

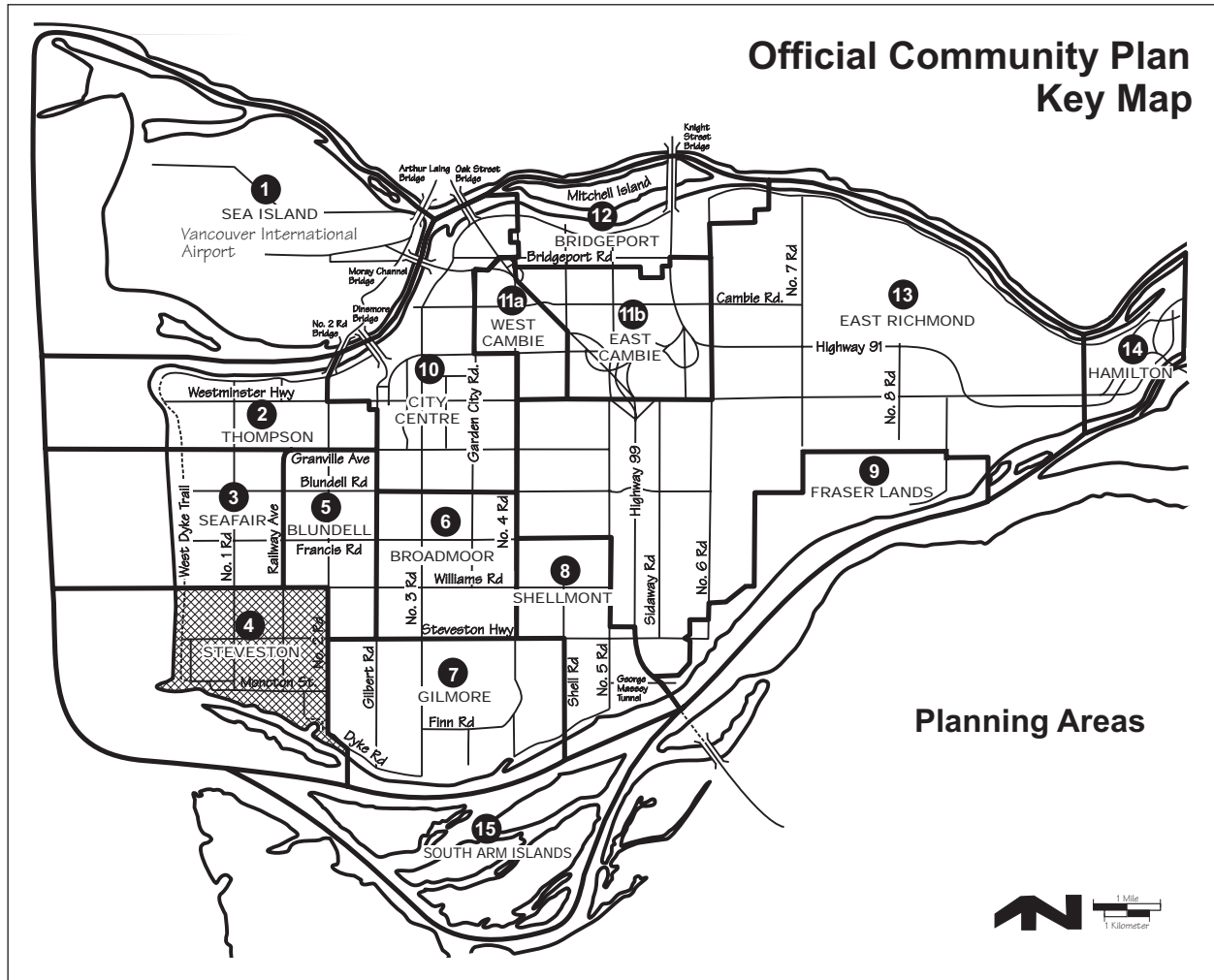
Richmond
**OFFICIAL
COMMUNITY PLAN**



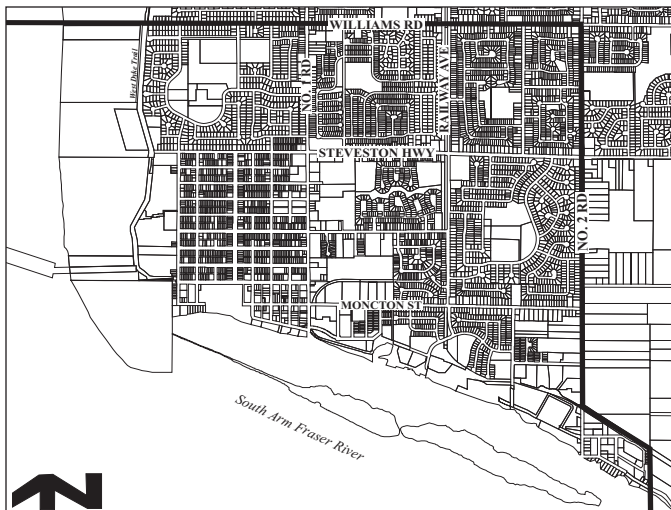
City of Richmond

STEVESTON AREA PLAN
Bylaw 7100 Schedule 2.4

Key Map



Plan Area Map



Waterfront Neighbourhood Key Map

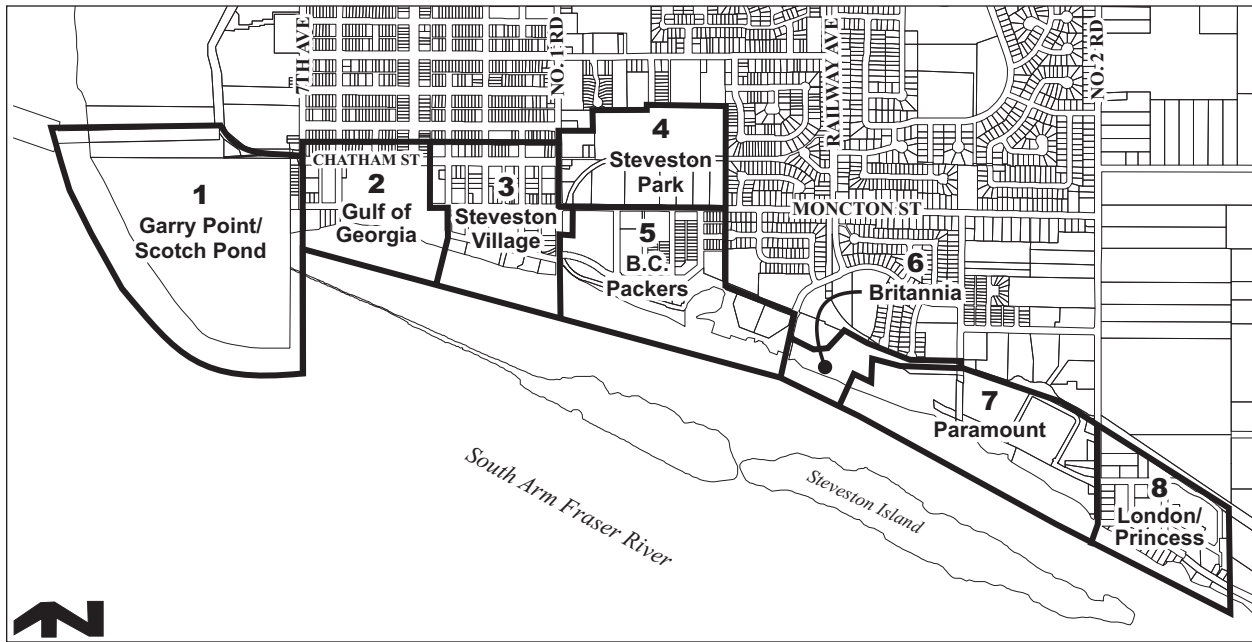


Table of Contents

Plan Interpretation.....	iii
1.0 Plan Overview.....	1-1
1.1 Purpose	1-2
1.2 Vision & Goals	1-2
1.2.1 Steveston Overall Goal.....	1-2
1.2.2 Steveston Waterfront Neighbourhood Vision & Goals.....	1-2
2.0 Jobs & Business	2-1
3.0 Neighbourhoods & Housing	3-1
3.1 Steveston Overall.....	3-1
3.1.1 Trites Area Plan Policies.....	3-2
3.2 Waterfront Neighbourhoods Overall Policies.....	3-5
3.2.1 Garry Point/Scotch Pond Node.....	3-8
3.2.2 Gulf of Georgia Node.....	3-9
3.2.3 Steveston Village Node	3-9
3.2.4 Steveston Park Node.....	3-10
3.2.5 BC Packers Node.....	3-11
3.2.6 Britannia Node.....	3-14
3.2.7 Paramount Node	3-14
3.2.8 London/Princess Node.....	3-15
4.0 Heritage.....	4-1
5.0 Transportation	5-1
6.0 Natural & Human Environment.....	6-1
7.0 Community Facilities & Services	7-1
8.0 City Infrastructure.....	8-1
9.0 Development Permit Guidelines	9-1
9.1 Application and Intent	9-1
9.2 General Development Permit Guidelines for Steveston.....	9-2
9.2.1 Settlement Patterns	9-3
9.2.2 Massing and Height.....	9-5
9.2.3 Architectural Elements	9-5
9.2.4 Landscape Elements	9-10
9.2.5 Parking and Services	9-13

9.3 Additional Development Permit Guidelines: Character Area Guidelines	9-15
9.3.1 Area A: Gulf of Georgia	9-15
9.3.2 Area B: Steveston Village.....	9-18
9.3.2.1 Steveston Village General Guidelines	9-20
9.3.2.2 Area B: Steveston Village Sub-Area Guidelines	9-27
9.3.2.2.a Steveston Village Core Area.....	9-27
9.3.2.2.b Steveston Village Riverfront	9-34
9.3.3 Area C: BC Packers Residential Neighbourhood	9-38
9.3.4 Area D: BC Packers Riverfront	9-44
9.3.5 Area E: 7th Avenue and Chatham Street	9-49
9.3.6 Area F: Garry Street and Railway Avenue.....	9-53
9.3.7 Area G: Southcove.....	9-56
9.3.8 Area H: London’s Landing	9-57
Appendix 1 – Definitions	A1-1
Appendix 2 – Sakamoto Guidelines for Design Criteria for the Steveston Revitalization Area and Sakamoto Guidelines for Steveston Downtown Revitalization Area Façade Guidelines	attachment

List of Maps

Key Map.....	inside front cover
Plan Area Map.....	inside front cover
Waterfront Neighbourhood Key Map	inside front cover
Steveston Village Heritage Conservation Area Map.....	4-5 & 5-4
Existing and Future Riverfront Walkways and Connections Map.....	6-4
Character Area Key Map	9-16
Steveston Village Character Area Map	9-19
Steveston Village 1892 Historic Lot Lines Map.....	9-29
Temporary Industrial Use Areas Map	9-65
London/Princess Land Use Map.....	9-66
BC Packers Land Use Map.....	9-67
Trites Area Land Use Map	9-68
Steveston Waterfront Neighbourhood Land Use Map.....	9-69
Steveston Village Land Use Density and Building Height Map.....	9-70
Steveston Area Land Use Map.....	9-71

Plan Interpretation

What is the Official Community Plan (OCP)?

The OCP is a legal community planning document for managing the City’s social, economic, land use, servicing and environmental future. It sets out a vision, goals, objectives, and policies that reflect overall community values that have been determined through a public consultation process.

How is the Plan organized?

The OCP (Bylaw 7100) is comprised of:

- 1) Schedule 1: the overall OCP;
- 2) Schedule 2: Area Plans and Sub-Area Plans.

Area Plans refer to the 15 areas that have been identified within Richmond for planning purposes (see Key Maps).

Sub-Area plans refer to smaller localized areas within specific planning areas.

The OCP addresses broad city wide issues while the Area Plans and Sub-Area Plans address local neighbourhood issues.

Plan Precedence

If there is a conflict with respect to a land use designation between the OCP Generalized Land Use Map and Area Plan Land Use Maps, the Area Plan Maps shall take precedence with the exception of sites designated Conservation Area or Environmentally Sensitive Area (ESA) in which case readers should check Schedule 1 as it takes precedence over this plan.

Changes to this Document

This Plan may be amended from time to time. Please check with the City’s Urban Development Division to make sure that this is an up-to-date version containing all of the adopted amendments.

Definitions

See OCP Schedule 1.

This document is the Official Community Plan Bylaw for the Steveston Area (Schedule 2.4 of Bylaw 7100).

This Area Plan sets out City’s intentions for the future development of the Steveston Area (see key map, see front inside cover pages) through sets of Council approved Goals, Objectives, Policies and Guidelines. The policies outlined in Section 3.1 of this document apply throughout the Steveston Area; those in Section 3.2 apply specifically to the Waterfront Neighbourhood (see key map, see front inside cover pages). Area wide policies continue to apply to the Waterfront Neighbourhood, even though they are not restated in Section 3.2.

All multiple-family residential, commercial, industrial and mixed use areas are development permit areas.

1.0 Plan Overview

Steveston has had an historical role as an early port site, business centre and residential hub in Richmond. Today Steveston stands at the threshold of some very important changes. With BC Packers, a long time employer, closing its fish processing plant, there is pressure for these lands to be redeveloped. Local residents are deeply committed to preserving the unique aspects of the area which give it its character and yet recognize the changing social and economic conditions which give rise to potential new development.

The nature of the fishing industry is changing as a result of federal and provincial policies which will see a consolidation of facilities at Steveston as one of two Home Ports for the Pacific fishing fleet. Industrial land use trends are changing at the same time that demand is increasing for public access to and views of the water. Open space needs are changing; open space opportunities are now needed on the neighbourhood, community, municipal and regional levels. There is a continuing demand for residential land in Richmond and the Steveston area is an attractive location with many amenities.

With population growth, community services roads, parks, schools, and infrastructure will be required. Business opportunities, open space opportunities and community services will need to be strengthened. Valuable heritage resources of the community require careful management. There is keen public interest in securing access to the Steveston waterfront and in seeing that new development enhances the unique character of the area.

How these changes are handled, and what might ultimately occur, are influenced by the values of the local residents, and has been the subject of ongoing public debate. This plan builds upon previous plans and reports, and provides the framework within which future changes can occur. The framework is based on how the community sees itself growing in a way that will integrate and phase new growth so as not to disrupt the character and existing fabric of the community which is so valued.



Fishing fleet moorage off Steveston's downtown



Commercial fishing vessels near the Gulf of Georgia

1.1 Purpose

The area plan for Steveston sets out an overall community goal for Steveston. From this vision, a series of achievable and realistic objectives covering basic issues and categories of land use are formulated which together will attain the goal. Specific policy statements are then developed which detail the ways in which Council could achieve the objectives. Finally, the process for implementing, monitoring and evaluating the plan is described so that the community will have a plan that is a meaningful document. Rather, the plan allows for changes as Steveston evolves, reflecting the unique needs of the community.

1.2 Vision & Goals

1.2.1 Steveston Overall Goal

The goal of the Steveston Area Plan is to create a vibrant Steveston community by managing residential, commercial, industrial and community uses, in a way that will:

- Enhance the home port and fishing village character;
- Be sensitive to the area's history;
- Balance the unique needs and character of the waterfront, upland residential community and the Steveston Village.

1.2.2 Steveston Waterfront Neighbourhood Vision & Goals

Neighbourhood Vision

The following vision statement is intended to clarify what kind of place the Steveston Waterfront Neighbourhood will be in the year 2021.

“In the year 2021, Steveston Village will be an unique and integrated community which:

- Supports a “homeport” for the commercial fishing fleet,
- Actively conserves its heritage;
- Provides a place where people can live, work and play;
- Ensures public access along the waterfront;
- Enables residents and visitors to shop and enjoy the heritage, recreation, commercial fishing fleet, private moorage where appropriate, natural amenities and waterfront activities”.

The Steveston Waterfront Neighbourhood of 2021 will include a number of specific goals:

- The area will, as a home port, include moorage for the commercial fishing fleet and land based services that sustain the fleet and cater to the needs of those who work on the boats;

- The area will cater to local residents and visitors through a diversity of mutually compatible land uses providing opportunities for employment, shelter, commerce, community services, recreation, tourism and entertainment;
- The area's fishing and cultural heritage resources will be recognized and managed for the enjoyment of the public, and will be linked together by a heritage tram system;
- The area will have a waterfront village atmosphere with a mix of uses;
- Pedestrian and vehicular circulation will be designed to be safe and comfortable while providing ready access throughout the area and especially to the water's edge;
- Nodes of activity will be sensitively linked and buffered with strong connections to the foreshore;
- Urban development will be managed to conserve the heritage character of the area, including identified heritage buildings, structures, landscapes, and views.
- Urban development will be managed to conserve and enhance the natural environment.

2.0 Jobs & Business

ISSUE:

Commercial Land Uses

The majority of Steveston’s commercial land uses are located in the Steveston Village area. The boundaries of the Steveston Village area are shown on the “Steveston Village Character Area Map”. The Steveston Village has considerable potential for commercial infill. The increase in commercial land use would occur through the infill of vacant properties, developing hitherto underdeveloped sites to their full potential, and the revitalization of older buildings. Mixed commercial/residential development, if properly designed and located, is compatible with the character of area. Over time, some existing commercial uses may relocate outside the Steveston Village as development increases land values.

It is important to ensure that only limited new commercial development occurs outside of the Steveston Village area. The policies set out below provide for the expansion of commercial land uses, as required, to meet the needs of the growing population, recognizing the importance of maintaining and enhancing the Steveston Downtown through the infill of commercial land uses and revitalization of existing buildings.

OBJECTIVE 1:

Preserve employment opportunities and choices in consumer goods and services in Steveston by strengthening the Steveston Village.

POLICIES:

- a) Continue to cooperate with owners and merchants, to support a business enhancement strategy for the Steveston Village which will maintain it as a home port and commercial centre for local businesses, residents, and visitors;
- b) Permit mixed commercial/residential developments to locate in the Steveston Village.

OBJECTIVE 2:

Retain a compact business centre and limit the amount of commercial development outside the Steveston Village.

POLICIES:

- a) Limit areas of commercial expansion to the Steveston Village, except for limited and targeted commercial development approved by Council to meet specific local needs. Council may require developers to undertake feasibility studies to ensure that the Village remains viable.



Moncton Street “Among the Shops” (1908)

Courtesy Richmond Archives



2nd Avenue (1908)

Courtesy Richmond Archives



Moncton streetscape



Steveston Hotel (originally established c.1894)



New development on Bayview Street



3511 Moncton Street

OBJECTIVE 3:

Ensure that the character and scale of any new commercial development is compatible with the surrounding land uses.

POLICIES:

- a) Require the design of new commercial structures in the Steveston Village to be in size and scale with existing buildings.

ISSUE:

Industrial Land Uses

Industries which have low noise and pollution levels and those related to the fishing industry have been and will continue to be part of Steveston's development.

Several areas have been identified in Steveston for industrial development to complement the fishing industry, or otherwise add to Steveston's industrial base. All of the industrial areas must be designed to minimize conflicts between residential and industrial traffic and minimize noise and pollution levels.

OBJECTIVE 4:

Encourage industrial uses which support or complement Steveston's maritime economy.

POLICIES:

- a) Encourage a wide range of light industrial uses in the Steveston Village;
- b) Cooperate with Steveston Small Craft Harbours Branch and others to encourage industries related to the maritime economy to locate in Steveston;
- c) Encourage the development of maritime oriented commercial and industrial uses in selected areas within the Waterfront Neighbourhoods (see Section 3.2).

OBJECTIVE 5:

Encourage industrial uses to minimize environmental disturbances, and ensure that the design of buildings does not conflict with other land uses.

POLICIES:

- a) Require that industrial development which is either in close proximity to residential areas, or visible from major roads, be screened by fencing and/or landscaping, or other appropriate means to address the interface;
- b) Require the design of new industrial buildings to be compatible with the generally small building scale which now exists throughout Steveston;

- c) Encourage Small Craft Harbours Branch and others to implement comprehensive design guidelines for new structures which will be compatible with the scale of existing development.

OBJECTIVE 6:

Minimize vehicular and pedestrian conflicts between fishing industry operations and more public oriented activities.

POLICIES:

- a) Design the road system to facilitate adequate vehicular access to the waterfront and adequate parking adjacent to moorage facilities;
- b) Design public access to the waterfront which does not conflict with the day to day or seasonal operation of the fishing industry and maximizes public access.

ISSUE:

Agricultural Land Reserve

As outlined in the Official Community Plan, the City is committed to protecting the supply of agricultural lands and to ensuring the viability of farm operations.

The Steveston Planning Area abuts the Agricultural Land Reserve along much of No. 2 Road south of Steveston Highway and the northern and eastern perimeter of the London Princess area. Developments along these areas should refer to the Policies, Objectives and Development Permit Guidelines for Agriculture outlined in the Official Community Plan.

3.0 Neighbourhoods & Housing

3.1 Steveston Overall

Residential Land Uses

Steveston's residential neighbourhoods offer a range of housing types from single-family to multiple-family dwellings such as apartments and townhouses. The development of various housing types and tenure in the community will ensure that Steveston's housing stock provides for a variety of residents in the future.

With all the potential growth in Steveston, the nature and character of the existing residential areas must be protected. The buffering of residential uses should be provided adjacent to industrial and commercial uses, and residential infill developed to be compatible with existing neighbourhoods. Mixed commercial/residential development, if properly designed and located, is compatible with the character of area.

The following policies set out ways in which existing neighbourhoods can be preserved, new single family and multiple-family infill developments encouraged, and large scale developments integrated into the community.

OBJECTIVE 1:

Provide a mix of housing types and tenures within a comprehensively planned community that reflects the value and character of Steveston, and enhances the viability of new and existing residential areas.

POLICIES:

- a) Continue to retain and enhance the existing single family residential character in Steveston;
- b) Allow new ground-oriented single-family, townhouse and low-rise apartment multiple-family projects in areas of Steveston as designated on the Official Community Plan Map;
- c) Support Steveston's development as a mosaic of distinct existing and emerging neighbourhoods which build on the area's historic pattern of small blocks, proximity to the water and fishing village heritage;
- d) Support a character and type of new residential development that reflect the historic activities of the Steveston area and its role as a Home Port;



Single family residence at Yoshida Court



Detached townhousing on Garry Street

- e) Encourage the construction of new dwelling units in Steveston to meet the demand for special needs housing, including seniors and persons with disabilities;
- f) Encourage affordable housing in accordance with the City of Richmond's Affordable Housing Policy;
- g) Encourage both market and non market rental housing in stand alone or mixed use developments.

OBJECTIVE 2:

Ensure that the type and scale of new housing developments is integrated with the surrounding neighbourhood.

POLICIES:

- a) Review all new multiple-family housing developments to assure appropriate form and character.

ISSUE:

Neighbourhoods

The Steveston Area Plan covers a significant portion of the City of Richmond. As over time, its neighbourhoods with individual characters and identities will evolve it is important that these neighbourhoods be supported.

OBJECTIVE 3:

Support the evolution of individual neighbourhoods, each with separate identity and/or physical character.

POLICIES:

- a) Support the goals, objectives, and policies outlined in the Waterfront Neighbourhood Plan (Section 3.2 of this Plan);
- b) Emphasize neighbourhood landmarks and provide distinctive design features in the road network to complement the character of individual neighbourhoods within Steveston.

3.1.1 Trites Area Plan Policies

Purpose

The Trites Area Plan Policies are to guide the redevelopment of the Trites Area bounded by Trites Road on the west, No. 2 Road on the east, Andrews Road on the south and Moncton Street on the north.

Vision

The Vision for the Trites Area is:

- North side: Primarily single-family;
- West side: Single-family uses;
- East side: Multiple-family uses.

Timing and Phasing

The redevelopment and the transition of the Trites Area will be market-driven and occur in phases. In the short-term, industrial uses will continue.

Land Use (See Trites Area Land Use Map)

- North side (along Moncton Street): Single-family and multi-family uses.
- West side (along Trites Road): Single-family uses.
- East side (along No. 2 Road): Multiple-family uses:
 - Encourage a mix of two-storey townhouses (two levels total, including residential and parking) and three-storey townhouses (three levels total, consisting of two levels of residential over a level of parking), and affordable housing for families and seniors.

Form and Character

- Developments within the Trites Area shall address and respect adjacent existing developments in both form and character. In particular, the height and character of new buildings along the northern and western edges in the Trites area, of the site should be similar to adjoining or facing buildings.
- The existing deep single-family lots (5460 to 5620 Moncton Street) are not to be precluded from realizing redevelopment potential.

Buffers

- Development timing and methods may be subject to the provision of interim and permanent buffers, roadways, public open space, servicing, utility corridors, property consolidations, etc.
- Structures along No. 2 Road shall be set back from the property line along No. 2 Road to establish a tree-lined urban/rural buffer. New developments adjacent to the ALR will be required to register a restrictive covenant to prevent the removal of the landscape buffer and to notify future residents of the potential impacts from normal farm activities (noise, dust, odor, spraying, etc.).
- Residential uses that are adjacent to or across a lane or street from existing industrial uses shall be buffered with a combination of trees, landscaping, solid fencing and open space.
- New developments adjacent to industrial uses will be required to register a restrictive covenant for noise attenuation and visual impact, and to notify future residents of the proximity of any industrial uses.

Roads and Access

- Limit new public road access by allowing only up to two public road accesses to Trites Road, Andrews Road and No. 2 Road.
- Maximize the provision of lanes in order to reduce front driveway access points, particularly for properties along Trites Road, Andrews Road and No. 2 Road.
- Implement shared driveway accesses along Moncton Street to minimize the number of driveway accesses.
- Permit vehicle access from Moncton Street to enable the re-development of the rear of 5580, 5600 and 5620 Moncton Street.
- Permit selected temporary road accesses during the transition period to allow for the redevelopment of properties which would otherwise be unable to develop in a manner consistent with the intent of these policies.
- Implement traffic calming measures at strategic locations in and immediately around the Trites Area.

Pathways and Trails

- A network of pedestrian pathways in the Trites Area shall integrate with existing open space networks in the surrounding neighbourhoods. In particular, encourage the development of a north/south pedestrian link between Southcove and Moncton Street, and an east/west pedestrian link between Trites Road and No. 2 Road.

Community Amenities

- Community amenities (e.g. child care, affordable housing) shall be encouraged.
- Parkland will be subject to City parkland policies.

Floodproofing

- Require new developments to comply with the City's floodproofing requirements.
- The floodproofing of new developments should be compatible with neighbouring new and existing developments.

Services

- Ensure that appropriate upgrades to the storm sewer system, sanitary sewer system, hydro, telephone, and other utilities are made in conjunction with the redevelopment of the area and that these upgrades are in accordance with City standards and with the City's five-year capital plan.



*Harvesting in the Steveston Area
(date unknown)*

Courtesy Richmond Archives

- Encourage the underground wiring of hydro and telephone lines within the redevelopment area.
- Ensure that provisions for bus service are made in the design of road improvements in the area.

Open Space

- Establish a tree-lined boulevard and sidewalk system along the north side of Andrews Road, the east side of Trites Road, the south side of Moncton Street, and on both sides of all internal local roads.
- Ensure adequate improvements on No. 2 Road to enhance the streetscape and improve traffic flow as redevelopment occurs. This includes the provision of a tree-lined urban/rural buffer along No. 2 Road between Andrews Road and Moncton Street.

Trites Area Land Use Map

- Development is to conform to the Trites Area Land Use Map.

3.2 Waterfront Neighbourhoods Overall Policies

The Steveston Area Plan provides objectives and policies for the Steveston area as a whole (shown on the Official Community Plan Key Map, see inside front cover). Area wide considerations are specifically contained in Sections 1 through 3 of this document.

This section, Section 3.2, deals with the Steveston Waterfront Neighbourhood as shown on the Waterfront Neighbourhood Key Map in the inside front cover. The Waterfront Neighbourhood in turn, has been divided into eight planning nodes which represent areas of similar uses, patterns or unified ownership. The node descriptions and policies below provide detailed guidance as to Council's intentions for the future development of public and private lands within each planning node.

Neighbourhood Overview and Background

The Waterfront Neighbourhood is the core of the Steveston Area; as it includes the historic fishing village that gives the area its name and unique character. The area that is now Steveston was first settled in the 1860s. In the late 1870s and early 1880s, three unrelated events established Steveston's unique character that persists to this day.

- In 1878, the area was settled by a Mr. Manoah Steves and family, from New Brunswick via Baltimore, Maryland. The Steveston Townsite was purchased and surveyed by Manoah's son, William Herbert Steves.



Steveston School (1908)
Courtesy Richmond Archives



Steveston Waterfront (1930)
Courtesy Richmond Archives

- In 1879, the Township of Richmond was incorporated and empowered to undertake those public works necessary to support increased settlement.
- In the 1880s, fish processing technology changed - salting gave way to canning - and this technology benefited greatly from the catch being as fresh as possible. Accordingly new processing and canning plants located in Steveston to be close to the fishing grounds.

By 1900, fourteen fish canneries occupied virtually all of Steveston's waterfront. The town had a population of 10,000 persons, its own rail link to other Lower Mainland communities, and a 900 seat opera house. By 1912, however, the fish processing lines had become automated, reducing the town's population nearly by half; and in 1918, after a string of bad fishing seasons and several disastrous fires, several of the canneries were merged or closed.

The Steveston Waterfront has undergone significant changes. The fishing industry has changed considerably and is still changing. These external pressures have altered the nature of the original village. The Steveston Waterfront Neighbourhood Plan is intended to guide changes in this neighbourhood so that its unique character will be sustained.

Waterfront Neighbourhood Planning Policies

The Steveston Waterfront Neighbourhood of 2021 will be made up of a number of distinct nodes, each bringing its own contribution to the home port and village experience. Section 3.2 of this Plan outlines the City's development policies for each of the eight nodes.

At the same time, there are a number of policies and guidelines that apply to the whole Waterfront Neighbourhood. The Waterfront Neighbourhood is a Development Permit Area and all development in the neighbourhood must be consistent with the guidelines contained in Section 8. The neighbourhood policies are as follows:

POLICIES:

Land Uses

- a) Support this location as a home port for the fishing fleet by encouraging land based industrial and commercial uses that service the fleet;
- b) Encourage a mix of uses to achieve an integrated waterfront;
- c) Encourage mixed use developments on specific sites;
- d) Enhance the mixed use commercial nature of the Steveston Village;

- e) Ensure a mixture of housing types and tenures;
- f) Provide a variety of open space and recreation opportunities;
- g) Ensure compatibility, and or a minimum of conflict, between different land uses;
- h) Residential uses and development are not permitted in the Steveston Village Riverfront Area along the south side of Bayview Street between 3rd Avenue and No. 1 Road.

Bylaw 10371
2022/12/19



Waterfront views near the Steveston Island causeway



Waterfront park and trail in London Princess

POLICIES:

Urban Structure

- a) Provide a variety of opportunities for public access to the foreshore;
- b) Ensure that the waterfront is accessible to a variety of forms of transportation;
- c) Provide view corridors to the water and the mountains;
- d) Facilitate the safety of waterfront users;
- e) Link and buffer nodes of high activity to achieve land use compatibility within the area;
- f) Encourage functional links within the whole Steveston community and to adjacent neighbourhoods.

POLICIES:

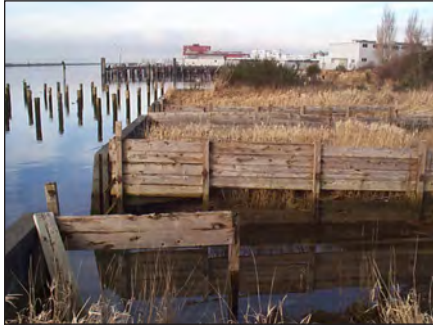
Heritage

- a) Explore the possibility of a working heritage tram route, connecting the Waterfront's heritage sites and community services, and using existing and new road rights-of-way wherever possible;
- b) Retain, where feasible, by using a variety of methods, the unique character of the buildings, boardwalks and piers on pilings over the waterfront edge.

POLICIES:

Natural Environment and Public Open Spaces

- a) Encourage designs which preserve or enhance foreshore habitats where developments require access to the waterfront;
- b) Encourage the use of temporary habitat enhancements in foreshore areas where access will not be required for a period of time;
- c) Promote the integration of public trails with natural upland areas, and in particular continue to develop identified pedestrian/cyclist routes from Garry Point Park to No. 3 Road Fishing Pier;



Kishi boatways and habitats at BC Packers

- d) Promote maximum access to the waterfront either through partnerships, land acquisition, dedications, or right-of-ways while recognizing and being sensitive to the need for water based industries in the area;
- e) Where direct waterfront public trail access is not available, promote a partnership with land owners to provide access or an alternative route, and ensure that if land is being redeveloped, the appropriate access is provided;
- f) Work with the developers and the appropriate regulatory agencies to ensure existing riparian habitats along the waterfront are conserved, protected, and where possible, enhanced.

POLICIES:

Services

- a) Ensure that all engineering services are provided as required;
- b) Ensure seismic and flood protection measures;
- c) Work toward the development of a continuous dyking network along Steveston's waterfront;
- d) Ensure that the City can access the dyke where other structures extend out over the water;
- e) Ensure the compatibility of pedestrian and vehicle circulation systems;
- f) Provide opportunities for a range of community services;
- g) Ensure that transportation infrastructure is in place.

3.2.1 Garry Point/Scotch Pond Node

ISSUE:

This node is primarily open parkland, for the use of local residents as passive outdoor recreation space. Scotch Pond, at the northern edge of the area, is a Maritime Heritage Site containing traditional fishing boat moorage and a small boat repair operation. These uses will remain as part of the maritime heritage theme. The pond itself is bounded to the north by an area that is to be left in a natural state.

These uses are seen as major assets to the waterfront area. As Steveston grows, the value of this public open space will only increase. So long as this area is under public ownership and operation, it is not likely that any significant change will occur.

POLICIES:

- a) Retain Garry Point Park as a City level semi-natural park facility;

- b) Retain the Maritime Heritage Moorage at Scotch Pond;
- c) Ensure that public roads and parking are restricted to the eastern end of the park site.

3.2.2 Gulf of Georgia Node

ISSUE:

This node contains the site of facilities and moorage for the commercial fishing fleet. The Gulf of Georgia Cannery National Historic Site functions as an interpretive centre for the history of the fishing industry and draws visitors who have come to visit Steveston.

The north part of the node contains a number of residential lots on the north side of Chatham Street and the intention is to continue with residential use over the long-term.

On the south side of Chatham, the properties owned by Small Craft Harbours Branch located to the east and south of the apartment block, will be retained for future industrial use to serve the active fishing operations.

This node will accommodate two primary functions - an active fishing industrial facility and historic site - for the life of this plan. Both functions are important to the Waterfront Neighbourhood and are supported by this plan.

POLICIES:

- a) Encourage the development of commercial and industrial uses that support the maritime economy;
- b) Support Parks Canada in the continued development and operation of the Gulf of Georgia Cannery as an historic interpretive centre for Steveston's commercial fishing heritage.

3.2.3 Steveston Village Node

ISSUE:

This node is the site of the original Steveston Village, and has been its commercial centre continuously since the village was founded. To the general public, the Village truly reflects Steveston's image. It is heritage, fishing, a Village, a community centre, a workplace, a tourist destination, and an entertainment area. It is all of these things, and it is important that they remain. Because of its history and development patterns, the Village is the Waterfront node that can appeal to the widest possible range of people. It is therefore the area that will most convey Steveston's uniqueness. It is important that this area continue to serve the commercial fishing fleet, local businesses and residents, and tourists.



Gulf of Georgia Cannery Museum



Window shopping along Bayview Street



The Cannery Cafe on Moncton

POLICIES:

- a) Encourage the development of the Village as a vibrant commercial centre;
- b) Encourage a wide range of commercial, industrial and institutional uses;
- c) Encourage residential units as part of mixed commercial/residential developments;
- d) Where mixed commercial/residential uses occur, residential uses are encouraged to be above the first floor or behind the commercial uses;
- e) Residential uses and development are not permitted in the Steveston Village Riverfront Area along the south side of Bayview Street between 3rd Avenue and No. 1 Road
- f) Assist property owners in developing and implementing area parking strategies that will ensure a sufficient parking supply to meet the area's needs;
- g) Provide incentives to the private sector to conserve buildings and sites designated as having significant heritage value in the Steveston Village;
- h) Encourage the development of the old Tin Shed site as a public plaza which supports and respects the locational significance of the Gulf of Georgia Cannery, National Historic Site;
- i) Promote public access to the waterfront between 3rd Avenue and No. 1 Road through new pedestrian connections from Bayview Street and upgrades to the existing pedestrian paths;
- j) Work toward uninterrupted connectivity along the waterfront between 3rd Avenue and No. 1 Road through extensions and improvements to walkway infrastructure and surfaces.

Bylaw 10371
2022/12/19



Mixed use development in the Steveston downtown core

Bylaw 9775
2017/12/18

3.2.4 Steveston Park Node

ISSUE:

This node includes both the Steveston Park and Community Centre facilities as well as the properties west to No. 1 Road, currently the site of properties including the Army, Navy, Air Force (ANAF) Veterans facility and seniors housing. The small former Steveston Telephone Exchange is now used as an office.

This node will continue as a major centre for indoor and outdoor community facilities. The future relocation of the branch library and community policing station will be considered in conjunction with development in the BC Packers node.



Seine net loft – BC Packers

POLICIES:

- a) Maintain this area as the focus of public services within the Steveston area;
- b) Explore opportunities for a new location for a branch library;
- c) Investigate the provision of public parking to serve both this area and the Steveston Downtown Node.

3.2.5 BC Packers Node

ISSUE:

This node has historically focused on the fishing industry; its role is now changing. The BC Packers fish processing plant, which has historically occupied this site, has closed. Since the land area occupied by the plant is now available for redevelopment, a new mixed use neighbourhood will be created on the site. Key elements of the vision for the site are as follows:

1. Greater public access to the water's edge has long been an important objective for the redevelopment of the waterfront. Therefore, continuous and unobstructed public access to, and along, the water's edge will be a main feature of the redevelopment of this area.
2. The water areas will continue to provide moorage for all uses and a portion of the immediate uplands will provide certain land based services for the maritime uses. It will be important that these maritime related services complement rather than compete with the Village.
3. The upland area will be redeveloped to support a mix of uses including residential, retail and non-retail commercial, maritime mixed use and a waterfront park.
 - The majority of the residential uses are to be located north of the proposed Bayview Street extension and away from the foreshore. A limited amount of above grade residential will be supported as a secondary use within the Maritime Mixed Use area between Phoenix Pond and No. 1 Road.
 - General retail uses would be located along No. 1 Road while other commercial uses, both retail and non-retail uses associated with the maritime industry would be located south of the proposed Bayview Street extension.
 - Half of the area east of Phoenix Pond and south of Westwater Drive would accommodate multiple-family residential - no greater than four-storeys over parking. The remaining half of this area will accommodate a public waterfront park and up to a half acre parking lot serving both visitors to the park and fishing related activities at the Phoenix Net Loft.

4. Because of its long standing economic prominence in this province, the BC Packers site is a major heritage resource. It is important that the redevelopment of the BC Packers site recognizes the significance of the BC Packers legacy in the preservation of Steveston's character and history. Developers will be encouraged to incorporate these elements into their developments.
5. A coordinated network of roads will provide pedestrian and vehicular access through the site while a network of trails and greenways will link the neighbourhood to adjacent areas.

The BC Packers Land Use Map reflects the proposed distribution of many of the features discussed above.

POLICIES:

- a) Maximize continuous and unobstructed public access to and along the waterfront. Where buildings or structures extend out over the water, developers will be encouraged to incorporate innovative designs to ensure public access along the water side of these developments;
- b) Encourage the development of commercial and industrial uses that support or complement the maritime economy within a 3.5 ac. "Maritime Mixed Use" area adjacent to the waterfront west of Phoenix Pond. Accommodation for a half acre of parking to support these uses is included in the 3.5 ac.;
- c) Require a master plan be completed to the City's satisfaction for the Maritime Mixed Use area west of Phoenix Pond prior to any development approvals being issued for this area. The central purpose of the master plan will be to ensure that the objectives of the Maritime Mixed Use area will be met as development proceeds;
- d) Support the continued use of the Phoenix Net Loft for fishing related activities and the provision of up to a half acre of parking near the Net Loft to accommodate both the users of these facilities as well as users of the waterfront park;
- e) Support the provision of land to accommodate the development of a Community Mixed Use facility of approximately 2,322.5 m² (25,000 ft²) near the Steveston Community Centre. The facility would primarily serve as new public library but could accommodate uses such as Community Policing offices, childcare, public parking and other operations of benefit to the local community;
- f) Encourage a mix of housing forms ranging from single-family residential to four-storeys over parking apartment forms in the areas designated for residential use. Residential structures taller than four-storeys over parking are not supported within the BC Packers Node;

- g) Encourage the development of innovative, ground oriented housing that reflects the historic building patterns of the original Steveston townsite within the areas designated as “residential”;
- h) Encourage lower overall development densities toward the south and east areas of the node and higher development densities to be located toward the north and west areas of the node;
- i) Ensure that, at the first stage of development, a road is built connecting Bayview Street at No. 1 Road and Moncton Street. Other local roads, a tram route, parking lots, and traffic calming measures are to be accommodated in the node;
- j) Consider the inclusion of one or more pedestrian crossings of Moncton Street between the BC Packers Site and Steveston Park;
- k) Investigate the provision of public parking in conjunction with residential development on this site to serve both the water-oriented uses and the Steveston Village;
- l) Encourage public awareness about the importance of natural habitats to fish, birds and other animals and to the commercial fishing industry;
- m) Retain and enhance the natural upland and foreshore features surrounding Phoenix Pond and seek opportunities to enhance the natural habitats along the entire foreshore;
- n) Require a Heritage Interpretive Plan for the BC Packers site as a key component to the development of the site;
- o) Encourage BC Packers to include within their Interpretive Plan:
 - How the “BC Packer’s story” will be told including which historic buildings and materials will be utilized as reminders of the site’s rich social and cultural heritage;
 - The restoration and adaptive re-use of a number of the smaller industrial/utility buildings (e.g. the fire hall, the evaporation building and the boiler building) and artifacts currently on the site in order to develop a cluster of buildings aimed at evoking the site’s historic industrial character;
 - The retention of the Phoenix Net Loft for the fishing fleet;
 - Accommodate a Heritage Tram route in existing and new road allowances;
- p) Require feasibility studies of the 1903 portion of the Imperial Cannery before a decision is made on the viability of its conservation or adaptive re-use (e.g. structural analysis, cost estimates, uses);



Slipway at the Britannia Heritage Shipyard (c. 1889-1890)



Britannia Heritage Shipyard and Cannery complex (c. 1889-1890)

- q) Encourage additional facilities for childcare as part of residential neighbourhoods and in conjunction with the site of Community Mixed Use space;
- r) Support the designation of up to half of the BC Packer's property east of Phoenix Pond and south of Westwater Drive for residential development of up to four-storeys over one-storey of parking. The remaining lands within this area are supported for a public waterfront park and up to a half acre parking lot serving both visitors to the park and fishing related activities at the Phoenix Net Loft.

3.2.6 Britannia Node

ISSUE:

The focus of this node is a working heritage shipyard and public park which is owned by the City and operated by a non-profit society. The site provides an important heritage, education and public recreation function. The area's future development has been outlined in a Master Plan.

POLICIES:

- a) Maintain the Britannia Shipyard area as a major public heritage resource;
- b) Maintain Britannia Heritage Park as part of the heritage site;
- c) Re-evaluate the Britannia Heritage Shipyard Master Plan that was approved by Council in 1994 to examine the possibility of future development and coordination with other uses along the water.

3.2.7 Paramount Node

ISSUE:

This node is focused entirely on the commercial fishing industry. It is a central component of the Steveston home port. The area is owned and managed by the Harbour Authority to serve the commercial fleet. The home port function of this area will continue as long as there is a west coast commercial fishing fleet of any appreciable size - a situation that will certainly persist until 2021. This node will anchor the home port function of the Waterfront Neighbourhood. It will provide moorage for the commercial fishing fleet, and land based services to support that fleet.

POLICIES:

- a) Encourage the development of maritime oriented commercial and industrial uses that support the commercial fishing fleet;

- b) Encourage a new road connection from the Paramount Pond Dyke Road to No. 2 Road at the extreme north east corner of this node;
- c) Promote dialogue and problem solving between the City and the Steveston Harbour Authority to address issues of joint concern, (e.g. security, maintaining views and perimeter public access, fencing, physical appearances, etc.).

3.2.8 London/Princess Node

ISSUE:

This node presently provides a location for a number of small industrial users. None of these current industrial users require access to the adjacent riverfront and no water access is available to them. The entire foreshore is public park, and three single-family homes occupy the eastern edge of the area.

The area is proposed to contain a mix of land uses providing both residential and job/business opportunities.

Over time, the industrial lands east of Princess Street will be redeveloped to accommodate single-family and townhouse residential dwellings. The area between Dyke Road and Princess Lane will be oriented toward “Heritage Residential” to accommodate residential structures of recognized historic significance, or new structures designed to a distinctive heritage appearance reflective of Steveston’s character.

This designation continues the heritage theme begun with London Farm and the McKinney House along Dyke Road. On this basis, single-family forms will be preferred.

The area west of Princess Street will see a transition from a strictly industrial area to a mixed use industrial-commercial area which would also accommodate residential and/or office uses above grade. The intent is to allow for a broader range of uses and thereby improve the viability of the area for supporting business uses for the area.

POLICIES:

- a) Encourage the relocation of existing residential structures with heritage potential to the “Heritage Residential” area east of Princess Street between Princess Lane and Dyke Road;
- b) Accommodate, where deemed appropriate, the construction of new residential dwellings within the “Heritage Residential” area which have been designed to a distinctive heritage appearance reflective of Steveston’s historic character. Single-family forms will be preferred;

- c) Investigate available regulatory tools in the Municipal Act, or other legislation, which could be used to implement the policies for the “Heritage Residential” area;
- d) Encourage the construction of single-family and townhouse residential structures within the “Residential” area east of Princess Street which do not contain more than two habitable floors above the local Flood Construction Level;
- e) Recognize the historic importance of the London/Princess area through trails signage, street naming and other interpretive material;
- f) Support both trail and secondary road connections to London Farm from the Node.

4.0 Heritage



*Steveston Musuem on
Moncton Street*



The Steveston Museum (c. 1906)

Steveston's heritage resources, consisting of buildings, sites, artifacts, landscapes, and views are an important aspect of the community. The residents of Steveston have demonstrated a strong desire to conserve the Riverfront's heritage and significant buildings, as well as the character of Steveston Village, archaeological sites and scenic views. Where possible, heritage resources should be incorporated into future plans for the area.

With the redevelopment of the BC Packers site, the changing nature of the fishing industry and new development within the business area, the potential for a significant negative impact on Steveston heritage resources is possible. The City can conserve and enhance its own buildings and properties, including public rights-of-way, since these are within City jurisdiction. Where properties are privately owned, the City can only pursue programs and actions which encourage the protection of sites and structures of heritage significance to the Steveston community. The following policies have been developed to reflect the need to strengthen the historical and cultural fabric of Steveston.

OBJECTIVE 1:

Conserve significant heritage resources throughout the Steveston area.

POLICIES:

Policies for Steveston Planning Area:

- a) Require the conservation of known archaeological sites in accordance with Provincial legislation, and require applicants to conduct pre-development investigations or the monitoring of sites identified as having known archaeological deposits;
- b) Continue the City's commitment to Steveston's existing City owned heritage resources and encourage them to be operated in an economically viable manner using a variety of methods;
- c) Encourage the voluntary conservation of private heritage resources in their original context including offering incentives where appropriate;
- d) Integrate existing heritage resources into development proposals wherever possible, utilizing incentives where appropriate;
- e) Encourage the relocation of valued heritage structures to other sites where it is not feasible to retain buildings on site, or encourage the preservation of historic elements where it is not feasible to conserve whole buildings;

- f) Where appropriate, designate historic sites as a means of preservation;
- g) Utilize conservation tools available through the Local Government Act, Community Charter and Heritage Conservation Act;
- h) To assist in managing heritage resources apply the “Standards and Guidelines for the Conservation of Historic Places in Canada”, Parks Canada, as a guideline;
- i) Complete an overall Steveston Interpretive Plan to facilitate coordination among the mandates of Steveston’s individual historic sites;
- j) At the time of making a permit application, owners of a privately-owned and identified heritage resource (e.g., as per the Steveston Village Conservation Strategy, the Heritage Register or the Heritage Inventory) are to submit as a part of the application: historical research, survey of heritage material on site, and any appropriate archival material;
- k) To assist in achieving heritage conservation, consider utilizing a variety of regulatory and financial incentives through the applicable development application requirements (i.e., rezoning, development permit and/or heritage alteration permit), including but not limited to new zones, reduced parking, loading and unloading requirements, density bonusing and density transfer as well as consider using a variety of legal tools (i.e., heritage revitalization agreements, heritage covenants, phased development agreements).
 - Note: Supporting policies and guidelines are contained in the Heritage (Section 4.0), Transportation (Section 5.0), Natural and Human Environment (Section 6.0) and Development Permit Guidelines (Section 9.0) in the Steveston Area Plan.

Bylaw 9775
2017/12/18

Policies for Steveston Village Node:

- l) Along Moncton Street the maximum building height shall be two-storeys and 9 m in height to ensure the size and scale of Moncton Street development is consistent with the village node;
- m) Encourage the retention and re-establishment of the small historic lots (see Steveston Village 1892 Historic Lot Lines Map) in a flexible manner due to fragmented ownership and varied lot redevelopment timing (e.g., consider consolidations of two historic lots to accommodate vehicle access from a rear lane or side street, to achieve unique heritage conservation and development opportunities);

Bylaw 9775
2017/12/18

- n) Council may establish a heritage conservation grant program to assist in conserving identified heritage resources and the historic village character (e.g., as per the Steveston Village Conservation Strategy). Monies will be collected through rezoning applications where the maximum density is higher than 1.2 FAR;
- o) In Steveston Village, utilize new zones, as appropriate. For example, to ensure that the historic lot layout is preserved, proposals fit on the small historic lots (see Steveston Village 1892 Historic Lot Lines Map), provide heritage conservation benefits and be of exceptional quality (e.g., massing, form, character, parking), a model zone (e.g., a Steveston Conservation Zone) may be tailored to sites and enable density bonusing (see Steveston Village Land Use Density & Building Height Map);

Bylaw 9793
2018/02/19

- p) For those sites designated within the ‘Steveston Village Land Use Density and Building Height Map’ with a maximum possible density of 1.6 FAR, the base density of 1.2 FAR referenced in Policy n) may be increased up to 1.6 FAR provided that:
 - A contribution of \$608.05 per m² (\$56.49 per ft²) for the net building floor area in the density bonus from the 1.2 FAR base density up to the 1.6 FAR maximum density is provided;
 - That this contribution is to be allocated for funding of the Steveston Village Heritage Conservation Grant (SVHCG) Program;
 - That such SVHCG Program contributions may be reduced by the amount of any cash-in-lieu contributions received under the City’s Affordable Housing Strategy for the same development;
 - That on February 28, 2019, and then by February 28 every two years thereafter, the above SVHCG contribution rate is to be revised by adding the annual inflation for the preceding two calendar years using the Statistics Canada *Vancouver Construction Cost Index – Institutional* inflation rate; with the revised rates published in a City Bulletin.

OBJECTIVE 2:

Encourage new development to retain significant heritage resources and views, and to maintain and enhance the unique heritage character of Steveston.

POLICIES:

- a) Encourage new development to reflect the heritage nature of Steveston and recognize the unique architectural, urban design features and diverse cultures that shaped Steveston;
- b) Ensure the preservation of significant view corridors in private and public redevelopment projects.

ISSUE:

The Steveston Village Node is an historic site of prime importance in Canadian history, for its ability to convey the complex threads of its history with original resources. The integration of its natural landscape and resources, with human activity, have determined its form and character. Steveston Village is significant as a Fraser River settlement which is representative of British Columbia's natural resource-based development since the 1880s. It is valued as Richmond's earliest example of city planning. It is also valued for the extent of its historic character and intrinsic heritage resources which are seen less in individual buildings than in the cumulative effect. The Village site is an excellent representative example of the effects of boom-and-bust cycles in British Columbia's economic and cultural development since the late nineteenth century.

OBJECTIVE 3 (Steveston Village Heritage Conservation Area):

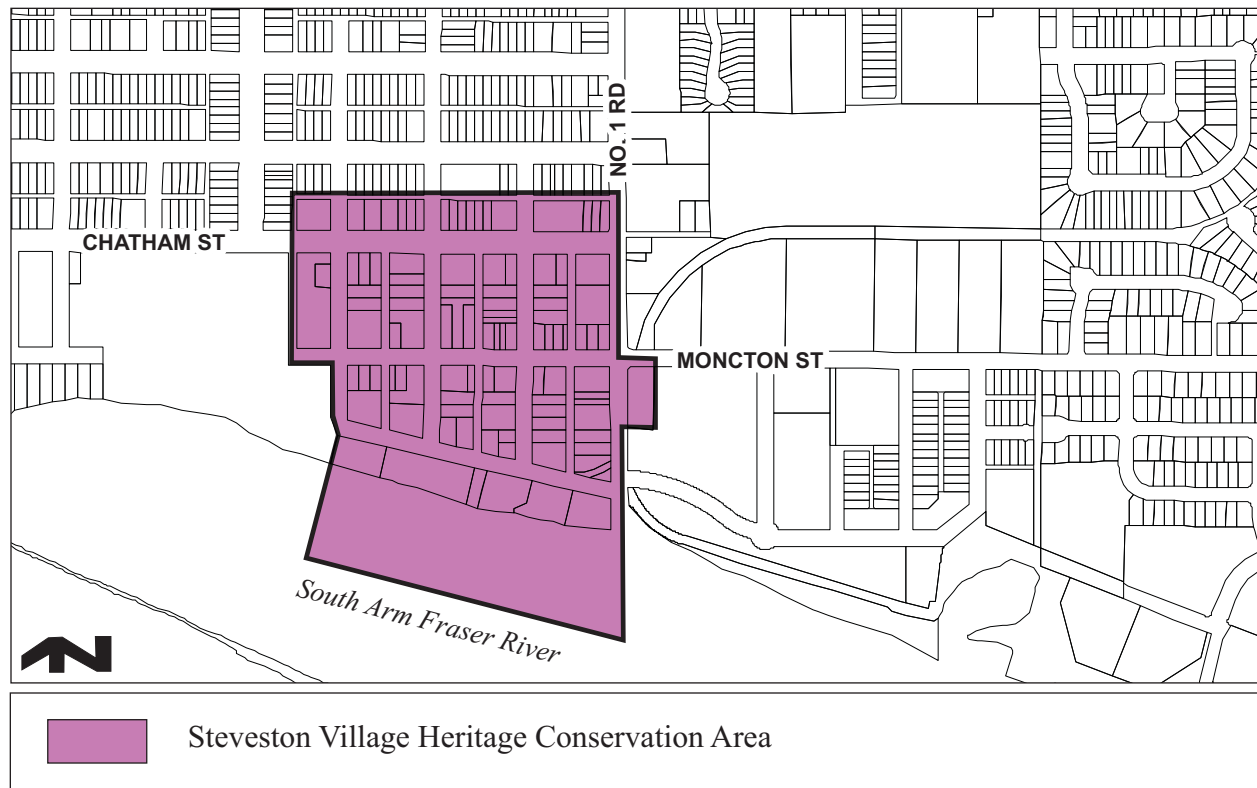
Conserve the identified heritage resources within the Steveston Village Node (e.g., as per the Steveston Village Conservation Strategy).

POLICIES:

- a) The special heritage features and character of the Steveston Village Node are identified in the Steveston Village Conservation Strategy;
- b) The area designated in the "Steveston Village Heritage Conservation Area Map" which is attached to and forms part of this plan is designated as a Heritage Conservation Area under Section 614 of the *Local Government Act*;

Bylaw 10039
2023/05/15

Steveston Village Heritage Conservation Area Map



Bylaw 10039
2023/05/15

- c) Within the designated area, a Heritage Alteration Permit (HAP) is required prior to:
- Subdividing Lands;
 - Constructing a building or structure or an addition to an existing building or structure; or
 - Altering a building or structure (including building demolition) or land (including a landscape feature)
- unless exempt under Heritage Procedures Bylaw No. 8400;

- d) Heritage Alteration Permits issued for identified Steveston Village heritage resources that are to be conserved and maintained, will be consistent with the Steveston Village Conservation Strategy and the “Standards and Guidelines for the Conservation of Historic Places in Canada”, prepared by Parks Canada;

Bylaw 10039
2023/05/15

- e) Any new construction or addition proposed on a site where an identified heritage resource is located and any Heritage Alteration Permit issued for such new construction or addition will be consistent with the applicable Development Permit guidelines that form a part of the Steveston Area Plan, in addition to the Steveston Village Conservation Strategy, and the “Standards and Guidelines for the Conservation of Historic Places in Canada”, prepared by Parks Canada.

5.0 Transportation

ISSUE:

Road Network

In meeting the social, economic and environmental objectives, a major consideration is to ensure that residents, businesses and visitors have safe and efficient transportation to and from commercial, industrial, and residential uses and are provided with parking opportunities in the Steveston Area. A road network must be developed and upgraded to meet the needs of various types of vehicular users as well as cyclists and pedestrians. While only a few existing roads need to be upgraded to meet demand, there is a need to eventually enhance the local street network to support new development. To encourage walking, the condition of streets needs to appeal to pedestrians by being pleasant, safe, direct, and convenient. Promoting cycling as a popular travel mode requires establishing a cycling network, developing supportive strategies for connections with other travel modes, and creating end of trip facilities for cyclists.

OBJECTIVE 1:

Ensure that the road network is adequate to provide for the needs of motorists, transit, pedestrians and cyclists which are generated by a significant home port, a growing residential population, an expanding business centre, and increasing numbers of tourists.

POLICIES:

- a) Maintain a hierarchy of roads ranging from major arterial to local streets to effectively manage the flow of traffic with different trip purposes (such as commuter through trips, local trips, tourist trips) and to support local neighbourhood characteristics;
- b) Upgrade Railway Avenue from Moncton Street to Steveston Highway in accordance with the Major Capital Works Program;
- c) Maintain the north/south lanes between No. 1 Road and 3rd Avenue in the Steveston Village;
- d) Examine the future use of the existing lane rights of way in the area bounded by Chatham Street and Steveston Highway, 7th Avenue and No. 1 Road.

OBJECTIVE 2:

Make walking the primary alternative for travel over short distances.

POLICIES:

- a) Place a high priority on implementing continuous and direct sidewalks and walkways to schools, neighbourhood service centres, recreational destinations, bus stops and other high volume pedestrian areas;
- b) Ensure that traffic calming measures are provided in all high volume pedestrian areas;
- c) Implement traffic calming measures on Moncton Street between Railway Avenue and No. 1 Road as part of its overall upgrade in the Major Capital Works Program and as part of the Steveston Greenways Plan.

OBJECTIVE 3:

Promote cycling as an appealing and environmentally friendly travel alternative to transit and the automobile.

POLICIES:

- a) Integrate a dedicated cycling network with the network of trails and greenways;
- b) Locate and provide appropriate bike parking and storage throughout Steveston;
- c) Establish a designated cycling route on Moncton Street between Railway Avenue and No. 1 Road.

ISSUE:

Transit

The public transit system must serve a broad clientele, including residents and workers commuting to and from Steveston, tourists and special need users, such as seniors and persons with disabilities.

OBJECTIVE 4:

Ensure that the public transit system meets the needs of residents, businesses, visitors and those with special needs.

POLICIES:

- a) Ensure, to the extent of its authority and in cooperation with the Transit Authority, that public transit facilities compatible with customer demand are maintained and operated to provide a high level of service to Steveston;

- b) Support the concept of a transit friendly neighbourhood in the Steveston Area, and the measures necessary to provide adequate capacity and level of service;
- c) Request that the Transit Authority locate bus stops and shelters near housing complexes for the seniors;
- d) Provide curbed sidewalks on major transit routes, for ease of boarding buses and for pedestrian safety.

ISSUE:

Parking

Street parking should be provided near Steveston's major attractions and points of interest. New residential projects must provide off street parking. New commercial, industrial and public uses must have enough off street parking or contribute towards the provision of new centralized parking facilities to meet the needs of those arriving in Steveston by automobile.

OBJECTIVE 5:

Ensure that there are adequate parking opportunities to meet the demand in the Steveston Village and other locations.

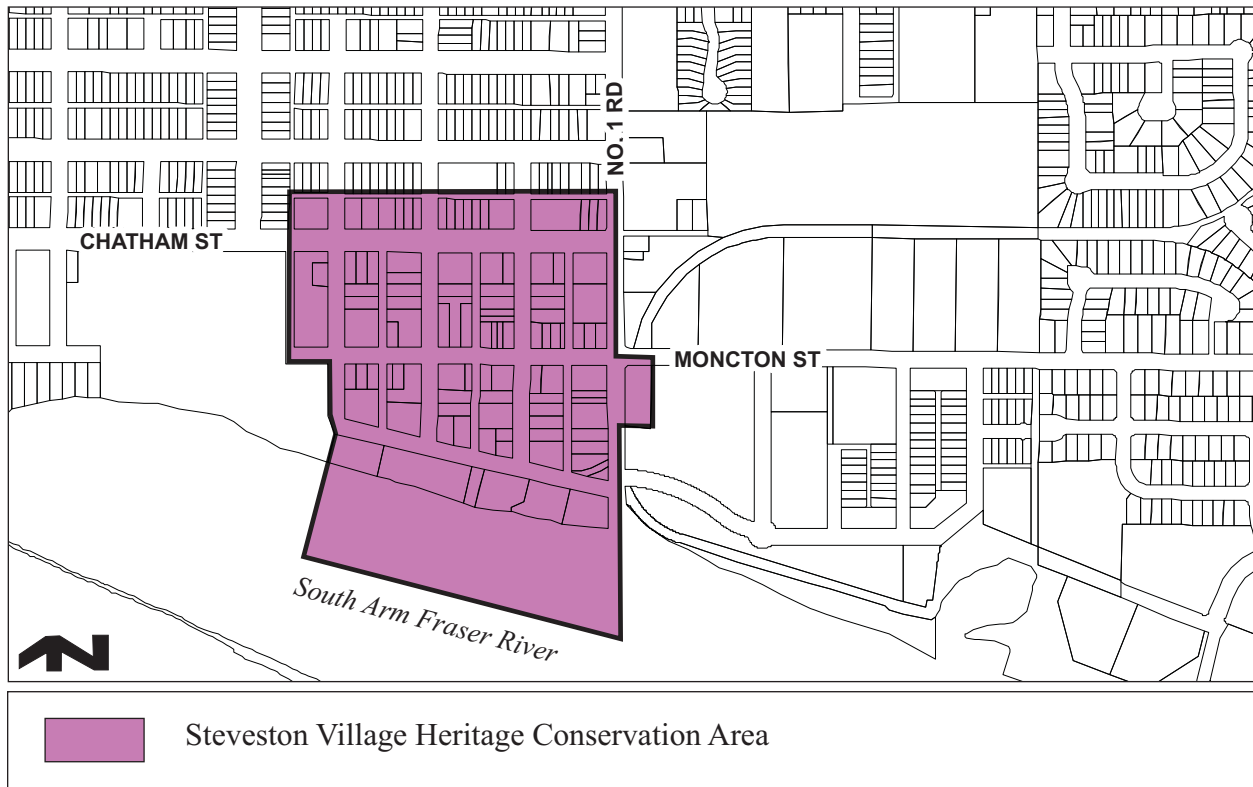
POLICIES:

- a) Develop collective off street parking such as centralized parking facilities/parkades, through development of a specified area bylaw or other methods, to meet the parking demand of Steveston's many points of interest;
- b) Support on street parking in the core commercial area and generally throughout the Waterfront Neighbourhood.

OBJECTIVE 6: *Bylaw 9775
2017/12/18*

Consider on-site parking reduction opportunities to help achieve the City's heritage conservation and management objectives for the Steveston Village Heritage Conservation Area, in recognition that Steveston Village (Core and Riverfront Areas) is a complete and compact community well serviced by public transit offering a wide range of services to residents, visitors and employees.

Steveston Village Heritage Conservation Area Map



POLICIES:

- a) Consideration of parking reductions to be assessed through the applicable required development application;
- b) For development of new residential uses, a 13% reduction from applicable Zoning Bylaw parking requirements can be considered;
- c) For development of new commercial uses, a 33% reduction from applicable Zoning Bylaw parking requirements can be considered;
- d) Required on-site residential visitor parking and other non-residential use parking (i.e., commercial) may be shared.

6.0 Natural & Human Environment

ISSUE:

Natural Environment

Steveston's waterfront provides natural habitats such as marshes, mudflats, tree stands and undergrowth important for fish, birds, and other wildlife along the Fraser River. Protection of these habitats serves not only to sustain these organisms but also plays a role in supporting commercial fishing in the area. The following policies have been developed to ensure that as Steveston continues to develop, the natural environment is conserved, respected and, where possible, enhanced.

OBJECTIVE 1:

Conserve and protect the quality of the natural environment.

POLICIES:

- a) Work with senior government ministries responsible for protecting the natural environment to ensure, wherever possible, no net loss of fish or wildlife habitats;
- b) Support the preservation and management of the natural estuary environment of Sturgeon Banks;
- c) Encourage designs which preserve or enhance foreshore habitats where developments require access to the waterfront;
- d) Encourage the use of temporary habitat enhancements in foreshore areas where access will not be required for a period of time;
- e) Promote the integration of public trails with natural upland areas.

ISSUE:

Parks and Open Space

The open space opportunities in Steveston are numerous and unique. As in other areas of Richmond, the parks are located and designed to meet the needs of three different user groups: the neighbourhood, community and city-wide users. This hierarchy has worked well in the prominently single-family residential community, but as Steveston evolves into a more varied and complex community with increased residential densities, and a growing population, there is a need to augment this existing open space system with a variety of new open space opportunities.



Kishi boatways and habitats at BC Packers

In addition, Steveston with its waterfront location and heritage has a number of unique features, destination points, parks and trails that attract people from all over Richmond and other municipalities. Integral to making the whole open space system work is to ensure that there is continuity, strong connections, and an ease of use through the proper location and design of future trails and greenways.

The overall goal is to encourage the development of a high quality open space system which provides and maintains a comprehensive mix of park and public open space opportunities to meet the changing needs of the community and which captures and enhances the uniqueness of Steveston.

OBJECTIVE 2:

Maintain the existing hierarchy and type of user parks as the main elements of the open space network.

POLICIES:

- a) Continue to locate, design and operate parks that are based on the three existing standards for user groups and their leisure/recreational needs;
- b) Continue to promote active public involvement in planning parks and open space networks;
- c) Encourage and seek partnerships with the private owners, businesses, and other public authorities to enhance the City's ability to provide a high quality open space network;
- d) Establish and maintain parks that provide special facilities, and promote unique landscape and cultural features (i.e. Britannia Heritage Park, Scotch Pond Heritage Moorage);
- e) Review the existing parks as necessary to determine if the uses and level of development are appropriate for the adjacent and surrounding use of the park and begin a program of retrofitting parks where inappropriate or conflicting uses occur.

OBJECTIVE 3:

Promote the development of new forms of strategically located and designed open spaces that will assume an important role in the delivery of Steveston's park and open space system.

POLICIES:

- a) Promote the development of public open spaces such as plazas, promenades, boardwalks, view areas and piers, that provide a focus for social gathering, celebrations, unique experiences and places of tranquillity;

- b) Promote the development of privately-owned/publicly accessible (POPA) open spaces in the form of plazas, walkways, or small parks, and ensure that these spaces are easily accessible and designed in a manner that makes them easily identified as part of the public realm.

OBJECTIVE 4:

Encourage the development of open space which is integrated with community centre facilities and school sites.

POLICIES:

- a) Continue to centralize community level outdoor facilities in Steveston Park and McMath School Park, and work with the Steveston Community Society in park plan development;
- b) Work with the Steveston Community Society to ensure that the outdoor facilities at Steveston Community Park meet the community needs of the growing Steveston population.

OBJECTIVE 5:

Develop a unifying and 'green' open space network utilizing trails and greenways that:

- **Acts to link parks, heritage sites, recreational facilities, key destinations, residential neighbourhoods, employment areas, and the waterfront;**
- **Provides an opportunity for further greening and beautification of Steveston;**
- **Is used as a leisure activity resource;**
- **Provides an alternative transportation network for pedestrians and cyclists.**

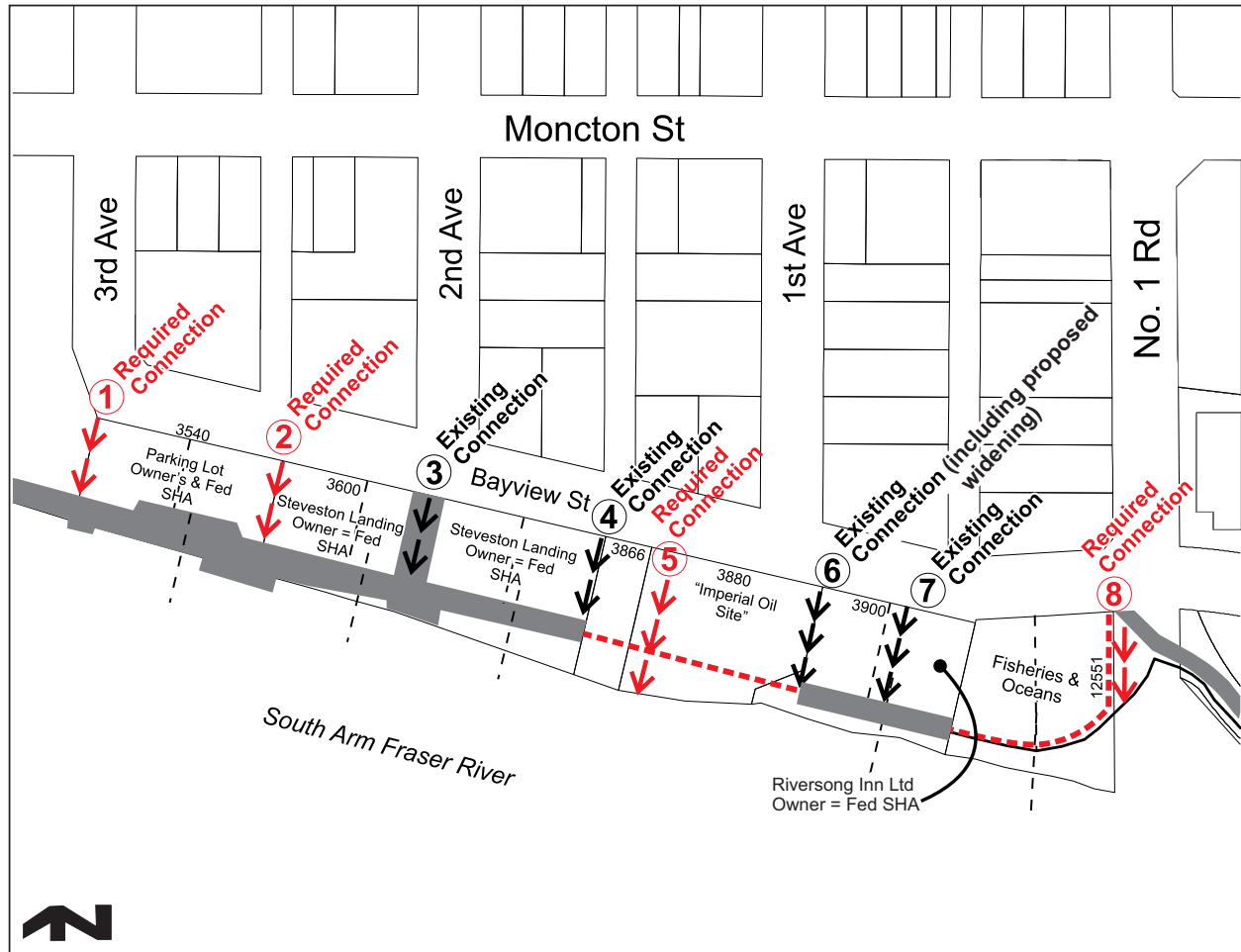
POLICIES:





- a) Complete the Steveston Greenways Waterfront Plan;
- b) Continue to promote the development of the dyke trail system that includes the West Dyke and the South Dyke trails for a variety of users;
- c) Promote the integration of the trail system with cycling routes, greenways, walkways, and existing park pathways;
- d) Promote maximum public access to the waterfront;
- e) Provide opportunities along the trails and greenway system for interpretation and educational information about Steveston's natural and historical features.

Objective 6: *Bylaw 9775
2017/12/18*

Work toward public accessibility for pedestrians to and along the waterfront between 3rd Avenue and No. 1 Road through pathways that connect Bayview Street to the water's edge, and completion of a continuous boardwalk.

Existing and Future Riverfront Walkways and Connections Map *Bylaw 10344
2022/03/21*



 Existing Waterfront Walkway	 Existing Pedestrian Connection
 Future Waterfront Walkway	 Required Future Pedestrian Connection

Note: - The number and location of connections from Bayview Street to the waterfront can be adjusted in accordance with waterfront walkway implementation policies contained in the Steveston Area Plan.

Policies:

- a) Work with the Federal Government, Steveston Harbour Authority and other property owners to establish new pedestrian connections at the following street and lane ends:

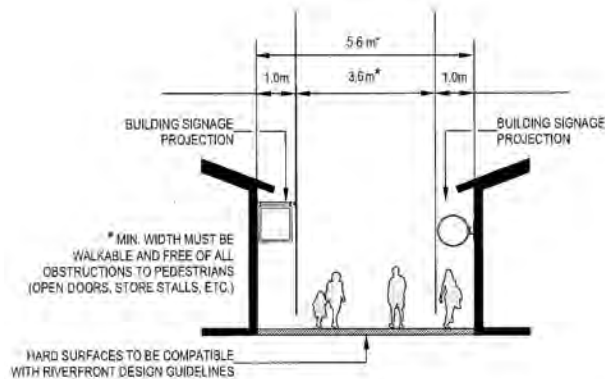
- Pedestrian connections at road ends at the south foot of No. 1 Road, 1st Avenue and 3rd Avenue will meet the following guiding principles for universal accessibility and urban design:

Bylaw 10344
2022/03/21

- Minimum width of 5.6 m including 1.0 m setbacks from adjacent buildings;
- Building signage projections up to 1.0 m into any building setback and detailed as per Steveston Development Permit Area Design Guidelines;
- The width of the public walkway (minimum 5.6 m) must be free and clear of obstructions, including but not limited to: building projections (except for signage), doors, patios, store stalls;
- Accessible hard surfaces with materials compatible with “Steveston Village Riverfront” Development Permit Area design guidelines (see: Section 9.3.2.2.b);
- Pedestrian connections materials and surface treatments designed to be safe and accessible for all users;
- Undertake enhancements to existing pedestrian connections in accordance with these guidelines where appropriate.

Bylaw 10344
2022/03/21

Pedestrian Connections at Road Ends Bylaw 10344
2022/03/21



**X-SECTION
NORTH - SOUTH WALKWAYS**
SOUTH FOOT OF:
NO.1 ROAD
1ST AVENUE
3RD AVENUE

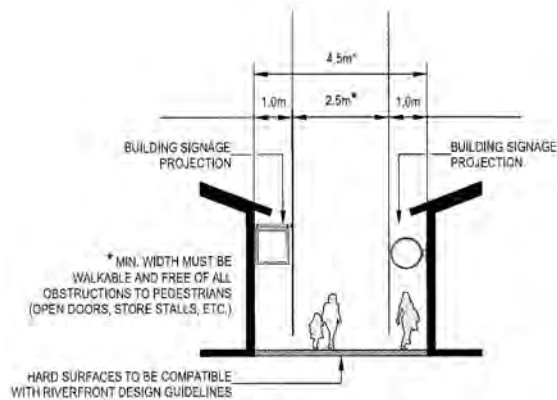
- Connections at the lane ends between No. 1 Road and 1st Avenue, between 1st Avenue and 2nd Avenue; and between 2nd Avenue and 3rd Avenue, will meet the following guiding principles for universal accessibility and urban design:

Bylaw 10344
2022/03/21

Bylaw 10344
2022/03/21

- Minimum width of 4.5 m including 1.0 m setbacks from adjacent buildings;
- Building signage projections up to 1.0 m into any building setback and detailed as per Steveston Development Permit Area Design Guidelines;
- The width of the public walkway (minimum 4.5 m) must be free and clear of obstructions, including but not limited to: building projections (except for signage), doors, patios, store stalls;
- Accessible hard surfaces with materials compatible with “Steveston Village Riverfront” Development Permit Area design guidelines (see: Section 9.3.2.2.b);
- Pedestrian connections materials and surface treatments designed to be safe and accessible for all users;
- Undertake enhancements to existing pedestrian connections in accordance with these guidelines where appropriate.

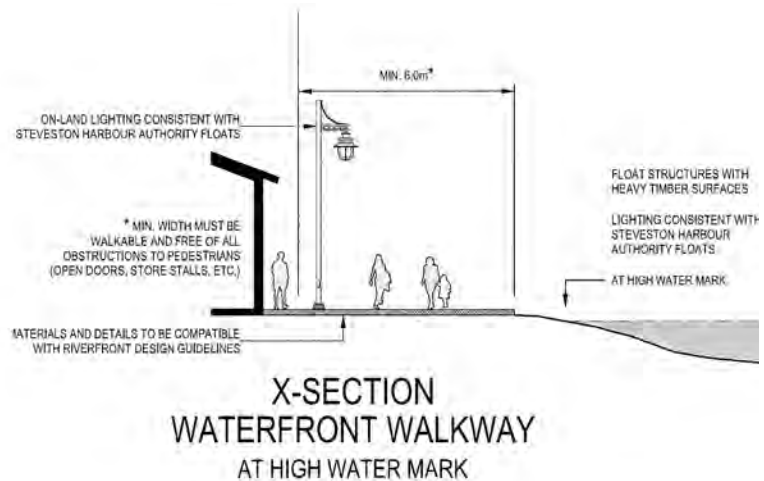
Pedestrian Connections at Lane Ends Bylaw 10344
2022/03/21



**X-SECTION
NORTH - SOUTH WALKWAYS**
SOUTH FOOT OF LANE ENDS BETWEEN:
NO.1 ROAD & 1ST AVENUE
1ST AVENUE & 2ND AVENUE
2ND AVENUE & 3RD AVENUE

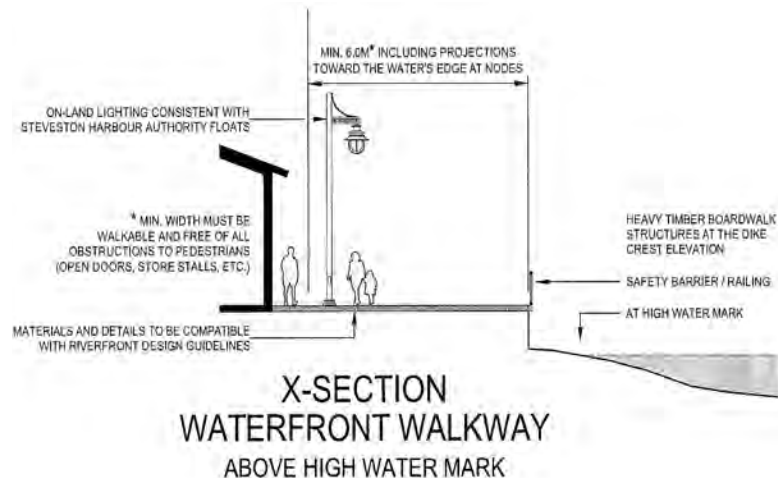
- b) Work with the Federal Government, Steveston Harbour Authority and other property owners to establish waterfront walkway connections at, and above, high water mark:
- Walkway sections that are situated at high water mark elevation will meet the following guiding principles for universal accessibility and urban design:
 - Minimum 6.0 m in width;
 - Connected to walkways above, at the street end nodes, with gangways to create accessible access points;
 - Float structures with heavy timber surfaces;
 - Materials and details compatible with “Steveston Village Riverfront” Development Permit Area design guidelines (see: Section 9.3.2.2.b);
 - Waterfront walkway materials and surface treatments designed to be safe and accessible for all users;
 - Lighting to enable nighttime use consistent with Steveston Harbour Authority floats;
 - Undertake enhancements to existing waterfront walkway connections in accordance with these guidelines where appropriate.

Waterfront Walkway at High Water Mark *Bylaw 10344
2022/03/21*



- Walkway sections that are situated above high water mark elevation will meet the following guiding principles for universal accessibility and urban design:
 - Minimum 6.0 m in width including projections toward the water's edge at nodes (i.e. both street end and lane end connections);
 - Heavy timber boardwalk structures at the dike crest elevation;
 - Materials and details compatible with “Steveston Village Riverfront” Development Permit Area design guidelines (see: Section 9.3.2.2.b);
 - Waterfront walkway materials and surface treatments designed to be safe and accessible for all users;
 - Lighting, seating and other site furnishings, as appropriate, at nodes;
 - Undertake enhancements to existing waterfront walkway connections in accordance with these guidelines where appropriate.

Waterfront Walkway Above High Water Mark *Bylaw 10344
2022/03/21*



- c) Work with Steveston Harbour Authority to connect the waterfront walkway to existing structures as follows:
 - Piers at the south foot of No. 1 Road and 3rd Avenue:
 - Increase the accommodation of pedestrian volume, circulation, resting and viewing points, while removing any obstructions to access to the water for harbour-related activities;
 - Add seating and other site furnishings in accessible locations (e.g. pier ends) to further enable people to observe harbour activities;
 - Floats:
 - Extend the length of publicly accessible floats;
 - Increase the number of connections from the land side;
 - Parking lot at 3rd Avenue:
 - Dedicate a pedestrian route to the waterfront boardwalk and pier;

*Bylaw 10344
2022/03/21*

Implementation Policies

- a) Preference for waterfront walkways to be located on the upland lots and secured through the necessary legal agreements (i.e., public right-of-way) to ensure public access to and along the waterfront.
- b) For development occurring on land under federal jurisdiction, work collaboratively to secure appropriate agreements or arrangements that provide for public access to and along the waterfront (including provisions for design and construction of walkway infrastructure) that is acceptable to the City, Federal Government and Steveston Harbour Authority to advance mutual interests of public access to the waterfront and a viable commercial fishing harbour.
- c) For development occurring on privately owned land, property owners and/or developers, through the applicable development application processes, shall be required to provide their portion of access to and along the waterfront through:
 - Ensuring public access to the riverfront walkway and pathway connections in perpetuity through the necessary legal agreements (i.e., public right of ways);
 - Design and construction of the waterfront walkway and pathway connections by the developer in accordance with the design guidelines contained in the Steveston Area Plan.

Bylaw 10344
2022/03/21

- d) Establishment of new waterfront walkways (including connections from Bayview Street) must connect to existing waterfront walkway and access infrastructure or provide the ability for future connections to be made in accordance with the policies contained in the Steveston Area Plan.
- e) Development that involves use of both the upland lot and water lot would only be supported if the following conditions are met in relation to securing access to and along the waterfront:
 - Provides public access to and along the waterfront with no buildings or intervening structures that would block or limit public access.
 - Provides connections (existing and/or future walkways) to the east and west to ensure the establishment of a continuous waterfront walkway.
 - Secures the appropriate legal agreement acceptable to the City to provide for public access to and along the waterfront for any development involving both the upland lot and adjoining water lot that may include:
 - A public right-of-way on the upland lot; and
 - For the water lot, an appropriate legal agreement acceptable to the City that secures public access to and along the waterfront.
- f) The location of pedestrian connections from Bayview Street to the waterfront walkway can be adjusted from identified road and lane end locations to respond to site specific conditions and to maximize public access to the waterfront.
- g) The following policy directives apply to the site at 3880 Bayview Street and adjacent areas to maximize public access to and along the waterfront and ensure connections to the east and west.
 - Require a pedestrian connection from Bayview Street to the waterfront walkway on the west side of 3880 Bayview Street at a minimum width of 4.5 m that would be entirely located on this site.
 - Require a pedestrian connection from Bayview Street to the waterfront walkway on the east side of 3880 Bayview Street that is coordinated with any existing pedestrian connection from Bayview Street to the waterfront walkway located on the west edge of 3900 Bayview Street to achieve a 5.6 m minimum combined pathway width (ultimate) that is shared between these two sites (3880 and 3900 Bayview Street).

Bylaw 10344
2022/03/21

- Require a waterfront walkway along the south side of 3880 Bayview Street that provides for a functional connection to existing waterfront access infrastructure located on 3900 Bayview Street to the east and provides for a future connection to the west.
 - All pedestrian connections from Bayview Street to the waterfront and waterfront walkway is required to be fully accessible to the public and secured through the appropriate public right-of-way acceptable to the City.
- h) Waterfront walkways or pedestrian connections that dead-end are not supported.
- i) Development of public access to and along the waterfront shall ensure that commercial fishery operations or infrastructure, administered and managed by the Federal Government and Steveston Harbour Authority, are not negatively impacted.
- j) For areas between 3rd Avenue and No. 1 Road that presently do not provide for public access to or along the waterfront, Bayview Street will provide for pedestrian connections between existing waterfront walkways as an interim measure.

7.0 Community Facilities & Services

The range of community services available in Steveston covers a broad spectrum of facilities, user groups, agencies and levels of government. The community services include education, public safety services such as fire and police, leisure services, health, childcare, public administration, social services, long-term care and religious services. Together, these services enhance the quality of life and well being of individuals in the community. As Steveston's population continues to grow and as demographics change, the need for these services will also grow and change over time. Given further residential development, additional school capacity may be required. Additional facilities such as a larger branch library, recreation facilities, services for seniors, and licensed childcare may be needed as Steveston continues to grow and as funds are available. The following policies are directed toward a rationalization of present and projected community services in order to meet the stated objectives, as financing permits.

OBJECTIVE 1:

Facilitate the establishment of community services which support the daily living activities of a variety of age groups, including those with special needs.

POLICIES:

- a) Request the Richmond School Board to provide additional educational facilities in Steveston as needed;
- b) Continue to support the community use of schools;
- c) Meet the demand for additional licensed childcare by locating new facilities adjacent to major residential areas and within the site of new housing developments;
- d) Encourage public administration services to locate in Steveston where it is consistent with a policy of decentralized services and as demand requires;
- e) Explore opportunities for a new location for a branch library;
- f) Support plans which permit space to be made available for and in community facilities for those decentralized social services which can be brought into the community;
- g) Provide opportunities for religious facilities, and encourage their use for community programs;
- h) Work with the Vancouver-Richmond Health Board to provide opportunities for health care services.

8.0 City Infrastructure

ISSUE:

Utilities

Public utilities play an important role in the community quality of life. Steveston's water main distribution system is adequate for fire protection and drinking water both for current and projected demands. The storm drainage system is adequate to handle current demands, but minor upgrading of the system on Moncton Street is required to facilitate the projected demand. The sanitary system requires upgrading to meet the projected population growth.

Other services, such as electricity, natural gas and telephone are also provided to the Steveston area. As the population increases, these services will continue to be required and expanded.

OBJECTIVE 1:

Enhance community liveability by improving public utilities in a manner which is cost effective, environmentally sound, and ensures that water, sanitary and storm sewer systems are paced with new development and population growth.

POLICIES:

- a) Balance development with services by ensuring that adequate capacity exists in all three trunk services (water, sanitary and storm sewers), as growth occurs;
- b) Upgrade undersized or aging public utilities as necessary as part of the overall Capital Works Program;
- c) Design new public utilities, which encourage servicing efficiency as a basic principle.

ISSUE:

Floodproofing

Floodproofing is important. In the City, Steveston and the Steveston Village Node, floodproofing is regulated through the Flood Plain Designation and Protection Bylaw 8204. There are specific regulations for the Steveston Village Node in recognition of its unique heritage character.

9.0 Development Permit Guidelines

9.1 Application and Intent

These guidelines form part of the Steveston Area Plan, and prescribe criteria to be applied in the design of new development. These guidelines provide built form and character standards for the entire Steveston community, along with more detailed information for selected locations, and should be used in conjunction with more general City of Richmond Development Permit Guidelines and related documents aimed at ensuring the provision of adequate levels of livability, health, amenity, environment, and safety. It is the intent of these guidelines to support the area plan by building upon Steveston’s recognized strengths, preserving and enhancing the valued elements of its built form, and encouraging new elements supportive of:

- a) Steveston’s heritage and special character, and the distinctive qualities and opportunities inherent in its neighbourhoods, geography, and heritage;
- b) A high standard of livability, in residential, non-residential, and mixed-use settings;
- c) A high quality public realm, including public circulation routes, open spaces, and the buildings and structures that define them.

These guidelines do not require literal interpretation, in whole or in part. They will, however, be taken into account in the consideration of Development Permit applications.

*Bylaw 9775
2017/12/18*

The “Sakamoto Guidelines for Design Criteria for the Steveston Revitalization Area” and the “Sakamoto Guidelines for Steveston Downtown Revitalization Area Façade Guidelines” are contained in Appendix 2 to the Steveston Area Plan for reference purposes and are applicable to the Steveston Village Core and Riverfront Area. These documents can be interpreted flexibly and are to be used in coordination with the Development Permit Steveston Village Sub Area Guidelines (Core and Riverfront Area) when reviewing development proposals.

9.2 General Development Permit Guidelines for Steveston

Bylaw 10039
2023/05/15

Development Permit Areas

Pursuant to the *Local Government Act*, the City designates intensive residential, multi-family residential, institutional, commercial and industrial areas as Development Permit Areas. Exemptions to the Development Permit process are as follows:

1. Outside the Steveston Village Node, all exemptions provided for in Section 14.1.6.1 of the Official Community Plan Bylaw 9000;
2. Notwithstanding anything set out in Section 14.1.6.1 of the Official Community Plan Bylaw 9000, within the Steveston Village Node:
 - Renovations to interior of all buildings;
 - Minor repair or maintenance that does not involve a change in design, materials, finishes or appearance (as determined at the discretion of the Director of Development);
 - Demolition, site preparation activities, and site servicing works associated with development application (e.g., rezoning); and
 - Exterior changes to, exterior renovations of, new buildings on, and building additions to identified heritage resources (i.e., protected heritage properties) subject to a Heritage Alteration Permit or Heritage Revitalization Agreement.

Exterior changes to, and new buildings or additions to, identified heritage resources; installation of, or alteration to, a sign or awning in the Steveston Village Node; exterior painting within the Steveston Village Node; and new construction of, or changes to, a patio in the Steveston Village Node; and subdivision with no associated development application will be reviewed through the Heritage Alteration Permit (HAP) process in accordance with the Heritage Procedures Bylaw 8400. Please refer to the Heritage Procedures Bylaw 8400 for details and exemptions to the HAP process.

It should be noted that the City also designates Environmentally Sensitive Areas (ESA) as Development Permit Areas. For details and exemptions to ESAs, please refer to the Official Community Plan Bylaw 9000.

Justification

Development policies for Steveston are aimed at creating a high-amenity community focused around its historic village centre and the riverfront, and complemented by a variety of residential and industrial neighbourhoods and special recreational opportunities.



A residential pedestrian walkway



Landscaped pedestrian walkways in downtown Steveston

The community's mix of uses and users, its significant social and physical heritage, and its setting along the banks of the Fraser River create significant challenges to its sensitive development. Implementation of Development Permit Guidelines will help support Steveston's area plan and the evolution of the area's physical form by providing the opportunity for site-by-site consideration of development projects.

9.2.1 Settlement Patterns

The Steveston area has developed over an extended period of time, and the community's resulting settlement patterns are reflective of its transformation from an isolated fishing village, to a single-family suburb, and, more recently, to a centre for single- and multiple-family residential infill. As a result, an examination of Steveston reveals it is composed of a number of distinct "neighbourhoods" defined by their common characteristics (i.e. street and lot layout, relationship to specific park/school sites or roads, proximity to the water or a commercial centre, etc.). As Steveston continues to evolve and densify, new development should respect and enrich the community's existing settlement patterns.

Cohesive Environment

For all intents and purposes, the Steveston area is fully developed. New development, regardless of scale, should be approached as "infill" designed to knit together and enrich its context. To achieve this:

- a) Private roads, driveways, and pathways should be designed as extensions of public systems;
- b) Developments should be designed to avoid their function and/or appearance as new "insular neighbourhoods";
- c) New development should look beyond the boundaries of its own site in order that it may knit into not only what exists today, but what existed in the past and is likely to exist in the future;
- d) All development near the south and west dykes should provide for public access and views to/along the waterfront.

Pedestrian-Oriented Development

As Steveston densifies and attracts increasing numbers of residents, tourists, and businesses, it is critical that this growth support the community as a people friendly place that is safe, recognizable, visually pleasing, and easy to move around in. To achieve this, new development should:

- a) Create small, walkable blocks, defined primarily by public streets;
- b) Contribute to a cohesive public trail network designed to complement the street system and support a fine grained, human scale of development;

- c) Enhance connectivity within the community and improve public access to local services and amenities.

Neighbourhood Identity

New development should seek to respect and enhance the individual identities and hierarchy of local neighbourhoods within the Steveston area. To achieve this, the design of new development should:

- a) Enhance the edges, focal points, commercial and recreational/social nodes, and the hierarchy of circulation routes which contribute to make each neighbourhood distinct;
- b) Avoid projecting a homogeneous image across the community by building on local character attributes;
- c) Help define recognizable links between neighbourhoods.

Views

New development should enhance, preserve, and, where possible, contribute to the creation of significant public views, vistas, and focal points. Most importantly, new development should:

- a) Enhance street-end views towards the river on the south and Sturgeon Bank on the west;
- b) Enhance views of Steveston Village Node from the river;
- c) Contribute to the attractiveness of public streets and open spaces.

Natural, Built and Human Heritage

New development should contribute to the conservation and enhancement of heritage features, valued human landscapes, and natural areas, along with personal and cultural histories. To achieve this, new development should:

- a) Retain and re-use historic and/or culturally significant structures in ways which respect the unique value and opportunity of each;
- b) Seek to maintain the relationships of recognized heritage sites to their contexts (e.g., The park and boardwalk adjacent to the historic Post Office on Moncton Street are important to the heritage significance of the site and should be retained.);
- c) Encourage the protection and enhancement of significant landscape features, such as trees and water courses, through sensitive design and construction;
- d) Enhance public enjoyment and awareness of local natural and man-made features, and provide complementary amenities (e.g., trails, interpretive signage, etc.);

- e) Especially in areas of high pedestrian activity, facilitate opportunities to respect, honour, and celebrate the heritage of Steveston and its people through public art and other means.

9.2.2 Massing and Height

Steveston has traditionally been characterized by its single-family dwellings on smaller lots, the modest scale and varied forms of the commercial buildings in its historic village centre, and the massive fishing industry buildings that once dominated its riverfront. Recently, a distinctive new image has been introduced in the form of Southcove’s four-storey apartment buildings. Together, these forms represent a “vocabulary” that helps define the Steveston community. A vocabulary which is special for the fact that:

- Form is married less to use than location(i.e. cannery-like buildings are typically appropriate along the riverfront whether they house industrial uses, shops, restaurants, or bed and breakfast/hotels);
- Sloped roofs and gable ends are common throughout.

The form of new development should be firmly rooted in this vocabulary, and seek to refine and enrich it.

*Bylaw 10371
2022/12/19*

Cohesive Character Areas

The form of new development should be guided by that of adjacent existing development, even where new uses are being introduced. For example, multiple family residential or commercial uses introduced adjacent to single family homes should adopt a scale and character similar to those existing dwellings, while commercial and/or industrial uses introduced along the riverfront would be better to adopt a scale and form reflective of the area’s historic cannery buildings.

9.2.3 Architectural Elements

Steveston’s maritime heritage and historic buildings combine to create a powerful image of pitched roofs, false-fronted commercial buildings, porches, picket fences, clapboard, bay windows, docks, boardwalks, and fishing boats. While this image is not found throughout Steveston, references to it and a love of it seem to exist everywhere, along with a distinctly human scale of development. New development should similarly be of a human scale, and demonstrate keen attention to detail and respect for local vernaculars.

Animated Streetscapes

Development should provide for street-oriented uses designed to contribute visual diversity, reinforce a human scale, and enhance pedestrian interest. Orient uses and architectural elements to enhance site-specific opportunities (i.e. prominent corners, landmarks, pedestrian nodes, etc.), and provide special treatments at principal entries (i.e. porches, trellises, stoops, and canopies) which emphasize the transition from public to private. Furthermore:

- a) In retail areas, including shopping centres:
 - i) Shops should typically front streets, not parking lots;
 - ii) Small, individual store fronts should predominate, having an average frontage of 4.6 m (15.1 ft.);
 - iii) Where a large tenancy is planned, its retail frontage should be limited to a maximum of 15.2 m (50 ft.) and its additional floor area should be concealed behind smaller retail frontages;
 - iv) Frontages should predominantly be devoted to windows which can accommodate changing displays and provide views into shop interiors;
 - v) Main entries should open directly onto City sidewalks and/or public open spaces. Where entries are set back from the City sidewalk, they should be highly visible, clear-glazed, and easily recognizable and accessible from the street;
 - vi) Outdoor retail displays, restaurants, and related activities are encouraged either along the sidewalk adjacent to related businesses, space permitting, or in designated areas (e.g., as required by the Liquor Control Board opening onto the sidewalk). Where a designated area is provided, it should typically be no larger than 37 m² (398.3 ft²) and have an elevational difference of no more than 0.9 m (3 ft.) between its grade and that of the adjacent City sidewalk, except within the Steveston Village Character Area where ground floor areas be built generally at the level of the adjacent sidewalk (or if no sidewalk, the road). In the case of a designated outdoor dining area, if it must be enclosed, the fence or wall should be no higher than 0.9 m (3 ft.) (although a trellis or similar structure may be permitted overhead, supported on posts);

- b) In residential neighbourhoods, including areas of townhouses, detached dwellings, and/or apartments:
 - i) Where properties abut public roads, developments must provide grade-oriented units with individual front doors (directly accessible and visible from the City sidewalk) and windows onto habitable rooms;
 - ii) Where no public road exists, developments should provide grade oriented units with individual front doors and windows opening onto internal “streets” (or where appropriate, public trails) designed to function and appear as an extension of City systems;
 - iii) New development should promote publicly-accessible streets as the primary pedestrian space and “front door” on the community. Off-street trails and paths should only take on this role when this will not diminish the role of the street system, and off street routes extend no further than 76 m (249.3 ft.) before being intercepted by a publicly-accessible street, and no further than 36 m (118.1 ft.) before being intercepted by an alternative pedestrian route (i.e. accessible trail, lane, or driveway);
- c) At industrial sites:
 - i) Site buildings to directly address the public street without intervening areas of parking and/or service yards;
 - ii) In areas of high pedestrian activity, provide windows and doors onto the street to permit public viewing of activities inside buildings, especially where those activities are visually interesting or related to the fishing industry (i.e. boat repair);
 - iii) Service and storage yards should be fenced for security and safety, but public views into those yards should be maintained and enhanced with trees, vegetation, street furniture, public art, etc.;
 - iv) Parking should typically be kept away from public view (i.e. to the rear of or inside buildings or appropriately screened with vegetation);
 - v) Where the nature of the use requires expansive building walls with minimal openings, special attention should be paid to building form, details, materials, and associated landscaping in order that it provides visual interest and compliments the public realm and adjacent developments (e.g. as demonstrated by the area’s historic Cannery buildings);

- d) At marinas, particular attention should be paid to the points where they connect to the upland. These points should be much more than security gates, fencing, and ramps. Ideally, they should contribute to the visual diversity of the riverfront as seen from the water and upland. Where public access is intended, they should be designed as public “pavilions”:
 - i) Providing views of the water and riverfront activity;
 - ii) Inviting people to sit in the sun or get out of the rain;
 - iii) Incorporating special (or even playful) architectural features and/or public art which make them distinctive landmarks on the waterfront;
 - iv) Offering interpretive material to enhance public appreciation of the area.

Roofscapes

Steveston’s roofscape is a key element affecting not only the area’s character, but its livability. New development should show an awareness of this by attending to the following:

- a) Employ roof forms consistent with Steveston’s traditional character, including pitched roofs with gable ends and slopes, except in the Steveston Village Core Area, where flat roofs with parapet walls are encouraged to increase the livability of residential units in the Core Area, and support the false-fronted heritage buildings there;
- b) Flat or other roof forms (e.g., dormers, turrets, etc.) may be used selectively in combination with simple pitched roofs to provide diversity and visual interest, where traditional character references can be demonstrated;
- c) Roofing materials should be selected on the basis of consistency with the area’s local vernacular;
- d) Mechanical equipment must be concealed from view, and antennae, dishes, vents, etc. should be situated where least visible from public areas;
- e) Special attention should be paid to the position of vents from restaurants and other food preparation uses to avoid negative impacts on adjacent pedestrian areas and residential uses.

Exterior Walls and Finishes

The form and finish of a building are key to determining not only the quality of that building, but the quality of the public realm it touches. Steveston’s historic buildings were typically simple structures whose beauty came from their natural materials, craftsmanship, human scale, and attention to detail. New development should demonstrate a similar understanding and respect for these qualities, as follows:

- a) **Front façades** of buildings should employ projecting and/or recessed features to better integrate structures with their landscapes/streetscapes, and to provide visual interest and clues to passers-by with regard to the uses contained within. For this reason, bay windows, recessed and projecting porches, and similar features are encouraged, except in street façades of the Steveston Village area, where plain strong street walls are preferred;
- b) **Materials** should be of high quality, natural, and durable, and should avoid artificial “heritage” looks (e.g., old looking new brick) and misappropriated images (e.g. river rock façade treatments). The preferred material is wood in the form of narrow-board lap siding, board and batten, and shingles. Unpatterned stucco (preferably with a heavy texture, such as “slop-dash”) is an acceptable alternative to wood, while corrugated metal siding is appropriate in the “maritime mixed use” and industrial areas. Typically, combinations of two or more materials on a single building should be avoided;
- c) **Trim**, including cornices, corner boards, windows, doors, window boxes, brackets, exposed rafters ends, etc., should be simple and designed to enrich the architectural character of the structures and enhance appreciation of their materials;
- d) **Building colours** should be compatible with Steveston’s traditional character. Strong, but muted, colours produced as a “heritage series” by a number of commercial paint manufacturers are typically preferred. Typically, bright colours should be reserved for accent and trim applications and large expanses of white and pastel colours should be avoided;
- e) **Exposed end/party walls**, along with rear façades in areas of high pedestrian activity, should be treated in a manner which is consistent with the level of finish and materials employed on each building’s front façade. Cornices, recesses, signage, planters, trellises, decorative trim, climbing vines, and tall trees may all be employed to enhance party walls and rear façades. Painted or raw concrete block should typically be avoided, and contemporary materials, such as split-face concrete block, are discouraged in favour of brick, wood, and heavy stucco finishes (i.e. “slop-dash”). More particular discussion of materials for the Steveston Village Core Area and Riverfront override these general material notes, and are contained in Section 9.3.2.2.a and 9.3.2.2.b respectively.

Weather Protection

Attractive, durable pedestrian weather protection along publicly-accessible frontages is key to enhancing the relationship of buildings with adjacent streets and public areas, and to encouraging pedestrian activity. New development should provide weather protection where:

- a) Retail uses are encouraged at grade;
- b) Shared residential building entries front public sidewalks or open spaces;
- c) Pedestrian activity and local character is enhanced;
- d) Transit stops exist or are contemplated;
- e) Buildings are set far back from the public sidewalk;
- f) Places of public gathering exist or are nearby; or
- g) A “gap” in the continuity of existing weather protection can be filled.

9.2.4 Landscape Elements

Landscape Elements

Situated at the mouth of the Fraser River, Steveston’s coastline is characterized by Garry Point Park’s windswept meadows, Sturgeon Bank’s intertidal marshes, the south dyke with its view of Steveston Island, the fishing boats moored near the village, and boats plying the waters of the channel. Tucked away from the wind and the river, manicured gardens abound with flowers. New development should seek to reinforce the importance of Steveston’s public realm, and enhance it as a green and pedestrian-oriented environment reflective of both its riverfront setting and garden traditions.

Public Open Spaces

To be invaluable to a community, public open spaces must go beyond supporting specific activities; they must be integrated with the activity of everyday life. In Steveston, this requires that the City’s parks and trails adopt a character which reflects the diversity of Steveston’s landscape and built form, and that they be integrated visually and physically with adjacent development. For new development, this means it should:

- a) Facilitate the physical and visual continuity of the City’s open space network, especially as it applies to trails and the provision of continuous public access along the water’s edge;
- b) Provide a varied open space environment along the riverfront reflective of existing and/or historic site features (i.e. piers, boardwalks, natural areas, etc.);
- c) Wherever possible, seek to enhance the physical and visual openness of City open spaces onto public roads;

- d) Provide privately-owned/publicly-accessible open spaces where they will serve recognized needs, and/or enhance the physical and/or social relationship of the development with its neighbours;
- e) Open onto parks and trails with pedestrian-friendly edge treatments, “front doors”, “front yards” (e.g. with low fences and gates), windows, pathways, etc. designed to enhance the safety, surveillance, accessibility, and usefulness of the open space;
- f) Be designed to complement the intended activities, landscape character, etc. of the adjacent open space, whether it is a lighted sports field, a “naturalized” trail, or a noisy playground.

Street Edges

New development should contribute to a strongly public streetscape that is comfortable and attractive to pedestrians through:

- a) Provision of high quality, coordinated street improvements (i.e. finishes, landscaping, and furnishings) designed to complement local activities and character;
- b) Restriction of driveway crossings at sidewalks and, where crossings are needed, use of measures designed to ensure that such crossings do not inconvenience/endanger pedestrians, nor compromise street landscaping and furnishings;
- c) Concealment of utility wires and related equipment (e.g., underground) where the City has determined these elements are unsightly or undesirable;
- d) Creation of “display gardens” adjacent to uses which are either inaccessible or require privacy, incorporating a variety of indigenous and other plant materials designed to provide a year-round buffer and visual amenity for the street;
- e) Provision of public art.

Private Open Spaces

Outdoor spaces intended for the private or shared use of tenants in a development should be designed to enhance the use, comfort, and enjoyment of associated indoor spaces, and to integrate the development with its environment. New development should feature:

- a) Decks, patios, and other outdoor spaces as natural extensions of indoor spaces;
- b) A grade difference of no more than one half-storey between usable outdoor spaces and associated primary indoor living areas;

- c) With the exception of properties in the Steveston Village, usable front yards, defined not by high fences, but by any combination of changes in grade, vegetation, and low, decorative fences/walls along publicly-accessible streets and rights-of-ways. These yards serve to:
 - i) Accommodate an area of privacy for residents;
 - ii) Maintain some view to and from the street;
 - iii) Create a series of landscape “layers” between the street and the building;
- d) A difference in elevation is no greater than 1.2 m (3.9 ft.), or where the grade difference is greater than 1.2 m (3.9 ft.), the yard between the sidewalk/path and the building should be raised to an elevation equal to approximately half the total difference in grade, where a unit’s main living level is above the grade of the adjacent publicly-accessible sidewalk or path. Under no circumstance should a unit’s main living level be more than 2.4 m (7.9 ft.) above the grade of the adjacent publicly-accessible sidewalk/path. Furthermore, the ratio of total grade change to building setback from the sidewalk/path should typically be no steeper than 1 in 3;
- e) Opportunities to cluster shared open spaces with public trails, parks, and/or the shared open space of neighbouring development(s) to provide a larger, more usable and accessible space, and a focus for local neighbourhood activities.

Trees and Vegetation

New development should contribute to the image of a mature landscape tied to its unique setting and the traditions of its residents by:

- a) Maintaining and incorporating existing trees and mature vegetation wherever possible;
- b) Tailoring the siting and selection of trees to enhance specific neighbourhood characteristics, focal points, features, etc.;
- c) Avoiding the consistent planting of street trees in even rows in favour of tree planting patterns which are more sensitive to the area’s distinct neighbourhoods;
- d) Where possible, advocating the nurturing and refinement of the natural flora rather, than replacing it with typically suburban vegetation;
- e) Incorporating planters, window boxes, and container gardens (rendered in materials complementary to the local built form) as a key way to introduce seasonal colour and interest.

9.2.5 Parking and Services

While Steveston's original townsite was laid out as a regular series of blocks with lanes, outside the commercial area, many of these lanes were never opened. Subsequent single family and townhouse developments followed the conventions of the day and adopted curvilinear road patterns without a secondary lane system. As a result, garage doors and parking are dominant images in many parts of Steveston. New development should seek to minimize disruptions to the safety and attractiveness of the public realm caused by on-site parking and related services.

Lanes

New development should retain or expand the existing lane system and, where appropriate, create new lanes to facilitate service functions. Where implementation of service lanes is not practical, parking/service functions should typically be internalized within the proposed development, and:

- a) Access should typically be from secondary streets;
- b) Driveway crossings of pedestrian routes should be minimized;
- c) Parking and service entrances should be consolidated and integrated into the development's building/landscape design.

Visual Impact

New development should minimize the visual impact of parking on the public realm and, where possible, mitigate the impact of existing facilities, as follows:

- a) Parking structures should be fully concealed from public streets and open spaces by non-parking uses, or with landscaping and special architectural treatments where the resulting building is consistent with and complementary to the character of adjacent development and uses;
- b) Surface parking lots should be:
 - i) Located to the rear of buildings, where they can be concealed from public streets and open spaces;
 - ii) Limited in size to 0.13 ha (0.3 ac.) (as applied to a single lot or the aggregate total area of abutting lots defined by buildings or publicly-accessible streets landscaped to City standards);
 - iii) Landscaped, fenced, etc. around their perimeters to enhance their appearance from public streets and open spaces and reinforce continuity of the streetscape;
 - iv) Planted with sufficient trees so that within 10 years, 70% of the surface area of the lot will be shaded in summer;

- v) Planned to minimize the extent of paved areas, and designed so that, wherever possible, the parking surface complements the surface treatment of adjacent pedestrian areas (i.e. heavy timber decking should be used where a parking lot is adjacent to a pedestrian boardwalk);
- c) In residential situations, especially townhouses and detached dwellings:
 - i) Garage entries should not be located on the front façades of units (e.g. the same façade as the “front door”), especially where this situation is repeated on adjacent units;
 - ii) Garage entries should receive special architectural and landscape treatments to enhance their appearance (i.e. decorative doors, narrow door widths, overhead trellises with climbing plants, trees and planting between the garage and adjacent uses, decorative paving, and where no solid door is installed, the extension of the building’s exterior materials and level of finish into the areas of the garage visible to the public);
 - iii) Driveways and private roads should not be gated;
 - iv) Driveways and private roads should be kept as narrow as possible, paved and landscaped to enhance the appearance of the overall development, and designed to safely accommodate a variety of activities (i.e. basketball, road hockey, car washing, etc.);
 - v) In the case of townhouse and detached units, where a unit’s garage door is not adjacent to its front door, a “back door” should be provided so that residents may access the unit’s interior without using the garage door.

9.3 Additional Development Permit Guidelines: Character Area Guidelines

The Steveston Area contains a number of “character areas” or neighbourhoods which impart to the community a sense of time, place, diversity, and individuality. The purpose of these guidelines is to provide supplemental guidance to the development of those areas whose form and character are considered key to Steveston’s identity. The Character Area Key Map on the next page shows the boundaries of each character area to which additional guidelines supplement and override Section 8.2 guidelines.

9.3.1 Area A: Gulf of Georgia

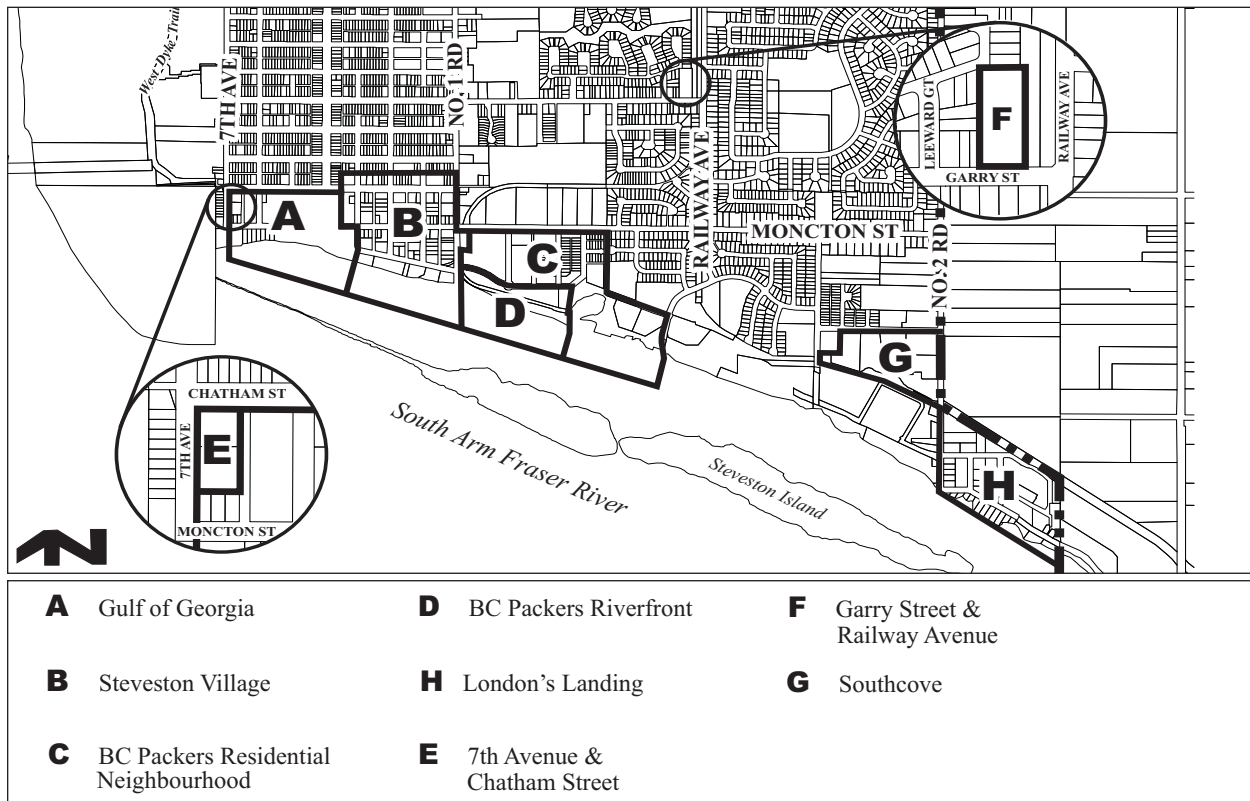
The “Gulf of Georgia” area is key to Steveston’s role as a home port for the fishing industry, as well as being a national historic site and the “Village’s” gateway to Garry Point Park. Large portions of the area currently lay vacant and are used as surface parking lots. Over time, these lands may be developed for the use of the fishing industry or similar activities. New development should seek to enhance this area’s role as a “gateway” and tourist destination, while supporting the viability of its industrial activities.

Settlement Patterns

To respect the historic Cannery site, and better integrate it with the “Village” and the residential neighbourhood north of Chatham Street, new development should:

- a) Where possible, respect the area’s historic development patterns, and use those patterns to help guide and shape its form and siting;
- b) Be designed to make practical use of its waterfront location, and to generally benefit from its proximity to the views, etc. that the river affords the site;
- c) Enhance the site as the “gateway” to Steveston for water-borne vessels;
- d) Maintain the existing east-west road across the area as the site’s primary circulation spine, a public view corridor, and, as much as possible, a publicly-accessible walking and cycling route;
- e) Break the area up into a series of smaller blocks with a road network (private and/or public) that conforms to the existing grid system north of Chatham Street;
- f) Concentrate new buildings along the site’s east-west road, rather than dispersing them across the site;
- g) Orient new buildings to front onto the proposed road network and enhance views south to the Cannery;

Character Area Key Map



- h) Site buildings to frame the east-west road and the Cannery as seen from Moncton Street and Garry Point Park.

Massing and Height

To maintain views to the historic Cannery from Chatham Street, and buffer sensitive residential neighbours from the visual impact of new industrial buildings, new development should:

- a) Along Chatham Street, typically be no taller than 9 m (29.5 ft.), and be of a similar scale and rhythm to the single-family dwellings on the north side of the street;
- b) Typically set taller buildings and those with longer, uninterrupted façades away from Chatham Street;
- c) Incorporate taller building elements or structures at key locations (i.e. the intersection of 7th Avenue and the site's east-west road, the west end of Moncton Street and other street ends, etc.) to provide landmarks and add visual interest.

Architectural Elements

To enhance the role of the Gulf of Georgia Cannery as a national historic site, and complement the character of “Steveston Village”, new development should:

- a) Strongly reflect the character of the site’s historic Cannery;
- b) Enhance public use and enjoyment of the City’s greenway route along the south side of Chatham Street through the introduction of buildings, structures, and/or activities which provide visual interest;
- c) Where visible to the public, employ materials consistent with the historic Cannery;
- d) Employ a variety of building colours which are compatible with Steveston’s traditional character, complementary to the historic Cannery, and create visual interest;
- e) Avoid furnishings, lighting, signage, materials, finishes, etc. which do not express a strongly maritime/industrial character consistent with both the site’s historic and contemporary uses.

Landscape Elements

To complement the Gulf of Georgia Cannery as a major tourist destination and the “gateway” to Garry Point Park, new development should:

- a) Support development of the Tin Shed site and the west side of 3rd Avenue as a landscaped open space designed to enhance:
 - i) Public views and access to the historic Cannery from Moncton and Bayview Streets;
 - ii) The relationship of the Cannery to the “Village’s” commercial area;
 - iii) Moncton Street’s street-end view looking west and develop it as a key image for the commercial area;
 - iv) Pedestrian access between the “Village” and Garry Point Park;
- b) Enhance public pedestrian/bicycle access between Moncton Street and the Chatham Street greenway;
- c) Support improvements to the Chatham Street greenway, consistent with improvements pursued in the Village’s Chatham Street area;
- d) Incorporate special measures (i.e. public art) along the perimeter of storage yards and other open/fenced areas (i.e. parking) to enhance their appearance;

- e) Treat surface parking areas and storage yards with:
 - i) Heavy, timber planks for small areas in prominent locations near the river, Moncton Street, and Garry Point Park;
 - ii) Gravel for large areas;
 - iii) Grass for areas used only intermittently or seasonally, such as the public parking lots along Chatham Street.

Parking and Services

To meet local parking requirements, new development should:

- a) Accommodate public parking parallel to Chatham Street in heavily treed lots;
- b) Where possible, situate private parking areas away from public view (i.e. behind buildings).

9.3.2 Area B: Steveston Village

The “Steveston Village Character Area” encompasses the community’s original commercial centre and the historic focus of its fishing industry. The area is made up of two distinct sub-areas with Bayview Street as the dividing line. The Steveston Village Character Area Map shows the approximate boundaries of the Core and Riverfront Sub-Areas. The Core Area: located north of Bayview Street and is centred on Moncton Street. The Riverfront Area: located south of Bayview Street encompasses the properties between Bayview Street and the Fraser River.

Based on the Steveston Village Heritage Conservation Strategy, the purpose of the Steveston Village Additional Development Permit guidelines is to establish an urban design character for both the public and private realms, by which:

- identified existing valuable heritage resources can be protected and conserved;
- desired heritage streetscapes, architecture, landscapes, and visually pleasing and functional physical qualities can be achieved;
- new development can be co-ordinated with identified heritage resources to achieve desired ends;
- encourage a scale of development and intensity of use that is in sympathy with the historic building pattern.

Steveston Village Character Area Map

Bylaw 9775
2017/12/18



Due to the importance of Steveston Village’s form and character to its roles as a home port, a tourist destination, and a focus for the community, the “General Development Permit Guidelines” for the Steveston area are not considered to be adequate to direct its development. Additional Development Permit Guidelines are provided here to address issues specific to the Village Character Area. The guidelines are in two parts: “General Guidelines” applicable to the entire Village Character Area; and, “Sub-Area Guidelines” applicable only to the Core and Riverfront sub-areas.

9.3.2.1 Steveston Village General Guidelines

Shifts in Scale

Steveston Village Core Area contains one- and two-storey identified heritage and character buildings. New development of greater scale should:

- a) In siting and massing incorporate a transition of scale to sit well in the context of the heritage and character buildings;
- b) Ensure that larger structures do not unnecessarily block views from or impact the privacy of smaller ones;
- c) Utilize changes in scale to reinforce the role or significance of specific areas or focal points. (For example, although it may be appropriate that a local commercial development adopt the scale and character of its low rise residential neighbours, a taller element could be introduced as a focal point and landmark.);
- d) Setback building elements above the second floor so they are not visually prominent from the street;
- e) Existing elevations in the Village Core (at Moncton Street and 3rd Avenue), measured at 1.4 m GSC (Geodetic Survey Datum of Canada) is a historic feature in the Steveston Village Character Area to be retained:
 - For properties in the Steveston Village Core, north of Bayview Street, the higher elevation of 1.4 m GSC or of the existing adjacent sidewalk shall be used and referenced in the development;
 - For properties in the Steveston Village Riverfront Area, south of Bayview Street, the higher elevation of 3.2 m GSC or of the existing adjacent sidewalk shall be used and referenced in the development.

Bylaw 9775
2017/12/18

Architectural Elements

With Steveston's heritage, and its community's love of that heritage, it is tempting for new development to simply mimic the area's historic structures. Steveston has, however, never been frozen in time. Whether as a result of fire, economic conditions, or shifting values, Steveston has changed and so have its buildings. As Steveston continues to change, its architecture, while rooted in the past, needs to keep pace.

Roofscapes, Exterior Walls, and Finishes

The historic buildings are humble structures. They are not characterized by ornate gingerbread details or grand architectural gestures, but by natural materials used in a simple, straight forward way. New development should aim to complement, rather than copy, the style of historic buildings by:

- a) Designing buildings that have clearly articulated bases, middle sections, and tops;
- b) Providing first floor interiors which are generally high, airy volumes with large windows onto the street;
- c) Typically using doors with traditionally dimensioned frames/sills, and avoiding use of vinyl or imitation divided lights. Clear or grey tinted glass are preferred, not mirrored or other colours;
- d) Typically using windows with traditionally dimensioned frames/sills, and avoiding use of imitation divided lights and vinyl frames. Clear or grey tinted glass are preferred, not mirrored or other colours;
- e) Providing a high window-to-wall ratio on the ground floor, with a much lower ratio on street façades on the floors above;
- f) Designing buildings which focus attention on their high quality of materials and craftsmanship;
- g) Using horizontal siding as the primary exterior cladding materials, complemented by a judicious use of glass, concrete, stucco and delicate timber details. Siding is encouraged to include historical treatments such as ship lap, flat lap horizontal wood, board-and-batten, and wood shingles. In keeping with the special heritage character of the two sub-areas, the use of metal exterior cladding or architectural detailing is not permitted in the Village Core except to replace existing metal materials with similar metal finishes in any existing building. The use of brick is not permitted in the Core or Riverfront Area except to replace any existing brick with similar brick;

Bylaw 9775
2017/12/18

- h) Employing construction methods that complement the material used and are consistent with past practices in Steveston, such as “punched” window openings and heavy timber, post and beam construction;
- i) “Personalizing” buildings with special architectural features and finishes (e.g., inseting building/business names, addresses, etc. into entry floors in ceramic tiles, pebbles, cut stone, brass characters, etc.).

Weather Protection

Traditional methods of weather protection in Steveston were canopies supported on posts and projecting canvas awnings. To enhance the character of the Village area, new development should continue this tradition, and ensure that:

Bylaw 10039
2023/05/15

- a) Awnings and canopies in a suitable colour that are simple, flat planes (e.g. not curves, vaults, domes, etc.), with a slope of 6 in 12 or less, and maximum valance height of 0.15 m (6 in.);
- b) Awnings, whether retractable or fixed, are made of durable fabric or other alternative materials that mimics the appearance of fabric (e.g., vinyl awnings with a matte finish) and are of a high quality acceptable to the City;
- c) Canopies are designed as permanent structures exhibiting the same character and level of finish as the buildings which support them;
- d) Where canopies are supported on posts, such posts are situated on private property and a clearance of at least 2.7 m (9 ft.) is maintained to the underside of the canopy. Such posts should be simple in shape and detailing, but may include brackets;
- e) Any weather protection typically has a minimum clear depth of 1.2 m (3.9 ft.);
- f) Weather protection maintains minimum clearances to:
 - i) Adjacent street curbs (measured horizontally): 0.6 m (2 ft.);
 - ii) Utility poles: 1 m (3.3 ft.);
 - iii) Utility wires: 2.1 m (6.9 ft.).

Signage

Signs for the identification of businesses or activities should be in keeping with the historic nature of the town. Signs in the early 1900's were usually painted on wood, either directly on buildings or on boards fastened flush to the fascia ("fascia signs") or suspended beneath canopies ("marquee signs"). Occasionally, larger establishments displayed roof signs. New development should ensure signage is:

- a) An integral part of the building/landscape design, and that its form, materials, and the character of its copy complement the types of activities being advertised;
- b) Wood (painted, stained, sand blasted, or carved), metal (cast, painted, embossed, or enamelled), fabric, or painted/etched on windows or glazed door panels;
- c) Not plastic, internally illuminated, back-lit awnings/canopies, electronic or moving signs or messages, or neon;
- d) Primarily oriented to pedestrians along the sidewalk;
- e) Not a navigational hazard when seen from the river;
- f) Illuminated externally by concealed, incandescent fixtures or fixtures with a nautical or industrial character;
- g) In compliance with the City of Richmond bylaws controlling signage, and with the following:
 - i) **Marquee (Under Canopy) Signs:**
 - 2.4 m (7.9 ft.) minimum clear distance above grade;
 - 0.74 m² (8.0 ft²) maximum sign area per business;
 - 0.15 m (0.5 ft.) maximum height of letters;
 - ii) **Fascia Signs:**
 - 0.14 m² (1.5 ft²) maximum sign area per linear metre of building frontage;
 - iii) **Canopy and Awning Signs:**
 - Vertical face of canopy or awning only;
 - iv) **Projecting Signs:**
 - 3.2 m (10.5 ft.) minimum clear distance above grade;
 - 0.28 m² (3 ft²) maximum sign area per linear metre of building frontage;
 - v) **Free Standing Signs:**
 - Limited to sandwich boards or the equivalent;
 - vi) **Rooftop Sign:**
 - Design and size in relation to building approximately as found in archival photographs;
 - Should be limited to Hotel and Industrial uses.

Landscape Elements

The juxtaposition of Steveston’s working riverfront with its village centre greatly enriches its character. More than a “small town”, Steveston is a port. It is urban, but not refined. It is old, but evolving. It is both intimate and open. To enhance this situation, the landscape of the Village must strike a balance between “small town Steveston” and “working riverfront Steveston”. To accomplish this, new development should:

- a) Keep sidewalks narrow;
- b) Where possible, employ timber planks for walkways/sidewalks (especially near the riverfront), and planks, gravel or other special paving treatments for parking areas, rather than asphalt;
- c) Provide planters, window boxes and/or other types of container gardens to provide an abundance of year-round seasonal colour;
- d) Typically avoid manicured planting schemes and lawns in favour of wild flowers and indigenous vegetation;
- e) Selectively plant/retain a limited number of trees near the riverfront and from there increase the amount of tree planting towards the north culminating in significant tree planting along Chatham Street and Moncton Street east of No. 1 Road;
- f) Plant trees in surface parking lots:
 - i) At a ratio of 1 tree for every 3 stalls;
 - ii) At the sides, not the heads, of stalls;
 - iii) Protect them with guards designed to take a high level of abuse;
- g) Wherever possible, incorporate industrial equipment and features (e.g., rail tracks) found on site, especially those of a large scale (i.e. cranes);
- h) Provide furnishings and finishes (e.g., seating, bike racks, drinking fountains, walkway/sidewalk paving, etc.) as specified under City standards for the Village along major public routes (e.g., streets and the riverfront walkway), and provide coordinated furnishings and finishes expressive of individual businesses and developments along lanes, pedestrian arcades, and similar publicly-accessible spaces.

*Bylaw 10362
2022/05/16*

Patios

Patios animate the streetscape and enhance the relationship between buildings and adjacent streets and public areas. The patio design must be well-integrated into the existing historic streetscape of Steveston Village and must be compatible with the form, massing and materials of the adjacent buildings.

Bylaw 10362
2022/05/16

Particularly, Moncton Street between No. 1 Road and 3rd Avenue retains the historic elements of scale, and maintains a continuous commercial storefront street wall with one or two storey buildings. The design of patio structures must respect the character of the existing humble, small-scaled buildings on Moncton Street.

A Heritage Alteration Permit (HAP) is required for all patios located within the Steveston Village Heritage Conservation Area if the patio includes structure or is to be surrounded by a railing or other boundary that causes alterations to the existing landscape. For a patio located on City property such as a sidewalk patio or a curbside patio (i.e., occupying on-street parking spaces), a permit to allow the patio to occupy public space such as a Patio Permit obtained through the City of Richmond Patio Program is also required in addition to the HAP. In addition, other technical requirements from Engineering, Transportation, Building and Fire must be met and appropriate permits must be obtained.

To respect the heritage character of Steveston Village, new developments should ensure that:

For All Patios

- a) The scale, material and character of a patio structure respect the adjacent buildings and streets, and do not visually dominate the heritage buildings or streetscape.
- b) Colours of patio structures are compatible with Steveston's traditional character. Either unpainted, or strong, but muted, colours produced as a "heritage series" by a number of commercial paint manufacturers are preferred.
- c) Landscaping is compatible with the existing heritage landscape of Steveston Village. On Moncton Street between No. 1 Road and 3rd Avenue, landscaping should be kept minimal and simple; smaller planters, which do not block the view of the buildings, may be permitted within the patio areas. In other areas in the Steveston Village Core area and the Steveston Village Riverfront area, planters, window boxes or other types of container gardens to provide an abundance of year-round seasonal colour are permitted. Planters should not be used to provide a continuous solid barrier to mark off the patio area.
- d) No umbrella is attached to or overhangs the patio railings.
- e) The patios are wheelchair accessible. Any entry/exit point should be wide enough for a comfortable experience and to accommodate wheelchairs and strollers. The design and placement of site furniture should allow a person in a wheelchair to sit alongside fixed seating or where tables are

Bylaw 10362
2022/05/16

provided, to allow a person in a wheelchair to pull up to each table. The material and surface treatments should be designed to be safe and accessible for all users.

- f) Light fixtures are not directly attached to the patio structure, and are appropriate to the historic character of Steveston Village. Fully shielded metal cast fixtures are encouraged. Warmer and softer glow should be provided for ambience and aesthetic similar to traditional light sources. Excessive lighting levels, glare or overspill to neighbours should be avoided.

For Patios on Private Property

- a) Materials for barriers (e.g., railing, fences) to mark off the patio area are of high quality, natural and durable. The material should integrate with architectural finish and materials of the adjacent buildings. The preferred material is wood, metal or contemporary materials that offer a compatible look (e.g., composite decking boards that resemble wood). Plastic barriers or chain fencing are not permitted. The design of the barrier must be simple to complement the overall character of Steveston Village.
- b) The barrier is no higher than 0.9 m (3 ft.). For patios on private property, a trellis or similar structure may be permitted overhead, supported on posts.
- c) No advertisement or signage is allowed on patio structures.

For Patios on Public Property

- a) The material (e.g., fence) to demarcate the patio area does not form a solid continuous barrier, and has an “open” appearance. The visual obstruction must be less than 50% of the total area of the barrier (length x height).
- b) Materials for barriers (e.g., railing, fences) to mark off the patio area are of high quality, natural and durable. The preferred material is wood, metal or contemporary materials that offer a compatible look (e.g., composite decking boards that resemble wood). Plastic barriers or chain fencing are not permitted.
- c) No elements of the patio structure exceed 0.9 m (3 ft.) for patios on sidewalk. For curbside patios (i.e., occupying on-street parking spaces) directly adjacent to vehicle travel lanes, the height of the barrier must be appropriate to provide safety, but no elements of the patio structure should exceed 1.1 m (3.6 ft.).
- d) No advertisement or signage is allowed on patio structures, except for signage required due to safety reasons.

9.3.2.2 Area B: Steveston Village Sub-Area Guidelines

The Steveston Village Character Area has two distinct sub-areas with Bayview Street the dividing line: North of Bayview Street, called the Core Area, is the area centred on Moncton Street. The water side of Bayview Street, called the Riverfront, encompasses the properties between Bayview Street and the Fraser River.

9.3.2.2.a Steveston Village Core Area

The Core Area is the heart of the Steveston Village, attracting tourists, residents, and fishermen to eat, shop, and stroll. New development should seek to sensitively infill the area with pedestrian-oriented projects which respect the area's architectural heritage.

The townsite is principally important for its grid pattern layout, characterized by small blocks, narrow lots, and rear service lanes, as seen in the Steveston Village 1892 Historic Lot Lines Map. This layout focused the town site on the river and ensured that the local infrastructure accommodated the needs of both fishing fleets and canneries which were abundant here at the time and continued to thrive until the mid-twentieth century.

Its unpretentious working environment and character evokes a sense of a small town in a region of burgeoning urban development.

The front 10.0 m of properties and all façades facing streets are the focus of design guidance, since these aspects directly influence the character of the streets. Those portions of properties behind street front façades and back more than 10.0 m are less regulated, in keeping with the present informal character of buildings and landscaping at the rear of properties.

Settlement Patterns

To support the Core Area's historic pattern of small lots, small blocks, and support a rich and vibrant pedestrian environment, new development should:

- a) Contribute to a continuous street wall, by siting buildings tight to street and side property lines;
- b) Limit significant interruptions in the street wall to those places where it will enable conservation of a valued historic structure or tree(s), or provide public open space opportunities identified as contributing to the heritage character of the Village, such as a pedestrian pathway between street and lane behind;
- c) Retain or re-establish the small historic lots, as shown in the Steveston Village 1892 Historic Lot Lines Map, and incorporate independent lease spaces with frontages that do not span the historic lot lines;

- d) Create a network of narrow, open-air, pedestrian arcades and courtyards linking public streets and lanes, as well as providing access to residential and non-residential uses situated above grade;
- e) Where possible, incorporate pathways between street and lane that are public rights-of-passage;
- f) Provide continuity of retail, commercial, restaurant, and other uses of public interest at grade along all street frontages by encouraging their floor level to be generally at the level of the adjacent sidewalk within 10 m (32.8 ft.) of a street. Private residential uses however should be raised to an appropriate flood construction level;
- g) Discourage business and service uses at grade along street frontages which do not contribute to the animation of the streetscape;
- h) Within the Steveston Village Core Area, no portion of the first storey of a building to a depth of 12 m (39.37 ft.) from the front wall of the building and extending across its full width shall be used for residential purposes except for entrances (e.g., 2 m (6.56 ft.)) to the residential use / parking.

Massing and Height

To maintain the intimate, pedestrian scale of the Core Area, new development should:

*Bylaw 9775
2017/12/18*

- a) Reinforce a continuous commercial storefront streetwall with harmonious height of buildings, parapets, canopies and fascias. Building height should typically be no more than three storeys and may be varied to provide visual interest to the streetscape roofline (e.g., stepping from two to three-storey, except along Moncton Street where building heights are to be limited at two storeys;
- b) Employing flat roof forms that are compatible with the false fronted older buildings;
- c) Ensuring that the first storey reads on the outside of the building as approximately 5 m high (including a minimum 1.05 m parapet wall height, and provides continuity with adjacent buildings;
- d) Recessing building entries a maximum of 1.20 m (3.9 ft.) from the street property line;
- e) Provide a varied street façade when spanning one or more historic lot line(s) as seen in the Steveston Village 1892 Historic Lot Lines Map, by articulating the historic lot line(s) in the façade and may include height variation;
- f) Enhance public use of pedestrian arcades and courtyards by massing development to allow direct sunlight access where possible;

Steveston Village 1892 Historic Lot Lines Map (based on 1892 Survey Plan with modifications)



Bylaw 9775
2017/12/18

- g) Make use of roofs as outdoor living spaces except for the roof decks within 3.0 m of the street property line; use the 3.0 m zone as a water collection area or inaccessible landscape area where no element or mature plant material is higher than 1.05 m above roof deck level;
- h) Building facades facing streets, or within 10 m (32.8 ft.) of a street, should have parapets at least 1.2 m above roof deck level;
- i) Solar panels may be affixed to flat roofs up to a height of 1.20 m and placed in any section of the roof deck that is a minimum distance of 1.0 m back from the roof edge. On a sloped roof, panels must be affixed flush to the roof and may not be more than 0.2 m above the roof surface;
- j) To encourage use of roof top decks as outdoor living spaces and architecturally integrate individual and communal rooftop deck access points into the building, such structures are not permitted unless all of the following criteria are met:
 - For individual unit roof top deck access:
 - Hatch access points (i.e., also known as pop-ups) should not exceed 1.83 m in height, as measured from the roof deck and be well integrated with the overall design of the building and setback from all roof edges to a minimum distance of 1.0 m;
 - Evaluate individual roof top deck access structures to ensure they are not visible from the streets and other public vantage points (i.e., lanes) generally from a distance of 90 m, taking into account any site specific context;
 - For communal (i.e., resident shared) roof top deck amenities:
 - Stair structures should not exceed 3.17 m in height for access as measured from the roof deck. Elevator lifts to facilitate accessibility to rooftop decks may require additional height to accommodate mechanical equipment, which would be reviewed as part of the required development application;
 - Stair and elevator structures should be well integrated with the overall design of the building and setback from all roof edges to a minimum distance of 1.0 m;
 - Evaluate communal rooftop deck access structures to ensure they are not visible from the streets and other public vantage points (i.e., lanes) generally from a distance of 90 m, taking into account any site specific context;

Bylaw 9775
2017/12/18

- k) On Bayview Street (north side), to achieve a suitable transition in built form moving north from Bayview Street to Moncton Street:
- For the north 50% of any lot depth, a density of 1.2 F.A.R. and 3 storeys maximum building height (containing a parkade structure and two storeys above) is supported;
 - For the south 50% of any lot depth (nearest to Bayview Street which is the dyke) a density of 1.2 F.A.R. and 2 storeys building height as viewed from Bayview Street is supported as the parkade structure below the two storeys will predominantly be concealed by the grade difference.

Architectural Elements

To build on the commercial vitality of the Core Area, new development should incorporate the following:

- a) Building façades facing streets should not be set back from the street property lines, except in the following ways:
- i) Limited setback of ground floor for pedestrian arcades along streets;
 - ii) Limited open passages to rear lanes;
 - iii) Limited recessed balconies on the second and third floors;

Bylaw 9775
2017/12/18

- b) High quality materials that weather gracefully. Preferred cladding materials to be historic materials such as horizontal wood siding, board and batten, vertical channel board, wood shingles, 150 mm wide by 19 mm wood trim boards, or contemporary materials that provide effect (e.g., cementitious beveled board that replaces the appearance of bevelled wood siding). The use of brick is not permitted in the Core Area except to replace any existing brick with similar brick. Stucco is prohibited. The use of metal for exterior cladding or architectural detailing is not permitted, except to replace existing metal materials with similar metal finishes in any existing building;
- c) Metal or wood framed windows are preferred or contemporary materials that offer a compatible look. Exclusively vinyl framed windows are not permitted. Imitation divided lights should be avoided;
- d) Coordinate colour scheme with the streetscape. Heritage colours are preferred, although brighter colours can be used to accentuate architectural details;

- e) General avoidance of artificial materials that are made to appear as something they are not (e.g., vinyl siding and cultured stone); one exception is the use of plain cementitious boards;
- f) Ground floor windows on street façades with a historic rhythm, uniform sill height not more than 0.60 m (2 ft.) above floor level, head at the underside of second floor structure, and be the full width of the façade excluding the wall length required for structure and door openings;
- g) Windows on floors above the ground floor with a historic rhythm as follows:
 - i) Individual windows with uniform sill height generally 0.75 m (2.5 ft.) above floor level, heads generally 0.45 m (1.5 ft.) from ceiling level, and proportioned to be approximately twice as high as wide;
 - ii) Wider windows formed by multiples of individual windows described in (i), separated by at least 138 mm (5.5 in.) wide trim board(s);
 - iii) Maximum aggregate width of windows shall be 40% of the façade width;
- h) Incorporate ground floor wood or metal doors in shallow recesses in street façades. Recesses should be set back from the street property line no more than 1.20 m (3.9 ft.). Doors to have clear glass panel(s) that total at least 50% of the door leaf area;
- i) Lighting to illuminate the store façade. Lighting to mark entries and commercial information as part of the architectural expression, and to illuminate the building address(es). Lighting cannot be backlit plastic sign boxes with commercial information. Retail night lighting is recommended to be illuminated retail merchandise inside street-facing windows;
- j) Provide wooden boardwalks or porches with wooden rails along Bayview Street;
- k) Mechanical equipment to be well integrated into the design of roof and building, and should be back a minimum of 10 m (32.8 ft.) from the street property line or as much as possible if lot is narrower;
- l) Roof top deck barrier railings are to be simple in design and consist primarily of solid non-transparent glazed panels at a minimum height that complies with British Columbia Building Code requirements.

Bylaw 9775
2017/12/18

Landscape Elements

To enhance the Core Area as a comfortable, green, pedestrian oriented environment, while respecting characteristics of its existing landscape/streetscape, new development should:

- a) Utilize the required 5 m (16.4 ft.) setback along the north side of Bayview Street to provide special landscape features which:
 - i) Encourage more active use of this area (e.g., boardwalk);
 - ii) Support adjacent businesses/activities;
 - iii) Provide visual interest;
 - iv) Help to “knit” the Village Core and Riverfront Sub-Areas;
- b) Plant large-growing tree species with a long history of planting in the area to the rear of buildings to provide a backdrop to increase the livability of residential units with non-street orientations;
- c) Situate garbage uses at the rear of buildings, a minimum of 15 m (49.2 ft.) from a public street, and ensure garbage containers are fully housed within the principle building or a structure which enhances the appearance/character of the area;
- d) Provide accessible roof areas with plantings as follows:
 - i) Plant species and locations that enhance privacy between residential units;
 - ii) Planting that is in its mature state no higher than 1.05 m (3.5 ft.) above roof deck level where within 10.0 m (32.8 ft.) of street property lines.

Parking and Services

To support pedestrian use of the Core Area, new development should:

- a) Situate surface parking lots and loading uses to the rear of buildings and screen them from view of adjacent public streets;
- b) Support the primary use of the lane system south of Moncton Street and west of No. 1 Road for non-parking uses;
- c) Focus parkade development north of Moncton Street and ensure that it is fully concealed by non-parking uses along all public streets and open space frontages.

9.3.2.2.b Steveston Village Riverfront

Once a veritable wall of cannery structures defining the water's edge, the "Riverfront" uplands have become a collection of gravel parking lots, fuel facilities, trailers, moorage access, visitor attractions, and derelict industrial buildings. The boardwalk and wharves that were a focus for fishing activity and community interaction are now mostly gone or inaccessible.

Bylaw 10371
2022/12/19

New development should seek to reanimate the "Riverfront" by integrating new and revitalized maritime-oriented industries and commercial activities within an unconventional, pedestrian friendly environment.

Settlement Patterns

To integrate the Riverfront with the Core Area and reinforce it as a special place, new development should:

- a) Be characterized by images consistent with the area's historic cannery buildings. Massing that reflects the historic precedent of large buildings with extensions set apart from neighbouring buildings or sawtooth roof forms associated with the historic riverfront bunkhouses. The sense of street wall is to be achieved less by zero lot line development than by repetition of large simple gable-roofed building façades aligned along the Bayview Street property line;
- b) Retain the existing large lot configuration along the Riverfront Area to accommodate a mix of large 'cannery-like' buildings and smaller buildings in accordance with the Steveston Village Riverfront Area guidelines;
- c) Strongly define the water's edge and the alignment of the dyke;
- d) Front both the upland development on its north and the river;
- e) Extend south over the water with finger piers and floating docks, both with and without buildings or structures on them, as was characteristic of the area in the past;
- f) Provide a pattern of seemingly random openings, courtyards, and pedestrian arcades of varying scales:
 - i) Offering direct and indirect physical access between the river and the Core Area (especially near north-south street and lane ends);
 - ii) Framing special near and distant views;
 - iii) Providing pedestrian access to a continuous riverfront walkway;
 - iv) Accommodating vehicular access and service functions in a shared pedestrian/vehicular environment;
- g) Ensure that street ends are focal points providing views to:
 - i) The river;

Bylaw 9775
2017/12/18

- ii) Active uses situated on public or private piers/open spaces;
- iii) Special architectural, public art, or heritage elements;
- h) Define the street edge along Bayview Street with buildings built at or close to the property line;
- Bylaw 10371
2022/12/19 i) Where possible, avoid segregating different uses on a site, in favour of an approach which sees different uses share a common character and features.

Massing and Height

To establish the Riverfront as an unconventional environment where viable industrial uses and public activities are juxtaposed to create exciting spaces and opportunities, new development should:

- Bylaw 9775
2017/12/18 a) Typically be simple buildings blocks with broad gable roofs of approximately 12/12 pitch, augmented by subordinate portions with shed roofs having shallower pitches seamlessly connected to the main roof form. Flat roofs are not permitted;
- b) Be of a scale and form to:
 - i) Create a dramatic and varied edge as seen from the river;
 - ii) Provide a backdrop to the Village Core;
- c) With regard to building height:
 - Bylaw 10392
2022/12/19 i) Typically vary from one to two storeys and up to a maximum building height of 9 m;
 - ii) Typically orient buildings or portions of buildings that main roof ridge run perpendicular to Bayview Street and their narrow ends face the Core Sub-Area and river;
 - iii) Provide abrupt transitions in height with neighbouring buildings and open spaces.

Architectural Elements

To impart a human-scale and build on the distinctive character of Steveston’s historic riverfront buildings, new development should:

- Bylaw 9775
2017/12/18 a) Contribute to an interesting and varied roofscape which combines extensive use of shed and gable forms with very limited use of symmetrical hip, feature roofs, and dormers;
- b) Ensure that windows, doors, and other features are used graphically/boldly to enhance a building’s simple shape and supports a unified expression rather than constituent floor levels and interior uses;

Bylaw 10371
2022/12/19

- c) Provide contrasting areas where architectural elements (e.g., windows, doors) are concentrated, versus areas where large simple wall surfaces focus attention on materials, colour, and the overall building scale and shape;
- d) Typically, focus architectural details near a building's first floor to impart a human-scale to adjacent public streets and pedestrian areas, particularly in areas of highest public pedestrian use and adjacent to/facing residential development in neighbouring character areas;
- e) Employment of architectural elements which enhance enjoyment of the river, the sun, and the view and provide opportunities for open space. Roof decks are not permitted;
- f)
- f) Use durable materials, finishes, and details throughout the Sub-Area which are characteristic of maritime/industrial activities (i.e. metal, timber, or concrete guards and bollards near building corners where they may come in contact with vehicles or equipment); generally, the materials detailing should neatly draw attention to the meeting of different materials, assist in promoting material longevity, and promote the appearance of simplicity and grand scale of the buildings;
- g) Use changes in colour and materials to make individual buildings and architectural details distinct to create a more visually interesting environment; colouration of materials to favour natural finishes and greyed colouration of naturally weathered materials;
- h) Situate garbage away from public view and residential uses and, where necessary to accomplish this, house garbage containers fully within the principle building or a structure which enhances the appearance/character of the area;
- i) An uncomplicated materials palette of high quality natural materials which weather gracefully are preferred; wood or metal sidings are recommended, detailed simply to be compatible and distinguishable from traditional detailing. Vinyl siding is not permitted. Cementitious boards may be considered;
- j) Lighting to mark the places of entry and commercial information as part of the architectural expression, and to illuminate the building address(es). Lighting cannot be backlit plastic sign boxes with commercial information. Retail night lighting is recommended to be illuminated retail merchandise inside street-facing windows;
- k) Mechanical equipment to be well integrated into the design of roof and building and should not be visually prominent from the street;

Bylaw 10371
2022/12/19

- l) Metal or wood framed windows are preferred or contemporary materials that offer a compatible look. Application of exclusively vinyl framed windows in buildings is not supported. Vinyl siding is not permitted. Cementitious boards may be considered. The use of brick for exterior cladding or architectural detailing is not permitted, except to replace existing brick materials with suitable brick finishes in any existing building.

Landscape Elements

To create a pedestrian-oriented environment, new development should:

- a) Ensure that continuous public pedestrian circulation is provided along the riverfront with frequent and convenient access to public upland areas (i.e. streets);
- b) Ensure that where maritime/industrial activities result in any interruption in grade-level public access along the riverfront, an alternative handicapped accessible public route is provided and designed to bring people as close to the water as possible (i.e. via elevated walkways, floating docks, pier structures, etc.);
- c) Where open areas exist along the riverfront (including parking lots), typically provide surface treatments consistent with that of adjacent piers and boardwalks (i.e. heavy timber planks);
- d) Support development of Bayview Street in a manner which will calm traffic, encourage safe, shared pedestrian/vehicular use of the roadway, and enhance use of some portions of it for special events (e.g., festivals, markets, temporary fishing industry-related activities);
- e) Provide wooden boardwalks or porches with wooden rails along Bayview Street;
- f) Limit tree planting along street frontages to special locations where interruption of the street wall is warranted, such as sunny courtyards and entries to pedestrian arcades;
- g) Plant large growing, deciduous trees away from public streets as special landscape features to be seen as “backdrops” to the streetscape;
- h) Seek to enrich its setting and increase public awareness of the area’s heritage by placing special emphasis on its incorporation of public art and features/artifacts related to the area’s history of maritime/industrial activities;
- i) Mechanical equipment to be well integrated into the design of roof and building and should not be visually prominent from the street or riverfront.

Parking and Services

To support pedestrian use of the Riverfront and provide for the needs of industrial and maritime service uses, new development should:

- a) Screen parking and loading from view from key pedestrian areas (e.g., the riverfront walkway) or:
 - i) Design loading to the same level of finish as other public areas and integrate it with the overall building design (or even make it a feature);
 - ii) Provide non-residential and visitor parking in small lots (0.04 ha/0.1 ac. maximum), designed as attractive, hard-surfaced open spaces which visually complement the riverfront (i.e. paved with heavy timber planks and landscaped with trees and furnishings), and planned as possible multi-purpose areas;
 - iii) Investigate opportunities to coordinate development with increased on-street parking.

Bylaw 10371
2022/12/19

9.3.3 Area C: BC Packers Residential Neighbourhood

The “BC Packers Residential Neighbourhood Character Area” is a new housing area on lands formerly used for BC Packers’ operations north of Bayview Street. West of the “Packers Neighbourhood” is the “Village”. North of “Packers Neighbourhood” is Moncton Street and Steveston Park with its extensive community facilities. East of “Packers Neighbourhood” are existing areas of single-family homes and townhouses, beyond which lies the Britannia Heritage Shipyard.

The location of the “Packers Neighbourhood” imposes upon it a challenging role: to help link Steveston Park and existing residential development to the various recreational and maritime activities found along the riverfront, and provide a transition between the area’s lower density residential neighbours and “Steveston Village”. In addition, the “Neighbourhood’s” location near the river, the park, and the “Village” presents an opportunity for its built form and character to be “special”, not just a copy of some other area in Steveston. General Development Permit Guidelines for the Steveston area are not adequate to meet this challenge. Additional Development Permit Guidelines are provided here to address issues specific to this location.

Settlement Patterns

To support establishment of “Packers Neighbourhood” as an unique housing area which combines and reinterprets elements of Steveston’s built form and landscape to create a fine grained, pedestrian-oriented, and “green” residential environment, new development should:

- a) Conform to a grid system based on “Steveston Village’s” pattern of small blocks and rear lanes, providing:
 - i) North-south streets and trails, designed as “green” pedestrian routes, linking Steveston Park with a continuous public trail along the waterfront;
 - ii) East-west streets and/or pedestrian routes linking areas east of “Packers Neighbourhood” with the “Village” and the waterfront, without directing fast moving traffic through existing residential neighbourhoods;
 - iii) Along all publicly accessible streets and trails, continuous residential frontages and entrances to individual grade oriented dwelling units, or in the case of non-residential uses (i.e. library, community policing station, etc.), frontages which are predominantly devoted to windows (providing interesting views to the uses within), public entries, and other features which contribute to an animated, attractive streetscape;
 - iv) All parking access via rear (public or private) lanes or, in the case of the area’s apartment projects, a limited number of garage entrances designed and situated to minimize visual impact and disruption to pedestrian activity;
 - v) Special opportunities for innovative dwelling types where appropriate in rear yards (i.e. coach houses, front-back duplex units, triplex and four-plex dwellings, stacked townhouses, etc.);
- b) Contribute to the image of a “fine grained urban fabric” composed of many “small” buildings set close to each other along continuous “build-to” lines, (versus the image of a continuous “street wall” as in the “Moncton Street” area of the “Village”);
- c) Set back buildings from front yard property lines or trail/right-of-way boundaries as follows:
 - i) Along Moncton Street, 6 m (19.7 ft.) to align with existing homes to the east and provide adequate landscaped front yard space to contribute to Moncton Street’s development as a broad “green” avenue;

- ii) East of Phoenix Pond (for all buildings and projections, such as porches, bay windows, chimneys, etc.), a minimum of 6 m (19.7 ft.) onto Westwater Drive, 9 m (29.5 ft.) onto the riverfront trail and any associated public open space/natural areas, and 18 m (59.1 ft.) between buildings where a publicly-accessible trail designated under the area plan intervenes;
- iii) Elsewhere, typically 4.3 m (14.1 ft.) in order to create an intimate, human-scale streetscape, and accommodate private yards, public gardens and seating areas (e.g. in association with public uses), etc. and some building projections (i.e. porches).

Massing and Height

To create a neighbourhood characterized by an intimate, human scale and respect the scale of neighbouring development, new development should:

- a) With regard to building height in the area north and west of Phoenix Pond, generally increase it from 2½ storeys and 9 m (29.5 ft.) on the east to four to five-storeys and 15 m (49.2 ft.) on the west and:
 - i) Along Moncton Street, typically be two to three-storeys and a maximum of 9 m (29.4 ft.) with taller buildings of up to five-storeys and 15 m (49.2 ft.) set a minimum of 10 m (32.8 ft.) south of the Moncton Street right-of-way;
 - ii) Within 30 m (98.4 ft.) of lower density residential properties situated east of “Packers Neighbourhood”, typically be no more than 2½ storeys and 9 m (29.5 ft.) including any sloped roof, and within 60 m (196.9 ft.) typically be no more than 3 ½ storeys and 12 m (39.4 ft.) including any sloped roof;
 - iii) Elsewhere in “Packers Neighbourhood”, vary building heights such that lower buildings or portions of buildings (e.g. up to 9 m /29.5 ft. including any sloped roofs) are typically set closer to publicly-accessible streets and trails, while taller buildings or portions are set back, EXCEPT where a taller structure near a street will provide a desirable visual landmark or enhance the overall character of the neighbourhood;
- b) With regard to building height in the area east of Phoenix Pond, limit it to four-storeys over one-storey of parking with:
 - i) A significant amount of any parking storey being situated below the elevation of the crest of the dyke;
 - ii) Any parking structure being blended seamlessly into the topography (i.e. the dyke) or concealed by non-parking uses;

- iii) Lower building elements being situated along Westwater Drive and the riverfront trail having a maximum height of 9 m (29.5 ft.) as measured from the crest of the road and the elevation of the trail respectively;
- c) Limit the length of building frontages to a maximum of 20.0 m (65.6 ft.), and where the length of a building frontage exceeds 12.0 m (39.4 ft.) employ measures to “break” the façade into two parts (i.e. changing the plane of the façade, creating a deep recess in the façade, pulling the roof line down, changing building height, and/or changing materials/colours);
- d) Enhance the use of trails and courtyards by massing development to allow direct sunlight access wherever possible.

Architectural Elements

To create an uniquely livable residential neighbourhood, that complements the intended character and vitality of the “Village” area, new development should:

- a) Create roofscapes typically characterized by:
 - i) Steeply sloped principle roofs combined with more gently sloped secondary roofs;
 - ii) Flat roofs used as habitable decks;
 - iii) A limited number of special roof features (across the neighbourhood) designed to provide a desirable landmark or enhance overall character;
 - iv) Roof cladding of wood (i.e. shake or shingle) or metal sheet (i.e. corrugated, standing seam, or V-crimp);
- b) Create residential streetscapes characterized by features which expand/enhance usable residential space, strengthen relationships with the public realm, and contribute to a distinctive character, including:
 - i) Generous, useable entry porches (e.g. extending across roughly half of each grade level unit’s front façade with a minimum depth of approximately 2.4 m/7.9 ft. (and projecting up to 1 m/3.3 ft. into front yard setbacks in the area north and west of Phoenix Pond);
 - ii) Balconies, decks, terraces, and roof decks designed to provide usable private outdoor space, and enhance access to views and sun;
 - iii) Bay windows, french balconies, window boxes, etc. which enhance both the interior living space and the personality of a dwelling as seen from a street, trail, or open space;

- iv) Front doors opening onto well designed/functional entry areas (i.e. not sliding patio doors onto the street or front doors opening directly onto living rooms without benefit of an entry area, closet, etc.);
 - v) Garages which are designed to the same level of quality as the principle buildings including, in the case of parkades, the interior area visible from the street;
 - vi) Variations in building form to acknowledge special places or “gateways”, or to provide visual interest and more dynamic living spaces (i.e. a structure’s top storey may project through the main roof as a turret, dormers, etc.);
- c) Create non-residential streetscapes characterized by the same features common to the area’s residential development, with the addition of features common to “Steveston Village” as described under this bylaw as Section 8.3.1, Area A: Steveston Village, General Guidelines, Architectural Elements;
- d) With regard to materials, promote building designs which:
- i) Focus attention on their high quality of materials and craftsmanship, and their “fit” with the “Village” and the waterfront;
 - ii) Avoid materials having artificial “heritage” looks;
 - iii) Avoid materials/elements which do not reinforce the area’s intended character;
 - iv) Especially in the case of non-residential uses, “personalize” buildings with special architectural features (i.e. public art) and finishes.

Landscape Elements

To create a lush, intimate, garden-like landscape aimed at enhancing the scale and character of the area’s built form and, in effect, extending Steveston Park toward the waterfront and the natural area around Phoenix Pond, new development should:

- a) North and west of Phoenix Pond, contribute to the image of narrow, pedestrian-friendly streets and trails by:
 - i) Typically keeping street right-of-way widths to a minimum and providing narrow sidewalks;
 - ii) Incorporating special paving and landscaping treatments into roadway, sidewalk, and driveway surfaces;
 - iii) Providing small gardens fronting onto streets and trails and defining those gardens with low, open fences (i.e. picket) a maximum of 1 m (3.3 ft.) high along street front and trail front property/right-of-way lines, EXCEPT along Moncton Street and adjacent to non-residential uses where no fences should be provided;

- iv) Landscaping of those gardens primarily with a combination of trees and shrubs, accented by paths, small areas of decorative paving, seating, and/or garden structures (i.e. trellises), and providing little or no lawn area, EXCEPT along Moncton Street where the image of open lawns with foundation planting is more in keeping with local character;
- v) Providing planters, window boxes and/or other types of container gardens to provide an abundance of seasonal colour (especially adjacent to non-residential uses);
- b) East of Phoenix Pond, expand on the character and form of the natural area adjacent to the Pond through the use of berming and extensive planting of indigenous/naturalized trees, shrubs, and flowering and/or fruit bearing plants designed to conceal any parking structures, enhance residential privacy, and mitigate the scale and visibility of residential buildings as experienced along the waterfront trail;
- c) Support development of recreational trails, greenways, and similar public open spaces, including:
 - i) A greenway along the south side of Moncton Street, incorporating large growing, deciduous trees, special paving treatments, traffic calming measures, furnishings, and public art, designed to enhance this area's role as the "entrance" to the "Village" and its relationship with Steveston Park;
 - ii) A north-south trail, 5.5 m (18 ft.) wide linking Moncton Street with the west end of Westwater Drive and the head of Phoenix Pond, along the edge of "Packers Neighbourhood", incorporating a 3 m (9.8 ft.) wide landscape buffer abutting the area's existing residential neighbours including a variety of deciduous and evergreen trees and indigenous/naturalized vegetation designed to provide a dense, year-round screen at least 1.8 m (6 ft.) high, and seasonal colour and interest, and a 2.5 m (8.2 ft.) wide public pedestrian/bicycle path;
 - iii) A continuous riverfront trail east of Phoenix Pond, incorporating indigenous/naturalized, evergreen and deciduous, trees and vegetation in a setting complementary to the natural area around the Pond, the Britannia Heritage Shipyard, and the South Dyke Trail east of No. 2 Road;

- iv) One trail linking Westwater Drive with the riverfront trail, via the multi-family residential area east of Phoenix Pond, and incorporating features such as:
 - A heavy timber boardwalk at least 3.7 m (12.1 ft.) wide extending towards the river at the approximate elevation of Westwater Drive;
 - A raised view point/seating area at the southern end of the boardwalk with access down to the public trail via stairs and ramps;
 - Individual residential unit entries opening onto the boardwalk;
 - Indigenous/naturalized evergreen and deciduous trees and vegetation along the sides of the boardwalk;
- d) Wherever possible, and especially in association with non-residential uses, incorporate industrial equipment and features (i.e. rail tracks) found on site, with special attention to opportunities to use large scale elements (i.e. crane) as landmarks, play equipment, and a form of public art;
- e) North and west of Phoenix Pond, provide furnishings and finishes (i.e. seating, bike racks, drinking fountains, etc.) as specified under City standards for “Steveston Village” along major public routes (i.e. streets, etc.).



Steveston Landing waterfront boardwalk and shops

Parking and Services

To support pedestrianisation of “Packers Neighbourhood”, new development should ensure that:

- a) Parking structures are fully concealed by non-parking uses and landscape along all publicly-accessible streets and open spaces;
- b) Parking accommodated in individual, attached, or shared garages and open areas is accessed via rear lanes wherever possible;
- c) On-site parking does not impair the provision of adequate usable on-site open space or aspects of project livability.

9.3.4 Area D: BC Packers Riverfront

Once a veritable wall of cannery structures defining the water’s edge, the “Riverfront” uplands have become a gap-toothed collection of gravel parking lots, fuel facilities, trailers, moorage access, visitor attractions, and derelict industrial buildings. The boardwalk and wharves that were a focus for fishing activity and community interaction are now mostly gone or inaccessible. New development should seek to reanimate the “Riverfront” by integrating new and revitalized maritime-oriented industries and activities within an unconventional, pedestrian-friendly, mixed-use environment.

Settlement Patterns

To integrate the “Riverfront” with the “BC Packers Residential Neighbourhood” areas, and reinforce it as a special place, new development should:

- a) Be characterized by images consistent with the area’s historic cannery buildings;
- b) Strongly define the water’s edge and the alignment of the dyke;
- c) Front both the upland development on its north and the river;
- d) Extend south over the water with finger piers and floating docks, both with and without buildings or structures on them, as was characteristic of the area in the past;
- e) Provide a pattern of seemingly random openings, courtyards, and pedestrian arcades of varying scales:
 - i) Offering direct and indirect physical access between the water and the “BC Packers Residential Neighbourhood” (especially near northsouth street ends).

Steveston Landing Waterfront Boardwalk and Shops

- ii) Framing special near and distant views;
- iii) Providing pedestrian access to a continuous waterfront walkway;
- iv) Accommodating vehicular access and service functions in a shared pedestrian/vehicular environment;
- f) Ensure that street ends are focal points providing views to:
 - i) The river;
 - ii) Active uses situated on public or private piers/open spaces; or
 - iii) Special architectural, public art, or heritage elements;
- g) Define the street edge along the:
 - i) South side of Bayview Street with buildings built at or close to the property line;
 - ii) North side of Bayview Street with buildings following a “build-to-line” approximately 5 m (16.4 ft.) back from the property line (respecting the alignment of an existing storm water culvert);
 - iii) South side of the Bayview extension (east of No. 1 Road) with an “undulating street wall” incorporating regular setbacks and/or breaks in the building mass and associated variations in roof form to complement the scale and rhythm of neighbouring dwellings in the “BC Packers Residential Neighbourhood”;

- h) Where possible, avoid segregating residential uses from non-residential uses, in favour of an approach which sees the two uses share a common character and features.

Massing and Height

To establish the “Riverfront” as an unconventional environment where viable industrial uses and public activities are juxtaposed to create exciting spaces and opportunities, new development should:

- a) Typically be simple building blocks with pitched roofs;
- b) Be of a scale and form to:
 - i) Create a dramatic and varied edge as seen from the river;
 - ii) Provide a backdrop to the “BC Packers Residential Neighbourhood”;
- c) With regard to building height:
 - i) Typically vary from one to three-storeys and 6 - 12 m (19.7 - 39.4 ft.), with feature buildings being as tall as approximately 18.3 m (60 ft.);
 - ii) Typically orient buildings or portions of buildings that are taller than 12 m (39.4 ft.) such that their “spines” run north-south and their narrow ends face the “BC Packers Residential Neighbourhood”;
 - iii) Provide abrupt transitions in height with neighbouring buildings and open spaces.

Architectural Elements

To impart a human-scale and build on the distinctive character of Steveston’s historic waterfront buildings, new development should:

- a) Contribute to an interesting and varied roofscape which combines extensive use of shed and gable forms with more limited use of flat, symmetrical hip, and feature roofs;
- b) Ensure that windows, doors, and other features are used graphically/boldly to enhance a building’s simple shape and accentuate the scale of these elements versus that of the overall building mass;
- c) Provide contrasting areas where architectural elements (i.e. windows, doors, etc.) are concentrated, versus areas where large simple wall surfaces focus attention on materials, colour, and the overall building scale and shape;
- d) Typically, focus architectural details near a building’s first floor to impart a human-scale to adjacent public streets and pedestrian areas, particularly in areas of highest public pedestrian use and adjacent to/facing residential development in neighbouring character areas;

- e) Employ architectural elements which enhance enjoyment of the river, the sun, and the view and provide opportunities for private open space, especially in the case of residential uses where generous roof decks, french balconies, and similar features are strongly encouraged;
- f) In the case of residential uses, be designed to create a unique housing environment which takes advantage of the area's industrial vernacular in the form of:
 - i) Large, lofty, bright interior spaces;
 - ii) Single and multi-storey units, some with mezzanines;
 - iii) Large windows oriented to the view and sun;
 - iv) Small unit clusters, typically with individual or shared exterior stair access to grade (rather than indoor elevator access);
 - v) Weather protection over unit entries and used as special features (i.e. sun shades on windows or privacy screens on roof decks);
 - vi) Planters, window boxes, and other types of container gardens which impart a very "green" image to individual dwellings;
 - vii) Special exterior lighting which enhances personal security and the identity of individual units;
- g) Use durable materials, finishes, and details throughout the area which are characteristic of maritime/industrial activities (i.e. metal, timber, or concrete guards and bollards near building corners where they may come in contact with vehicles or equipment);
- h) Use changes in colour and materials to make individual buildings distinct and create a more visually interesting environment;
- i) Situate garbage away from public view and residential uses and, where necessary to accomplish this, house garbage containers fully within the principle building or a structure which enhances the appearance/character of the area.

Landscape Elements

To create a pedestrian-centred environment, new development should:

- a) Ensure that continuous public pedestrian circulation is provided along the waterfront with frequent and convenient access to public upland areas (i.e. streets);

- b) Ensure that where maritime/industrial activities result in any interruption in grade-level public access along the waterfront, an alternative handicapped accessible public route is provided and designed to bring people as close to the water as possible (i.e. via elevated walkways, floating docks, pier structures, etc.);
- c) Where open areas exist along the waterfront (including parking lots), typically provide surface treatments consistent with that of adjacent piers and boardwalks (i.e. heavy timber planks);
- d) Support development of Bayview Street in a manner which will calm traffic, encourage safe, shared pedestrian/vehicular use of the roadway, and enhance use of some portions of it for special events (i.e. festivals, markets, temporary fishing industry-related activities, etc.);
- e) Utilize the required 5 m (16.4 ft.) setback along the south side of Bayview Street to provide special landscape features which:
 - i) Encourage more active use of this area;
 - ii) Support adjacent businesses/activities;
 - iii) Provide visual interest;
 - iv) Help to “knit” the waterfront into the “Moncton Street” area;
- f) Limit tree planting along street frontages to special locations where interruption of the street wall is warranted, such as sunny courtyards and entries to pedestrian arcades, EXCEPT along the Bayview extension east of No. 1 Road, across from the “BC Packers Residential Neighbourhood”, which should:
 - i) Be defined by a double row of trees lining a broad pedestrian walkway leading from No. 1 Road to the area around Phoenix Pond;
 - ii) Incorporate gardens, planters, and other landscape features designed to enhance the relationship of the area with the “Packers Neighbourhood”;
- g) Plant large growing, deciduous trees away from public streets as special landscape features to be seen as “backdrops” to the streetscape;
- h) Seek to enrich its setting and increase public awareness of the area’s heritage by placing special emphasis on its incorporation of public art and features/artifacts related to the area’s history of maritime/industrial activities.

Parking and Services

To support pedestrianisation of the “Riverfront” and provide for the needs of industrial and maritime service uses, new development should:

- a) For lands north of Bayview Street, situate parking and loading to the rear of buildings with vehicular access from north-south roads and lanes;
- b) For lands south of Bayview Street and the Bayview extension east of No. 1 Road, either screen parking and loading from view from key pedestrian areas (i.e. the waterfront walkway) or:
 - i) Design loading to the same level of finish as other public areas and integrate it with the overall building design (or even make it a feature);
 - ii) Provide non-residential and visitor parking in small lots (0.04 ha/0.1 ac. maximum), designed as attractive, hard-surfaced open spaces which visually complement the waterfront (i.e. paved with heavy timber planks and landscaped with trees and furnishings), and planned as possible multi-purpose areas;
 - iii) Provide residential parking in private or small, shared garages, the entries to which are oriented away from highly visible public area or are designed to complement overall building design/streetscape and ensure pedestrian safety;
 - iv) Investigate opportunities to coordinate development with increased on-street parking.



Mixed use commercial/residential on Chatham Street

9.3.5 Area E: 7th Avenue and Chatham Street

Architectural Elements

Roofscapes

- a) Employ pitched and gable roofs to express a traditional Steveston character. Flat roofs in combination with these pitched roofs may be introduced as a means to create diversity.
- b) Reduce the scale of the buildings around semi-private open spaces by providing secondary roofs or trellises over entries and patios at lower levels.
- c) Select roofing materials which are suitable for the level of articulation desired in the roof forms. Heavy tiled roofing is not appropriate.

Exterior Design and Finish of Building and Structures

- a) Reflect the marine location in the detailing, colour and materials of the buildings.

- b) Use materials and colours that are compatible with the traditional colours used on older buildings in Steveston. The dominant colours used should be derived from the natural colours of Steveston’s waterfront landscape. Paint colours should be selected from the “heritage series” produced by several commercial paint companies. These colours are generally strong, but muted. Brighter colours should be reserved for accent and trim applications.
- c) Select materials which fit the form, style and the character of the buildings overall. Unacceptable finish materials include: vinyl, aluminum siding, imitation brick, and highly textured stucco such as “California swirl”.
- d) Use of decorative cornices, reveals or projections should be considered on the buildings where it is appropriate.

Entrances, Stairs, and Porches

- a) Orient the front door entrances of the townhouses onto 7th Avenue.
- b) Create “front stair” connections between units’ private outdoor spaces and the developments’ semi-private open spaces.
- c) Create highly visible and identifiable building entrances through the use of landscape and prominent architectural components to create gateways into the central semi-private open space.

Windows

- a) Use various forms of projections, such as bay windows or dormers, to improve interior light.
- b) Orient interior spaces, as well as primary windows of the units, towards the views of Garry Point Park and the Fraser River.
- c) Create interest and colour to the buildings by providing wooden window boxes for planting flowers.

Balconies and Patios (Private Open Space)

- a) Orient balconies towards the views of Garry Point Park and the Fraser River.
- b) Protect the privacy of the residents along Chatham Street by not orienting balconies to the north.
- c) Provide substantial landscaping, terracing, screening and low-level hedges between private ground-oriented outdoor spaces and the public spaces.

- d) Articulate building edges to define private balconies and patios that become a natural extension to the residential unit.
- e) Ensure that the private space for each townhouse has a minimum depth of 5.25 m (17.2 ft.), and a minimum area of 37 m² (400 ft²).

Acoustics

All Development Permit applications shall include evidence in the form of a report and recommendation prepared by a person trained in acoustics and current techniques of noise measurement, demonstrating that the noise level in those portions of the dwelling units listed in the left-hand column below shall not exceed the noise level set out in the corresponding box of the right-hand column. The noise level utilized is an A-weighted 24-hour equivalent (LEQ) sound level and will be defined simply as noise level increases.

Dwelling Unit	Noise Level Decibels
Bedroom	35
Living, Dining, Recreation Rooms	40
Kitchen, Bathrooms, Hallways	45

In addition to the above, the trained professional is to assist in the design of the private patios and balconies to minimize the noise levels by making recommendations on building material selection and space planning.

Landscape Elements

Semi-Private Open Space

- a) Create a large 278.7 m² (3,000 ft²) semi-private open space in the north west portion of the area located at the south-east corner of Chatham Street and 7th Avenue. This space is achieved by massing the building forms along the most easterly and southerly property lines of the development site. By creating this open space, views of Garry Point Park and the waterfront from the development and from the single-family homes along Chatham Street will be maximized.
- b) No buildings should be located within the semi-private area cited in 1.1 above.
- c) Minimize the amount of hard surface areas within semi-private open spaces by landscaping with low-level live plant materials.
- d) Terraced landscaping should be used to separate the units' private spaces fro the semi-private open spaces.

- e) Install low-level lighting which provides light and security for semi private space, but does not produce glare into the adjacent residential buildings. These lights should have a maritime design character. All the lighting standards and street furniture should be finished in a common colour scheme throughout each development site to enhance the area's special character.
- f) Erect a low-level picket fence (maximum height 0.92 m/3 ft.) or hedge along the Chatham Street and 7th Avenue property lines in order to provide an unobtrusive separation between the public and private realms.

Public Open Space

- a) Locate a public seating area at the south-east corner of Chatham Street and 7th Avenue which is a minimum of 27.87 m² (300 ft²). The intent of the public seating area is to announce the entry of the development, as well as to provide a viewing area of Garry Point Park.
- b) Design the public seating area to contain the following elements:
 - High-quality vandal-resistant benches;
 - Accent planting;
 - Ornamental light standards;
 - A gateway structure into the development.



Detached townhousing on Garry Street

Circulation System

- a) Permit vehicular access to the area only from the lane along the easterly property line, and from a driveway along the southerly property line of the development site located at the south-east corner of Chatham Street and 7th Avenue.
- b) Use the same decorative and durable paving surface on the driveway located along the southerly property line on the development site located at the south-east corner of Chatham Street and 7th Avenue, and on the walkways throughout the area. The details of the paving materials and pattern will be determined at the Development Permit stage.
- c) Erect wooden bollards at the westerly end of the driveway along the southerly property line of the development site located at the south-east corner of Chatham Street and 7th Avenue to prevent vehicular access to 7th Avenue.
- d) Install low-level lighting along driveways, and along the walkways throughout the site.
- e) Define the vehicular entrance to each unit by providing a street tree with a minimum calliper at planting of 50 mm between the driveways.

- f) Use landscaped trellises to conceal garages and visitor parking stalls.

9.3.6 Area F: Garry Street and Railway Avenue

Architectural Elements

Roofscapes

- a) Employ roof forms consistent with the traditional historic “Steveston” character. Pitched roofs (slopes 6 in 12 or greater) with gable ends are an appropriate roof form. Flat roofs or other roof forms in combination with pitched roofs may be introduced as a means of creating diversity if traditional character references can be demonstrated to the satisfaction of the City of Richmond.
- b) Reduce the scale of building forms adjacent to the semi-private open space and the main vehicular entrance to the project through the use of secondary roof elements of a human scale, such as covered porches or trellis elements.
- c) Select roofing materials consistent with the traditional historic “Steveston” character that are appropriate for the designed roof form. Heavy tiled roofing is not appropriate.

Exterior Design and Finish of Buildings and Structures

- a) Use building colours that are compatible with the traditional historic “Steveston” character, with the dominant colours derived from the natural palette of the waterfront landscape. Strong, but muted, colours produced as “heritage series” by a number of commercial paint manufacturers would be appropriate. Bright saturated colours should be reserved for accent and trim applications.
- b) Ensure building materials are appropriate for the form, style, scale and character of the architecture of traditional historic “Steveston”. For example, horizontal and vertical wood siding with 4 in. minimum wood trim would be appropriate. Other materials may be used if traditional character references can be demonstrated to the satisfaction of the City of Richmond. Unacceptable finish material include imitation brick and highly patterned stucco.
- c) Use decorative trim, cornices, reveals and projections where appropriate.
- d) Design buildings with a main orientation towards Garry Street and the internal roadway of the project. Fenestration in façades facing the internal roadway and open spaces should be carefully arranged to provide for internal unit privacy, yet convey a perception of “eyes on the street” enhancing safety and security for residents.

- e) Units should have their massing designed to provide articulation to the streetscape both vertically and horizontally. Flat and planar street fronts are unacceptable, as are continuous cornice lines.
- f) Consider the use of minimal changes in grade from street level to the main floor to enhance the transition from public and semi-private spaces to each unit's private space. The grade change should be no more than 0.61 m (2 ft.) to 0.91 m (3 ft.) and should occur between the curb and the main door of each unit.

Entrances, Stairs and Porches

- a) Ensure that the units adjacent to Garry Street have their front doors facing Garry Street with a pathway connecting from the sidewalk to each doorway. All of the other units in the project should have their front door facing the internal roadway.
- b) Provide special treatments such as covered porches or trellises to the principal entrances which emphasize the transition from public and semi private spaces to each unit's private space. Entrances should provide protection from the weather. Use changes in grade and/or landscaping to ensure the privacy of individual unit's open space without the use of high fences.

Windows

- a) Encourage the use of specialty window forms such as bay windows and dormers to provide interesting unit articulation and improved interior light.
- b) Encourage the provision of window treatments such as flower boxes and shutters. Other treatments may be used if traditional character references can be demonstrated to the satisfaction of the City of Richmond.

Balconies, Decks and Patios (Private Open Space)

- a) Ensure that the balconies to upper floor levels are small and cantilevered, giving minimal exterior access. Their design should be treated like a decorative exterior element enhancing the buildings' articulation and massing. No post-supported balconies will be acceptable.
- b) Design decks as natural extensions of each unit into the landscape. Construct the decks at a maximum of 18 in. above grade. A maximum of 50% of an unit's private space may have a deck with the remainder in soft landscaping including grass, shrubs and trees. Use preserved and treated wood to construct the decks.

- c) Design patios at grade as natural extensions of each unit into the landscape. A maximum of 50% of an unit's private open space may be hard-surfaced, with the remainder in soft landscaping, including grass, shrubs and trees. Use surface pavers or "broom-brushed" concrete on the patios.
- d) Separate each unit's rear private open space with a fence no higher than 1.8 m (6 ft.). The top 18 in. of the fence should be comprised of orthogonal lattice. All fences should have gates. Consider the importance and the safety of small household pets by ensuring that a gap no larger than 2 in. is provided between the ground and the base of the fence.

Landscape Elements

Semi-Private Open Space

- a) Create a semi-private open space with a minimum size of 111.48 m² (1,200 ft²). Provide a children's play apparatus and benches within this area. Locate equipment and seating to take advantage of sun and natural shelter from the weather. Provide a mixture of hard-surfaced and natural landscaping in this area. Ensure barrier free access to this area.
- b) Provide lighting to the semi-private open space cited in a) above. Ensure that the lighting of this area does not spill over into adjacent residential units.

Garbage, Recycling and Mail Facilities

- a) Erect a gated and covered structure to contain residents' garbage and recycling materials. The design of this structure should complement the design of the units in the project. The enclosure should be in a central location which is easily accessible to all residents. Landscaping screening of this structure should be provided.
- b) Provide a covered mail box in a central location which is easily accessible to all residents. The design of this structure should be to Canada Post standards and be compatible with the design of the units in the project.

Perimeter Project Fencing and Screening

- a) Erect a continuous 1.8 m (6 ft.) high wooden fence along the northern and western property lines of the project.
- b) Construct a staggered 1.2 m (3.937 ft.) high wooden fence recessed to 0.91 m (3 ft.) from the westerly property line every 15 to 20 ft. Trees should be planted within the .91 m (3 ft.) fence setbacks along the Railway Avenue side of the fence. Hedging should also be planted on both the Railway Avenue side and the project's side of the recessed portion of the fence.

- c) Consider the installation of a highly transparent “picket style” fence, maximum height of 0.79 m (2.6 ft.), with individual gates along the Garry Street frontage of the project to reinforce a distinction between the public and semi-private realm, provided that a major physical or visual barrier is not created.
- d) No gates are permitted at the main vehicular access to the project from Garry Street.
- e) Plant a hedge beside the wooden fence along the western property line adjacent to the neighbouring single-family homes.

Trees

- a) Retain and incorporate existing trees and mature vegetation into the development site where possible.

Circulation System and Parking

- a) Permit only one vehicular access from Garry Street. The vehicular access point should be no wider than 5.5 m (18 ft.).
- b) Install pedestrian-oriented lighting along the internal roadway of the project.
- c) Design “roll-over” curbs to allow for access into driveways and garages.
- d) Provide grassed strips in the centre of all of the unit’s driveways to soften and reduce the apparent amount of hard surfaces.
- e) Define the vehicular entrance to each unit by providing a street tree between each driveway/garage entry point. The trees should have a minimum calliper of 100 mm (4 in.) measured 1.4 m (4.7 ft.) above grade.
- f) Use measures to ensure that the vehicular access from Garry Street does not endanger or inconvenience pedestrians or the mobility-impaired.
- g) Use special landscape measures, such as trellises, to conceal garages and visitor parking stalls from surrounding private, semi-private and public areas.

9.3.7 Area G: Southcove

Detailed Character Design Guidelines have been prepared for the Southcove site and form part of the Official Community Plan Bylaw 7100, Schedule 2.4. These additional guidelines are available at the City’s information desk as “Detailed Character Design Guidelines – Parcels A, B, C, D and E of Southcove”.

9.3.8 Area H: London's Landing

The “London's Landing Character Area” refers to a small area near the south foot of No. 2 Road on the outskirts of Steveston. The history of this area and the lands surrounding it goes back to the late 1800s when London Farm was established (just east of the Character Area). Soon after, No. 2 Road was constructed, linking north Richmond with steamship service to Victoria and ferry service to Ladner. Later a church and post office were built, followed by various boat works, bunkhouses, and cannery structures. Today, only London Farm and a pier near the foot of No. 2 Road remain.

Beyond its history, several factors combine to make the “London's Landing Character Area” special, including:

1. It is situated at the junction of several distinct existing areas/land uses, including the South Dyke trail and riverfront area, Paramount Pond's fishing harbour, the “Southcove” multiple-family residential neighbourhood, and Agricultural Land Reserve (ALR) farmland;
2. It experiences large numbers of motorists, pedestrians, equestrians, and cyclists along Dyke Road and London Road who are attracted to the riverfront area and make access to local uses (especially industrial uses) difficult;
3. It is planned for development with:
 - At the foot of No. 2 Road, a mixed use area including residential and office uses over compatible industrial and commercial uses;
 - East of the mixed use area, “Heritage Residential” uses in the form of historic homes relocated in a semi-rural setting (as was done with the McKinney House) side-by-side with new homes designed to respect the form, character, and quality of their older neighbours.

These factors, along with the area's colourful history, combine to create a special opportunity to enhance public enjoyment of the south dyke and support local residents/workers through the re-establishment of “London's Landing” and the lands around it as a small, distinct community and an unique feature on Steveston's riverfront. This opportunity brings with it a number of challenges regarding the appropriate form and character of local development and its relationship with neighbouring uses. While the “General Development Permit Guidelines” established for Steveston apply to the “London's Landing” area, the Additional Development Permit Guidelines provided here are necessary to help address the complexity of the local environment.

Settlement Patterns

To support development of “London’s Landing” with a mix of non-residential and residential uses, and contribute to the establishment of an unique working, recreational, and living environment that respects the area’s heritage, new development should:

- a) Project a “small town” scale and ambience characterized by:
 - i) In the mixed use area, a “fine grained urban fabric” composed of many small and simple, yet distinctive, buildings set close together on small lots so as to define an informal network of meandering pedestrian routes and intimate open spaces;
 - ii) Fronting Dyke Road in the “Heritage Residential” area, larger homes on wide lots designed to reinforce the image of well appointed homesteads lining the semi-rural riverfront;
 - iii) In the residential area, distinct clusters of single- and/or multiple family residential units oriented around streets or auto courts and defined by broad, semi-rural landscaped areas so as to resemble traditional groupings of farm buildings;
- b) Contribute to a varied streetscape characterized by pedestrian-oriented buildings sited, not to conform rigidly to the grid of City streets or consistent setback lines, but to take advantage of:
 - i) Views to the river, harbour, and farmland;
 - ii) Opportunities to create interesting views to “London’s Landing” from the river;
 - iii) Street-end views to the area, especially looking south on No. 2 Road and west on Dyke Road;
 - iv) Proximity to the trail system, other pedestrian routes, and local landscape features (i.e. the grade change along the north side of Dyke Road);
 - v) Solar exposure for outdoor activities;
 - vi) In the “Heritage Residential” and residential areas, opportunities to create innovative lot layouts, sizes, and configurations to reinforce the intended semi-rural character;
- c) Improve the ease of vehicular movement through the mixed use area by:
 - i) Setting obstructions (i.e. buildings, structures, trees, and soft landscaping) away from areas where large vehicles are required to manoeuvre;

- ii) Providing special curb and surface treatments, especially at street corners and driveway entrances;
- iii) Installing protective measures, as required (i.e. bollards near building corners, trees, and pedestrian paths);
- d) Link publicly-oriented and residential uses via:
 - i) An informal network of pedestrian routes;
 - ii) Connections between adjacent parking areas, shared driveways, etc.;
- e) Avoid segregating residential uses from non-residential uses, in favour of an approach which sees them:
 - i) Share a common architectural scale, characteristics and features;
 - ii) United around special landscape elements (i.e. a public open space);
 - iii) Coordinated through the help of sensitive orientation, architectural elements, and landscape measures.

Massing and Height

To respect the scale of surrounding development and contribute to the establishment of a distinct, mixed use riverfront community with an intimate, human scale, new development should:

- a) Typically be simple structures;
- b) In the case of principal buildings, generally be two-storeys and 9 m (29.5 ft.) in height, except where additional height is desirable in order to:
 - i) Contribute to a dynamic streetscape/riverscape and/or landmark features through the introduction of special roof forms and taller buildings or portions of buildings;
 - ii) Accommodate the relocation of larger historic structures;
 - iii) Complement the scale and character of adjacent structures, especially where they are of historic significance;
 - iv) Enhance residential development opportunities, livability (i.e. through improved views or privacy), and character; or
 - v) Avoid the need for significant landfill in areas where existing grade is substantially below the elevation of the dyke.



*McKinney House on Dyke Road
(c. 1914)*

- c) Typically limit the length of building frontages to a maximum of 20 m (65.6 ft.) (e.g. such that larger developments are broken into multiple smaller buildings), except along the Dyke Road frontage of the “Heritage Residential” area where appropriate minimum and maximum building frontages for new construction should be determined based on that of London Farm, McKinney house, and any other relocated historic structures.

Architectural Elements

To contribute towards a distinct architectural character for the “London’s Landing” area complementary to its riverfront setting, new development should:

- a) In the mixed use area:
 - i) Contribute to an interesting and varied roofscape which includes, but is not limited to, the symmetrical hip and gable forms common to nearby residential development;
 - ii) Incorporate and blend elements of residential and non-residential buildings to create a unique style which avoids a distinctly residential, industrial, retail, etc. “look” (i.e. residential-style window boxes under industrial windows, industrial-style glazed garage doors on residential and retail units, etc.);
 - iii) Ensure that accessory buildings visible from public areas and residences exhibit the same character and level of finish as the associated principal building(s);
 - iv) Provide pedestrian weather protection to enhance public access to and enjoyment of retail, restaurant, and related uses, and between pedestrian areas or nearby buildings offering weather protection (e.g. where there is a “gap” in an otherwise continuously protected pedestrian route);
 - v) Employ durable materials, finishes, and details throughout the area which are complementary to those in the adjacent “Heritage Residential” area and characteristic of Steveston’s riverfront industrial uses (i.e. corrugated metal and wood siding and roofing, heavy timber structures, etc.);
 - vi) Use colour to complement the area’s “Heritage Residential” neighbours, and enhance the identity of “London’s Landing” and the distinctiveness of its individual buildings;
- b) In the “Heritage Residential” area:
 - i) Exhibit a similar scale, form, massing, character, architectural details and features (i.e. porches), and materials as that of London Farm, the McKinney house, and any other relocated houses;

- ii) Where buildings front Dyke Road, exhibit a strong single-family home character regardless of the number of units contained within a single structure;
 - iii) Use colour to reinforce the intended “heritage appeal” of this area and its image on the riverfront;
- c) In the residential area respect development in the “Heritage Residential” area without mimicking it by:
- i) Creating roofscapes typically characterized by:
 - Steeply sloped principle roofs combined with more gently sloped secondary roofs;
 - Flat roofs used as habitable decks;
 - A limited number of special roof features (across the neighbourhood) designed to provide a desirable landmark or enhance overall character;
 - Roof cladding of wood (i.e. shake or shingle) or metal sheet (i.e. corrugated, standing seam, or V crimp);
 - ii) Creating streetscapes characterized by features which expand/enhance usable residential space, strengthen relationships with the public realm, and contribute to a distinctive character, including:
 - Generous, usable entry porches (e.g. extending across roughly half of each grade level unit’s front façade with a minimum depth of approximately 2.4 m/7.9 ft. and projecting up to 1 m (3.3 ft.) into the front yard setbacks;
 - Balconies, decks, terraces, and roof decks designed to provide usable private outdoor space, and enhance access to views and sun;
 - Bay windows, french balconies, window boxes, etc. which enhance both the interior living space and the personality of a dwelling on the street;
 - Front doors opening onto well designed/functional entry areas (i.e. not sliding patio doors onto the street or front doors opening directly onto living rooms without benefit of an entry area, closet, etc.);
 - Garages which are designed to the same level of quality as the principle buildings;
 - Variations in building form to acknowledge special places or “gateways”, or to provide visual interest and more dynamic living spaces (i.e. a structure’s top storey may project through the main roof as a turret, dormers, etc.);

- iii) With regard to materials, promoting building designs which:
 - Focus attention on their high quality of materials and craftsmanship, and their “fit” with the “Heritage Residential” and mixed use areas and the riverfront;
 - Avoid materials having artificial “heritage” looks;
 - Avoid materials/elements which do not reinforce the area’s intended character.

Landscape Elements

To enhance the area’s semi-rural landscape and create a pedestrian-friendly environment, new development should

- a) Ensure that four distinct types of publicly-accessible open space are provided in the area, including:
 - i) Small open spaces developed in association with the area’s most public uses (i.e. retail, restaurant, etc.) providing a place to rest, people-watch, dine, and/or be entertained;
 - ii) Quiet landscaped pockets primarily for the use of local residents and workers who need a comfortable place away from noise and traffic to rest, eat their lunch, allow tots and younger children to play in an easily supervised setting, etc.;
 - iii) A “town square” designed as a small, intimate, green, gathering space enlivened by its proximity to surrounding active, public uses, and acting as the public focus of the “London’s Landing” community;
 - iv) Linear open spaces, trails, and pedestrian routes linking residents with local amenities and the river, and providing an informal network of narrow, interesting routes through the mixed use area;
- b) Where properties face existing farmland north of “London’s Landing”, provide a landscape buffer in the form of a hedgerow incorporating large growing deciduous trees (in an evenly spaced line or informal groupings to facilitate views to the north) commonly used in Richmond’s agricultural areas and a variety of indigenous/naturalized plant material designed to provide a dense year-round screen at least 1.9 m (6 ft.) high, and seasonal colour and interest. Refer to the Official Community Plan for additional guideline requirements for properties adjoining or reasonably adjacent to the edge of the Agricultural Land Reserve;

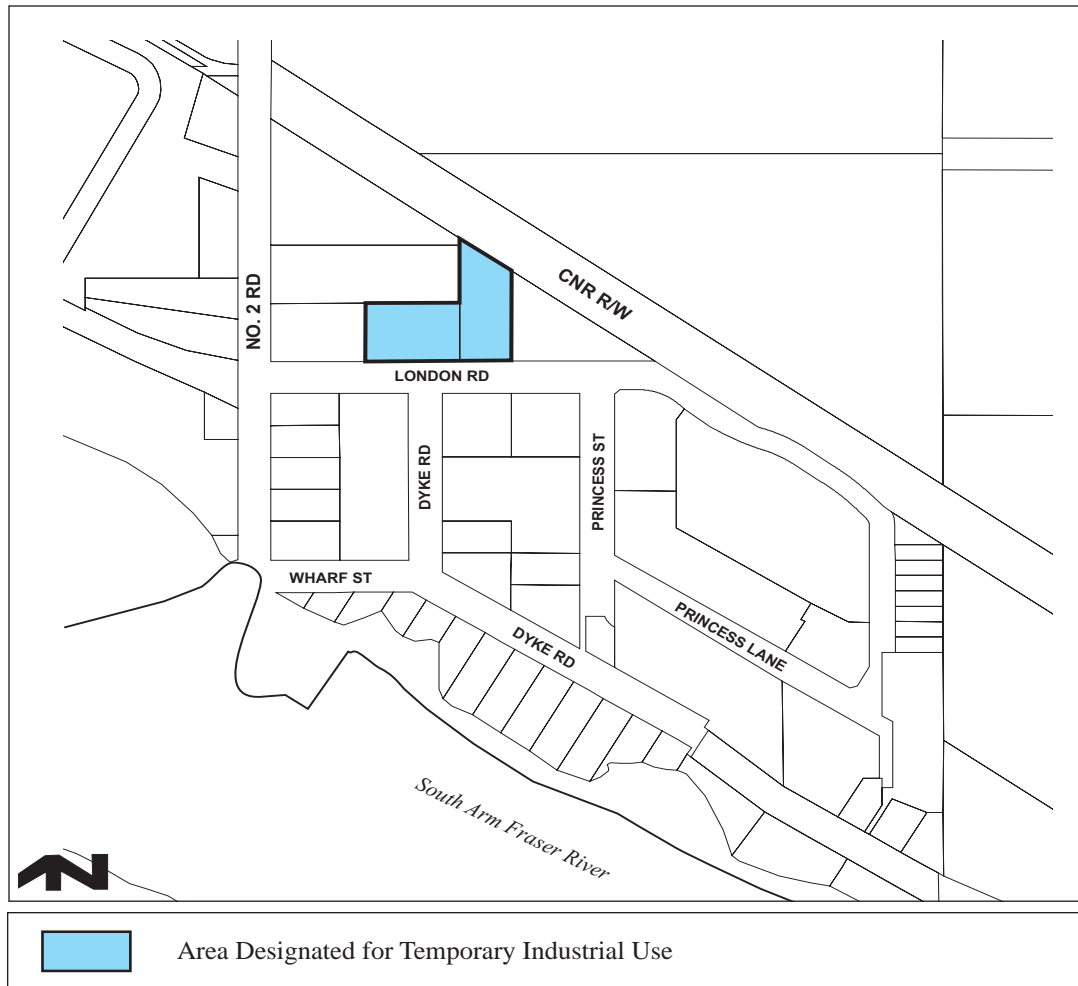
- c) Where properties designated for mixed use development face areas designated for “Heritage Residential” or residential uses across a public street, provide a landscape buffer in the form of a 6 m (19.7 ft.) deep landscaped setback on both properties, typically incorporating a lawn and a variety of large growing deciduous shade trees and evergreen trees;
- d) Where it is necessary to raise the grade of a property, ensure that any retaining walls are sensitively designed and planted to reinforce intended local character by:
 - i) Coordinating the form, materials, and scale of retaining walls with those on neighbouring properties;
 - ii) Avoiding a rigid, regimental look (i.e. continuous flat wall or regular repetitive pattern over an extended distance);
 - iii) Introducing variety (i.e. through a combination of landscaped bank and wall, various wall alignments and/or heights, etc.);
 - iv) Incorporating special features (i.e. trees) and planting;
- e) Plant large growing deciduous trees alone, in clusters, or in rows in feature locations to:
 - i) Provide a backdrop for development;
 - ii) Mark pedestrian routes;
 - iii) Create a special landscape feature, especially where that feature will contribute to the area’s identity (i.e. a row of large trees lining No. 2 Road or defining the edge of residential development along Princess Street) and/or the amenity of a public or semi-public space (i.e. a large shade tree in an open space, outdoor dining area, or residential auto-court);
 - iv) Enhance residential on-site open space and create a distinctive character;
 - v) Enhance parking areas;
- f) Support development of London Road east of Dyke Road, Princess Street, and all publicly-accessible roads and lanes east of Princess Street in manners which will calm traffic and encourage safe, shared pedestrian/vehicular use of the roadway;
- g) Typically keep sidewalks narrow and, where it is desirable to provide a broad area between roadway pavement and the face of a building, incorporate special tree planting, landscaping, seating and/or other features which help to maintain an intimate, human scale along the streetfront.

Parking and Services

To accommodate convenient parking and loading for “London’s Landing’s” planned mix of uses without compromising the area’s appearance, safety, or amenity, new development should:

- a) In the mixed use area:
 - i) For lands north of London Road or east of Dyke Road, typically situate parking and loading to the rear of buildings with access from lanes or shared driveways;
 - ii) For lands south of London Road and west of Dyke Road, either:
 - Screen parking and loading from view from key pedestrian areas, the trail, and streets with an appropriate landscape buffer or by containing them within principal and/or accessory building(s); or
 - Provide parking in small lots designed as attractive, hard-surfaced open spaces which visually complement the area, and design loading to the same level of finish as other publicly visible/accessible areas and integrate it with the overall building design (or even make it an interesting feature);
 - iii) Ensure that residential tenant parking is designated and secured apart from that intended for non-residential users;
- b) In the “Heritage Residential” and residential areas, ensure that parking access and facilities are in keeping with intended local character by designing such elements to:
 - i) Resemble historic models (i.e. gravel driveways and auto-courts, grass strips set into driveways, garages which are independent of and to the rear of principle buildings, etc.);
 - ii) Coordinate with and enhance each development’s appearance and livability.

Temporary Industrial Use Areas Map



Guidelines for the Issuance of Temporary Industrial Use Permits

1. A temporary industrial use permit may be issued to permit open storage of motor vehicles, motor homes, trucks, campers and boats.
2. The north boundary of 6225 London Road shall be fenced and landscaped to provide a visual screen for the proposed use.

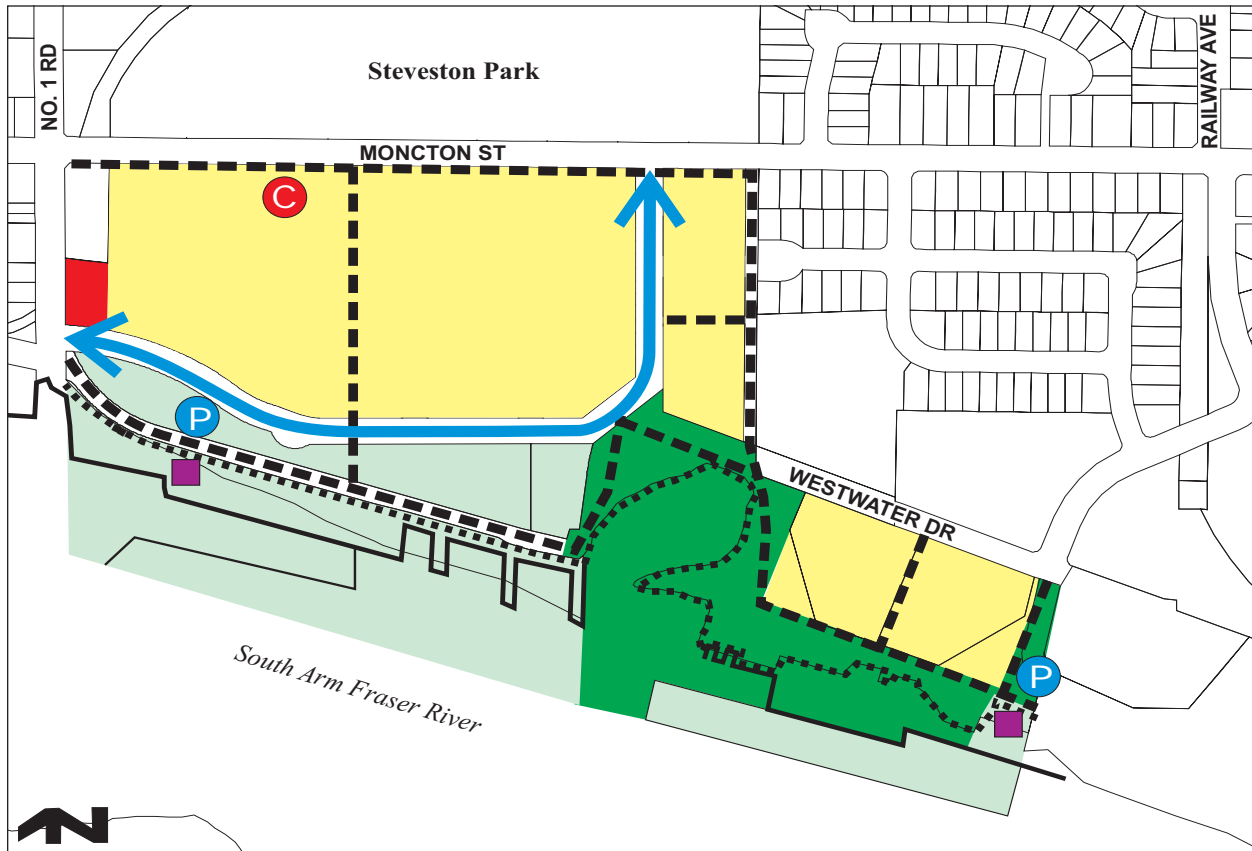
London/Princess Land Use Map












Bylaw 8817
2012/09/24



	Residential		Mixed Use (Commercial Industrial with Residential & Office Above)
	Heritage Residential		Public Open Space

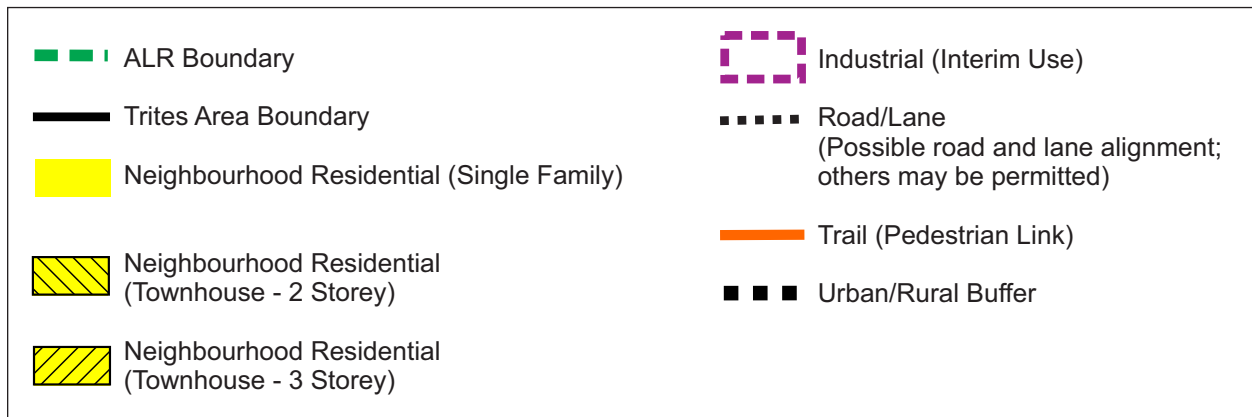
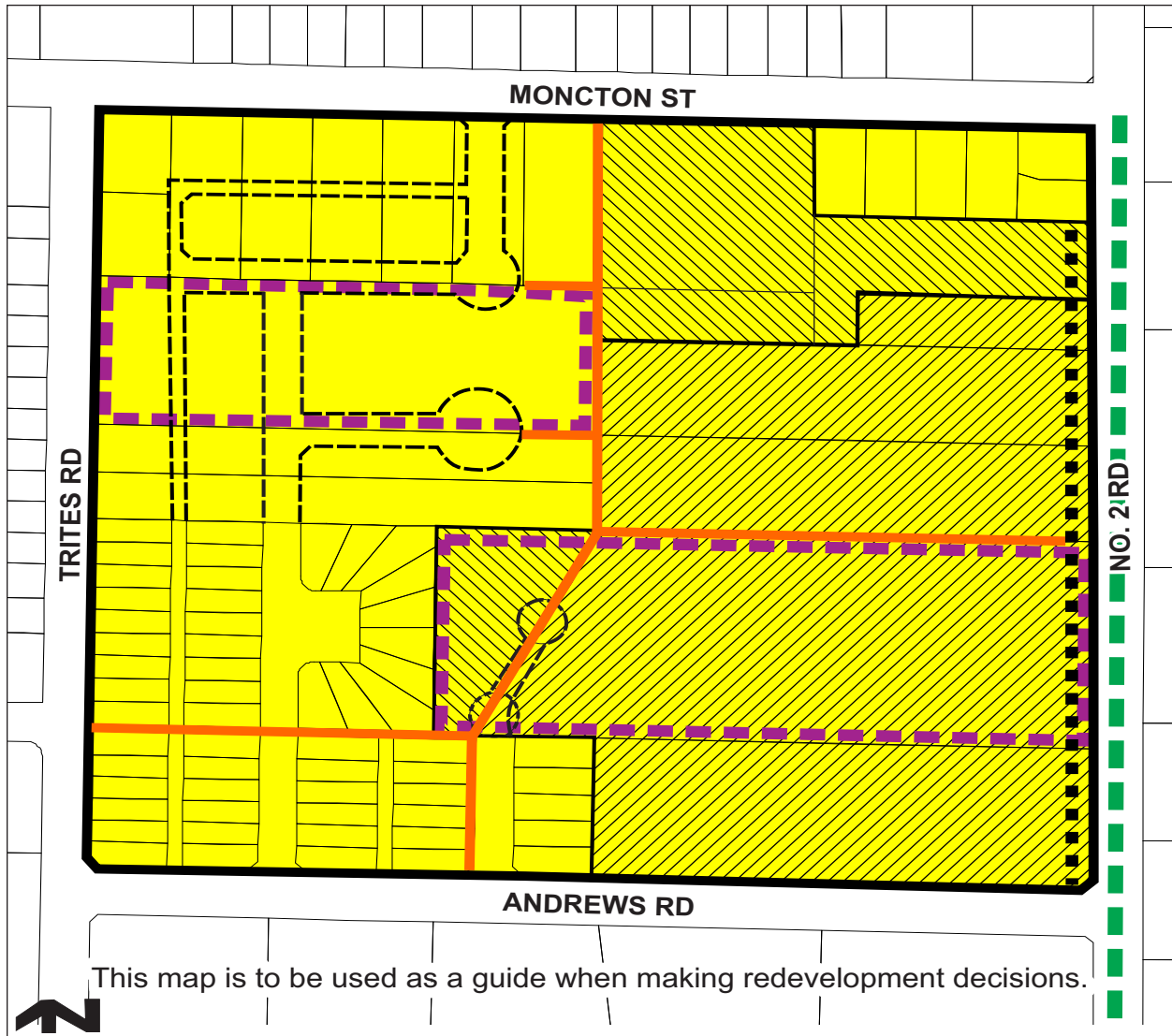
BC Packers Land Use Map



	Residential		Unrestricted Continuous Public Access*		Heritage Potential
	Maritime Mixed Use		Public Road		Community Mixed Use
	Commercial		Approximate Shoreline		Parking associated with Maritime Mixed Uses & Limited Public Parking
	Public Open Space		Approximate Line of Buildings and/or Structures		

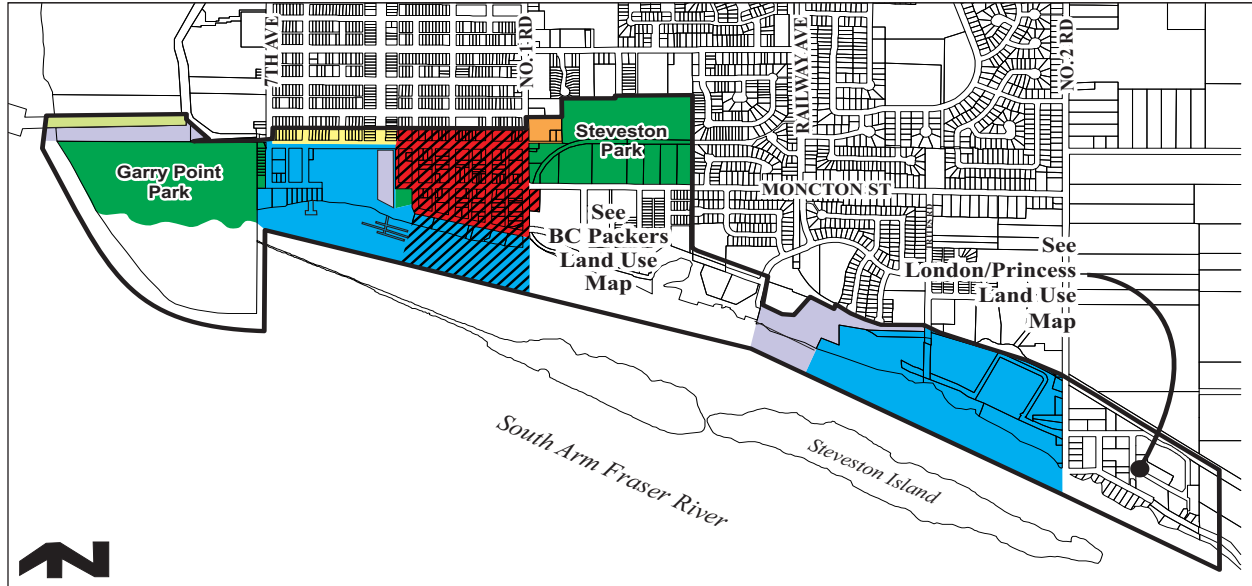
* Note: The trail should be located on the water side of any structures which extend over the water.










Trites Area Land Use Map *Bylaw 9274
2016/06/13*



Steveston Waterfront Neighbourhood Land Use Map

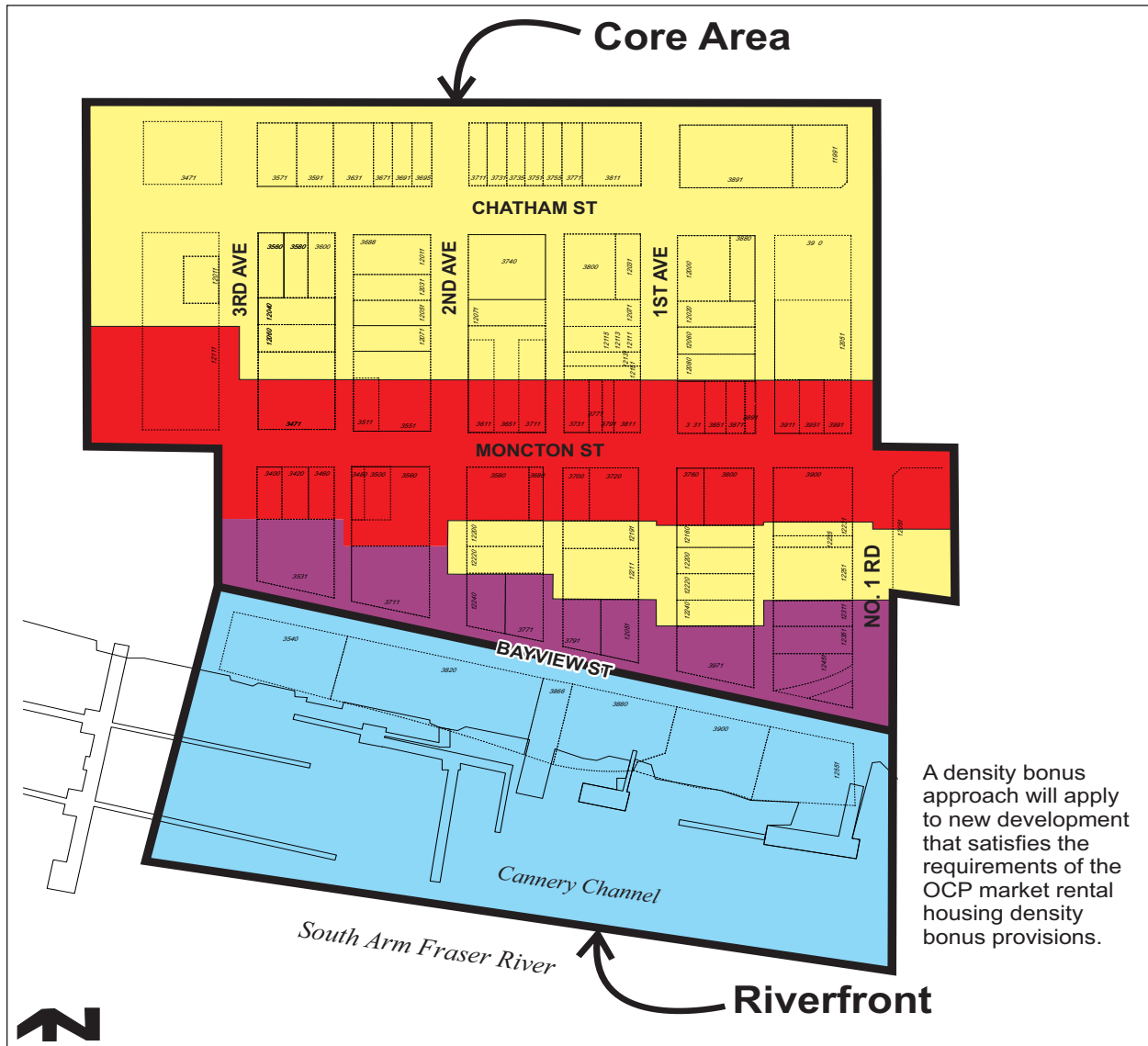
Bylaw 10371
2022/12/19



	Residential		Multiple-Family (Including Congregate Care Housing with complementary Community/Commercial uses)		Commercial
	Maritime Heritage		Heritage Mixed Use (Commercial-Industrial with Residential & Office Above)		Conservation Area
	Industrial		Public Open Space		Waterfront Commercial- Industrial

Steveston Village Land Use Density and Building Height Map

Bylaw 10392
2022/12/22



	Maximum FAR	Maximum Storeys	Maximum Building Height
Core Area, generally	1.6	3	12 m *
Core Area, Bayview Street (North)	1.2	3**	Varies due to grade elevation difference north of Bayview Street
Moncton Street **	1.2	2	9 m *
Riverfront Area	1.2	2	9 m***

Bylaw 10392
2022/12/19

* Maximum building height may increase where needed to improve the interface with adjacent existing buildings and streetscape, but may not exceed the maximum storeys.

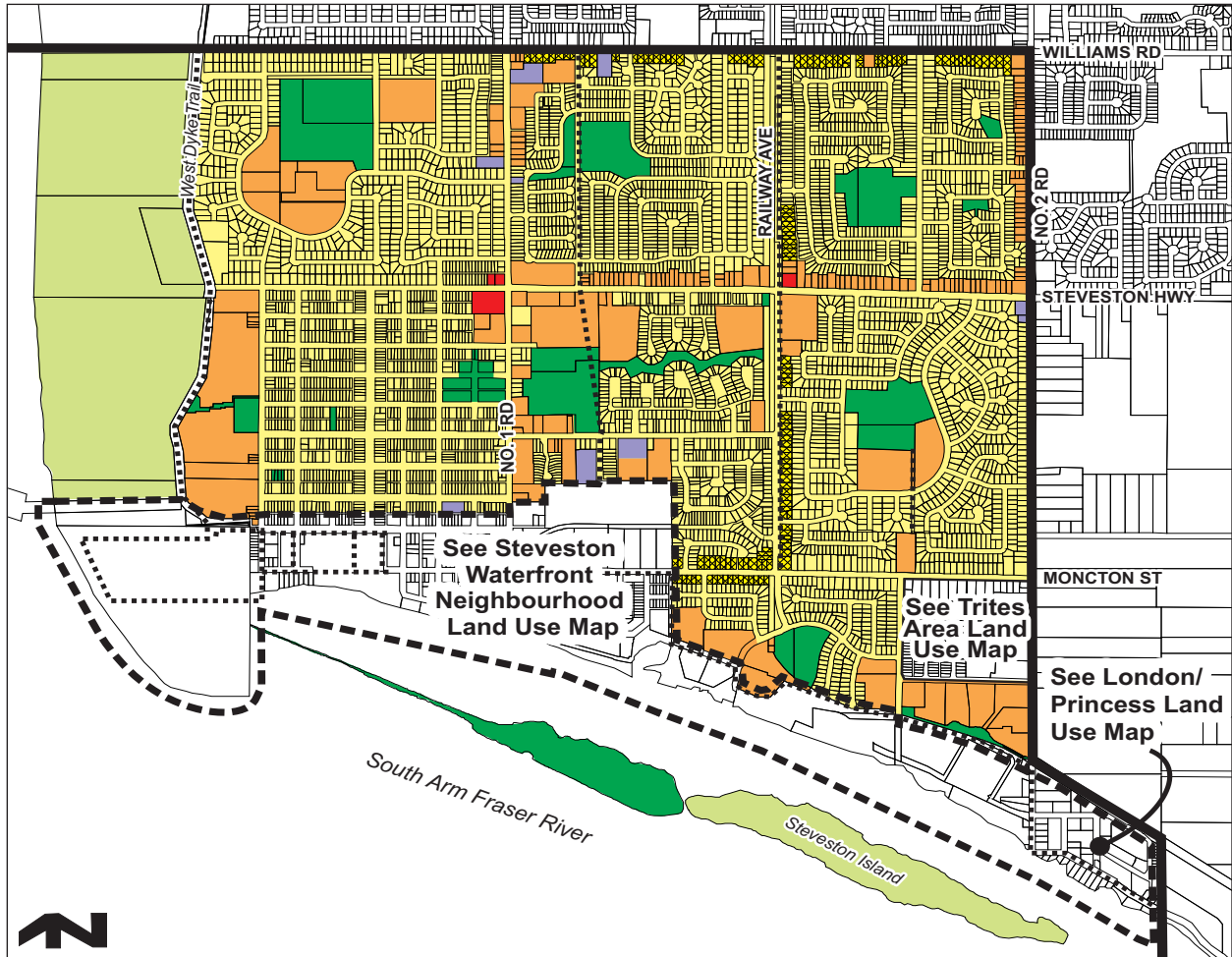
** Three storey building height for buildings along the north side of Bayview Street shall include two storeys over a parkade structure.











Bylaw 10392
2022/12/19

*** Maximum building height along the south side of Bayview Street shall not exceed two storeys above finished site grade.

Steveston Area Land Use Map

Bylaw 10155
2023/11/27



	Single-Family		Institutional
	Single-Detached/Duplex/Triplex		Conservation Area
	Multiple-Family		Trail
	Commercial		Steveston Area Boundary
	Public Open Space		Steveston Waterfront Neighbourhood Boundary

Appendix 1 – Definitions

Note: Schedule 1 of the OCP contains a definitions section which applies to the entire OCP. The following definitions apply to this area only.

Heritage

Means anything of a physical, cultural or social nature that is unique to and valued by a community and can be passed from generation to generation.

Bylaw 10371
2022/12/19

Heritage Mixed Use (Commercial-Industrial with Residential & Office Above)

A combination of commercial and industrial uses permitted within the same building, including residential and/or office uses above grade.

Heritage Residential

As applied to the London/Princess node means those areas intended to accommodate residential structures of recognized historic significance, or new structures designed to a distinctive heritage appearance reflective of Steveston’s character.

Home Port

Means an area of land and water in which provision is expressly made for the moorage of commercial fishing boats and other commercial vessels, and for the land based services that support a maritime economy.

Industrial

Means a use providing for the manufacturing, processing, assembling, fabrication, storing, transporting, distributing, testing, servicing or repair of goods, materials or things, with or without an ancillary office to administer the industrial use on the site. Industry includes the operation of truck terminals, docks and railways, and wholesale businesses.

Institutional

Those areas accommodating organizations established for civic, political, religious, social cultural, educational, health care, or like purposes.

Light Industrial

Means industry which is wholly enclosed within a building or buildings except for the storage of commercial vehicles, recreation vehicles and boats, and which is not offensive by reason of smoke, noise, vibration, dirt, glare, odour or electrical interference.

Maritime Heritage

Those areas where the principal use is a historic site associated with the fishing industry and which is used to accommodate features such as traditional moorage, heritage artifacts and structures, museums, education facilities, and related programs and services.

Maritime Mixed Use

Means an area set aside to support the maritime economy, with an emphasis on uses which support primarily the commercial fishing fleet, including:

- i) Custom Workshops;
Enclosed Storage Facilities;
Fish Auction and Off-loading;
Laundry and Drycleaning;
Light Industrial;
Maritime Educational Facilities;
Moorage;
Offices;
Other Services Related to Maritime Uses;
Parking;
Service and Repair of Boats and Marine Equipment.

*Bylaw 9062
2019/06/10*

- ii) General retail, service and hotel uses are accommodated as additional uses in the Maritime Mixed Use Area, between Phoenix Pond and No. 1 Road.

- iii) Between Phoenix Pond and No. 1 Road, residential uses are accommodated above grade and only over the dry land portions of the Maritime Mixed Use area as a secondary use. In addition, residential uses are to be situated so as to minimize potential conflicts with other uses.

*Bylaw 9589
2016/07/18*

- iv) Child Care use is accommodated as an additional use to a maximum area of 540 m² in the Maritime Mixed Use Area.

Mixed Use (Commercial-Industrial with Residential & Office Above)

A combination of commercial and industrial uses permitted within the same building, including residential and/or office uses above grade.

Pedestrian Arcade

Means an exterior pedestrian passageway, with or without a roof, typically abutting shop fronts.

Residential

Housing and uses associated with residential neighbourhoods including: single-family, two-family and multiple-family housing; childcare facilities; group homes; community uses; and home occupation. Local commercial uses of no more than 375 m² (4,036 ft²) may be provided as part of a residential development where they will complement adjacent uses, be conveniently accessible by local roads and pedestrian routes, and enhance the character of the neighbourhood.

Single-Family Residential

Means a detached building used exclusively for residential purposes, containing one dwelling unit only. A second dwelling unit may be permitted under special policy and zoning controls.

*Bylaw 10371
2022/12/19*

Waterfront Commercial-Industrial

A combination of commercial and/or industrial uses contained within a building or buildings, including office use at or above grade.

Appendix 2

Schedule A attached to and forming part of Richmond Official Community Plan Bylaw 7100

Amendment Bylaw 9775

Design Criteria for the STEVESTON REVITALIZATION AREA



Looking west on Moncton Street

Prepared by the Richmond Planning Department

Community Development -
Richmond

DES

DESIGN CRITERIA FOR THE STEVESTON REVITALIZATION AREA

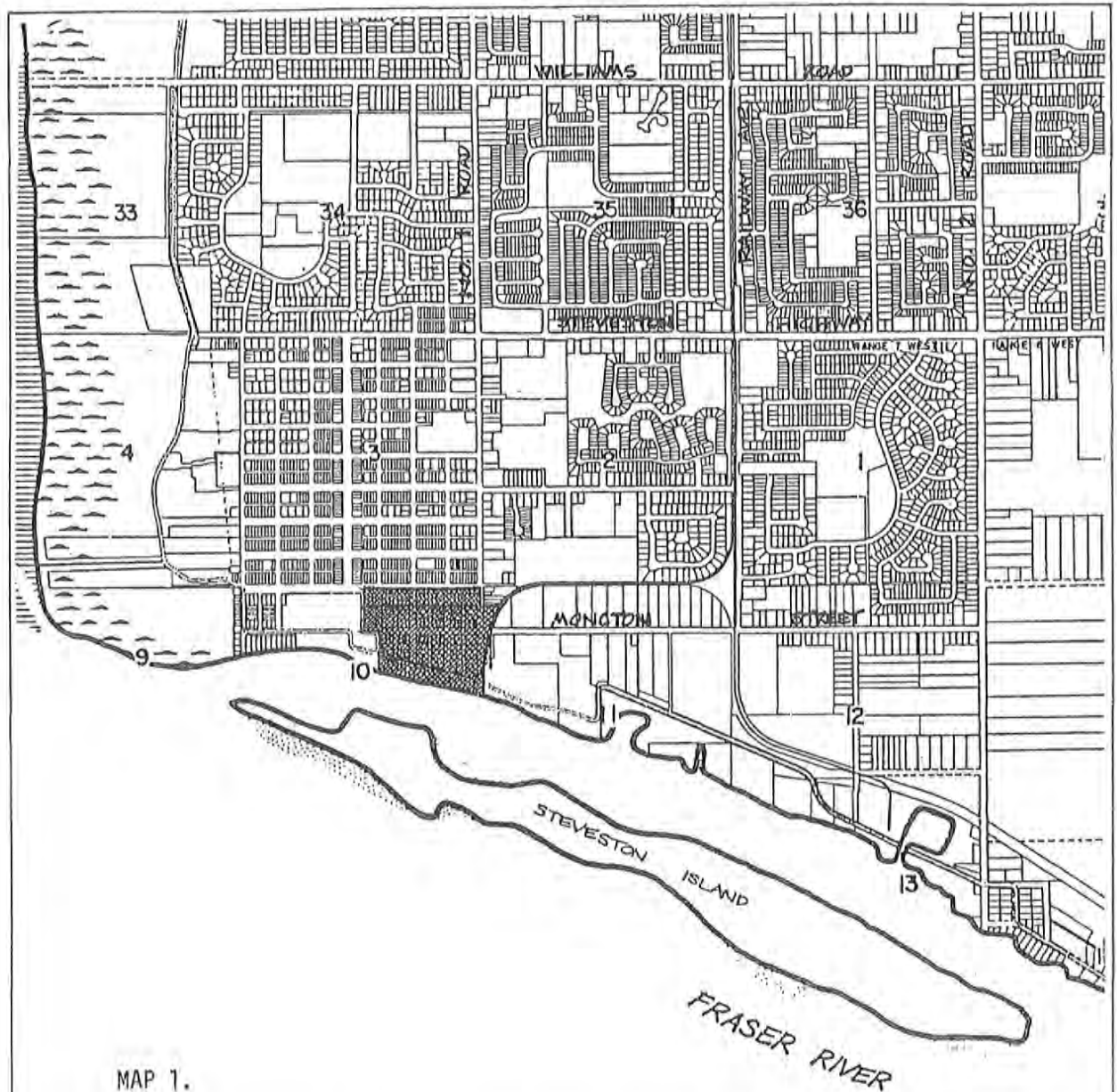
Prepared by the Richmond Planning Department

December, 1987

CONTENTS

Page No.

Map 1. Location Map	ii
Introduction	1
Heritage Building Variances	1
Facade Improvement Grants	1
Administrative Requirements	2
Map 2. Downtown Design Concept Plan	5
<u>Guidelines and Criteria</u>	7
1. Character of Buildings	7
2. Continuity of Commercial Frontage	12
3. Building Height	14
4. Exterior Finish	15
5. Parking Location & Type	16
6. Signs	16
7. Landscaping	19
Sources and Acknowledgements	21
<u>Appendices</u>	
1. Facade Improvement Grants	23
2. Examples of Typical Building Form & Details	25
3. Canopies	29
4. Perennial Flowers	30
5. Potential Heritage Buildings.	31



MAP 1.

ATTACHMENT '2'
DEVELOPMENT
PERMIT
AREA MAP

REVITALIZATION
AREA

STEVESTON

0 250
METRES

JANUARY 1987

DESIGN CRITERIA FOR STEVESTON

INTRODUCTION

These design criteria are a supplement to the development permit guidelines in the Steveston Area Plan, Attachments 2 and 3. The Steveston Area Plan forms part of the Official Community Plan for Richmond. The map on page 1 shows the applicable area.

The development permit guidelines have been prepared in accordance with the Municipal Act of the Province of British Columbia, and every person who intends to construct a building or alter the land in the areas shown on the development permit map (attachment 2) must first obtain a development permit. The Permit is issued by Council subject to the guidelines described in the Steveston Area Plan. The guidelines are repeated in this document in bold type, and must be adhered to. The design criteria in this document will assist developers to understand and respond to the special conditions in the Steveston Area.

The Richmond Zoning By-law, Screening By-law,* Parking By-law,* Building Code, and Sign By-law will all affect the design of buildings in Steveston. The criteria in this document expand on both development permit guidelines and the Screening By-law regulations, therefore a separate Screening Permit is not required. A Building Permit and Sign Permit will be required after the Development Permit is approved.

1. HERITAGE BUILDING VARIANCES

Because this area is a heritage area, owners of recognized heritage buildings may have special opportunities and obligations. Buildings shown on Map 2 as potential heritage buildings may be considered for variances to the Zoning By-law (including parking requirements) and Screening By-law regulations. In order to receive the variances, applicants will be required to adhere to the form, character and building finish criteria in this document, and have a Heritage Designation By-law approved for their building.** For a list of the potential heritage buildings, refer to Appendix 5. (Buildings on this list may be removed subject to the consultant work being undertaken in 1988.)

2. DOWNTOWN REVITALIZATION AND FACADE IMPROVEMENT GRANTS

Because Steveston is also a Downtown Revitalization Area, building owners are eligible for Facade Improvement Grants. The grants are provided by the B.C. Downtown Revitalization Program and administered by the Municipality. The grants are intended to assist owners to upgrade their store fronts in accordance with local criteria, as specified under guidelines #4 in this report. Financial and procedural details regarding the grants are provided in Appendix 1.

* draft

** pursuant to the Heritage Conservation Act

3. ADMINISTRATIVE REQUIREMENTS

HOW TO APPLY FOR A DEVELOPMENT PERMIT

You will need a Development Permit if you plan to develop in the Steveston Downtown Revitalization Area.

You can obtain an application form for a Development Permit at the counter in the Planning Department. The general requirements, including a letter of intent, owner's signature, and fees are on the application form.

Before making a formal application, you may want to read this report and check servicing requirements with the Engineering Department. Planning staff will assist you with any questions regarding the application form, design criteria or general planning for the area.

PLANS AND OTHER INFORMATION REQUIRED

A complete set of preliminary architectural drawings is recommended, accompanied by a letter describing the project in full. This information is important because planning staff, the Design Panel, Council, and people on neighbouring properties will use the information to evaluate your development. Plans should include:

1. a Site Plan showing the street, surrounding properties, parking, landscaping and all major buildings. Dimensions should be sufficient to determine compliance with or variances to the Zoning By-law. Calculations should indicate parking.

Context photos, and a plan and street elevation showing adjacent buildings are requested by the Design Panel.

2. Preliminary architectural plans should indicate general interior layouts, main front entrances, balconies, outdoor living areas, amenity areas, awnings, canopies, signs, exterior elevations and exterior facade finish materials.
3. Building sections or elevations should be in sufficient detail to determine heights and bulk. Elevations should show exterior finish materials and door and window finish materials. A colour scheme is requested by the Design Panel.
4. Preliminary landscape plans should indicate required landscaping, screening, fencing, street furniture and all existing trees on the site.

HOW THE PROCESS WORKS

Development Permits are issued by Council at regular Council meetings. The process is generally as follows:

Step 1: The applicant consults with the Planning Department and obtains an application form.

Step 2: The applicant's architect prepares preliminary plans based on the Criteria for Development Permits published by the Municipality.

Step 3: The applicant submits the application form, fee, plans, and other required documentation to the Planning Department.

Step 4: The Planning Department obtains feedback from relevant Municipal departments and agencies. Planning staff will, along with the Design Panel, review the plans to determine compliance with the Criteria. The architect may make a presentation to the Design Panel.

Municipal staff will also determine the need for variances to the Zoning By-law or Screening By-law.

Step 5: Planning staff will contact the applicant if any changes to the plans are required.

The applicant's architect or landscape architect may need to revise drawings at this stage.

Step 6: When plans are sufficient, planning staff will prepare a report to Council. The completed permit and plans will be attached to the report. The Municipal Clerk will give ten days notice as required by the Municipal Act, so that affected property owners can speak at the Hearing-in-Public.

Step 7: Council will hold a Hearing-in-Public and will then consider issuance of the Development Permit, usually the same day, at a regular Council meeting.

Step 8: Staff will register the Permit on the title at the Land Registry Office.

Later, staff will inspect the completed project to determine compliance with the terms of the Permit.

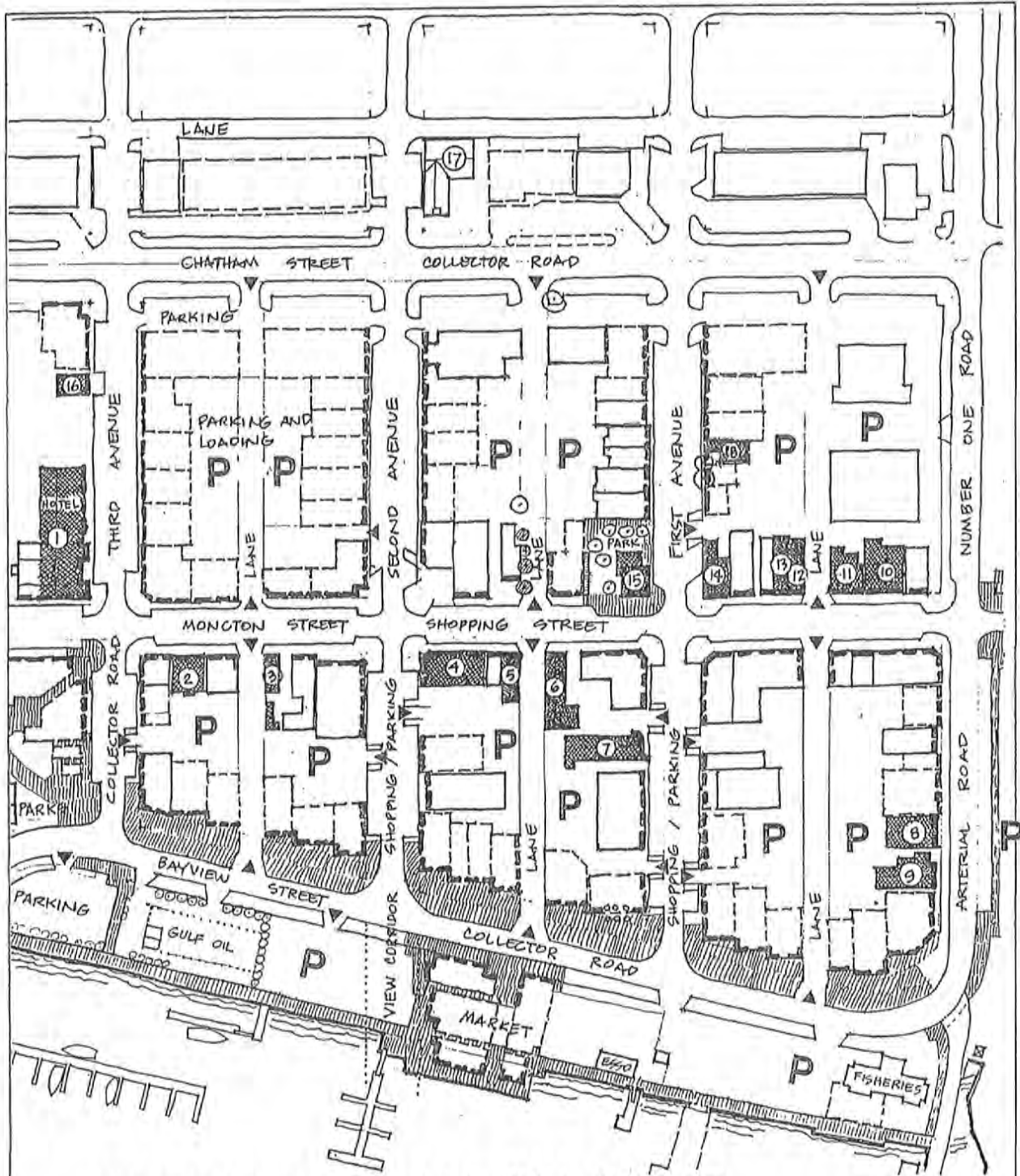
STEVESTON DOWNTOWN DESIGN CONCEPT

The design concept plan is intended to lend cohesiveness to the Revitalization Area criteria. The concept plan illustrates the important relationships between present and future buildings, streets, parking and access lanes.

The design concept shows the extent of street improvements for the foreseeable future. Number One Road, Bayview Street, Third Avenue and Chatham Street function primarily to move traffic into and out of the area. Motorists will also use Moncton to gain access, but its main function is as a shopping street with space for short term customer parking. First and Second Avenue and most lanes have extensive parking and loading and provide the main access to parking lots and shops.

The design concept also shows the approximate location and massing of new buildings. This plan is not intended to be fixed in stone, but shows the preferred street setbacks and land expected to be developed for parking. Because the concept encourages a filling-in of empty spaces and requires a continuous commercial frontage along shopping streets, the area will become more attractive to window shoppers.

Existing buildings which have heritage potential are shown on the design concept. These are the buildings where some relaxation of Zoning and Screening regulations will be considered.



STEVESTON DOWNTOWN DESIGN CONCEPT

- PROPOSED BUILDING MASSING
- POTENTIAL HERITAGE BUILDINGS. SEE APPENDIX 5.
- COMMERCIAL FACADE / CANOPIES
- P PARKING / ACCESS
- PROPOSED BOARDWALK

MAP 2

FEB. 1980

STEVESTON DOWNTOWN REVITALIZATION AREA

DESIGN GUIDELINES

1. The distinctive character of the original buildings should be preserved and restored in keeping with the styles of the era. Pre-1930 building often had false fronts, gable roofs, and canopies.

There are two distinctive types of buildings in Steveston, the commercial buildings on the Moncton Street vicinity and the industrial buildings on the waterfront. The two types are discussed and illustrated separately on the following pages. See Appendix 2 for a sketch of building types.



Second Avenue

Source: Vancouver City Archives.

1.1 Traditional buildings on Moncton Street and vicinity

Today several buildings remain on Moncton Street dating from the 1920's and 1930's.

We can see from archival photographs that buildings from the turn of the century had a distinctive decorated false-front style.

Early wooden buildings, which did not survive the fire of 1918, were generally two or three storeys in height, with more elaborate ornamentation than the 1920's commercial buildings. The turn-of-the-century building typically had balconies, decorated handrails, and decorative trim. The sidewalks in front of older buildings were often protected from the weather by canopies, usually supported on carved posts with decorated brackets. These old buildings had gabled roofs with rectilinear or ornamented false fronts facing the street, and were usually one or two storeys in height.



Moncton Street

Source: Ted Clark, Richmond Archives

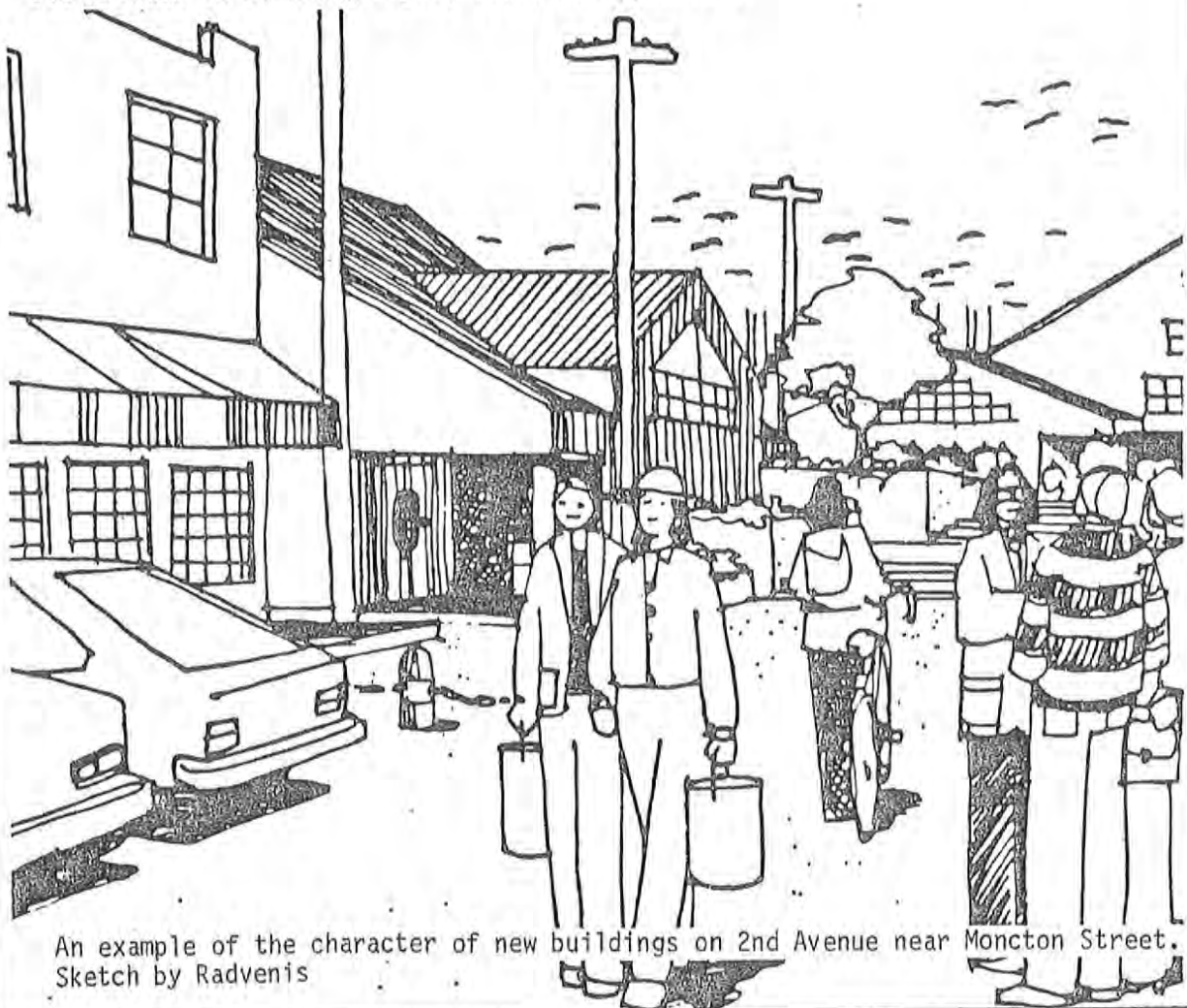
Existing buildings, if they are renovated or restored, should be based on traditions illustrated in this document. The community would like to see the following elements preserved or restored:

- . gabled roofs and false fronts
- . decorative brackets, balconies and posts
- . canopies
- . painted wooden horizontal siding or shingles
- . wooden vertical windows or bay windows

New buildings

New buildings in the area should be designed to compliment the tradition established by existing older buildings. To do this, new buildings should be of two or three stories in height, should have features of interest to shoppers, and should have simple, pedestrian scaled signs. Finish materials should be compatible with traditional materials. Replica buildings should be faithful to the buildings illustrated in this report or seen in other old photographs.

For details of building style, refer to Appendix 2.



An example of the character of new buildings on 2nd Avenue near Moncton Street.
Sketch by Radvenis

1.2 Traditional buildings on the Bayview Street waterfront

B.C. coastal industrial architecture has traditionally considered fairly large structures with peaked roofs having ridge boards perpendicular to the shoreline. Some structures later evolved into a "L" shaped plan.

Originally, all structures had board and batten siding but in recent years most waterfront buildings have been clad in metal.

These buildings traditionally had small-panel windows, with a vertical format.



Sketch by Radvenis

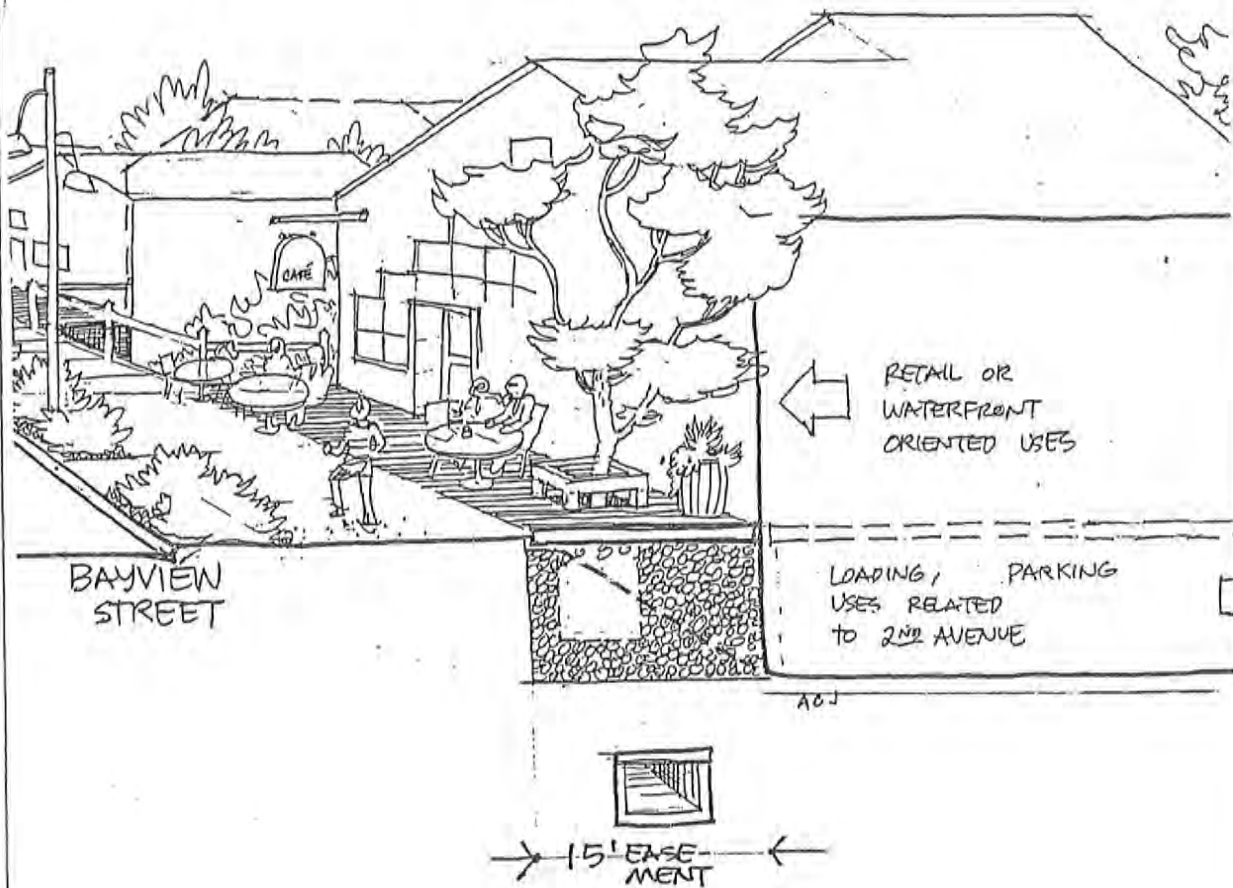
New buildings on Bayview Street

Siting of new buildings on Bayview Street or the waterfront should be with a consideration of views of the water, both for people in the new building and for people on the street. It is desirable to maintain unobstructed views of the water from all north-south streets. New buildings on Bayview Street may have a more industrial character than buildings on Moncton Street, but should not exceed three stories in height, measured from the dyke elevation. A form and character similar to waterfront cannery structures would be acceptable.

Entrances to buildings along Bayview street or the waterfront should be with a consideration of views of the water, both for people in the new buildings and for people on the street. It is desirable to maintain unobstructed views of the water from all north-south streets.

Entrances to buildings along Bayview street have traditionally been constructed of wood. Wooden boardwalks or porches with wooden handrails are therefore recommended.

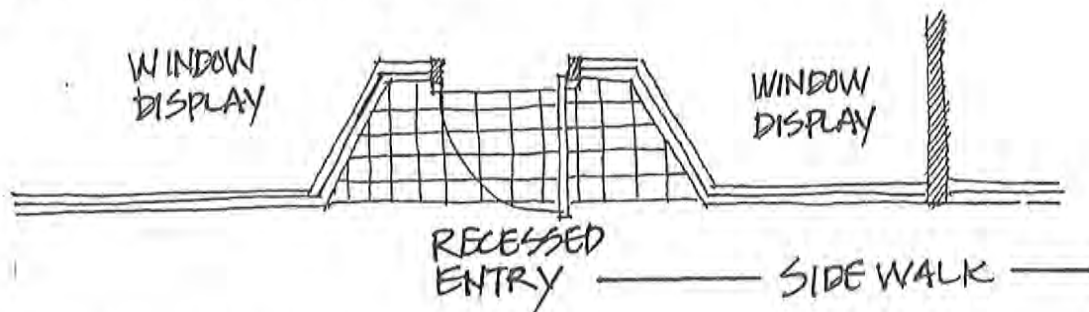
Traditionally, Bayview Street had a row of buildings facing a waterfront boardwalk. The buildings have long since been destroyed by fire. The ditch inside the dyke has been replaced by a buried culvert and a 15' easement inside the property line. Buildings cannot be built over these easements, however a boardwalk is recommended as a link between the buildings and the reconstructed Bayview Street.



2. The continuity of the commercial frontage should be maintained by having a minimum street setback, consistent with older commercial streets.

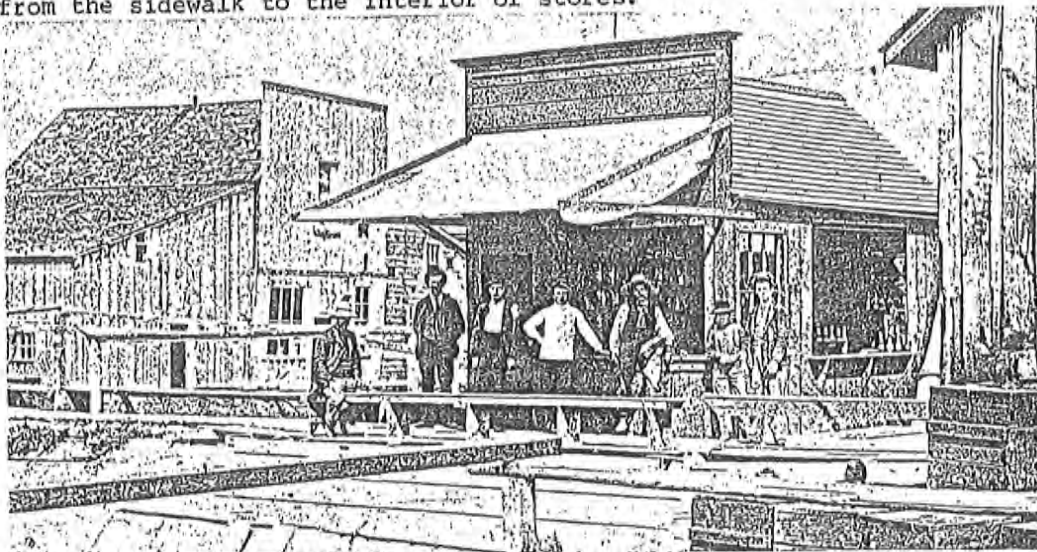
The intent of this guideline is to make it easier and more interesting for shoppers to move from store to store. The natural flow of pedestrians along the public sidewalk makes this an appropriate location for buildings. Extensive landscaping, parking, loading or storage should not be located next to sidewalks on commercial properties. (See the Design Concept for recommended commercial frontages.)

Shops should have recessed entries, as was common in older buildings in Steveston. Recessed entries increase the amount of window display area, add to the interest of the facade, and allow shop doors to open outward, safely without obstructing the sidewalk.



- 2.1 Store fronts should have windows facing commercial streets wherever possible, for the interest of passers-by.

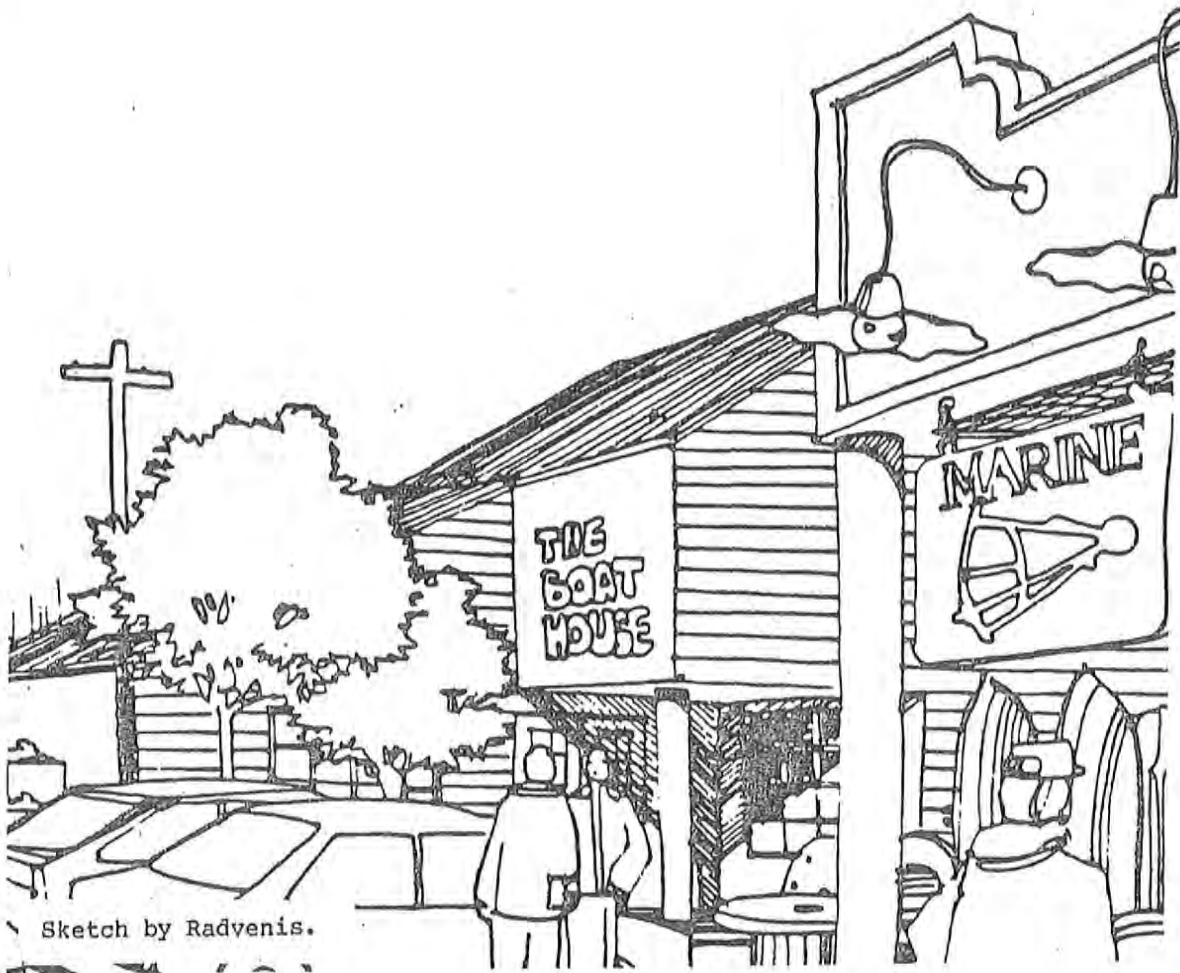
Because this is a shopping area and the guidelines encourage continuity of commercial frontage, it is important that all shops present an interesting facade to the street. Windows allow merchants to create displays which communicate the nature of the business to potential customers passing by on the sidewalk. Windows make a visual transition from the sidewalk to the interior of stores.



A dyke-front store in Steveston c. 1900 had windows and open-air counter to display and sell "groceries".

2.2 Canopies or awnings should be provided, to protect people on the sidewalks from rain and snow.

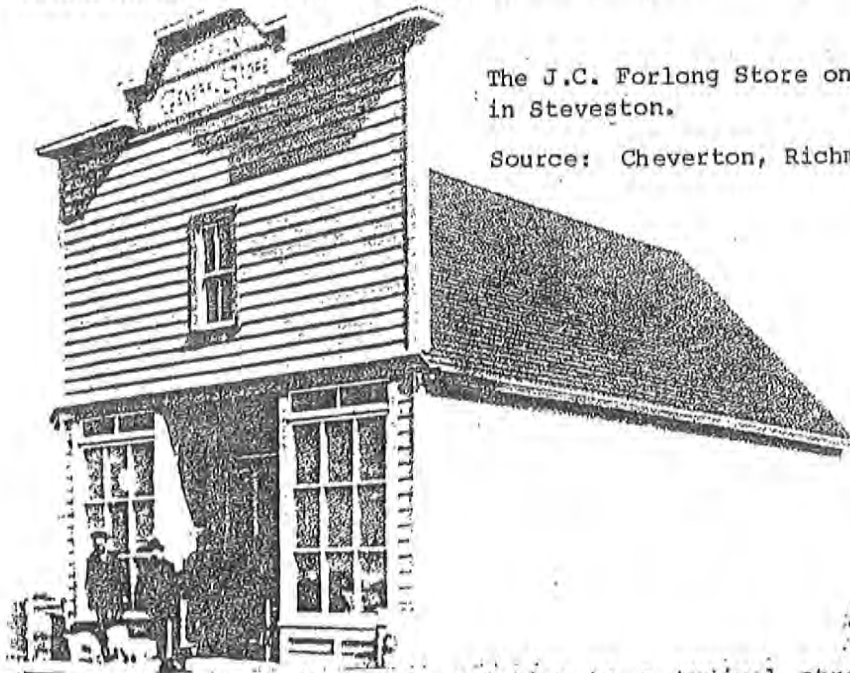
Given our climate, sidewalks should be sheltered as much as possible. The traditional method in Steveston was canopies supported on posts, or protecting canvass awnings.



Canopies projecting over public sidewalks are a special case. Canopies supported on posts should have the posts located on private property. Canopies, or parts of buildings which project over public property must conform to all codes and the owner must sign an Easement and Indemnity Agreement with the Municipality. An illustration of canopy requirements is provided in Appendix 3. New canopies may be eligible for grants from the Facade Improvement Grant Program (Appendix 1.).

3. New buildings should not exceed three storeys in height.

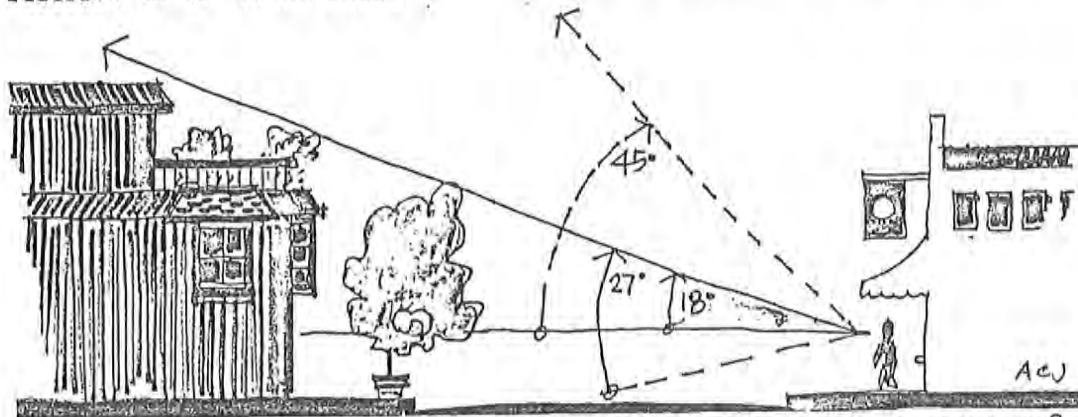
Buildings in Steveston have traditionally been one to three storeys in height. This situation was partly the result of wood frame building technology of the day, but coincidentally resulted in a pleasing relationship between buildings and the street.



The J.C. Forlong Store on Second Avenue in Steveston.

Source: Cheverton, Richmond Archives.

This small scale building in relation to a typical street is sometimes referred to as "human scale".



Human eyes can normally perceive a vertical field of vision of about 27° , or 18° above the horizon. This means that a person will feel most comfortable viewing a two storey building across a typical street. Some image of the whole remains up to 45° from the horizon. A building is considered to be of a human scale if it can be comfortably viewed at a glance. Therefore, new buildings should have a setback such that there is a height: distance ratio, taken from the opposite side of a street or park, of between 1:1 and 1:2.

Conversely, in some cases spacing between buildings is too great, and there is no feeling of enclosure on the street. This is the opposite extreme of the "boxed in" feeling, and just as undesirable.

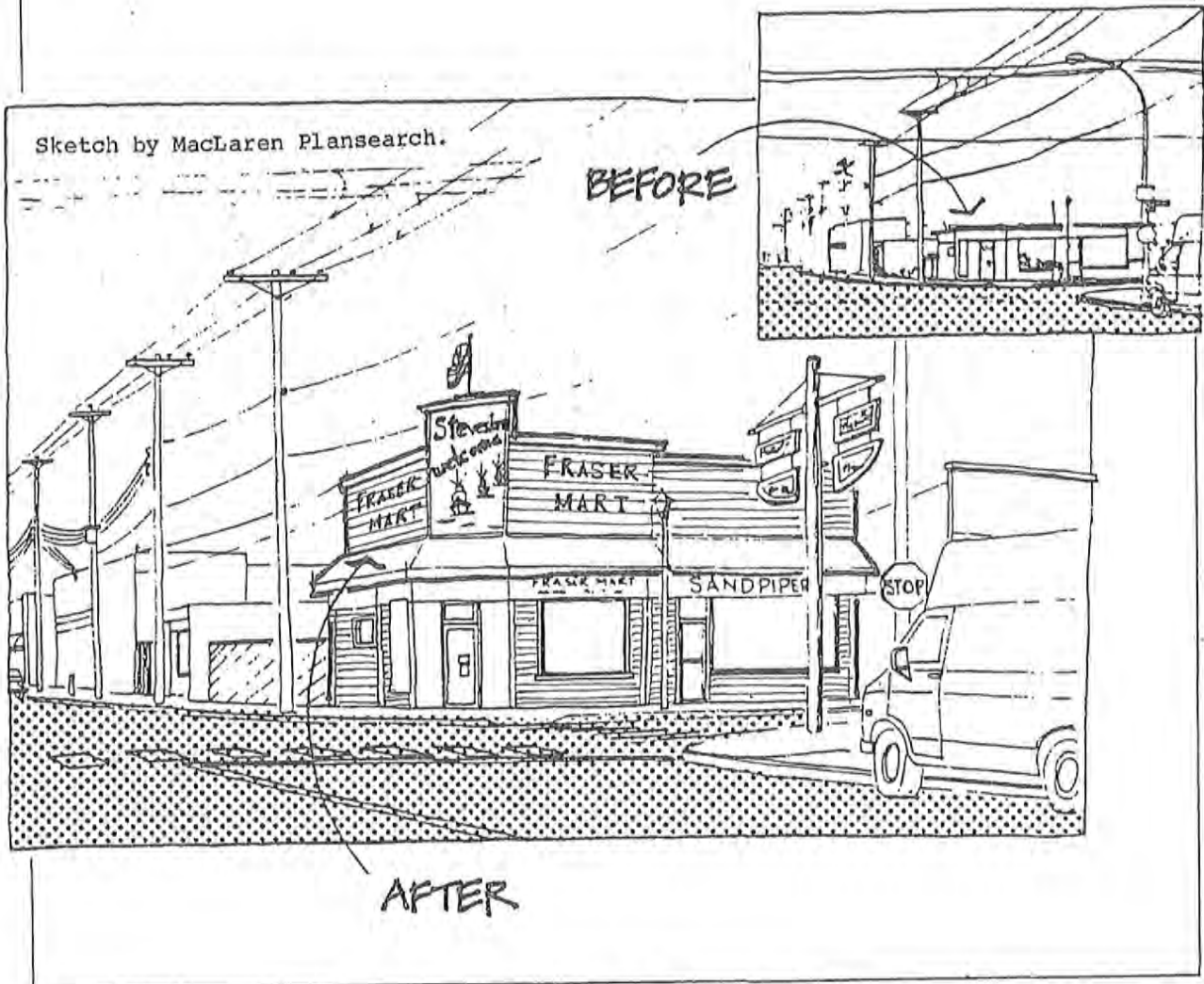
4. Exterior finish of buildings facing commercial streets should utilize traditional materials, or materials which are compatible with existing natural finishes.

Older buildings in the Steveston Commercial District were finished with wood. The newer buildings are generally stucco or, more recently painted concrete block. Only a few buildings survived the 1918 fire, one being the brick "Hepworth block". Other buildings of the period generally had painted shiplap or wooden shingle siding.

Finish materials for new or renovated buildings should be compatible with traditional materials, for example, wood or brick. The hand-made character of finish and decoration could be carried on with careful detailing, and some modern and machine-made materials can be successfully incorporated. Finish materials, windows, doors, hand rails and decorative elements can take up the form, character or rhythm of nearby older buildings without imitating them.

See Appendix 2 for examples of building finish and details.

Sketch by MacLaren Plansearch.



5. Parking should be located at the rear of buildings, or in communal lots.

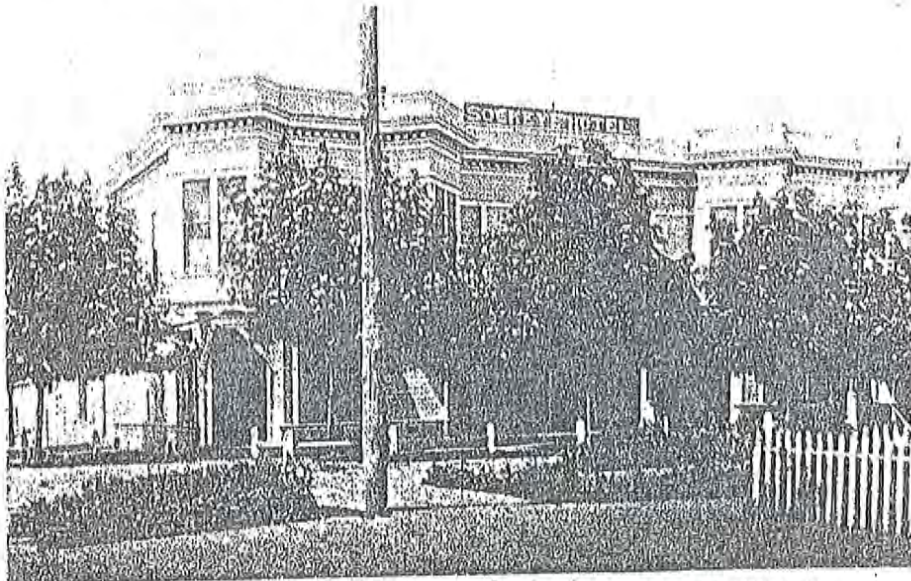
This guideline dovetails with other guidelines aimed at maintaining the vitality of the commercial street, while at the same time providing adequate customer and employee parking. There are three aspects to municipal parking policy for Steveston:

1. spaces should be provided on the street immediately in front of shops for short term customer parking, including loading zones for fishermen.
2. communal parking and loading should be provided off of lanes, at the rear of commercial buildings and on municipal parking lot(s) for long term parking, employee parking, and fishermen parking
3. parking lots should not be located in front of shops because they would inhibit pedestrian access.

A proposed parking layout for Steveston is shown on Map 2.

6. Signs for identification of businesses and activities should be in keeping with the historic nature of the town.

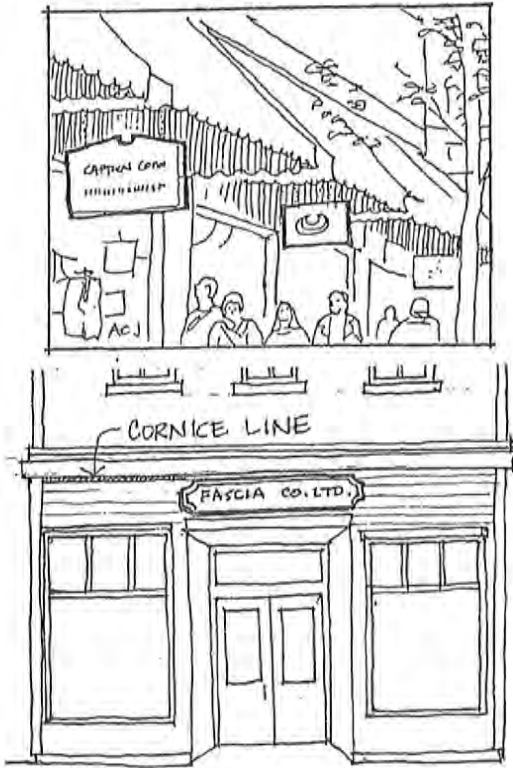
Signs in the early 1900's were usually painted on wood, either directly on the siding or on boards fastened to the fascia or suspended under a canopy. Occasionally a larger establishment, such as the Sockeye Hotel, would display a roof sign.



Roof sign on the Sockeye Hotel (now the Steveston Hotel).
Source: Vancouver Public Library Collection.

Signs should be made to be viewed mainly from the sidewalk. In some cases signs may also be designed to be viewed from the water, or from slow moving vehicles.

The following types of signs are recommended:



MARQUEE SIGNS

Are easily seen by persons walking on the sidewalk, especially under canopies. It is expected that these will replace projecting signs as new canopies are built.

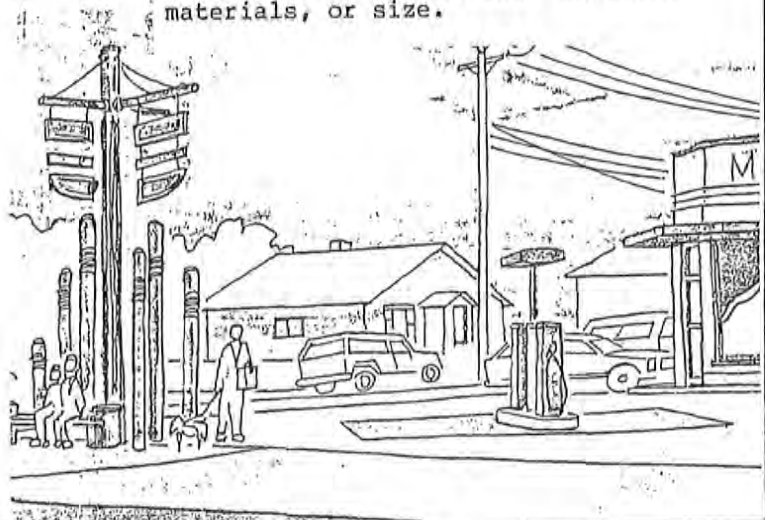
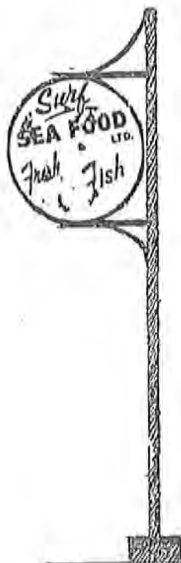
FASCIA SIGNS

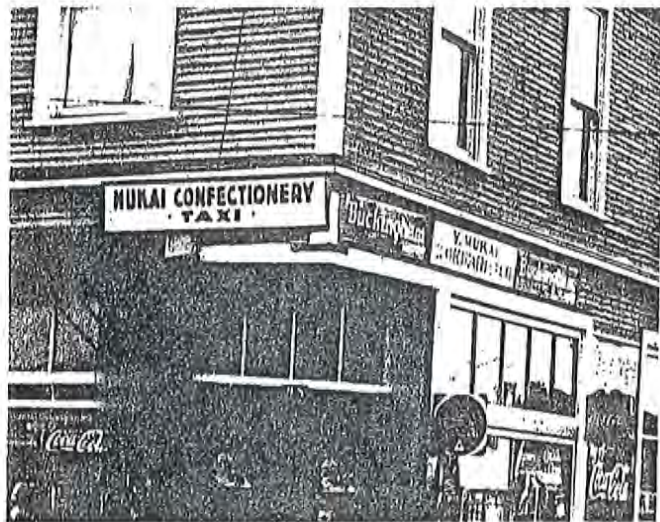
Are traditional signs in Steveston and are usually made of painted wood or metal. External illumination by spot light is most appropriate.

Fascia signs should be located so as not to obscure building details. For example, fascia signs should be located below the cornice, as shown in the sketch.

FREESTANDING SIGNS

These may need to be specially designed for Steveston since modern "standard" signs are generally not appropriate in form, materials, or size.





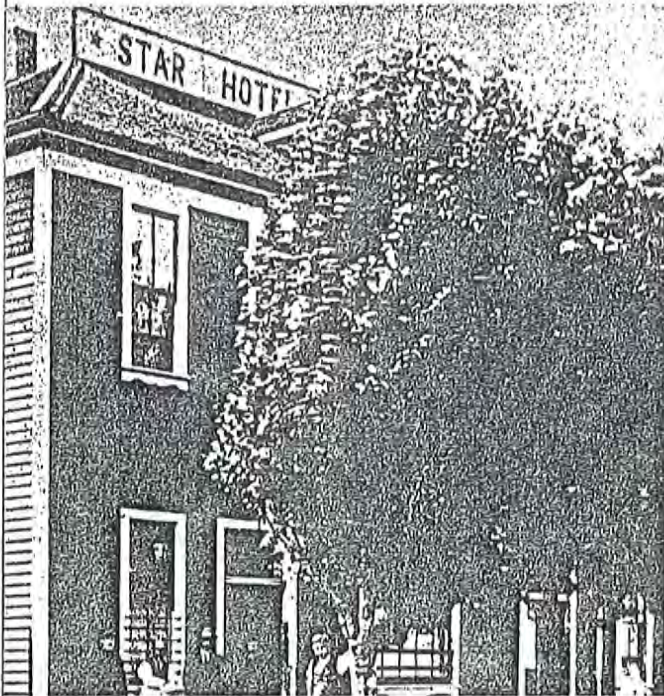
CANOPY SIGNS

These are also an effective replacement for the old projecting signs. They may be incorporated into a balcony or porch style sidewalk covering.



PROJECTING SIGNS

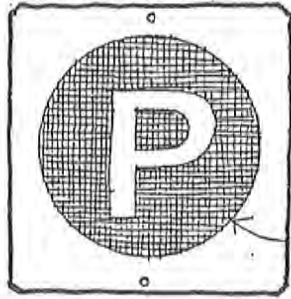
Are permitted on private property only. New signs will probably not be permitted to project over public sidewalks or lanes. Some existing projecting signs may remain, as long as they are in safe condition.



ROOF SIGNS

These signs are only recommended for industrial uses or hotels, as was the custom in the past in Steveston.

Source:
Richmond Archives



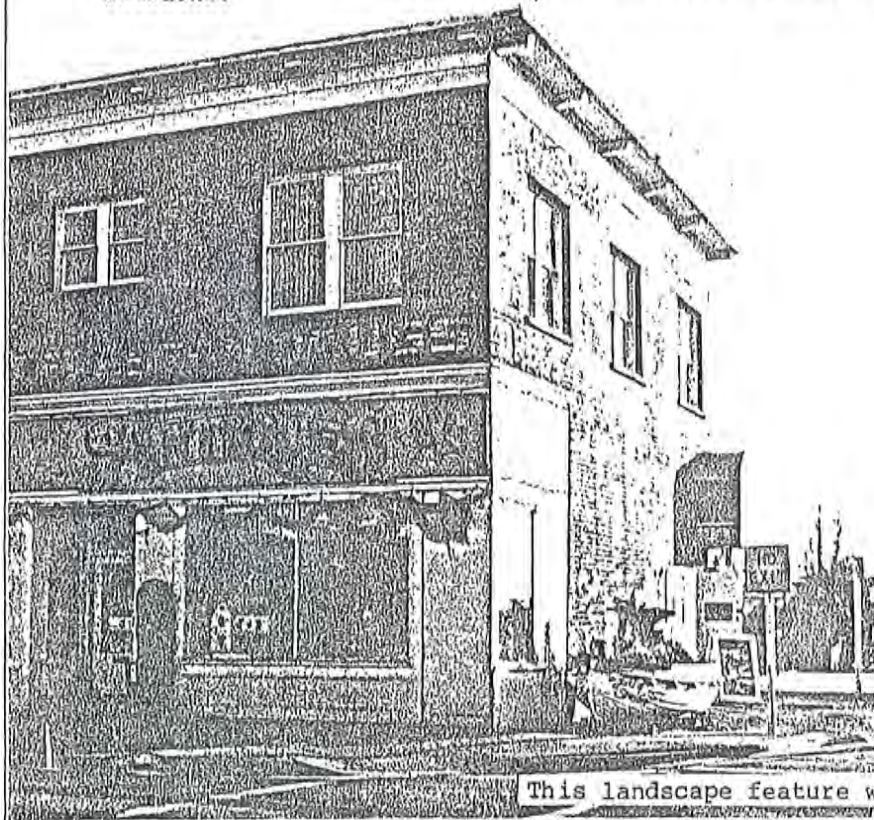
PARKING OR INFORMATION SIGNS

These will be permitted, especially to designate communal areas and parking lots shown on the plan.

Before deciding on types and details of signs, applicants should consult the Richmond Sign By-law. For example, certain signs will not be permitted. These include: readograph, third party advertising and other signs specifically prohibited by the Sign By-Law.

7. Development and redevelopment should include new pedestrian amenities, landscaping, site improvements and screening, where appropriate. This criterion refers to improvements on private property, since the Municipality will be responsible for improving street furniture as part of the Downtown Revitalization Program.

Although many buildings will have virtually no setback from the street, there may still be room for improvements at the rear of buildings, in parking areas, in window boxes, in entry recesses or in small front setbacks.



This landscape feature was a private initiative.

New pedestrian amenities could include benches, cafe tables and chairs, handrails, fountains, sculpture, porches and bicycle racks.

Landscaping could include wooden window boxes, wooden or clay pots, or barrels with flowers, hanging flower baskets or even old rowboats filled with annuals. Developers of every new building or renovation are encouraged to include some plants as described here. Perennial flowers generally require little maintenance. Annual flowers can be changed with the season. Regular maintenance of annuals is recommended, and one advantage of this small-scale potted landscaping is that the owners can remove them when their usefulness is expended. Examples of annuals are: pansies, daisies, nasturtiums or kale. A list of Perennials is provided in Appendix 4.

No large trees or shrubs should be planted on the street frontage for two reasons. Firstly there is not enough room for large growing plants. Secondly, for approximately the last 60 years, there have been very few trees in the Steveston Downtown area, and people have accepted this as a tradition.

Extensive landscaping, tree planting and screening are encouraged at the rear of buildings. The Screening By-law requires screening of parking lots from the public street. Curbs, bumpers or bollards should be provided to separate parked cars from pedestrians.

SOURCES

1. The Corporation of the Township of Richmond, Steveston Area Plan, and amendments.
2. Ross, Leslie, Richmond, Child of the Fraser, 1979.
3. Sakamoto, B., Sproule, J.K., and Hancock, J. of J.K. Sproule Architecture/Urban Design, Steveston: A Fishing Village, 1983.
4. Baldwin, P., MacLaren Plansearch Ltd., Downtown Revitalization Plan for Steveston, 1986.
5. Freschette R.1 Steveston '83 Landscape Concept, Report for the Richmond Planning Department, unpublished, 1983.

ACKNOWLEDGEMENTS

Photos: Richmond, Child of the Fraser by Leslie Ross

Richmond Archives

Vancouver Public Library

Mr. Ted Clark

Mrs. Jas Cheverton

Appendix 1

FACADE IMPROVEMENT GRANTS

The Provincial Government has designated Steveston as a Downtown Revitalization Area, which entitles shop owners to "Private Premises Facade Improvement Grants". The grants are administered by the Municipality as part of the approved design concept for Steveston. Grants are to be distributed to owners or applicants who have improved the facades of their buildings. Improvements must be to exterior walls that face public streets, land, or parking areas; or private land or parking areas that the public has access to. The grants are given after improvements have been completed and certain criteria met.

Calculation of the Grant

The grant amount is 20% of the cost of the private ground floor facade improvements up to a maximum of \$200 per metre. If a building has frontage on a side street or other public passageway, or parking area, up to 10% of the cost or \$100 per metre can be added to the grant amount.

Grant Administration

The grant is administered through the municipal building inspection process and the grant application is the actual municipal building permit. Since some types of improvements, such as cleaning and repainting, do not normally require a building permit, the Municipal Council must have indicated its agreement to have staff undertake the administration of building facade grants at municipal cost. Building permit fees are not charged for improvements which would not normally require a permit, although the owner or applicant must submit a letter stating plans and costs, and use the permit as the grant application form. The owner or an applicant (if the owner has agreed in writing to the works) presents a description or drawings of the works, as required, to the Building Inspector, who then notes the anticipated cost of the improvements on the permit. The Building Inspector also certifies on the permit that the qualifying requirements have been met, namely:

- . a Resolution of Council to permit grant administration through the building inspection process; and
- . written confirmation from the Municipal Clerk that the municipality has approved either a design or promotion and marketing concept for the downtown area.

The Building Inspector ensures that the planned works are for facade beautification and improvement, that they conform to other Municipal by-laws and are being made to existing properties. Changes to building interiors other than for window displays visible from the outside, or normal maintenance, do not qualify. Facade improvements can, of course, be carried out while other more extensive work is being done and the Building Inspector must exercise judgement as to the proportion of the work which is part of the Facade Program.

The Building Inspector also confirms the calculation of building frontage and notes this on the permit and sends a copy of the annotated, issued permit to the Ministry of Municipal Affairs.

If there are questions about a grant application, the Ministry will contact the Building Inspector within 21 days of receiving the permit copy. Otherwise it should be assumed that a grant will be payable on completion of the works.

Final Approval

Once the facade improvements have been completed and passed final inspection, the actual costs of the improvements and the Building Inspector's certification of completion should be noted on a copy of the building permit and forwarded to the Ministry of Municipal Affairs. The Building Inspector is responsible for determining what the final costs are and should be guided by the invoices, time sheets, etc., which the applicant provides. If the applicant has done some of the work, the inspector estimates what his labour would have cost and includes this in the total costs.

If improvement works have been of the type that do not normally require a building permit or Inspections, the owner or applicant has the responsibility of informing the inspector when the improvements have been completed. The Inspector then confirms that the improvements have been made and, as above, confirms their cost.

The final permit form sent to the Ministry should be a copy of the original so that the applicant's name, address and permit number are consistent on all copies.

The Municipality, or an organization that it has approved for this purpose, may, if owners give their consent, undertake central contract administration for private facade improvements. This does not, however, affect the fact that grants are calculated on an individual basis.*

* This information is taken from Downtown Revitalization, a Guide, Ministry of Municipal Affairs, Province of B.C. and a Guide to the use of Development Permits in Downtown Revitalization, prepared for the Ministry of Municipal Affairs, B.C. (draft) 1987.

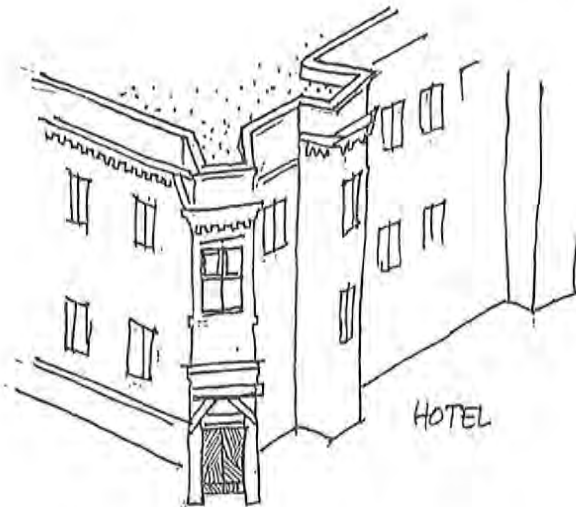
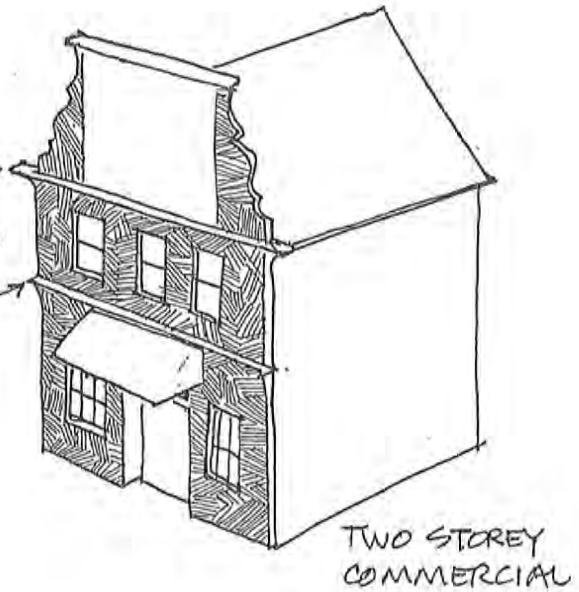
APPENDIX 2.

EXAMPLES OF TYPICAL BUILDING FORM AND TRADITIONAL FACADE DETAILS.

1. GENERAL FORM

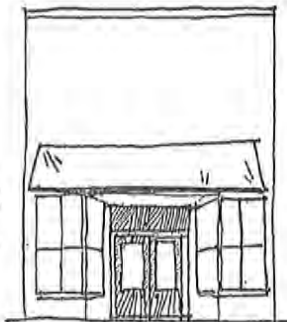


NOTE CORNICE LINES

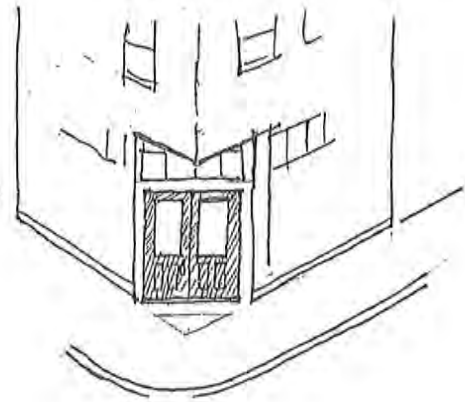


2. ENTRANCES

EARLY ENTRIES WERE LOCATED IN THE CENTRE OF THE FACADE

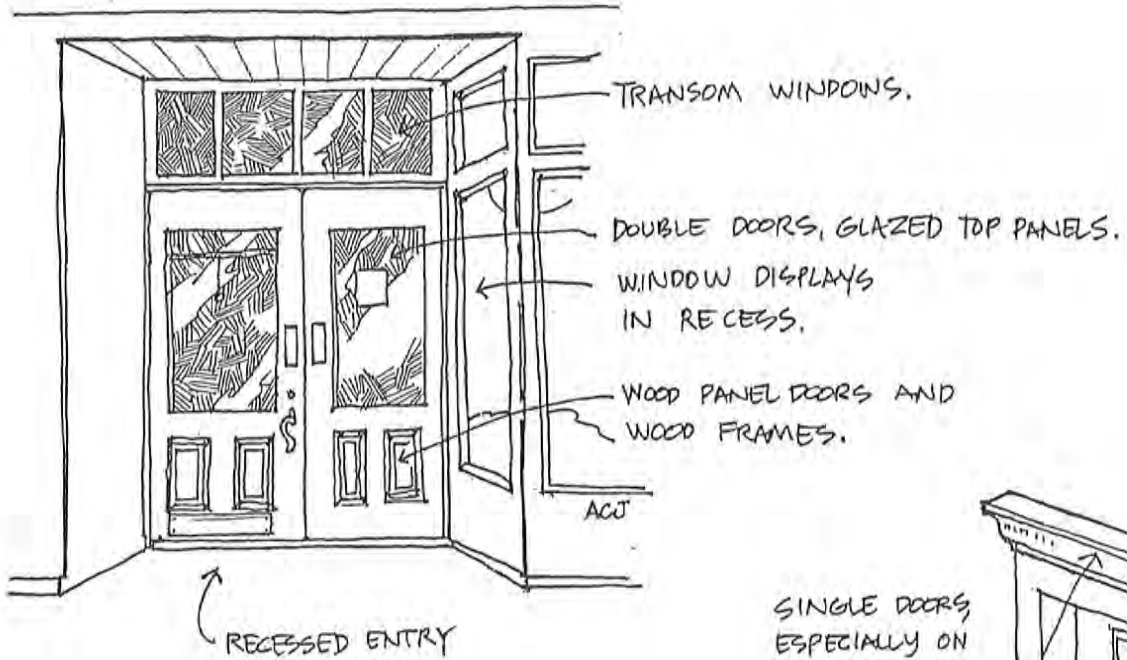


OR...
LATER ON, SOME ENTRIES WERE LOCATED ON THE STREET CORNERS...

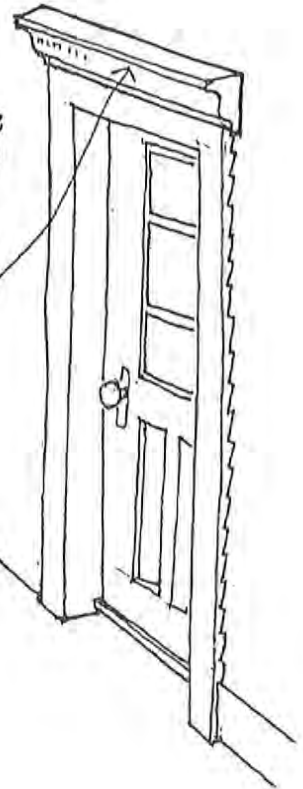


APPENDIX 2. CONT'D. EXAMPLES

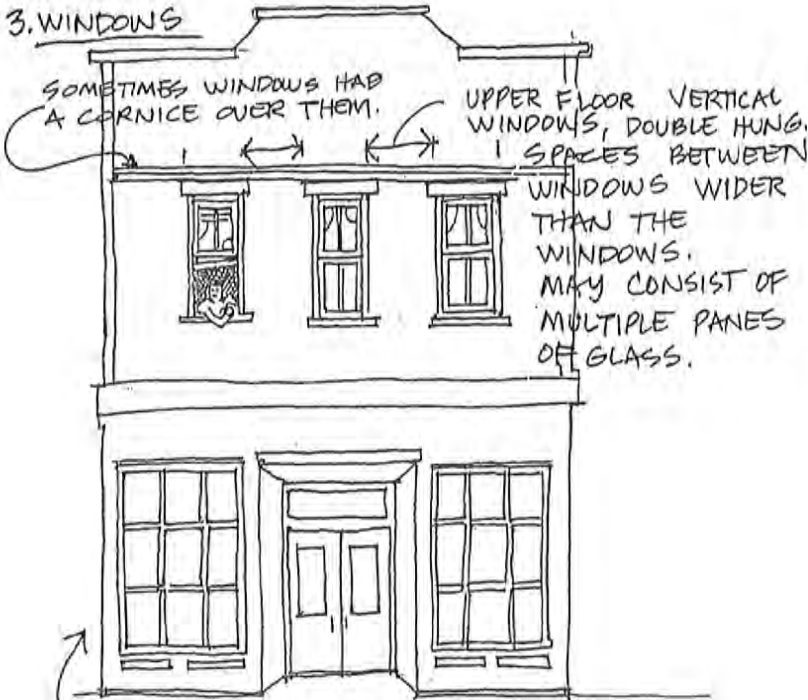
ENTRANCE DOORWAY DETAILS



SINGLE DOORS, ESPECIALLY ON BALCONIES, OFTEN HAD AN ENTABLATURE OR SHELF OVER.



3. WINDOWS



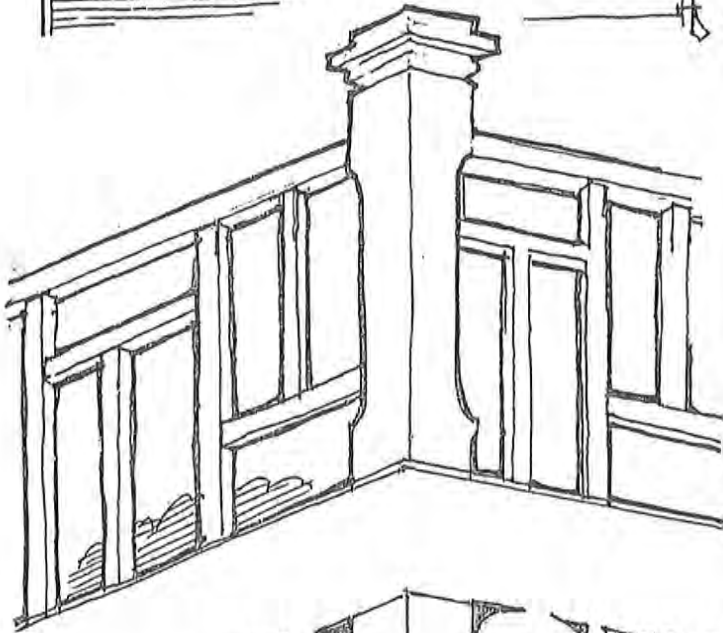
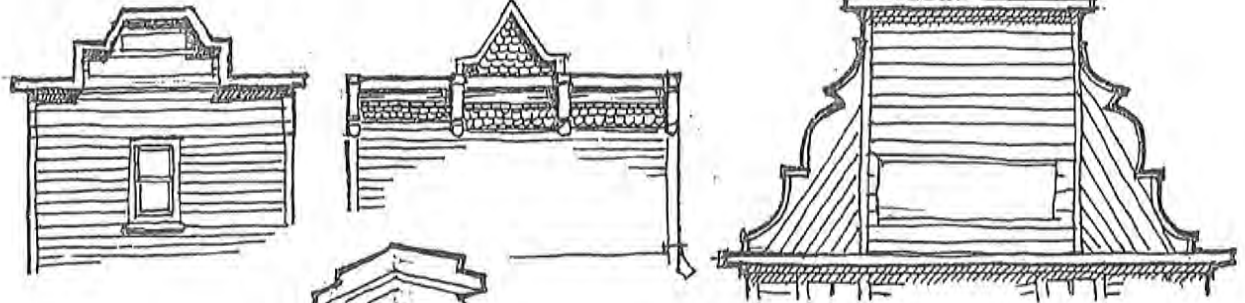
LOWER FLOOR WINDOWS LARGER THAN UPPER, USUALLY FIXED. GLAZING. MAY CONSIST OF MULTIPLE PANELS. WINDOWS TALLER THAN DOOR.

APPENDIX 2. CONT'D

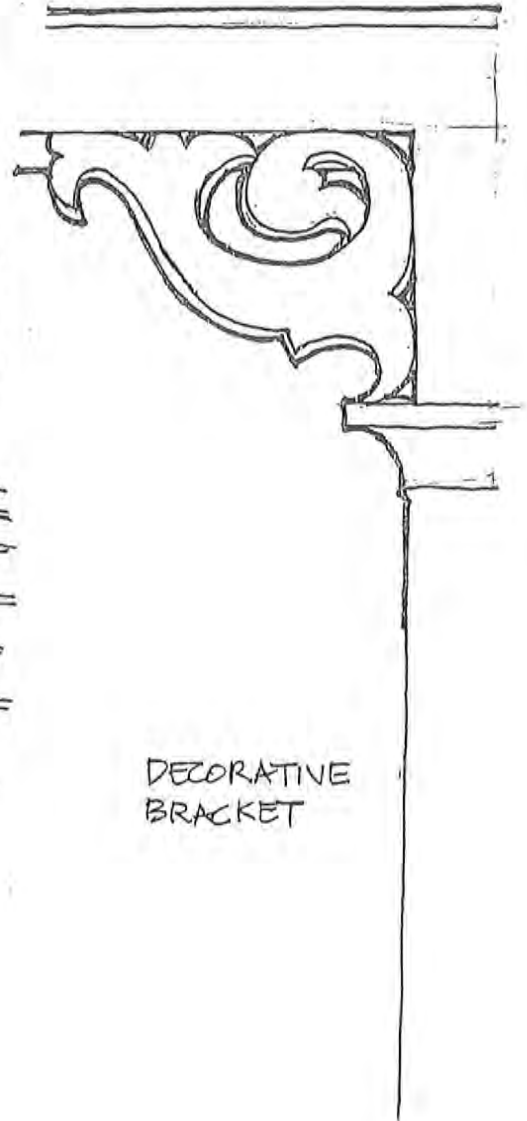
3. DETAILS

SIDING, TRIM, CORNICES, POSTS AND BRACKETS WERE ALMOST EXCLUSIVELY MADE OF WOOD.

SOME EXAMPLES OF FALSE FRONTS OR PARAPETS :

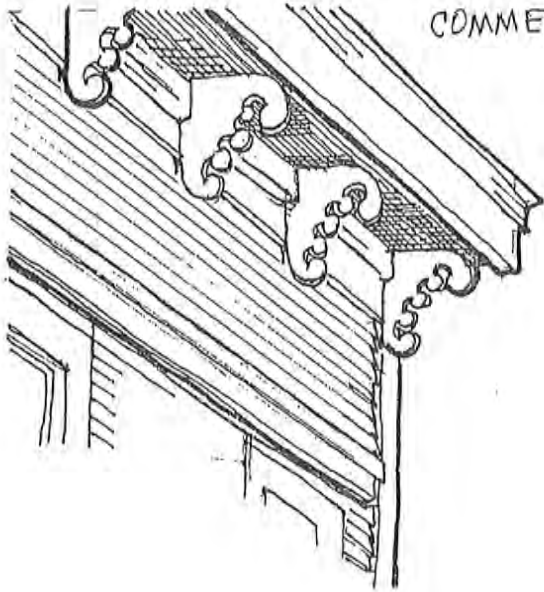


CORNER POST
BRACKET AND
HAND RAIL
DETAILS

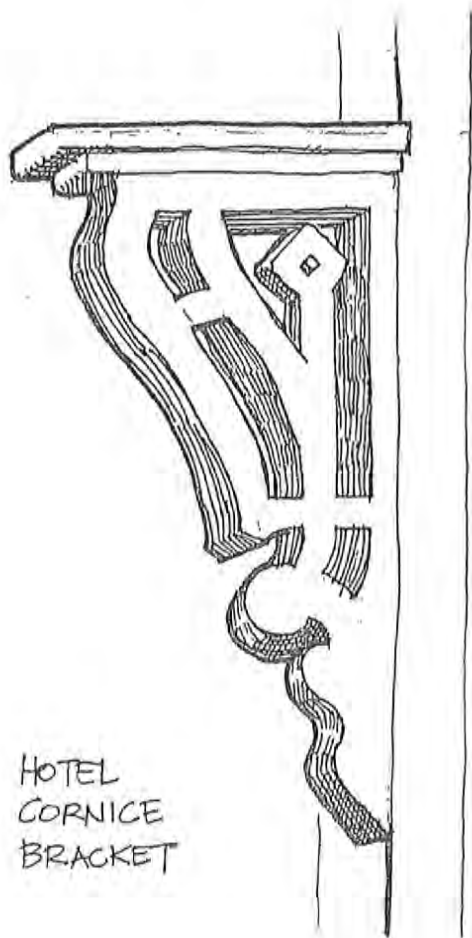


DECORATIVE
BRACKET

3. DETAILS
CORNICES



COMMERCIAL BUILDING

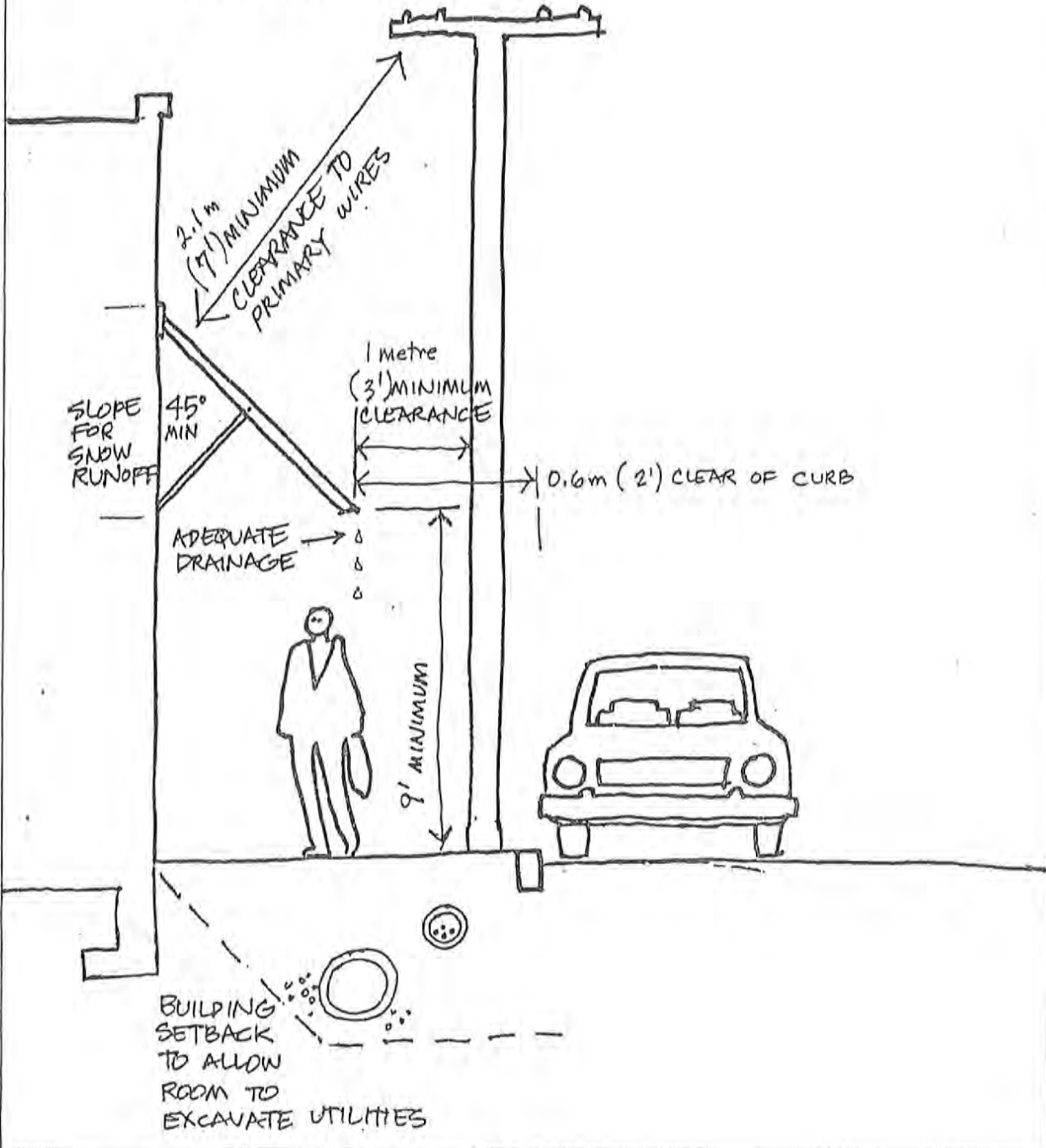


HOTEL
CORNICE
BRACKET

CRITERIA FOR CANOPIES

± 7'

SIDEWALK SHOULD
HAVE ADEQUATE WIDTH
FOR PEDESTRIANS



Appendix 5

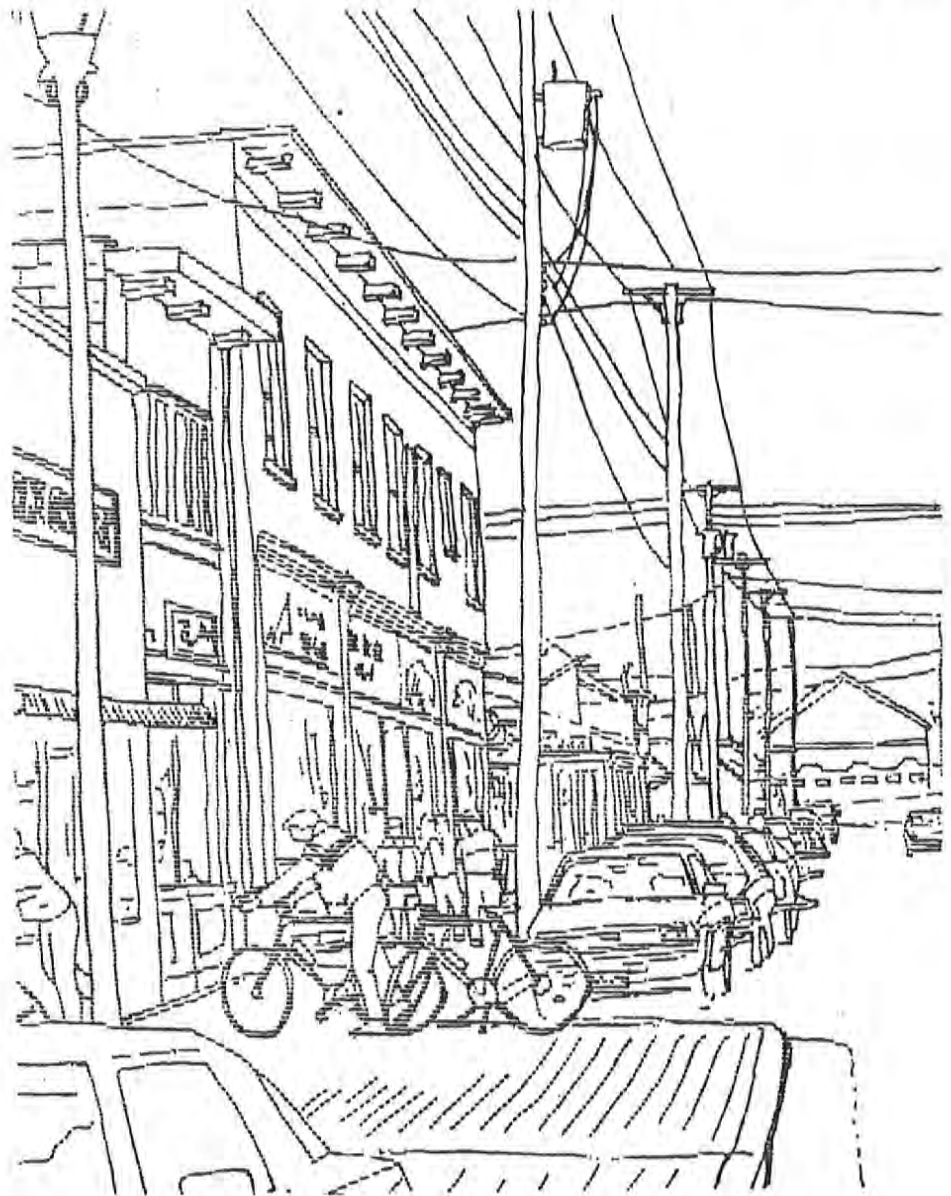
POTENTIAL HERITAGE BUILDINGS

MAP
KEY
NO.

1. 12111 3rd Avenue Steveston Hotel - Eastern Portion
2. 3420 Moncton Street - Steveston Danish Bakery
3. 3480 Moncton Street - Bookstore/retail, pre - 1925, 3 buildings.
4. 3580 Moncton Street. "Hepworth Block", pre 1918
5. 3680 Moncton Street. Marine Grocery, pre 1920e
6. 3700 Moncton Street-Redden Net Co., pre 1925e
7. 12160 First Ave-"Steva Theatre" Eastern Portion
8. 12251 Number One Rd-"Eashope", South-east building
9. 12311 Number One Road-Steveston Furniture
10. 3951 Moncton Street-Store
11. 3911 Moncton Street-Hiro's Grocery
12. 3891 Moncton St.-Store/dwelling, pre 1915e
13. 3871 Moncton St.-Store
14. 3831 Moncton St. Store
15. 3771, 3791, 3811 Moncton St.-Museum-Post Office, 1907-8. DESIGNATED.
16. 12011 Third Ave.-Municipal Building, 1925-32e DESIGNATED.
17. 3731 Chatham St.-Steveston Bicycle "Church", 1894.
18. 12020 First Avenue - former bakery - west portion

Steveston Downtown Revitalization

Corporation of the
Township of Richmond



Facade Guidelines

STEVESTON REVITALIZATION
AREA FACADE GUIDELINES

Prepared by
Bud Sakamoto, Steveston Coordinator
in consultation with Patricia Baldwin
March 1989

TABLE OF CONTENTS

1. Introduction.....	1
2. Store Front Facade Grants.....	2
3. Store Front Facade Guidelines.....	4
4. Facade Improvement Examples.....	13
5. Appendices.....	20
5.1 Design Review Procedures	
(a) Steps to Facade Improvement	
(b) Facade Grant Administration	
(c) Application Form: Steveston Revitalization Facade Improvement Application	
5.2. Steveston Downtown Revitalization Plan	
5.3. Extract from Richmond Sign Bylaw	
5.4 General Criteria for Canopies Projecting Over Municipal Sidewalks	

1. INTRODUCTION

Steveston was born in 1889 when William Herbert Steves laid out a section of his farm into town lots. Immediately development began with the following decade, the 1890's, turning Steveston into a "boomtown" with fishermen flocking in on weekends to make it not only a boisterous place, but also one of the most important cannery centres on the entire coast. From the beginning, Steveston was changing with fires playing a major role by ravaging the town. When wooden frame buildings which stood side by side caught fire, many buildings were destroyed before the fire was put out. Buildings were reconstructed with similar character and the town continued to function as a centre for the fishing industry.

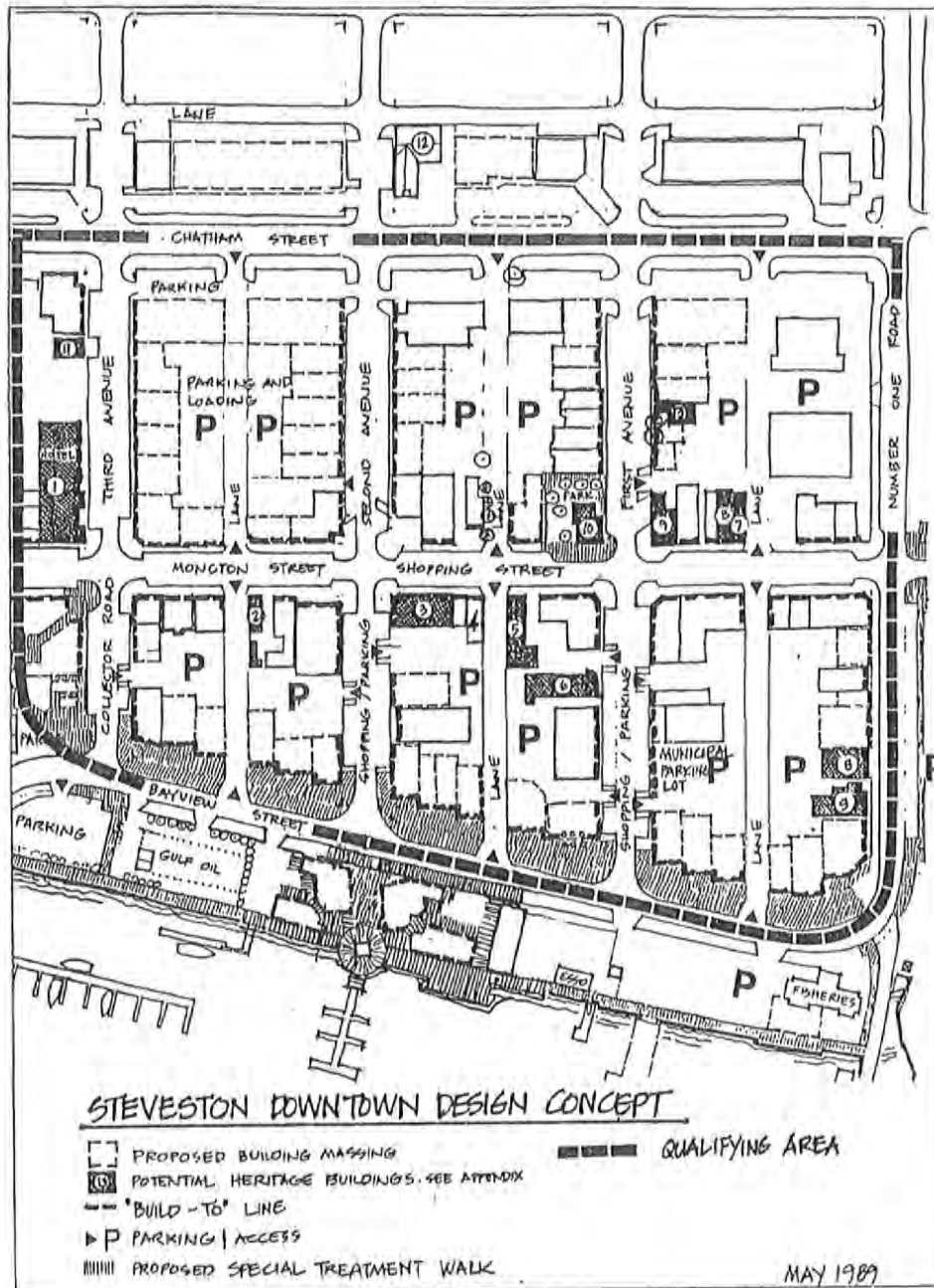
During the 1950's and 1960's, zoning bylaws encouraged demolition of older buildings and the construction of characterless concrete block structures. Steveston was then still an isolated area and the fishing industry dominated the area.

Today, there is renewed interest in Steveston. The importance of the operating fishing industry still remains, but the encroaching urban development is placing a new focus on the area. The Corporation of the Township of Richmond, through the Steveston Downtown Revitalization Committee, is committed to the fishing industry and the development of the area as a local and fishing service centre. Improvements to the street and sidewalks have been carried out as part of the Downtown Revitalization Program with an image of a working fishing town.

In the revitalization, an important component is the improvements to the store fronts. The purpose of the Facade Improvement Guidelines is to provide design guides and standards for maintaining continuity in the improvements being carried out. The Guidelines are a simplistic interpretation of Steveston's architectural past to provide a design theme for the area's improvements. The hope is for submissions of appropriate and imaginative design schemes which are beyond the scope of the Guidelines. These guidelines do not apply to new buildings. For new construction, "Design Guidelines for the Steveston Downtown Revitalization Area" should be obtained.

2. STORE FRONT FACADE GRANTS

Grants are available to both tenants and property owners who improve the facades of existing buildings. To qualify, the building must be in the Steveston Downtown Revitalization Area (see attached map) which is bounded by Chatham Street, No. 1 Road, Bayview Street and Third Avenue, including the west side of Third Avenue.



STORE FRONT FACADE GRANTS (continued)

Grants are available for improvements to exterior walls that face a public street, land or parking area, or private land or parking area that has public access. The grants are paid after improvements are completed and the design criteria of the Guidelines have been met. The grant policy for individual shops are as follows:

- FRONT A 20% grant or \$200 per metre whichever is the least.
- SIDE A 10% grant or \$100 per metre whichever is the least. It is, however, at the discretion of the Municipality to recommend a special grant of 20%, to a maximum of \$200 per metre, be awarded for corner shops with a front facing a front street and a side facing a pedestrian oriented shopping street, containing a full advertising display window. The 10% grant applies to a pedestrian oriented side street that does not have a display window.
- REAR A 10% grant or \$100 per metre whichever is the least. It is noted that the rear may be parking oriented with rear entrances from the parking area into the shops. Special grants may be considered, however, special application/documentation must be forthcoming prior to approval in individual claims.

3. STORE FRONT FACADE GUIDELINES

3.1. Designated Heritage Buildings

Guideline: Restore designated heritage buildings.

Restoration applies only to officially designated buildings and to the improvements to the exterior of the building to as closely as possible to details and quality of the original constructed building. Only two designated heritage buildings exist in Steveston (see previous map).

3.2. Potential Heritage Buildings

Guideline: Improve potential heritage buildings to minimize change and to retain the heritage character.

The original buildings of the early "boomtown" days have long been lost. The heritage buildings that remain date back to the early part of this century. These buildings are considered potential heritage buildings.

The appearance of the potential heritage buildings should be returned to the time of early construction by removing later added exterior material, replacing missing details or repairing deteriorated materials. Adaption of construction and the use of available similar material may be considered provided the appearance is not drastically altered. The intention is the maintenance of the character of the building and not a faithful restoration as reconstruction.

Steveston is a historic town. The owners and tenants of potential heritage buildings have special opportunities and obligations.

3.3. Improvement of Infill Building

Guideline: Develop an identifiable store front for all businesses by reflecting a special character to indicate the type of business or merchandise being sold.

Most of infill buildings have been built during the 1950's and 1960's. They are concrete block structures and, in most instances, lack an identifiable feature. The store front provides the first impression of the business, identifies the premise and indicates the type of business. It provides a strategic draw for customers and an improvement to the business. It is legitimate subliminal advertising.

STORE FRONT FACADE GUIDELINES (continued)

3.4. Sympathetic Design Overview

Guideline: Improvements to store fronts should be in context of the streetscape. Relationships such as building height, store front parapet height, and canopy and fascia heights should be maintained for scale and continuity of the street and buildings.

The term "sympathetic design" refers to the concept of viewing an individual building facade within the context of its surroundings. To achieve an attractive and successful business area, the "streetscape" should be viewed as a complete unit rather than a series of individual isolated store fronts.

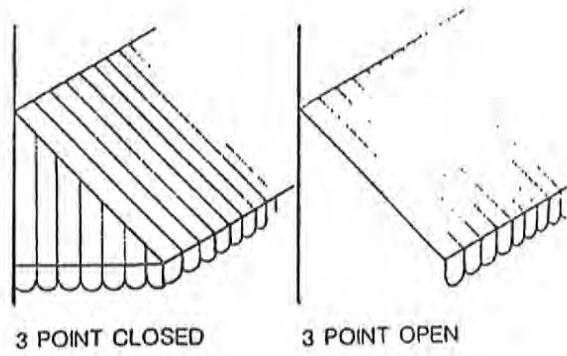
3.5. Canopies

- Guidelines:**
- (a) The minimum height of a canopy over pedestrian areas shall be 2.75 metres (9.0 feet).
 - (b) The minimum clearance of the canopy shall be 0.6 metres (2.0 feet) from the curb and 0.9 metres (3.0 feet) from the utility pole.
 - (c) The required clearance to primary electrical power lines shall be 2.5 metres (8.0 feet), (see attached drawings).

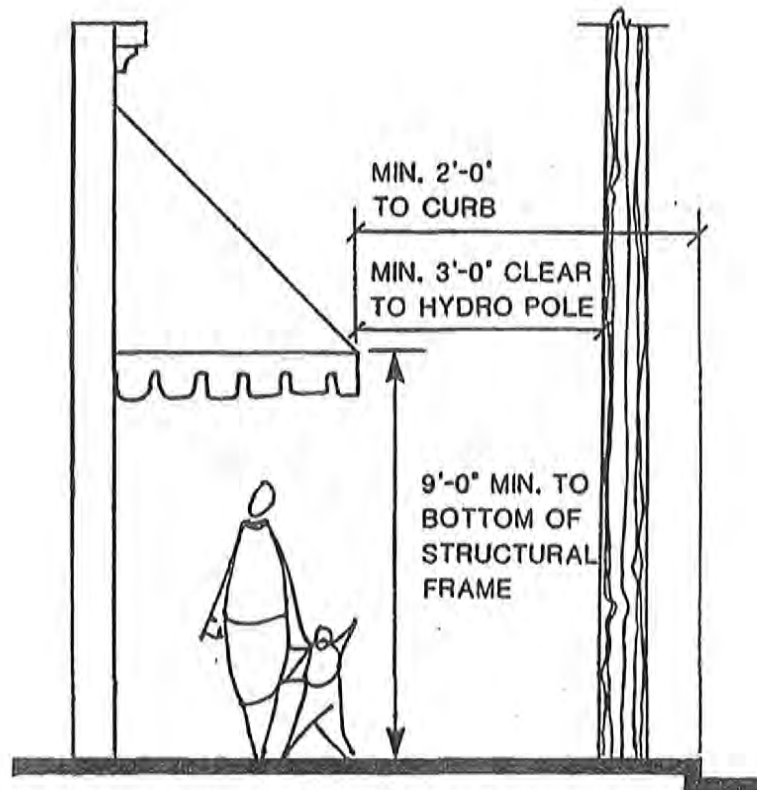
Canopies can be either an awning or a fixed structure. Awnings are fabric and frame which are attached to the face of the building. Canopies should extend out to protect pedestrians from inclement weather.

- Guidelines:**
- (a) Awning frame may be rigid welded or retractable style and the fabric shall be 100% polyester with a acrylic finish and not vinyl.
 - (b) The shape of the awning may be either 3 point style with a valance or 4 point with a fascia of not more than 15 cm (6 inches).
 - (c) The color of the awning shall be suitable to the overall color scheme of the building and streetscape.

Unacceptable awning styles are quarter-barrel, half domes and projecting quarter sphere. Vinyl fabrics are not acceptable.



CANOPY-AWNING TYPES



CRITICAL DIMENSIONS FOR
AWNINGS AND CANOPIES

STORE FRONT FACADE GUIDELINES (continued)

3.5. Canopies (continued)

Fixed canopies are structurally integrated features of a building face and are either cantilevered, hung or supported on a post. Any post supporting a fixed canopy is to be located on private property.

- Guidelines:
- (a) Fixed canopies may be flat or sloping roofs extending over walkways.
 - (b) Sloping canopies shall be covered with wood cedar shingles.
 - (c) Any supporting post shall be round or square wood with simple details or shaping and may be decorated with wooden brackets.

Unacceptable materials are metal, corrugated fibreglass and concrete (posts).

3.6. Windows

- Guidelines:
- (a) In the store front improvement, the display window should be designed to respect the historic rhythm and be part of the overall facade.
 - (b) The window on the upper floors should form a historic rhythm different from the picture windows and be within a proportion of the overall facade.
 - (c) The upper floor windows should be framed.

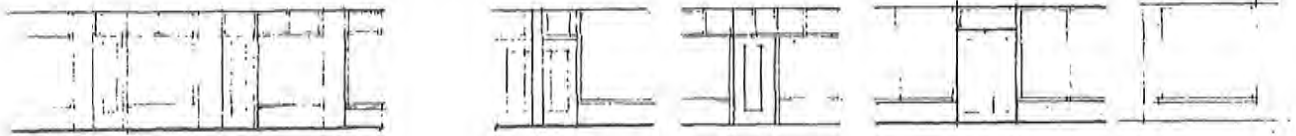
The store fronts are designed to display the business with the "picture" windows being an important feature. At street level, the windows of the store front shows the merchandise and allows visual access into the shop while at the same time forming the wall that separates the inside from the outside.

The design of the windows with transoms, mullions, opaque or translucent glass and multiple glass panes form important patterns in the overall store front facade. The lower portion usually referred to as the "bulkhead", is part of the designed window. The picture window creates store front rhythm and the streetscape.

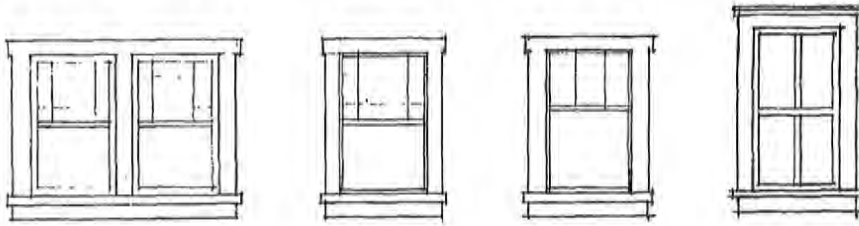
STORE FRONT FACADE GUIDELINES (continued)

3.6. Windows (continued)

Acceptable picture windows are as follows:



Historically, the pattern of the windows on the upper floor is different from the picture windows. They form a rhythm which is in keeping with the overall facade. Acceptable upper floor window patterns are as follows:

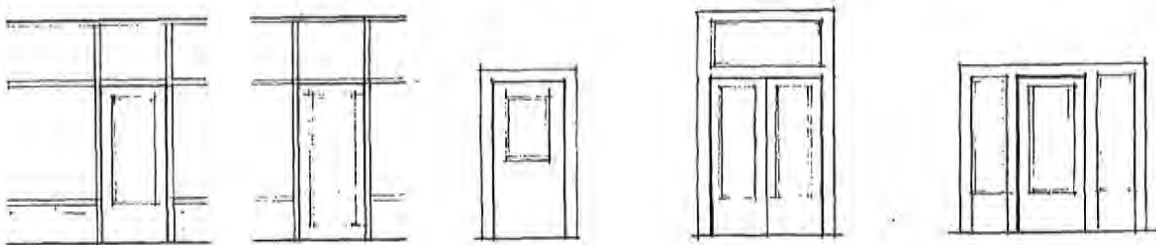


The window frames may be wood, white or coloured aluminum or steel and the glass may be clear or grey tinted. All other colored or mirror finish glass is unacceptable.

3.7. Doors

Guidelines: (a) Doors should be designed to be part of the overall store front character and should have glass panels.

(b) Acceptable doors are as follows:



STORE FRONT FACADE GUIDELINES (continued)

3.7. Doors (continued)

- (c) Acceptable doors are solid wood, wood panel and aluminum frame. Doors without glazing and metal doors are not acceptable.

3.8. Signage

- Guidelines:
- (a) Signs for the building should be an integral part of the facade design.
 - (b) Signs consistent with the Sign By-law should be approved along with the facade design.

Often signs are attached to the building as an afterthought. They are part of carrying out business, but are neglected until the business is about to open.

The prerequisite of a good sign is a clear message and legibility. A balance where neither the building or the sign dominates is needed for the building and the signs to be read. The importance of one well located sign over many signs needs to be stressed. Signs conceived independently can create a discordant image of the downtown and a rash of street signs results in the loss of the purpose of signage. For Steveston, the signs need to be oriented to slow moving traffic and predominantly to pedestrians.

Acceptable signage is as follows:

Fascia Signs: These are flat rectangular signs placed above the store front (as the buildings main business identification). The message in the sign board should be restricted to the name of the business for the sake of clarity; but may include a very brief trade description. In place of sign boards, but in keeping with a similar intent and flavor, signs may be painted directly on to the building facade, generally on the upper storey.

Sign boards may be illuminated from the back or painted boards may be illuminated with fixtures which are in keeping with the facade character.

Window Signs: These are painted on the inside of the main display window. The message should be kept brief, usually to the name of the business; but may include a brief trade description.

STORE FRONT FACADE GUIDELINES (continued)

3.8. Signage (continued)

Projecting or Hanging Signs: Signs may be hung along the store front or perpendicular to the building face. The message should be kept brief and to the business name or logo.

Awning Signs: These signs are painted directly onto the face of canopy, front edge (valance or flounce) or side panel. These messages should be restricted to the name of the business and logo. Back lit awning signs are unacceptable. A Sign Permit will be required for awning signs.

3.9. Building Materials and Finishes

Guidelines: (a) Building materials added for store front improvements should be restricted to the following:

- ship lap or flat lap horizontal wood
- 4 inch lap bevel boards
- drop cove horizontal wood siding
- board and batten
- vertical channel board
- wood shingles for small areas and features
- gingerbread details
- smooth stucco

(b) Acceptable finishes are as follows:

- natural weather
- transparent and opaque stains
- paint

Materials and finishes which are not in keeping with the historic character of the town are unacceptable. These are as follows:

- veneered brick, terra cotta, or stone
- metal siding (aluminum and steel)
- vinyl siding
- textured stucco (California style)
- asbestos shingles and panels
- plywood
- enamel panels
- ceramic or glass tiles
- concrete

An existing concrete block wall may be painted provided the store front painting schedule is within a context of an overall design concept.

STORE FRONT FACADE GUIDELINES (continued)

3.10. Color Coordination

- Guidelines:
- (a) Color schemes for buildings should use only heritage colors.
 - (b) Color schedules for facade improvements shall be submitted with samples along with the color samples of the adjoining buildings.
 - (c) The appropriate use of colors can dramatically increase the visual impact of a building as well as the surrounding context. In selecting the color scheme, neighbouring buildings, building function, surface material color balance and color contrast should be considered. Acceptable colors are as follows:
 - natural colored wood
 - stained wood
 - heritage color of paint manufacturers
 - colors to accentuate architectural details
- Unacceptable are extensive bright colors, use of pure white in large masses, monochromatic and monotone color schemes.

3.11. Lighting

Guideline: Lighting should be provided to illuminate the store front facades, windows and signs.

For Steveston, the street lighting provides illumination for the requirements of the street. Buildings, facades and signs are not conveniently highlighted from the street.

Designed illumination can highlight special features of the facade, well prepared signs, main entrances and tastefully prepared displays. For businesses which operate after dark, special care should be given to lighting.

For signage, lighted signs need not be limited to the standard internally lit plastic-face box. Alternatives may be more attractive, more effective and more affordable. Direct illumination of a sign with hooded lights or goose necked lamps is a traditional form of lighting. Other acceptable methods of lighting are concealed spotlights, recessed fixtures, exposed industrial lights and historical feature fixtures which are integrated into the design of the facade.

STORE FRONT FACADE GUIDELINES (continued)

3.11. Lighting (continued)

The plastic-face sign box is a fact of life today. If a box is to be used, effective designs should fit the sign into a framework and into the building facade. The background should be dark colored with light lettering and the plastic face should be matte finished to minimize the sheen.

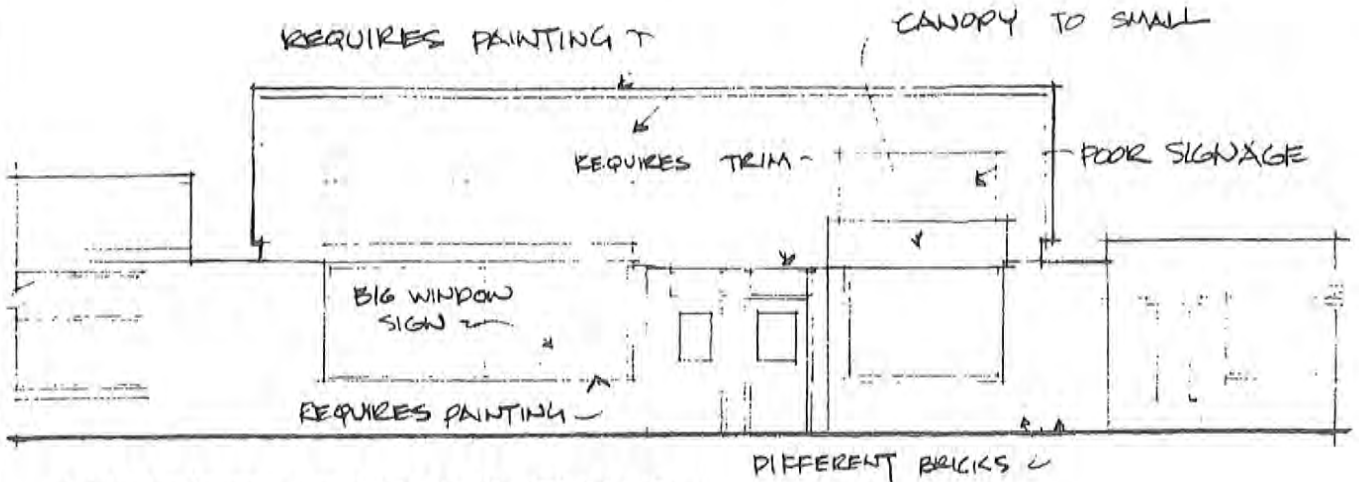
If neon is to be used, it should be for artistic design features and not for the purpose of signage.

Lights which are unacceptable are fluorescent lights in display windows, mercury vapour and high pressure sodium lights

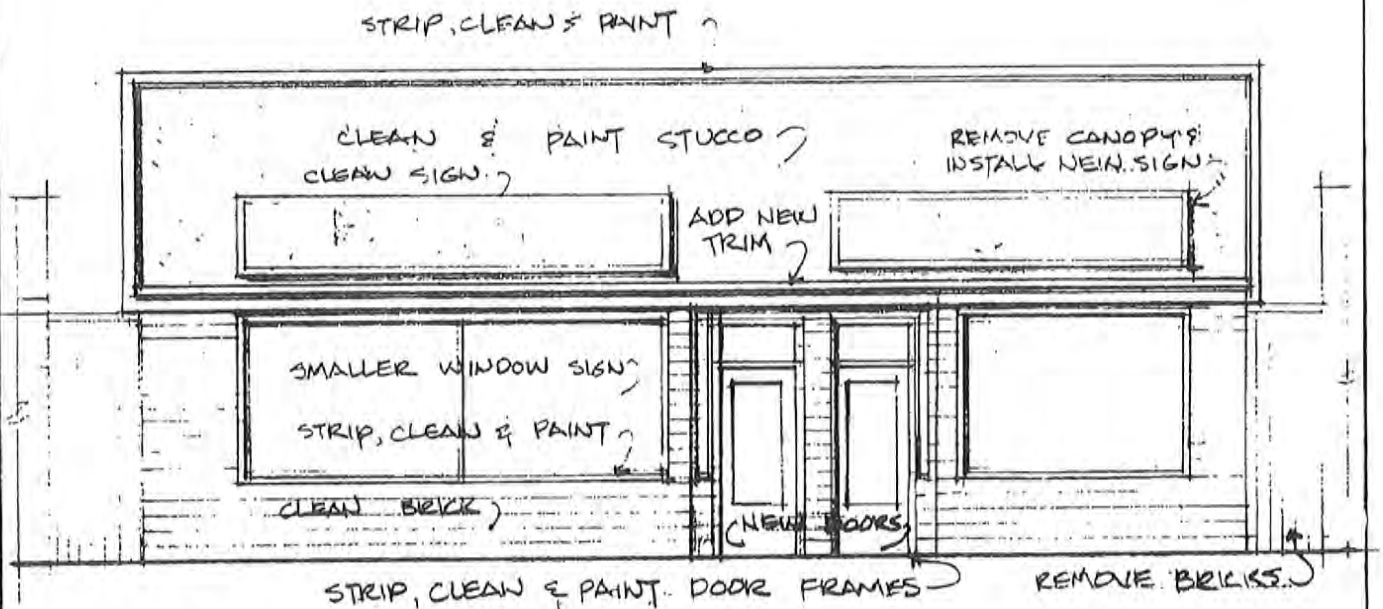
4. FACADE IMPROVEMENT EXAMPLES

The following pages provide examples of facade improvements in Steveston.

FACADE IMPROVEMENT EXAMPLE #4.1



ANALYSIS - EXISTING FACADE



FACADE RECOMMENDATIONS

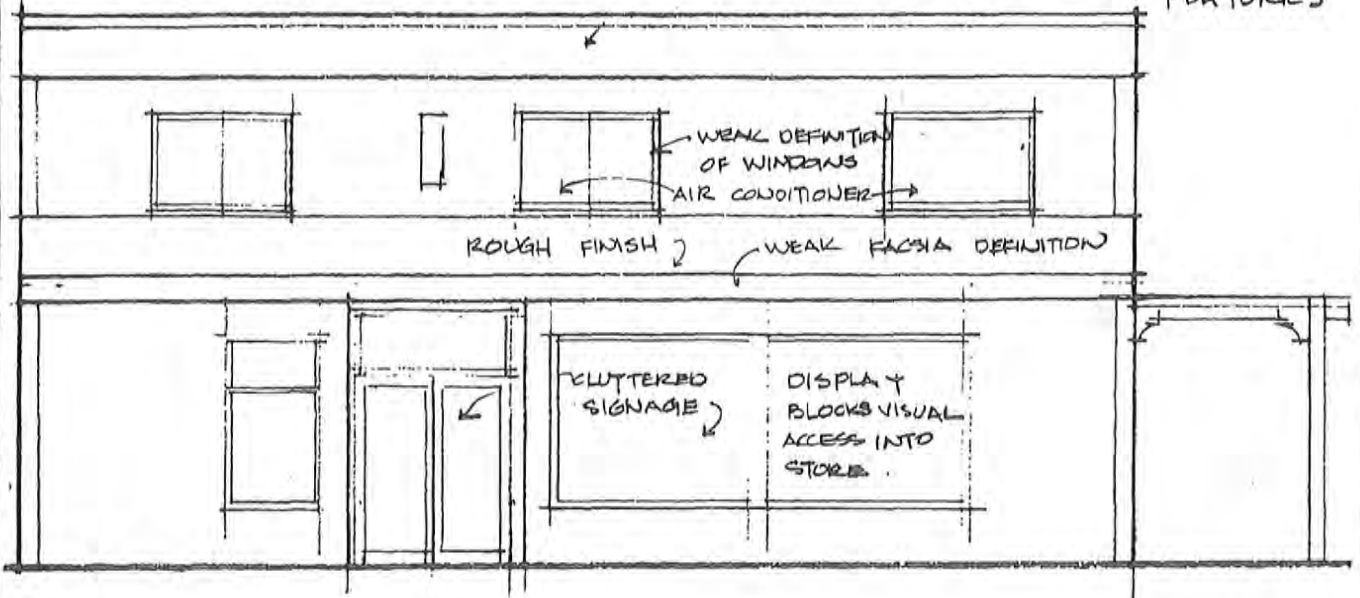
RICHMOND DINISH BAKERY
MONCTON ST. STEVESTON

FACADE IMPROVEMENT EXAMPLE #4.2

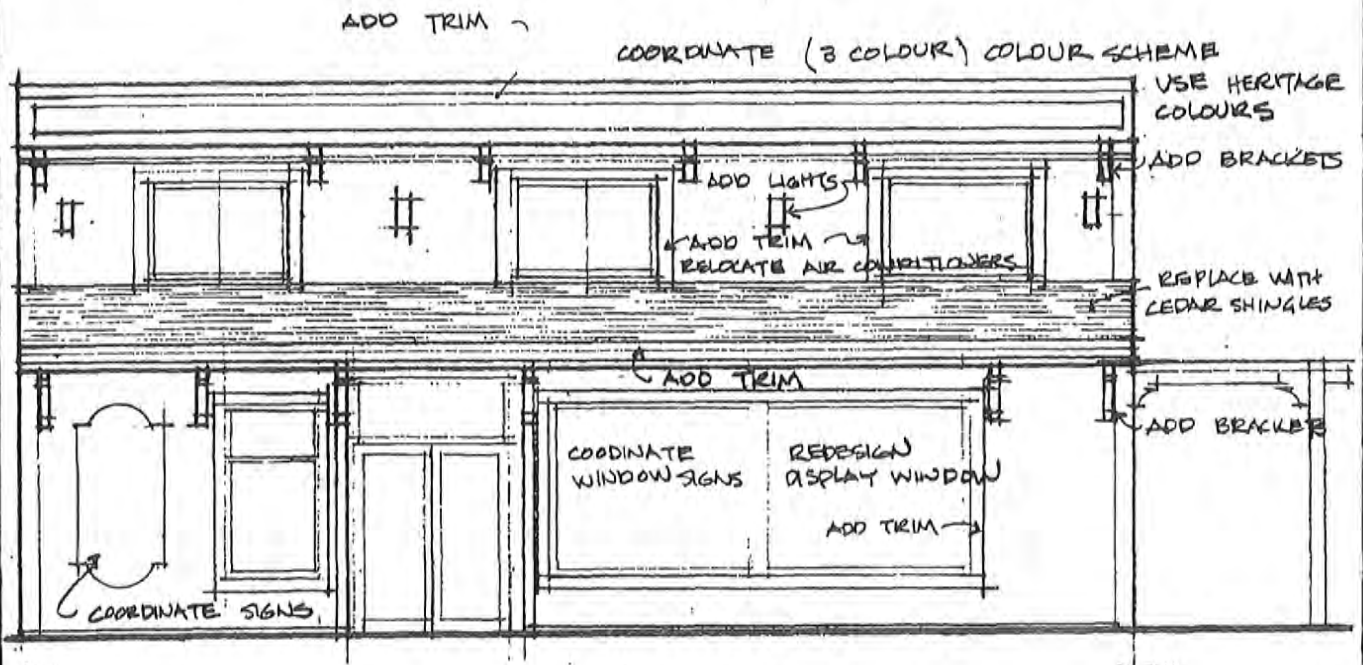
REQUIRES PAINTING -

FACADE NEED DEFINITION &

FEATURES



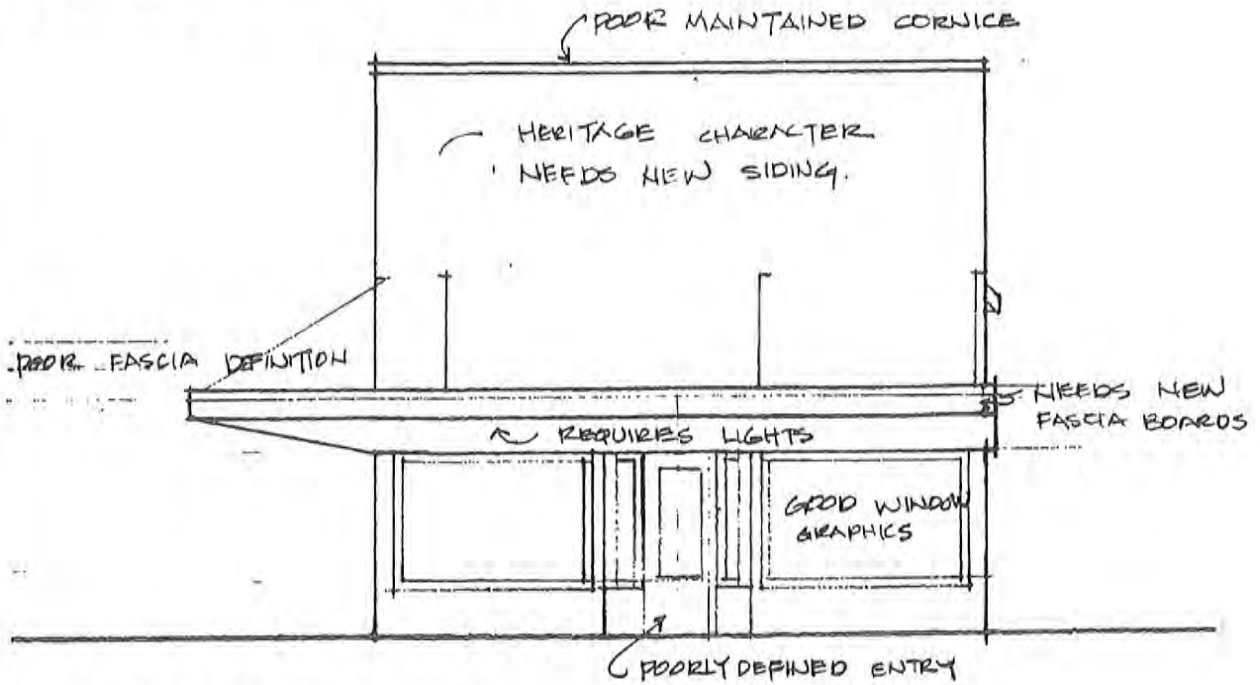
ANALYSIS - EXISTING FACADE



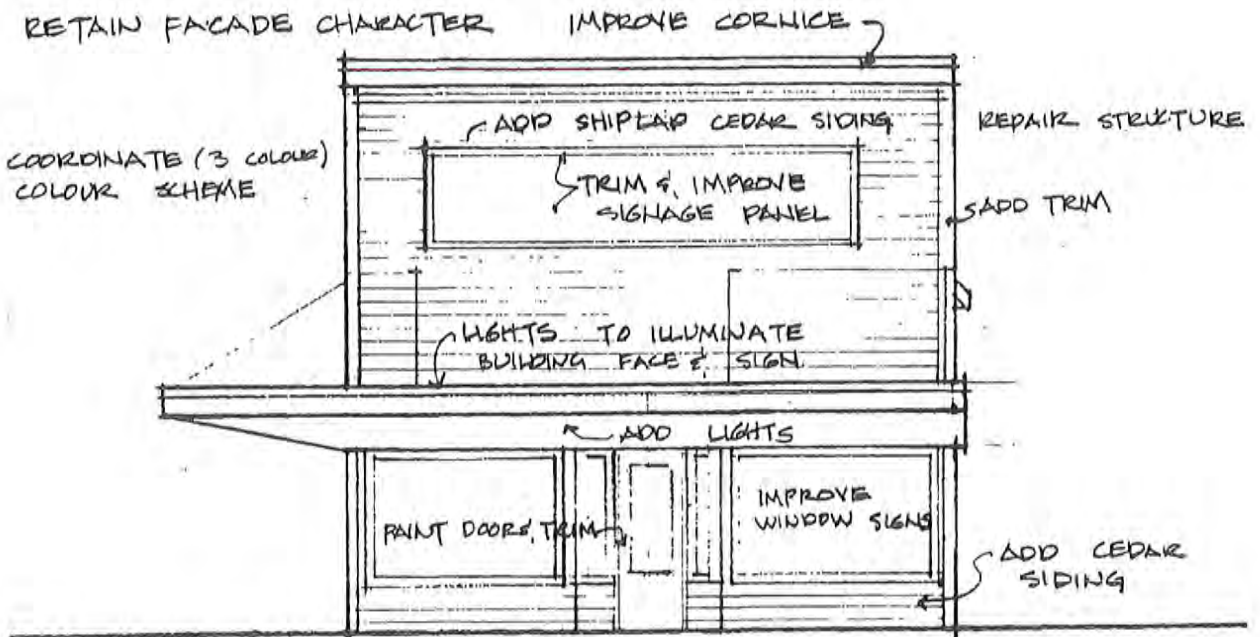
FACADE RECOMMENDATIONS

PACIFIC NET & TWINE
MONCTON STREET, STEVESTON

FACADE IMPROVEMENT EXAMPLE # 4.3



ANALYSIS - EXISTING FACADE

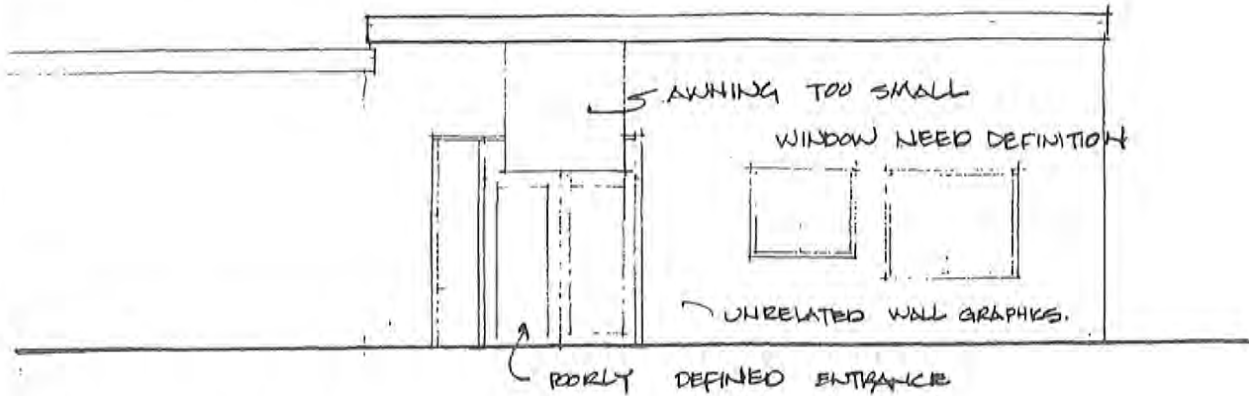


FACADE RECOMMENDATIONS

REDDEN NETS
MONCTON STREET STEVESTON

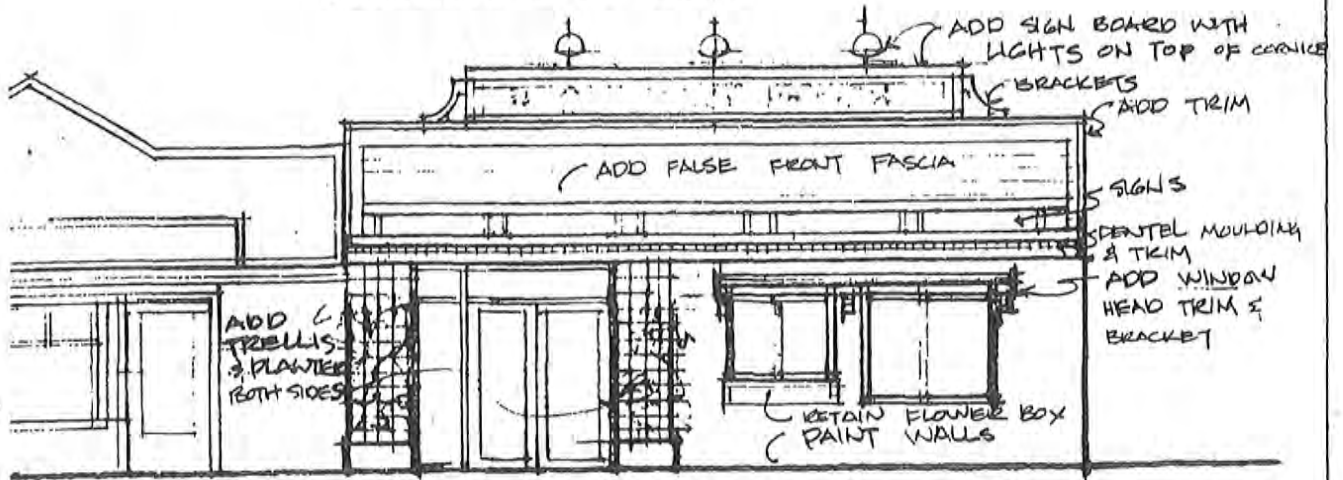
FACADE IMPROVEMENT EXAMPLE # 4.4.

UN-DEFINED STOREFRONT



ANALYSIS - EXISTING FACADE

COORDINATE CURV SCHEME.

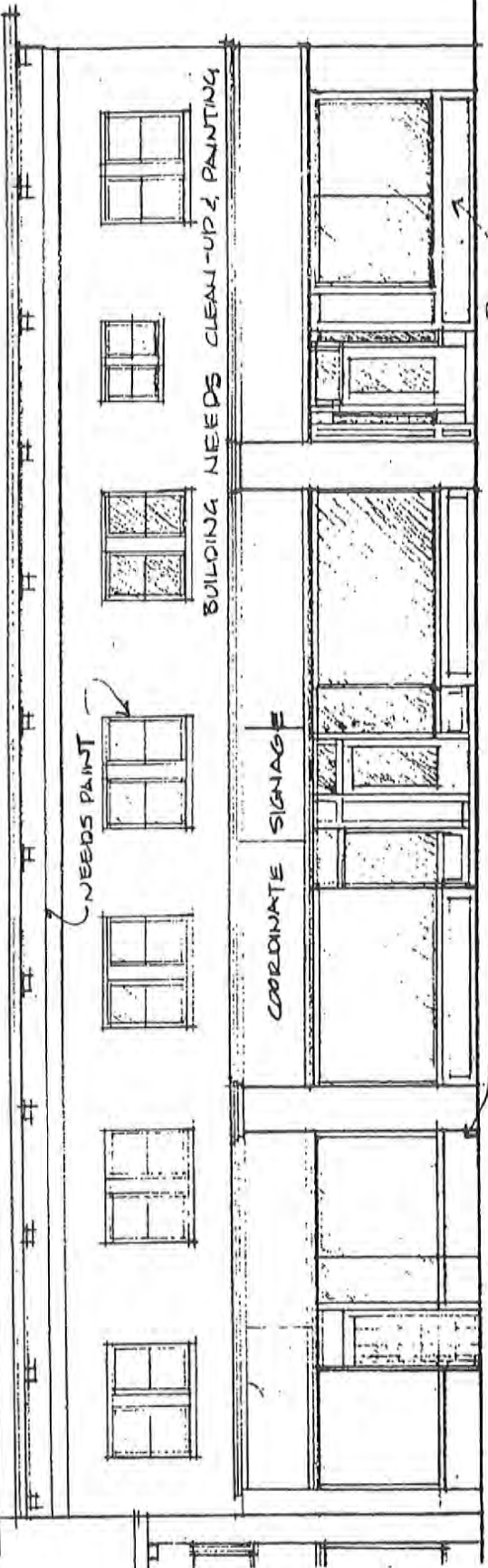


FACADE RECOMMENDATION

COUNTRY MOUSE

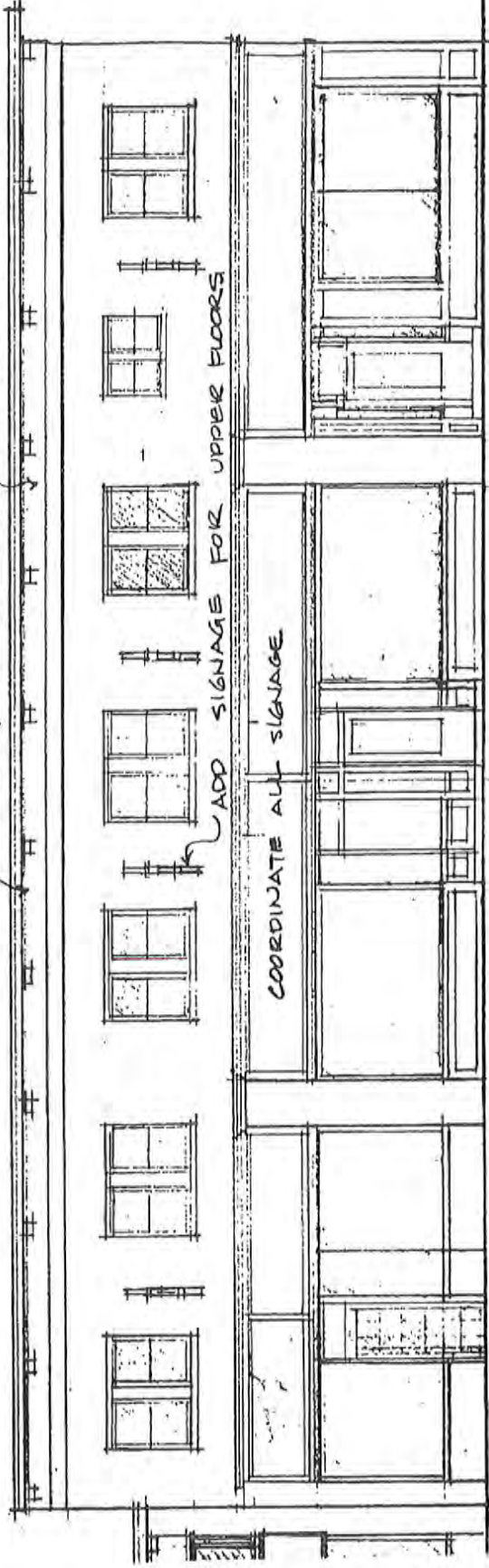
1ST AVENUE STEVESTON

FACADE IMPROVEMENT EXAMPLE 4.6



ANALYSIS - EXISTING FACADE

NEEDS PAINT
 BUILDING NEEDS CLEAN-UP & PAINTING
 COORDINATE SIGNAGE
 BULKHEAD NEED COORDINATION
 COORDINATE COLOURS ENHANCE HERITAGE CHARACTER



FACADE RECOMMENDATION

HEPNORTH BUILDING
 MONCTON STREET STEVESTON

APPENDIX 1

DESIGN REVIEW PROCEDURES

(a) Steps to Facade Improvement

The following steps should be followed for facade improvements:

- . Develop a clear idea of what image you want your business and store front to have. Write it down.
- . With the use of these guidelines, analyze your store front and with your business image in mind, select the features that are the most suited to your situation.
- . Translate your ideas into drawings which will be required for design approvals and for grant applications. It is strongly recommended that you hire an experienced professional designer. The drawings must show all proposed facade improvements to scale and include color chips, fabric samples and photographs or sketches of the building.
- . Present drawings to the Revitalization Review Committee. Store front improvements will be reviewed by the Revitalization Facade Review Committee. The committee may advise you on what other merchants and owners are doing with their store fronts in Steveston to help you coordinate plans and ideas. Please contact the Coordinator responsible for the Steveston area, or the designated Municipal Planner at 276-4082.
- . Make sure you follow the guidelines. You may be asked by the Revitalization Committee to revise and resubmit your drawings if the guidelines are not followed.
- . After the committee has given your submission design approval, fill out a special municipal Revitalization Development Permit Application and submit it along with your drawings and anticipated costs to the Planning Department at Municipal Hall. These documents will make up the grant application.

DESIGN REVIEW PROCEDURES (continued)

(b) Facade Grant Administration

- . Once plans have been submitted and a permit has been issued, the designated Municipal Planner records the anticipated costs of the improvement; certifies that the qualifying requirements have been met; confirms the frontage calculations; and ensures the work conforms to municipal bylaws and is being made to existing buildings. A copy of the approved permit is then sent to the Ministry of Municipal Affairs.
- . The grant is payable directly to the applicant (whether tenant or owner) upon completion of the work unless the Ministry contacts the Municipal Planner within 21 days of receiving the permit copy for further documentation or clarification.
- . The applicant should, upon request, provide invoices and timesheets for the construction to substantiate all costs claimed.
- . After the completion of construction and a final inspection, the Building Inspector certifies the completion on a copy of the building permit and forwards it to the Ministry.
- . The grant is then issued from Victoria directly to the applicant. The Municipality of Richmond will not be receiving the grant and then forwarding it to the applicant.

STEVESTON REVITALIZATION FACADE IMPROVEMENT APPLICATION

TELEPHONE: 278-5575

1. APPLICATION FOR PLAN REVIEW

Date: _____

PLEASE PRINT (to be completed by applicant)

Property address: _____ Unit No: _____

Legal description: _____

Registered tenant/owner: _____ Tel. No: _____

Tenant/Owner's mailing address: _____
(if different from above)

Contractor's business name: _____

Architect/Engineer: _____

PROPOSED WORK - CHECK ONE:

New _____, Add/Alter _____, Interior Finish _____, Repair _____,

Other (specify) _____

Tenant/Owner: _____

Nature of business: _____

Telephone: _____ (H) _____ (O)

2. Please provide a letter outlining the work in full.

3. Six sets of plans and sketches showing scope of work.

OFFICE USE ONLY

COMMENTS

Applicant Fee: \$ _____	Receipt No.: _____	_____
Roll No: _____	Richmond Key: _____	_____
Work Desc: _____	Class: _____	_____
Contractor's Business Licence No: _____	_____	_____
PERMIT NO. _____	_____	_____

APPENDIX 2

STEVESTON DOWNTOWN REVITALIZATION PLAN

In September 1980, the Ministry of Municipal Affairs initiated a program of urban design and beautification for the downtown business cores in cities and towns throughout British Columbia.

Local Steveston business representatives, municipal staff and members of Council from Richmond, formed a 'Downtown Revitalization Committee' in November, 1985 and designated an area of the Village of Steveston suitable for revitalization. The role of this committee has been to provide a community based presentation for the overall revitalization design. The purpose of the Steveston Revitalization program is to:

- . Retain and encourage the fishing fleet and related facilities and thus enhance Steveston's image as a 'Fishing Community'.
- . Maintain the variety of uses geared to local residences and the fishing industry.
- . Integrate urban design features based on the needs of the local residents and the fishing industry.
- . Enhance existing built features and physical qualities of Steveston to reinforce its uniqueness in Richmond and the Lower Mainland.
- . View tourism as a secondary industry.

Design improvements include public improvements to streets and sidewalk reconstruction; provision of additional street furniture; upgrading of lighting and installation of business signage.

APPENDIX 3

RICHMOND SIGNAGE BY-LAW (Extracts Only)

(Certified copies of the original by-law should be consulted for all interpretation and applications of the by-laws on this subject)

APPLICATION FOR SIGN PERMIT

A signed written statement marked 'Application for Sign Permit' must be prepared with the following information:

- . Street address of proposed site of sign.
- . Name and address of person or company for whose benefit the sign is being set-up and the name of the agent for that person or company.
- . Full name and address of sign company.

Prepare plans and specifications drawn in accordance with standard architectural practice and showing:

- . Dimensions and weight of sign.
- . The area of all sides of the structure used as sign.
- . The overall height of the sign and the amount of clearance beneath it; both as measured from finished grade.
- . The proposed location of the sign in relation to the boundaries of the lot it is to be situated upon.
- . The proposed location of the sign in relation to the face of the building or in front of which it is to be affixed.
- . If incandescent lamps are used, the number to be installed.
- . If gas tubing is used, the number of feet of illuminated tubing to be installed.
- . No part of the sign shall project beyond the top or sides of the wall to which it is affixed.
- . Prior to the issuance of a permit, the Building Inspector shall have considered the report of Design Panel pertaining to the sign.

RICHMOND SIGNAGE BY-LAW (Extracts Only) (continued)

Projecting Signs

- . A projecting sign may not project over municipal Property more than 5 feet 6 inches and not less than 10 feet 6 inches from the level of the sidewalk.
- . Projecting signs shall be in an area (including the area of all sides used as a sign) no greater than 3 square feet per foot of wall length to which they are affixed.
- . No part of a projecting sign shall be closer at any point than 8 feet from the nearest finished grade of the site upon which they are situated.
- . No part of any projecting sign shall be higher at any point than the top of the roof line or wall to which they are affixed provided, however, that in no case shall the top of the sign be higher than 25 feet from the nearest finished grade of the site upon which they are situated.

Marquee Signs

- . A marquee sign is affixed wholly beneath a permanent canopy perpendicular to the face of the building.
- . A marquee sign may extend up to 5 feet 6 inches over public property when affixed wholly beneath a marquee or walkway covering.
- . A marquee sign shall be no greater than 8 square feet (including the total area of all sides of the marquee device used as a sign).

APPENDIX 4

GENERAL CRITERIA FOR CANOPIES PROJECTING OVER MUNICIPAL SIDEWALKS

DEFINITION

Canopies include any projection designed to project over municipal sidewalks to protect pedestrians from the elements. Canopies may also be called awnings or marquees.

Canopies must meet Building Code requirements. Canopies must be supported by structural elements on private property because no posts or supports will be permitted on public property.

INDEMNITY

Owners of properties with canopies projecting over municipal property shall sign a Section 215 agreement indemnifying the Municipality.

PERMITS

Canopies shall be regulated by Development Permits and Building Permits.

LOCATIONS

Canopies will be permitted in all Development Permit Areas, subject to the Guidelines adopted in that area.

CLEARANCES

(See sketch)

- . 2.7 metres (9.0 feet) headroom
- . 1.0 metres (3.0 feet) to utility poles
- . 600 mm (0.68 feet) to curb
- . 2.5 metres (8.0 feet) to wires or metal fixtures

DRAINAGE/SNOW ACCUMULATION

Canopies shall be designed to safely shed snow and rain. A minimum slope of 45° is recommended.