the existing character of the shopping centre, noting that limited redevelopment is anticipated in the near term due to commercial zoning and lease arrangements. From Marine Drive, the scale of buildings should transition to meet the low-rise forms along Clyde Avenue. The diagram below represents the general built form and open space arrangement as well as the connections that define the Clyde Avenue sub-area.

The built form guidelines respond to existing buildings and established public view corridors. The design intent is to contrast new buildings to the scale and siting of the West Royal Towers. Building heights should cascade in approximately 6-storey increments: West Royal Towers (25 and 19 storeys), 752 Marine Drive (12-14 storeys) and 660 Clyde Avenue/657/675 Marine Drive (6-8 storeys). This direction is informed by an urban design analysis finding:

- The bulky appearance of West Royal Towers is due to both the floorplate dimensions and that there are no similarly scaled structures in the area;
- New, complementary buildings built at a lesser scale will help create a cogent centre;
- Variations in building height result in a “family” of structures that create a dynamic and interesting skyline;
- Mid-rise buildings transition between existing low- and high-rise forms, creating open space at grade and responding in character to surrounding uses and natural features;
- Building siting and height respond to and frame significant public views looking down Taylor Way and along Marine Drive.

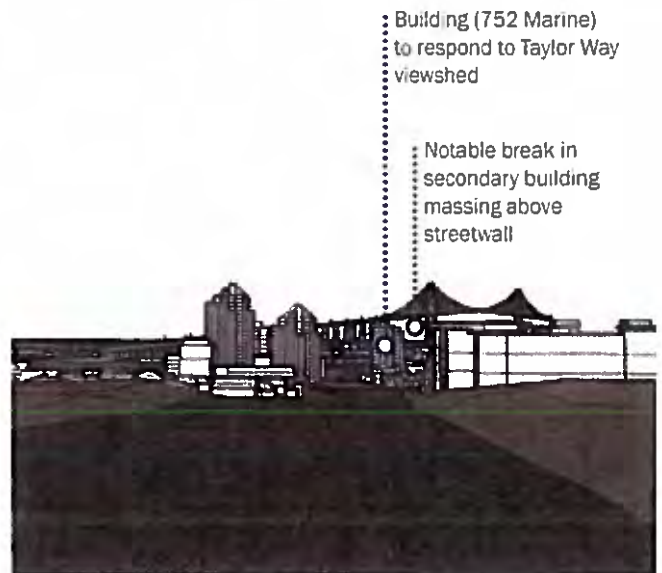
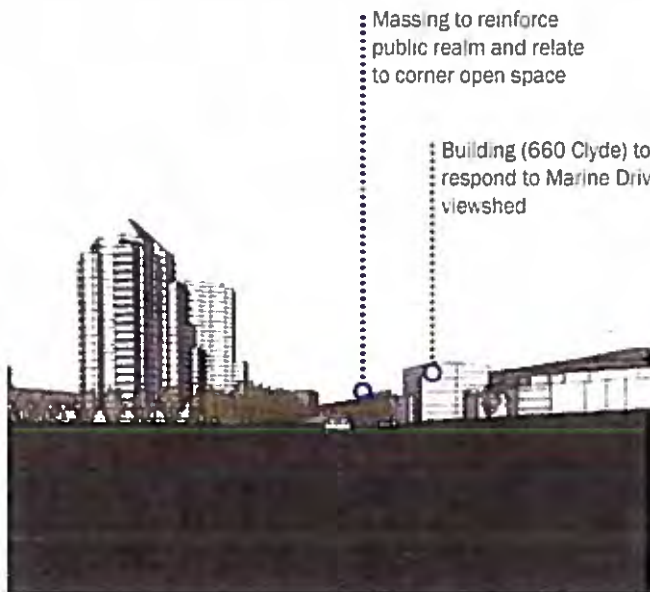


Figure 3.10 - Viewshed studies informing proposed massing

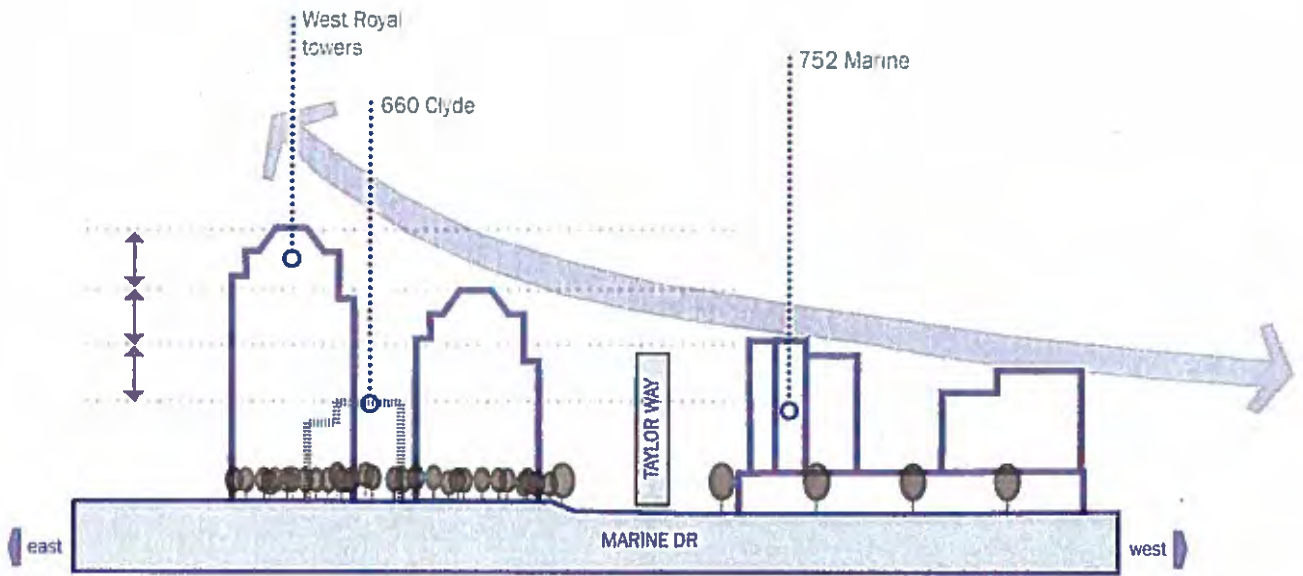


Figure 3.11 - Diagrammatic elevation along Marine Drive illustrating the hierarchy of buildings anticipated for the Taylor / Marine intersection

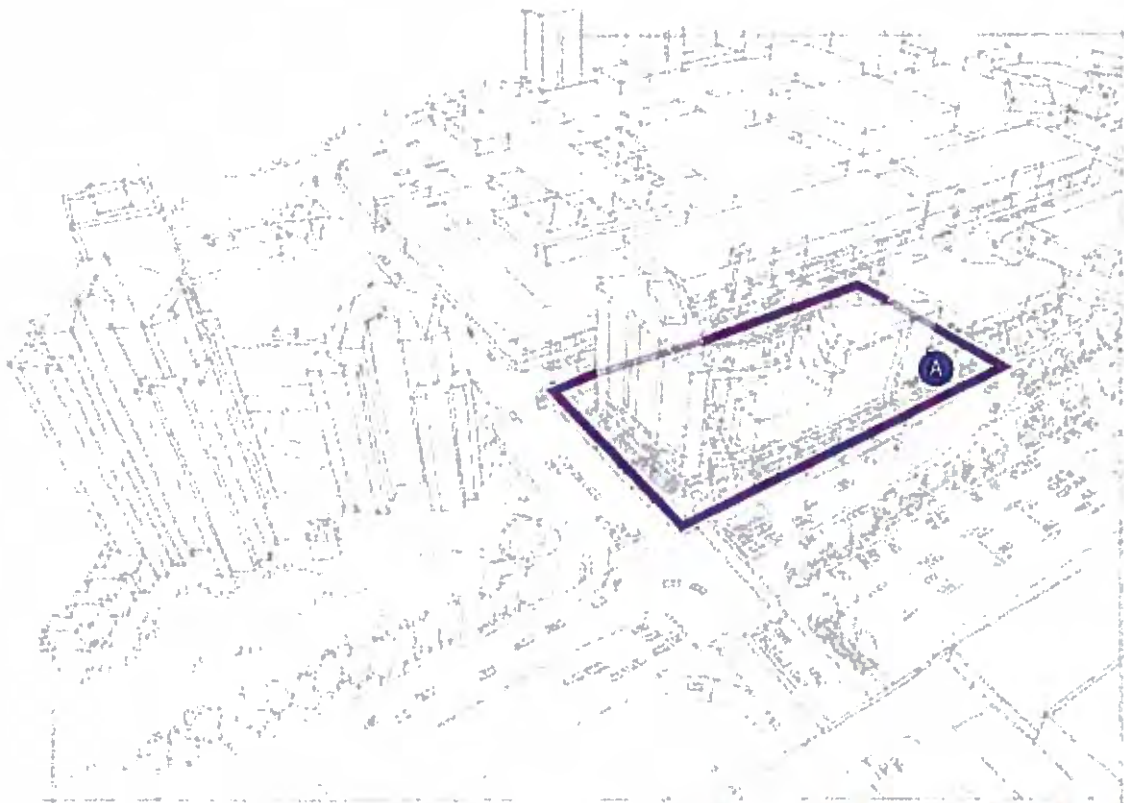


Figure 3.12 - Artist impression illustrating the urban design considerations for 752 Marine within the Park Royal - Clyde Avenue Sub-Area

General Sub-Area: Park Royal Focus

The built form for sites within DWV's jurisdiction should be of high quality and sensitive to existing and emerging neighbourhood context, and should be consistent with the following general guidelines:

- Enhance the appearance of Park Royal as a regional retail and service oriented shopping centre.
- Strengthen its role as the gateway to West Vancouver.
- Encourage a unique shopping district character for Park Royal.

Building Massing

- Take into account views from Marine Drive and Taylor Way in the exterior design of all buildings in their siting, massing and finish.

Architectural Expression

- Create a distinctive building and site design to augment the shopping district character.
- Encourage a variety of commercial unit sizes and frontages to provide economic flexibility and visual interest along the street frontages. Where street frontages are particularly long, the building should be detailed to break up the apparent length with the use of columns or other architectural features.
- Establish quality design through detailing, building articulation and choice of materials.
- Discourage unarticulated blank or solid walls visible from the street.
- Site and screen loading areas, mechanical equipment and garbage bins to minimize visual and acoustical impacts on adjacent properties and the streetscape.

Liveability

- Encourage a pedestrian friendly character.
- Enhance pedestrian connections throughout the shopping area, to the Capilano River, to Ambleside and to existing and future residential areas.
- Encourage the provision of integrated public art that is in keeping with the setting, building and landscaping.
- Encourage high performance "green building" design.
- Provide outdoor seating and landscaping to enhance public enjoyment of the outdoors.
- Provide convenient, continuous or semi-continuous weather protection through overhangs, awnings and canopies.
- Provide signage that is coherent, unobtrusive, and projects an inviting image.

A 752 Marine Drive

The built form for the area south of Marine Drive within DWV's jurisdiction at 752 Marine Drive should be consistent with the following guidelines:

- Mark the south side of the Marine Drive and Taylor Way intersection with a primary mid-rise building (of 12-14 storeys) that responds to the corner, and a secondary mid-rise form with lower massing that responds to Marine Drive, and creates a varied skyline.
- Building massing and expression to help shape public space including connections to and from Marine Drive, and between the corner and open space that relates to - and benefits from - southern exposure.
- Encourage forms distinct from, but complementary to, existing buildings with the West Royal Towers having the greatest visual presence.
- Orient principal flatiron building along Taylor Way with secondary mid-rise building providing a strong presence on Marine Drive.
- Complete a view and shadowing impact analyses as part of development review.
- Reinforce Marine Drive axis and respond to the Burrard Inlet viewshed with particular consideration given to the view of the Lions Gate Bridge from the intersection of Taylor Way and Keith Road.

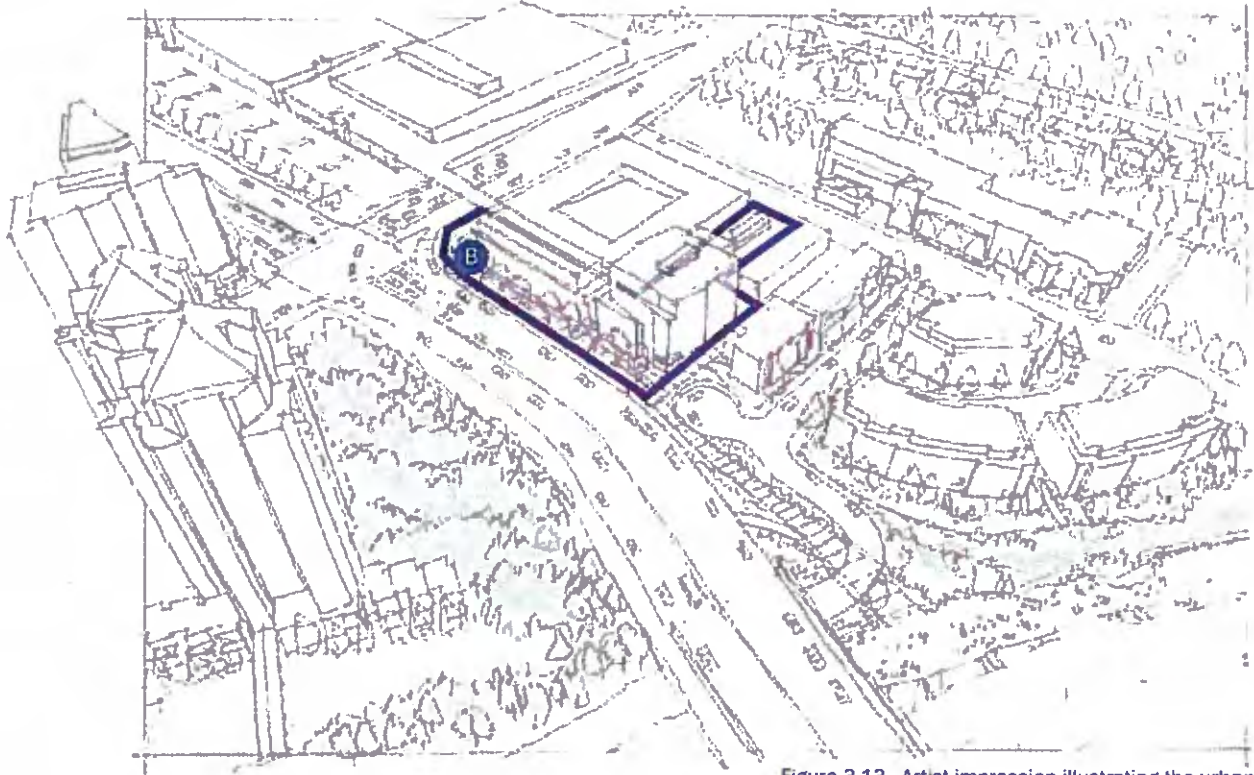


Figure 3.13 - Artist impression illustrating the urban design considerations for 660 Clyde, 657 and 675 Marine within the Park Royal - Clyde Avenue Sub-Area

General Sub-Area: Clyde Avenue East of Taylor Way Focus

Building Massing

- Reinforce the character of this area as a low- to mid-rise environment (e.g. 4-8 storeys) with scale focused towards the intersection.
- Situate buildings within a landscaped setting.
- Step back from the street, floors above the second storey, and introduce planters, exterior balconies, and building articulation to create interest and complement the landscaped character.
- Recognize the potential contribution of building massing, design and character to the gateway image of West Vancouver.

Architectural Expression

- Create an overall appearance of a mixed commercial and residential area within a landscaped setting.
- Provide sufficiently detailed, site-specific information to evaluate the appropriate siting, height, scale, massing and treatment of development in consideration of the potential impacts on the character of the street, the riverside setting and adjacent residential areas.
- Orient building entrances to face the street with high visibility and pedestrian accessibility.
- Consider the impact on privacy of adjacent homes on the north side of Clyde Avenue. Outdoor patios and balconies should generally be south facing.
- Site and screen loading areas, mechanical equipment and garbage bins, within the building, to minimize visual and acoustical impacts on adjacent properties and the streetscape.
- Provide signage compatible with a mixed-use area and designed to fit and complement buildings.

Liveability

- Provide for a separation and screening of buildings from existing housing to the north by retention and enhancement of the forested bank parallel to Clyde Avenue. Review their massing, scale, and orientation to minimize impact on views, privacy and the bank.
- Bury utility wires underground where economically feasible
- Encourage high performance or “green” buildings.
- Design pedestrian scale ground floor spaces oriented to Clyde Avenue.

B 660 Clyde Avenue, 657 and 675 Marine Drive

The built form for the area north of Marine Drive at 660 Clyde Avenue, 657 and 675 Marine Drive should be consistent with the following guidelines:

- Provide for a modest increase (6-8 storeys) in height to:
 - » Mediate between the scale of buildings on the north and south sides of Marine Drive and respond to the emerging character of the centre
 - » Enable the provision of open space and screening on the northeast corner of Taylor Way and Marine Drive, and the retention of the heritage structure at 660 Clyde Avenue
 - » Respond to the shift in the Marine Drive alignment at Taylor Way through massing, placement and expression of vertical circulation, and use of materials
 - » Provide variety in building height and form with a series of building volumes comprised of midrise elements oriented towards Marine Drive, framing the connection between Taylor Way intersection and the Capilano River
- Complete a view and shadowing impact analyses as part of development review.

3.3.3 Public Realm and Open Space Guidelines

The Park Royal-Clyde Avenue Sub-Area public realm should complement the mix of commercial and residential uses that comprise this area. It should improve access to existing amenities and open spaces, highlight new, signature public spaces, and feature art and landscaping to mark the gateway to West Vancouver. Enhanced pedestrian connections between proposed developments, the Spirit Trail, Capilano River and services at Park Royal Mall should result in a cohesive urban centre that extends across the Marine Drive and Taylor Way intersection.

Park Royal

Public realm and landscape design should generally:

- Provide clearly defined, barrier-free access along sidewalks and walkways to building entrances. Street furniture, merchandise displays and landscaping are encouraged but should not inhibit pedestrian or barrier free access along sidewalks or into buildings.
- Minimize glare and light trespass from the exterior of buildings to surrounding properties.
- Subdue signage illumination.
- Coordinate the design of on-site spaces accessible to the public with the pedestrian realm along streets and around intersections to create notable public amenities.
- Reflect the urban centre context and incorporate public art and landscaping where feasible, particularly at the Taylor Way/Marine Drive intersection.
- Create an active and appropriately scaled streetwall, including weather protection and wide sidewalks, to encourage pedestrian movement and transit use along Marine Drive.
- Facilitate neighbourhood-wide improvements to improve access to services, amenities and transit.

752 Marine Drive

The public realm for 752 Marine Drive should be consistent with the following guidelines:

- A public plaza of significant size, located on the interior of the site and oriented to take advantage of southern sun exposure, with active uses at its edge.
- Public connection that visually and physically connects the northeast corner of the site to the plaza, and to public spaces further across the intersection, to recognize the prominence the corner has on the public realm.
- Generous sidewalks that reflect the urban character of Marine Drive and provide space for street trees and other public realm amenities to make a comfortable environment for pedestrians and transit users.
- Public art in locations that reflects its importance and contributes to the sense of place.

Clyde Avenue East of Taylor Way

Public realm and landscape design should generally:

- Create an overall park like character for the landscape treatment.
- Encourage public access connections between Capilano River and Taylor Way through the use of landscape treatments.
- Retain the bank on the north side of Clyde Avenue in a forested, natural state to provide separation of mixed commercial / residential development from the low density residential area to the north. A geo-technical report addressing the potential impact of a proposed development on the stability of the bank and groundwater flows should be provided.
- Maintain and restore the edge adjacent to the Capilano River walkway in a natural state. Impervious paved surfaces, fencing or walls directly adjacent to the walkway should be minimized.
- Provide useable common open space.
- Locate the common area landscaped open space in a courtyard, side yard or rear yard depending on the building configuration.
- Incorporate landscape elements in and around the entire site with planting beds, planters, hanging baskets, and pots located at the ground level.
- Provide a cohesive pattern of concrete or brick paving for pedestrian walkways.
- Minimize retaining walls visible from the street. Where unavoidable, retaining walls should be constructed or faced with natural materials such as rock or heavily screened with landscaping.
- Design landscaping to minimize potential view impacts.
- Minimize exterior lighting glare and light spill to surrounding properties.
- Coordinate the design of on-site spaces accessible to the public with the pedestrian realm along streets and around intersections to create notable public amenities.
- Reflect the urban centre context and incorporate public art and landscaping where feasible, particularly at the Taylor Way/ Marine Drive intersection.
- Extend the riverfront experience into the neighbourhood centre through a public realm strategy defining an east/west connection connecting Capilano River to Taylor Way with a public space near the Taylor Way/Marine Drive intersection.
- Pursue a connection over the Capilano River between Clyde Avenue and Klahanie Park, prioritizing pedestrian and cycling movement and access.
- Address the existing parkade edge with vertical landscape or hardscape elements to screen it from the planned public space.
- Create an active and appropriately scaled streetwall, including weather protection and wide sidewalks, to encourage pedestrian movement and transit use along Marine Drive.
- Facilitate neighbourhood-wide improvements to improve access to services, amenities and transit.

660 Clyde Avenue, 657 and 675 Marine Drive

The public realm for 660 Clyde Avenue, 657 and 675 Marine Drive should be consistent with the following guidelines:

- A public open space oriented towards the intersection of Taylor Way and Marine Drive that provides a contrasting environment in an area lacking urban space.
- Public open space designed to encourage pedestrian use and benefiting from adjacent residential uses that engage with and contribute to the success of the public space.
- Vertical landscaping or hardscape elements to help screen the existing parkade from the open space at the corner.
- A notable and enhanced public walkway adjacent to Marine Drive that connects the new public open space with the Capilano River and draws from the character of the river environment.
- Public art in locations that reflects its importance and contribute to the sense of place.

4.0 Community Amenities

New developments provided for in the Marine Drive plan will deliver community amenities related to the impacts of new development. The value of the amenity will be proportional to the increased potential under the LAP in comparison to that under existing zoning. District policy defines a range of appropriate amenities. These include housing affordability and diversity, childcare and cultural facilities, heritage preservation, public art, and public space, parks and environment. In accordance with District bylaws, community amenities are in addition to the required infrastructure improvements and enhanced public realm along all frontages of the development.

The principal amenity focus will be the delivery of housing affordability and diversity. This will ensure that the Marine Drive housing stock continues to meet the needs of the range of District residents including families with children, working professionals, youth and seniors. This commitment is supported by the availability of community resources and services in the area including the transit network, parks and riverfront noted in this plan, as well as a new community centre under construction in the adjacent Lions Gate Town Centre neighbourhood. Public realm improvements will enhance access to these local assets and will be coordinated by the Design Guidelines and Streetscape Strategy included in this plan.

In order to offset the impact of new development and further the creation of a complete community, community amenity contributions will be applied to deliver:

- Rental and/or supportive housing units in this flat and transit accessible location;
- A childcare facility proximate to existing employment hubs;
- Improved existing and planned public trails, including connections to Capilano River, and spaces, including Klahanie Park;
- The North Shore Spirit Trail crossing from Park Royal to Welch Street;
- Heritage conservation of the Hollingsworth-Down designed building at 660 Clyde Avenue;
- Other in-kind or cash-in-lieu contributions identified and offered through the detailed development application review process.

5.0 Transportation

The Marine Drive area is ideally located for transportation access to the District and wider region. Its placement along a current frequent transit—and future rapid transit—network as well as the multi-use North Shore Spirit Trail supports good accessibility to jobs, shopping and recreation. Pedestrian and cycling use is further encouraged by the relatively flat terrain and existing park, trail, and riverfront amenities.

The reduction of minimum parking standards will support a number of initiatives. It will promote the alternative transportation methods noted above while minimizing the number of new single passenger vehicles that contribute to road congestion. It will also support housing affordability given the substantial cost of underground or structured parking provision in multifamily buildings, and will encourage access to car share in the District. Further restrictions to driveway access onto Marine Drive support alternative transportation as a means to improve circulation and access for existing and future residents. Parking reductions may also reduce massing and improve liveability of new buildings by supporting enhanced landscaping, site permeability and continuity of ground level dwellings and retail.

Transportation policies for the Marine Drive LAP include:

- Avoid conflicts between pedestrian and vehicular movement and ensure site circulation is accessible to persons with disabilities.
- Combine driveway access wherever possible.
- Anticipate and plan for right-of-way dedication for transportation improvements as part of site design.
- Remove existing driveways onto Marine Drive to enhance vehicular flow to the Lions Gate Bridge on-ramp.
- Require a Transportation Impact Assessment that compares the traffic impact of proposed development with that generated under current development.
- Contribute improvements to the Park Royal-Welch Street Bridge to complete the Spirit Trail.
- Support for Transport Canada's North Shore Trade Area Study (2008), which proposed the extension of the Low Level Road from North Vancouver across the Capilano River to create an east-west bypass to the Lions Gate Bridge (Figure 5.1)
- Strengthen bike network infrastructure to improve connectivity to surrounding bike routes, including those within adjacent jurisdictions.

- Encourage the use of alternative transportation modes by providing bicycle storage for residential uses and end trip destination facilities in commercial buildings to encourage alternative modes of employee commuting
- Locate parking underground to maximize ground level open spaces for landscape elements and treatments. Where a building has ground level parking, screen the parking from public streets and neighbouring properties with the use of landscape treatments. Improve natural drainage, and highlight pedestrian routes in ground level parking areas.
- Design underground parking for commercial uses to be readily accessible to customers. If there is a residential component to the building, commercial parking should be separate from secured residential parking areas.
- Encourage garage entries that provide a visually appealing entrance from the street with the use of planters or trellis structures.
- Reduce residential vehicle parking requirements to approximately 1.25 stalls per unit and approximately 0.75 stalls per unit for purpose-built rental units
- Encourage the use of electric vehicles by providing plug-ins for electric vehicles and sizing electrical rooms with sufficient space to accommodate the future electrification of all parking spaces.

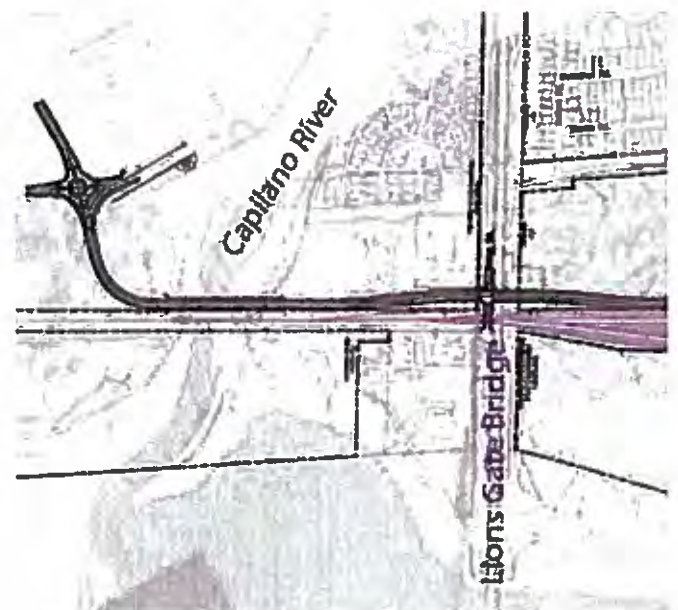


Figure 5.1 - Proposed western lower level route extension to Marine Drive

6.0 Administration

The Marine Drive Local Area Plan and Design Guidelines is a long-term planning document. It is intended to shape future development in support of the plan's vision, describing the expected land uses, built form, public realm and community amenities to be delivered. Although the plan will be implemented incrementally as individual projects proceed, these projects will be situated within a coordinated consideration of the area as a whole. The policies and guidelines in this document create this framework to ensure a cohesive and attractive vision for the area is realized for existing and future residents alike. As such, they should be considered the principal resource in the review of any proposed developments in this area and will be a material consideration in the approvals process.

The plan and guidelines are a tool for Council, staff, the community, and developers to guide change and establish expectations for development in the planning area. However, the plan and guidelines do not constitute approval for any given project on any given site. Site-specific development approval results only after the full technical consideration at a site-specific level - including environmental, structural and infrastructural - completed through the development application review process as part of an application for rezoning, subdivision or development permit approval. Recognizing the specificity of individual sites, the policies and guidelines in this document structure the opportunity for each application to be considered on its own merit. A certain amount of flexibility and discretion is implicit in determining this merit, in light of the overall intent of the concepts set forward in the plan's policies and guidelines.

Monitoring and evaluation play a critical role in the implementation of any plan. The Marine Drive Local Area Plan and Design Guidelines was prepared as part of a broader review of the District's Official Community Plan (OCP). Monitoring and evaluation will therefore be situated within the broader context of OCP implementation. It is recognized that both the local plan and guidelines, and the broader OCP they form part of, are "living documents" that may need to be updated as the realities of land use, community needs, and expectations change over time. Within a 5-10 year timeframe, the District will report back on development under the Marine Drive Local Area Plan and Design Guidelines to date to assess the effectiveness of the plan.

GLOSSARY

westvancouver



SCHEDULE III

GLOSSARY

The following provides general descriptions of some of the terminology used in the Official Community Plan (OCP) to assist readers. Legal definitions may be provided or determined as necessary in appropriate bylaws, regulations, or other legislative acts.

Accessibility/ Accessible	Easily reached, entered or used by the broad community, including children, the elderly, and persons with disabilities or reduced mobility, vision or hearing loss.
Active transportation	Non-motorized, human-powered modes, such as walking and cycling.
Adaptable design/ adaptable housing	Housing that accommodates a wide range of persons by means of accessibility features that are designed to be easily added, removed or adjusted to meet individual needs or preferences.
Affordable housing/ housing affordability	Affordability specifically refers to non-market housing (i.e. lower than market rates), and more generally may include the relatively lower cost of one housing form compared to another (e.g., a small townhouse compared to a large single-family home).
Area density variation	Partial or total reduction in development rights on one site, in conjunction with an increase on another site, in order to achieve public benefit under an area development plan.
Area Development Plan	Plan to guide development for large Upper Lands areas that identifies development constraints and objectives, sets out land use, housing, parks, and community facilities, and determines appropriate regulations and guidelines.
Biodiversity	Variety of plants, animals and other living organisms in a particular habitat or ecosystem.
Commercial node	Individual or clustered businesses located outside of larger centres that generally serve the immediate neighbourhood, or (where proximate to a harbour or water access) support boating including moorage, repair and related services.
Community Amenity Contribution (CAC)	In-kind or financial contribution agreed to by an applicant in a rezoning process to fund amenities or facilities not recoverable through a DCC or to otherwise benefit the community.
Community Heritage Register	List of buildings, structures, sites, features and resources that have aesthetic, historic, scientific, cultural or social importance.
Compact and complete community	Neighbourhood with—and in proximity to—a range of different uses and activities, providing convenient opportunities to live, work and play.

Covenant	Agreement between an owner and a designated individual, organization, or the District that is registered against the title of a property and binding on future owners.
Creek/watercourse	Waterbody—such as brook, spring, stream, river, pond, lake, or wetland—that contains water some or all of the time that supports fish or is connected by water flow to a waterbody that supports fish.
Creek/watercourse corridor	Watercourse and adjacent land extending to and beyond the top of bank to include any lands within the 100-year flood line, subject to hazardous conditions, sensitive to development, or integral to the corridor.
Creek/watercourse protection area	Land within 15 metres of the top of bank of any watercourse.
Density bonus	Option for a developer to build additional floorspace as an incentive to provide public amenities, specified housing or land uses, or to meet other conditions established in the Zoning Bylaw.
Density/ development transfer	Relocation of development rights from one site to another in order to achieve public benefit.
Development approval information	Information on the anticipated community impacts of a proposed activity or development, such as those related to transportation patterns, local infrastructure, public facilities, community services, or the natural environment.
Development approval information area/ circumstances	Designated land or situations where development approval information is required to address special conditions or objectives.
Development Permit (DP)	Authorization that may vary regulations or impose conditions on subdivision, construction, or the alteration of land or buildings in accordance with specified DPA guidelines.
Development Permit Area (DPA)	Designated land where guidelines direct development to address special conditions or objectives such as the natural environment, hazardous conditions, commercial revitalization, form and character, energy and water conservation, and GHG emissions reduction.
Development Cost Charge (DCC)	Fee imposed by bylaw and paid by a developer to offset infrastructure expenditures incurred to service a development, such as roads, parkland, and drainage, sewer and water systems.
Difficult terrain	Site condition where more than one-fifth of the total allowable building envelope has an existing grade exceeding 35%, or where driveways meeting regulations exceed a 20% grade.
Ecosystem	Functional unit comprised of living organisms and the non-living physical and chemical factors of their environment, linked through nutrient cycling and energy flow.

Environment management	Controlling, mitigating, preventing or restoring direct or indirect human-caused damage of natural systems to benefit ecological sustainability, natural diversity and habitat productivity.
Environmentally Sensitive Area (ESA)	Site that has—or with remedial action could reasonably achieve—desirable environmental attributes worthy of special care to benefit soil, water, vegetation, wildlife or other ecological functions.
Foreshore	Land between the high- and low-water marks of the tide.
Future neighbourhoods	Portion of the Upper Lands where future housing and development will occur as guided by the preparation of Area Development Plan(s).
Green building	Structure utilizing processes and materials that are environmentally responsible and resource-efficient throughout its entire life-cycle.
Green infrastructure	Strategies that provide or support ecosystems, such as green roofs, bioswales, daylighting watercourses, use of permeable surfacing, and natural landscape treatments.
Greenhouse gas (GHG)	Any gaseous compound that contributes to atmospheric warming by absorbing infrared radiation.
Greenway/greenbelt	Landscaped open space serving aesthetic, recreational, mobility or environmental purposes.
Heritage Revitalization Agreement (HRA)	Bylaw that supersedes land use regulations and agreed to by an owner and the District to protect a heritage building, property or feature.
Housing choice/options/diversity	Availability of a variety of housing forms—such as coach houses, single-family, duplexes, townhouses and apartments—that appeal to different households and lifestyles, that are attainable to a range of household incomes, and that offer various housing tenure.
Infill	Housing that is compatible with the form and character of an existing neighbourhood, such as coach houses, garden suites, duplexes, smaller homes on subdivided lots, and conversion of heritage buildings into suites.
Integrated Stormwater Management Plan (ISMP)	Comprehensive assessment of drainage servicing, land use planning and environmental protection to support growth that maintains or enhances watershed health.
Land use contract (LUC)	Agreement between an owner and the District—registered against the title of a property in the 1970s and binding on future owners—that will be terminated in accordance with more recent Provincial regulation.
Local Area Plan (LAP)	Planning and design consideration at the neighbourhood scale to provide more detailed guidance for land use change and development.
Neighbourhood character	Sense of place and its distinct aspects that cause a specific area to be familiar to the people associated with it and recognizable from other areas.

No-net loss	Restoration of habitat equivalent to that degraded by construction or landscaping where it is not practical to avoid established habitat loss.
Non-market housing	Housing with rents that are lower than the average rates of comparable market rental options.
Placemaking	Designing and managing spaces that facilitate diverse use, strengthen the connection between people and places, and respond and contribute to physical, cultural and social identities.
Renewable energy	Power to provide light and heat or to work machines from a source that is not depleted when used, such as solar, wind or heat exchange.
Riparian area	Land adjacent to a watercourse supporting plant species typical of inundated or saturated soil conditions that are distinct from plant species on adjacent, freely-drained, upland sites.
Stormwater	Water that originates from rain and melting snow and is infiltrated into the soil, evaporates or becomes surface runoff.
Stormwater management	Building and site design to mitigate the reduced infiltration due to development.
Stratification/ stratified	Establishment of a legal entity allowing individual ownership of a part of a property, along with shared ownership of the remaining portion not owned by any individual.
Streetscape	Natural and built fabric, including roadway, boulevards, sidewalks, trees, open spaces and adjoining buildings, that contribute to the visual character of the street.
Subdivision	Partition of land into multiple lots.
Supportive housing	Housing that provides on-site supports, features and/or services to enable residents to live independently or receive assistance as needed.
Sustainability	Environmental, social and economic well-being balanced in a manner that meets present needs without compromising the ability of future generations to meet their own needs.
Tenure	Conditions under which land or buildings are held or occupied, such as ownership or rental tenure.
Transportation alternatives	Options other than driving a personal vehicle alone, such as active transportation, carpooling, car sharing and taking public transportation.
Transportation Demand Management (TDM)	Strategies to make more efficient use of transportation resources by reducing travel demand or redistributing the mode or time of travel.

Underutilized site area	Area within a site that is utilized less than fully or below the potential use, so that usable area is available for development.
Universal design	Accessible building, site and public space consideration to facilitate a wide range of users—including people with and without disabilities—to be independent.
Upper Lands	Area comprised of the forested lands generally located between the Upper Levels Highway and Cypress Provincial Park.
Urban Connector Trail	Accessible, multi-use route, typically along a right-of-way, providing a connection between neighbourhoods.
Watershed	Land that forms a drainage basin—defined by the highest elevations from which stormwater drains towards a single point of a watercourse, lake or river—with a large watershed such as the North Shore Mountains comprised of a number of smaller watersheds.
Wetland	Land saturated with water for sufficient time to promote aquatic processes, indicated by poorly drained soils and biological activity adapted to a wet environment, such as a bog, marsh, swamp or riparian area.

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District of West Vancouver Proposed Official Community Plan
2018

District of West Vancouver

OCP Comparison Document

2004 OCP to 2018 Revised OCP

May 2018

Introduction

This document has been prepared as a reference to the District of West Vancouver's Official Community Plan (OCP) review process. The purpose of this document is to provide a comparison between the 2004 OCP and the proposed new OCP.

This document is designed to provide a quick reference guide. Policies are organized by the order presented in the 2004 plan. Readers should also refer to a copy of the 2004 OCP and the proposed Plan, which are available on the District's website, as you read through this document.

2004 OCP Chapter	Policy #	Action	Revised Plan Reference & Notes on Changes
Local Economy	LE1	Updated	Updated to strengthen identity of commercial areas and local centres, as well as the commercial role of future neighbourhood. See draft policies 2.3.1 to 2.3.9, 2.2.13 and 2.2.16.
	LE2	Retained	Retained as original. (See Ambleside Village Centre Built Form Guidelines.)
	LE2.1	Retained	Retained as original. (See Ambleside Village Centre Built Form Guidelines.)
	LE2.2	Updated	The 2004 policy has been implemented, and is thus updated to recognize the roles of BIAs and the intent to continue partnerships with them. See policies 2.3.15 and 2.3.17.
	LE2.3	Updated	The 2004 policy has been reflected in clearer, simplified and more policies throughout the plan.
	LE2.4	Updated	Community benefits, as reflected in adopted policy, are described within the Plan Implementation section of the plan.
	LE2.5	Updated	Updated to strengthen identify of Ambleside Municipal Town Centre. See policy 2.3.1.
	LE3	Updated	Edited to provide policies to permit residential uses on existing street-level commercial spaces, in local areas, and in future neighbourhoods. See policies 2.1.5, 2.1.14, 2.2.8, and 2.3.4.
	LE4	Updated	Updated to strengthen support for diverse economic sectors. See policies 2.3.6, 2.3.10 to 2.3.12, 2.3.15, and 2.3.16 to 2.3.21.
	LE5	Updated	Updated to simplify language and support land uses for marine commercial and recreational areas. See policies 2.3.3, 2.3.7, and 2.3.10 to 2.3.15.
	LE6	Retained	Retained as original. (See Clyde Avenue East of Taylor Way Built Form Guidelines.)
Social Planning	SP1	Updated	Updated to simplify and provide policies on social issues and needs, partnerships, and vulnerable populations. See policies 2.8.8, 2.8.11, 2.8.16, 2.9.8 to 2.9.11, and 2.9.13.
	SP2	Updated	Updated to provide policies on supporting diversity and inclusion. See policies 2.8.1 to 2.8.8.
	SP3	Updated	Updated to provide policies with regards to supporting seniors on housing and services. See policies 2.1.1 to 2.1.7, 2.1.15 to 2.1.20, 2.8.1 to 2.8.4, 2.8.7, 2.8.8, and 2.9.11.
	SP4	Updated	Updated to provide policies to address the needs of youths as they age in our community. See policies 2.8.1 to 2.8.3, 2.8.5, 2.8.7, 2.8.11, 2.9.1, 2.9.5, 2.9.8, 2.9.9 and 2.9.11.
	SP5	Updated	Updated to provide policies on housing and services to address the long-term needs of young adults and families. See draft policies 2.1.1 to 2.1.7, 2.1.12 to 2.1.20, 2.8.1, 2.8.5, and 2.8.9, 2.8.11, 2.8.12, and 2.9.3.
	SP6	Updated	Updated to provide policies and broaden areas of partnerships. See policy 2.8.20.
	SP7	Updated	Updated to provide policies and modernized language. See policies 2.8.7 and 2.9.7.
	SP8	Updated	Updated to provide policies and modernized standards across private and public areas. See policies 2.1.20, 2.3.21, 2.4.2, 2.4.12, 2.4.14, 2.7.1, 2.7.17, 2.8.2 to 2.8.4, 2.9.1, and 2.9.5.
	SP9	Updated	Updated to provide policy to support volunteerism. See policies 2.7.6 and 2.8.18.
	SP10	Updated	Updated to simplify language, provide policy regarding food security, and to be consistent with regional food action plan. See policy 2.9.12.
Housing	H1	Removed	2004 OCP policy refers to past initiatives that have been completed and is thus no longer applicable.
	H2	Retained	Retained as original. (See Evelyn Drive Built Form Guidelines.)
	H3	Updated	Edited to simplify language, with intent preserved. See policy 2.1.7.
	H4a	Retained	Retained as original. (See Ambleside Village Centre Built Form Guidelines.)
	H4b	Retained	Retained as original. (See Horseshoe Bay Neighbourhood Centre Built Form Guidelines (BF-C6))
	H4.1	Removed	2004 OCP policy refers to past initiatives that have been completed and is thus no longer applicable.

2004 OCP Chapter	Policy #	Action	Revised Plan Reference & Notes on Changes
Housing (Con't)	H4.2	Updated	Updated to policy to incentivize uptake on coach house. See policy 2.1.2.
	H4.2.1	Updated	Updated to policy to incentivize uptake on coach house. See policy 2.1.2.
	H4.2.2	Updated	Updated to policy to incentivize uptake on coach house. See policy 2.1.2.
	H4.2.3	Updated	Updated to policy to incentivize uptake on coach house. See policy 2.1.2.
	H5	Updated	Edited to provide policies to permit residential uses on existing street-level commercial spaces, in local areas, and in future neighbourhoods. See policies 2.1.5, 2.1.14, 2.2.8, and 2.3.4.
	H6	Updated	Edited to strengthen specific policy on providing mixed housing forms in future neighbourhoods. See policies 2.2.8, 2.2.14 and 2.2.15.
	H7	Updated	Edited to provide policy to incentivize new non-market housing. See policies 2.1.7, and 2.1.17 to 2.1.21.
	H8	Updated	Edited to provide policy and intent to increase provision of accessible and adaptable units. See policy 2.1.20.
	H9	Updated	Edited to provide policy to protect existing and incentivize new rental housing. See draft policies 2.1.7, and 2.1.16 to 2.1.21.
	H10	Updated	Edited to provide policy to incentivize new senior housing options, and to enable greater housing diversity to support downsizers in neighbourhoods. See policies 2.1.1 to 2.1.7 and 2.1.17 to 2.1.21.
	H11	Removed	Development Cost Charges are regularly reviewed as part of operational practice. As such, there is no need to include in the OCP, which is a community-wide land-use planning document.
	H12	Updated	Edited to simplify language and provide policies reflective of the District's Community Energy and Emissions Plan. See policy 2.1.23 and 2.1.24.
	H13	Updated	Edited to simplify language and to specify intent of housing action plans/strategies. See policy 2.1.18.
Built Form & Neighbourhood Character	BF-A1	Updated	Edited to provide policies on continuous improvement on environmental regulations to address traditional and emerging issues. See policies include 2.1.23, 2.1.24, 2.6.1 to 2.6.8, 2.6.12, 2.6.16-2.6.20, and 2.6.22-2.6.23.
	BF-A2	Updated	Edited to provide policies on municipal sustainability efforts. See policies 2.5.1 to 2.5.5 and 2.5.18 to 2.5.20.
	BF-A3	Updated	The 2004 OCP policy has been addressed (i.e., a Public Amenity Contribution Policy has been developed as directed by 2004 OCP policy). Information on community amenities and benefits are included in the Plan Implementation section.
	BF-A4	Updated	Edited to provide policies to create more accessible public and private environments, and expanded so that accessibility is addressed under all themes as appropriate. See policies 2.1.20, 2.3.21, 2.4.2, 2.4.12, 2.4.14 to 2.4.16, 2.7.1, 2.7.17, 2.8.2 to 2.8.4 and 2.9.5.
	BF-A5	Updated	Edited to provide policies to address the intent of fostering social inclusion and connection in both private and public spaces. See policies 2.3.13, 2.8.1 to 2.8.8, 2.8.13, 2.8.14, and 2.9.3.
	BF-A6	Updated	Edited to position retrofit encouragement with other GHG related initiatives related to the built environment. See policy 2.1.23.
	BF-B1	Updated	Edited to provide policies for addressing existing home replacement and associated effects on neighbourhood character. Also Retained as original. (See existing area-specific built-form guidelines. See policies 2.1.8 to 2.1.11.
	BF-B2	Updated	Edited to provide policies to address intent, such as looking at subdivision as a way to achieve both neighbourhood character context and new housing objectives. See policies 2.1.1, 2.1.3, 2.1.7, 2.1.8 to 2.1.11 and 2.1.14 to 2.1.15.

2004 OCP Chapter	Policy #	Action	Revised Plan Reference & Notes on Changes
Built Form & Neighbourhood Character (Con't)	BF-B3	Retained	Retained as original. (See Altamont Neighborhood Built Form Guidelines.)
	BF-B3.1	Retained	Retained as original. (See Coach House Development In Existing Neighbourhoods Built Form Guidelines.)
	DPA-BF-B3.1	Retained	Retained as original. (See Altamont Neighborhood Built Form Guidelines.)
	BF-B4	Retained	Retained as original. (See Ambleside Apartment Area Built Form Guidelines.)
	DPA-BF-B4	Retained	Retained as original. (See Ambleside Apartment Area Built Form Guidelines.)
	BF-B5	Retained	Retained as original. (See Ambleside Apartment Area Built Form Guidelines.)
	BF-B6	Retained	Retained as original. (See Ambleside Apartment Area Built Form Guidelines.)
	BF-B7.1	Retained	Retained as original. (See Kiwanis Lands Built Form Guidelines.)
	BF-B7	Retained	Retained as original. (See Kiwanis Lands Built Form Guidelines.)
	DPA-BF-B7	Retained	Retained as original. (See Kiwanis Lands Built Form Guidelines.)
	BF-B8	Retained	Retained as original. (See Other Multiple Family Sites Built Form Guidelines.)
	DPA-BF-B8	Retained	Retained as original. (See Other Multiple Family Sites Built Form Guidelines.)
	BF-B9	Retained	Retained as original. (See Deer Ridge West Built Form Guidelines.)
	DPA-BF-B9	Retained	Retained as original. (See Deer Ridge West Built Form Guidelines.)
	BF-B10	Retained	Retained as original. (See Sunset Highlands Built Form Guidelines.)
	DPA-BF-B10	Retained	Retained as original. (See Sunset Highlands Built Form Guidelines.)
	BF-B11	Retained	Retained as original. (See Duplex Areas Built Form Guidelines.)
	DPA-BF-B11	Retained	Retained as original. (See Duplex Areas Built Form Guidelines.)
	DPA-BF-B12	Retained	Retained as original. (See Evelyn Drive Built Form Guidelines.)
	BF-B13	Retained	Retained as original. (See Block Bounded by Esquimalt Ave, 20th St, Fulton Ave, and 21st St Built Form Guidelines.)
	BF-B13.1	Retained	Retained as original. (See Block Bounded by Esquimalt Ave, 20th St, Fulton Ave, and 21st St Built Form Guidelines.)
	DPA-BF-B13	Retained	Retained as original. (See Block Bounded by Esquimalt Ave, 20th St, Fulton Ave, and 21st St Built Form Guidelines.)
	BF-B14	Retained	Retained as original. (See Northwest Corner of Taylor Way and Keith Road Built Form Guidelines.)
	BF-B14.1	Retained	Retained as original. (See Northwest Corner of Taylor Way and Keith Road Built Form Guidelines.)
	DPA-BF-B14	Retained	Retained as original. (See Northwest Corner of Taylor Way and Keith Road Built Form Guidelines.)
	BF-C1	Updated	Edited to establish clear descriptions of uses in the commercial areas and incorporate policies based on modern principles (e.g., placemaking, accessibility), and create independent policy to address built form guidelines for commercial areas. See policies 2.3.1 to 2.3.5, 2.3.9, 2.3.12, 2.3.13, 2.3.21, and 2.8.13 to 2.8.14.
	BF-C2	Updated	Edited to provide policies to permit residential uses on existing street-level commercial spaces, in local areas, and in future neighbourhoods. See policies 2.1.5, 2.1.14, 2.2.8, and 2.3.4.
BF-C3	Retained	Retained as original. (See Ambleside Village Centre Built Form Guidelines.)	
DPA-BF-C3	Retained	Retained as original. (See Ambleside Village Centre Built Form Guidelines.)	
BF-C4	Retained	Retained as original. (See Ambleside Village Centre Built Form Guidelines.)	
BF-C4.1	Retained	Retained as original. (See Ambleside Village Centre Built Form Guidelines.)	
BF-C4.2	Retained	Retained as original. (See Ambleside Village Centre Built Form Guidelines.)	
BF-C4.3	Retained	Retained as original. (See Ambleside Village Centre Built Form Guidelines.)	

2004 OCP Chapter	Policy #	Action	Revised Plan Reference & Notes on Changes
Built Form & Neighbourhood Character (Con't)	BF-C4.4	Retained	Retained as original. (See Ambleside Village Centre Built Form Guidelines.)
	BF-C4.5	Retained	Retained as original. (See Ambleside Village Centre Built Form Guidelines.)
	BF-C4.6	Retained	Retained as original. (See Ambleside Village Centre Built Form Guidelines.)
	BF-C4.7	Retained	Retained as original. (See Ambleside Village Centre Built Form Guidelines.)
	BF-C4.8	Retained	Retained as original. (See Ambleside Village Centre Built Form Guidelines.)
	BF-C4.9	Retained	Retained as original. (See Ambleside Village Centre Built Form Guidelines.)
	BF-C4.10	Retained	Retained as original. (See Ambleside Village Centre Built Form Guidelines.)
	BF-C5	Retained	Retained as original. (See Dundarave Village Neighbourhood Centre Built Form Guidelines.)
	DPA BF-C5	Retained	Retained as original. (See Dundarave Village Neighbourhood Centre Built Form Guidelines.)
	BF-C6	Retained	Retained as original. (See Horseshoe Bay Neighbourhood Centre Built Form Guidelines.)
	DPA BF-C6	Retained	Retained as original. (See Horseshoe Bay Neighbourhood Centre Built Form Guidelines.)
	BF-C8	Retained	Retained as original. (See Local Commercial Sites Built Form Guidelines.)
	DPA BF-C8	Retained	Retained as original. (See Local Commercial Sites Built Form Guidelines.)
	BF-C9	Retained	Retained as original. (See Marina Sites Built Form Guidelines.)
	DPA BF-C9	Retained	Retained as original. (See Marina Sites Built Form Guidelines.)
	BF-C10	Retained	Retained as original. (See Sewell's Landing Built Form Guidelines.)
	BF-D1	Retained	Retained as original. (See Whitby Estates Built Form Guidelines.)
	DPA BF-D1	Retained	Retained as original. (See Whitby Estates Built Form Guidelines.)
	BF-D2	Retained	Retained as original. (See Clyde Avenue East of Taylor Way Built Form Guidelines.)
	BF-D3	Retained	Retained as original. (See Clyde Avenue East of Taylor Way Built Form Guidelines.)
	BF-D4	Retained	Retained as original. (See Clyde Avenue East of Taylor Way Built Form Guidelines.)
	DPA BF-D4	Retained	Retained as original. (See Clyde Avenue East of Taylor Way Built Form Guidelines.)
	BF-D5	Retained	Retained as original. (See Ambleside Village Centre Built Form Guidelines.)
Heritage	HE1	Updated	Edited to provide policy to support heritage preservation and restoration. See policies 2.1.9 to 2.1.10.
	HE2	Updated	Edited to provide policy to support heritage preservation and restoration. See policies 2.1.9 to 2.1.10.
	HE3	Updated	Edited to provide policy to support heritage preservation and restoration. See policies 2.1.9 to 2.1.10.
	HE4	Updated	Edited to provide policy to support heritage preservation and restoration. See policies 2.1.9 to 2.1.10.
	HE5	Updated	Edited to provide policy to support character of heritage neighbourhood. See policy 2.1.10. DPA guidelines are retained under Guidelines HE6.
	HE6	Retained	Retained as original. (See Lower Caulfeild Heritage Conservation Area Built Form Guidelines.)
	HE7	Retained	Retained as original. (See Lower Caulfeild Heritage Conservation Area Built Form Guidelines.)
	HE8	Retained	Retained as original. (See Lower Caulfeild Heritage Conservation Area Built Form Guidelines.)
	DPA HE6	Retained	Retained as original. (See Lower Caulfeild Heritage Conservation Area Built Form Guidelines.)
Natural Environment	NE1	Updated	Updated to strengthen policies on environmental protection and modernized to reflect legislative authorities and responsibilities. See policies 2.6.1 to 2.6.18.
	NE2	Updated	Updated to provide policy within legislative authority, and to reflect best practices. See policies 2.1.8, 2.6.1 to 2.6.5, 2.6.7, 2.6.8, 2.6.17, and 2.6.18.
	NE3	Updated	Updated to simplify language, provide policies with relation to foreshore area protection, and address climate change. See policies 2.6.10 to 2.6.12 and 2.6.20.

2004 OCP Chapter	Policy #	Action	Revised Plan Reference & Notes on Changes
Natural Environment (Con't)	NE4	Updated	Updated to provide policies and specify intent on permanent protection of ecologically sensitive assets. See policies 2.6.10, 2.6.13 to 2.6.16, 2.7.3, 2.7.7 to 2.7.9, 2.2.11 and 2.2.12.
	NES	Retained	Retained as original. (See Telegraph Hill and Tyee Point Guidelines.
	DPA NE5	Retained	Retained as original. (See Telegraph Hill and Tyee Point Guidelines.
	NE6	Updated	Updated to provide policies to manage development near hazardous conditions, and address potential future hazards related to climate change. See policies 2.6.17, 2.6.18, 2.6.20 and 2.6.21.
	DPA NE6	Retained	Retained as original. (See Sites with Difficult Terrain Guidelines.
	NE7	Updated	Updated to provide policy with relation to taking stock of ecologically important assets and to support the roles of stewardship groups. See policies 2.6.6 and 2.6.13.
	NE8	Updated	Updated to reflect new strategies (e.g., Integrated Stormwater Management Strategies). See policies 2.6.9 and 2.5.13 to 2.5.17.
	NE9	Updated	Updated to provide policy with relation to tree retention, replacement and compensation. See policies 2.6.5 and 2.6.16.
	NE10	Updated	Updated to provide policy with relation to tree retention, replacement and compensation. See policies 2.6.5 and 2.6.16.
	NE11	Updated	Updated to provide policy with relation to tree retention, replacement and compensation. See policies 2.6.5 and 2.6.16.
	NE12	Updated	Updated to simplify language, reflect legislative requirements and long term best practices. See policy 2.6.1.
	DPA NE13	Retained	Retained as original. (See Watercourse Protection and Enhancement Areas in Existing Neighbourhoods Guidelines.
	DPA NE14	Retained	Retained as original. (See Watercourse Protection and Enhancement Areas in Existing Neighbourhoods Guidelines.
	Upper Lands	UL1	Updated
UL2		Updated	Updated to reflect Upper Lands Working Group report and community directions. See policies 2.2.4, 2.2.5, 2.2.9, 2.2.11 to 2.2.13, and 2.2.16.
UL3		Updated	Updated to provide policies and reflect Upper Lands Working Group report and community directions. See policies 2.2.1 to 2.2.16.
UL4		Updated	Updated to retain intent and reflect Upper Lands Working Group report recommendations. See policies 2.2.1, 2.2.3, 2.2.9, 2.2.10, and 2.2.15.
UL5		Updated	Updated to reflect current planning processes. See policy 2.2.6.
UL6		Updated	Updated to provide policies to address intent. See policies 2.2.2 to 2.2.5.
UL7		Updated	Updated to provide policies to guide Area Development Plans process. See policies 2.2.2 to 2.2.4.
UL8		Retained	Retained as original. (See Upper Lands Guidelines for Development Permit Area Designations.
OP Info Area UL8		Retained	Retained as original. (See Upper Lands Guidelines for Development Permit Area Designations.
DPA UL8		Retained	Retained as original. (See Upper Lands Guidelines for Development Permit Area Designations.
UL8.1		Retained	Retained as original. (See Upper Lands Guidelines for Development Permit Area Designations.
UL9		Retained	Retained as original. (See Limited Use and Recreation Area Guidelines.
DPA UL9		Retained	Retained as original. (See Limited Use and Recreation Area Guidelines.

2004 OCP Chapter	Policy #	Action	Revised Plan Reference & Notes on Changes
Upper Lands (Con't)	UL10	Updated	Updated to strengthen language and protect lands as per Working Group recommendations. See policies 2.7.7 to 2.7.12.
	UL11	Updated	Updated to strengthen language and protect lands as per Working Group recommendations. See policies 2.7.7 to 2.7.12.
Parks & Open Space	P1	Removed	The 2004 OCP policy has been addressed through the completion of the Parks Master Plan in 2012.
	P2	Updated	Updated to provide policy with relation to incorporating natural character into park planning. See policies 2.7.4 and 2.7.5.
	P3	Updated	Updated to provide policy to protect watercourse corridors as part of watercourse protection and incorporate climate change considerations. See policies 2.6.7, 2.6.8, and 2.6.21.
	P4	Retained	Retained with minor updates to simplify language. See policy 2.7.5.
	P5	Updated	Updated to simplify language and separate into policies to address specific locations of interests (e.g., Madrona Ridge/Tyee Point) and accessibility. See policies 2.6.15, 2.7.1, 2.7.3, and 2.8.2.
	P6	Updated	Updated to reflect Upper Lands Working Group report findings. See policies 2.2.11, 2.2.12, 2.7.8, and 2.7.9.
	P7	Updated	Updated to reflect adopted policies, and to provide policies to reinforce foreshore protection and address climate change. See policies 2.6.10 to 2.6.12 and 2.6.20.
	P8	Updated	Updated to provide policy and modernized to support appropriate public access in parks areas. See policies 2.7.1, 2.7.13 to 2.7.17, 2.4.1 to 2.4.3, 2.4.6, and 2.4.14.
	P9	Updated	Updated to simplify language and to reflect Parks Master Plan directions. See policies 2.7.1, 2.8.1, 2.8.12, and 2.9.14.
	P10	Updated	Updated to provide policies with regards to managing supply of civic facilities (including parks) to meet anticipated long term demand. See policies 2.7.1 to 2.7.3, 2.7.8, 2.7.9, 2.8.12, and 2.9.3.
	P11	Updated	Updated to provide policy on supporting parks and environmental stewardship actions and volunteerism. See policies 2.7.6 and 2.8.18.
	P12	Updated	Updated to provide policies on partnerships with stewardship groups and coordination with community groups on public space management (including parks). See policies 2.6.6, 2.8.16, and 2.9.2.
	P13	Updated	Updated to provide policies and specify areas of partnerships possibilities with other levels of governments. See policies 2.3.14, 2.6.6, and 2.8.20.
Community Recreation	R1	Updated	Edited to provide policies to enhance facilities and services to fulfill long-term needs. See policies 2.8.1, 2.8.9, 2.8.10, 2.8.12, 2.8.16, 2.9.2, and 2.9.3.
	R2	Updated	Edited to provide policies that support the role of recreation in community health and wellness. See policies 2.9.1 to 2.9.5.
	R3	Updated	Edited to provide policies that support civic engagement and volunteerism. See policies 2.8.17 to 2.8.20.
	R4	Updated	Edited to provide policies to support demographic diversity, inclusive of age, abilities and background. See policies 2.8.1 to 2.8.8.
	R5	Updated	Edited to strengthen emphasis on specific purposes for and broaden partnerships. See policies 2.8.8, 2.8.16, 2.8.20, 2.9.9, and 2.9.11.
	R6	Updated	Edited to capture public space coordination and sharing opportunities with community partners, as well as new space creation opportunities. See policies 2.8.10, 2.8.12, 2.8.14, 2.8.16, 2.9.2 and 2.9.3.
	R7	Updated	Edited to provide long-term policies to support community recreation. See policies 2.9.1 to 2.9.5.

2004 OCP Chapter	Policy #	Action	Revised Plan Reference & Notes on Changes
Arts Culture Library	A1	Updated	Edited to provide policies to support art service organizations, displays, workspace creation, and economic opportunities. See draft policies include 2.3.12, 2.3.13, 2.3.16, 2.8.15, 2.9.6, 2.9.7 and 2.9.10.
	A2	Updated	Edited to provide policies to support activities and uses that support cultural needs. See draft policies include 2.8.7, 2.8.9, and 2.8.14.
	A3	Retained	Retained as original. (See Ambleside Village Centre Built Form Guidelines.)
	A4	Updated	Edited to provide policies on mechanism and intent of public art provisions. See policies 2.3.13, 2.8.14 and 2.9.6.
	A5	Updated	Edited to support both social and lifelong learning roles of Library. See draft policy 2.9.8.
Schools	S1	Updated	Updated to provide policy to support space and facility sharing with schools. See policies 2.8.16 and 2.9.2.
	S2	Updated	Updated to provide policy on securing community amenities to meet changing community needs. See policy 2.8.12.
	S3	Removed	The 2004 policy is out of scope of an OCP as defined under the LGA.
	S4	Updated	Updated to provide policies to support young adults and families through housing diversity and social services. See policies 2.1.1 to 2.1.7, 2.1.20, 2.8.5 and 2.8.11.
	S5	Updated	Updated to provide policies on space sharing with community groups. See policies 2.8.16 and 2.9.2.
	S6	Updated	Updated to address emerging issues over the long term with all community partners. See policies 2.8.8, 2.9.11, and 2.9.13.
Transportation and Mobility	T1	Updated	Updated to provide policy with regards to regional connections and to reflect legislative authority. See policies 2.4.11 and 2.4.20.
	T2	Updated	Updated to provide policies on supporting sustainable transportation options and to incorporate new innovations (e.g., electric vehicles, car sharing, etc.). See policies 2.4.1 to 2.4.12, 2.4.14, 2.4.17, and 2.4.21 to 2.4.25.
	T3	Updated	Updated to provide policies with relation to road enhancements, traffic calming and local street character. See policies 2.4.12 to 2.4.19, and 2.2.4.
	T4	Updated	Updated to provide policies on transportation accessibility and safety. See policies 2.4.2, 2.4.4, 2.4.14, 2.4.15, 2.4.25.
	T5	Updated	Updated to provide policies to reduce auto-dependency, including policies in housing and social well-being sections. See policies 2.1.4, 2.1.5, 2.1.12 to 2.1.14, 2.1.23, 2.4.1 to 2.4.11, 2.4.17, 2.4.21 to 2.4.23, 2.8.3 and 2.8.10.
Municipal Utilities	U1	Updated	Updated to reflect Corporate Energy and Emissions Plan endorsed since 2004 OCP. See policies 2.5.18 to 2.5.20.
	U2	Updated	Updated to provide policies to address long-term municipal utility maintenance and reflect best practices. See policies 2.5.1 to 2.5.5 and 2.5.18.
	U3	Updated	Financial considerations with relation to new development now located as part of the context in the Plan Implementation section, with intent and purpose strengthened.
	U4	Updated	Updated to provide policies while addressing all infrastructure and strengthening water conservation policies. See policies 2.5.1 to 2.5.8.
	U5	Updated	Updated to reflect new best practices and strengthen policy such that they are more actionable. See policies 2.5.13 to 2.5.17.

2004 OCP Chapter	Policy #	Action	Revised Plan Reference & Notes on Changes
Municipal Utilities (Con't)	U6	Updated	Updated to reflect new best practices and strengthen policy such that they are more actionable. See policies 2.5.13 to 2.5.17, and 2.6.22.
	U7	Removed	The 2004 policy would be considered operational guidance and beyond scope of the OCP.
	U8	Updated	Updated to reflect new best practices and strengthen policy such that they are more actionable. See policies 2.5.9 to 2.5.12.
	U9	Updated	Updated to address all legislative environmental requirements with regards to new development. See policies 2.6.1 to 2.6.6.
Safety	SE1	Removed	The 2004 policy is out of scope of an OCP as defined under the LGA.
	SE2	Removed	The 2004 policy is out of scope of an OCP as defined under the LGA.
	SE3	Removed	The 2004 policy is out of scope of an OCP as defined under the LGA.
	SE4	Removed	The 2004 policy is out of scope of an OCP as defined under the LGA.
	SE5	Removed	The 2004 policy is out of scope of an OCP as defined under the LGA.
Governance	G1	Updated	Edited to provide policies to support public communication and information sharing to the community. See policies 2.8.17 and 2.8.20.
	G2	Updated	Edited to broaden promotion and support of civic participation. See policies 2.8.17 to 2.8.20.
	G3	Updated	Edited to provide policy on volunteer engagement. See policy 2.8.18.
	G4	Updated	Edited to broaden community involvement with all community members. See policy 2.8.17.
	G5	Updated	Edited to broaden specific partnerships with First Nations and other levels of governments. See policy 2.8.20.
	G6	Updated	Edited to provide and specific areas of planning with anticipated involvement of other jurisdictions. See policies 2.1.19, 2.3.14, 2.3.15, 2.3.17, 2.4.7, 2.4.11, 2.4.20, 2.8.8, 2.8.20, 2.9.11, and Schedule i. Regional Context Statement.
Financial Framework	F1	Updated	Edited to broaden engagement on municipal decision-making processes (not only on financial processes). See policy 2.8.17. Financial considerations in relation to the Plan also located as context in the Plan Implementation section, as per LGA requirements.
	F2	Updated	Financial considerations with relation to new development now located as part of the context in the Plan Implementation section, with intent and purpose strengthened.
	F3	Updated	Edited to provide policy to support service levels that respond to community's changing needs. See policy 2.8.1.
	F4	Updated	Edited to provide policies and specific framework for long-term infrastructure renewal. See policies 2.5.1 to 2.5.5.
	F5	Updated	Edited to provide and long-term oriented policy on water usage monitoring and broaden intent for addressing water conservation. See policies 2.5.6 to 2.5.8.
	F6	Updated	The intent to monitor legislative changes going forward is now captured in context within the Plan Monitoring section.
	F7	Updated	Edited to provide and specific areas of planning with anticipated involvement of other jurisdictions. See policies 2.1.19, 2.3.14, 2.3.15, 2.3.17, 2.4.7, 2.4.11, 2.4.20, 2.8.8, 2.8.20, 2.9.11, and Schedule i. Regional Context Statement.
Guidelines: Altamont Neighbourhood	BF-B3	Retained	Retained as original

2004 OCP Chapter	Policy #	Action	Revised Plan Reference & Notes on Changes
Guidelines:	BF-B3.1.I	Retained	Retained as original
Coach House Development in Existing Neighbourhoods	BF-B3.1.II	Retained	Retained as original
	BF-B3.1.III	Retained	Retained as original
Guidelines:	BF-B4.I	Retained	Retained as original
Ambleside Apartment Area	BF-B4.II	Retained	Retained as original
	BF-B4.III	Retained	Retained as original
	BF-B4.IV	Retained	Retained as original
Guidelines:	BF-B7	Retained	Retained as original
Kiwanis Lands			
Guidelines:	BF-B8.I	Retained	Retained as original
Other Multiple Family Sites	BF-B8.II	Retained	Retained as original
	BF-B8.III	Retained	Retained as original
	BF-B8.IV	Retained	Retained as original
Guidelines:	BF-B9	Retained	Retained as original
Deer Ridge West			
Guidelines:	BF-B10	Retained	Retained as original
Sunset Highlands			
Guidelines:	BF-B11.I	Retained	Retained as original
Duplex Areas	BF-B11.II	Retained	Retained as original
	BF-B11.III	Retained	Retained as original
	BF-B11.IV	Retained	Retained as original
	BF-B11.V	Retained	Retained as original
Guidelines:	BF-B12.1	Retained	Retained as original
Evelyn Drive	BF-B12.2	Retained	Retained as original
	BF-B12.3	Retained	Retained as original
	BF-B12.4	Retained	Retained as original
Guidelines:	BF-B13.I	Retained	Retained as original
Block bounded by Esquimalt Ave, 20th St, Fulton Ave, and 21st	BF-B13.II	Retained	Retained as original
	BF-B13.III	Retained	Retained as original
	BF-B13.IV	Retained	Retained as original
Guidelines:	BF-B14.I	Retained	Retained as original
Northwest corner of Taylor Way and Keith Road	BF-B14.II	Retained	Retained as original
	BF-B14.III	Retained	Retained as original
	BF-B14.IV	Retained	Retained as original
Guidelines:	BF-C3.1	Retained	Retained as original
Ambleside Village Centre	BF-C3.2	Retained	Retained as original
	BF-C3.3	Retained	Retained as original
	BF-C3.4	Retained	Retained as original
	BF-C3.5	Retained	Retained as original

2004 OCP Chapter	Policy #	Action	Revised Plan Reference & Notes on Changes
Guidelines: Ambleside Village Centre (Con't)	BF-C3.6	Retained	Retained as original
	BF-C3.7	Retained	Retained as original
	BF-C3.8	Retained	Retained as original
	BF-C3.8.1	Retained	Retained as original
	BF-C3.9	Retained	Retained as original
	BF-C3.10	Retained	Retained as original
	BF-C3.11	Retained	Retained as original
	BF-C3.12	Retained	Retained as original
	BF-C3.13	Retained	Retained as original
	BF-C3.14	Retained	Retained as original
	BF-C3.15	Retained	Retained as original
	BF-C3.16	Retained	Retained as original
	BF-C3.17	Retained	Retained as original
	BF-C3.18	Retained	Retained as original
	BF-C3.19	Retained	Retained as original
	BF-C3.20	Retained	Retained as original
	BF-C3.21	Retained	Retained as original
	BF-C3.22	Retained	Retained as original
	BF-C3.23	Retained	Retained as original
	BF-C3.24	Retained	Retained as original
	BF-C3.25	Retained	Retained as original
	BF-C3.26	Retained	Retained as original
	BF-C3.27	Retained	Retained as original
	BF-C3.28	Retained	Retained as original
	BF-C3.29	Retained	Retained as original
	BF-C3.30	Retained	Retained as original
	BF-C3.31	Retained	Retained as original
	BF-C3.32	Retained	Retained as original
	BF-C3.33	Retained	Retained as original
	BF-C3.34	Retained	Retained as original
	BF-C3.ResOnly.1	Retained	Retained as original
	BF-C3.ResOnly.2	Retained	Retained as original
	BF-C3.ResOnly.3	Retained	Retained as original
	BF-C3.ResOnly.4	Retained	Retained as original
	BF-C3.ResOnly.5	Retained	Retained as original
BF-C3.ResOnly.6	Retained	Retained as original	
BF-C3.ResOnly.7	Retained	Retained as original	
BF-C3.ResOnly.8	Retained	Retained as original	
BF-C3.ResOnly.9	Retained	Retained as original	

2004 OCP Chapter	Policy #	Action	Revised Plan Reference & Notes on Changes
Guidelines: Ambleside Village Centre (Con't)	BF-C3.ResOnly.10	Retained	Retained as original
	BF-C3.ResOnly.11	Retained	Retained as original
	BF-C3.ResOnly.12	Retained	Retained as original
	BF-C3.ResOnly.13	Retained	Retained as original
	BF-C3.ResOnly.14	Retained	Retained as original
	BF-C3.ResOnly.15	Retained	Retained as original
	BF-C3.ResOnly.16	Retained	Retained as original
	BF-C3.ResOnly.17	Retained	Retained as original
	BF-C3.ResOnly.18	Retained	Retained as original
	BF-C3.ResOnly.19	Retained	Retained as original
	BF-C3.ResOnly.20	Retained	Retained as original
	BF-C3.ResOnly.21	Retained	Retained as original
	BF-C3.ResOnly.22	Retained	Retained as original
	BF-C3.ResOnly.23	Retained	Retained as original
	BF-C3.ResOnly.24	Retained	Retained as original
BF-C3.ResOnly.25	Retained	Retained as original	
Guidelines: Dundarave Village	BF-C5.I	Retained	Retained as original
	BF-C5.II	Updated	Updated to allow for buildings up to 3 storeys to be consistent with updated OCP policy.
	BF-C5.III	Retained	Retained as original
	BF-C5.IV	Retained	Retained as original
Guidelines: Horseshoe Bay Neighbourhood Centre	BF-C6.I	Retained	Retained as original
	BF-C6.II	Retained	Retained as original
	BF-C6.III	Retained	Retained as original
	BF-C6.IV	Retained	Retained as original
Guidelines: Local Commercial Sites	BF-C8.I	Retained	Retained as original
	BF-C8.II	Updated	Updated to allow for buildings up to 3 storeys to be consistent with updated OCP policy.
	BF-C8.III	Retained	Retained as original
	BF-C8.IV	Retained	Retained as original
Guidelines: Marina Sites	BF-C9.I	Retained	Retained as original
	BF-C9.II	Updated	Updated to allow for buildings up to 3 storeys to be consistent with updated OCP policy.
	BF-C9.III	Retained	Retained as original
	BF-C9.IV	Retained	Retained as original
Guidelines: Sewell's Landing	BF-C10.I	Retained	Retained as original
	BF-C10.II	Retained	Retained as original
	BF-C10.III	Retained	Retained as original
	BF-C10.IV	Retained	Retained as original
Guidelines: Whitby Estates	BF-D1	Retained	Retained as original

2004 OCP Chapter	Policy #	Action	Revised Plan Reference & Notes on Changes
Guidelines: Clyde Ave Area	BF-D4 I	Retained	Retained as original
	BF-D4 II	Retained	Retained as original
	BF-D4 III	Retained	Retained as original
	BF-D4 IV	Retained	Retained as original
Guidelines: Telegraph Hill/Tyee Point	NE-5	Retained	Retained as original
Guidelines: Sites with Difficult Terrain	NE-6	Retained	Retained as original
Guidelines: Watercourse Protection and Enhancement Areas in Existing Neighbourhoods	NE-13	Retained	Retained as original
Guidelines: Future Neighbourhoods & Rodgers Creek Area	UL-8	Retained	Retained as original
	UL-8.1	Retained	Retained as original
	UL-8.2	Retained	Retained as original
	UL-8.3	Retained	Retained as original
Guidelines: Limited Use and Recreation Area	UL-9	Retained	Retained as original
Guidelines: Lower Caulfield Heritage Conservation Area	HE-6.1	Retained	Retained as original
	HE-6.2	Retained	Retained as original
	HE-6.3	Retained	Retained as original
	HE-6.4	Retained	Retained as original
Guidelines: Marine Dr Local Area Plan	MD 3.1	Retained	Retained as original
	MD 3.2	Retained	Retained as original
	MD 3.3	Retained	Retained as original
	MD 4.0	Retained	Retained as original
	MD 5.0	Retained	Retained as original

*Note: throughout the Development Permit Guidelines, references to external legislation have been updated, if necessary, to reconcile legislative changes (e.g., BC Fish Protection Act renamed to Riparian Areas Protection Act).

District of West Vancouver

Official Community Plan

REVISED DRAFT – TRACK CHANGE COPY

This document highlights revisions that have been made to the Draft OCP (released and dated February 13, 2018)

Please Note:

Final Plan will be professionally formatted with images and illustrations.

May 2018

Note:

Orange text = new;

Crossed-out text = removed/replaced;

highlighted texts = specific comments on changes (e.g., adjustments)

Removed introduction to draft plan.
 Table of Contents and page numbers updated to reflect revised plan.

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List of maps and page numbers updated to reflect revised plan.

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1. Introduction

1.1 ~~Community Context~~ Background and History

West Vancouver is located on the traditional territory of Coast Salish peoples, including the Squamish, Tsleil-Waututh and Musqueam First Nations. Since the incorporation of our municipality in 1912, the District of West Vancouver has grown to become a collection of distinct neighbourhoods set within nature. Together these neighbourhoods form an ~~waterfront~~ **oceanfront** community extending along Burrard Inlet from Howe Sound to the Capilano River.

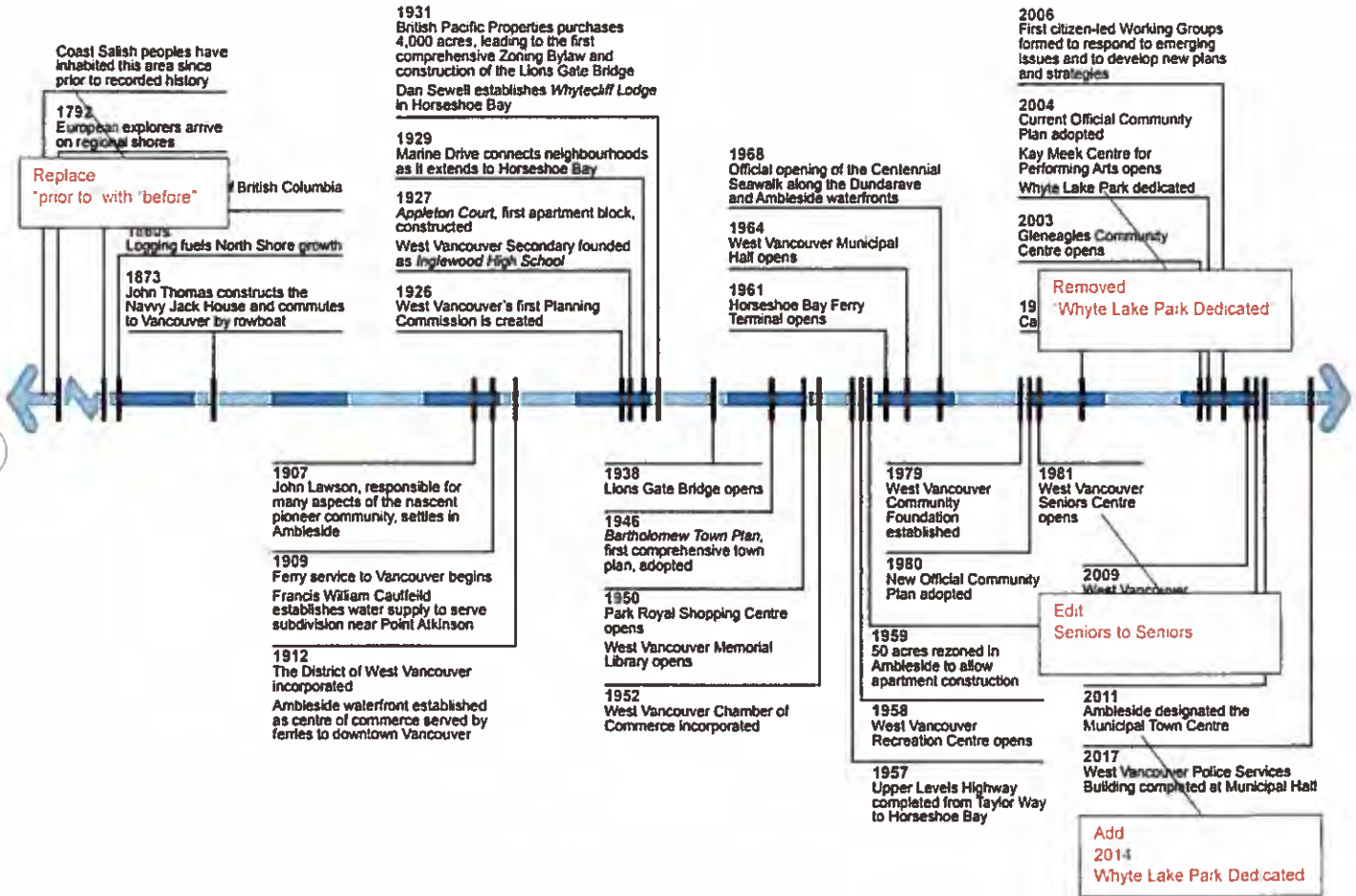
The North Shore Mountains define much of our terrain and serve as the backdrop to our community. We share our borders with the District of North Vancouver and the unincorporated area of the regional district. The Trans-Canada Highway spans the Capilano River between West Vancouver and North Vancouver, and the historic Lions Gate Bridge provides a direct link to Stanley Park and downtown Vancouver. West Vancouver is the departure point for major regional ferry connections to Vancouver Island and the Sunshine Coast, and the Sea-to-Sky Highway joins West Vancouver with the Howe Sound communities including Whistler.

Our residents enjoy and are stewards of many natural features and amenities. We have significant park and conservation areas ranging from shoreline beaches and marinas to hiking trails, cycling and ski areas on Mount Strachan, Black Mountain and Hollyburn Ridge. Extensive Upper Lands wilderness, protected old-growth forests and an array of ~~creeks and streams~~ **watercourses** contribute to one of the region's highest provisions of parkland per resident.

Ambleside Municipal Town Centre is the heart of civic, social, economic, and cultural activities in the community. Other notable commercial areas include the Park Royal Regional Shopping Centre, and ~~the historic~~ Dundarave and Horseshoe Bay Villages. Along with our Town and Village centres, West Vancouver's many neighbourhoods provide distinct places to live, go to school, and enjoy parks or other valued amenities.

These important physical and social characteristics support our community's enjoyment of a high quality of life. Our natural setting has shaped how we have developed and grown over a century, and it will also inform our opportunities and responsibilities as we plan for the future.

West Vancouver Milestones



1.2 Community Context and Key Trends

(Draft Plan – Regional Context and Key Trends section switched in order)

West Vancouver is shaped by the mountains, forests and coasts that define our sense of place. Our cultural and social assets, recreational opportunities, local businesses, transportation infrastructure, neighbourhoods and Town and Village centres define our community within this natural setting. Considered together, these features create the quality of life that is cherished and that we look to protect. However, no community is static, and many changes are occurring in West Vancouver, with challenges that extend to the region and beyond. Some key trends are highlighted below. Long-term planning is an essential tool to ensure that we protect what is valued while continuing to thrive into the future.

Aging Population and Loss of Young Families

In 2016, West Vancouver was home to approximately 42,500 people (2016 Census). While our community growth rate has fluctuated over time, it has remained relatively low in comparison to the region. This slower growth is related to our aging population, as the community has fewer births and our housing stock has limited options for seniors to downsize or for young families to move here. The following chart illustrates our historical and projected growth¹.

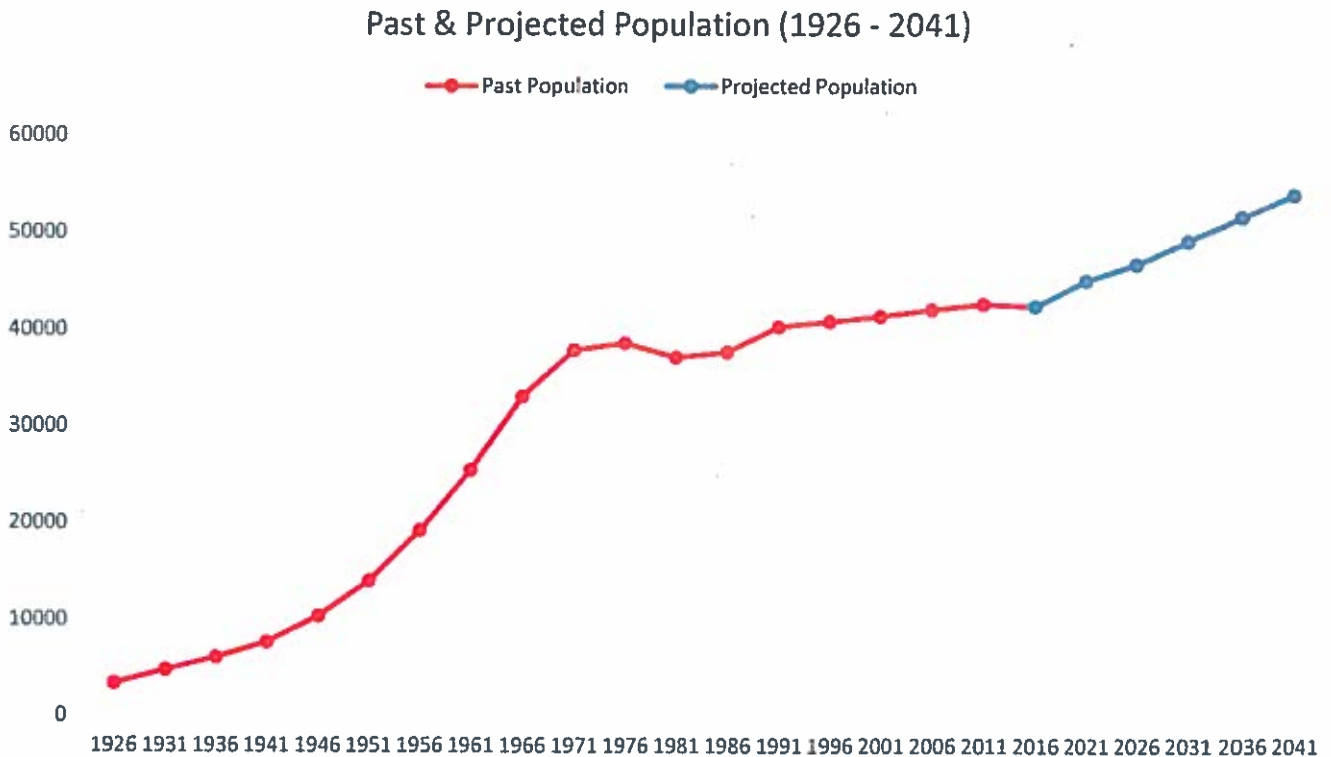


Figure 1. Past & Projected West Vancouver Population (1926 - 2041)

¹ Demographic, Housing and Employment Projections: District of West Vancouver (Urban Futures, 2016).

A handful of key factors define our population today: (reordered bullets according to age)

- More than one in four residents (28%) is over the age of 65, 27% of whom are living alone;
- 7% of our population are empty nesters between the ages of 55 and 64;
- Younger families with children and parents between 35 to 54 account for 14% of the population, down from 21% in 2011;
- There is “missing generation” of younger adults without children between the ages of 25 and 34, accounting for only 2% of the population;
- The share of children under the age of 14 has fallen from 30% of the population in 1961 to 14% in 2016;
- The average household size is declining and is lower than the regional average; and
- West Vancouver is the only municipality in the region with a declining population, losing 0.5% between 2011 and 2016 while the region grew by 6.5%.

Within two generations, West Vancouver’s demographic profile has shifted from a population of younger families with children, to a more distributed demographic, to the community of today that is primarily older residents. While this trajectory is not new, the result is increasingly pronounced if we consider the life of this plan. By 2041, half of our population will be over 55 years old, and one in three residents will be over the age of 65. The diagram below depicts what our community’s demographic profile has been projected to look like in 2041.

+10,600 residents

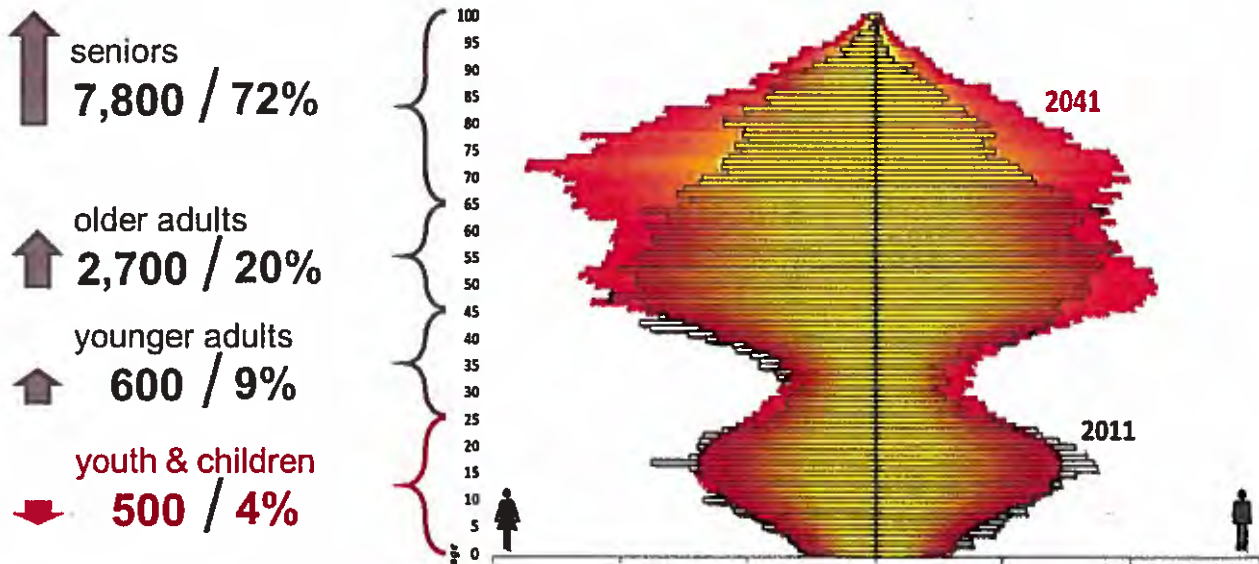


Table 1. Who will be in our community by 2041? (Figures rounded to the nearest hundreds to indicate these are estimates only)

West Vancouver’s population trends influence how we plan for the future. For example, the preference among many seniors to age in place in the community in which they are familiar suggests a need to ensure that there is appropriate housing and services available. This includes age-friendly, adaptable, single-level living, more supportive transportation options and accessible services that are conveniently located. At the same time, if we wish to encourage a

more balanced demographic, we will need to provide more housing options for younger adults to lay down roots here and provide land uses that support our local economy and local employment opportunities.

Housing Affordability and Diversity

Housing affordability is a principal challenge across Metro Vancouver. Within this context, West Vancouver has the highest average housing costs for both homeowners and tenants. The median household income in our community—the highest in the region—is only half that required to finance the average apartment and roughly one-sixth that required to finance the average single-family home. With the region's lowest rental vacancy rate (0.4% in 2017)² it is difficult to find rental accommodation in West Vancouver. This constrained supply results in higher overall rental costs than in other Metro Vancouver municipalities.

These issues are exacerbated by the limited housing diversity in our community. Nearly two-thirds of our housing stock is single-family dwellings, with apartment options mostly limited to aging buildings constructed in the 1960s and 1970s. The result is that there are not enough options for seniors to downsize, adult children to stay close to their families, or young families to move into West Vancouver. Put simply, the housing choices presented to people today are increasingly expensive single-family homes or increasingly aging apartment buildings.

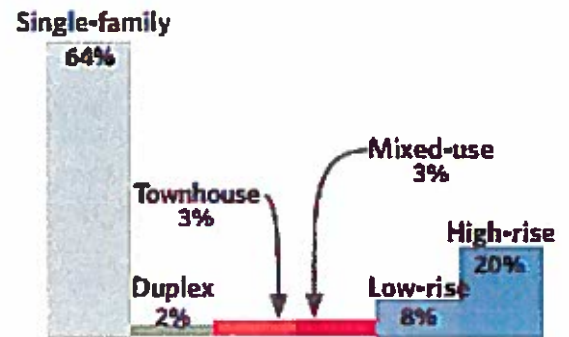


Figure 2. Housing by building form (2016)

The limited supply of affordable and diverse housing directly impacts our transportation, environment, economy and social well-being. Nearly three-quarters of our workforce and approximately one-quarter of our school students commute into West Vancouver every day. This contributes to traffic congestion, road maintenance costs, pedestrian safety concerns, and greenhouse gas (GHG) emissions, especially when considering the additional impacts of West Vancouver residents who work, close to 80% of whom drive to work in and through the community.

The dearth of local housing options accessible to our workforce creates a perennial challenge for local schools, services and businesses to hire and retain staff – and indeed the community has been losing jobs at a time when there has been robust economic growth at the regional level. The result is reduced services available to residents since employment options elsewhere in the region offer similar wages but shorter commutes.

The resulting trend has led to concerned community voices expressed throughout the OCP Review process and a desire for actionable policies. Although housing affordability in the community and in the region are driven by a number of factors, including market economics and demand, this OCP can help reduce the pressure of constrained supply and enable the development of desired forms of housing to increase housing options in our community.

Over the life of this Plan, a focus on housing diversity can deliver smaller homes—ranging from

² A healthy rental vacancy rate is considered to be between 2% and 3%.

coach houses, duplex, triplex, townhomes and apartment units and including seniors, more market and non-market rental—that are relatively more attainable than our housing stock today and that better matches our evolving needs.

Climate Change

A changing climate presents one of the greatest challenges of our time. While the scientific understanding continues to evolve, there is broad agreement that GHG emissions resulting from human activities intensify climate change and its associated impacts. While an effective response requires action at the national and international level, local communities have a role to mitigate GHG emissions. This includes creating compact, complete and energy-efficient communities that support reduced fossil fuel consumption and associated emissions.

Our community contributes approximately 235,000 tonnes of GHG emissions each year from three primary sectors: burning of natural gas for space heating and cooling and hot water for-in buildings; fuel to power our cars and other transportation; and decomposition of our solid waste. We are responsible for more GHGs per capita than the regional average (six versus five tonnes per person). The District adopted GHG reduction targets and climate strategies in 2016 to mitigate West Vancouver’s contribution to climate change. The land use, transportation, and infrastructure policies of this OCP are aligned with this path. By addressing GHG emissions, the community can also support improvements to air quality and the associated health effects.

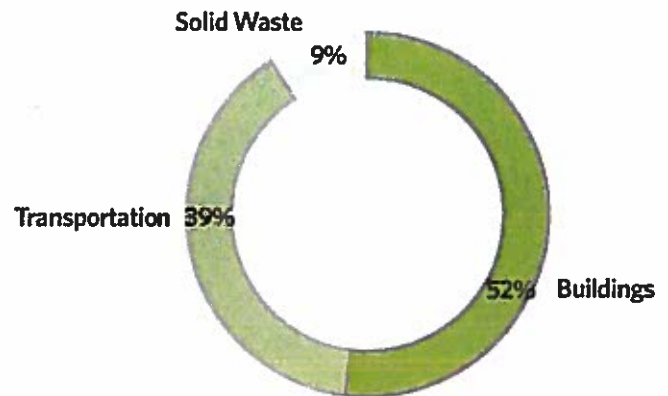


Figure 3. GHG emissions by Sectors

This draft-OCP also recognizes that climate change impacts, such as sea level rise and more frequent extreme weather events, are being observed around the world. Locally, Flooding from king tides, summer droughts and increased wildfire risk are all hazards understood to be impacted by our changing climate. In response, the OCP identifies new policy directions to enable our infrastructure—and our community—to remain resilient.

1.3 Regional Context

West Vancouver is one of 21 member municipalities within the Metro Vancouver region, and—along with Lions Bay, the City and District of North Vancouver, and Squamish and Tsleil-Waututh First Nations’ lands —forms the North Shore sub-region. West Vancouver contributes to and enjoys benefits and services from its involvement with its role in this “liveable region”.

West Vancouver and the other municipalities in the region adopted the Regional Growth Strategy (RGS)— “Metro Vancouver 2040 – Shaping our Future” (Metro 2040 hereafter)—in 2011 in order to support a vibrant, diverse, prosperous and sustainable region. This strategy includes five key goals to guide municipal and regional actions:

- Create a Compact Urban Area
- Support a Sustainable Economy
- Protect the Environment and Respond to Climate Change Impacts
- Develop Complete Communities
- Support Sustainable Transportation Choices

The RGS Metro 2040 provides population, dwelling units and employment projections for the region and each municipality to inform planning efforts. For the region, these estimates are:

	2011	2021	2031	2041
Population	2,356,000	2,788,000	3,152,000	3,443,000
Dwelling Units	890,000	1,112,000	1,287,000	1,423,000
Employment	1,209,000	1,424,000	1,626,000	1,773,000

Table 2. Projected Population, Housing and Jobs for Metro Vancouver (Metro Vancouver, 2011)

For West Vancouver³, these are:

	2011	2021	2031	2041
Population	46,300	51,000	56,000	60,000
Dwelling Units	18,400	20,600	23,100	24,500
Employment	18,700	24,000	27,000	29,000

Table 3. Projected Population, Housing and Jobs for West Vancouver (Metro Vancouver, 2011)

Based on these projections, West Vancouver’s population is expected to increase by approximately 14,000 people from 2011 to 2041. This increase represents approximately one percent of the overall population growth projected for the region. The resulting annual growth rate for West Vancouver is 0.87%, which is roughly two-thirds of the 1.27% rate anticipated for the region as a whole.

The RGS Metro 2040 includes the Squamish Nation lands in its projections for West Vancouver. The District completed a separate analysis in 2016 to provide a more specific projection for our municipality’s own anticipated population, housing, and employment growth⁴:

	2011	2021	2031	2041
Population	43,287 43,500	45,121 45,000	49,199 49,000	53,969 54,000
Dwelling Units	16,980 17,000	18,212 18,000	20,157 20,000	21,816 22,000
Employment	14,426 14,500	16,388 16,500	18,498 18,500	20,775 21,000

Table 4. Projected Population, Housing and Jobs for West Vancouver (corrected for municipal estimation⁵) (Urban Futures, 2016)

³ Estimates include Squamish Nation lands located within West Vancouver municipal boundary.

⁴ Estimates exclude Squamish Nation Lands located within West Vancouver municipal boundary. Since the analysis, new Census data have been published and indicate that the population of West Vancouver was approximately 42,500 and the occupied dwelling units was approximately 17,000 in 2016.

⁵ Figures rounded to the nearest 500 to indicate these are estimates only.

Based on this analysis, West Vancouver’s population is expected to increase by approximately ~10,000 people by 2041, which represents an annual growth of 0.74%. West Vancouver will require approximately ~5,000 additional dwelling units to accommodate this growth. This While this increase is one of the lowest housing growth projections in the region: (where over 500,000 new units are projected by 2041), it does represent a shift for West Vancouver, which has been resistant to change and growth in past years.

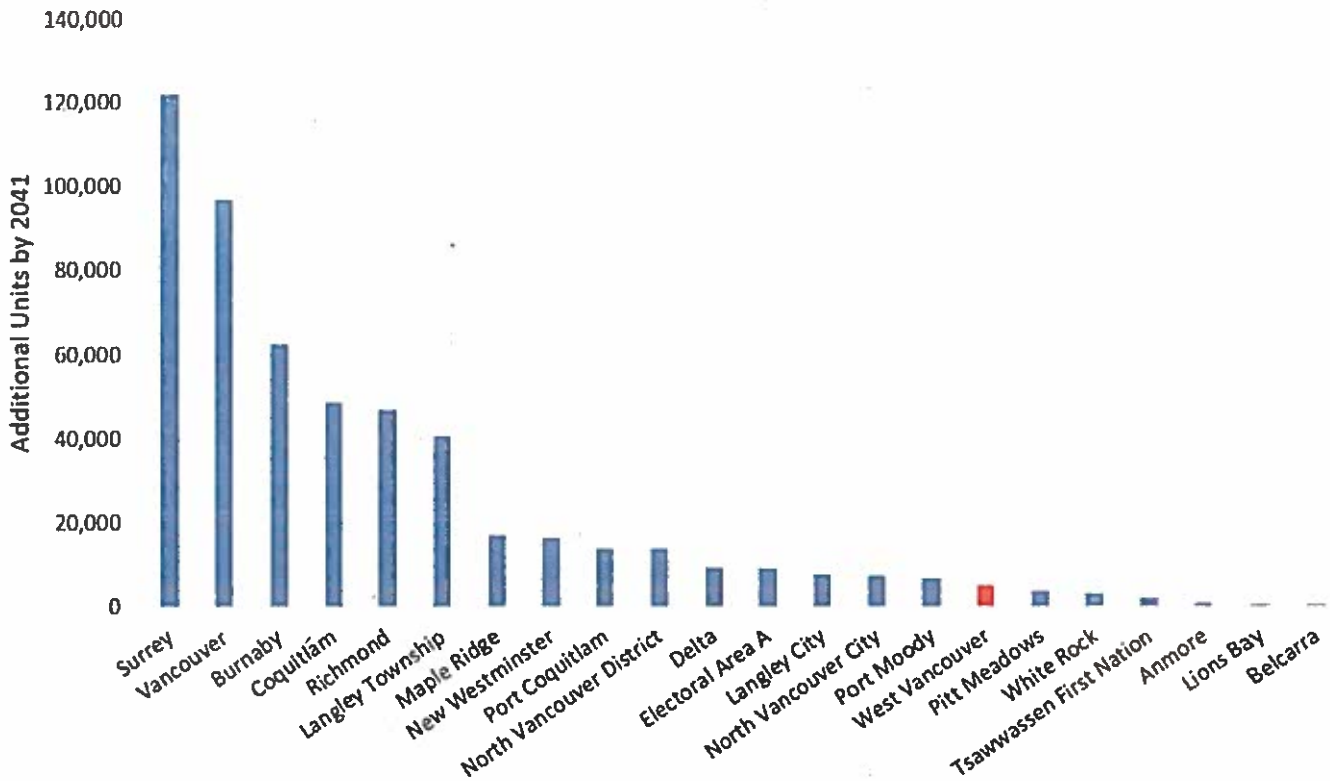


Figure 4. Projected Housing Growth by 2041 in Metro Vancouver

The following draft This Plan accordingly indicates how ~5000 new housing units could be accommodated by 2041. These 5000 new units are estimated to be comprised of ~500 infill units (e.g., coach houses), ~1000 ground-oriented multifamily units (e.g., townhouses), and ~3500 apartment units, which would include ~500 seniors housing units. Around 20% of all units are expected to be rental units. Importantly, this The overall figure of 5000 new units is an estimate a projection, and the breakdown of housing types are estimates, both intended as a guide to plan for the housing needs of our community. Actual growth numbers and housing types will depend on further community planning and subsequent implementation, market forces, and Council decisions.

Our OCP is required to be generally consistent demonstrate general consistency with the Metro Vancouver RGS Metro 2040 through a Regional Context Statement. After this draft OCP has been reviewed and revised based on community feedback, an OCP bylaw is anticipated to be prepared that would include a Regional Context Statement that describes how the District’s proposed OCP relates to the RGS. The purpose of a Regional Context Statement is to describe the relationship between the OCP and Metro 2040 and to demonstrate how the OCP contributes to the achievement of regional goals. The District’s Regional Context Statement is included as Schedule i of this Plan.

1.4 OCP Scope & Legislative Context

An Official Community Plan (OCP) lays out a high-level decision-making framework for the future. It is a general statement of objectives and policies to guide planning and land use changes. **As such, it will serve as a tool to guide Council decisions and municipal administration.**

Our Plan has set 2041 as the target year to facilitate decision-making that extends beyond shorter-term interests, and to align this planning horizon with that of ~~the Metro Vancouver Regional Growth Strategy~~ **Metro 2040. This 20+ year planning horizon also means that implementation of this Plan's policies can be managed in a way that responds to emerging issues and community input over the coming years.**

The purpose and effects of an OCP are defined by the Local Government Act (Act), the Provincial legislation articulating the powers of British Columbia municipalities and districts. Section 473 of the Act requires that plans include statements and map designations for a range of elements within the area covered. This includes:

- residential development required to meet anticipated housing needs;
- commercial, industrial, institutional, recreational and public utility land use;
- any proposed new major roads or infrastructure;
- land restricted due to hazardous conditions or environmental sensitivity; and
- public facilities, including schools and parks.

The Act further specifies that an OCP must include policies respecting affordable, rental and special needs housing and targets, policies and actions to reduce GHG emissions. It also allows for the inclusion of policies relating to social needs and well-being, as well as the preservation, restoration and enhancement of the natural environment.

While the OCP provides the overarching land use objectives and policies of the community, **specific guidance would benefit** areas where more substantial change ~~are~~ **is** anticipated ~~benefit from more specific guidance.~~ This more detailed planning is appropriate for West Vancouver's centres and corridors and is the subject of Local Area Plans (LAPs). The community planning processes for these more detailed plans will be informed by the higher-level community-wide OCP.

Similarly, restrictions on development to protect environmentally sensitive lands and hazardous conditions are provided in area-specific development permit guidelines. This OCP also includes policies that provide the community-wide framework and intent for ongoing protection and restoration, as well as directions for future reviews to address emerging issues such as climate change.

~~In the meantime,~~ Existing area-specific policies and guidelines ~~will be~~ **are** retained **and included in Schedule ii of this OCP. These guidelines will be reviewed as necessary and New LAPs and any revisions or additions to environmental development permit guidelines will be appended to the OCP with formal Council consideration and Public Hearings** as they are updated over time. ~~More information regarding existing area specific policies and guidelines as well as future LAP processes is available on the District's website: www.westvancouver.ca/ocp.~~

1.5 OCP Review Process



Figure 5. ~~Current~~ ~~The~~ OCP Review Process

~~A new~~ ~~This~~ OCP will set the course until 2041 ~~for the next decade and more~~, so it is critical that the plan reflect our community's input. Community engagement ~~has informed and guided every stage in the review process~~. With the support and advice of the District's Community Engagement Committee, the process ~~has reached out by going to meet stakeholders, residents and workers where they are through a variety of different engagement approaches, seeking to bring diverse voices into the dialogue~~ **throughout the four phases of the review process:**

- Phase 1 "Objectives" identified core community objectives;
- Phase 2 "Ideas" invited the community to generate ideas to meet these objectives;
- Phase 3 "Directions" evaluated and refined the emerging directions; and
- **Phase 4 "Plan" built on previous phases by drafting, reviewing and then proposing plan policies.**

~~Across these three phases, and there have been approximately 3,000 instances of engagement including:~~

- ~~14 public events with 441 participants~~
- ~~886 submitted surveys and workbooks~~
- ~~14 stakeholder meetings with 250 participants~~
- ~~Eight youth events with 130 participants~~
- ~~28 Pop-Up events with 1,250 interactions~~

This Plan could not have been prepared without the aggregate contribution of the community.

~~Within our diverse community and its multitude of individual considerations, public input has illustrated that there is broad consensus regarding directions our community should take. Building upon the valued aspects of the community we want to protect and enhance, while addressing the challenges we face, the community is now invited to consider draft policies that are proposed to steer West Vancouver towards a successful future. The release of this draft OCP signals the start of Phase 4 of the OCP Review Process. It includes draft policies for each of the five OCP themes that have shaped the engagement process to date. We hope that you take this opportunity to review and provide input. The community's generous participation to date has shaped the draft plan, and we need your continued involvement to finalize the OCP. Tell us what you think. Your input will help refine this draft into a final proposal for Council's consideration. Please visit www.westvancouver.ca/ocp to learn more about the OCP Review Process.~~

Relocated content of "About this Draft Plan" section to introduction of Section 2 of this Plan
Added new section below with updated content from the introduction of Section 2 of the Draft Plan

1.6 OCP – Action and Vision

~~What are we planning for?~~ (Removed subsection title)

The OCP reflects the community's long-term vision. It is a guide for working through existing and foreseeable changes and presents a framework for current and future actions required to maintain and enhance our quality of life.

Early in the OCP Review Process, the community gathered to discuss and describe their hopes for a revised OCP. These early conversations were expanded upon in subsequent phases and provide a framework for the development of this draft-Plan.

What do we value most about West Vancouver today?

Our natural assets, our waterfront and mountain location, our high quality amenities and facilities, and the character of our neighbourhoods and centres.

What challenges do we need to overcome?

We need to respond to unaffordable and limited housing options, an aging and declining population, lack of employment opportunities, transportation challenges, and climate change impacts.

What is our vision for an even better West Vancouver?

We should build upon our extraordinary assets to become a more complete, connected and inclusive community with diverse housing, a vibrant economy, and outstanding amenities so that we can ensure our social, economic and environmental sustainability.

Our long-term social, cultural, economic and environmental sustainability and resiliency are the foundations of our community's vision for the future. Our community's overall quality of life can only be ensured when the community is able to meet the social, cultural, economic, and environmental needs of the present without compromising the ability of future generations to meet their own needs in these areas.

Achieving long-term success requires the active involvement and contribution from all sectors of our community, including its residents, workers, businesses, community organizations, schools, governments, and all other stakeholders. The District has a central role to play within the bounds of the Local Government Act in order to effect positive change and address local challenges.

During the OCP Review Process, the community has identified objectives for the following areas which it desires the District to address in this Plan:

- Housing & Neighbourhoods
- Transportation & Infrastructure
- Local Economy
- Parks & Environment
- Social Well-Being

In each of these areas, the community identified specific directions to meet their values and objectives. Acting in accordance with these directions will contribute towards the long-term social, cultural, economic and environmental success and sustainability of the community, and thus help maintain and enhance our quality of life.



















2041 OCP Targets

As we plan towards 2041, we can continuously review the success of the actions directed through this Plan, by setting and examining key measurable performance indicators on a regular basis. This will help us stay on track over the coming years and provide a basis for policy adjustments to ensure the long-term success of our community.

The following table provides key targets for 2041 and the most recent available baseline data. While these key indicators provide a foundational basis for measuring our performance, there may be other indicators that can supplement these measurements over time as OCP implementation proceeds.

The table below outlines values and objectives expressed by participants in the OCP Review Process. Section 2 of the draft plan comprises policies responding to these for each of the OCP's five themes. These policies are responsible for delivering your objectives. To help us stay on track during the forthcoming years and to measure our success, the draft plan also proposes five measurable targets we aim to meet by 2041.

(Table adjusted to include baselines and to clarify targets, while values and objectives are relocated in the previous Quality of Life diagram.)

	Our baselines are...	We aim to...	Which means by 2041...
 <p>Housing & Neighbourhoods</p>	 <p>-2/3 detached single-family remaining one-third are multifamily homes (2016)</p>	 <p>30% more diverse housing</p>	 <p>~50-50 split between single-family and multifamily homes</p>
 <p>Local Economy</p>	 <p>33 jobs per 100 residents (2011)</p>	 <p>5% increase in our jobs to residents ratio</p>	 <p>38 jobs per 100 residents</p>
 <p>Transportation & Infrastructure</p>	 <p>17% of trips by walking, cycling or transit (2011)</p>	 <p>8% increase in walking, cycling and transit trips</p>	 <p>25% of trips by walking, cycling or transit</p>
 <p>Parks & Environment</p>	<p>Community GHG emissions (2010)</p> <p>= 258,000 t CO₂e</p>	 <p>40% GHG emissions from 2010 levels</p>	<p>Community GHG emissions</p> <p>= 156,500 t CO₂e</p>
 <p>Social Well-being</p>	<p>Participation in District services and programs (2017)</p> <p>= 1.8 million</p>	 <p>20% greater participation in services & programs</p>	<p>Participation in District services and programs</p> <p>= 2.15 million</p>

It is important to note that these key targets represent a District-wide average. This means that we can expect that the contribution of each target may be higher in some locations, while in others it may be lower. For example, our centres would likely see higher ratios of multifamily dwellings, more jobs, and more people walking, cycling and taking transit, when compared to our single-family neighbourhoods. Therefore, we can expect to see centre-specific targets to be developed during local area planning processes to support these District-wide targets.

(New section)

Plan Structure and Organization

This OCP is organized into three main sections and includes three subsequent schedules:

Section 1 – Introduction: provides community background and context for the OCP.

Section 2 – Community-Wide Directions: includes high-level, District-wide policies divided between five OCP topics:

- Housing & Neighbourhoods;
- Local Economy;
- Transportation & Infrastructure;
- Parks & Environment; and
- Social Well-Being.

Section 3 – Plan Management: outlines the OCP implementation and monitoring process.

Schedule i – Regional Context Statement: describes the relationship between this Plan and the Metro Vancouver Regional Growth Strategy.

Schedule ii – Area-Specific Policies and Guidelines: includes policies and guidelines for specific areas and Development Permit Area policies and built-form guidelines.

These policies and guidelines will be updated over time as necessary (e.g., through the adoption of new local area plans or the updating of environmental guidelines to ensure best practices are met).

Schedule iii – Glossary: provides descriptions for key terms used throughout this Plan.

2. Community-Wide Directions

Relationship between the OCP Themes

This draft Plan includes high-level, District-wide policies divided between five OCP topics. **Section 2 of this Plan is organized by five themes:** Housing & Neighbourhoods; Local Economy; Transportation & Infrastructure; Parks & Environment; and Social Well-Being. These themes use the familiar organizing structure employed in previous phases. Their interconnection is recognized through many community comments, and only through their collective consideration can our community best maintain and enhance our overall quality of life. **These themes are not hierarchical, rather they are interdependent and work synergistically together.** The high-level policies separated by theme comprise Section 2 of this draft plan. **The OCP recognizes that no OCP policy can stand alone nor can a single community-wide objective be pursued absent consideration of others.** For example, policies to locate Housing in our Town and Village Centres support the Local Economy with local customers and also reduce Transportation needs (congestion) and the associated Environmental impacts (GHGs). Social Well-Being objectives around inclusivity are necessarily supported by how we provide accessible Housing or Transportation. Policies to support vibrant public places and opportunities for gathering contribute to our Social Well-Being and Local Economy objectives, and also influence how we manage our Parks system—and so on. We encourage that you consider this overarching plan as a whole, and that you keep these connections in mind as you read this draft Plan.

As you read this Plan, you will find information on how each policy section supports the overall community objectives across the five themes. Only through the collective implementation of these five themes can our community best maintain and enhance our overall quality of life. **Remember:** In addition to this draft plan, a separate document consolidates existing area-specific policies, built-form guidelines, and environmental development permit requirements. These would be maintained and appended to the proposed plan, and amended as necessary and appropriate over time.



A – HOUSING & NEIGHBOURHOODS

2.1 Existing Neighbourhoods

West Vancouver is a scenic oceanfront community of individual, unique neighbourhoods situated in a narrow band of development between the water and the mountains. From the cottages and cabins of the early 1900s, West Vancouver neighbourhoods have been shaped by their distinct natural landscapes and through their history of development and land use decisions.

As a result of these past development patterns, West Vancouver is now comprised of mostly detached, single-family oriented housing, and some generally older apartment buildings located in and near commercial centres, with very limited availability of other housing forms such as duplex, triplex, and townhomes located in pockets throughout the municipality.

Emerging Issues to Address

While our housing options continue to be limited, there has been a long-standing community interest in increasing the variety of available housing options. Seniors and young families alike are unable to find the right housing to meet their needs – such as accessible, single-level living options close to amenities and transit, and smaller, relatively more attainable options near schools. These and other key trends in our community demand actions to address our current and long-term needs.

We have fewer young families & children and desire to attract them



Our residents hope to, but are unable to age in place

33% will move in 5 years
60% pessimistic about staying in West Van

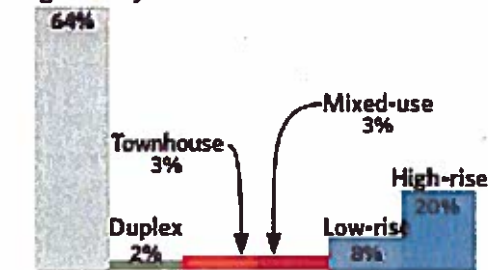
(Vital Signs 2017, West Vancouver Foundation)

Our residents want to live close to amenities

73% parks & trails	57% transit
55% shops	43% schools

(Vital Signs 2017, West Vancouver Foundation)

We have limited housing choices



Our multifamily building stock is aging and need to be regenerated

96% of multi-family units built in the **1960/70s**

We need more rental housing options

0.4% rental vacancy rate (Oct. 2017)
Lowest in the region
 healthy vacancy rate = 2-3%

Key OCP Actions

As a land use planning document, an OCP is legislatively required to guide housing development throughout a community. To address the needs of the present and future generations in our community, this OCP seeks to:

- Regenerate our primarily detached, single-family home oriented neighbourhoods with sensitive infill options, such as smaller houses on smaller lots, coach houses and duplexes;
- Expand "missing middle" housing options, like triplex, townhouse and mixed-use, in locations close to transit, shops, and amenities;
- Respect our neighbourhood character and encourage long-term protection of valued heritage properties with stronger incentives;
- Strengthen our centres and key corridors through local area plans, with separate, detailed and collaborative planning processes to determine area-specific visions, objectives and suitable built-form, heights and densities; and
- Advance housing affordability, accessibility and sustainability through available policy levers.

Together, these combined OCP actions seek to fill missing gaps for housing and housing choices in existing neighbourhoods and centres, and to provide for more and ongoing seniors and rental housing options.

How these Housing Actions Support Overall Community Objectives

<p>Social Well-Being</p> <p>Well-designed neighbourhoods with diverse housing can improve accessibility and create opportunities for social interaction and connectedness. Proactive housing policies can help meet the needs of changing life-stages across all age groups within the community.</p>	<p>Local Economy</p> <p>Housing located in and around commercial centres can better accommodate our workforce and reduce the barrier for businesses to recruit and retain staff. Locating housing closer to shops also support a stronger and more diverse customer base for local businesses.</p>
<p>Parks & Environment</p> <p>Housing built with environmentally-sensitive features and higher energy performance, as well as more units located in centres and near transit, can reduce the community's overall impacts on the environment and GHG emissions.</p>	<p>Transportation & Infrastructure</p> <p>Housing that is well connected to transit, jobs, services and amenities can increase walkability and the use of active transportation, and reduce the need to drive and overall transportation and congestion costs.</p>

POLICIES

Regenerating our neighbourhoods with an estimated 300-400 new sensitive infill units

- 2.1.1. Amend neighbourhood subdivision standards (including consideration of site-specific applications) to enable the development of smaller houses on smaller lots in existing detached residential areas (see Map 1).
- 2.1.2. Update zoning provisions (including consideration of site-specific applications) to increase the supply of coach houses (“detached secondary suites”) in existing detached residential areas (see Map 1) by:
 - a. Allowing coach houses to be stratified to increase home ownership opportunities;
 - b. Providing floor area exemptions for rental coach houses secured through Housing Agreements; and
 - c. Considering allowance of a coach house and a basement suite on a single lot.
- 2.1.3. Expand opportunities for duplex housing by:
 - a. Reviewing regulations to ensure the economic development viability of the building form;
 - b. Continuing to allow a basement suite in a duplex;
 - c. Identifying areas appropriate for rezoning to allow duplex construction; and
 - d. Considering site-specific rezoning applications to allow duplex construction appropriate to the subject site and context.

Expanding missing middle (e.g., triplex, townhouse, mixed-use) options with an estimated 300-350 new units

- 2.1.4. Increase “missing middle” housing options with ground-oriented multifamily on appropriate sites along the Marine Drive Transit Corridor (see Map 2) by:
 - a. Considering proposals for sites adjacent to and across the road from “neighbourhood hubs” such as schools, places of worship, parks, recreational facilities, local commercial nodes, and existing multifamily uses;
 - b. Reviewing proposals designs in relation to site characteristics (e.g., site area, configuration, access) and compatibility with the neighbourhood context and character; and
 - c. Considering one or more of a range of housing types including duplexes, triplexes, fourplexes, rowhouses, and townhouses to a maximum of three storeys.
- 2.1.5. Encourage mixed-use and live-work development on existing commercial use and marine commercial sites District-wide (see Map 10) by:
 - a. Permitting residential uses above street-level commercial on commercial use sites; and
 - b. Considering residential uses in addition to marine commercial uses where both can be accommodated on marine commercial sites; and
 - c. Allowing a maximum of three storeys where there is not a height limit established through Local Area Plans or Guidelines.
- 2.1.6. Prioritize community use and/or housing objectives when considering redevelopment proposals of institutional, public assembly or community use sites District-wide that provide an existing community or public use function (such as places of worship) by:

- a. Providing floor area exemptions to support the continuation, adaptation, expansion or replacement of community use; and
 - b. Considering residential uses that are compatible with the community use and that respond to neighbourhood context and character.
- 2.1.7. Consider proposals within neighbourhoods for site-specific zoning changes that are not otherwise supported by policies in this plan only in limited circumstances by:
- a. Reporting to Council after preliminary **application** review to allow an early opportunity for public input;
 - b. Considering sites or assemblies that present a degree of physical separation from adjoining single-family dwellings (e.g., adjacent to a green belt, gradechange, park, school, or existing multifamily site);
 - c. Requiring demonstration of minimal impact to access, traffic, parking and public views in the neighbourhood;
 - d. Restricting to one or more of a range of low-rise housing types including duplexes, triplexes, rowhouses, townhouses, seniors, rental and apartment buildings to a maximum of three storeys;
 - e. Reviewing form and character to support siting and designs that respond and contribute to neighbourhood context and character; and
 - f. Ensuring information meetings with public notification prior to formal Council consideration **in accordance with District procedures**.

Respecting character and protecting heritage

- 2.1.8. Ensure that new single-family dwellings respect neighbourhood character by:
- Reviewing regulations controlling the scale of new single-family dwellings; and
 - Applying and updating built-form guidelines, as relevant, in regards to neighbourhood context and character, streetscape and natural features.
- 2.1.9. Protect buildings, structures and landscapes on the District's Heritage Register by:
- Allowing the conversion of single-family homes into multifamily use (e.g., duplex, triplex);
 - Allowing **fee-simple subdivisions** or infill options (such as cottages or coach houses) on the same lot;
 - Varying siting to protect valued trees and landscapes;
 - Encouraging protection through bonus density **and considering density transfer**;
 - Considering financial incentives (e.g., the reduction of development fees or charges, tax incentives);
 - Reducing off-street parking requirements; ~~and~~
 - Securing protection **through Heritage Designation Bylaws**;
 - Supporting restoration** through Heritage Revitalization Agreements; **and**
 - Expediting the review process for the retention of heritage properties.**
- 2.1.10. Support the Lower ~~Caulfield~~ **Caufeild** Heritage Conservation Area by reviewing proposals against neighbourhood **built-form** guidelines.
- ~~Consulting with the community on all proposals requiring significant change of a park, public right-of-way or boulevard; and (relocated to area-specific guidelines HE 6)~~
 - ~~Ensuring all tree cutting on public land complies with the Tree Bylaw and Caulfield Park Management Plan. (relocated to area-specific guidelines HE 6)~~
- 2.1.11. Support the small island character of Eagle Island by ~~prohibiting~~ **continuing to prohibit subdivision** **and** attached or detached secondary suites (i.e., basement suites or coach houses).

Map 1. Neighbourhood Infill Opportunities



Map 2. Marine Drive Transit Corridor



Strengthening our centres and corridors through local area plans

2.1.12. Implement the Marine Drive Local Area Plan (estimated 500 - 750 housing units, see Map 4).

2.1.13. Create capacity for an estimated 1,700 – 2,100 net new housing units through local area plans (see Map 3) for the following areas, subject to provision 2.1.14 of this plan:

- a. Ambleside **Municipal** Town Centre (1,000 – 1,200 estimated net new units);
- b. Taylor Way Corridor (500 - 600 estimated net new units); and
- c. Horseshoe Bay (200 - 300 estimated net new units).

2.1.14. Prepare local area plans by:

- a. **Reviewing and** confirming boundaries and new unit estimates through the local area planning processes (see Maps 5-7);
- b. Determining densities, heights and building forms that respond to neighbourhood context and character (e.g., topography, natural features, site area, transportation and amenities); and
- c. Prioritizing mixed-use and apartment forms in core areas and ground-oriented multifamily forms (e.g., townhouses, duplexes) to transition to adjacent single-family neighbourhoods.

2.1.15. ~~Pending~~ **Prior to the** adoption of a local area plan, consider proposals within the local area plan boundary by:

- a. Applying relevant District-wide policies contained in this plan and any existing area-specific policies and guidelines; and
- b. ~~Considering~~ **Requiring** the proposal's contribution to rental, non-market or supportive housing, or its ability to advance the public interest or provide other community benefits as determined by Council.

Advancing housing affordability, accessibility and sustainability

2.1.16. Support **existing purpose-built** rental housing **stock** and renter households by:

- a. Prohibiting stratification of existing **purpose-built** rental buildings with more than four units;
- b. ~~Encouraging~~ **Enabling** additional infill **purpose-built** rental units through bonus density where there is underutilized site area;
- c. Encouraging **and requiring, where feasible,** tenant assistance for renters when displaced through the redevelopment of **purpose-built** rental apartments;
- d. Enabling full or partial replacement of **purpose-built** rental units through bonus density **increased height, and available zoning tools during** ~~for the~~ redevelopment of rental apartments; ~~and~~
- e. **Considering financial incentives for non-market rental units (e.g., the reduction of development fees or charges, tax incentives);**
- f. **Reducing off-street parking requirements; and**
- g. Securing market and non-market rental housing units **in perpetuity** through Housing Agreements **and available zoning tools.**

2.1.17. ~~Promote~~ **Secure** new **purpose-built** market and non-market rental, seniors and supportive housing units in appropriate locations close to transit and amenities by:

- a. ~~Encouraging~~ **Incentivizing** new rental units through bonus density, **increased height, and available zoning tools**;
- b. Considering cash-in-lieu contributions to the District's Affordable Housing Fund when preferable for meeting the District's housing objectives;
- c. Considering financial incentives **for non-market rental units** (e.g., the reduction of development fees or charges, tax incentives);
- d. Reducing off-street parking requirements; and
- e. Securing market and non-market rental housing units **in perpetuity** through Housing Agreements **and available zoning tools**.

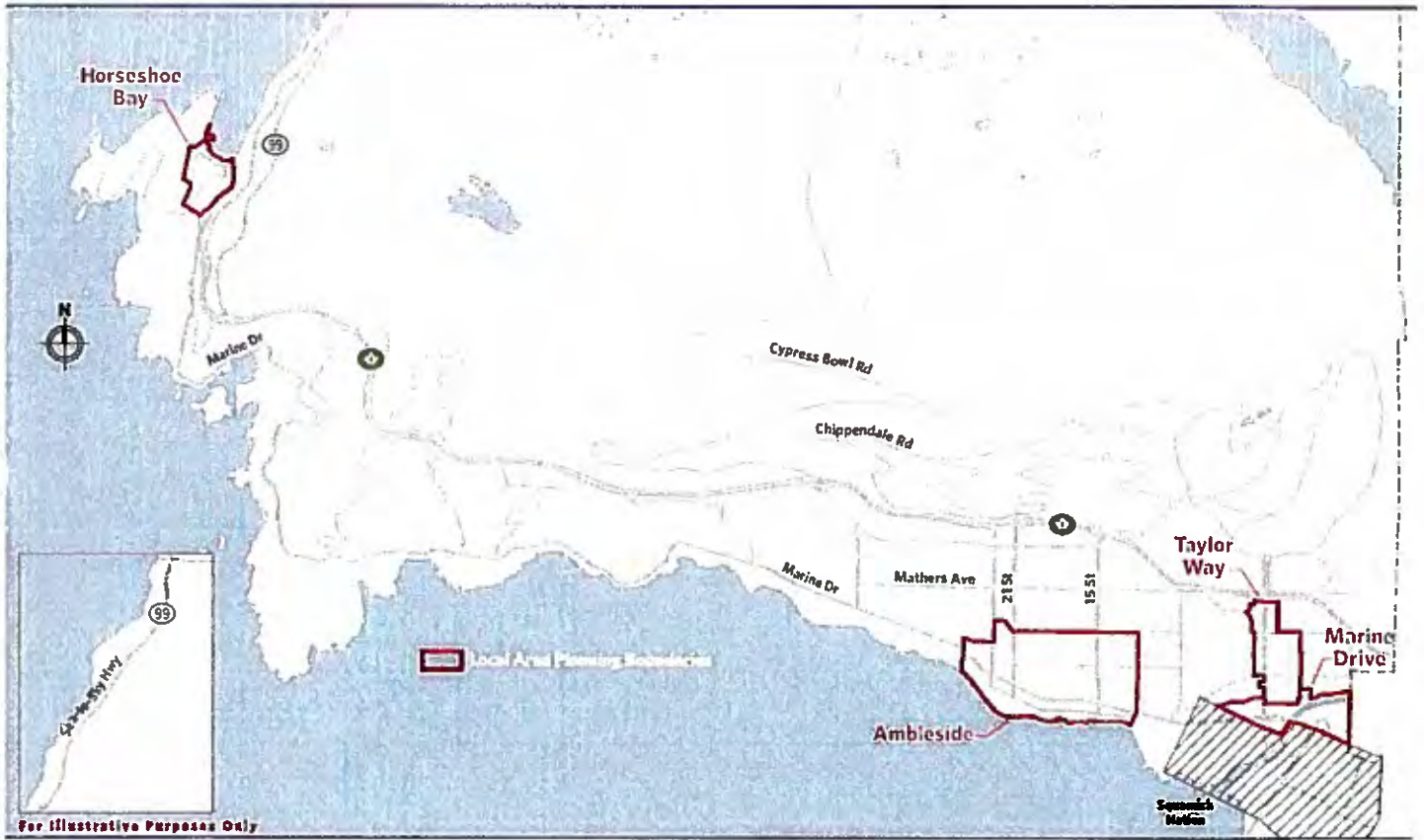
(New policy added - policy number adjusted accordingly)

- 2.1.18. **Update and periodically review the District's housing action plan to monitor local market conditions, respond to community housing priorities and needs, reflect changing household demographics, and update housing strategies as needed.**
- 2.1.19. **Work with non-profit housing groups and senior levels of government in the maintenance of existing and creation of new non-market rental, seniors or supportive housing, particularly in areas close to transit service.**
- 2.1.20. **Ensure that new ~~multi-family~~ multifamily and mixed-use housing development meets the community's needs by:**
 - a. **Requiring a range of unit sizes (from studio, one-bedroom to ~~family-friendly~~, three-bedroom units);**
 - b. **Supporting a variety of housing forms, including lock-off units, that allow housing to adapt to suit different life stages of residents;**
 - c. **Prohibiting long-term rental restrictions in new strata-titled developments;**
 - d. ~~Increasing~~ **Establishing the minimum provision of accessible and adaptable units and associated facilities (e.g., dedicated parking, barrier-free common areas); and**
 - e. **Reviewing zoning regulations to remove potential barriers to providing accessible and adaptable housing.**
- 2.1.21. **Use surplus District-owned lands to increase the availability of more diverse and affordable housing.**
- 2.1.22. **Create new regulations prior to 2022 that replace expiring Land Use Contracts, meet community housing needs, and respond to neighbourhood context and character.**
- 2.1.23. **Advance community energy efficiency and reduce GHG emissions by:**
 - a. **Supporting ~~alternative~~ transportation alternatives through housing location, design and facility provisions, and parking requirements;**
 - b. **Increasing the share ~~percentage~~ of efficient building forms;**
 - c. **Requiring leading energy efficiency standards and considering site design and orientation;**
 - d. **Encouraging renewable energy ~~generation~~; and**

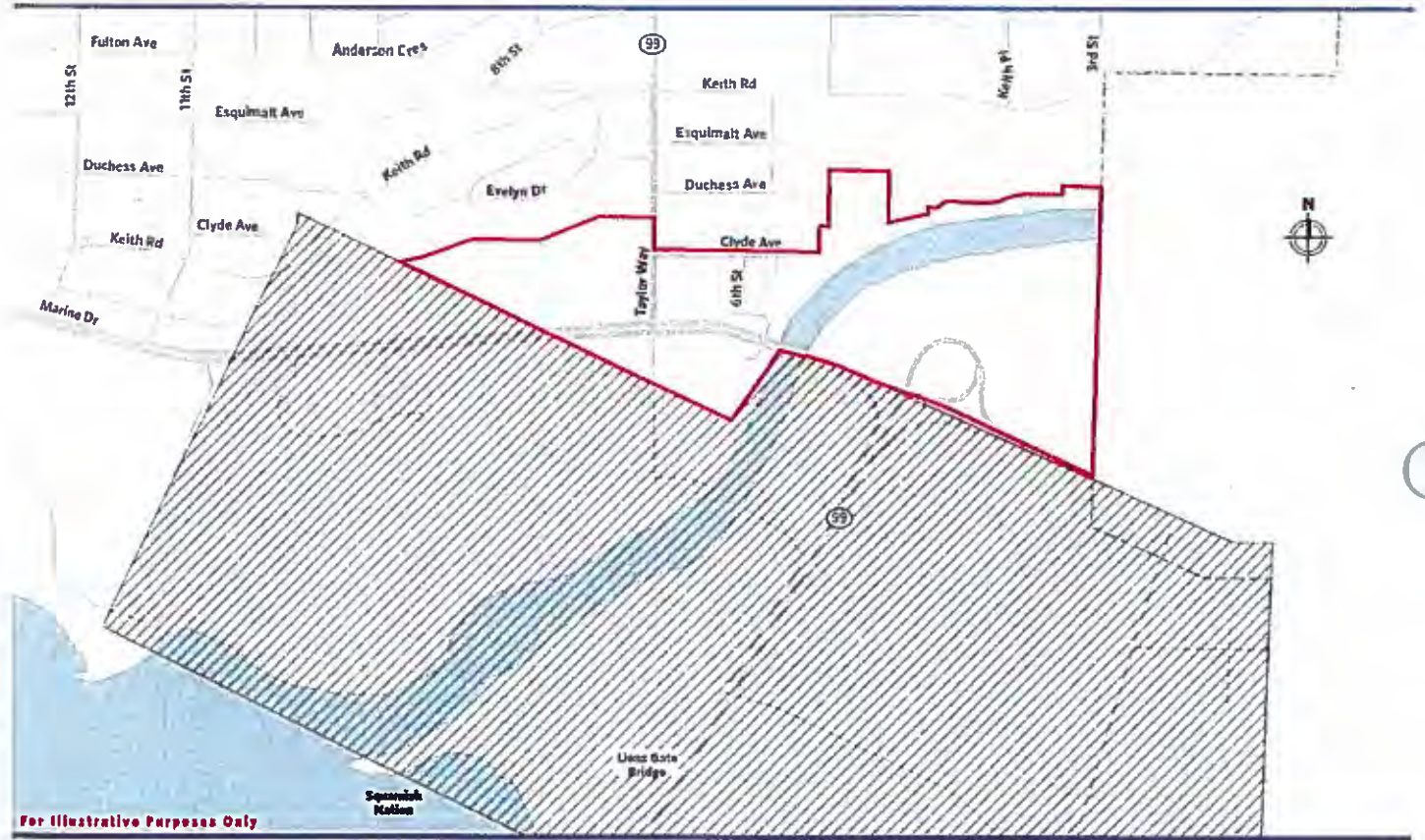
- e. ~~Supporting~~ **Considering incentives to support building retrofits for improved energy efficiency.**

2.1.24. Review regulations to ~~promote~~ **advance** climate adaptation measures in new housing and site design.

Map 3. Local Area Planning Boundaries



Map 4. Marine Drive Local Area Plan Boundary



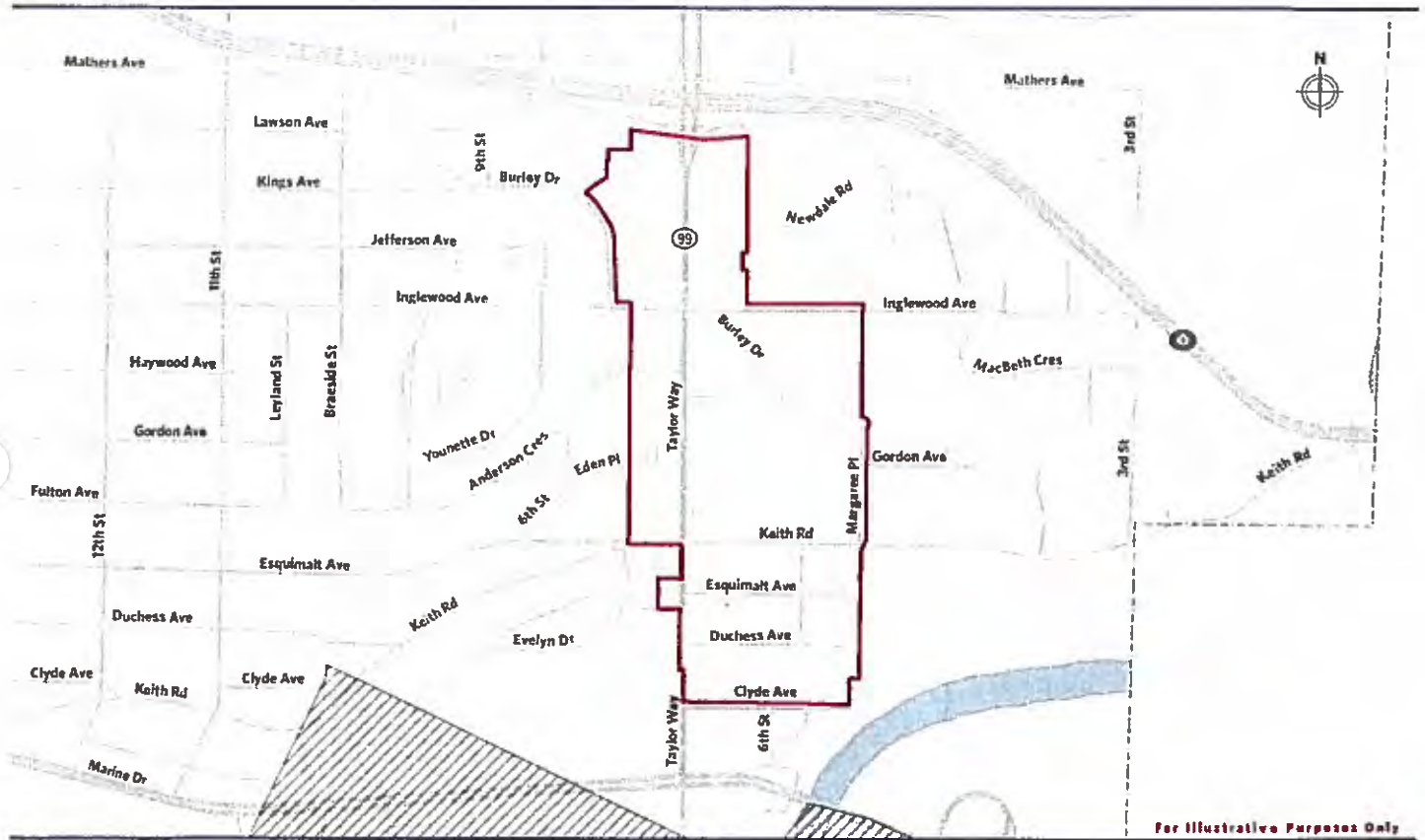
Map 5. Ambleside Town Centre Local Area Planning Boundary



Map 6. Horseshoe Bay Local Area Planning Boundary



Map 7. Taylor Way Local Area Planning Boundary



2.2 Future Neighbourhoods

The Upper Lands comprise undeveloped publicly and privately owned lands north of Highway 1. Historically, residential development above the Highway has consisted predominantly of detached single-family housing, often on large estate-sized lots. Environmental features and lands with high recreational potential have typically remained under private ownership. Neighbourhoods have been planned incrementally over the last 80 years, moving from the eastern boundary of West Vancouver westwards, which has led to limited amenities and services in the Upper Lands. More recently, planning for the Rodgers Creek neighbourhoods (currently under construction) marked a shift towards multifamily housing forms in anticipation of the future Cypress Village.

Emerging Issues to Address

Undeveloped lands below 1200 feet in elevation are zoned for single family development. However, these lands include important environmental assets and recreational opportunities that the community values, notably in areas west of Eagle Creek where the District recently dedicated Whyte Lake Park (2014) and where important wetlands and Arbutus groves exist.

Adopting a more holistic lens is needed to situate all future development within its wider mountain context – both to preserve the most valuable environmental and recreational values in perpetuity, and to provide for future development of the kinds of housing and amenities in and around Cypress Village that most benefit the community.

We have many watercourses flowing from the Upper Lands through our neighbourhoods to the ocean



Residentially zoned lands represent a significant area of the Upper Lands

1400 acres below 1200 foot contour
 = **25%** of Upper Lands area

British Pacific Properties holds the majority of land below 1200 feet

~80% of area not dedicated as parkland below 1200 feet owned by **BPP**

Key OCP Actions

This OCP recommends the transfer of development potential away from higher value ecological and recreational assets to cluster new housing close to existing infrastructure in the compact and complete future neighbourhood(s) of Cypress Village and Cypress West. This would allow a much larger area to become protected in perpetuity.

As the over-arching land use planning document, this OCP establishes policies to guide detailed master planning as follows:

- A rigorous procedural framework to manage new development in the Upper Lands through the preparation of comprehensive area development plans; and
- More specific policies and expectations to guide planning for the future Cypress Village and Cypress West neighbourhood(s).

Please note that additional policies related to the protection of existing Upper Lands natural assets are located in section 2.7, under the theme "Parks & Environment" in this OCP.

How these Future Neighbourhoods Actions Support Overall Community Objectives

<p>Social Well-Being</p> <p>Compact neighbourhoods allow residents to enjoy close access to services and amenities, as well as vibrant public spaces for social gatherings and activities enjoyed across all ages. Proximity to recreational activities can support active lifestyles that contribute to overall health and well-being.</p>	<p>Local Economy</p> <p>New economic opportunities can be provided in commercial areas, with new business spaces that can support not only local residents but also tourism and recreation spending. Businesses can also enjoy a stable customer base from residents in the compact neighbourhood.</p>
<p>Parks & Environment</p> <p>A more compact community can permanently protect sensitive ecological assets from future development. New development can also support environmental features, such as renewable energy and high performance buildings, mitigating GHGs compared to a business as usual development scenario.</p>	<p>Transportation & Infrastructure</p> <p>A compact and complete community, where residents can live, play and work in the same area, enables greater walkability and reduces the need to drive, contributing to overall reductions in transportation and congestion costs.</p>

POLICIES

Managing new development in the Upper Lands through area development plans

- 2.2.1. Manage new development in the Upper Lands (see Map 8) by:
 - a. Continuing to restrict residential development in the Limited Use and Recreation area above 1200 feet;
 - b. Maintaining an overall residential density of 2.5 units per gross acre for undeveloped public and private lands below 1200 feet; and
 - c. Varying density within areas and transferring development rights from one area to another, to direct development to lands most suitable for development, protect and acquire environmental and recreational assets, and allocate density to achieve neighbourhood focus and identity.
- 2.2.2. Prepare Area Development Plans to establish permitted land uses, development criteria, and design controls prior to the subdivision, rezoning and development of land.
- 2.2.3. Determine through a planning process, including technical analysis and public input, if there are demonstrable community benefits that would warrant consideration of:
 - a. Any exceptions to the restriction on residential development above 1200 feet; or
 - b. Any increases to the overall residential density provisions below 1200 feet.
- 2.2.4. Ensure Area Development Plans incorporate (but are not limited to):
 - a. An approved area defined by major features that is sufficiently large to permit the proper planning for ~~road-transportation~~ networks, public facilities and parklands, and comprehensive neighbourhood designs;
 - b. A comprehensive inventory and sieve analysis of the area's terrain and topography, ~~creeks and watercourses~~, habitats and ecosystems (including any species at risk or environmentally sensitive areas), locally important biophysical or natural features, and recreational and cultural features;
 - c. A demonstration of how the analysis of the area is used to identify land use opportunities and constraints, lands that are suitable for development, and lands of particular environmental, cultural or recreational significance that may warrant special treatment or protection (such as ~~creek-watercourse~~ corridor protection);
 - d. A proposed land use plan with types of commercial and housing uses (including rental and non-market), and any lands required for community facilities (including consideration of the need for school sites), that relates the proposed land use to the terrain, including type of development, anticipated site coverage and overall square footage;
 - e. The location and intended function of parks and open spaces (for example, active, passive, preservation) and the use of natural and landscape features (such as ~~creek watercourse~~ corridors and greenbelts) to frame and connect neighbourhoods and achieve an irregular mountain outline or "soft edge" to development;
 - f. The location and preliminary design for major roads and trail systems and other public infrastructure requirements and a description of how ~~trail~~, road and driveway configurations are sited to respond to terrain;
 - g. An identification and analysis of how the proposed development integrates with and impacts the community's existing transportation network, including walking, cycling, and transit, with consideration to access, ~~and parking and transportation demand management~~;
 - h. An environmental plan, including stormwater management, energy efficiency, ~~risk management (e.g., forest fire)~~ and other mitigation ~~and adaptation~~ strategies, to achieve a sensitive and sustainable development scheme;

- i. Implementation requirements including general servicing, funding and legal agreements, the approach to community amenity and other developer contributions, and development permit guidelines for the future development of specific sites; and
- j. An assessment of the development's overall financial implications to the municipality.

2.2.5. Ensure the community benefits from new development by:

- a. Requiring equitable and proportional financial and/or in kind contributions and the provision of necessary parkland, infrastructure, housing, amenities and facilities from private development; and
- b. Maintaining the value of public lands **below 1200 feet** as potential development sites or as sites to be protected as parkland whose development potential can be transferred to more suitable locations, where appropriate.

2.2.6. Monitor the average pace of development of new neighbourhoods in the Upper Lands and review planning and development processes as necessary or appropriate.⁶

Planning the new Cypress Village and Cypress West neighbourhoods

2.2.7. Prepare Area Development Plan(s) for the Cypress Village and Cypress West neighbourhoods (see Map 9).

2.2.8. Cluster development around a mixed-use Cypress Village to minimize the area developed, protect natural and recreational features, reduce required infrastructure, achieve the compact development of mixed housing forms, and ensure a sustainable village with a strong sense of community.

2.2.9. Seek to transfer the residential development potential from all remaining lands below 1200 feet west of Eagle Creek to:

- a. The Cypress Village planning area (between Cave and Cypress Creeks) as the primary focus for future neighbourhood development in the Upper Lands; and
- b. The Cypress West planning area (between Cypress and Eagle Creeks) as a secondary community supporting Cypress Village.

2.2.10. Consider the transfer of residential development potential from lands west of Eagle Creek below 1200 feet to lands above 1200 feet that are generally contiguous with the Cypress Village planning area in limited locations **if** and only if:

- a. These lands are more suitable for development and lands of higher ecological or recreational value west of Eagle Creek can thereby be protected; and
- b. The residential development potential from lands west of Eagle Creek below 1200 feet cannot be accommodated within the Cypress Village and Cypress West planning areas in a form of development acceptable to the community.

2.2.11. ~~Acquire public ownership of~~ **Protect** lands west of Eagle Creek below 1200 feet whose development potential has been transferred, designate these lands as Limited Use and Recreation, and dedicate them as public parkland **or non-profit conservancy or similar publicly-accessible open space in perpetuity.**

⁶ Development has historically averaged up to 70 units per year in the Upper Lands. This figure is provided for information only: actual pace of development and build out of area development plans will depend on market forces, the ~~planned~~-housing mix **to be determined**, and other factors.

- 2.2.12. Prioritize the public acquisition **and / or permanent protection** through area density variation and development transfer of the most ecologically and recreationally significant private lands (including Cypress Falls, the Larson wetlands, and Arbutus Grove **west of Nelson Creek**) and maximize contiguous areas to be protected and connections between these areas.
- 2.2.13. Establish Cypress Village as a unique gateway to mountain recreation **with strong links to the rest of West Vancouver**, incorporating distinctive uses and features (such as unique retail, a civic plaza, community and recreational facilities, and other public amenities) in addition to commercial and institutional uses that serve the local community.
- 2.2.14. Include a range of housing types, tenures and unit sizes (including rental, non-market, family, and seniors housing) within the Cypress Village and Cypress West neighbourhoods to meet the needs of residents of different ages and incomes, and establish maximum unit sizes for these housing types.
- 2.2.15. Consider density bonuses in the Cypress Village and Cypress West neighbourhoods if:
 - a. The residential development potential from lands west of Eagle Creek below 1200 feet has been accommodated within the Cypress Village and Cypress West neighbourhoods; and
 - b. More complete and successful communities in Cypress Village and Cypress West can be achieved, in terms of amenities and facilities, the desired variety of housing types and tenures, and the economic feasibility of commercial services.
- 2.2.16. Incorporate recreational and visitor ~~considerations~~ **spaces and amenities** into the design and planning of Cypress Village, including trail connectivity to the wider mountainside and the potential development of complementary non-residential uses above 1200 feet (e.g., visitor accommodation, natural wellness, outdoor education **and recreation**).

Map 8. Upper Lands Planning Framework



Map 9. Cypress Village and Cypress West Areas



B – LOCAL ECONOMY

2.3 Local Economy and Employment

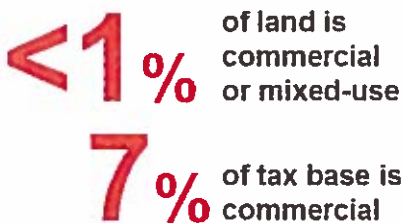
West Vancouver has historically developed as a residential community and visitor destination, without industrial activities, with residents often working in the nearby employment centre of Downtown Vancouver. This history has been instrumental in shaping the community and its commercial activities. Today, our local economy is comprised primarily of retail, service and recreational sectors that are restricted to defined areas, serving the local and regional community.

The commercial areas in West Vancouver consist of Ambleside Municipal Town Centre, Park Royal regional shopping centre, the neighbourhood and village centres of Dundarave, Caulfeild Village and Horseshoe Bay, and minor, dispersed local commercial sites and marina operations. Each of our Town and Village Centres now has an active business association working to build our local economy and support our entrepreneurs.

Emerging Issues to Address

Our businesses are met with the challenges of a declining workforce, diminishing local market, and difficulty in attracting and retaining staff due to high housing costs and limited transit options. At the same time, residents have expressed an interest in having more vibrant commercial services close by. These and other factors mean that we need policies to support greater economic diversification and encourage job creation to promote a more resilient and vital economy in the long term.

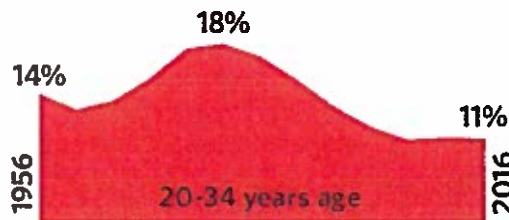
We have very limited commercial land and tax base



Our jobs base is shrinking



We have a low proportion of young adults in the community to support our local work force



Key OCP Actions

The OCP can plan for commercial and other land uses that support economic activities in the community. These policies provide the community with a framework of broader objectives for the local economy, including the relationship of surrounding uses in commercial areas.

This OCP seeks to:

- Strengthen our commercial centres and nodes by maintaining existing commercial uses and expanding compatible economic activities;
- Support both residents and visitors through incentives for visitor accommodations, more flexible space uses for the creative sector, and placemaking for a more attractive public realm; and
- Promoting emerging economic opportunities and innovations, such as the health and education sectors, start-ups, and green businesses.

How these Local Economy Actions Support Overall Community Objectives

<p>Housing & Neighbourhoods</p> <p>Local businesses and jobs can be better supported with nearby housing that can provide a workforce and customer base. More non-residential development also provides for a more resilient tax base for the community.</p>	<p>Social Well-Being</p> <p>Vibrant neighbourhood centres with access to shops and services can foster social interaction, community connectedness, and a strong local economy can also support individual and household income.</p>
<p>Parks & Environment</p> <p>Business innovation and investments that consider our natural assets and climate can lead to new economic opportunities and a more resilient community, capable of withstanding climate change and other costly impacts.</p>	<p>Transportation & Infrastructure</p> <p>A better balance and fit between our jobs and housing, and improved connectivity for the movement of goods and services, can reduce commuter traffic, commute times and road congestion.</p>

POLICIES

Strengthening our commercial centres and nodes

- 2.3.1. Emphasize Ambleside Municipal Town Centre as the heart of West Vancouver with commercial land uses, such as:
 - a. Retail, service and restaurants;
 - b. Arts and culture spaces;
 - c. Offices;
 - d. Civic services and facilities;
 - e. Visitor accommodation, such as boutique hotels; and
 - f. Waterfront recreation.
- 2.3.2. Recognize Park Royal as the Regional Shopping Centre with commercial land uses, such as:
 - a. Larger format retail, service and restaurants;
 - b. Entertainment; and
 - c. Offices.
- 2.3.3. Enhance Horseshoe Bay Village Centre as a local and regional destination with commercial land uses, such as:
 - a. Retail, service and restaurants centred on the waterfront;
 - b. Regional transportation facilities;
 - c. Visitor accommodation;
 - d. Tourism and recreation; and
 - e. Secondary office use.
- 2.3.4. Regenerate Dundarave and Caulfeild Village Centres with small-scale, street-level retail, service and restaurants, secondary office use, and mixed residential and commercial uses **that reflect their respective characters and contexts.**
- 2.3.5. Plan for a range of commercial uses in the new Cypress Village to create a successful mountain "gateway" village **and-to-that supports local residents and provides local jobs.**
- 2.3.6. Expand commercial and mixed-use zones to broaden economic opportunities and stimulate employment growth.
- 2.3.7. Maintain existing marine commercial use zones and provide for ancillary and secondary marine related uses at marinas.
- 2.3.8. Encourage compatible economic activities District-wide including, but not limited to, expanded retail and services in local commercial nodes, and home-based businesses.
- 2.3.9. ~~Implement~~**Review** and update built-form guidelines for centres and commercial nodes.

Supporting tourism and visitors

- 2.3.10. Support the development of visitor accommodations, including but not limited to:
 - a. Boutique hotel(s) in Ambleside **Municipal** Town Centre;
 - b. Bed and breakfast and short term rental accommodations on properties recognized for their heritage value; **and**
 - c. Visitor accommodation(s) in Cypress Village and other commercial centres, where appropriate.
- 2.3.11. Incentivize hotel development and other major business and employment creation opportunities through bonus density provisions in appropriate locations.
- 2.3.12. Encourage the creation of versatile spaces, such as live-work, production-retail uses, that support arts and culture sector development.
- 2.3.13. Support placemaking through an attractive public realm and experience by:
 - a. Incorporating inviting public spaces ~~features~~ in Village and Town Centres;
 - b. Incorporating public art in public spaces;**
 - c. Developing streetscape plans in key commercial areas;
 - d. Developing a District-wide wayfinding plan to guide visitors to commercial areas and other visitor attractions; **and**
 - e. Encouraging new evening entertainment, cultural and special events.
- 2.3.14. Support the Province's operation of Cypress Provincial Park as a major regional recreational and natural resource.
- 2.3.15. Work with key partners, such as local and regional business and tourism associations, and Provincial and Federal tourism agencies to market West Vancouver as a recreational and cultural destination in Metro Vancouver and Sea-to-Sky regions.

Promoting opportunities and innovation

- 2.3.16. Support emerging economic opportunities that complement our natural and cultural assets, such as (but not limited to):
 - a. Expansion of the healthcare sector, including independent and assisted living and residential care uses;
 - b. Technology-based employment creation in commercial areas where appropriate, including opportunities for energy innovations;
 - c. Scientific and technology-based research functions and visitor attractions, such as at the West Vancouver Fisheries and Oceans Canada (DFO) Laboratory site; and
 - d. Creative sector and film industry investments.
- 2.3.17. Foster partnerships and collaboration with the business community, academic institutions, non-profit organizations, neighbouring municipalities, other governments and the First Nations to achieve mutual economic development objectives.
- 2.3.18. Support small business through:
 - a. Expanding existing small commercial nodes to accommodate additional local serving commercial spaces;
 - b. Reviewing business licensing processes to better support business; and
 - c. Encouraging development of shared and affordable workspaces that foster opportunities for business collaboration and lower operating costs for start-ups.
- 2.3.19. Consider opportunities to expand education and green business sectors through collaboration with key partners, such as post-secondary institutions.
- 2.3.20. Consider opportunities to support economic objectives on District-owned lands.
- 2.3.21. Encourage local businesses to employ socially and environmentally-responsible practices, including but not limited to:
 - a. Incorporating accessibility features in private commercial spaces to reduce barriers, be age-friendly, and better accommodate our demographics; and
 - b. Promoting resource conservation, and carbon and waste reduction initiatives.
- 2.3.22. Work with BC Ferries on Horseshoe Bay Ferry Terminal plans to support the local economic benefit of the Terminal, integrate it with the intermodal transportation network, and mitigate any impacts of redevelopment on the community.

Map 10. Commercial and Tourism Areas

