



Planning Committee

**Council Chambers, City Hall
6911 No. 3 Road**

**Wednesday, November 30, 2021
4:00 p.m.**

Pg. # ITEM

MINUTES

PLN-5 *Motion to adopt the **minutes** of the meeting of the Planning Committee held on November 17, 2021.*



NEXT COMMITTEE MEETING DATE

January , 2021, (tentative date) at 4:00 p.m. in the Council Chambers

PLANNING AND DEVELOPMENT DIVISION

1. **APPLICATION BY RICHARD ZHANG FOR REZONING AT 8211 NO. 3 ROAD FROM THE “SINGLE DETACHED (RS1/E)” ZONE TO THE “COMPACT SINGLE DETACHED (RC2)” ZONE -**
(File Ref. No. RZ 20-908348; 12-8060-20-010308) (REDMS No. 6766903)

PLN-12

See Page PLN-12 for full report

Designated Speakers: Wayne Craig and Nathan Andrews

STAFF RECOMMENDATION

That Richmond Zoning Bylaw 8500, Amendment Bylaw 10308, for the rezoning of 8211 No. 3 Road from the “Single Detached (RS1/E)” zone to the “Compact Single Detached (RC2)” zone, be introduced and given first reading.



2. **APPLICATION BY POLYGON TALISMAN PARK LTD. TO CREATE THE “RESIDENTIAL / LIMITED COMMERCIAL (ZMU47) – CAPSTAN VILLAGE (CITY CENTRE)” ZONE, AND TO REZONE THE SITE AT 8671, 8731, 8771, 8831/8851 CAMBIE ROAD, 8791 CAMBIE ROAD/3600 SEXSMITH ROAD, AND 3480, 3500, 3520, 3540/3560 SEXSMITH ROAD FROM THE “SINGLE DETACHED (RS1/F)” ZONE TO THE “RESIDENTIAL / LIMITED COMMERCIAL (ZMU47) – CAPSTAN VILLAGE (CITY CENTRE)” ZONE**
(File Ref. No. RZ 18-836123; 12-8060-20-010235/10198) (REDMS No. 6763364)

PLN-35

[See Page PLN-35 for full report](#)

Designated Speakers: Wayne Craig and Sara Badyal

STAFF RECOMMENDATION

- (1) *That Official Community Plan Amendment Bylaw 10235, to amend Schedule 2.10 of Official Community Plan Bylaw 7100 (City Centre Area Plan), to amend:*
 - (a) *Specific Land Use Map: Capstan Village – Detailed Transect Descriptions, Maximum Average net Development Site Density for General Urban (T4) and Urban Centre (T5), Additional density, where applicable: the addition of a new bullet:*
 - (i) *For 8671, 8731, 8771, 8831/8851 Cambie Road, 8791 Cambie Road/3600 Sexsmith Road, and 3480, 3500, 3520, 3540/3560 Sexsmith Road: 0.02, subject to the provision of secured public open space above and beyond City Centre Area Plan (CCAP) requirements;*
be introduced and given first reading;
- (2) *That Bylaw 10235, having been considered in conjunction with:*
 - (a) *the City’s Financial Plan and Capital Program; and*
 - (b) *the Greater Vancouver Regional District Solid Waste and Liquid Waste Management Plans;*

is hereby found to be consistent with said program and plans, in accordance with Section 477(3)(a) of the Local Government Act;

- (3) *That Bylaw 10235, having been considered in accordance with OCP Bylaw Preparation Consultation Policy 5043, is hereby found not to require further consultation; and*
- (4) *That Richmond Zoning Bylaw 8500, Amendment Bylaw 10198, as amended, to create the “Residential / Limited Commercial (ZMU47) – Capstan Village (City Centre)” zone, and to rezone 8671, 8731, 8771, 8831/8851 Cambie Road, 8791 Cambie Road/3600 Sexsmith Road, and 3480, 3500, 3520, 3540/3560 Sexsmith Road from the “Single Detached (RS1/F)” zone to the “Residential / Limited Commercial (ZMU47) – Capstan Village (City Centre)” zone and the “School and Institutional Use (SI)” zone, be given second reading, and forwarded to a new Public Hearing.*



COMMUNITY SERVICES DIVISION

3. **2021–2031 COLLABORATIVE ACTION PLAN TO REDUCE AND PREVENT POVERTY IN RICHMOND**

(File Ref. No. 08-4055-08) (REDMS No. 6754531)

PLN-312

See Page PLN-312 for full report

Designated Speaker: Melanie Burner

STAFF RECOMMENDATION

That the 2021–2031 Collaborative Action Plan to Reduce and Prevent Poverty in Richmond as outlined in the staff report titled, “2021–2031 Collaborative Action Plan to Reduce and Prevent Poverty in Richmond,” dated October 25, 2021, from the Director, Community Social Development, be adopted.



PLANNING AND DEVELOPMENT DIVISION

4. **HOUSING NEEDS REPORT 2021**

(File Ref. No. 08-4375-03) (REDMS No. 6729983)

Report will be distributed with a revised agenda

Designated Speaker: John Hopkins



Planning Committee Agenda – Tuesday, November 30, 2021

Pg. #

ITEM

5. **METRO VANCOUVER'S REFERRAL TO AMEND THE METRO 2040 REGIONAL GROWTH STRATEGY AS REQUESTED BY THE CITY OF SURREY**

(File Ref. No.) (REDMS No.)

Report will be distributed with a revised agenda

Designated Speakers: John Hopkins and Peter Whitelaw

☐

6. **MANAGER'S REPORT**

ADJOURNMENT

☐



Special Planning Committee

Date: Wednesday, November 17, 2021

Place: Council Chambers
Richmond City Hall

Present: Councillor Bill McNulty, Chair
Councillor Alexa Loo, (by teleconference)
Councillor Chak Au (by teleconference)
Councillor Carol Day (entered the meeting at 4:01 p.m. by teleconference)
Councillor Andy Hobbs (by teleconference)
Councillor Harold Steves (by teleconference)
Councillor Chak Au (by teleconference)

Also Present: Councillor Michael Wolfe (by teleconference)
Councillor Linda McPhail by teleconference)

Call to Order: The Chair called the meeting to order at 4:00 p.m.

MINUTES

It was moved and seconded

That the minutes of the meeting of the Planning Committee held on November 2, 2021, be adopted as circulated.

CARRIED

Cllr. Day the meeting (4:01 p.m.).

PLANNING AND DEVELOPMENT DIVISION

1. **APPLICATION BY ENRICH CUSTOM HOMES LTD. FOR REZONING AT 8231 NO. 3 ROAD FROM THE “SINGLE DETACHED (RS1/E)” ZONE TO THE “COMPACT SINGLE DETACHED (RC2)” ZONE**

(File Ref. No. 12-8060-20-010309; RZ 20-905210) (REDMS No. 6767318)

Discussion ensued in regards to landscape security deposit and driveway access off of No. 3 Road.

Special Planning Committee
Wednesday, November 17, 2021

It was moved and seconded

That Richmond Zoning Bylaw 8500, Amendment Bylaw 10309, for the rezoning of 8231 No. 3 Road from the “Single Detached (RS1/E)” zone to the “Compact Single Detached (RC2)” zone, be introduced and given first reading.

CARRIED

2. INCREASE OF MAXIMUM FINES FOR TREE PROTECTION BYLAW 8057

(File Ref. No. 12-8360-01) (REDMS No. 6764640)

Sharon MacGougan, President, Garden City Conservation Society referred to her submission (attached to and forming part of these minutes as Schedule 1) and commented that the Garden City Conservation Society strongly supports increasing fines for the illegal cutting of trees from \$10,000 to \$50,000 and that an increase in public education in understanding the tree bylaw is needed.

Don Flintoff, Richmond resident, referred to his submission (attached to and forming part of these minutes as Schedule 2) and commented that the \$50,000 fine is excessive for home owners, developers should incur the higher fine and that fruit trees should be exempt from the Tree Bylaw.

Discussion ensued with regards to the maintenance of street and park trees by the Park’s Department. Staff outlined that this bylaw pertains to the willful destruction and damage of trees on private property and the final decision on the fine amount levied will be determined by the legal court system.

Further discussion ensued regarding replacement of damaged trees and fines in proportion to the value of the home.

It was moved and seconded

That Tree Protection Bylaw No.8057, Amendment Bylaw 10307 increasing the maximum fine to \$50,000 for an offence, be introduced and given first, second, and third reading.

CARRIED

3. RICHMOND COMMENTS ON METRO VANCOUVER’S DRAFT UPDATED REGIONAL GROWTH STRATEGY, METRO 2050

(File Ref. No. 01-0157-30-RGST1) (REDMS No. 6766254)

Staff highlighted the four objectives used to review the Metro 2050 Regional Growth Strategy which are (i) to protect the City’s autonomy in decision making, (ii) pursue City goals, (iii) deliver services efficiently through City efforts and regional cooperation, and (iv) to pursue shared regional goals.

Staff noted changes in the strategy including (i) conducting population projections on a broader sub regional level rather than a municipal level, providing greater flexibility, and (ii) proposing a new trade-oriented overlay to secure land for trade oriented businesses.

Special Planning Committee

Wednesday, November 17, 2021

It was moved and seconded

That staff forward the report titled “Richmond Comments on Metro Vancouver’s Draft Updated Regional Growth Strategy, Metro 2050” dated October 20, 2021 from the Director, Policy Planning, to Metro Vancouver, providing comments as outlined in Attachment 1.

CARRIED

Discussion ensued regarding sharing the report with other stakeholders including other municipalities and senior levels of government. As a result, of the discussion the following **motion** was introduced:

It was moved and seconded

That staff be directed to share the City’s comments, as approved by the Committee and proposed for Council endorsement, immediately at a staff level with member jurisdictions, and that a letter be drafted for Councillor Steves’ signature to accompany the proposed comments.”

CARRIED

4. **MANAGER’S REPORT**

Response to Referral: Name Change of Trutch Avenue

Staff advised that a consultation letter will be sent to the approximately 20 residents on Trutch Avenue this week seeking their feedback.

ADJOURNMENT

It was moved and seconded

That the meeting adjourn (5:05 p.m.).

CARRIED

Certified a true and correct copy of the Minutes of the meeting of the Special Planning Committee of the Council of the City of Richmond held on November 17, 2021.

Councillor Bill McNulty
Chair

Raman Grewal
Legislative Services Associate

From: Sharon MacGougan, President, Garden City Conservation Society
To: Special Planning Committee, November 17, 2021
Re: Increase of maximum fines for Tree Protection Bylaw 8057

The Garden City Conservation Society strongly supports increasing fines for the illegal cutting of trees from the current \$10, 000 to \$50,000.

We lose too many mature trees in Richmond, through a variety of means, including illegal tree cutting.

City staff work hard to protect trees through the development process and it is particularly discouraging when those "protected" trees, the ones that are healthy and provide good habitat for birds, end up "disappearing" through the actions of either a misinformed owner or someone that just doesn't like trees.

\$10,000 does not make up for the loss of a decades old tree.

Increasing penalties provides more incentive to keep that tree. But even an increased penalty is not enough to solve the problem.

Further comments and recommendations:

1. Increase public education. A notice in the newspaper or online once or twice a year is not enough.
2. Signage is effective. The current "Stop all Tree Work" signage left in place means something. It draws attention to the problem and people read them. Signage could be also helpful on boulevard trees when excessive pruning or topping (not by city) takes place.
3. Working to protect trees takes time for investigation and follow up. Do we have adequate Tree Protection staff in Richmond, given that our population continues to grow?

More proactive work needs to be done to protect trees from being illegally cut in the first place. Trees take decades to grow and the loss is significant. If we are serious about not allowing the illegal cutting of trees, we need to take strong action: increase penalties, increase public education and give our Tree Protection department all the resources they need to do their job.

In conclusion, it is heartbreaking when mature trees are illegally cut. Let's do whatever we can to stop it from happening. Increasing penalties is a good first step.



PHOTOCOPIED

NOV 17 2021

& DISTRIBUTED

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Subject: FW: Special Planning Committee Nov. 17/21 INCREASE OF MAXIMUM FINES FOR TREE PROTECTION BYLAW 8057 (File Ref. No. 12-83)

From: Don Flintoff <don_flintoff@hotmail.com>

Sent: November 10, 2021 3:23 PM

To: CityClerk <CityClerk@richmond.ca>

Subject: Special Planning Committee Nov. 17/21 INCREASE OF MAXIMUM FINES FOR TREE PROTECTION BYLAW 8057 (File Ref. No. 12-83)

City of Richmond Security Warning: This email was sent from an external source outside the City. Please do not click or open attachments unless you recognize the source of this email and the content is safe.

Mayor & Council, cityclerk@richmond.ca <cityclerk@richmond.ca>;

The maximum fine for tree protection being set at \$50,000 for homeowners is excessive. The current \$10,000 limit is sufficient for homeowners. If you wish to set \$50,000 limit for developers, keep in mind it will be added into the cost of the house when sold. Would it not be more productive to plant trees along Railway Trail and in Dover Crossing Park on the East Side?

There should be an exemption for

1. all fruit trees (apple, pear, cherry, plum, fig, etc.) and grape vines.
2. All diseased fruit trees or branches should be able to be removed by owner.
3. All trees causing moss to grow on house roofs should be able to be removed by owner.
4. All tree root systems that are damaging the house foundations, walkways or driveways should be able to be removed by owner.

Usually the homeowners look after their trees appropriately, the City should look after its own better. For instance the removal of Oak Trees on city property at No. 3 Rd and Lansdown and at the south end of the No. 2 Rd. bridge to accommodate future construction.

The City should remove dangerous or diseased trees immediately. I am still waiting for them to deal with their birch tree on the boulevard.

EXAMPLES

1. Case # 210716-000009 – Confirmation July 16, 2021 – STILL WAITING!

The birch tree has the bark beetles issue. The city took off some branches about 2 years ago and some more should be removed.

My neighbour's truck, in photo, is at risk as branches are coming off. Could you please check out the tree and prune the dead limbs?



2. Recently, I reported a downed branch in Lynas Lane park that the City should have looked after. **Lynas Lane Park is just north of Archibald Blair Elementary School.**



Regards,
Donald Flintoff
604-277-0141

Sent from [Mail](#) for Windows



City of Richmond

Report to Committee

To: Planning Committee
From: Wayne Craig
Director, Development

Date: November 16, 2021

File: RZ 20-908348

Re: Application by Richard Zhang for Rezoning at 8211 No. 3 Road from the "Single Detached (RS1/E)" Zone to the "Compact Single Detached (RC2)" Zone

Staff Recommendation

That Richmond Zoning Bylaw 8500, Amendment Bylaw 10308, for the rezoning of 8211 No. 3 Road from the "Single Detached (RS1/E)" zone to the "Compact Single Detached (RC2)" zone, be introduced and given First Reading.

Wayne Craig
Director, Development
(604-247-4625)

WC:na
Att. 6

REPORT CONCURRENCE		
ROUTED TO:	CONCURRENCE	CONCURRENCE OF GENERAL MANAGER
Affordable Housing	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/>	

Staff Report

Origin

Richard Zhang has applied to the City of Richmond, on behalf of the owner, Jiao Kun, for permission to rezone 8211 No. 3 Road from the “Single Detached (RS1/E)” zone to the “Compact Single Detached (RC2)” zone, to permit the property to be subdivided to create two single-family lots, one with a two-bedroom secondary suite and one with an affordable housing contribution, both with vehicle access from the rear lane (Attachment 1). The proposed subdivision is shown in Attachment 2. The proposed site plan is shown in Attachment 3.

Findings of Fact

A Development Application Data Sheet providing details about the development proposal is attached (Attachment 4).

Subject Site Existing Housing Profile

There is an existing owner-occupied single-family dwelling on the subject property, which is proposed to be demolished. The applicant has confirmed that there are no existing secondary suites in the dwelling.

Surrounding Development

Development immediately surrounding the subject site is as follows:

To the North: Across Sunnymede Gate, a single-family dwelling on property zoned “Single Detached (RS1/E)”.

To the South: A single-family dwelling on property zoned “Single Detached (RS1/E)” with a rezoning application for two compact single-family lots with vehicle access from the rear lane (RZ 20-905210). The proposed rezoning of this property is the subject of a separate staff report.

To the East: Across No. 3 Road, properties zoned “Single Detached (RS1/E)” and “Two-Unit Dwellings (RD1)”.

To the West: Across the lane, multiple properties zone “Single Detached (RS1/E)” fronting Sunnyholme Crescent.

Related Policies & Studies

Official Community Plan

The subject property is located in the Broadmoor planning area, and is designated “Neighbourhood Residential” in the Official Community Plan (OCP). The proposed rezoning and subdivision is consistent with this designation.

Arterial Road Policy

The subject property is designated “Arterial Road Compact Lot Single Detached” on the Arterial Road Housing Development Map. The Arterial Road Land Use Policy requires all compact lot developments to be accessed from the rear lane only. The proposed rezoning and ensuing development are consistent with this Policy.

Prior to final adoption of the rezoning bylaw, the applicant must submit a Landscape Plan, prepared by a Registered Landscape Architect, to the satisfaction of the Director of Development, and deposit a Landscape Security based on 100% of the cost estimate provided by the Landscape Architect, including installation costs. The Landscape Plan should comply with the guidelines of the OCP’s Arterial Road Policy and include any required replacement trees identified as a condition of rezoning.

Floodplain Management Implementation Strategy

The proposed redevelopment must meet the requirements of the Richmond Flood Plain Designation and Protection Bylaw 8204. Registration of a flood indemnity covenant on title is required prior to final adoption of the rezoning bylaw.

Public Consultation

A rezoning sign has been installed on the subject property. Staff have not received any comments from the public about the rezoning application in response to the placement of the rezoning sign on the property.

Should the Planning Committee endorse this application and Council grant First Reading to the rezoning bylaw, the bylaw will be forwarded to a Public Hearing, where any area resident or interested party will have an opportunity to comment. Public notification for the Public Hearing will be provided as per the *Local Government Act*.

Analysis

This redevelopment proposes to rezone and subdivide one existing single-family property into two new compact single-family lots and vehicular access from the rear lane. One of the two new lots will provide a secondary suite and a contribution to the Affordable Housing Reserve Fund will be provided for the other.

The building footprint on the corner lot (Lot A) has been adjusted to accommodate the retention of trees on the site by increasing the required setbacks in the northeast and northwest corners. The conceptual development plans in Attachment 3 show the proposed architectural elevations with the required building envelopment modifications required to accommodate the tree protective fencing for tree tag# 9 and #12. A legal agreement will be registered on Title as a condition of rezoning to ensure that the Tree Protected Zones and additional setback requirements are maintained.

In keeping with the City's urban design objectives for enhanced design on corner lots, the applicant will be required to provide a landscape plan and register a restrictive covenant on title to ensure that the development design is consistent with the approved plans. A conceptual plan is provided in Attachment 3. Further design development of the north elevation is required prior to final adoption of the rezoning bylaw to ensure the building presents an attractive pedestrian interface to Sunnymede Gate.

This rezoning and subdivision is consistent with the lot fabric and vehicular access of the adjacent lots on No. 3 Road. Similar applications to rezone and subdivide properties have been approved in years past to the south of the subject property.

Tree Retention and Replacement

The applicant has submitted a Certified Arborist's Report; which identifies on-site and off-site trees, assesses tree structure and condition, and provides recommendations on tree retention and removal relative to the proposed development. The Report assesses 13 trees of which 12 are bylaw-sized. Nine trees are located on the subject property and four are street trees on City property. Additionally, there are two hedges notated on the survey plan, one hedge in the existing rear yard and a hedge on the southeastern edge of the property adjacent to 8231 No. 3 Road. The hedges will be removed for site access at the rear and due to poor maintenance and low retention value.

The City's Tree Preservation Coordinator and City Parks staff have reviewed the Arborist's Report and provided the following comments:

- Seven of the nine bylaw-sized trees located on-site, tag#2 (Cedar 50 cm caliper multi stem), tag#3 (Cedar 20 cm caliper), tag#4 (Cedar 80 cm caliper multi stem), tag#5 (Cedar 40 cm caliper multi stem), tag#6 (Cedar 30 cm caliper), tag#7 (Cedar 40 cm caliper multi stem), and tag#8 (Japanese Maple 48 cm caliper multi stem), are in poor to marginal condition and in declining health due to age and verticillium wilt. Replacement trees are to be provided at 2:1 ratio as per the OCP.
- The other two of the bylaw-sized trees located on-site, tag#9 (Weeping Sequoia 65 cm caliper) and tag#12 (Cedar 75 cm caliper), are in fair condition and are to be retained and protected. The building footprint on Lot A has been adjusted to ensure the Critical Root Zone is accommodated for both the Weeping Sequoia (tag# 9) and the Cedar (tag#12). Registration of a legal agreement on title to increase minimum setbacks for tree retention and a Tree Survival Security of \$20,000.00 (\$10,000.00 for each tree) will be required. Tree protection is to be provided as per City of Richmond Tree Protection Information Bulletin Tree-03 including tree protection fencing.
- The untagged Cedar hedges noted on the survey plan (at the rear and along the southeastern edge) will be removed for site access at the rear and due to poor maintenance and low retention value.
- Two of the four City trees identified in the report, tag#11 (Birch 50 cm caliper) and tag#13 (Portugese Laurel 12 cm caliper) are in poor or dead condition and are recommend for removal.

- The other two City trees identified in the report, tag#1 (Cherry 63 cm caliper multi stem) and tag#10 (Birch 41 cm caliper), are in fair condition and should be retained and protected. A Project Arborist will be required for work around the trees including the removal of the driveway beside tree #1. A Tree Survival Security of \$20,000 is required for these two trees.

Tree Replacement

The applicant proposes to remove seven on-site trees (tag# 2, 3, 4, 5, 6, 7, 8). The 2:1 replacement ratio would require a total of 14 replacement trees. The applicant has agreed to plant a minimum of four trees on both future lots for a total of eight replacement trees. The required replacement trees are to be of the following minimum sizes, based on the size of the trees being removed as per Tree Protection Bylaw No. 8057.

No. of Replacement Trees	Minimum Caliper of Deciduous Replacement Tree	Minimum Height of Coniferous Replacement Tree
8	8 cm	4 m

To satisfy the 2:1 replacement ratio established in the OCP, the applicant will contribute \$4,500.00 (\$750/tree) to the City's Tree Compensation Fund in lieu of the remaining six trees that cannot be accommodated on the subject property after redevelopment.

Tree Protection

Two on-site trees (tag #9 and tag #12) and two City trees (tag #1 and tag #10) are to be retained and protected. The applicant has submitted a tree protection plan showing the trees to be retained and the measures taken to protect them during development stage (Attachment 5). To ensure that the trees identified for retention are protected at the development stage, the applicant is required to complete the following items:

- Prior to final adoption of the rezoning bylaw, submission of a Tree Survival Security of \$40,000.00 for the retention and protection of the two on-site and two off-site trees noted.
- Prior to final adoption of the rezoning bylaw, submission to the City of a contract with a Certified Arborist for the supervision of all works conducted within or in close proximity to tree protection zones. The contract must include the scope of work required, the number of proposed monitoring inspections at specified stages of construction, any special measures required to ensure tree protection, and a provision for the Arborist to submit a post-construction impact assessment to the City for review.
- Prior to final adoption of the rezoning bylaw, a legal agreement will be required for modified setbacks of the northeast and the northwest corner of the building footprint on Lot A to ensure tree retention of the weeping sequoia (tag #9) and Cedar (tag #12).
- Prior to demolition of the existing dwelling on the subject site, installation of tree protection fencing around all trees to be retained. Tree protection fencing must be installed to City standard in accordance with the City's Tree Protection Information Bulletin Tree-03 prior to any works being conducted on-site, and remain in place until construction and landscaping on-site is completed.

Affordable Housing Strategy

Consistent with the Affordable Housing Strategy, the applicant has proposed a secondary suite in one of the new dwellings (Lot B) which will be a minimum of 33.4 m² (360 ft²) and have a minimum of two bedrooms. The other lot, Lot A, will provide a contribution of \$4/buildable square footage to the Affordable Housing Reserve Fund (\$12,127.20). Prior to final adoption of the rezoning bylaw, the applicant must register a legal agreement on title to ensure that no final Building Permit inspection is granted until the secondary suite on Lot B is constructed to the satisfaction of the City in accordance with the BC Building Code and the City's Zoning Bylaw.

Transportation and Site Access

Vehicular access to No. 3 Road is not permitted. Registration of a restrictive covenant on title will be required to ensure vehicle access to the site at future development stage is from the rear lane only, with no access permitted to or from No. 3 Road (servicing road). Parking for the one secondary suite will be provided as required by Zoning Bylaw 8500. It will be accessed by the lane, adjacent to the garage.

Site Servicing and Frontage Improvements

At the subdivision stage, the applicant must enter into a Servicing Agreement for the design and construction of the required site servicing and off-site improvements, including lane upgrades, as described in Attachment 6. Provision of a 0.49 m wide road dedication along the entire east frontage is required to facilitate sidewalk improvements and boulevard realignment. Additionally, a 3.0 m wide right-of-way (ROW) along the entire east property line will be required prior to adoption of the rezoning bylaw for containing inspection chambers and water meters. All frontage works have been designed specifically for, and will be required to work around trees identified for retention.

At the subdivision stage, the applicant is also required to pay the current year's taxes, Development Cost Charges (City, Metro Vancouver and TransLink), School Site Acquisition Charges, Address Assignment Fees, and enter into a Servicing Agreement for site servicing and frontage improvements, including the rear lane, as described in Attachment 6.

Financial Impact

None.

Conclusion

The purpose of this application is to rezone 8211 No. 3 Road from the "Single Detached (RS1/E)" zone to the "Compact Single Detached (RC2)" zone, to permit the property to be subdivided to create two single-family lots with vehicle access from the rear lane.

The proposed rezoning and subdivision are consistent with the applicable plans and policies affecting the subject.

The list of rezoning considerations is included in Attachment 6, which has been agreed to by the applicant (signed concurrence on file).

It is recommended that Richmond Zoning Bylaw 8500, Amendment Bylaw 10308 be introduced and given First Reading.

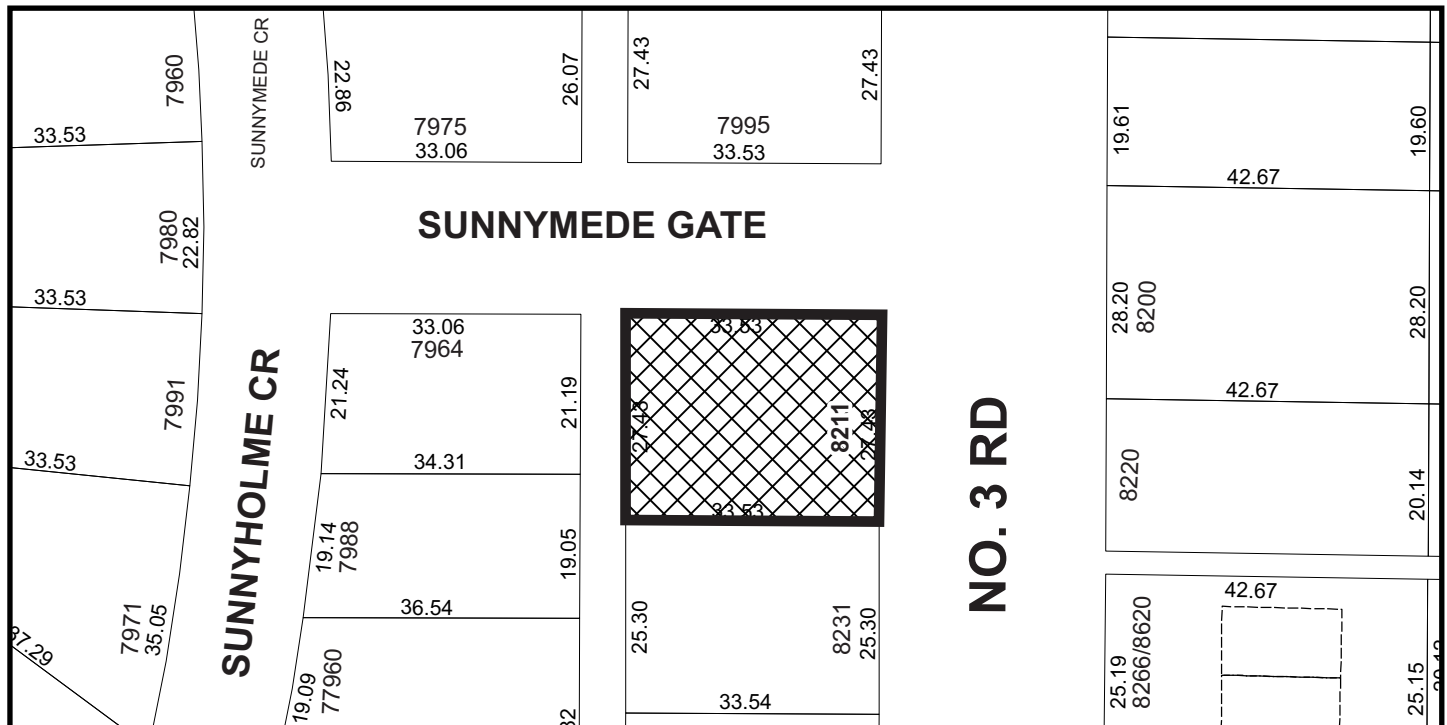


Nathan Andrews
Planning Technician
(604-247-4911)

NA:blg

Attachments:

- Attachment 1: Location and Aerial Map
- Attachment 2: Survey and Proposed Subdivision Plan
- Attachment 3: Conceptual Development Plans
- Attachment 4: Development Application Data Sheet
- Attachment 5: Tree Retention Plan
- Attachment 6: Rezoning Considerations



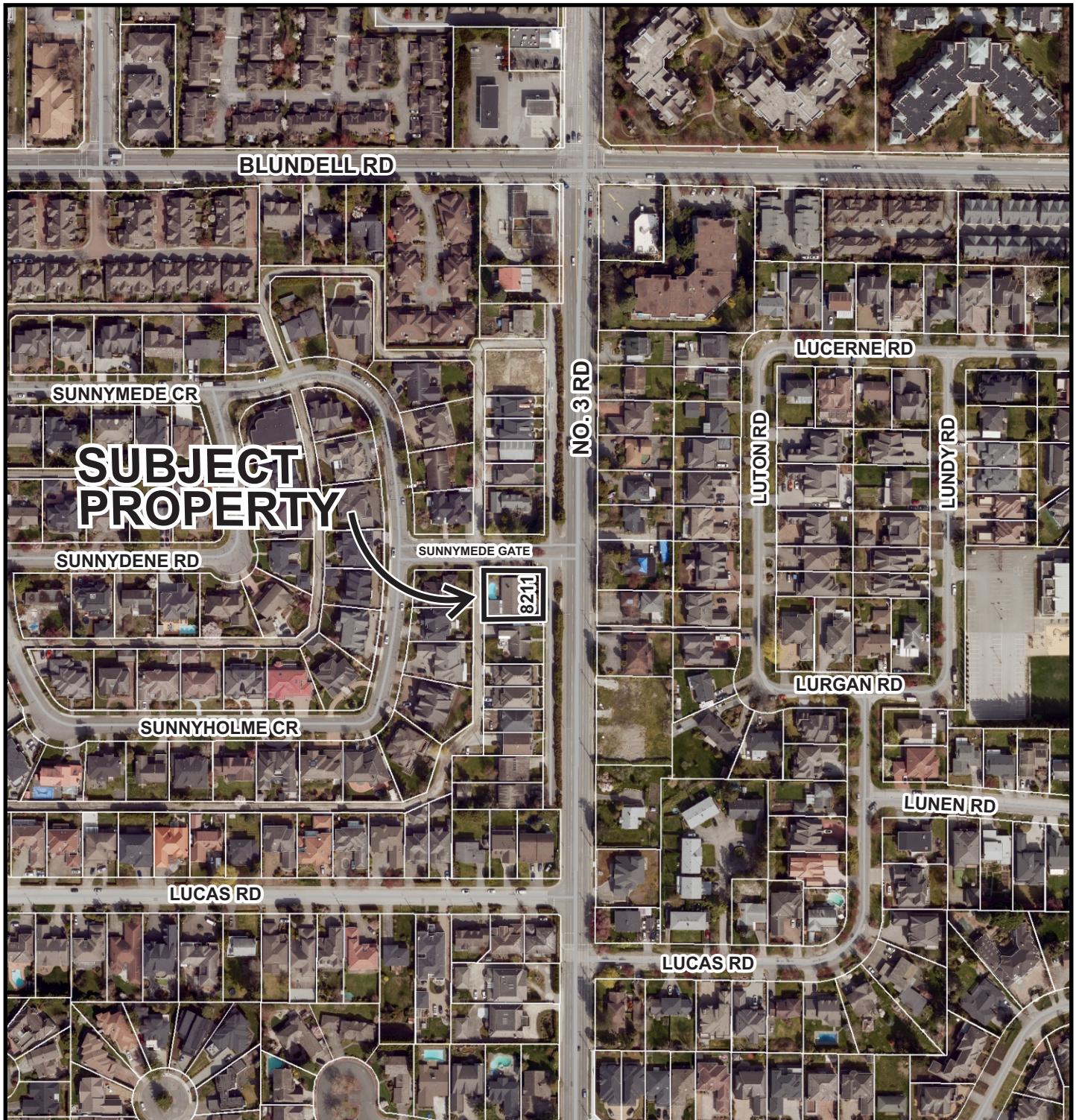
RZ 20-908348

Revision Date: 11/23/20

Note: Dimensions are in METRES



City of Richmond



RZ 20-908348

Original Date: 11/19/20

Revision Date: 11/23/20

Note: Dimensions are in METRES

TOPOGRAPHIC SURVEY PLAN OF LOT 28 SECTION 20
BLOCK 4 NORTH RANGE 6 WEST
NEW WESTMINSTER DISTRICT PLAN 21352

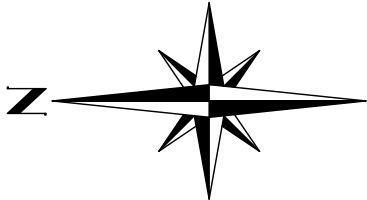
CIVIC ADDRESS:
8211 No. 3 ROAD
RICHMOND B.C.
PID: 003-715-604



SURVEY LEGEND	
dec.	DECIDUOUS
	CATCH BASIN
	WATER VALVE
	WATER METRE
	FIRE HYDRANT
	POWER POLE
	CATCH BASIN

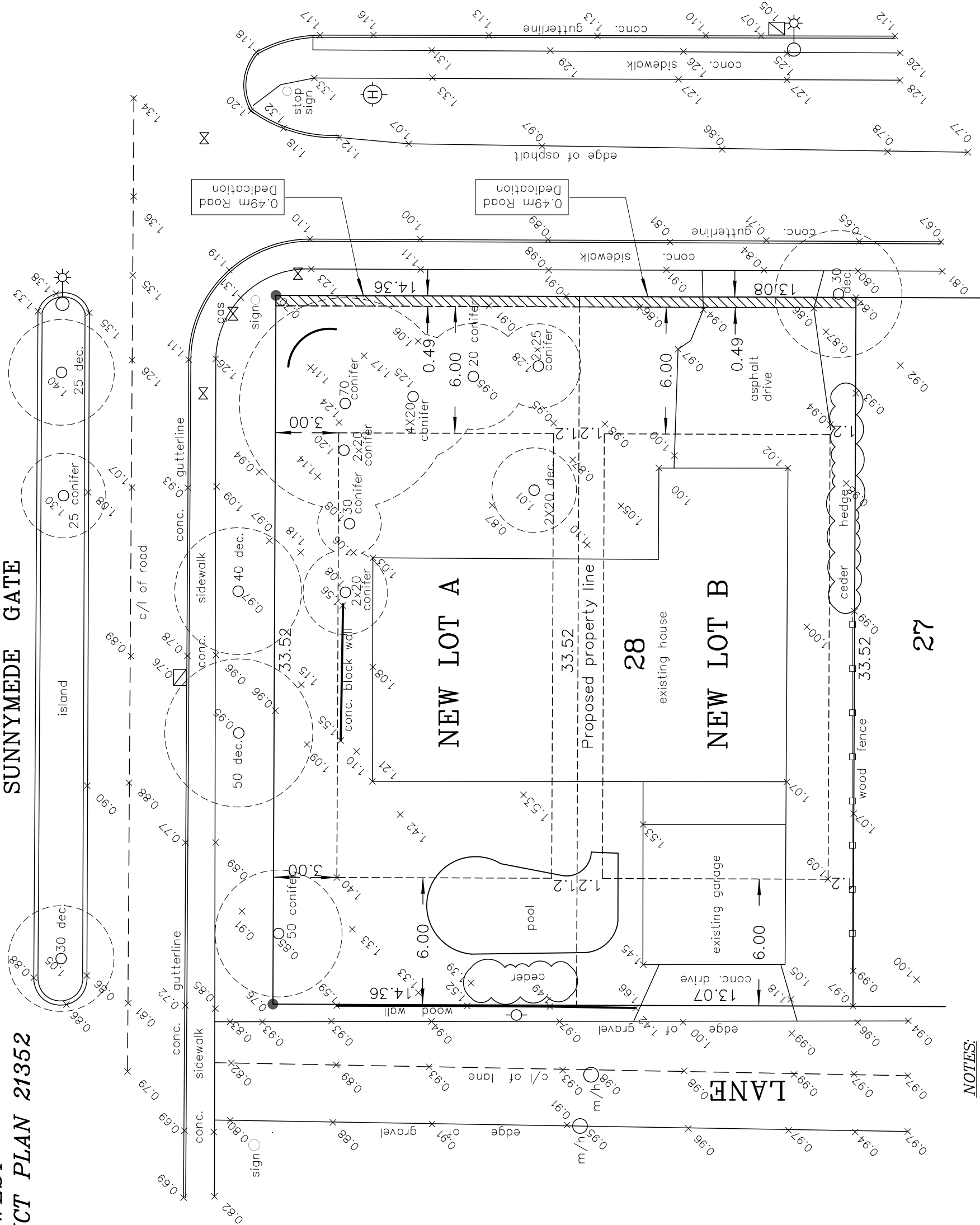
LOT AREA=919.7 Sq. m.
NEW LOT A=474.4 Sq.m.
NEW LOT B=431.9 Sq.m.
ROAD DEDICATION=13.4 Sq.m.

PLN - 21



NOTE:
LOT 28 is subject to the following
non financial charges and interests:
- RESTRICTIVE COVENANT 285032C

JAMES CHENG LAND SURVEYING LTD
B.C. Land Surveyor
#35-6736 Southpoint Drive
Burnaby B.C. V3N0A4
(604) 786-8870
jclandsurveying@gmail.com



NOTES:

- 1) Elevations are in metres and are geodetic.
- 2) Elevations are derived from City of Richmond HPN Monument #204(02H2452) el=1.559. (CGVD28GVRD2018)
- 3) This Plan was prepared for architectural design and site servicing purposes, and is for the exclusive use of our client.
- 4) The signatory accepts no responsibility or liability for any damages that maybe suffered by a third party as a result of reproduction, transmission or alteration to this document without consent of the signatory.

This Document Is Not Valid Unless Originally Signed And Sealed.

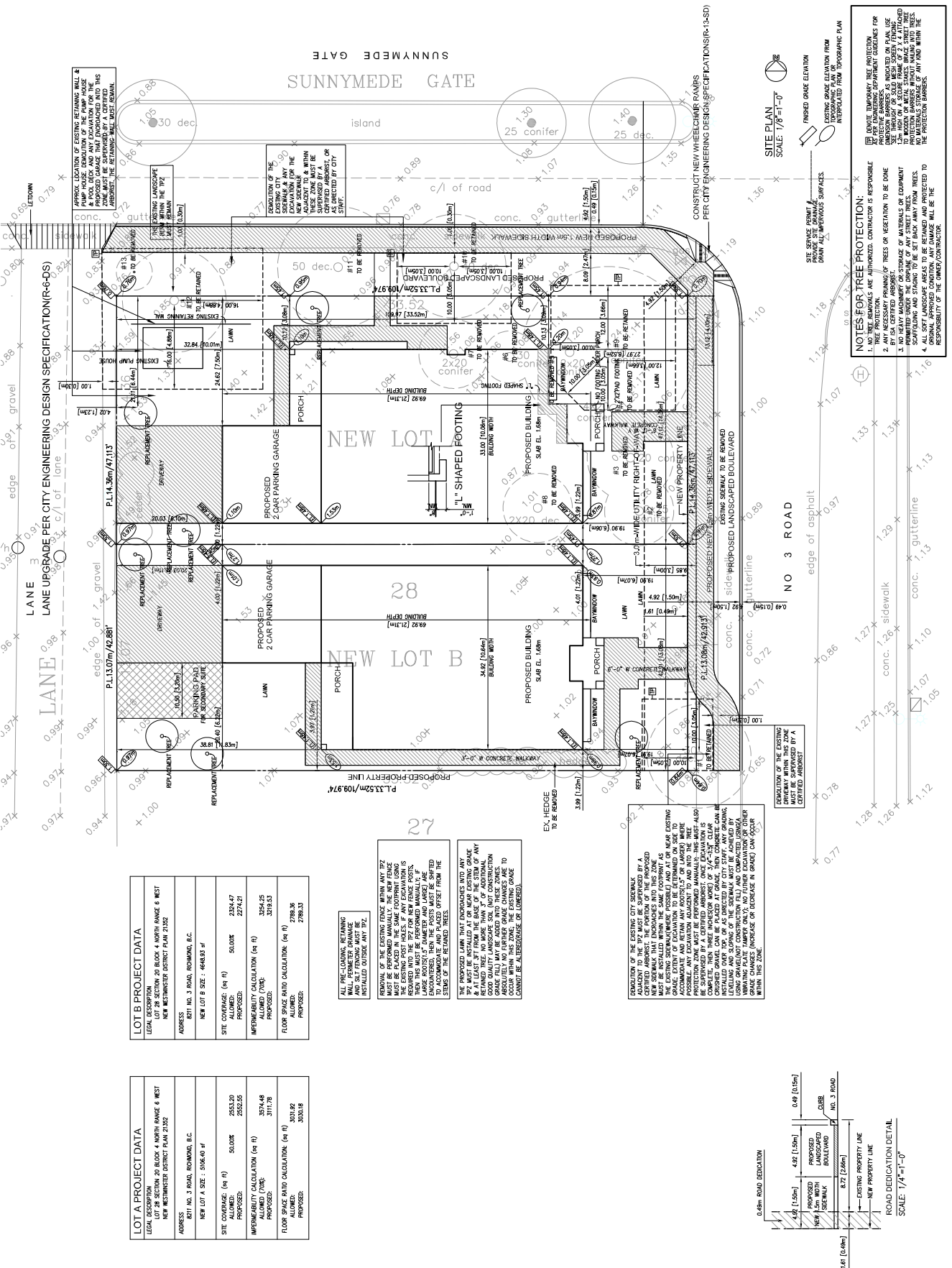
JAMES CHENG B.C.L.S.

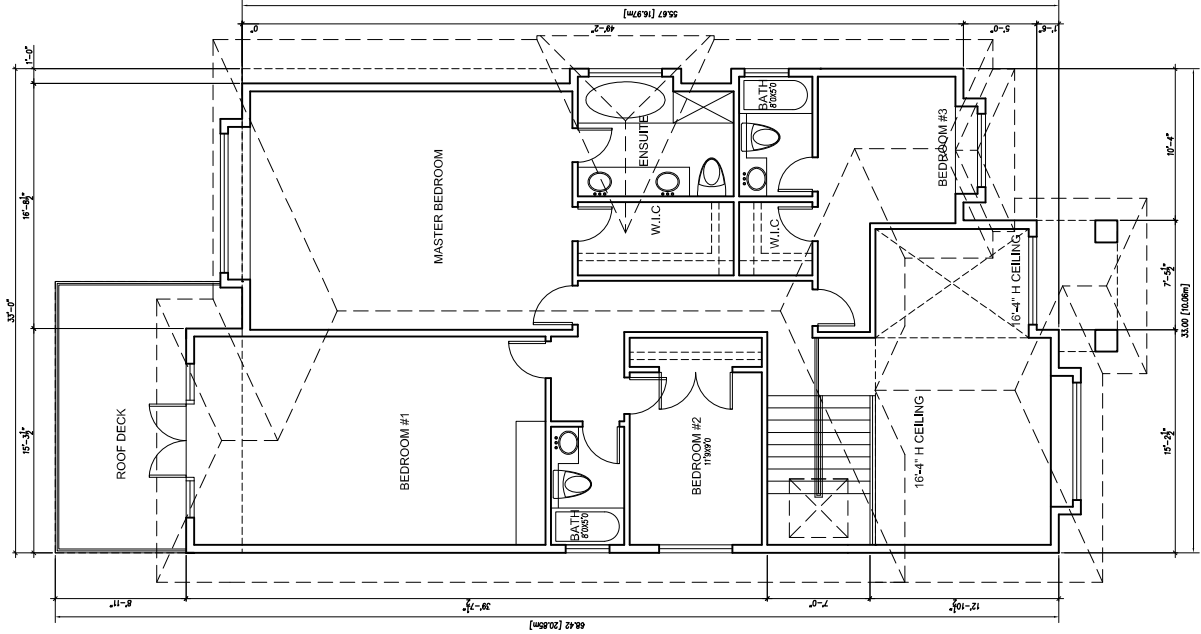
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ATTACHMENT 2

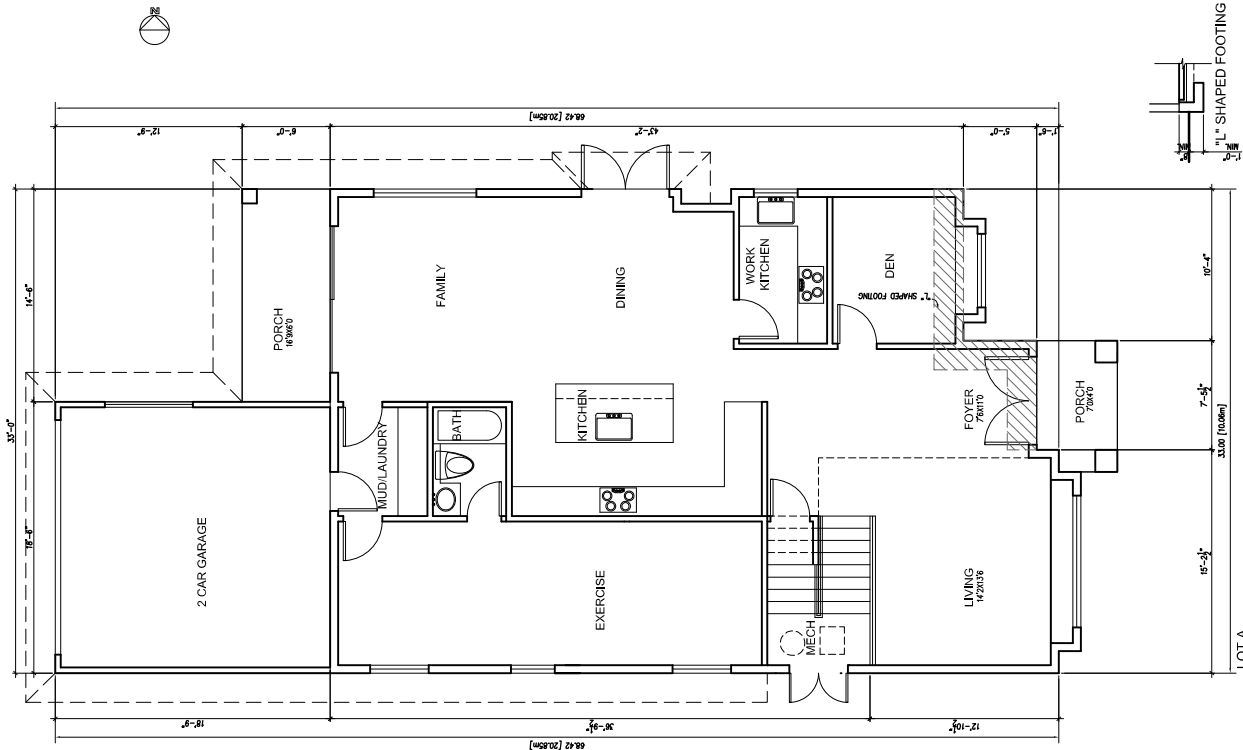
Dated This 8th Day of
July, 2020.

THE DRAWINGS SHALL BE USED FOR THE PURPOSES OF THE PROJECT ONLY. THE ENGINEER, CONTRACTOR, AND SUB-CONTRACTORS SHALL BE RESPONSIBLE FOR THE ACCURACY OF THE INFORMATION PROVIDED. THE ENGINEER, CONTRACTOR, AND SUB-CONTRACTORS SHALL BE RESPONSIBLE FOR THE ACCURACY OF THE INFORMATION PROVIDED. THE ENGINEER, CONTRACTOR, AND SUB-CONTRACTORS SHALL BE RESPONSIBLE FOR THE ACCURACY OF THE INFORMATION PROVIDED.





LOT A
SECOND FLOOR PLAN
SCALE: 1/4"=1'-0"

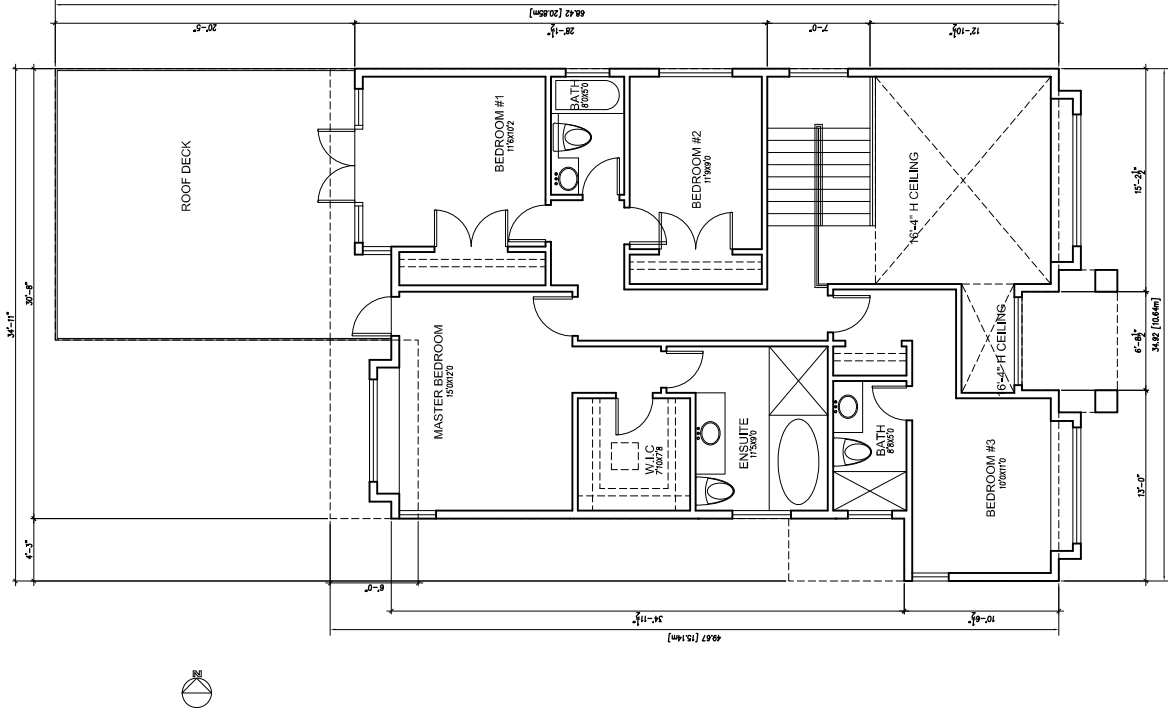


LOT A
MAIN FLOOR PLAN
SCALE: 1/4"=1'-0"

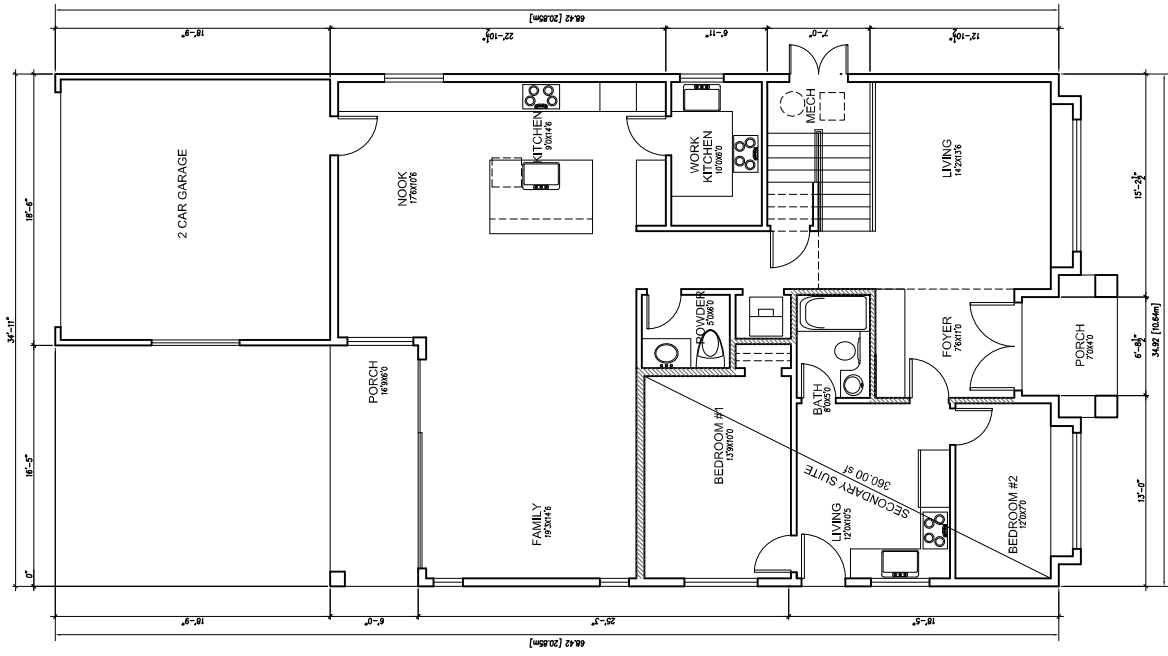
No.	Date	Revision	Consultants
1		WANTS FOR BPA	

Project Title	Project No.	Sheet Title	Scale
NEW SINGLE FAMILY HOUSE 8211 No. 3 ROAD RICHMOND, B.C.	201000000000	LOT B) FLOOR PLANS	1/4"=1'-0"

Revision No.	Revision
A4	



LOT B
 SECOND FLOOR PLAN
 SCALE: 1/4"=1'-0"



LOT B
 MAIN FLOOR PLAN
 SCALE: 1/4"=1'-0"



RZ 20-908348

Attachment 4

Address: 8211 No. 3 Road

Applicant: Richard Zhang

Planning Area(s): Broadmoor

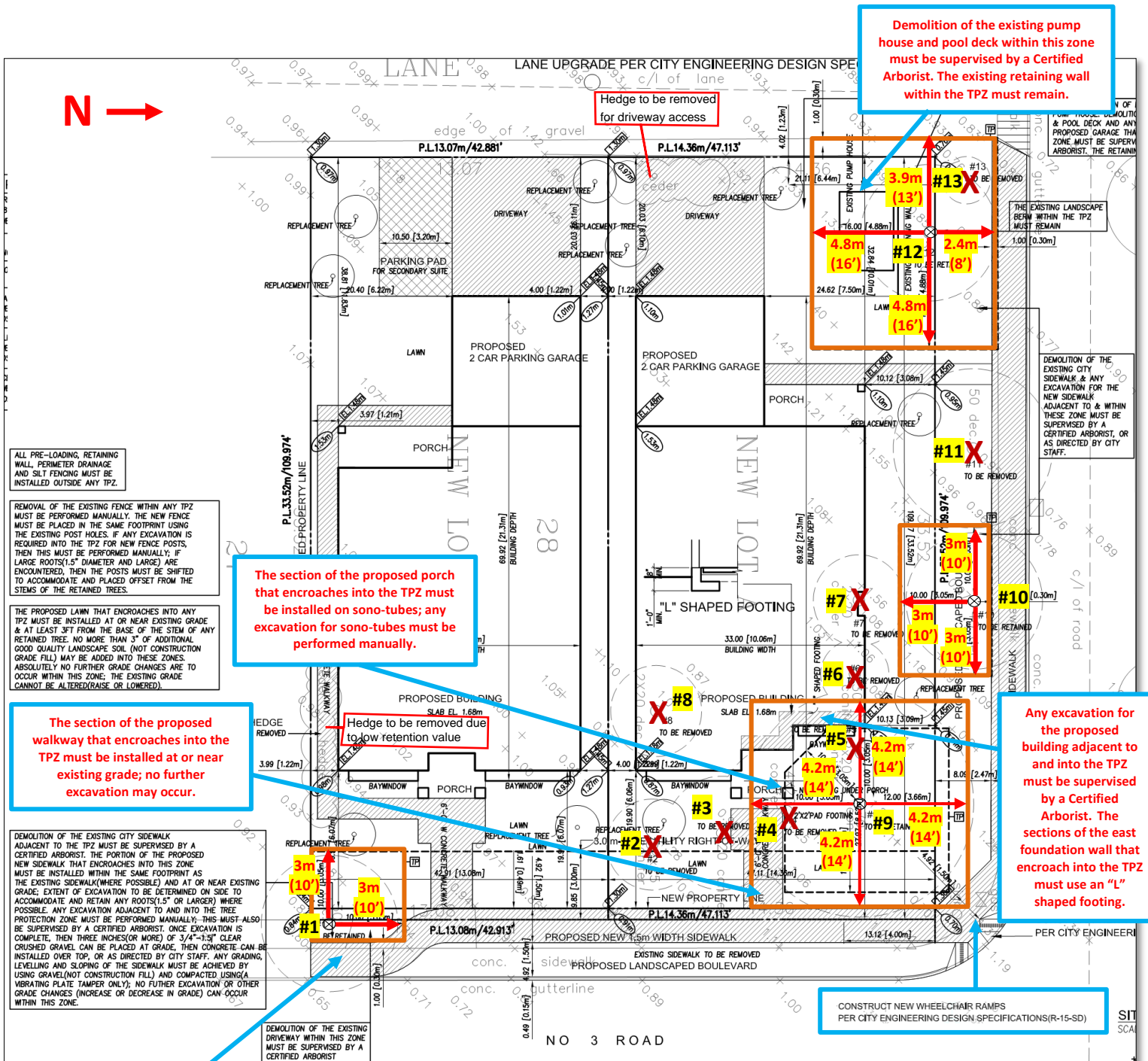
	Existing	Proposed
Owner:	Jiao Kun	No change
Site Size (m²):	919 m ²	Lot A: 474.4 m ² Lot B: 431.9 m ²
Land Uses:	One Single Detached Dwelling	Two Single Detached Dwellings
OCP Designation:	Neighbourhood Residential	No change
Area Plan Designation:	N/A	No change
Zoning:	Single Detached (RS1/E)	Compact Single Detached (RC2)
Number of Units:	1	2
Other Designations:	Arterial Road Compact Lot Single Detached	No change

On Future Subdivided Lots	Bylaw Requirement	Proposed	Variance
Floor Area Ratio:	Max. 0.60 for lot area up to 464.5 m ² plus 0.3 for area in excess of 464.5 m ²	Lot A: 0.59 Lot B: 0.60	none permitted
Buildable Floor Area (m ²):*	Lot A: Max. 281.67 m ² (3031.87 ft ²) Lot B: Max. 259.14 m ² (2789.36 ft ²)	Lot A: 281.51 m ² (3030.18 ft ²) Lot B: 259.14 m ² (2789.33 ft ²)	none permitted
Lot Coverage (% of lot area):	Building: Max. 50% Non-porous Surfaces: Max. 70% Live Landscaping: Min. 20%	Building: Max. 50% Non-porous Surfaces: Max. 70% Live Landscaping: Min. 20%	none
Lot Size:	Min. 270 m ²	Lot A: 474.4 m ² Lot B: 431.9 m ²	none
Lot Dimensions (m):	Width: 9.0 m Depth: 24.0 m	Lot A Width: 14.36 m Lot A Depth: 33.03 m Lot B Width: 13.07 m Lot B Depth: 33.03 m	none

On Future Subdivided Lots	Bylaw Requirement	Proposed	Variance
Setbacks (m):	Front: Min. 6.0 m Rear: Min. 6.0 m Side: Min. 1.2 m Exterior Side: Min. 3.0 m	Front: Min. 6.0 m Front for tree retention area of tag# 9 (Lot A): Min. 8.0 m Rear: Min. 6.0 m Rear for tree retention area of tag# 12 (Lot A): Min. 8.0 m Side: Min. 1.2 m Exterior Side: Min. 3.0 m Exterior Side for tree retention area of tag# 9 (Lot A): Min. 6.0 m Exterior Side for tree retention area of tag# 12 (Lot A): Min. 5.0 m	none
Height (m):	9.0 m	9.0 m	none
Off-street Parking Spaces – Regular (R) / Secondary Suite (S):	2 (R) and 1 (S) per unit	2 (R) and 0 (S) for Lot A 2 (R) and 1 (S) for Lot B	none
Private Outdoor Space (m ²):	Min. 20 m ² (min. 3.0 m width and depth) provided on the lot outside front yard	Min. 20 m ²	none

Other: Tree replacement compensation required for loss of significant trees.

* Preliminary estimate; not inclusive of garage; exact building size to be determined through zoning bylaw compliance review at Building Permit stage.



Tree Removal and Retention Plan scale, 1:250

Demolition of the existing City sidewalk adjacent to and within the TPZ must be supervised by a Certified Arborist. The portion of the proposed new sidewalk that encroaches into this Zone must be installed within the same footprint as the existing sidewalk (where possible) and at or near existing grade; extent of excavation to be determined on site to accommodate and retain any roots (1.5" or larger) where possible. Any excavation adjacent to and into the Tree Protection Zone must be performed manually; this must also be supervised by a Certified Arborist. Once excavation is complete, then three inches (or more) of 3/4" - 1.5" clear crushed gravel can be placed at grade, then concrete can be installed over top, or as directed by City staff. Any grading, levelling and sloping of the sidewalk must be achieved by using gravel (not construction fill) and compacted using (a vibrating plate tamper only); no further excavation or other grade changes (increase or decrease in grade) can occur within this Zone.



Address: 8211 No. 3 Road

File No.: RZ 20-908348

Prior to final adoption of Richmond Zoning Bylaw 8500, Amendment Bylaw 10308, the developer is required to complete the following:

1. 0.49 m wide road dedication along the entire east frontage. The exact extent of road dedication is to be verified by the Director of Transportation as part of the detailed design of the Servicing Agreement works.
2. Submission of a Landscape Plan, prepared by a Registered Landscape Architect, to the satisfaction of the Director of Development, and deposit of a Landscaping Security based on 100% of the cost estimate provided by the Landscape Architect, including installation costs. The Landscape Plan should:
 - comply with the guidelines of the OCP's Arterial Road Policy and should not include hedges along the front property line;
 - include a mix of coniferous and deciduous trees;
 - include the dimensions of tree protection fencing as illustrated on the Tree Retention Plan attached to this report; and
 - include the 8 required replacement trees with the following minimum sizes:

No. of Replacement Trees	Minimum Caliper of Deciduous Tree	or	Minimum Height of Coniferous Tree
8	8 cm		4 m

If required replacement trees cannot be accommodated on-site, a cash-in-lieu contribution in the amount of \$750/tree to the City's Tree Compensation Fund for off-site planting is required.

3. City acceptance of the developer's offer to voluntarily contribute \$4,500.00 to the City's Tree Compensation Fund for the planting of 6 replacement trees within the City.
4. Submission of a Contract entered into between the applicant and a Certified Arborist for supervision of any on-site works conducted within the tree protection zone of the trees to be retained. The Contract should include the scope of work to be undertaken, including: the proposed number of site monitoring inspections, and a provision for the Arborist to submit a post-construction assessment report to the City for review.
5. Submission of a Tree Survival Security to the City in the amount of \$40,000.00 for the 2 on-site trees and 2 City trees to be retained.
6. The City's acceptance of the applicant's voluntary contribution of \$4.00 per buildable square foot of Lot A (i.e. \$12,127.20) to the City's Affordable Housing Reserve Fund.
7. Registration of a legal agreement on Title to ensure that no final Building Permit inspection is granted until a two-bedroom secondary suite of minimum 33.4 m² (360 ft²) is constructed on Lot B, to the satisfaction of the City in accordance with the BC Building Code and the City's Zoning Bylaw.
8. Registration of a flood indemnity covenant on title.
9. Registration of a Statutory Right-of-Way to provide a 3.0 m right-of-way along the development's entire east property line, for the purpose of containing inspection chambers and water meters.
10. Registration of a restrictive covenant on title to ensure vehicular access to the site at future development stage is from the rear lane only, with no access permitted to or from No. 3 Road.
11. Registration of a legal agreement on title, ensuring that the Building Permit application and ensuing development of Lot A is generally consistent with submitted conceptual plans. Further design development of the north elevation is required prior to final adoption of the rezoning bylaw and to the satisfaction of the Director of Development to ensure the building presents an attractive pedestrian interface to Sunnymede Gate.
12. Registration of a legal agreement on title, ensuring that additional setbacks on Lot A are maintained for the building envelope as it relates to tree retention of tree tag# 9 and tag# 12. The increased front yard setback from 6.0 m to minimum 8.0 m and exterior side yard setback from 3.0 m to minimum 6.0 m for the northeast corner façade for Lot

A is to be maintained to ensure retention of the weeping sequoia tree (tag#9). The increased rear yard setback from 6.0 m to 8.0 m and exterior side yard setback from 3.0 m to minimum 5.0 m for the northwest corner of Lot A is to be maintained to ensure retention of the cedar tree (tag#12). Specific setbacks are to follow the Conceptual Development plan (Attachment 3 of the staff report) and the Tree Retention Plan (Attachment 5 of the staff report).

Prior to Demolition Permit Issuance, the developer must complete the following requirements:

1. Installation of appropriate tree protection fencing around all trees to be retained as part of the development prior to any construction activities, including building demolition, occurring on-site.

At Subdivision* stage, the developer must complete the following requirements:

1. At Subdivision stage, the applicant is required to pay the current year's taxes, Development Cost Charges (City, Metro Vancouver and TransLink), School Site Acquisition Charges, Address Assignment Fees, and the costs associated with the completion of the site servicing and other improvements.
2. Enter into a Servicing Agreement* for the design and construction of engineering infrastructure improvements. A Letter of Credit or cash security for the value of the Service Agreement works, as determined by the City, will be required as part of entering into the Servicing Agreement. Works include, but may not be limited to:

Water Works:

- a) Using the OCP Model, there is 881 L/s of water available at a 20 psi residual at the No 3 Road frontage. Based on your proposed development, your site requires a minimum fire flow of 95 L/s.
- b) At Developer's cost, the Developer is required to:
 - i) Submit Fire Underwriter Survey (FUS) or International Organization for Standardization (ISO) fire flow calculations to confirm development has adequate fire flow for onsite fire protection. Calculations must be signed and sealed by a Professional Engineer and be based on Building Permit Stage building designs.
 - ii) Provide a 3.0 m-wide utility right-of-way along the entire east property line of the site.
- c) At Developer's cost, the City will:
 - i) Cap and remove the existing water service connection.
 - ii) Install a new service connection for each of the newly subdivided lots, complete with meter located onsite in the proposed right-of-way.

Storm Sewer Works:

- d) At Developer's cost, the City will:
 - i) Cap and remove the existing storm connection and inspection chamber.
 - ii) Install a new storm connection complete with inspection chamber located onsite in the proposed right-of-way and dual service leads.

Sanitary Sewer Works:

- e) At Developer's cost, the City will:
 - i) Cap and remove the existing sanitary connection.
 - ii) Install a new sanitary connection complete with inspection chamber and dual service leads.

Frontage Improvements:

- f) At Developer's cost, the Developer is required to:
 - i) Coordinate with BC Hydro, Telus and other private communication service providers:
 - (1) Before relocating/modifying any of the existing power poles and/or guy wires within the property frontages.

- (2) To locate all above ground utility cabinets and kiosks required to service the proposed development within the development site.
- ii) Upgrade the rear lane along the development frontage to the City's standards per R-5-DS in the Engineering Design Specifications, complete with rollover curbs, asphalt, drainage, and lighting. The drainage shall be extended to the north to connect to the existing storm sewer in Sunnymede Crescent, complete with a new manhole at the tie-in.
- iii) Complete other frontage improvements as per Transportation requirements:

Frontage Improvements: No. 3 Road (service road)

1. Remove the existing sidewalk and construction a new 1.5 m wide concrete sidewalk along the site's east property line. The alignment of the sidewalk may have to be adjusted to go around trees identified for retention. Provide a minimum 1.5 m wide landscaped boulevard over the remaining frontage width between the new sidewalk and the fronting road curb. The cross-section of the frontage improvements (measured from west to east) are as follows:
 - New east property line.
 - 1.5 m wide concrete sidewalk.
 - 1.5 m wide landscaped boulevard with street trees.
 - 0.15 m wide curb (existing).A 0.49 m wide dedication across the site's east road frontage is required.
(Note: With the 0.49 m wide dedication along the No. 3 Road frontage, the new sidewalk at the site's southeast corner is to be aligned to go around tree# 1).
2. All existing driveways along the development road frontages are to be closed permanently. The Developer is responsible for the removal of the existing driveway let-downs and the replacement with barrier curb/gutter, boulevard with street trees and concrete sidewalk per standards described above.
3. At the subject site's corner of the No. 3 Road service road/Sunnymede Gate intersection, construct new wheelchair ramps per City Engineering Design Specifications (R-12-SD).
4. Re-instate/back-fill street signage and pavement marking affected by the frontage works.

Frontage Improvements: Sunnymede Gate

Due to the requirements for tree retention, the existing frontage improvements can be kept (1.5 m wide sidewalk next to the curb and 2.5 m wide boulevard next to the property line). No further frontage improvements are required.

Frontage Improvements: Lane Upgrade

1. Lane upgrade: The existing lane along the subject site's west property line is to be upgraded to the following standards (per City Engineering Design Specifications, R-6-DS).
 - 5.1 m wide pavement.
 - Continuous rollover curb along both sides of the lane.
 - Lighting.
2. The following are to be confirmed with Engineering:
 - The exact finished cross-section of the lane taking into account lighting and other utility requirements; and
 - The requirement for repaving the existing driving surface in this section of the lane.
3. Access to lane: The driveway let-down at the north end of the lane (Sunnymede Gate) is to be reconstructed to meet the upgraded lane cross-section noted above. The design standards for the lane driveway access are to meet those listed in the City Engineering Design Specifications (RD-9-DS).

Road Functional Plan

A road functional plan is required to show the above noted frontage improvements and reviewed through the SA detail design process. The plan must also show clear dimensions (in metric) and road dedication requirements.

Road Dedication and Statutory Right-of Way Requirements

1. Road dedication requirements:

- A 4.0 m x 4.0 m corner cut dedication is not required at the northeast corner of the subject site due to tree retention and due to the existing sidewalk and boulevard siting being maintained on the north side and not impacting sightline requirements per Bylaw 5870.
- Minimum frontage improvement standards are 1.5 m wide sidewalk and 1.5 m wide boulevard. The site's existing No. 3 Road frontage width is not adequate for supporting the minimum frontage improvement standards. A 0.49 m wide dedication across the site's east road frontage is required. The exact dedication is to be confirmed through the functional plan and legal survey.
- 2. SRW requirements: For tree retention reasons, the previously identified 3.0 m x 3.0 m SRW at the site's northwest corner is no longer required.
- Consult Parks on the requirements for tree protection/placement including tree species and spacing as part of the frontage works.
- Consult Engineering on lighting and other utility requirements as part of the frontage works.
- Per Zoning Bylaw requirements, the Developer is required to provide, for all residential parking spaces (excluding visitor parking), Level 2 EV charging outlets (208V to 240V AC and current of 16A to 80A).

General Items:

- g) At Developer's cost, the Developer is required to:
 - i) Not encroach into City rights-of-ways with any proposed trees, retaining walls, or other non-removable structures. Retaining walls proposed to encroach into rights-of-ways must be reviewed by the City's Engineering Department.
 - ii) Enter into, if required, additional legal agreements, as determined via the subject development's Servicing Agreement(s) and/or Development Permit(s), and/or Building Permit(s) to the satisfaction of the Director of Engineering, including, but not limited to, site investigation, testing, monitoring, site preparation, de-watering, drilling, underpinning, anchoring, shoring, piling, pre-loading, ground densification or other activities that may result in settlement, displacement, subsidence, damage or nuisance to City and private utility infrastructure.

Prior to Building Permit Issuance, the developer must complete the following requirements:

1. Submission of a Construction Parking and Traffic Management Plan to the Transportation Department. Management Plan shall include location for parking for services, deliveries, workers, loading, application for any lane closures, and proper construction traffic controls as per Traffic Control Manual for works on Roadways (by Ministry of Transportation) and MMCD Traffic Regulation Section 01570.
2. Obtain a Building Permit (BP) for any construction hoarding. If construction hoarding is required to temporarily occupy a public street, the air space above a public street, or any part thereof, additional City approvals and associated fees may be required as part of the Building Permit. For additional information, contact the Building Approvals Department at 604-276-4285.

Note:

- * This requires a separate application.
- Where the Director of Development deems appropriate, the preceding agreements are to be drawn not only as personal covenants of the property owner but also as covenants pursuant to Section 219 of the Land Title Act.

All agreements to be registered in the Land Title Office shall have priority over all such liens, charges and encumbrances as is considered advisable by the Director of Development. All agreements to be registered in the Land Title Office shall, unless the Director of Development determines otherwise, be fully registered in the Land Title Office prior to enactment of the appropriate bylaw.

The preceding agreements shall provide security to the City including indemnities, warranties, equitable/rent charges, letters of credit and withholding permits, as deemed necessary or advisable by the Director of Development. All agreements shall be in a form and content satisfactory to the Director of Development.

- Additional legal agreements, as determined via the subject development's Servicing Agreement(s) and/or Development Permit(s), and/or Building Permit(s) to the satisfaction of the Director of Engineering may be required including, but not limited to, site investigation, testing, monitoring, site preparation, de-watering, drilling, underpinning, anchoring, shoring, piling, pre-loading, ground densification or other activities that may result in settlement, displacement, subsidence, damage or nuisance to City and private utility infrastructure.
- Applicants for all City Permits are required to comply at all times with the conditions of the Provincial *Wildlife Act* and Federal *Migratory Birds Convention Act*, which contain prohibitions on the removal or disturbance of both birds and their nests. Issuance of Municipal permits does not give an individual authority to contravene these legislations. The City of Richmond recommends that where significant trees or vegetation exists on site, the services of a Qualified Environmental Professional (QEP) be secured to perform a survey and ensure that development activities are in compliance with all relevant legislation.

Signed

Date



**Richmond Zoning Bylaw 8500
Amendment Bylaw 10308 (RZ 20-908348)
8211 No. 3 Road**

The Council of the City of Richmond, in open meeting assembled, enacts as follows:

1. The Zoning Map of the City of Richmond, which accompanies and forms part of Richmond Zoning Bylaw 8500, is amended by repealing the existing zoning designation of the following area and by designating it **“COMPACT SINGLE DETACHED (RC2)”**.

P.I.D. 003-715-604

Lot 28 Section 20 Block 4 North Range 6 West New Westminster District Plan 21352

2. This Bylaw may be cited as **“Richmond Zoning Bylaw 8500, Amendment Bylaw 10308”**.

FIRST READING

A PUBLIC HEARING WAS HELD ON

SECOND READING

THIRD READING

OTHER CONDITIONS SATISFIED

ADOPTED

CITY OF RICHMOND
APPROVED by <i>A.</i>
APPROVED by Director or Solicitor <i>J. B.</i>

MAYOR

CORPORATE OFFICER



To: Planning Committee

Date: November 15, 2021

From: Wayne Craig
Director, Development

File: RZ 18-836123

Re: **Application by Polygon Talisman Park Ltd. to Create the “Residential / Limited Commercial (ZMU47) – Capstan Village (City Centre)” Zone, and to Rezone the Site at 8671, 8731, 8771, 8831/8851 Cambie Road, 8791 Cambie Road/ 3600 Sexsmith Road, and 3480, 3500, 3520, 3540/3560 Sexsmith Road from the “Single Detached (RS1/F)” Zone to the “Residential / Limited Commercial (ZMU47) – Capstan Village (City Centre)” Zone**

Staff Recommendation


1. That Official Community Plan Amendment Bylaw 10235, to amend Schedule 2.10 of Official Community Plan Bylaw 7100 (City Centre Area Plan), to amend:
 - a) Specific Land Use Map: Capstan Village – Detailed Transect Descriptions, Maximum Average net Development Site Density for General Urban (T4) and Urban Centre (T5), Additional density, where applicable: the addition of a new bullet:
 - For 8671, 8731, 8771, 8831/8851 Cambie Road, 8791 Cambie Road/3600 Sexsmith Road, and 3480, 3500, 3520, 3540/3560 Sexsmith Road: 0.02, subject to the provision of secured public open space above and beyond City Centre Area Plan (CCAP) requirements;be introduced and given First Reading;
2. That Bylaw 10235, having been considered in conjunction with:
 - the City’s Financial Plan and Capital Program; and
 - the Greater Vancouver Regional District Solid Waste and Liquid Waste Management Plans;is hereby found to be consistent with said program and plans, in accordance with Section 477(3)(a) of the *Local Government Act*;
3. That Bylaw 10235, having been considered in accordance with OCP Bylaw Preparation Consultation Policy 5043, is hereby found not to require further consultation; and

4. That Richmond Zoning Bylaw 8500, Amendment Bylaw 10198, as amended, to create the “Residential / Limited Commercial (ZMU47) – Capstan Village (City Centre)” zone, and to rezone 8671, 8731, 8771, 8831/8851 Cambie Road, 8791 Cambie Road/3600 Sexsmith Road, and 3480, 3500, 3520, 3540/3560 Sexsmith Road from the “Single Detached (RS1/F)” zone to the “Residential / Limited Commercial (ZMU47) – Capstan Village (City Centre)” zone and the “School and Institutional Use (SI)” zone, be given Second Reading, and forwarded to a new Public Hearing.



Wayne Craig
Director, Development
(604-247-4625)

WC/SB:blg
Att. 6

REPORT CONCURRENCE		
ROUTED TO:	CONCURRENCE	CONCURRENCE OF GENERAL MANAGER
Affordable Housing	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/>	
Parks Services	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/>	
Sustainability and District Energy	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/>	
Policy Planning	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/>	
Transportation	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/>	

Staff Report

Origin

Polygon Talisman Park Ltd. has applied to the City of Richmond for permission to rezone the site at 8671, 8731, 8771, 8831/8851 Cambie Road, 8791 Cambie Road/3600 Sexsmith Road, and 3480, 3500, 3520, 3540/3560 Sexsmith Road from the “Single Detached (RS1/F)” zone to a new “Residential / Limited Commercial (ZMU47) – Capstan Village (City Centre)” site specific zone and the “School and Institutional Use (SI)” zone to permit the development of a mixed-use mid-rise and high-rise development consisting of:

- 1,014 market strata housing units.
- 156 affordable housing units in the form of Low-End-of-Market-Rental (LEMR) housing units.
- 171 market rental housing units.
- 784 m² (8,438 ft²) of commercial space.
- 5,427.5 m² (58,421 ft²) of City Park and 3,091.5 m² (33,277 ft²) of additional public open space

The proposed rezoning of the subject site has been advanced to Council for consideration on two previous occasions (Attachments AA, including Attachment A, and Attachment BB):

1. The original proposal for 1,011 market strata housing units, 150 affordable housing units, 65 market rental housing units, and 784 m² (8,438 ft²) of commercial space in three phases of development, and a 4,748.3 m² (51,110 ft²) central City neighbourhood park and 2,244.2 m² (24,156 ft²) of additional public open space, was referred back to staff at the October 19, 2020 Public Hearing meeting under the following resolution:

That the Application by Polygon Talisman Park Ltd. (RZ 18-836123) be referred back to staff to (i) explore better use of existing mature trees, (ii) review the current value for replacement trees, (iii) review the proposed park location, and (iv) increase the number of market rental units, and report back.

2. A revised proposal for 1,014 market strata housing units, 156 affordable housing units, 120 market rental housing units, and 784 m² (8,438 ft²) of commercial space in four phases of development including a relocated and enlarged 5,427.5 m² (58,421 ft²) City neighbourhood park and 3,091.5 m² (33,277 ft²) of additional public open space including additional tree retention was referred back to staff at the February 8, 2021 Council meeting under the following resolution:

That the application by Polygon Talisman Park Ltd. to rezone the site at 8671, 8731, 8771, 8831/8851 Cambie Road, 8791 Cambie Road/3600 Sexsmith Road, and 3480, 3500, 3520, 3540/3560 Sexsmith Road be referred back to staff to examine additional affordable housing and market rental housing provisions.

In response to Council’s referral, this report outlines additional market rental housing and revised rezoning considerations (Attachment CC and DD) and a revised zoning amendment bylaw 10198 is provided for Council consideration. Key components of the revised proposal include:

- 51 additional market rental housing units provided in the second, third and fourth phases of development on the Central Lot, East Lot, and West Lot.
- Relocation of market strata housing units from the third and fourth phases of development on the East Lot and West Lot to the second phase of development on the Central Lot.
- The proposal provides 10% of residential floor area (excluding market rental floor area) in affordable housing units in compliance with the City's Affordable Housing Strategy.
- The proposal continues to include the same City neighbourhood park and the same amount of public open space as presented in the revised proposal considered at the February 8, 2021 Council meeting.

The following table provides a comparison summary of the current proposal to that of the January 2021 proposal presented in the previous referral staff report:

	January 2021 Proposal	Current Proposal	Difference
Affordable Housing LEMR Units	156 units (Phase 1)	156 units (Phase 1)	No change
Floor Area	10,488.57 m ²	10,488.57 m ²	No change
Market Rental Housing Units	120 units (Phase 1)	171 units (Phases 1- 4)	Additional 51 units in Phases 2-4
Floor Area	8,735.12 m ²	12,343.01 m ²	Additional 3,607.89 m ²
Market Strata Housing Units	1,014 units (Phases 2-4)	1,014 units (Phases 2-4)	No change
Floor Area	93,420.98 m ²	93,420.98 m ²	No change
Commercial Space	784 m ²	784 m ²	No change
Total Floor Area	114,404.4 m ²	118,012.2 m ²	Additional 3,607.8 m ²
Public Open Space Total	8,519 m ²	8,519 m ²	No change
City-owned Park	5,427.5 m ² (1.17 ac.)	5,427.5 m ² (1.17 ac.)	No change

As part of the rezoning considerations to be completed prior to final adoption of the rezoning bylaw (Attachment DD), the applicant continues to agree to provide voluntary contributions to: (i) Richmond's Capstan Station Reserve Fund associated with the Capstan Station Bonus, (ii) Richmond's Leisure Facilities Reserve Fund – City Centre Facility Development Sub-Fund and Richmond's Child Care Reserve Fund associated with the Village Centre Bonus, and (iii) to the City's Public Art Program.

Road, engineering and park improvement works will continue to be secured through the City's standard Servicing Agreement processes prior to final adoption of the rezoning bylaw (Attachment DD). The works include design and construction of:

- Widening and/or frontage improvements along Cambie Road, Garden City Road, Capstan Way, and Sexsmith Road, including the provision of road dedication.
- Extensions of Ketcheson Road, Brown Road, and Odlin Crescent, including the provision road dedication.
- Provision of a new internal North-South road, including the provision road dedication.
- A new City neighbourhood park, including transferring ownership to the City.
- Provision of Capstan Station Bonus publicly accessible open space development in all four phases of development, including registration of public-rights-of-passage statutory-rights-of-way.
- A new District Energy Utility plant, including transferring ownership to the City.
- Farm soil recovery from old field former hay field and transfer to the City's Garden City Lands for farm use.
- Off-site Barn Owl hunting habitat compensation.

Findings of Fact

A Development Application Data Sheet providing details about the development proposal is attached (Attachment EE).

Public Consultation

Rezoning signs have been installed on the subject site.

Subsequent to the referral rezoning staff report dated January 15, 2021, 13 items of correspondence from eight members of the public (Attachment FF) were submitted to the February 2, 2021 Planning Committee meeting and February 8, 2021 Council meeting. The correspondence includes concerns regarding the rezoning application, including the following:

- The provision of affordable housing units.

The proposal continues to include 156 affordable housing units delivered in a stand alone building in the first phase of the development and the applicant has a memorandum of understanding with experienced non-profit housing provider S.U.C.C.E.S.S. to own and operate the building. The overall floor area and unit mix complies with the City's Affordable Housing Strategy based on when the rezoning application was submitted.

- The provision of market rental housing units.

The revised proposal includes 171 market rental units, representing an increase of 51 units over the previous proposal. The proposal continues to include a 120-unit stand alone market rental housing building continues to be proposed to be delivered in the first phase of the development. The revised proposal includes 17 market rental units in the second, third and fourth phases of the development. The proposed market rental housing and unit mix complies with the City's Market Rental Housing Policy in the City's Official Community Plan. Further information is provided in the Market Rental Housing section in this staff report.

- The provision of features in the City neighbourhood park, including a covered stage structure for entertainment, wildlife interpretation centre or features, and fenced wildlife area.

The proposal provides significant contributions to publicly accessible open space as a public amenity, including a City neighbourhood park. Further design development of the City neighbourhood park will be reviewed through the future Park planning process. The park will be designed and constructed through a required Servicing Agreement, which the applicant is required to enter into prior to occupancy of phase 1 of the development and to complete the works prior to occupancy of phase 3 of the development.

- Concerns over tree ecosystem retention including the size of the proposed City neighbourhood park.

The proposal continues to include a City neighbourhood park at the southeast corner of the subject site and a significant number of existing trees for retention within the proposed

park location. Should Council endorse the proposal, the Park Plan will be brought forward to Council consideration in a separate staff report.

- Concerns over proposed replacement tree valuation.

As discussed previously, where it is not feasible to retain an existing tree the planting of replacement trees is sought, and where it is not feasible to plant all replacement trees a voluntary contribution is sought to cover the costs of planting new trees elsewhere in the City.

Additional tree planting opportunities in the City neighbourhood park will be reviewed through the future Park planning process. Tree planting opportunities on-site will be reviewed through the future Development Permit applications and are required to comply with the City's 2:1 replacement policy.

- Design concerns related to potential impacts on birds.

As discussed previously, a significant number of existing trees will be retained in the proposed City neighbourhood park, resulting in retained bird habitat. Bird and wildlife habitat opportunities in the park will be reviewed through the future park planning process.

In addition, design details for the proposed buildings within the development will be refined through future Development Permit (DP) applications. The applicant will work with a QEP during the DP detailed design phase to ensure wildlife mitigations measures are considered.

- Concerns related to Barn Owl habitat.

The proposal continues to include three off-site locations identified for Barn Owl hunting habitat enhancement, which were chosen because they showed evidence of raptor utilization, have the potential for open grassland and are owned by the City. The applicant will design and construct the Barn Owl hunting habitat enhancement works through a Servicing Agreement, including detailing a grassland maintenance plan which the City will continue to implement after the works are completed.

Should the Planning Committee endorse this application and Council grant First Reading to the Official Community Plan (OCP) Amendment Bylaw, and Second Reading to the revised Zoning Bylaw Amendment, the OCP and Zoning Amendment Bylaws will be forwarded to a Public Hearing, where any area resident or interested party will have an opportunity to comment.

Staff have reviewed the proposed OCP and zoning amendments, with respect to the *Local Government Act* and the City's OCP Consultation Policy No. 5043 requirements, and recommend that this report does not require referral to external stakeholders.

The table below clarifies this recommendation as it relates to the proposed OCP.

OCP Consultation Summary

Stakeholder	Referral Comment (No Referral Necessary)
Agricultural Land Commission (ALC)	No referral necessary because the Agricultural Land Reserve is not affected.
Richmond School Board	No referral necessary because the proposed amendment will not significantly increase the projected number of school-age children. (See below)
The Board of Metro Vancouver	No referral necessary because the Regional District is not affected.
The Councils of Adjacent Municipalities	No referral necessary because adjacent municipalities are not affected.
First Nations (e.g., Sto:lo, Tsawwassen, Musqueam)	No referral necessary because First Nations are not affected.
TransLink	No referral necessary because the proposed amendment will not result in road network changes.
Port Authorities (Vancouver Port Authority and Steveston Harbour Authority)	No referral necessary because the Port is not affected.
Vancouver International Airport Authority (VIAA) (Federal Government Agency)	No referral necessary because the proposed amendment does not affect Transport Canada's maximum permitted building height or the OCP Aircraft Noise Sensitive Development (ANSD) Policy.
Richmond Coastal Health Authority	No referral necessary because the Health Authority is not affected.
Community Groups and Neighbours	No referral necessary, but the public will have an opportunity to comment on the proposed amendment at the Public Hearing.
All relevant Federal and Provincial Government Agencies	No referral necessary because Federal and Provincial Government Agencies are not affected.

The public will have an opportunity to comment further on the proposed amendments at the Public Hearing. Public notification for the Public Hearing will be provided as per the Local Government Act.

School District

Official Community Plan (OCP) Bylaw Preparation Consultation Policy 5043 was adopted by Council and agreed to by School District No. 38 (Richmond). The Policy directs that OCP amendments expected to generate less than 25 additional school aged children (i.e., at least 150 multiple family housing units) over and above existing OCP population projections do not need to be referred to the School District. The subject OCP amendment provides for a site-specific density bonus for the market strata portion of the development proposal that, if approved, would result in three additional market strata residential units on the subject site. The proposal would also result in six additional affordable housing units and 106 additional market rental housing units. As the proposed number of additional dwellings is less than the threshold set out in the Policy, the City is not required to refer the subject application to the School District. As a courtesy, staff have provided information regarding the application to School District staff and will continue to keep School District staff apprised.

Analysis

Response to Referral Items

Affordable Housing

The development proposal described in the January 15, 2021 referral rezoning report complied with the Affordable Housing Strategy, including proposing 10% of its total residential floor area in the form of low-end-of-market-rental (LEMR) housing units secured in perpetuity with a Housing Agreement. The affordable housing units are provided in a stand-alone six-storey building in the first phase of the development the applicant has a memorandum of understanding with experienced non-profit housing provider S.U.C.C.E.S.S. to own and operate the building.

In response to Council's request to examine additional affordable housing and market rental housing provisions, the applicant reviewed potential site opportunities and proposes to increase the number of market rental housing units as discussed below. The overall number of affordable housing units remains the same (i.e. 156 affordable housing units) as the previous proposal, but the design team was able to revise floor plans to increase the size of one of the one-bedroom units into a two-bedroom unit.

The applicant advises that the first phase of development cannot accommodate additional density in the proposed wood-frame construction due to fire access, parking, and outdoor amenity area limitations. The applicant further advises that mass timber construction, concrete construction, and adding a second level of underground parking were examined as means of accommodating additional density, but would not be financially feasible.

Market Rental Housing

In response to Council's request to examine additional market rental provisions, the applicant proposes to provide an additional 3,607.89 m² (36,835 ft²) of market rental housing. Key features of the proposal include the following:

- a) Increased number of market rental housing units from 120 to 171 (i.e., 51 additional units), with 100% of the units incorporating Basic Universal Housing features and 57% of the units having two bedrooms, in compliance with the OCP Market Rental Housing Policy.
- b) Increased percentage of market rental housing floor area, from 7.7 % to 10.5 % of the total residential floor area.
- c) Phasing and Built Form: The proposed market rental housing will be provided in all phases of development with 120 units continuing to be provided in the first phase of development and 51 market rental housing units provided in the second, third and fourth phases (17 market rental housing units in each phase).

The 120-unit stand-alone six-storey wood frame building continues to be proposed in the first phase of the development on the west side of Lot 1 (South Lot). Building residents have access to dedicated indoor amenity space within the building and access to outdoor amenity space that is shared with residents of the stand-alone affordable housing building at no additional cost.

The additional market rental housing units proposed in the second phase of the development on Lot 4 (Central Lot) are proposed in additional floors of the shoulder building adjacent to the proposed high-rise tower along with market strata housing units relocated from the third and fourth phases of the development. The additional market rental housing units proposed in the third and fourth phases of the development on the Lot 2 (East Lot) and Lot 3 (West Lot) are accommodated in the previously proposed building massing. Market rental housing residents in the second, third and fourth phases of the development have access to all indoor amenity space and outdoor amenity space provided for their building as well as to the shared indoor amenity provided on Lot 4 (Central Lot) at no additional cost.

On each lot, the market rental housing units cannot be stratified and are required to be maintained under consolidated ownership (single owner on each lot).

- d) Zoning implications: The proposed site-specific zone has been revised to accommodate the increase in market rental housing as discussed in the ‘Proposed Site-Specific Zone’ section of this report.

Additional Development Considerations

Housing Type and Tenure

The revised proposal includes affordable housing, market rental housing and market strata housing as follows:

Phase	Affordable Housing Units	Market Rental Housing Units	Market Strata Housing Units	Total
Phase 1 (South Lot)	156 units	120 units	-	276 units
Phase 2 (Central Lot)	-	17 units	145 units	162 units
Phase 3 (East Lot)	-	17 units	342 units	359 units
Phase 4 (West Lot)	-	17 units	527 units	544 units
Total	156 units	171 units	1,014 units	1,341 units

Consistent with OCP Policy respecting townhouse and multiple family housing development projects, and in order to maximize potential rental and housing opportunities throughout the City, the applicant has agreed to register a restrictive covenant on title prior to rezoning bylaw adoption, prohibiting (a) the imposition of any strata bylaw that would prohibit any residential dwelling unit from being rented; and (b) the imposition of any strata bylaw that would place age-based restrictions on occupants of any residential dwelling unit.

Dwelling Unit Mix

The OCP encourages multiple residential development to provide at least 40% of units with two or more bedrooms that are suitable for families with children. The revised proposal with additional market rental housing units and a revised unit mix complies, including 76% of all units being family friendly units.

Across all phases, the proposal includes the following unit mix:

Unit Type	Affordable Housing Units	Market Rental Housing Units	Market Strata Housing Units	Total
Studio	12% (18 units)	5% (9 units)	-	2% (27 units)
1-Bedroom	37% (58 units)	38% (64 units)	17% (171 units)	22% (293 units)
2-Bedroom	30% (47 units)	57% (98 units)	66% (674 units)	61% (819 units)
3-Bedroom	21% (33 units)	-	17% (169 units)	15% (202 units)
Phase 1 Total	100% (156 units)	100% (171 units)	100% (1,014 units)	100% (1,341 units)

Subsequent to the previous proposal, the unit mix was revised as follows:

- As noted above, 51 market rental housing units were added.
- One affordable housing unit, one market rental housing unit and 33 market strata housing units were changed in size from one-bedroom to two-bedroom.

Parking and Transportation

The January 15, 2021 proposal included requested parking reductions of 25% for affordable housing and market rental housing along with Transportation Demand Management (TDM) measures in the first phase of development only and parking reductions of 8-10% for market strata residential housing and residential visitor parking.

The revised proposal also includes requested parking reduction of 25% for market rental housing in the second and third phases of development along with additional TDM measures (i.e., over and above the applicant's previous proposal). Further details are available in the rezoning considerations (Attachment DD). No parking rate reductions are sought by the applicant for the fourth phase of development on Lot 3 (West Lot).

Prior to rezoning bylaw adoption, the applicant is required to enter into legal agreements to secure Transportation Demand Management (TDM) measures for development on Lot 2 (East Lot) and Lot 4 (Central Lot), for the purpose of satisfying site specific zone requirements for reducing minimum parking rates from Parking Zone 1 for market rental housing (i.e. 25%) and to ensure market rental housing residents have access to parking at no additional cost.

Staff support the applicant's proposal, which is consistent with City objectives and includes extending the previously identified Transportation Demand Management (TDM) measures to support the additional market rental housing in the second and third phases of development, including:

- Providing a Transit Pass Program with monthly bus pass (two-zone) offered to 100% of market rental housing units for a period of one year.
- Providing additional Class 1 bicycle storage at a rate of two spaces per unit of market rental housing (increased from 1.25 spaces per unit).
- Providing 10% of the required Class 1 bicycle spaces in the form of over-sized lockers for family bike storage (e.g., bike trailers) for the use of market rental housing residents.

Proposed Official Community Plan Amendment

When Council considered the subject application on February 8, 2021, the proposal involved associated OCP Bylaw 7100, amendment Bylaw 10235. The purpose of the OCP amendment was to permit an increase in density of 0.02 FAR for the proposed market strata housing portion of the development. The OCP amendment is still required, however the changes currently proposed by the applicant do not require modification to the proposed OCP amendment bylaw as there is no further increase in density for market strata housing floor area. The OCP includes policies that enable Council to consider additional density for market rental housing and all new density proposed is exclusively for market rental housing.

Proposed Site-Specific Zone

When Council considered the subject application on February 8, 2021, the proposal involved rezoning proposed southeast Lot 5 (Park Lot) on the site to the "School and Institutional Use (SI)" zone and four development lots to a new site-specific zone, "Residential / Limited Commercial (ZMU47) – Capstan Village (City Centre)" (Zoning Amendment Bylaw 10198). In light of the applicant's revised proposal to provide additional market rental housing, staff recommend the site-specific ZMU47 zone be revised to reflect the revised application. Key proposed revisions to the ZMU47 zone include the following:

- Permitted Density Revisions:
 - Overall density increase from 2.165 to 2.232 floor area ratio (FAR) calculated against the gross site area eligible for FAR calculation purposes as a result of the additional floor area for market rental housing.
 - Area D Lot 4 (Central Lot) increased from 2.49 to 3.28 FAR based on net site area.
- Market Rental Housing requirement increased overall from 120 units to 171 units, and from 8,735 m² to 12,343 m² with 17 units and 1,202 m² required on each of Area B Lot 2 (East Lot), Area C Lot 3 (West Lot) and Area D Lot 4 (Central Lot).

Voluntary Contributions

The applicant has agreed to voluntary contributions adjustments and increases as a result of the proposed market rental housing floor area increases (Attachment DD), including an increased voluntary contribution toward the Capstan Station Reserve.

Financial Impact or Economic Impact

The proposed changes to the subject development will have no financial impact on the City. As described in the August 26, 2020 original rezoning report from the Director of Development, through the proposed development, the City will take ownership of developer-contributed assets such as roadworks, waterworks, storm sewers, sanitary sewers, street lights, street trees and traffic signals. The anticipated operating budget impact (OBI) for the ongoing maintenance of these assets \$36,896.00. This will be considered as part of the 2022 Operating Budget, should the rezoning proceed. Also as noted in the original rezoning staff report, as a part of the Barn Owl hunting habitat enhancement off-site works, the costs associated with the removal of Knotweed identified on City-owned property will be addressed under the City's Knotweed management programs budgets. The City portion of costs associated with the removal of other invasive species will be covered under Parks Operations maintenance budget.

Conclusion

Polygon Talisman Park Ltd. has applied to the City of Richmond for permission to create a new site specific zone, "Residential / Limited Commercial (ZMU47) – Capstan Village (City Centre)" and rezone lands at 8671, 8731, 8771, 8831/8851 Cambie Road, 8791 Cambie Road/ 3600 Sexsmith Road, and 3480, 3500, 3520, 3540/3560 Sexsmith Road to the new ZMU47 zone and the "School and Institutional Use (SI)" zone, to permit the construction of:

- 8,519 m² (2.11 ac.) of City-owned park and public open space;
- a mid-rise and high-rise, high density, mixed-use development containing 1,341 dwellings (including 156 affordable housing units and 171 market rental housing units); and
- 784 m² (8,438 ft²) of non residential uses, including retail.

Off-site works, including utility upgrades, road widening and new roads, frontage improvements, park construction, and off-site Barn Owl hunting habitat enhancement will be subject to the City's standard Servicing Agreement processes (secured with Letters of Credit). An analysis of the applicant's proposal shows it to be well designed and consistent with the CCAP's development, livability, sustainability, and urban design objectives.

If Council wishes to proceed with the revised proposal as discussed in this staff report, Council would need to grant Second and Third readings of the revised Zoning Amendment Bylaw subject to the revised Rezoning Considerations as shown in the attached red-lined version (Attachment DD).

It is recommended that Richmond Official Community Plan Bylaw 7100, Amendment Bylaw 10235, be introduced and given First Reading and together with Richmond Zoning Bylaw 8500, Amendment Bylaw 10198, as amended, be forwarded to Public Hearing.



Sara Badyal
Planner 3
(604-276-4282)

SB:blg

Attachments:

- Attachment AA: Referral Staff Report, dated January 15, 2021 (including Original Staff Report, dated August 26, 2020, Location Map, Aerial Photo, Memo to Council, dated September 30, 2020, and Additional Tree and Hedgerow Retention Diagram)
- Attachment BB: Memo to Council, dated February 3, 2021
- Attachment CC: Revised Conceptual Development Plans
- Attachment DD: Red-lined Version of Revised Rezoning Considerations
- Attachment EE: Revised Development Application Data Sheet
- Attachment FF: Public Correspondence (September 23, 2019 to February 8, 2021)



City of Richmond

Report to Committee

To: Planning Committee

Date: January 15, 2021

From: Wayne Craig
Director, Development

File: RZ 18-836123

Re: **Application by Polygon Talisman Park Ltd. to Create the “Residential / Limited Commercial (ZMU47) – Capstan Village (City Centre)” Zone, and to Rezone the Site at 8671, 8731, 8771, 8831/8851 Cambie Road, 8791 Cambie Road/ 3600 Sexsmith Road, and 3480, 3500, 3520, 3540/3560 Sexsmith Road from the “Single Detached (RS1/F)” Zone to the “Residential / Limited Commercial (ZMU47) – Capstan Village (City Centre)” Zone**

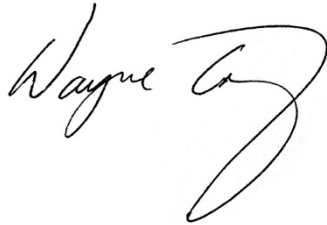
Staff Recommendation

1. That Official Community Plan Bylaw 7100, Amendment Bylaw 10235, to amend Schedule 2.10 of Official Community Plan Bylaw 7100 (City Centre Area Plan), to amend:
 - a) Specific Land Use Map: Capstan Village – Detailed Transect Descriptions, Maximum Average net Development Site Density for General Urban (T4) and Urban Centre (T5), Additional density, where applicable: the addition of a new bullet:
 - For 8671, 8731, 8771, 8831/8851 Cambie Road, 8791 Cambie Road/3600 Sexsmith Road, and 3480, 3500, 3520, 3540/3560 Sexsmith Road: 0.02, subject to the provision of secured public open space above and beyond CCAP requirements.

be introduced and given first reading.
2. That Bylaw 10235, having been considered in conjunction with:
 - a) the City's Financial Plan and Capital Program; and
 - b) the Greater Vancouver Regional District Solid Waste and Liquid Waste Management Plans;

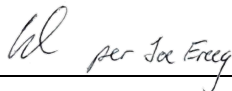
are hereby found to be consistent with said program and plans, in accordance with Section 477(3)(a) of the *Local Government Act*.
3. That Bylaw 10235, having been considered in accordance with OCP Bylaw Preparation Consultation Policy 5403, is hereby found not to require further consultation.

4. That Richmond Zoning Bylaw 8500, Amendment Bylaw 10198, as amended, to create the “Residential / Limited Commercial (ZMU47) – Capstan Village (City Centre)” zone, and to rezone 8671, 8731, 8771, 8831/8851 Cambie Road, 8791 Cambie Road/3600 Sexsmith Road, and 3480, 3500, 3520, 3540/3560 Sexsmith Road from the “Single Detached (RS1/F)” zone to the “Residential / Limited Commercial (ZMU47) - Capstan Village (City Centre)” zone and the “School and Institutional Use (SI)” zone, be given second reading, and forwarded to a new public hearing.



Wayne Craig
Director, Development
(604-247-4625)

WC:sb
Att. 8

REPORT CONCURRENCE		
ROUTED TO:	CONCURRENCE	CONCURRENCE OF GENERAL MANAGER
Affordable Housing	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/>	 <i>per Tax Exempt</i>
Parks Services	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/>	
Policy Planning	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/>	
Sustainability and District Energy	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/>	
Transportation	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/>	

Staff Report

Origin

Polygon Talisman Park Ltd. has applied to the City of Richmond for permission to rezone the site at 8671, 8731, 8771, 8831/8851 Cambie Road, 8791 Cambie Road/3600 Sexsmith Road, and 3480, 3500, 3520, 3540/3560 Sexsmith Road from the “Single Detached (RS1/F)” zone to a new “Residential / Limited Commercial (ZMU47) – Capstan Village (City Centre)” site specific zone and the “School and Institutional Use (SI)” zone to permit the development of a mixed-use mid-rise and high-rise development.

The original rezoning staff report dated August 26, 2020 (Attachment A) and supplementary memo dated September 30, 2020 (Attachment B) were considered at the October 19, 2020 Public Hearing meeting. At the meeting, the subject application was considered by Council and referred back to staff under the following resolution:

That the Application by Polygon Talisman Park Ltd. (RZ 18-836123) be referred back to staff to (i) explore better use of existing mature trees, (ii) review the current value for replacement trees, (iii) review the proposed park location, and (iv) increase the number of market rental units, and report back.

In response to Council’s referral, this report outlines additional tree retention in a larger relocated City-owned park, additional proposed market rental housing and revised rezoning considerations (Attachments C, D, and E). Key components of the revised proposal include:

- Additional secured public open space, which includes a larger City-owned park located in the southeast corner of the subject site.
- Additional mature tree retention on-site within the proposed relocated City-owned neighbourhood park area and retention of undersized trees previously identified for relocation off-site.
- Additional low-end-of-market rental (LEMR) affordable housing units, market rental housing units, and market strata housing units.
- Additional indoor amenity space provided as additional floor area over the four phases.

Table showing comparison summary to proposal in original rezoning staff report:

	Previous Proposal	Current Proposal	Difference
Public open space total	6,992 m ²	8,519 m ²	1,527 m ² increase
City-owned park	4,748.3 m ² (1.17 ac. central lot)	5,427.5 m ² (1.34 ac. SE lot)	679.2 m ² increase
On-site tree retention	13 trees	12 trees	1 tree decrease (now being retained in park)
City tree retention	50 trees	52 trees	2 tree increase
City tree relocation	14 trees	14 trees	No change
City-owned park tree retention	1 tree	54 trees	53 tree increase
Additional undersized trees	2 undersized trees relocated off-site	2 undersized trees retained in park	Retained in park

	Previous Proposal	Current Proposal	Difference
Development Phases	3 phases	4 phases	1 phase increase
Total floor area	109,558.76 m ²	114,404.35 m ²	4,845.59 m ² increase
Affordable housing units Units floor area Stand-alone building floor area	150 units (Phase 1) 10,432.83 m ² 11,417.88 m ²	156 units (Phase 1) 10,488.57 m ² 11,464.33 m ²	6 unit increase 55.74 m ² increase ⁽¹⁾ 46.45 m ² increase
Market rental housing units Stand-alone building floor area	65 units (Phase 1) 5,312.57 m ²	120 units (Phase 1) 8,735.12 m ²	55 unit increase 3,422.55 m ² increase
Market strata housing units Floor area	1,011 (Phases 1-3) 92,044.32 m ²	1,014 units (Phases 2-4) 93,420.98 m ²	3 unit increase 1,376.66 m ² increase
Commercial space	784 m ²	784 m ²	No change

⁽¹⁾ The current proposal meets the City's Affordable Housing Strategy requirement to provide at least 10% of residential floor area (excluding market rental floor area) and that the previous proposal exceeded the minimum requirement.

Road, engineering and park improvement works will be secured through the City's standard Servicing Agreement processes prior to final adoption of the rezoning bylaw. The works include park and road network development, utility upgrades, frontage improvements, publicly accessible open space development, and off-site Barn Owl hunting habitat compensation.

Findings of Fact

A revised Development Application Data Sheet providing details about the development proposal is attached (Attachment F).

Public Consultation

Development information signage is installed on the subject site.

Subsequent to the original rezoning staff report, dated August, 2020, staff have received 12 items of correspondence from six members of the public (Attachment G), expressing concerns regarding the rezoning application, including the following:

- The provision of market rental housing units.

The revised proposal includes 120 market rental units, as discussed in the Increased Market Rental Housing section in this staff report.

- The provision of affordable housing units.

The revised proposal is consistent with the City's Affordable Housing Policy and includes 156 affordable housing units, as discussed in the Increased Affordable Housing section in this staff report and complies with the City's Affordable Housing Strategy.

- The use of the existing single family dwelling at 8791 Cambie Road as a park caretaker residence or wildlife interpretation centre, the retention of the recent tenant and wildlife feeding.

The Park plan will be subject of separate Parks staff report for Council review and approval should Council endorse the revised proposal, but Park staff assessment is that the existing house is not needed. Parks staff have reviewed the existing building and Park program needs for the future park. A caretaker residence is not required in the proposed park. Based on this needs assessment, staff recommend the existing building be removed to increase the amount of available open space in the proposed City neighbourhood park. The City operates a wildlife interpretation centre in the Richmond Nature Park, which satisfies the need in the City.

The applicant has agreed to delay demolition of the existing building until after Public Hearing to allow for Council consideration of this matter. The building is vacant and secured. Building security will also include removing solid streetscape fencing to improve surveillance, installing construction hoarding fencing around the site, and daily site monitoring by security personnel.

Should Council wish to see the building retained as part of the park planning process specific direction on this matter would be required. Parks staff note that any direction to retain the building for future park use will incur impacts of a smaller programmable outdoor park area, capital budgetary impacts for repair and renovation of the existing building, and ongoing operating costs for the renovated building. The landlord tenant arrangement is a private matter between the land owner and their tenant. The applicant is working with their consultant QEP to ensure wildlife management best practices.

- Concerns over tree retention including potential relocation of City neighbourhood park to the southeast corner of the development site

The revised proposal includes a relocated proposed City neighbourhood park at the southeast corner of the subject site and identifies a significant number of existing trees for retention within the proposed park location as discussed in the Increased Tree Retention section in this staff report.

Should Council endorse the revised proposal, the Park Plan will be brought forward to Council consideration in a separate staff report.

- Concerns over proposed replacement tree planting.

Additional tree planting opportunities in the City neighbourhood park will be reviewed through the future Park planning process. Tree planting opportunities on-site will be reviewed through the future Development Permit applications.

- Concerns related to existing bird nests, which may exist on-site.

In response to this correspondence, City staff required the applicant's consultant Qualified Environmental Professional (QEP) to conduct a site inspection with the purpose of providing an updated inventory of raptor nests on the subject site. The QEP has submitted an updated bird nest survey (Attachment H), advising that three crow

nests and no hawk nests were present. No active nests or nesting activities were observed, which was expected as the site visit was conducted outside of breeding season as per Provincial guidelines. Additional inspections continue to be required of any trees on the subject site prior to tree removal. The applicant is also required to comply at all times with the Provincial Wildlife Act and Federal Migratory Birds Convention Act, which contain prohibitions on the removal or disturbance of both birds and their nests.

- Concerns related to Barn Owl habitat.

As noted in the original rezoning staff report, the three off-site locations identified for Barn Owl hunting habitat enhancement were chosen because they showed evidence of raptor utilization, have the potential for open grassland and are owned by the City. The applicant will design and construct the Barn Owl hunting habitat enhancement works through a Servicing Agreement, including detailing a grassland maintenance plan which the City will continue to implement after the works are completed.

- Design concerns related to potential impacts on birds.

As noted above, the revised proposal includes the retention of a significant number of existing trees in the proposed City neighbourhood park, resulting in retained bird habitat. Bird and wildlife habitat opportunities in the park will be reviewed through the future Park planning process.

Design details for the proposed development will be refined through the future Development Permit (DP) application. The applicant will work with a QEP during the DP detailed design phase to ensure wildlife mitigations measures are considered.

Should the Committee endorse this revised application and Council grant first reading to the OCP amendment bylaw, the Official Community Plan (OCP) and rezoning bylaws will be forwarded to a Public Hearing, where any area resident or interested party will have an opportunity to comment.

Staff have reviewed the proposed OCP and zoning amendments, with respect to the Local Government Act and the City's OCP Consultation Policy No. 5043 requirements, and recommend that this report does not require referral to external stakeholders. The table below clarifies this recommendation as it relates to the proposed OCP.

OCP Consultation Summary

Stakeholder	Referral Comment (No Referral necessary)
The Board of Metro Vancouver	No referral necessary because the Regional District is not affected.
The Councils of adjacent Municipalities	No referral necessary because adjacent municipalities are not affected.
First Nations (e.g., Sto:lo, Tsawwassen, Musqueam)	No referral necessary because First Nations are not affected.

Stakeholder	Referral Comment (No Referral necessary)
TransLink	No referral necessary because the proposed amendment will not result in road network changes.
Port Authorities (Vancouver Port Authority and Steveston Harbour Authority)	No referral necessary because the Port is not affected.
Vancouver International Airport Authority (VIAA) (Federal Government Agency)	No referral necessary because the proposed amendment does not affect Transport Canada's maximum permitted building height or the OCP Aircraft Noise Sensitive Development (ANSND) Policy.
Agricultural Land Commission	No referral necessary because the Agricultural Land Reserve is not affected.
Board of Education of School District No. 38 (Richmond)	No referral necessary because the proposed amendment will not significantly increase the projected number of school-age children. (See below)
Vancouver Coastal Health Authority	No referral necessary because the Health Authority is not affected.
Community Groups and Neighbours	No referral necessary, but the public will have an opportunity to comment on the proposed amendment at the Public Hearing.
All relevant Federal and Provincial Government Agencies	No referral necessary because Federal and Provincial Government Agencies are not affected.

Richmond Official Community Plan Bylaw 7100, Amendment Bylaw 10235, having been considered in accordance with OCP Bylaw Preparation Consultation Policy 5043, is hereby found to not require further consultation.

The public will have an opportunity to comment further on all of the proposed amendments at the Public Hearing. Public notification for the Public Hearing will be provided as per the *Local Government Act*.

School District

Official Community Plan (OCP) Bylaw Preparation Consultation Policy 5043 was adopted by Council and agreed to by School District No. 38 (Richmond). The Policy directs that OCP amendments expected to generate less than 25 additional school aged children (i.e., at least 150 multiple family housing units) over and above existing OCP population projections do not need to be referred to the School District. The subject OCP amendment provides for a site-specific density bonus that, if approved, would result in three additional residential strata units on the subject site. The proposal would also result in six additional affordable housing units and 55 additional market rental housing units. As the proposed number of additional dwellings is less than the threshold set out in the Policy, the City is not required to refer the subject application to the School District. As a courtesy, staff will provide information regarding the application to the School District.

Analysis

Response to Referral Items

Tree Retention and City Park (Referral items i and iii)

In response, the applicant relocated the proposed park location to the southeast corner of the subject site where the majority of existing trees are located, and increased the size of the park to retain a significant number of trees. Parks arboriculture staff and the applicant's arborist carefully reviewed existing trees located within the proposed City neighbourhood park for public safety public park considerations. Existing trees identified as healthy and not presenting a risk to the public are required to be retained. The preliminary tree management plans have been revised and annotated to reflect the additional proposed tree retention (Attachments D, E and Schedule 6).

The park will be designed and constructed through a required Servicing Agreement (secured with a Letter of Credit) consistent with a Park Concept approved by Council, including tree retention within the park area to the greatest extent possible. The provision of park elements and site features will be guided by existing City Policies and Plans and will meet the needs of present and future residents. City neighbourhood park construction will commence once a park conceptual design has been finalized and approved by Council. The design process will include a thorough public consultation process. The applicant is required to enter into a Servicing Agreement for the park prior to occupancy of phase 1 and works completion prior to occupancy of phase 3.

Tree Summary Table

	On-site Trees	Proposed Park Trees	City Trees
Existing Trees	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • 86 trees • 1 undersized tree • 1 L-shaped hedgerow 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • 83 trees • 1 undersized tree 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • 99 trees
Revised Proposal	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Retain 12 trees • Remove 74 trees • Relocate undersized tree to Park • Remove L-shaped hedgerow 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Retain 54 trees • Remove 29 trees • Retain undersized tree • Detailed park design to be addressed via separate report. 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Retain 52 trees • Remove 33 trees • Relocate 14 trees
Compensation	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Minimum of 206 replacement trees via Development Permit (including 58 replacement trees for removal of 29 trees from Park) 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Additional tree planting to be considered as part of park planning process 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • \$40,000 to City's Tree Compensation fund
Requirements	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • \$154,500 replacement tree planting security with additional landscape security for installation of all landscaping via DP • \$5,000 tree relocation survival security 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • \$430,000 tree survival security • Servicing Agreement for park construction including financial security to ensure park plan approved by Council is implemented 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • \$510,000 tree survival security • New City street tree planting via Servicing Agreement

Staff are supportive of the applicant's revised proposal, which includes, among other things:

- i) The continued protection of 12 existing on-site trees along the west edge of Lot 1 (South Lot). To protect the trees, the architect and applicant's arborist worked together to ensure appropriate building setbacks. Detailed design of the parking structure and confirmation of tree retention will be conducted through the required Development Permit process.
- ii) The relocation of an existing on-site undersized tree (tag# 502) from the south edge of Lot 1 (South Lot) to within the proposed City neighbourhood park, \$5,000 tree survival security, and coordination of the tree relocation with Parks staff to a new location determined by Parks staff are required.
- iii) The removal of 74 existing trees and a hedgerow from the development areas, including 10 trees in internal road areas, and the removal 29 trees from the proposed City neighbourhood park area for public safety, for a total of 103 trees. The planting of a minimum of 206 replacement trees (2:1 ratio) is required through the Development Permit applications. Staff anticipate that through the Development Permit applications, significantly more than 206 new trees will be provided.
- iv) The protection of all trees on neighbouring properties and updated \$85,000 tree survival security are required. As noted in the original rezoning staff report, the arborist has identified potential root zone conflict areas between required roads and existing neighbouring trees, which must be resolved through either through the applicant receiving the neighbouring property owners permission to apply for a Tree Removal Permit, or detail design through the required Servicing Agreement (SA) process to ensure the critical root zones of off-site trees are adequately protected in the interim until the required roads are widened to ultimate width through future redevelopment of neighbouring properties.
- v) The protection of 54 existing trees, one undersized tree in the proposed City neighbourhood park and one undersized tree to be relocated on-site into the park, and \$430,000 tree survival security are required. This includes 11 existing trees that require monitoring for retention feasibility (tag# 76, 77, 304-306, 314-315, 317, 338-340). In the park area, all trees were identified for retention that were healthy and did not present a risk to the public. Tree retention will be further reviewed through the separate park planning process that will be brought forward for Council consideration via a separate staff report.
- vi) The protection of 52 existing City trees along the subject site's frontages and updated \$415,000 tree survival security are required (10 trees along Sexsmith Road, 22 trees along Cambie Road and 20 existing trees in the Garden City Road median). This includes two trees along the City neighbourhood park Cambie Road frontage that were previously identified for removal and require monitoring for retention feasibility (tag# 66, 333). The arborist has identified a potential root zone conflict area between required road works and seven existing City trees, which will be addressed through detail design as part of the required SA process.

- vii) The relocation of 14 existing City street trees located along the south side of Capstan Way to another location in the City to facilitate required road widening and updated \$95,000 tree survival security required.
- viii) The removal of 33 existing City trees on the subject site's frontages and voluntary contribution in the amount of \$40,000 to the City's tree compensation fund for tree planting elsewhere in the city are required. These trees have been identified for removal due to poor health or conflict with required Servicing Agreement works. These tree removals are required to implement the required transportation improvements (road widening, new pedestrian and cyclist infrastructure) in support of the City Centre Transportation plan.

Replacement Trees Valuation (Referral item ii)

In response to Council's request to review the current value for replacement trees, the following information is provided.

Where it is not feasible to retain an existing tree on-site, the Official Community Plan Development Permit (DP) Guidelines seeks the planting of two replacement trees for every existing tree that is removed. Where it is not feasible to plant all replacement trees on-site, a voluntary contribution to the City's Tree Compensation fund is required to cover the costs of planting new trees elsewhere in the City. Parks arboriculture advises that the cost of planting a new City tree (including required monitoring following immediately following planting) is \$750.

Increased Market Rental Housing (Referral item iv)

In response to Council's request to increase the number of market rental units, the applicant proposes to provide an additional 3,422.55 m² (36,840 ft²) of market rental housing. Key features of the proposal include the following:

- a) Increased number of market rental housing units from 65 to 120 (i.e., 55 additional units), with 100% of the units incorporating Basic Universal Housing features and 56% of the units having two bedrooms, in compliance with the OCP Market Rental Housing Policy.
- b) Increased percentage of market rental housing units, from 5.6 % to 10.3 % of the total number of affordable housing and market strata units.
- c) Built Form: The proposed market rental housing will continue to be provided in the first phase of development. A stand-alone six-storey wood frame building is proposed on the west side of Lot 1 (South Lot). The affordable housing units can not be stratified and are required to be maintained under consolidated ownership (single owner).

Proposed Official Community Plan Amendment

When Council considered the subject application on October 19, 2020, the proposal complied with the Official Community Plan, including the City Centre Area Plan (CCAP).

The CCAP Implementation and Phasing Strategies Policy allows for developments to be considered on a site-specific basis for increases in affordable housing and market rental housing

to address community need. The affordable housing and market rental housing components of the revised proposal comply.

The revised proposal requires an amendment to the CCAP to facilitate an overall density increase from 2.145 to 2.165 calculated against the gross site area eligible for FAR calculation purposes for the proposed increase in market strata housing. OCP Bylaw 7100, Amendment Bylaw 10235, provides for additional density of 0.02 FAR on the subject site to accommodate the development, subject to the applicant providing secured public open spaces above and beyond CCAP requirements.

Additional Development Considerations

Increased Public Open Space

The development proposal described in the August 26, 2020 original rezoning report complied with the CCAP and Zoning Bylaw, including the density bonus provisions of the Capstan Station Bonus (CSB), voluntary contribution towards the Capstan Canada Line Station reserve, and proposed secured public open space.

The revised proposal includes a public open space increase of 1,527 m² (0.38 ac) from 6,992 m² (1.73 ac.) to 8,519 m² (2.11 ac.), 32.1% larger than the CSB minimum open space requirement. The increases include the additional 679.2 m² (0.17 ac) toward the City-owned park noted above and an additional 847 m² (0.21 ac.) toward public open space on-site Statutory Right-of-Way (SRW) areas.

To maintain a sense of openness in the neighbourhood, the applicant proposes a 600 m² (0.15 ac) public open space SRW on the central Lot 4 (Central Lot) to provide an open area between the three northern phases of development and a gateway feature visible from Capstan Way.

To provide pedestrian connectivity in the neighbourhood, the applicant proposes on-site public open space SRWs through Lot 1 (South Lot), Lot 2 (East Lot) and Lot 4 (Central Lot) to provide mid-block pedestrian routes from Garden City to Brown Road and the proposed City neighbourhood park.

Dwelling Unit Mix

The OCP encourages multiple residential development to provide at least 40% of units with two or more bedrooms that are suitable for families with children. The revised proposal complies, including 74% of all units being family friendly units.

Phase 1 on Lot 1 (South Lot) includes the following unit mix:

Unit Type	Affordable Housing Units	Market Rental Housing Units	Total
Studio	12% (18 units)	5% (6 units)	9% (24 units)
1-Bedroom	38% (59 units)	39% (47 units)	38% (106 units)
2-Bedroom	29% (46 units)	56% (67 units)	41% (113 units)
3-Bedroom	21% (33 units)	-	12% (33 units)
Phase 1 Total	100% (156 units)	100% (120 units)	100% (276 units)

Phase 2, Phase 3 and Phase 4 are designed to conceptual level, including the following unit mix:

Unit Type	Market Strata Housing Units			Total
	Phase 2 (Lot 4)	Phase 3 (Lot 2)	Phase 4 (Lot 3)	
Studio	-	-	-	-
1-Bedroom	27% (32 units)	24% (87 units)	16% (85 units)	20% (204 units)
2-Bedroom	57% (68 units)	62% (219 units)	65% (354 units)	63% (641 units)
3-Bedroom	16% (19 units)	14% (49 units)	19% (101 units)	17% (169 units)
Phase 2, 3 & 4 Total	100% (119 units)	100% (355 units)	100% (540 units)	100% (1,014 units)

Increased Affordable Housing

The development proposal described in the August 26, 2020 original rezoning report complied with the Affordable Housing Strategy, including proposing 10% of its total residential floor area in the form of low-end-of-market-rental (LEMR) housing units secured in perpetuity with a Housing Agreement. The revised proposal with additional market strata units requires additional affordable housing be provided as well.

The revised proposal complies with the Affordable Housing Strategy. Key features of the proposal include the following:

Unit Type	Affordable Housing Strategy Requirements (1)			Project Targets (2)	
	Min. Unit Area	Max. LEMR Rent	Max. Household Income	Unit Mix	BUH
Studio	37 m ² (400 ft ²)	\$811/month	\$34,650 or less	12% (18 units)	N/A
1-Bedroom	50 m ² (535 ft ²)	\$975/month	\$38,250 or less	38% (59 units)	100%
2- Bedroom	69 m ² (741 ft ²)	\$1,218/month	\$46,800 or less	29% (46 units)	100%
3-Bedroom	91 m ² (980 ft ²)	\$1,480/month	\$58,050 or less	21% (33 units)	100%
Total	10,488.53 m² (112,897.61 ft²)	N/A	N/A	100% (156 units) 10,488.57 m² (112,898 ft²)	100%

(1) Values adopted by Council on July 24, 2017. May be adjusted periodically, as provided for under City Policy.

(2) Project Targets will be confirmed through the project's Development Permit process.

(3) BUH indicates units designed and constructed in compliance with the City's Basic Universal Housing standards.

- a) Increased number of LEMR units from 150 to 156 (i.e., six additional units), with 100% of the units incorporating Basic Universal Housing features and 54% of the units having two or more bedrooms.
- b) Compliance with the requirement to provide habitable LEMR unit area at 10% of the total residential floor area on the site (excluding market rental housing).
- c) Built Form: The proposed affordable housing will continue to be provided in the first phase of development. A stand-alone six-storey wood frame building is proposed on the east side of proposed on Lot 1 (South Lot). To accommodate the relocation of the park, the affordable housing building has been moved to the north edge of the lot.

The City's Affordable Housing Strategy supports affordable housing units being clustered in a stand-alone building if there is a non-profit operator in place. Based on City consultation with non-profit housing providers, they typically prefer clustered units due to the operational efficiencies as well as the opportunity for greater control over operating costs. The applicant is working with S.U.C.C.E.S.S., an experienced non-profit housing provider, to manage the development's required affordable housing units. More information regarding this arrangement will be provided at Development Permit stage.

Parking and Transportation

The original rezoning report included requested parking reductions of 8-10% along with Transportation Demand Management (TDM) measures in the first phase of development only. In order to maximize the number of market rental housing units, the size of the neighbourhood park, and the size of public open spaces, the applicant is seeking parking reductions to minimize the size of required parking structures. The revised proposal includes additional TDM measures (i.e., over and above the applicant's original proposal) and parking rate reductions for the first three phases of development. Further details are available in the rezoning considerations (Attachment E). No parking rate reductions are sought by the applicant for the fourth phase of development on Lot 3 (West Lot).

Prior to rezoning bylaw adoption, legal agreements shall be registered on title to the site to secure the applicant's voluntary commitment to provide, at the applicant's sole cost, Transportation Demand Management (TDM) measures for development on Lot 1 (South Lot), Lot 2 (East Lot), Lot 4 (Central Lot), for the purpose of:

- a) Satisfying site specific zone requirements for reducing minimum parking rates from Parking Zone 1 for affordable housing and market rental housing (i.e., 25%).
- b) Satisfying Zoning Bylaw requirements for reducing minimum parking rates for residential visitor parking and market strata housing (i.e., 10%).
- c) Permitting sharing of residential visitor parking with commercial parking.

Staff support the applicant's proposal, which is consistent with City objectives and includes revised Transportation Demand Management (TDM) measures in the first three phases of development, including:

- Providing a Transit Pass Program with monthly bus pass (two-zone) offered to 25% of market strata units (254 units), 100% of market rental housing units (120 units, increased from 50%) for a period of one year; and to 100% of affordable housing units (156 units) for a period of two years (increased from one year).
- Providing additional Class 1 bicycle storage at a rate of 2 spaces per unit of affordable housing and market rental housing (increased from 1.25 spaces per unit).
- Providing 10% of the required Class 1 bicycle spaces in the form of over-sized lockers for family bike storage (e.g., bike trailers.) for the use of market strata housing as well as affordable housing and market rental housing residents.

- Providing shared bicycle maintenance and repair facilities on each lot.
- Providing a bike-share program, including providing membership for the use of affordable housing and market rental housing residents for a period of one year (valued at \$50,000).
- Providing six car-share vehicles, two on each lot, and related parking spaces (equipped with quick charge 240V electric vehicle charging stations).
- Providing a car-share program, including providing membership for the use of affordable housing and market rental housing residents for a period of one year (valued at \$35,000).
- Additional provision of electrical charging for 100% of visitor parking spaces for affordable housing and market rental housing.

Farm Soil Recovery and Invasive Species Management

Subsequent to the writing of the original rezoning staff report, further site investigation by a Qualified Environmental Professional (QEP) has identified areas of invasive species on the subject site in the in proposed development areas, proposed farm soil recovery area and relocated proposed City neighbourhood park area. As a result, the rezoning considerations (Attachment E) have been revised to reduce the estimated farm soil recovery and to include invasive species management requirements in the proposed City neighbourhood park area.

The applicant remains committed to recovering appropriate farm soil from the subject site for use on the Garden City Lands, ensuring Richmond soil is preserved and used for ongoing local agricultural production and secured by legal agreement. As soil containing invasive species is not appropriate for use on the Garden City Lands, guided by the QEP report findings, City staff have reduced the appropriate farm soil recovery area boundary within the estimated 31,900 m² (7.88 ac.) old field grassland area to an estimated 26,500 m² (6.55 ac.).

Invasive species management and security provisions have been added to the City neighbourhood park Servicing Agreement requirements.

Proposed Site-Specific Zone

When Council considered the subject application on October 19, 2020, the proposal involved rezoning a central lot on the site to the “School and Institutional Use (SI)” zone and three surrounding development lots to a new site-specific zone, “Residential / Limited Commercial (ZMU47) – Capstan Village (City Centre)” (Zoning Amendment Bylaw 10198). In light of the applicant’s revised proposal, staff recommend the new southeast Lot 5 (Park Lot) be rezoned to the SI zone, the remaining lots be rezoned to the ZMU47 zone, and the site-specific ZMU47 zone be revised to reflect the revised application. Key proposed revisions to the ZMU47 zone include the following:

- Permitted Density revisions:
 - Overall density increase from 2.10 to 2.165 FAR calculated against the gross site area eligible for FAR calculation purposes.

- Area A Lot 1 (South Lot) increased from 2.10 to 2.11 FAR based on net site area.
- Area B Lot 2 (East Lot) increased from 2.61 to 2.90 FAR based on net site area
- Area D Lot 4 (Central Lot) added with 2.49 FAR based on net site area and allowance to provide on this lot, consolidated indoor amenity space for Lots 2, 3 and 4.
- Capstan Station Public Open Space requirement increased from 6,992 m² to 8,519 m².
- Affordable Housing requirement increased from 150 units to 156 units.
- Market Rental Housing requirement increased from 65 units to 120 units, and from 5,312 m² to 8,735 m².
- Park requirement increased from 4,748 m² to 5,427 m².
- Reduced parking rates included of 0.68 parking spaces per Affordable Housing unit and 0.6 parking spaces per Market Rental Housing unit, along with Transportation Demand Management (TDM) measures to the satisfaction of the Director of Transportation.

Other technical amendments to reflect the revised application.Phasing

The required phasing legal agreement rezoning consideration has been revised to include the new development Lot 4 (Central Lot) and reflect the following development sequence: Lot 1 (South Lot), then Lot 4 (Central Lot), then Lot 2 (East Lot) and Lot 3 (West Lot).

Voluntary Contributions

The applicant has agreed to voluntary contributions increases as a result of the proposed floor area increases (Attachment E) toward Capstan Station Reserve, public art, future City community planning studies.

Financial Impact or Economic Impact

The proposed changes to the subject development will have no financial impact on the City. As described in the August 26, 2020 original rezoning report from the Director of Development, through the proposed development, the City will take ownership of developer-contributed assets such as roadworks, waterworks, storm sewers, sanitary sewers, street lights, street trees and traffic signals. The anticipated operating budget impact (OBI) for the ongoing maintenance of these assets \$36,896.00. This will be considered as part of the 2021 Operating budget.

Also as noted in the original rezoning staff report, as a part of the Barn Owl hunting habitat enhancement off-site works, the costs associated with the removal of Knotweed identified on City-owned property will be addressed under the City's Knotweed management programs budgets. The City portion of costs associated with the removal of other invasive species will be covered under Parks Operations maintenance budget.

Conclusion

Polygon Talisman Park Ltd. has applied to the City of Richmond for permission to create a new site specific zone, “Residential / Limited Commercial (ZMU47) – Capstan Village (City Centre)” and rezone lands at 8671, 8731, 8771, 8831/8851 Cambie Road, 8791 Cambie Road/3600 Sexsmith Road, and 3480, 3500, 3520, 3540/3560 Sexsmith Road to the new ZMU47 zone and the “School and Institutional Use (SI)” zone, to permit the construction of 8,519 m² (2.11 acres) of City-owned park and public open space and a mid-rise and high-rise, high density, mixed-use development containing 1,290 dwellings (including 156 affordable housing units and 120 market rental housing units) and 784 m² (8,438 ft²) of non residential uses, including retail. The proposed ZMU47 zone, if approved, will guide development of the subject site. Off-site works, including utility upgrades, road widening and new roads, frontage improvements, park construction, and off-site Barn Owl hunting habitat enhancement will be subject to the City’s standard Servicing Agreement processes (secured with Letters of Credit). An analysis of the applicant’s proposal shows it to be well designed and consistent with the CCAP’s development, livability, sustainability, and urban design objectives.

If Council wishes to proceed with the revised proposal as discussed in this staff report, Council would need to grant second and third readings of the revised rezoning bylaw subject to the revised Rezoning Considerations as shown in the attached red-lined version (Attachment E).

It is recommended that Richmond Official Community Plan Bylaw 7100, Amendment Bylaw 10235, be introduced and given first reading and together with Richmond Zoning Bylaw 8500, Amendment Bylaw 10198, be forwarded to Public Hearing.



Sara Badyal, M. Arch, MCIP, RPP
Planner 2
(604-276-4282)

SB:blg

Attachments:

Attachment A: Original Rezoning Staff Report, dated August 26, 2020
Attachment B: Memo to October 19 Public Hearing Meeting, dated September 30, 2020
Attachment C: Revised Conceptual Development Plans
Attachment D: City Neighbourhood Park Tree Retention Diagram
Attachment E: Red-lined Version of Revised Rezoning Considerations
Attachment F: Revised Development Application Data Sheet
Attachment G: Public Correspondence (August 27, 2020 to January 15, 2021)
Attachment H: Bird Nest Survey (November 25, 2020)



City of Richmond

Report to Committee

To: General Purposes Committee

Date: August 26, 2020

From: Wayne Craig
Director, Development

File: RZ 18-836123

Re: Application by Polygon Talisman Park Ltd. to Create the "Residential / Limited Commercial (ZMU47) – Capstan Village (City Centre)" Zone, and Rezone the Site at 8671, 8731, 8771, 8831/8851 Cambie Road, 8791 Cambie Road/3600 Sexsmith Road, and 3480, 3500, 3520, 3540/3560 Sexsmith Road from the "Single Detached (RS1/F)" Zone to the "Residential / Limited Commercial (ZMU47) – Capstan Village (City Centre)" Zone

Staff Recommendation

That Richmond Zoning Bylaw 8500, Amendment Bylaw 10198 to create the "Residential / Limited Commercial (ZMU47) – Capstan Village (City Centre)" zone, and to rezone 8671, 8731, 8771, 8831/8851 Cambie Road, 8791 Cambie Road/3600 Sexsmith Road, and 3480, 3500, 3520, 3540/3560 Sexsmith Road from the "Single Detached (RS1/F)" zone to the "Residential / Limited Commercial (ZMU47) – Capstan Village (City Centre)" zone and the "School and Institutional Use (SI)" zone, be introduced and given first reading.

for
Wayne Craig
Director, Development
(604-247-4625)

WC:sb
Att. 11

REPORT CONCURRENCE		
ROUTED TO:	CONCURRENCE	CONCURRENCE OF GENERAL MANAGER
Affordable Housing	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/>	 Wayne Craig for Joe Erdog
Community Social Development	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/>	
Parks Services	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/>	
Recreation and Sport Services	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/>	
Sustainability and District Energy	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/>	
Transportation	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/>	

Staff Report

Origin

Polygon Talisman Park Ltd. has applied to the City of Richmond for permission to rezone the site at 8671, 8731, 8771, 8831/8851 Cambie Road, 8791 Cambie Road/3600 Sexsmith Road, and 3480, 3500, 3520, 3540/3560 Sexsmith Road (Attachments 1 & 2) from the “Single Detached (RS1/F)” zone to a new “Residential / Limited Commercial (ZMU47) – Capstan Village (City Centre)” site specific zone and the “School and Institutional Use (SI)” zone to permit the development of a mixed-use mid-rise and high-rise development. The subject site is located in Capstan Village within the City Centre (Attachment 3).

The applicant is a company incorporated in BC under the number BC1167752 and is the owner of the subject properties. The directors and officers of the company are Robert Bruno and Neil Chrystal. The application was submitted by Robin Glover, authorized agent for the owner and applicant.

Key components of the proposal (Attachments 4 & 5) include:

- A three-phase mid-rise and high-rise, high density, mixed-use development with 4,748 m² (1.17 acres) of City-owned park and 2,244 m² (0.56 acres) of secured public open space.
- A total floor area of approximately 109,558.76 m² (1,179,280 ft²) comprised of:
 - 10,432.83 m² (112,298 ft²) of low-end-of-market rental (LEMR) affordable housing units in a stand-alone 11,417.88 m² (122,901 ft²) building.
 - 5,312.57 m² (57,184 ft²) of market rental housing in a stand-alone building.
 - 92,044.32 m² (990,756.81 ft²) of market strata housing.
 - 784 m² (8,438 ft²) of commercial space.
- Additional 2,615 m² (28,148 ft²) indoor amenity space provided over the three phases.
- Approximately 1,226 residential units (150 affordable housing units, 65 market rental housing units, and 1,011 market strata housing units).

Road and engineering improvement works will be secured through the City’s standard Servicing Agreement processes prior to final adoption of the rezoning bylaw. The works include park and road network development, frontage improvements, pedestrian trail, and utility upgrades.

Findings of Fact

A Development Application Data Sheet providing details about the development proposal is attached (Attachment 4).

Subject Site Existing Housing Profile

On the subject site there are currently five single-family dwellings and a temporary sales centre for the development under construction across Sexsmith Road to the west. Three previous

single-family dwellings have been demolished. None of the eight single-family dwellings had a secondary suite.

Surrounding Development

To the North: Across Capstan Way, is a development site that is the subject of a separate rezoning application (RZ 18-836107) for a mixed-use development. The west portion of the site is designated under the City Centre Area Plan (CCAP) for medium to high-density mid to high-rise mixed-use development (Urban Center T5 (35 m)). The east portion of the site is designated for low to medium density low to mid-rise residential development with limited commercial uses (General Urban T4 (25 m)). The rezoning application is under staff review and will be subject to a separate report upon completion of the staff review.

To the South: Along the southwest edge of the subject site, are an adjacent single-family dwelling and church site. The single-family site is designated under the City Centre Area Plan (CCAP) for high density high-rise mixed-use development (General Urban T4 (25 m) and Village Centre Bonus). The church site is designated for institutional and low to medium density low to mid-rise residential development with limited commercial uses (General Urban T4 (25 m) and Institution). Along the south edge of the site, across Cambie Road in Aberdeen Village, is a three-storey strata commercial mall and a vacant development site designated for urban business park development (General Urban T4 (25 m)).

To the East: Across Garden City Road in the Oaks West Cambie neighbourhood, is a single-storey commercial development and two-storey townhouse development.

To the West: Across Sexsmith Road, is a low-rise strata commercial mall and a recently approved high-density high-rise development (DP 18-818748) by the same developer is under construction. Both of the sites are designated under the City Centre Area Plan (CCAP) for high-density high-rise mixed-use development (Urban Center T5 (35 m)).

Related Policies & Studies

Official Community Plan/City Centre Area Plan

The Official Community Plan (OCP) designation for the subject site is “Mixed Use”.

The City Centre Area Plan (CCAP) Specific Land Use Map: Capstan Village (2031) (Attachment 3) designation for portions of the subject site includes ‘Urban Centre T5 (35 m)’, ‘General Urban T4 (25 m)’, ‘Park-Configuration & location to be determined’ and new roads.

The subject site is located within the ‘Capstan Station Bonus’ and ‘Village Centre Bonus’ CCAP density bonusing areas. The proposal also accommodates the density bonus identified in the OCP policy to encourage the development of new purpose-built market rental housing units.

The developer is required to provide ownership of the stand alone lot in the southwestern portion of the subject site to the City as road dedication for the extension of Odlin Crescent.

After density bonuses from the provision of affordable housing, market rental housing, roads, park and public open space, the CCAP allows for medium-density mid-rise residential development with limited commercial uses on the southeastern portion of the subject site (proposed Phase 1, Lot 1 (South Lot)), and high-density high-rise mixed-use development on the northeastern (proposed Phase 2, Lot 2 (East Lot)) and western (proposed Phase 3, Lot 3 (West Lot)) portions of the subject site.

The CCAP also allows for additional building height east of Sexsmith Road for developments that comply with the provisions of the Capstan Station Bonus; on the western portion of the subject site where skyline and pedestrian experience are enhanced; and on the eastern portion of the subject site where livability of the subject site and neighbouring sites is enhanced.

The proposal is consistent with current OCP and CCAP policies applicable to the subject site.

OCP Aircraft Noise Sensitive Development (ANSD) Policy

The subject site is located in an area impacted by aircraft noise (Area 2) and registration of an aircraft noise sensitive use legal agreement on title is required prior to final adoption of the rezoning bylaw. The purpose of the legal agreement is to ensure that the building design satisfies CMHC guidelines for interior noise levels and ASHRAE standards for interior thermal comfort, and potential purchasers are made aware of potential noise conditions. The developer has provided confirmation from a qualified acoustic professional that the proposed development can be designed in compliance with the ANSD standards.

NAV Canada Building Height

Transport Canada regulates building heights in locations that may impact airport operations. The developer has submitted confirmation from a BC Land Surveyor that the proposal, including maximum building height of 45 m (147.6 ft.), complies with Transport Canada regulations.

Floodplain Management Implementation Strategy

The proposed redevelopment must meet the requirements of the Richmond Flood Plain Designation and Protection Bylaw 8204. Registration of a flood indemnity covenant on title is required prior to final adoption of the rezoning bylaw.

Public Consultation

Rezoning signs have been installed on all four frontages of the subject site.

Staff have received an item of public correspondence from the public (Attachment 6), expressing concern of the loss of Barn Owl hunting habitat and a desire to find a viable solution that preserves habitat for Barn Owls. Barn Owls have been recorded by the correspondent hunting in the large grass area centrally located on the subject site – ***Prior to final adoption of the rezoning bylaw, the developer is required to enter into a Servicing Agreement to design and construct***

off-site hunting habitat enhancements. Further details are provided in the 'Barn Owl Hunting Habitat Compensation' section below.

Staff have received an additional item of public correspondence from the public (Attachment 6), with photographs of hawks in trees at 8791 Cambie Road, which composes part of the subject development site. The author has noted hawks nesting and/or hunting in trees on that lot. – ***In response to this correspondence, City staff have required the applicant's Qualified Environmental Professional (QEP) to conduct a site inspection with the purpose of providing an inventory of raptors and raptor nests on the proposed development site. The QEP has provided staff with a letter (Attachment 7) confirming that, although raptors were observed on the site, no nests were present. Staff note that the habitat compensation secured for the barn owls will also serve hawks. Additional inspections would be required of any trees on the subject site prior to tree removal.***

Should the Committee endorse this application and Council grant First Reading to the rezoning bylaw, the bylaw will be forwarded to a Public Hearing, where any area resident or interested party will have an opportunity to comment. Public notification for the Public Hearing will be provided as per the *Local Government Act*.

External Agencies

Ministry of Transportation and Infrastructure (MOTI): The subject development was referred to MOTI because it is located within 800 m (2,625 ft.) of Sea Island Way, which is a Provincial Limited Access Highway. MOTI has granted preliminary approval for the subject application and final approval is required prior to final adoption of the rezoning bylaw.

Analysis

The applicant has applied to rezone the subject site to permit the construction of an approximately 109,558.76 m² (1,179,280 ft²) three-phase high-rise mixed-use development comprising five towers, three mid-rise buildings, 1,226 residential units (including 150 low-end-of-market rental affordable housing units and 65 market rental housing units), and ground floor commercial space, together with new park and road. The proposal is consistent with current OCP and CCAP policies applicable to the subject site, which encourage high-rise high-density mixed-use development on the western portion of the subject site and medium-density mid-rise residential development with limited commercial uses on the northeastern and southeastern portions of the subject site including, among other things, new park and public open space, street improvements, affordable housing, market rental housing, contributions for community amenities and Capstan Station construction, and off-site Barn Owl hunting habitat enhancements.

1. Proposed Zoning Amendment

To facilitate the subject development and provide for voluntary developer contributions in compliance with OCP Policy (i.e., market rental housing) and CCAP Policy (i.e., affordable housing, Capstan Station Bonus, and community amenity contributions), the applicant has requested that the subject site be rezoned to a new site specific zone, "Residential/Limited Commercial (ZMU47) - Capstan Village (City Centre)", which includes:

- **Maximum density:** The overall maximum density works out to 2.10 FAR calculated against the gross site area eligible for FAR calculation purposes and 2.86 FAR calculated against the net site area after the land transfer for the neighbourhood park and all road dedications. The proposed ZMU47 zone allows for: 2.1 floor area ratio (FAR) in the southeastern portion of the site (Phase 1 and Lot 1 (South Lot)), 2.61 FAR in the northeastern portion of the site (Phase 2 and Lot 2 (East Lot)), and 3.91 FAR in the northwestern portion of the site (Phase 3 and Lot 3 (West Lot)). This includes density bonuses related to the provision of affordable housing, market rental housing, park, public open space, roads, and funding for Capstan Station and Village Centre Bonus City amenities. The zone also includes the typical 0.1 FAR density bonus for common indoor amenity space for residents.
- **Permitted land uses:** Apartment and related land uses and at least 784 m² (8,438 ft²) of commercial space at the ground floor level.
- **Residential rental tenure restriction** relating to the provision of 215 rental units (e.g., 150 affordable housing low-end-of-market rental units and 65 market rental housing units).
- **Maximum building height:** 25 m (82 ft.) on the southeastern portion of the subject site, 35 m (115 ft.) to 45 m (148 ft.) on the northeastern portion of the subject site, and 45 m (148 ft.) on the northwestern portion of the subject site.
- **Maximum lot coverage, minimum setbacks, minimum lot size, and loading space provisions.**

2. Housing

- a) **Dwelling Unit Mix:** The OCP encourages multiple residential development to provide at least 40% of units with two or more bedrooms that are suitable for families with children. Staff support the applicant's proposed unit mix, which includes 70% family friendly units.

Phase 1 on Lot 1 (South Lot) includes the following unit mix:

Unit Type	Tenure Type			Total
	Affordable Housing Units	Market Rental Housing Units	Market Strata Housing Units	
Studio	11% (17 units)	-	-	5% (17 units)
1-Bedroom	35% (52 units)	28% (18 units)	15% (20 units)	26% (90 units)
2-Bedroom	31% (47 units)	72% (47 units)	85% (112 units)	59% (206 units)
3-Bedroom	23% (34 units)	-	-	10% (34 units)
Phase 1 Total	100% (150 units)	100% (65 units)	100% (132 units)	100% (347 units)

Phase 2 and Phase 3 are designed to conceptual level, including the following unit mix:

Unit Type	Market Strata Housing Units		Total
	Phase 2	Phase 3	
Studio	2% (7 units)	2% (11 units)	2% (18 units)
1-Bedroom	28% (95 units)	28% (151 units)	28% (246 units)
2-Bedroom	56% (190 units)	56% (302 units)	56% (492 units)
3-Bedroom	14% (47 units)	14% (76 units)	14% (123 units)
Phase 2 & 3 Total	100% (339 units)	100% (540 units)	100% (879 units)

- b) **Affordable Housing:** In compliance with the City's Affordable Housing Strategy, the developer proposes to design and construct 150 low-end-of-market rental (LEMR) units, to a turnkey level of finish, at the developer's sole cost, comprising 10,432.83 m² (112,298 ft²) of habitable space, based on 10% of the development's total residential floor area. Occupants of these units will enjoy full use of all indoor residential amenity spaces provided inside the affordable housing building. The exclusive use of the indoor amenity space will allow the non-profit housing operator to provide scheduled and customized programming tailored to the residents of the affordable housing units. The affordable housing occupants will also have access to all outdoor residential amenity spaces, parking, bicycle storage, and related features, at no additional charge to the affordable housing occupants.

The proposed affordable housing will be provided in the first building of the first phase of development (i.e., on proposed Lot 1 (South Lot)) in a stand-alone 11,417.88 m² (122,901 ft²) six-storey wood frame building. The City's Affordable Housing Strategy supports affordable housing units being clustered in a stand-alone building if there is a non-profit operator in place. Based on City consultation with non-profit housing providers, they typically prefer clustered units due to the operational efficiencies as well as the opportunity for greater control over operating costs.

The developer has reached a tentative agreement with S.U.C.C.E.S.S., an experienced non-profit housing provider, to manage the development's required affordable housing units (Attachment 8). More information regarding this arrangement will be provided at Development Permit stage.

The proposed building location was chosen in the first phase of development, on Cambie Road which is designated by Translink as a frequent transit network, and in the location least impacted by future construction of future phases and future potential development.

The Affordable Housing Strategy requires at least 20% of affordable housing units to be provided with two or more bedrooms, and encourages that percentage to be increased to 60%. The proposed development complies, with 54% of affordable housing units having two and three bedrooms.

As noted above, the proposed site specific ZMU47 zone includes a density bonus and residential rental tenure restriction associated with the proposed affordable housing units.

Staff support the developer's proposal, which is consistent with City Policy. Prior to final adoption of the rezoning bylaw, a Housing Agreement and Housing Covenants will be registered on title requiring that the developer satisfies all City requirements in perpetuity and that the affordable housing building achieves occupancy prior to any other building in the proposed development.

Unit Type	Affordable Housing Strategy Requirements (1)			Project Targets (2)	
	Minimum Unit Area	Max. Monthly Unit Rent	Total Maximum Household Income	Unit Mix	BUH
Studio	37 m ² (400 ft ²)	\$811/month	\$34,650 or less	11% (17 units)	N/A
1-Bedroom	50 m ² (535 ft ²)	\$975/month	\$38,250 or less	35% (52 units)	100%

2-Bedroom	69 m ² (741 ft ²)	\$1,218/month	\$46,800 or less	31% (47 units)	100%
3-Bedroom	91 m ² (980 ft ²)	\$1,480/month	\$58,050 or less	23% (34 units)	100%
Total	10,267.82 m² (110,521.89 ft²)	N/A	N/A	100% (150 units)	100%

(1) Values adopted by Council on July 24, 2017. May be adjusted periodically, as provided for under City Policy.

(2) Project Targets will be confirmed through the project's Development Permit process.

(3) BUH indicates units designed and constructed in compliance with the City's Basic Universal Housing standards.

- c) Market Rental Housing: In compliance with the OCP Market Rental Housing Policy, the developer proposes to design and construct 65 market rental housing units, based on 0.10 FAR calculated against the gross site area of the subject site eligible for FAR calculation purposes. Indoor residential amenity space for the use of market rental housing residents is provided inside the building. Common outdoor residential amenity spaces, parking, bicycle storage, and related features are provided on-site. There will be no restriction on tenant incomes or rental rates for these units.

The proposed market rental housing will be provided in the first phase of development (i.e., on proposed Lot 1 (South Lot)) in a stand-alone 5,312.57 m² (57,184 ft²) six-storey wood frame building.

The developer will be the initial operator of the market rental housing building. The required market rental agreement will include the requirement that all of the market rental units are maintained under a single ownership (within a single airspace parcel or strata lot).

In compliance with the OCP Market Rental Housing Policy, 100% of the market rental housing units incorporate Basic Universal Housing features. The Policy also requires at least 40% of market rental housing units be provided with two or more bedrooms. The proposed development complies, with 85% of market rental housing units having two bedrooms.

As noted above, the proposed site specific ZMU47 zone includes a density bonus and residential rental tenure restriction associated with the proposed market rental housing units.

Staff support the developer's proposal, which is consistent with City Policy. Prior to final adoption of the rezoning bylaw, a Market Rental Agreement and covenant will be registered on title requiring that the developer satisfies all City requirements in perpetuity.

- d) Accessibility: Richmond's OCP encourages development to meet the needs of the city's aging population and people facing mobility challenges. Staff support the developer's proposal, which is consistent with City Policy and will include:
- Barrier-free lobbies, common areas, and amenity spaces.
 - Aging-in-place features in all units (e.g., blocking for grab bars, lever handles, etc.).
 - 17.5% Basic Universal Housing (BUH) units (i.e., 215 of 1,226 units), including 100% of market rental housing units (i.e., 65 units) and 100% of affordable housing units (i.e., 150 units). (Note: The developer will be utilizing the Zoning Bylaw's BUH floor area exemption of 1.86 m² (20 ft²) per BUH unit).

3. Capstan Station Bonus (CSB)

Under the CCAP and Zoning Bylaw, developments that make use of the density bonus provisions of the Capstan Station Bonus (i.e., 0.5 floor area for residential uses) must:

- Contribute funds towards the construction of the Capstan Canada Line Station, based on the total number of units and Council-approved contribution rate in effect at the time of Building Permit (BP) issuance (i.e., \$8,992.14 per unit, which rate is in effect until September 30, 2020, plus applicable annual rate increases).
- Provide public open space in some combination of fee simple, dedication, and/or Statutory Right-of-Way (as determined to the City's satisfaction) at a rate of at least 5 m² (54 ft²) per dwelling, based on total dwelling units.

Staff support the subject development, which satisfies CSB requirements. As detailed in the rezoning considerations (Attachment 11 and Schedule C) prior to final adoption of the rezoning bylaw, the developer shall:

- Register legal agreements on title to secure voluntary Building Permit-stage contribution of at least \$11,024,364 (adjusted for applicable rates) for station construction.
- Provide 6,992 m² (75,251 ft²) of publicly-accessible open space, which is 14% larger than the CSB minimum open space requirement and is comprised of a fee simple City-owned neighbourhood park, Capstan Way and Sexsmith Road frontage road dedication enhancements, and on-site public open spaces (Statutory Right-of-Way) adjacent to the neighbourhood park, in corner plazas along Capstan Way and a mid-block trail connecting to Garden City Road.

4. Village Centre Bonus (VCB)

Under the CCAP and Zoning Bylaw, developments that make use of the density bonus provisions of the Village Centre Bonus (i.e., 1.0 floor area ratio for VCB designated properties limited to appropriate non-residential uses) make a voluntary community amenity contribution based on 5% of bonus VCB floor area.

The VCB bonus provision is applicable to the small stand-alone lot in the southwestern portion of the subject site, which will be dedicated to the City for a new road extension to Odlin Crescent. The developer proposes that 100% of the development's potential VCB floor area is comprised of retail and related uses at grade along Capstan Way at Garden City Road and proposed to be constructed in the second phase of the development.

Prior to final adoption of the rezoning bylaw, the developer proposes to make a construction-value contribution to the City, in lieu of constructing community amenity space on-site. The funds will be divided equally and deposited in Richmond's Leisure Facilities Reserve Fund – City Centre Facility Development Sub-Fund, and Richmond's Child Care Reserve. As indicated in the table below, the proposed voluntary contribution shall be based on the allowable VCB community amenity area floor area (5% of the maximum VCB floor area permitted on the subject site under the proposed ZMU47 zone and a construction-value amenity transfer rate to

facilitate future community area floor area to be constructed off-site elsewhere in the City Centre.

	VCB Bonus Floor Area as per the ZMU47 Zone	VCB Community Amenity Space Area (5% of Bonus Area)	Construction-Value Amenity Transfer Contribution Rate	Minimum Voluntary Cash Contribution
Total	1.0 FAR 783.98 m ² (8,438.69 ft ²)	39.20 m ² (421.93 ft ²)	750.00 /ft ²	\$316,450.90

- (1) In the event that the contribution is not provided within one year of the application receiving Third Reading of Council (Public Hearing), the Construction-Value Amenity Transfer Contribution Rate (as indicated in the table above) shall be increased annually thereafter based on the Statistics Canada "Non-Residential Building Construction Price Index" yearly quarter-to-quarter change for Vancouver, where the change is positive.

Recreation and Sport Services Staff and Community Social Development Staff are supportive of the developer's proposed construction-value cash-in-lieu amenity contribution on the basis that this approach (rather than construction of an on-site amenity) will better meet the City Centre's anticipated amenity needs by allowing for the City to direct the developer's contribution to larger amenity projects and key locations.

5. Sustainability

The CCAP encourages the coordination of private and City development and infrastructure objectives with the aim of advancing opportunities to implement environmentally responsible buildings, services, and related features. Areas undergoing significant change, such as Capstan Village, are well suited to this endeavour.

Staff support the developer's proposal, which is consistent with City Policy and includes:

- i) District Energy Utility (DEU): The developer will design and construct 100% of the subject development to facilitate its future connection to a DEU system, which will include an owner supplied and installed central low carbon energy plant to provide heating and cooling to the development and transferring ownership of the energy plant to the City, all at no cost to the City. Registration of a legal agreement on title is required prior to final adoption of the rezoning bylaw.
- ii) Step Code: The architect has confirmed their intent to meet the sustainability requirements set out in the applicable sections of Richmond's BC Energy Step Code, which with the provision of a low carbon building energy system, is step 2 for the proposed high-rise buildings and step 3 for the proposed wood-frame buildings.

6. Parks

a) Park and Public Open Spaces

In compliance with the CCAP and the ZMU47 zone, the developer proposes to provide land for park and public open space uses, including 4,748 m² (1.17 ac.) for a City-owned neighbourhood park and at least 2,244 m² (0.55 ac.) for public open space (in a combination of road dedication and SRW) for the proposed 1,226 dwelling units. A conceptual design for the required park and public open space improvements has been prepared by the developer (Attachments 5 and 11).

The proposed 4,748 m² (1.17 ac.) City-owned neighbourhood park will be secured, designed and constructed through the required Servicing Agreement process, including the provision of Letters of Credit, and construction completed as part of the second phase of the development (Attachment 11). The City park planning process will be the subject of a separate staff report from the Director, Parks Services, after the rezoning application is considered at a Public Hearing meeting. It takes time to plan, design and construct a neighbourhood park and in the interim residents in the first phase of development are within walking distance of the City's Aberdeen Park.

The proposed 2,244 m² (0.55 ac.) public open space includes a mid-block trail connection between Garden City Road, internal roads and the proposed neighbourhood park, expanded public open space areas and plazas along Capstan Way and Sexsmith Road, and a public open space area adjacent to the proposed neighbourhood park. Detailed design of these public open space areas will be the undertaken and secured through the development's Servicing Agreement and Development Permit processes, including the provision of Letters of Credit.

b) Farm Soil Recovery

Soil is a valuable resource and preserving it for continued agricultural use meets the standard for highest and best use of this soil. Although the subject site is not located in the Agricultural Land Reserve, City staff have identified an estimated 31,900 m² (7.88 ac.) old field grassland area within the subject site which has been under cultivation for hay since prior to 1999 (according to City records). The developer has agreed to test and salvage appropriate farm soil from the subject site for use on the Garden City Lands, ensuring Richmond soil is preserved and used for ongoing local agricultural production. Registration of a legal agreement on title is required prior to final adoption of the rezoning bylaw.

There are already approvals in place from the Agricultural Land Commission and Council for the deposit of up to 48,000 m³ (1,695,104 ft³) soil meeting Agricultural Land (AL) Standards on the Garden City Lands as part of the establishment of the Kwantlen Polytechnic University farm area. The proposed soil relocation from the subject site, subject to required soil testing, to Garden City Lands would be accommodated by the existing approvals.

c) Barn Owl Hunting Habitat Compensation

As noted in the received public correspondence (Attachment 6), Barns Owls and hawks have been recorded hunting on the subject site. Barn Owls require large open areas, with minimal human activity to facilitate their hunting behaviours, such as the approximately 31,900 m² of old field grassland on the subject site. Staff note that subject site is not an identified Environmentally Sensitive Area. The proposed neighbourhood park, road network and form of development intended in the City's City Centre Area Plan is not consistent with Barn Owl hunting habitat needs.

The Western population of Barn Owls are listed Schedule 1 – Threatened species under the federal *Species at Risk Act*. Although Barn Owls and their hunting habitat are not protected by the Province or the City, and there is no evidence of Barn Owl nesting on the subject site, the

developer has offered to work with the City to provide alternative off-site Barn Owl hunting habitat enhancements.

The developer retained a Qualified Environmental Professional (QEP) and working with Sustainability, Parks Services and Parks Operations staff, the QEP has identified three City-owned locations (Attachment 9) for Barn Owl hunting habitat enhancement at locations showing evidence of raptor utilization and having the potential for open grassland of approximately 28,000 m² to offset the losses at the subject site. At these three City-owned locations, the City will address Knotweed and the City and the developer will work cooperatively to remove remaining invasive species. The developer will design and construct the Barn Owl hunting habitat enhancement works, and detail a grassland maintenance plan through the City's standard Servicing Agreement process, including the provision of a Letter of Credit in the amount of \$205,000 to secure the estimated value of the works. The installation of Barn Owl hunting habitat offsets will also benefit other species of raptors which utilize similar hunting habitat.

Although hawk nests and eggs are protected by the Province, their habitats are not. The applicant's QEP conducted a site inspection and has concluded that there are no raptor nests on the subject site (Attachment 7). However, in order to ensure that no hawks have migrated into the proposed development area, the applicant's QEP is required to conduct additional inspection of any trees on the subject site for raptor nests prior to tree removal.

7. Transportation and Site Access

The CCAP requires various road, pedestrian, and cycling network improvements on and around the subject site. Consistent with the OCP, CCAP and Zoning Bylaw, the proposed development provides for a variety of new roads, transportation improvements and related features, all at the developer's sole cost, to be secured through a combination of road dedication and legal agreements registered on title, to the satisfaction of the Director of Transportation, and the City's standard Servicing Agreement processes and Letters of Credits, as applicable, as per the attached Rezoning Considerations (Attachment 11).

Staff support the developer's proposal, which is consistent with City objectives and includes:

- i) Widening and/or frontage improvements along Cambie Road, Garden City Road, Capstan Way, and Sexsmith Road to accommodate road, sidewalk, and related upgrades, together with off-site bike path and landscape features.
- ii) The extension of Ketcheson Road and Brown Road.
- iii) A new road extension to Odlin Crescent, including the requirement for the developer to provide the southwestern stand alone lot to the City as road dedication.
- iv) The construction of a new internal North-South road.
- v) The implementation of traffic safety improvements (e.g., right-turn lane, traffic signal and intersection operational upgrades) at the Garden City Road and Cambie Road intersection, which is number 8 of the top 20 collision-prone locations in the City.

The number of site access driveways is limited to one for each lot to minimize potential pedestrian and cycling conflicts with vehicles.

Under the Zoning Bylaw, prior to Capstan Station being operational, multi-phase Capstan Village developments are required to implement a transitional parking strategy. It is the understanding of the staff that the Capstan Canada Line Station will be operational post June 2022, prior to the subject development and, as such, a transitional parking strategy is not required and Zoning Bylaw "Parking Zone 1" rates apply.

The OCP seeks 10% of commercial parking spaces to support electric vehicle charging.

The Zoning Bylaw permits parking reductions for Capstan Village developments that incorporate Transportation Demand Management (TDM) and other measures to the City's satisfaction. The developer proposes to provide TDMs and is requesting 8 - 10% permitted parking reductions for affordable housing, market rental housing and visitors in the first phase of development. The developer proposes to provide sufficient parking in the second and third phases to meet the bylaw requirements without the need for parking reductions and TDMs.

Staff support the developer's proposal, which is consistent with City objectives and includes:

- i) Accommodating electrical charging for 100% of resident parking spaces, 10% of commercial parking spaces and 10% of resident and commercial class 1 secure bicycle storage spaces.
- ii) Shared commercial and residential visitor parking in the second phase of development.
- iii) Limiting tandem parking to market strata housing residents only.
- iv) Transportation Demand Management (TDM) measures in the first phase of development, including:
 - Transit Pass Program: monthly bus pass (two-zone) will be offered to 25% of market strata units (33 units), 50% of market rental housing units (33 units), 100% of affordable housing units (150 units) for a period of one year.
 - Providing 10% of the required Class 1 bicycle spaces for the use of the affordable housing and market rental housing residents in the form of over-sized lockers for family bike storage (e.g., bike trailers.)
 - Providing a shared bicycle maintenance and repair facility.
 - Providing two car-share vehicles and related parking spaces (equipped with quick charge 240V electric vehicle charging stations).

8. Site Servicing and Frontage Improvements

In compliance with City Policy, prior to final adoption of the rezoning bylaw, the developer will enter into standard City Servicing Agreements, secured with a Letters of Credit, for the design and construction of all required off-site rezoning works including, but not limited to road widening and/or frontage improvements along Cambie Road, Garden City Road, Capstan Way, and Sexsmith Road; extensions to Odlin Crescent, Ketcheson Road, and Brown Road; construction of a new internal north-south road; water, storm sewer, sanitary sewer, and utilities infrastructure and/or upgrades as set out in the attached Rezoning Considerations (Attachment 11). Development Cost Charge (DCC) credits will be applicable to works identified

on the City's DCC Program (e.g., part of the required works along Cambie Road, Garden City Road, Capstan Way and Sexsmith Road).

9. Tree Retention and Replacement

The applicant has submitted a Certified Arborist's Report; which identifies on-site and off-site (City and neighbouring) tree species, assesses tree structure and condition, and provides recommendations on tree retention and removal relative to the proposed development (Attachment 11 Schedule E).

Staff are supportive of the developer's proposal, which includes, among other things:

- i) The removal of the 168 existing bylaw-size trees on the subject site and planting of 336 replacement trees (2:1 ratio) through the Development Permit applications for the development's proposed three phases of development (secured with \$252,000 on-site tree planting security). As of the date of this report, two of the existing on-site trees were required to be removed in order to demolish three existing buildings and Tree Removal Permits for those two trees have been issued. A third tree has also been identified for removal by the applicant in order to accommodate demolition of a fourth building on site and is subject to the submission and approval of a Tree Removal Permit from the City. Unfortunately retention of the on-site trees is incompatible with the higher density form of development envisioned for the subject site in the City Centre Area Plan. Tree removal is proposed to occur after public hearing to allow for site preloading.
- ii) The protection of all trees on neighbouring properties is required (secured with \$10,000 tree survival security). The arborist has identified potential root zone conflict areas between required roads and existing neighbouring trees, which must be resolved through either through the developer receiving the neighbouring property owners permission to apply for a tree removal permit, or detail design through the required SA process to ensure the critical root zones of off-site trees are adequately protected in the interim until the required roads are widened to ultimate width through future redevelopment of neighbouring properties.
- iii) The protection of 30 existing City trees along the subject site's frontages (10 trees along Sexsmith Road and 20 trees along Cambie Road), through the development's Development Permit and Servicing Agreement processes (secured with \$165,000 tree survival security). The arborist has identified a potential root zone conflict area between required road works and three existing City trees, which will be addressed through detail design as part of the required SA process.
- iv) The protection of 34 existing City trees, including the relocation of 14 existing street trees along the south side of Capstan Way to facilitate required road widening, and the protection of 20 existing trees in the Garden City Road median, at the developer's sole cost, through the development's Servicing Agreement process (secured with \$195,000 tree survival security).
- v) The removal of 36 existing City trees on the subject site's frontages and voluntary contribution in the amount of \$43,250 to the City's tree compensation fund for tree planting elsewhere in the city. These trees have been identified for removal due to poor health or conflict with required Servicing Agreement works.

To developer is required to complete the following to ensure protection of trees to be retained:

- Prior to final adoption of the rezoning bylaw, submission of a contract with a Certified Arborist for the supervision of all works conducted in close proximity to trees to be protected, monitoring during construction, any needed tree protection measures, and a post-construction impact assessment report.
- Prior to commencing any works on-site, installation of tree protection fencing around all trees to be retained, which is to be installed in accordance with Tree Protection Information Bulletin Tree-03 and maintained until construction and landscaping on-site is completed.

10. Public Art

Staff support the developer's proposal, which is consistent with City Policy and includes a voluntary developer contribution of at least \$885,740, based on City-approved rates and the proposed floor area (excluding affordable housing and market rental housing). The developer has engaged a Public Art Planner and a proposed Public Art Plan is under review. Prior to final adoption of the rezoning bylaw, a legal agreement will be registered on title requiring the developer's implementation of a Public Art Plan for the subject site, prepared by an accredited professional and secured by Letter of Credit and/or voluntary cash contribution, to the satisfaction of the City.

11. City Centre Mixed Use Development

In compliance with the CCAP, the developer proposes to voluntarily contribute \$308,136 towards future City community planning studies at a rate of \$3.23/m² (\$0.30/ft²) of maximum buildable floor area, excluding affordable housing and market rental housing.

The subject site is located in City Centre. Prior to final adoption of the rezoning bylaw, a legal agreement will be registered on title ensuring that future owners are aware that the development is subject to potential impacts from other development that may be approved within City Centre.

The proposed development includes commercial and residential uses. Prior to final adoption of the rezoning bylaw, a legal agreement will be registered on title that identifies the proposed mixed uses and requires noise mitigation through building and equipment design.

12. Development Phasing

The proposed development is intended to be constructed in three phases. To address the development's phasing and secure the required works identified in the attached Rezoning Considerations (Attachment 11), prior to final adoption of the rezoning bylaw, legal agreements will be registered on title securing that:

- i) No separate sale of the developer's lots will be permitted without the prior approval of the City (to ensure that all legal, financial, and development obligations assigned to each lot through the subject rezoning are satisfactorily transferred and secured).
- ii) Prior to final adoption of the rezoning bylaw, the developer will enter into Servicing Agreements for the design and construction of public open space located in the first phase of development, Barn Owl hunting habitat enhancement works, engineering infrastructure works, transportation works, and City tree protection, relocation and removals.

- iii) Prior to Building Permit issuance for the second phase of the proposed development, the developer will enter into a Servicing Agreement for public open space located in the second phase of development, the proposed neighbourhood park, and transportation works.
- iv) Prior to Building Permit issuance for the third phase of the proposed development, the developer will enter into a Servicing Agreement for public open space located in the third phase of development, and transportation works.

13. Built Form and Architectural Character

The developer proposes to construct a mid-rise and high-rise, high density, mixed-use development fronting Cambie Road, Garden City Road, Capstan Way and Sexsmith Road, within walking distance of Aberdeen Park (Attachment 5). The proposed development is consistent with CCAP Policy for the provision of land (via a combination of dedication, fee simple and Statutory Rights-of-Way) to facilitate required transportation and public open space improvements. The proposed form of development, which combines articulated mid-rise buildings, streetwall building elements and towers, generally conforms to the CCAP's Development Permit Guidelines. More specifically, the development has successfully demonstrated:

- i) A strong urban concept contributing towards a high-density, high-amenity, mixed-use, transit-oriented environment, comprising pedestrian-oriented commercial, and a variety of dwelling types (including townhouse and apartment units), neighbourhood park, public plazas, and mid-block trail.
- ii) Variations in massing contributing towards streetscape interest, solar access to the usable rooftops of high-rise podium buildings, and upper- and mid-level views across the subject site for residents and neighbours.
- iii) Articulated building typologies contributing to a sense of pedestrian scale and interest.
- iv) Sensitivity to future and existing neighbours, by meeting or exceeding minimum recommended tower separation guidelines (e.g., 24 m/79 ft. on the west side of proposed Ketcheson Road extension and 35 m/115 ft. on the east side).
- v) Opportunities to contribute towards a high amenity public realm, particularly along Capstan Way at the proposed corner plazas.

Development Permits are required for each of the three phases of development. Each of the Development Permits is required to be formally reviewed by the Advisory Design Panel (ADP) as part of the Development Permit process. On March 4, 2020, the ADP reviewed the subject rezoning application on an informal basis and provided generally supportive design development comments for the developer to take into consideration in the preparation of the required DP applications. A copy of the relevant excerpt from the Advisory Design Panel Minutes is attached for reference (Attachment 10), together with the applicant's design response in '***bold italics***'.

Development Permit approval, to the satisfaction of the Director of Development, will be required for the development's first phase of development (Lot 1 (South Lot)) prior to final

adoption of the rezoning bylaw. At DP stage, additional design development is encouraged with respect to the following items.

- a) Public Open Space: Opportunities to contribute towards a high amenity public realm.
- b) Richmond Arts District: Opportunities to incorporate Public Art, which is the process of being reviewed by the applicant through the City's Public Art Program process, including the potential to incorporate public art into building(s). Opportunities to incorporate CCAP Richmond Arts District expression in building design.
- b) Residential Streetscape: Opportunities to enhance individual building identity, skyline and streetscape visual interest through design differentiation between buildings and phases in the proposed large development. Opportunities to incorporate more colour in building design and to provide an enhanced interface between townhouses, residential frontages and commercial frontages with fronting pedestrian sidewalks and open spaces.
- c) Commercial Streetscape: Opportunities to create a distinctive, cohesive Capstan Village retail node and identity (i.e., not generic) (e.g., shop front design, signage).
- d) Common Amenity Spaces: The proposed indoor and outdoor common amenity spaces satisfy OCP and CCAP DP Guidelines rates (Attachment 4). More information is required with respect to the programming, design, and landscaping of these spaces to ensure they satisfy City objectives. In the first phase of development, the conceptual design includes separate building specific indoor amenity areas and a common central outdoor amenity area. The conceptual design proposes that a two-level indoor amenity space would be provided in the second phase adjacent to the mid-block trail public open space for the shared use of the second and third phases of development. In both the second and third phases of development, the conceptual design includes additional smaller indoor amenity area and common outdoor amenity area on the podium roof.
- e) Accessibility: Design and distribution of accessible units and common spaces and uses.
- f) Sustainability: Opportunities to enhance building performance in coordination with architectural expression.
- g) Emergency Services: Confirm provision of Fire Department requirements (e.g., emergency vehicle access through the mid-block trail, Fire Department response points).
- h) Crime Prevention through Environmental Design (CPTED): Opportunities to incorporate CPTED measures including surveillance and territoriality to promote a sense of security.
- i) Parking, Loading & Waste Management: The development proposal is consistent with the Zoning Bylaw and related City requirements. Further design of vehicle parking and circulation, truck manoeuvring, waste management activities, and related features and spaces.

14. Existing Legal Encumbrances

Development of the subject site is not encumbered by existing legal agreements on title.

Financial Impact or Economic Impact

As a result of the proposed development, the City will take ownership of developer contributed assets such as roadworks, waterworks, storm sewers, sanitary sewers, street lights, street trees

and traffic signals. The anticipated operating budget impact (OBI) for the ongoing maintenance of these assets \$36,896.00. This will be considered as part of the 2021 Operating budget.

As a part of the Barn Owl hunting habitat enhancement off-site works, the costs associated with the removal of Knotweed identified on City-owned property will be addressed under the City's Knotweed management programs budgets. The City portion of costs associated with the removal of other invasive species will be covered under Parks Operations maintenance budget.

Conclusion

Polygon Talisman Park Ltd. has applied to the City of Richmond for permission to create a new site specific zone, "Residential / Limited Commercial (ZMU47) – Capstan Village (City Centre)" and rezone lands at 8671, 8731, 8771, 8831/8851 Cambie Road, 8791 Cambie Road/3600 Sexsmith Road, and 3480, 3500, 3520, 3540/3560 Sexsmith Road to the new ZMU47 zone and the "School and Institutional Use (SI)" zone, to permit the construction of 6,992 m² (1.73 acres) of park and public open space and a mid-rise and high-rise, high density, mixed-use development containing 1,226 dwellings (including 150 affordable housing units and 65 market rental housing units) and 784 m² (8,438 ft²) of non-residential uses, including retail. The proposed ZMU47 zone, if approved, will guide development of the subject site. Off-site works, including utility upgrades, road widening and new roads, frontage improvements, park construction, and off-site Barn Owl hunting habitat enhancement will be subject to the City's standard Servicing Agreement processes (secured with Letters of Credit). An analysis of the developer's proposal shows it to be well designed and consistent with the CCAP's development, livability, sustainability, and urban design objectives.

It is recommended that Richmond Zoning Bylaw 8500, Amendment Bylaw 10198, be introduced and given First Reading.



Sara Badyal
Planner 2
(604-276-4282)

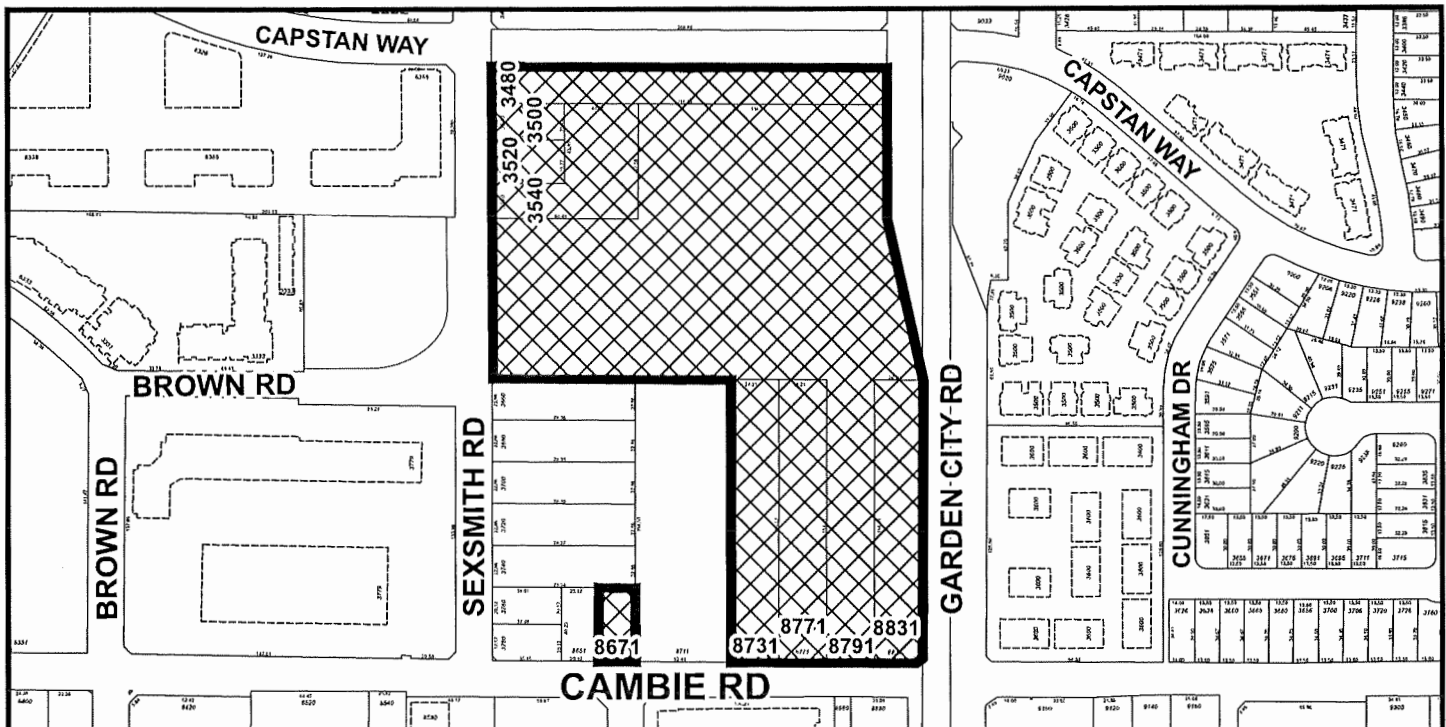
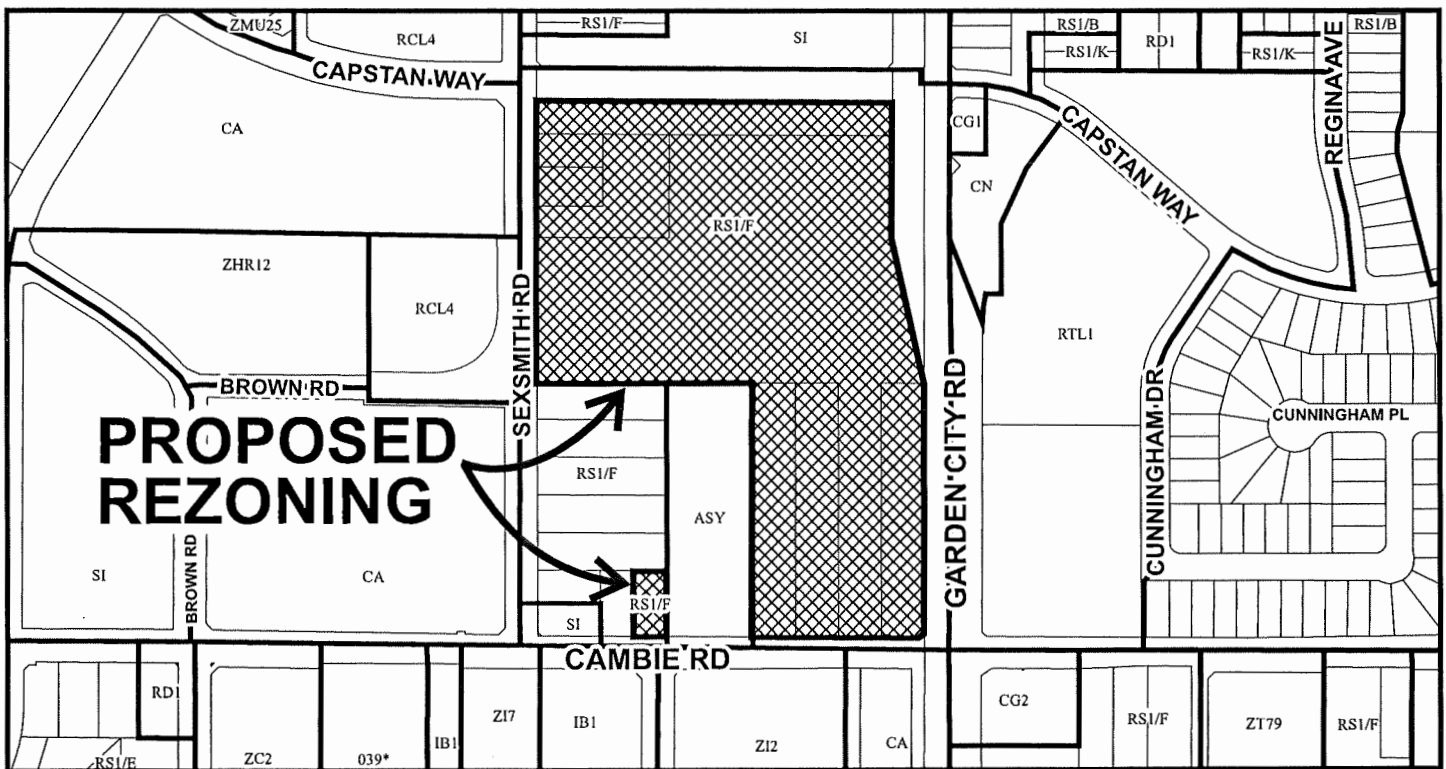
SB:blg

- Attachment 1: Location Map
- Attachment 2: Aerial Photograph
- Attachment 3: Specific Land Use Map: Capstan Village (2031)
- Attachment 4: Development Application Data Sheet
- Attachment 5: Conceptual Development Plans
- Attachment 6: Public Correspondence
- Attachment 7: QEP Letter: Site Inspection for Hawk Nests
- Attachment 8: Affordable Housing Letter from S.U.C.C.E.S.S.
- Attachment 9: Off-site Barn Owl Hunting Habitat Enhancement Sites Map
- Attachment 10: Advisory Design Panel meeting Minutes Annotated Excerpt (March 4, 2020)
- Attachment 11: Rezoning Considerations



City of Richmond

Attachment 1
To report dated August 26, 2020



RZ 18-836123

PLN - 82

Original Date: 09/28/18

Revision Date: 05/19/2020

Note: Dimensions are in METRES



City of
Richmond



RZ 18-836123

Original Date: 09/28/18
Revision Date: 05/19/2020
Note: Dimensions are in METRES



City of Richmond

Memorandum Planning and Development Division Development Applications

To: Mayor and Councillors **Date:** September 30, 2020

From: Wayne Craig **File:** RZ 18-836123
Director, Development

Re: **Application by Polygon Talisman Park Ltd. to Create the “Residential / Limited Commercial (ZMU47) – Capstan Village (City Centre)” Zone, and Rezone the Site at 8671, 8731, 8771, 8831/8851 Cambie Road, 8791 Cambie Road/3600 Sexsmith Road, and 3480, 3500, 3520, 3540/3560 Sexsmith Road from the “Single Detached (RS1/F)” Zone to the “Residential / Limited Commercial (ZMU47) – Capstan Village (City Centre)” Zone**

The purpose of this memo is to respond to Council’s information request regarding the above rezoning application which was considered at the September 14, 2020 Council meeting. At the meeting, discussion took place on improving the tree retention program in the proposed park and clarification on the number of trees able to be retained on the development site. In response to Council discussion, this memo outlines additional proposed tree retention (Attachment 1) and includes revised rezoning considerations (Attachment 2) and revised tree management plans (Schedule E).

Additional Tree Retention

Following the Council meeting, staff and the developer reviewed the existing trees on the subject site and surrounding City roads and propose the following additional tree retention (Attachment 1):

- New relocation of two small on-site trees (tag# 501 and 502) to an off-site City park location. The trees to be relocated are an approximately 15cm calliper Hinkoi Cypress and 12.5cm calliper Norway Maple located within the proposed first development phase (on either side of tree tag# 319). The developer is required to enter into a legal agreement, ensuring provision of arborist supervision, submission of a tree survival security (Letter of Credit) in the amount of \$10,000.00, and coordination of the tree relocation with Parks staff to a new location determined by Parks staff.
- New retention of a portion of a on-site hedgerow, including one bylaw-sized tree (tag# 47), as part of the park planning and design process. The portion of hedgerow proposed for retention runs in an east-west alignment within the proposed City-owned neighbourhood park. The developer is also required to enter into a legal agreement, ensuring provision of a contract with a certified arborist, installation and maintenance of tree protection fencing, and submission of a tree survival security (Letter of Credit) in the amount of \$15,000.00. Should the rezoning application achieve third bylaw reading, the developer will work with Parks staff to integrate the proposed hedgerow retention into the park design concept as quickly as possible and Parks staff will prepare a park concept staff report for Council’s review.

- Through the detailed design review of the required Servicing Agreement process, staff and the developer will look at whether it is possible to retain additional portions of the hedgerow behind the curb in the proposed north-south road, proposed City-owned neighbourhood park and adjacent public open space Statutory Right-of-Way (SRW). If the additional hedgerow retention results in conflicts with required utilities, the developer may be required to provide additional utilities SRW. The portion of the hedgerow that conflicts with the building footprint and parking structure is still recommended for removal.
- The preliminary tree management plan attached to the rezoning staff report indicated the potential for ten trees to be retained along the shared property line between the proposed first phase (Lot 1/South Lot) and neighbouring property. As a result of further investigations and proposed changes to the parking structure, these trees are able to be retained along with an additional three trees, for a total proposed retention of 13 on-site trees (tag# 22, 23, 24, 37, 38, 39, 40, 41, 42, 43, 44, 45 and 46). To protect the trees, the architect and developer's arborist worked together and propose new indents in the west edge of the parking structure. The proposal has been reviewed by City Tree Preservation staff. The developer is required to enter into a contract with a certified arborist, install and maintain tree protection fencing for the protection of these trees. Detailed design of the parking structure and confirmation of tree retention will be conducted through the required Development Permit process.

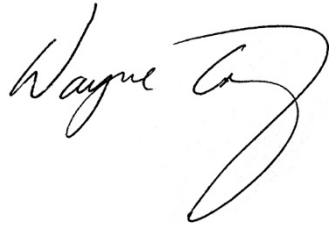
Existing Trees Clarification

Existing Trees	On-site Trees	City Trees
Total	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • 168 trees • 2 undersized trees • 1 hedgerow 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • 100 trees • 1 L-shaped hedgerow
Revised proposal	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Retain 13 trees • Relocate 2 undersized trees • Remove 155 trees 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Retain 51 trees & hedgerow in park • Relocate 14 trees • Remove 35 trees • Investigate feasibility of hedgerow retention in boulevard via SA
Compensation	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • 310 replacement trees via DP 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • \$40,250.00
Requirements	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • \$232,500 tree planting security • \$10,000 tree survival security • Investigate hedgerow retention in SRW via DP 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • \$375,000.00 tree survival security • New City street tree planting via SA • Hedgerow retention in park via SA • Hedgerow retention in boulevard via SA

The preliminary tree management plans have been revised and notes added to address some discrepancies from the rezoning requirements and to reflect the additional proposed tree retention (Schedule E).

Conclusion

In response to Council discussion, the developer has agreed to increased tree retention. If Council wishes to proceed with the proposed additional tree retention as discussed in this memo, Council would need to grant third reading of the rezoning bylaw subject to the revised rezoning considerations as shown in the attached red-lined version (Attachment 2).

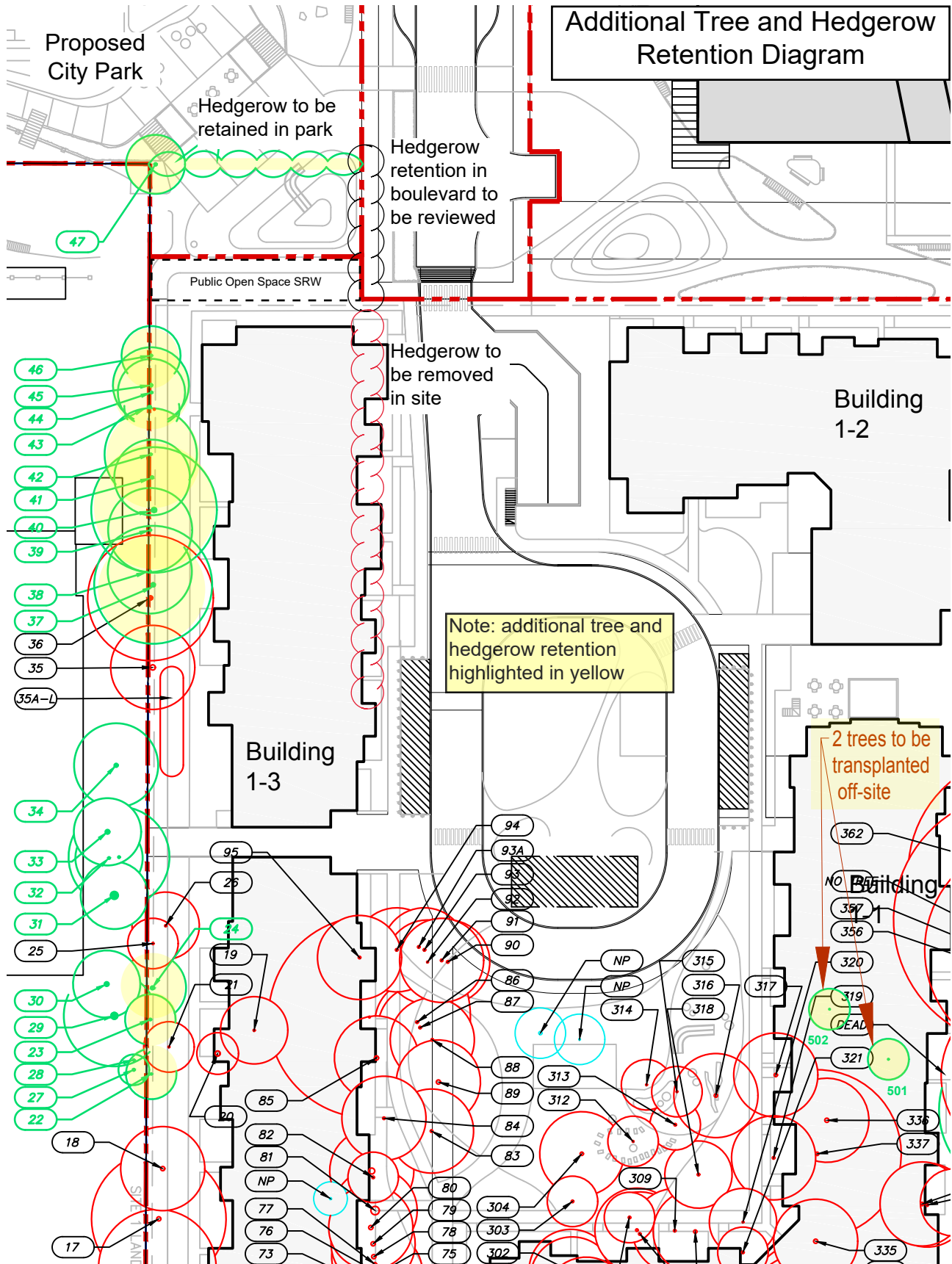
A handwritten signature in black ink, appearing to read "Wayne Craig", with a large, stylized flourish at the end.

Wayne Craig
Director, Development
(604-247-4625)

SB:blg

Attachments:

- Attachment 1: Additional Tree and Hedgerow Retention Diagram
- Attachment 2: Red-lined Version of Revised Rezoning Considerations
- Schedule E: Revised Preliminary Tree Management Plans





City of Richmond

Memorandum Planning and Development Division Development Applications

To: Mayor and Councillors
From: Wayne Craig
Director, Development
Date: February 3, 2021
File: RZ 18-836123
Re: **Application by Polygon Talisman Park Ltd. to Create the “Residential / Limited Commercial (ZMU47) – Capstan Village (City Centre)” Zone, and Rezone the Site at 8671, 8731, 8771, 8831/8851 Cambie Road, 8791 Cambie Road/3600 Sexsmith Road, and 3480, 3500, 3520, 3540/3560 Sexsmith Road from the “Single Detached (RS1/F)” Zone to the “Residential / Limited Commercial (ZMU47) – Capstan Village (City Centre)” Zone**

The purpose of this memo is to provide revised rezoning considerations for the above reference rezoning application as directed by Planning Committee at the February 2, 2021 meeting.

Planning Committee requested that the rezoning considerations be revised to include registration of a legal agreement to prohibit a future strata corporation from imposing any bylaws that would:

- restrict the ability for any residential dwelling unit to be rented; or
- restrict the age of occupants of any residential strata unit.

The revised rezoning considerations (Revised Attachment E), including the new legal agreement as rezoning consideration number 25, are attached. The applicant has agreed to the registration of this agreement.

A handwritten signature in black ink, appearing to read "Wayne Craig", with a large, stylized flourish at the end.

Wayne Craig
Director, Development
(604-247-4625)

SB:blg

Attachments:

Revised Attachment E: Red-lined Version of Revised Rezoning Considerations

Application Intent

Polygon Talisman Park Ltd. and IBI Group are pleased to resubmit this master plan rezoning application in response to comments received through the public process by staff, community stakeholders, and City Council.

This application seeks to rezone 13.5 acres of the block bounded by Capstan Way, Sexsmith Road, Garden City Road, and Cambie Road.

The southwest quadrant of the block – home to the Richmond United Church, a daycare, commercial and offices uses, and several private residences – does not form part of this redevelopment application.

This master plan rezoning application proposes:

- 118,012.24 m² (1,270,273 ft²) of Floor Area
- 1.34 acres of new City Park
- 2.10 acres of new public open space (Capstan Station Bonus) including City Park
- Over 1,341 new homes including
 - 156 affordable housing units
 - 171 market rental units
 - 1,014 market residential units

In January 2021, in response to Council's referral, the following changes to the project have been made:

- An additional 6 affordable housing units have been added to Site 1
- An additional 55 market rental homes have been added to Site 1
- Proposed Park relocated to southeast corner of the site in order to retain existing trees
- Proposed Park has increased by 680sm (0.17 acres)

In September 2021, an additional 51 market rental homes have been added to site 2, 3, and 4.

TALISMAN MASTER PLAN REZONING



Land Use

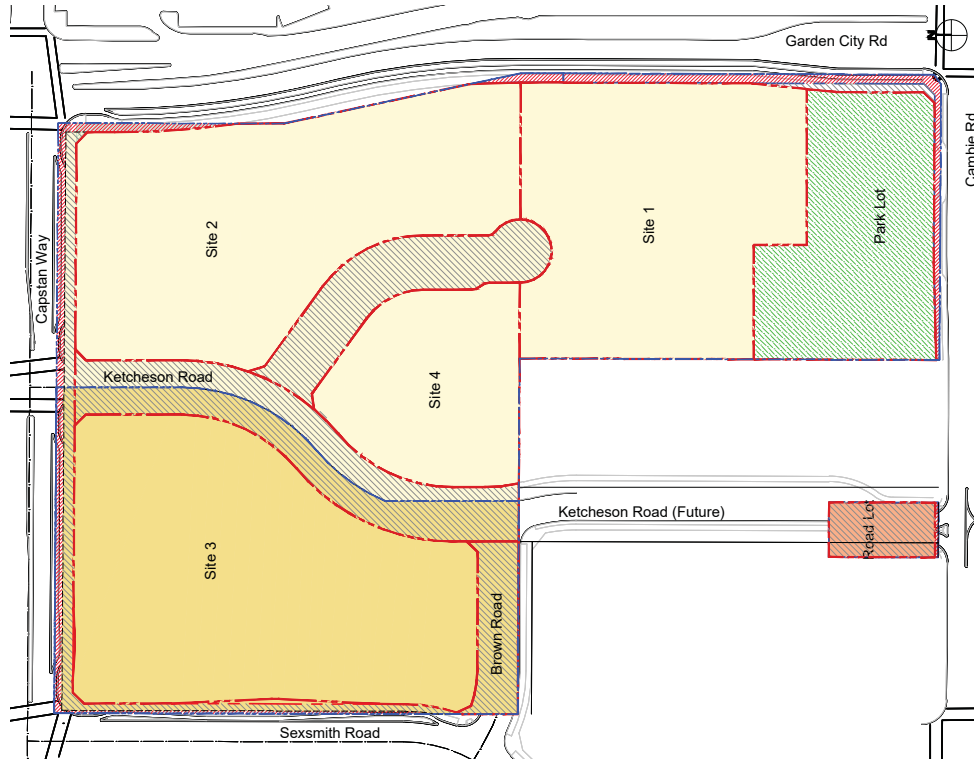
PLN - 90



- Market Residential
- Market Rental
- Affordable Rental
- Commercial
- Amenity
- City Park
- Open Space (SRW)
- Outdoor Amenity



Land Use and Density



PLN - 91

Allowable FAR Per CCAP (Includes Affordable Housing Bonus & Capstan Station Bonus)

Parcel	Designation	Sub-Area	FAR with AH	CSB	VCB	CCAP Designation (FAR)	Net Site Area Eligible for FAR (sm)	Allowable FAR Floor Area (sm)	Allowable FAR Floor Area (sf)
Site 1	General Urban T4 (25m)	B1 Mixed-Use - Low-Rise Residential & Limited Commercial	120	0.50	n/a	1.70	35,546.23	60,428.59	650,447.94
Site 2	General Urban T4 (25m)								
Site 4	General Urban T4 (25m)								
Park Lot	Urban Centre T5 (35M)								
Site 3	General Urban T4 (25m)	B2 Mixed-Use - Mid-Rise Residential & Limited Commercial	200	0.50	n/a	2.50	16,684.77	41,711.93	448,983.42
Road Lot	General Urban T4 (25m)		120	0.50	1.00	2.70	783.98	2,116.75	22,784.46
Overall Total						1.97	53,014.98	104,257.26	1,122,215.83

Allowable Market Rental Density (Units): approximately 10% of total residential units.

Proposed FAR

Parcel	Proposed FAR	Net Site Area (sm)	Provided FAR Floor Area (sm)	Provided FAR Floor Area (sf)
Site 1 (Affordable Housing)	1.19	9,630.82	11,464.33	123,401
Site 1 (Market Rental)	0.91		8,735.12	94,024
Site 2	2.79		31,925.67	343,645
Site 2 (Market Rental)	0.10	11,443.07	1,202.63	12,945
Site 3	3.80		48,718.17	524,398
Site 3 (Market Rental)	0.09	12,794.58	1,202.63	12,945
Site 4	3.00		13,561.06	145,970
Site 4 (Market Rental)	0.27	4,510.40	1,202.63	12,945
Road Lot	0	0	0	0
Total	3.07	38,378.87	118,012.24	1,270,273



Affordable Housing Density Required/ Provided:

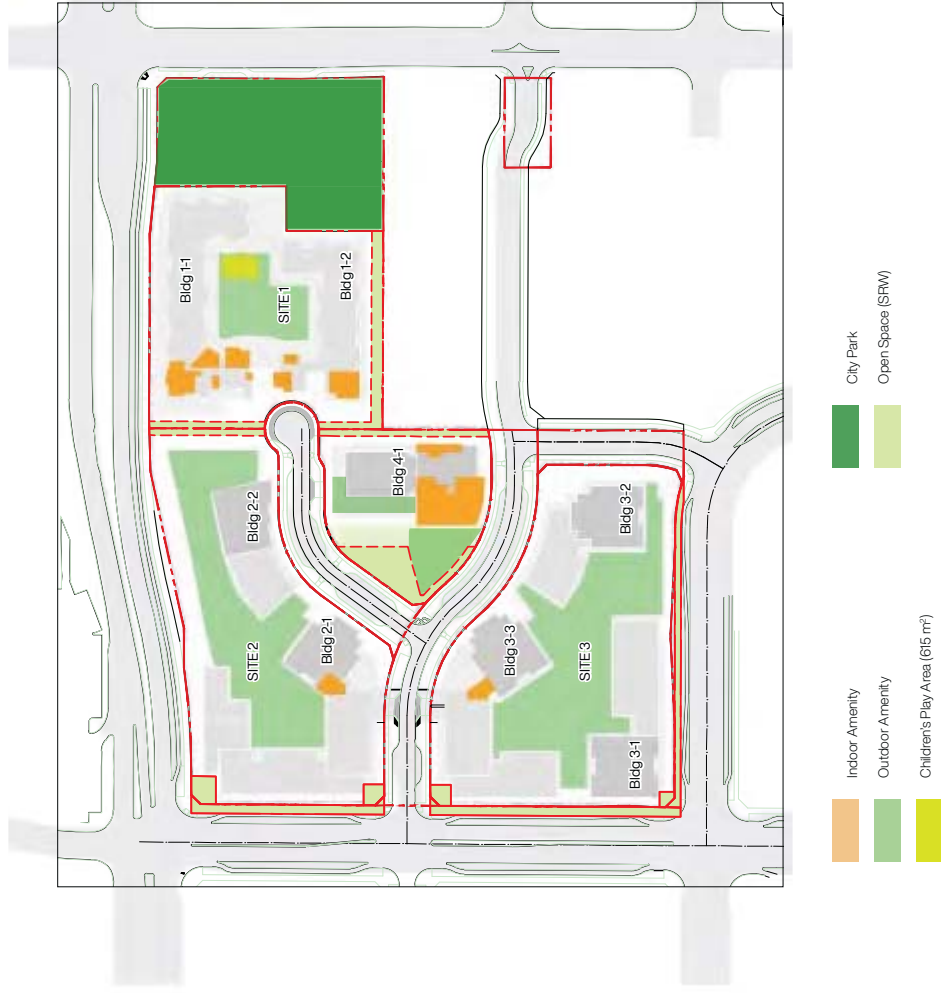
- Total Residential FAR area (exclude Market Rental): = 1,270,273 - 132,859 (Market Rental) = 8,438 (Site 2 Commercial) = 112,896 sqft
- Affordable Housing Required (Leasable Area): 10% x 112,896 = 11,289 sqft
- Affordable Housing Provided (Leasable Area): 11,289 sqft

Market Rental Density Required/ Provided:

- Total Residential Units excluded Market Rental: = 1014 (Market Condo Units) + 156 (Affordable Housing) = 1,170 Units
- Market Rental Provided (Units): 171 Units
- Market Rental Provided (Percentage): 171 / 1,170 = 14.6%

Indoor and Outdoor Amenity Space

		Amenity		
Site	Items	Buildings	Units	Provided (m2)
Site 1				
Wood-Frame	Indoor Amenity (CCAP: 2 m ² per unit)			
		Building 1-1 (AH)	156	312
		Building 1-2 (MR)	120	240
		Sub-total	276	552
	Outdoor Amenity (6 m ² per unit)			
		Site 1	276	1,656
		Sub-total	276	1,656
				1,656
Site 2 & 3 & 4				
Concrete	Indoor Amenity (CCAP: 2 m ² per unit)			
		Building 2-1	231	462
		Building 2-2	128	256
		Building 3-1	189	378
		Building 3-2	172	344
		Building 3-3	183	366
		Building 4-1	162	324
		Sub-total	1,065	2,130
				2,130
	Outdoor Amenity (6 m ² per unit)			
		Site 2	359	2,154
		Site 3	544	3,264
		Site 4	162	972
		Sub-total	1,065	6,390
				6,390
Total				
	Indoor Amenity		1,341	2,682
	Outdoor Amenity		1,341	8,046



Structure

1. Open Spaces



2. Mobility



3. Heights



4. Density

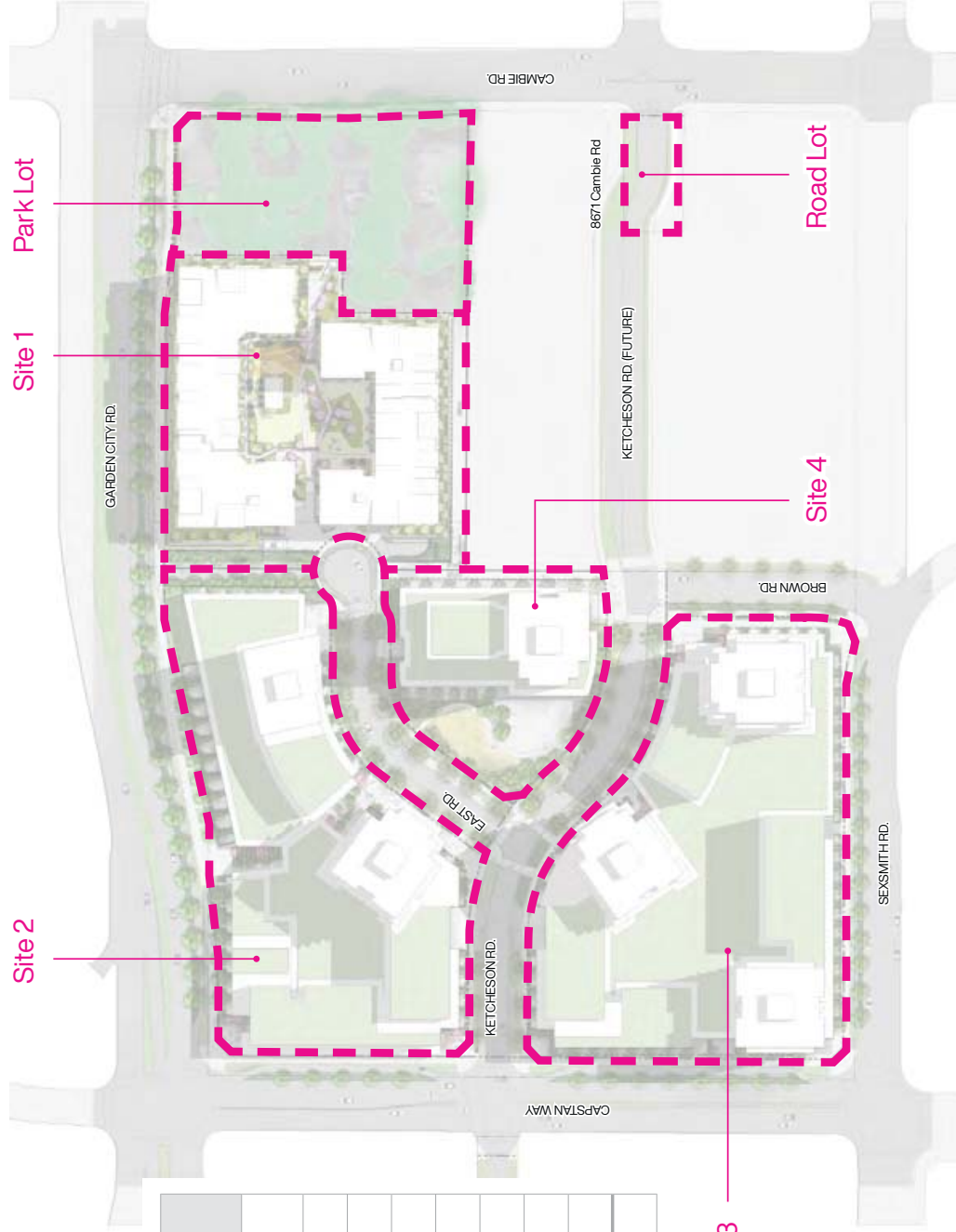


Phasing

Density Summary

Phase	Parcel	Provided FAR Floor Area (sm)	Provided FAR Floor Area (sf)	Units
Phase 1	Site 1 (Affordable Housing)	11,464.33	123,401	156
	Site 1 (Market Rental)	8735.12	94,024	120
Phase 2	Site 4	13,561.06	145,970	145
	Site 4 (Market Rental)	1,202.63	12,945	17
Phase 3	Site 2	3,1925.67	343,645	342
	Site 2 (Market Rental)	1,202.63	12,945	17
Phase 4	Site 3	48,718.17	524,398	527
	Site 3 (Market Rental)	1,202.63	12,945	17
	Total	118,012.24	1,270,273	1,341

PLN - 94



3D Massing | View from Northeast



PLN - 95

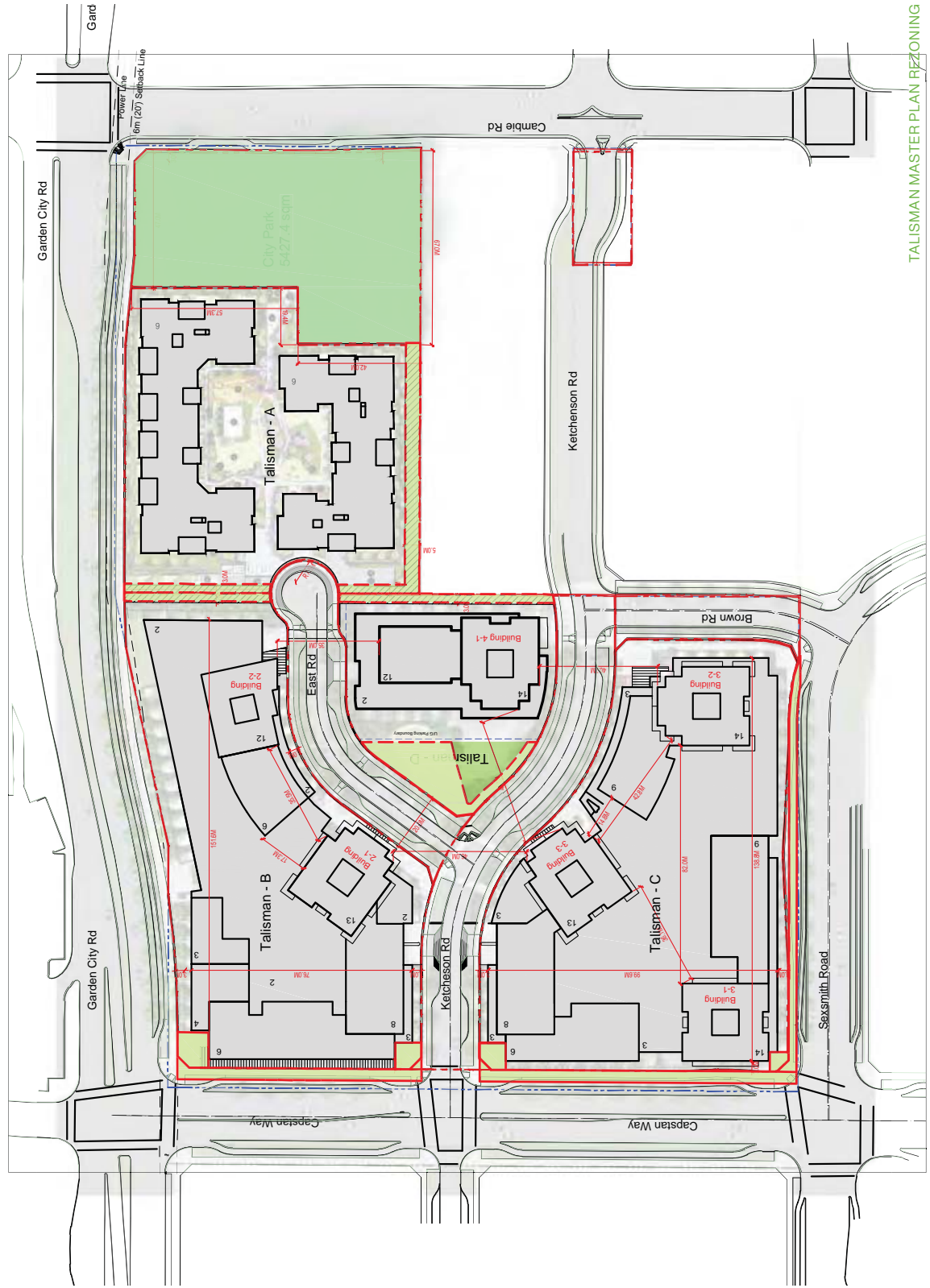
3D Massing | View from Northwest



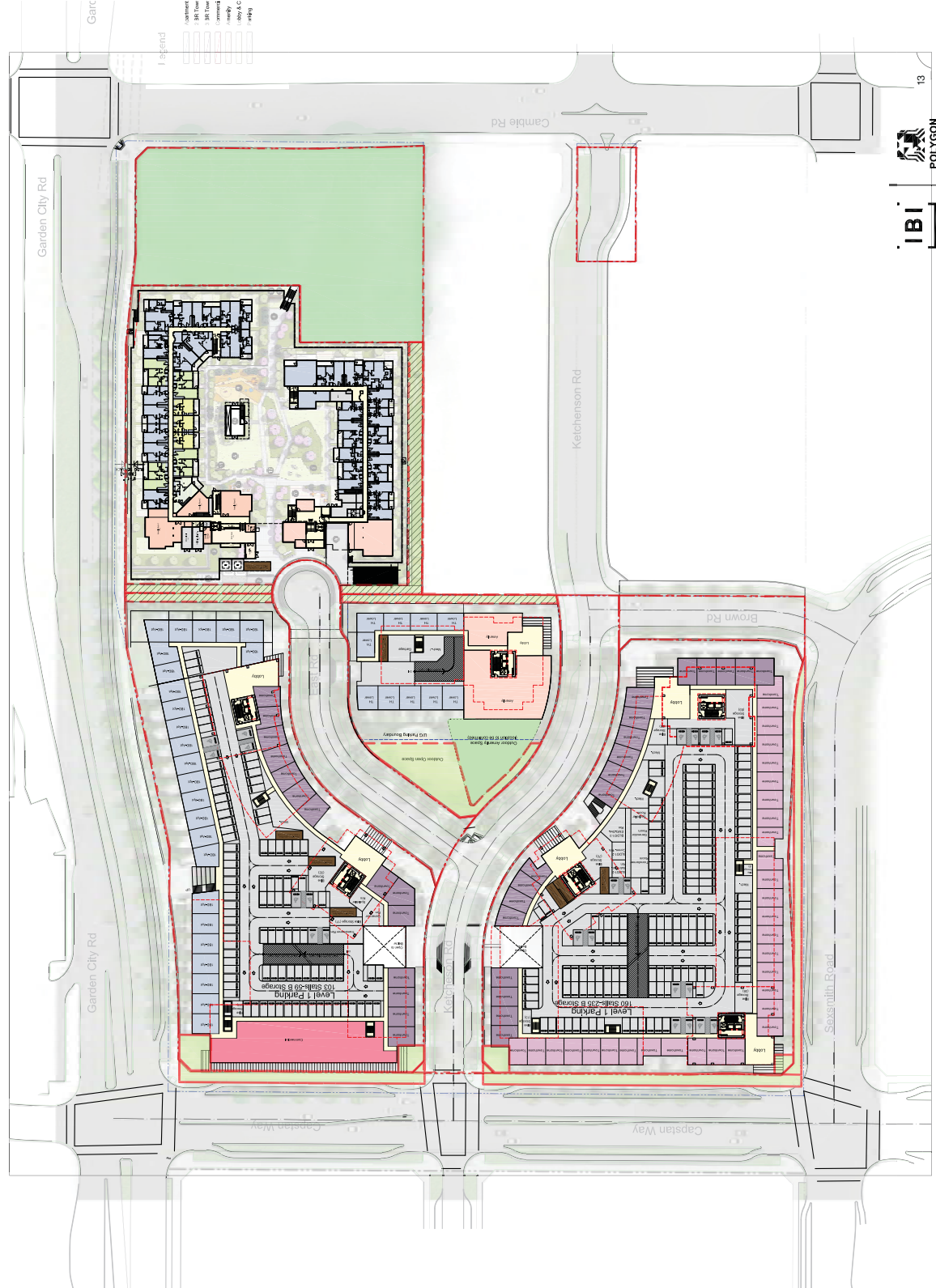
3D Massing | View from Southwest



PLN - 97



Level 1 Floor Plan



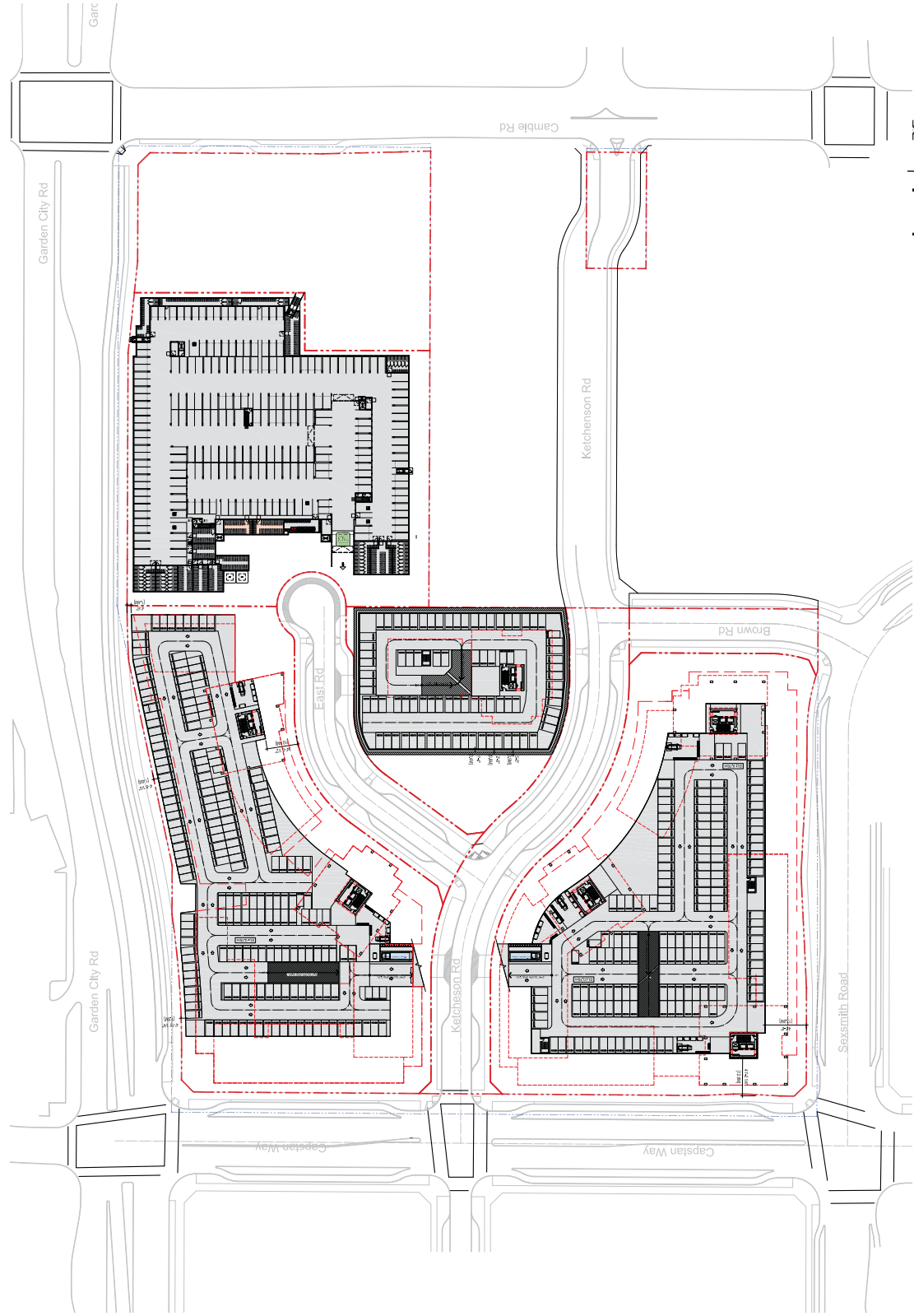
Typical Upper Floor Plan

PLN - 100



Typical Parking

PLN - 101





SOUTH ELEVATION

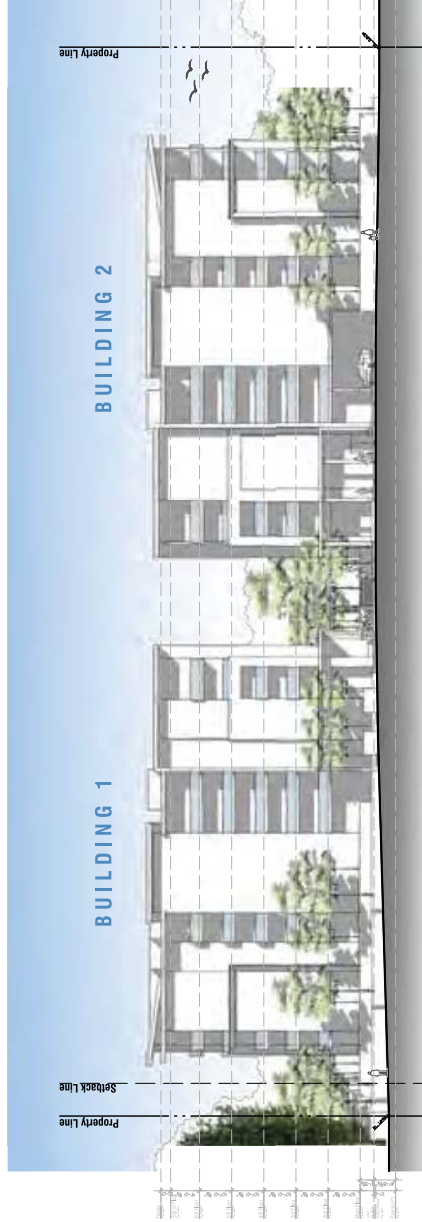


EAST ELEVATION



**Elevations
South and East**

A-3.11



NORTH ELEVATION



WEST ELEVATION

City

Project

POLYGON HOMES

TALISMAN
AFFORDABLE & RENTAL HOUSING

**Cambie & Garden City Rd.,
Richmond, B.C.**

**Elevations
North and West**

A-3.10





IBI GROUP
 10000 Westchase Drive, Suite 200
 Houston, Texas 77036
 Tel: 281.417.1000
 Fax: 281.417.1001
 www.ibigroup.com

Project:
 Talisman
 3D Renderings
 Update 2: Based for Rezoning
 Dec 13, 2020



Entry Cul-De-Sac
View Looking South-East



Stair to Courtyard
View Looking North



Bldg 1 & 2 and Park
View Looking North, North-east



Bldg 1 & 2 Entries
View Looking South



TALISMAN
 APARTMENTS & RETAIL BUILDING
 10000 Westchase Drive, Suite 200
 Houston, Texas 77036

3D Renderings
 Dec 13, 2020
 Dec 13, 2020

A-3.20



POLYGON



Landscape Principles



Nature Play

To inform and educate kids about the environment, play areas will be nestled within the existing mature canopy and will incorporate natural materials to enhance opportunities for tactile play in rich organic spaces.



Comfort

The park will be designed with comfort and safety front of mind. The programming will allow residents to gather, relax, and connect with their community and this pocket of nature in Richmond's ever urbanizing city centre.



Boundless Park

The park character will be inspired by the natural landscape of Richmond. This character will be extended throughout the development, drawing in visitors and creating a cohesive landscape approach for the entire development.



Reinforce the Edge

With the park situated near noisy and busy streets, the park edge will be an important feature of the design. This edge will be designed to enclose and buffer from the urban environment.



Flexibility

Create spaces that allow for multiple uses, from community events to family strolls. This will include a covered pavilion as a central meeting place for residents and a flexible space for spontaneous and planned activities.



Immersive Garden

Embrace the site's natural and existing elements as opportunities. The existing mature trees will provide ideal habitat for the existing and future birds, insects, and other residents for the community to experience and enjoy. These trees will form the edges of outdoor rooms from the existing homesteads. These rooms will have their own character and use, creating a series of intimate spaces within Richmond's urban centre.

Site Diagrams

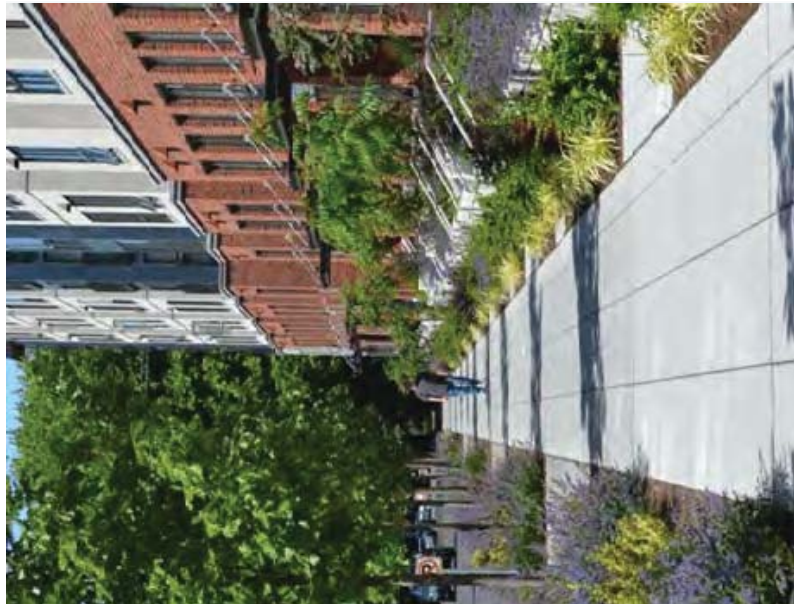
Connectivity



Landscape Character



Streetscape and Open Space Precedent Images



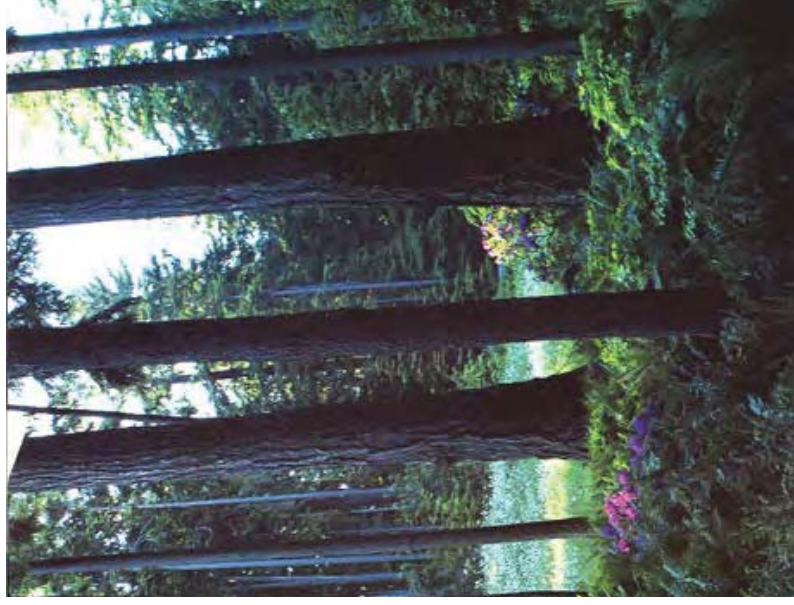
Street Edges



Street Edges



Coniferous Street Tree Planting



Central Green Forest Edge

Level 1 Illustrative Plan





Address: 8671, 8731, 8771, 8831/8851 Cambie Road, 8791 Cambie Road/3600 Sexsmith Road,
and 3480, 3500, 3520, and 3540/3560 Sexsmith Road

File No.: RZ 18-836123

Prior to final adoption of Richmond Zoning Bylaw 8500, Amendment Bylaw 10198, the developer is required to complete the following:

1. (**Official Community Plan Amendment Bylaw**): Adoption of OCP Bylaw 7100, Amendment Bylaw 10235.
 2. (**Ministry of Transportation & Infrastructure - MOTI**): Final MOTI approval must be received.
NOTE: Preliminary MOTI approval for original rezoning proposal is on file and **expired** on June 19, 2021.
 3. (**NAV Canada Building Height**) Submit a letter of confirmation from a registered surveyor assuring that the proposed building heights are in compliance with Transport Canada regulations.
NOTE: This consideration has been satisfied (REDMS # 6234621).
 4. (**Consolidation, Subdivision, Dedication and Land Transfer**) Registration of a Subdivision Plan for the subject site and park land ownership transfer, to the satisfaction of the City. Prior to the registration of a Subdivision Plan, the following conditions shall be satisfied:
 - 4.1. (**Site Contamination – Dedicated and/or Transferred Land**) Prior to rezoning bylaw adoption, submission to the City of sufficient information and/or other assurances satisfactory to the City in its sole discretion to support the City's acceptance of the proposed dedicated and/or transferred land. Such assurances could include one or more of the following:
 - 4.1.1. a contaminated sites legal instrument (e.g. Certificate of Compliance (COC) or Final Site Determination (FSD) showing no contamination in the dedication lands);
 - 4.1.2. evidence satisfactory to the City, in its sole discretion, that the lands to be dedicated to the City are in a satisfactory state from an environmental perspective; and
 - 4.1.3. a legal commitment to provide a contaminated sites legal instrument (e.g. Certificate of Compliance (COC) or Final Site Determination (FSD) showing no contamination in the dedication lands), including security therefore in the amount and form satisfactory to the City.
 - 4.2. Road: Dedication of approximately 10,897 m² (2.69 ac.) for road and related purposes, as indicated generally on the Preliminary Subdivision Plan (Schedule 1) and Preliminary Road Functional Plan (Schedule 2). Final extents and amounts to be determined through the required Servicing Agreement* application process, to the satisfaction of the Director of Transportation. Road dedication areas include:
 - 4.2.1. Cambie Road widening (Across 8671 Cambie Road frontage and from West property line of 8731 Cambie Road to Garden City Road): varying width of land dedication required along the entire length to accommodate road elements to the back of the proposed sidewalk along the development frontage. Exact extent to be confirmed through the detailed design SA process to the satisfaction of the City;
 - 4.2.2. Garden City widening (Cambie Road to +/- 70 m northward): varying width (up to 6.53 m) of strip of land dedication required along the entire length to accommodate road elements to the back of the proposed sidewalk along the development frontage. Exact extent to be confirmed through the detailed design (SA) process to the satisfaction of the City;
 - 4.2.3. Capstan Way widening (Sexsmith Road to Garden City Road): 6.8 m wide strip of land dedication required along the entire length to accommodate road elements to the back of the proposed sidewalk along the development frontage;
- NOTE: Development Cost Charge (DCC) credits may apply.
- 4.2.4. Sexsmith Road widening: (Capstan Way to Brown Road): varying width (3.61 m typical) strip of land dedication required along the entire length to accommodate road elements to the back of the proposed sidewalk along the development frontage;

NOTE: Development Cost Charge (DCC) credits may apply.

- 4.2.5. Odlin Crescent extension (Cambie Road to north property line of 8671 Cambie Road): dedication of entire lot at 8671 Cambie Road;
- 4.2.6. Ketcheson Road extension (Capstan Way to Brown Road extension): a 20 m wide strip of land dedication required along the entire length to accommodate road elements to the back of the proposed sidewalks along both sides of the street;
- 4.2.7. Brown Road extension (Sexsmith Road to Ketcheson Road extension): a 15 m wide strip of land dedication required along the entire length to accommodate road elements to the back of the proposed sidewalk along the development frontage;
- 4.2.8. New North-South road (Ketcheson Road extension to North property line of Lot 1 (South Lot)): a 20 m wide strip of land dedication required along the entire length to accommodate road elements to the back of the proposed sidewalk along both sides of the street, along with cul-de-sac terminus; and
- 4.2.9. Corner Cuts: minimum 4 m x 4 m corner cuts (measured from the new property lines) required on all corners of intersections where two dedicated roadways intersect.
- 4.3. Lot Consolidation and Subdivision: The creation of the following lots:
 - 4.3.1. Four lots for development purposes, as per the Preliminary Subdivision Plan (Schedule 1), including:
 - a) Lot 1 (South Lot): 9,630.8 m² (2.38 ac.);
 - b) Lot 2 (East Lot): 11,443.1 m² (2.83 ac.);
 - c) Lot 3 (West Lot): 12,794.6 m² (3.16 ac.); and
 - d) Lot 4 (Central Lot): 4,510.4 m² (1.12 ac.).
 - 4.3.2. One (1) lot for park and related purposes: 5,427.5 m² (1.34 ac.).
- 4.4. No Separate Sale of Development Lots: Registration of legal agreements on the four lots created for development purposes for the subject mixed use development proposal, as per the Preliminary Subdivision Plan (Schedule 1), requiring that the lots may not be sold or otherwise transferred separately without prior approval of the City, to ensure that legal agreement and business terms related to financial, legal, development, and other obligations assigned to each of the lots as a result of the subject rezoning are transferred and secured to the satisfaction of the Director of Development and City Solicitor.
- 4.5. Park: Transfer of the approximately 5,427.5 m² (1.34 ac.) lot to the City as a fee simple lot for park and related purposes, which may include, but may not be limited to, a neighbourhood park, and associated features and activities. The primary business terms of the required land transfer, including any environmental conditions, shall be to the satisfaction of the Director, Real Estate Services, the City Solicitor, the Director, Parks Services and the Director of Development. All costs associated with the land transfer shall be borne by the developer. The lands to be transferred are generally indicated on the Preliminary Subdivision Plan (Schedule 1).

NOTE: Development Cost Charge (DCC) credits shall not apply.

NOTE: This land transfer is required to satisfy the developer's CCAP and Zoning Bylaw public open space requirements with respect to the Capstan Station Bonus.

5. (**Public Rights of Passage Statutory-Rights-of-Way - SRWs**) Registration of right-of-ways for the purposes of public passage and utilities to facilitate public access, related landscaping and infrastructure, including:
 - 5.1. Public Open Space SRWs, as shown generally on the Park and Public Open Space Key Plan (Schedule 3), of approximately 1,924.7 m² (0.48 ac.), including the provision of the following, to the satisfaction of the City:
 - 5.1.1. Mid-Block Trail SRWs: approximately 1,020.8 m² (0.25 ac.) combined area for a landscaped trail for pedestrians and bikes, providing a public trail and recreation connection between Garden City Road, Brown Road and the neighbourhood park.

- a) East: approximately 150.3 m² along the south side of Lot 2 (East Lot) and 150.9 m² along the north side of Lot 1 (South Lot) where it abuts Lot 2 (East Lot);
 - b) West: approximately 221 m² along the south side of Lot 4 (Central Lot); and
 - c) South: approximately 498.6 m² on Lot 1 (South Lot) along the west side of the lot and the north side of the lot where it abuts Lot 4 (Central Lot).
- 5.1.2. Corner Plaza Open Spaces SRWs: approximately 304 m² (0.08 ac) combined area in the form of corner plazas at all of the intersections along the north side of Lot 2 (East Lot) and Lot 3 (West Lot) for the enhancement of intersection corners accommodating landscaping, pedestrian and bike activity, including:
- a) Capstan/Garden City SW corner plaza: approximately 121.4 m²;
 - b) Capstan/Ketcheson SE corner plaza: approximately 73.3 m²;
 - c) Capstan/Ketcheson SW corner plaza: approximately 73.4 m²; and
 - d) Capstan/Sexsmith SE corner plaza: approximately 35.8 m²;
- 5.1.3. Central Open Space SRW: approximately 600 m² (0.15 ac.) along the north side of Lot 4 (Central Lot) for park activity and public open space.

NOTE: These SRW areas are required to satisfy the developer's CCAP and Zoning Bylaw public open space requirements with respect to the Capstan Station Bonus.

5.2. The 'Public Open Space SRWs' shall provide for:

- 5.2.1. A public experience, use, and enjoyment of the SRW area as attractive, welcoming, well-lit, safe, and well maintained, as determined to the satisfaction of the City;
- 5.2.2. 24 hour-a-day, universally accessible, public access, which may include, but may not be limited to, lighting, furnishings, street trees and planting, decorative paving, and signage indicating the SRW area is publicly accessible, to the satisfaction of the City;
- 5.2.3. Public art;
- 5.2.4. Public access to fronting residential, public open space, and other on-site uses;
- 5.2.5. Emergency and service vehicle access, City bylaw enforcement, and any related or similar City-authorized activities;
- 5.2.6. City utilities, traffic control (e.g., signals), and related equipment;
- 5.2.7. The owner-developer's ability to close a portion of the right-of-way to public access to facilitate maintenance or repairs to the right-of-way or the fronting uses, provided that adequate public access is maintained and the duration of the closure is limited, as approved by the City in writing in advance of any such closure;
- 5.2.8. Design and construction of the SRW areas, via Servicing Agreement* processes, at the sole cost and responsibility of the developer, as determined to the satisfaction of the City;
- 5.2.9. Maintenance of the SRW area at the sole cost of the owner-developer, except as otherwise determined via the Servicing Agreement approval process;
- 5.2.10. Building encroachments located fully below the finished grade of the right-of-way, provided that such encroachments do not conflict with the design, construction, or intended operation of the right-of-way (e.g., tree planting, accessible grades, underground utilities), as specified in a Development Permit* or Servicing Agreement* approved by the City;
- 5.2.11. The right-of-ways shall not provide for:
 - a) Driveway crossings;
 - b) Vehicle access, except as described above; or

- c) Building encroachments above the finished grade of the right-of-way;
- 5.2.12. “No development” shall be permitted on the lot where the SRW is located, restricting Development Permit* issuance for any building on the lot where the SRW is located, in whole or in part, unless the permit includes the design of the SRW area, to the City’s satisfaction;
- 5.2.13. No Building Permit* shall be issued for a building on the lot where the SRW is located, in whole or in part, unless the permit includes the design of the SRW area, to the City’s satisfaction; and
- 5.2.14. “No occupancy” shall be permitted of a building on the lot where the SRW is located, restricting final Building Permit* inspection granting occupancy for any building on the lot where the SRW is located, in whole or in part, until the SRW area is completed to the satisfaction of the City and has received, as applicable, a Certificate of Completion and/or final Building Permit* inspection granting occupancy.
- 5.3. Other Right-of-Ways: As determined to the sole satisfaction of the City via the Servicing Agreement*, Development Permit*, and/or Building Permit* processes.
- 6. (**Farm Soil Recovery**) Enter into a legal agreement to relocate up to a maximum of approximately 15,900 m³ (561,500 ft³) of agricultural soil from a source site area on the subject site (as generally indicated on the Farm Soil Recovery Area diagram /Schedule 4 and excluding invasive plant areas as generally indicated on the Invasive Species Survey and Management Plan /Schedule 5) to the City’s Garden City Lands at 5560 Garden City Road for farm use.
 - 6.1. Parks Services to obtain Soil Deposit Permit* for the placement of the soils in the Agricultural Land Reserve (ALR) in consultation with Community Safety and Bylaws staff.
 - 6.2. The soil relocation shall be done in accordance with applicable Agricultural Land Commission (ALC) regulations and approval conditions. The City has ALC approval to develop the Kwantlen Polytechnic University farm area on the Garden City Lands.
 - 6.3. The developer is responsible for the payment of soil tipping fees to the City as be per the rates outlined in the City’s Consolidated Fees - Bylaw 8636 for the Garden City Lands.
 - 6.4. Under the guidance of a Qualified Environmental Professional (QEP), a Phase I Environmental Site Assessment will be conducted to determine if further testing is required as per *Contaminated Sites Regulations* (BC CSR) protocols.
 - 6.5. The soil will be tested for overall soil composition, soil chemistry, and other characteristics required to fully profile the soil for agricultural purposes.
 - 6.6. Any areas identified as containing invasive plants per the report titled Polygon Talisman Park Invasive Species Survey and Management Plan, prepared by QEP McTavish Resource & Management Consultants Ltd., dated December 20, 2020 will remain on the source site and soil from the identified areas will not be relocated to the Garden City Lands.

NOTE: Commence Invasive Species management as soon as possible, as outlined in the report titled Polygon Talisman Park Invasive Species Survey and Management Plan, prepared by QEP McTavish Resource & Management Consultants Ltd., dated December 20, 2020. Invasive species management should focus on noxious weeds, in areas of the site that will remain undisturbed and/or will become City land, including the Neighbourhood Park area. On-site invasive species management will be linked to the Rezoning Servicing Agreement and Neighbourhood Park development.

 - 6.7. Soil testing results will be provided to the developer for third party verification review prior to the developer applying to the City for a soil deposit permit.
 - 6.8. The soil is to be excavated prior to pre-load activities occurring on the source site. When excavation of soil commences, the soil is to be relocated as soon as possible directly to a specified soil deposit area within the Garden City Lands in coordination with Parks Services. Sub-soil from the source site is to be deposited onto the Garden City Lands prior to the placement of top soil from the source site.
 - 6.9. Only uncontaminated soil meeting Agricultural Land (AL) Standards will be accepted by the City to be placed on the Garden City Lands

6.10. The developer is responsible for the costs associated with excavating and transporting the soil to the Garden City Lands. Upon receiving and accepting the soil, the City will assume management of the soil and associated costs related to managing the soil on the Garden City Lands. Soil management on the Garden City Lands includes moving the soil within the site, grading and incorporation of soil amendments.

7. (**Capstan Station Bonus - CSB**) Registration of a restrictive covenant and/or alternative legal agreement, to the satisfaction of the City, securing that “no building” will be permitted on the subject site and restricting Building Permit* issuance for the subject site, in whole or in part, until the developer satisfies the terms of the Capstan Station Bonus (CSB) as provided for via the Zoning Bylaw. More specifically, the developer shall satisfy the following requirements:

7.1. Capstan Station Reserve Contribution: Prior to Building Permit* issuance for the subject site, in whole or in part, the developer shall submit a cash contribution to the Capstan Station Reserve. The preliminary estimated value of the required developer contribution is shown in the following table. The actual value of the developer contribution shall be based on the actual number of dwelling units and the City-approved contribution rate in effect at the time of Building Permit* approval.

TABLE 1

Phase	No. of Dwellings <i>Preliminary estimate</i>	CSB Contribution Rate <i>Effective to Sep 30, 2021</i>	CSB Voluntary Contribution <i>Preliminary estimate</i>
1	276	\$9,026.20 /dwelling	\$2,491,231.20
2	162		\$1,462,244.40
3	359		\$3,240,405.80
4	544		\$4,910,252.80
Total	1,341		\$12,104,134.20

7.2. CSB Minimum Public Open Space Contribution:

7.2.1. Prior to the final reading of the Rezoning Bylaw, granting of at least 8,519 m² (2.11 ac.) of publicly-accessible open space to the City, in a combination of fee simple, dedication and/or Public Rights of Passage Statutory Right-of-Way (SRW), including:

TABLE 2

Capstan Station Bonus (CSB) Public Open Space Features		CSB Voluntary Public Open Space Contribution		
		Dedication (Road)	Fee Simple Lot (Park)	SRW
A	Capstan/Ketcheson SW corner plaza	-	-	73.4 m ² (0.02 ac)
	Capstan Way additional widening	445 m ² (0.11 ac)	-	-
B	Capstan/Garden City SW corner plaza	-	-	121.4 m ² (0.03 ac)
	Capstan/Ketcheson SE corner plaza	-	-	73.3 m ² (0.02 ac)
	Capstan Way additional widening	353.3 m ² (0.09 ac)	-	-
C	Capstan/Sexsmith SE corner plaza	-	-	35.8 m ² (0.01 ac)
	Sexsmith Road additional widening	368.5 m ² (0.09 ac)	-	-
D	Mid-block Trail SRW – NE	-	-	150.3 m ² (0.04 ac)
	Mid-block Trail SRW – SE	-	-	150.9 m ² (0.04 ac)
E	Mid-block Trail SRW – S and SW	-	-	498.6 m ² (0.12 ac)
	Mid-block Trail SRW – NW	-	-	221 m ² (0.06 ac)
	Central open space	-	-	600 m ² (0.15 ac)
F	Neighbourhood Park	-	5,427.5 m ² (1.34 ac)	-
	Sub-Total	1,167 m² (0.29 ac)	5,427.5 m² (1.34 ac)	1,924.7 m² (0.48 ac)
	Total	8,519 m² (2.11 ac)		

7.2.2. Prior to Building Permit* issuance for the subject site, in whole or in part, the developer shall provide to the City publicly-accessible open space to the City, in a combination of fee simple, dedication and/or Public Rights of Passage Statutory Right-of-Way (SRW), at a rate of 5.0 m² (53.82 ft²) for each dwelling unit exceeding **1,341 dwelling units**.

8. (**Village Centre Bonus - VCB**): Submission of a voluntary developer cash contribution to secure the developer's commitment to satisfy Village Centre Bonus requirements contained in the ZMU47 zone with respect to the developer's lands in general and Lot 2 (West Lot) in particular.

- 8.1. **VCB Amenity Contribution**: Submission of a voluntary developer cash contribution, in the amount of \$316,450.90, divided equally, to Richmond's Leisure Facilities Reserve Fund – City Centre Facility Development Sub-Fund and Richmond's Child Care Reserve, in lieu of constructing community amenity space on-site, as determined based on a construction-value amenity transfer rate of \$750/ft² and an amount of amenity transferred off-site based on 5% of the maximum VCB buildable floor area permitted on the subject site under the proposed ZMU47 zone, as indicated in the table below.

In the event that the contribution is not provided within one year of the application receiving third reading of Council (Public Hearing), the Construction-Value Amenity Transfer Contribution Rate (as indicated in the table below) shall be increased annually thereafter based on the Statistics Canada "Non-Residential Building Construction Price Index" yearly quarter-to-quarter change for Vancouver, where the change is positive.

TABLE 3

	Maximum Permitted VCB Bonus Floor Area as per the ZMU47 Zone	VCB Community Amenity Space Area (5% of Bonus Area)	Construction-Value Amenity Transfer Contribution Rate	Minimum Voluntary Developer Cash Contribution
Total	783.98 m ² (8,438.69 ft ²)	39.20 m ² (421.93 ft ²)	750.00 /ft ²	\$316,450.90

9. (**Community Planning**) The City's acceptance of the developer's voluntary contribution in the amount of **\$305,220.54** towards future City community planning studies, as set out in the City Centre Area Plan, based on \$0.30/ft² and the maximum permitted buildable floor area under the proposed ZMU47 zone (excluding affordable housing and market rental housing), as indicated in the table below.

TABLE 4

Use	Maximum Permitted Floor Area as per ZMU47 Zone	Applicable Floor Area After Exemption (1)	Minimum Contribution Rates (1)	Minimum Voluntary Contribution
Residential	117,543.00 m ² (1,265,222.28 ft ²)	93,735.72 m ² (1,008,962.89 ft ²)	\$0.30 /ft ²	\$302,688.87
Non-Residential	784 m ² (8,438.91 ft ²)	784 m ² (8,438.91 ft ²)	\$0.30 /ft ²	\$2,531.67
Total	114,763.87 m² (1,235,307.05 ft²)	94,564.39 m² (1,017,882.67 ft²)	\$0.30 /ft²	\$305,220.54

10. (**Parking Strategy**) City acceptance of the developer's offer to voluntarily contribute towards various transportation-related improvements and secure parking for various uses in compliance with Zoning Bylaw requirements with respect to Parking Zone 1 (Capstan Village) and transportation demand management (TDM) parking reductions.

NOTE: It is the understanding of the City that the subject development will be constructed concurrently with the Capstan Canada Line Station. In light of this, the developer is not required to implement a transitional parking strategy. Zoning Bylaw "Parking Zone 1" rates shall apply, except where other requirements are stated in the ZMU47 zone and/or these Rezoning Considerations.

- 10.1. **Commercial and Visitor Parking** at Lot 2 (East Lot): Registration of a restrictive covenant(s) and/or alternative legal agreement(s) on title to Lot 2 (East Lot) restricting the use of parking provided on-site for all uses except resident uses. More specifically, commercial and visitor parking requirements for the lot shall include the following.
- 10.1.1. Commercial and Visitor Parking shall mean any parking spaces needed to satisfy Zoning Bylaw requirements, as determined through the Development Permit*, including businesses and commercial tenants, their employees, visitors, customers, and guests and residential visitors.
- 10.1.2. Commercial and Visitor Parking shall be shared and shall not be designated, sold, leased, reserved, signed, or otherwise assigned by the owner/operator for the exclusive use of employees, specific persons, specific businesses and/or specific units.
- 10.1.3. Commercial and Visitor Parking shall not include tandem parking and must include a proportional number of handicapped parking spaces and regular size parking spaces as per the Zoning Bylaw.

- 10.1.4. 10% of commercial parking must be equipped with electric vehicle charging equipment, as per OCP DP Guidelines and legal agreement registered on title with respect to the subject rezoning.
- 10.1.5. “No development” shall be permitted, restricting Development Permit* issuance for a building on the lot, in whole or in part, until the developer provides for the required commercial and visitor parking and related features.
- 10.1.6. No Building Permit* shall be issued for a building on the lot, in whole or in part, until the developer provides for the required commercial and visitor parking and a letter of confirmation is submitted by the architect assuring that the facilities satisfy the City’s objectives.
- 10.1.7. “No occupancy” shall be permitted, restricting final Building Permit inspection granting occupancy for any building on the lot, in whole or in part, until the required commercial and visitor parking and related features are completed and have received final Building Permit inspection granting occupancy.

10.2. Enhanced Bicycle Facilities at Lot 1 (South Lot), Lot 2 (East Lot) and Lot 4 (Central Lot):

- 10.2.1. The developer/owner shall, at its sole cost, design, install, and maintain on the lot, to the satisfaction of the City as determined via the Development Permit*:
 - a) “Class 1” Bike Storage at Lot 1 (South Lot): provided at an increased rate of 2 Class 1 bicycle spaces per unit for the Market Rental Housing and Affordable Housing.
 - b) “Class 1” Family Bike Storage: 10% of the required Class 1 bicycle spaces for all residential units provided in the form of over-sized lockers for family bike storage (e.g., bike trailers). “Class 1” Over-Sized Bicycle Locker” means an over-sized locker for long-term secured storage of bicycles, with a minimum dimension of 1.2 m wide and 3.0 m long (which will accommodate multiple bicycles of a single household to be stored within locker).
 - c) Bicycle maintenance and repair facility: one bicycle maintenance and repair facility for the shared use of all of the residents of all buildings on the lot, including bicycle repair stand (with tools); foot pump, and faucet, hose and drain for bicycle washing. A note is required on the Development Permit* and Building Permit*. Appropriate signage is required.
- 10.2.3. “No development” shall be permitted, restricting Development Permit* issuance for any building on the lot, until the developer provides for the required enhanced bicycle facilities.
- 10.2.4. No Building Permit* shall be issued for a building on the lot, in whole or in part, until the developer provides for the required enhanced bicycle facilities and a letter of confirmation is submitted by the architect assuring that the facilities satisfy all applicable City’s requirements.
- 10.2.5. “No occupancy” shall be permitted, restricting final Building Permit inspection granting occupancy for any building on the lot, in whole or in part, until the required enhanced bicycle facilities are completed and have received final Building Permit inspection granting occupancy.

10.3. Bicycle-share Membership Program at Lot 1 (South Lot), Lot 2 (East Lot) and Lot 4 (Central Lot):

Registration of a legal agreement on title to ensure the execution and completion of a bicycle-share program, including the following method of administration and terms:

- 10.3.1. Affordable Housing and Market Rental Housing Residents: Provide one year of bicycle-share service membership for 100% of the market rental housing (154 units), and 100% of the affordable housing (156 units) located on the lot.
- 10.3.2. Letter of Credit provided to the City for 100% of bicycle-share service membership program value in the amount of \$50,000;
- 10.3.3. Administration by bicycle-share service, housing society or management company. The owner is not responsible for the monitoring of use of bicycle-share service membership but only noting number of “subscribed” users to the program, until full unit count is exhausted over a period of one year;

- 10.3.4. If the bicycle-share service membership program is not fully subscribed within one year, the program is to be extended until the equivalence of the costs of the full one year bicycle-share service membership program has been exhausted. Should not all bicycle-share service memberships be utilized by the end of the second year, the remaining funds equivalent to the value of the unsubscribed memberships are to be transferred to the City of Richmond for alternate transportation demand management measures at the City's discretion.
- 10.3.5. The availability and method of accessing the bicycle-share service memberships is to be clearly explained in the tenancy agreements.
- 10.4. Transit Pass Program at Lot 1 (South Lot), Lot 2 (East Lot), and Lot 4 (Central Lot): Registration of a legal agreement on title to ensure the execution and completion of a transit pass program, including the following method of administration and terms:
- 10.4.1. Residents: Provide one year of two-zone monthly transit passes for 25% of the market strata residential (122 of 487 units), and 100% of the market rental housing (154 units). Provide two years of two-zone monthly transit passes for 100% of the affordable housing (156 units) located on the lot.
- 10.4.2. Letter of Credit provided to the City for 100% of transit pass program value;
- 10.4.3. Administration by TransLink, housing society or management company. The owner is not responsible for the monitoring of use of transit passes but only noting number of "subscribed" users to the program, until full unit count is exhausted over a period of one year;
- 10.4.4. If the transit pass program is not fully subscribed within one year, the program is to be extended until the equivalence of the costs of the full one year transit pass program has been exhausted. Should not all transit passes be utilized by the end of the second year, the remaining funds equivalent to the value of the unsubscribed transit passes are to be transferred to the City of Richmond for alternate transportation demand management measures at the City's discretion.
- 10.4.5. The availability and method of accessing the two-zone transit passes is to be clearly explained in the tenancy and sales agreements.
- 10.5. Car-Share Parking, Vehicles and Membership at Lot 1 (South Lot), Lot 2 (East Lot) and Lot 4 (Central Lot): Registration of a legal agreement on title requiring that no development shall be permitted on Lot 1 (South Lot), Lot 2 (East Lot) and/or Lot 4 (Central Lot), restricting Development Permit* issuance until the developer provides for parking for the lot's required proportion of six (6) car-share vehicles (2 on Lot 1, 2 on Lot 2 and 2 on Lot 4), together with electric vehicle (EV) charging stations, car-share vehicles, contractual arrangements with a car-share operator, and car-share service membership, all to the satisfaction of the City. More specifically, the car-share parking and vehicle requirements shall include the following:
- 10.5.1. The car-share parking spaces shall be located together on the ground floor of the lot where they will be with safe, convenient, universally-accessible, and provide for 24/7 public pedestrian and vehicle access.
- 10.5.2. The car-share spaces shall be provided as part of residential visitor parking requirements.
- 10.5.3. The car-share spaces shall be equipped with electric vehicle (EV) quick-charge (240 V) charging stations for the exclusive use of car-share vehicles parked in the required car-share spaces.
- 10.5.4. Users of the car-share spaces shall not be subject to parking fees, except as otherwise determined at the sole discretion of the City.
- 10.5.5. "No development" shall be permitted on the lot, restricting Development Permit* issuance, until the developer:
- a) Designs the lot to provide for the required car-share facility, including car-share parking spaces, 24/7 public access for vehicles and pedestrians, and related features (e.g., EV 240V chargers, signage).
 - b) Secures the car-share facility on the lot via a statutory right-of-way(s) and easement(s) registered on title and/or other legal agreements.

- c) Provides a car-share security Letter of Credit (LOC) to the City to secure the developer's commitment to provide the two (2) car-share vehicles on the lot, the value of which shall be the estimated retail value of the car-share vehicles at the time of purchase or as otherwise determined to the satisfaction of the Director of Transportation and Director of Development. The car-share security is to be returned to the developer, without interest, upon developer submitting confirmation that required car-share vehicle(s) have been provided to the car-share operator. If the developer fails to provide the two (2) car-share vehicles for the lot within two years of "occupancy", the remaining car-share security shall be transferred to the City, at no cost to the City, and the City at its sole discretion, without penalty or cost, shall determine how the funds shall be used going forward.
 - d) Registers legal agreement(s) on title requiring that, unless otherwise agreed to in advance by the City, in the event that the car-share facility is not operated for car-share purposes as intended via the subject rezoning application (e.g., operator's contract is terminated or expires), control of the car-share facility shall be transferred to the City, at no cost to the City, and the City at its sole discretion, without penalty or cost, shall determine how the facility shall be used going forward.
- 10.5.6. No Building Permit* shall be issued for a building on the lot, in whole or in part, until the developer provides for the required car-share facility.
- 10.5.7. "No occupancy" shall be permitted on the lot, restricting final Building Permit inspection granting occupancy for any building, in whole or in part, until the developer:
- a) Completes the required car-share facility on the lot and it has received final Building Permit inspection granting occupancy.
 - b) Enters into a contract with a car-share operator for the operation of the car-share spaces on the lot for a minimum term of three (3) years, which contract shall include, that:
 - i) The developer provides one (1) car-share vehicle on the lot at no cost to the operator;
 - ii) The developer provides up to an additional one (1) car-share vehicle at no cost to the operator, subject to car-share usage demand, to the satisfaction of the Director of Transportation. To determine if there is sufficient demand for additional car(s), information is to be provided by the operator to the City on the usage of the car-share vehicle(s) on a yearly basis; and
 - iii) The required car-share facility and vehicle(s) will be 100% available for use upon Building Permit inspection granting occupancy of the first building on the lot, in whole or in part (excluding parking intended as an ancillary use to non-parking uses), unless otherwise determined to the satisfaction of the car-share operator and the City.
- 10.5.8. Car-share Membership Program at Lot 1 (South Lot), Lot 2 (East Lot) and Lot 4 (Central Lot): Registration of a legal agreement on title to ensure the execution and completion of a car-share membership program, including the following method of administration and terms:
- a) Affordable Housing and Market Rental Housing Residents: Provide one year of car-share service membership for 100% of market rental housing (154 units), and 100% of the affordable housing (156 units) located on the lot.
 - b) Letter of Credit provided to the City for 100% of car-share membership program value in the amount of \$35,000;
 - c) Administration by car-share service, housing society or management company. The owner is not responsible for the monitoring of use of car-share membership but only noting number of "subscribed" users to the program, until full unit count is exhausted over a period of one year;
 - d) If the car-share membership program is not fully subscribed within one year, the program is to be extended until the equivalence of the costs of the full one year car-share membership program has been exhausted. Should not all car-share memberships be utilized by the end of the second year, the remaining funds equivalent to the value of the unsubscribed car-share memberships are to be

transferred to the City of Richmond for alternate transportation demand management measures at the City's discretion.

- e) The availability and method of accessing the car-share memberships is to be clearly explained in the tenancy agreements.

11. (**Tandem Parking**) Registration of a legal agreement(s) on title, ensuring that:

- 11.1. Resident Parking: Where two parking spaces are provided in a tandem arrangement for the use of resident parking, as per the Zoning Bylaw, both parking spaces must be assigned to the same dwelling unit; and
- 11.2. Elsewhere: Tandem parking shall be prohibited for all other purposes including, but not limited to, parking for residential visitors and commercial uses.
- 11.3. Affordable Housing and Market Rental Housing: Tandem parking shall be prohibited for parking for affordable housing and market rental housing.

12. (**Electric Vehicles - EV**) Charging Infrastructure for Vehicles & "Class 1" Bicycle Storage: Registration of legal agreement(s) on the subject site requiring that the developer/owner provides, installs, and maintains electrical vehicle (EV) charging infrastructure within the building on Lot 1 (South Lot), Lot 2 (East Lot), Lot 3 (West Lot), and Lot 4 (Central Lot) for the use of the building's residents, commercial tenants, and others as determined to the satisfaction of the City through a approved Development Permits*. More specifically, the minimum permitted rates for EV charging infrastructure shall be as indicated in the following table or as per the Official Community Plan or Zoning Bylaw rates in effect at the time of Development Permit* approval, whichever is greatest.

TABLE 5

User/Use	Energized Outlet – Minimum Permitted Rates	
	Vehicle Parking (1)	"Class 1" (Secured) Bike Storage (2)
Market Residential (i.e. resident parking & bike storage)	(as per zoning bylaw)	1 per each 10 bikes or portion thereof in a bike storage room or locker (which Energized Outlet shall be located to facilitate shared use with bikes in the room/locker)
Market Rental and Affordable Housing (i.e. resident parking & bike storage)		
Non-Residential (i.e. commercial)	1 per 10 parking spaces (as per OCP)	
Market Rental and Affordable Housing Visitors	1 per parking space (as per TDMs)	N/A
Car-Share	1 per parking space (as per TDMs)	N/A

(1) "Vehicle Parking" "Energized Outlet" shall mean all the wiring, electrical equipment, and related infrastructure necessary to provide Level 2 charging (as per SAE International's J1772 standard) or higher to an electric vehicle.

(2) "Class 1 (Secured) Bike Storage" "Energized Outlet" shall mean an operational 120V duplex outlet for the charging of an electric bicycle and all the wiring, electrical equipment, and related infrastructure necessary to provide the required electricity for the operation of such an outlet.

13. (**District Energy Utility - DEU**): Registration of a restrictive covenant and Statutory Right-of-Way and/or alternative legal agreement(s), to the satisfaction of the City, securing the owner's commitment to connect to District Energy Utility (DEU) and granting the statutory Right-of-Way(s) necessary for supplying the DEU services to the building(s), which covenant and Statutory Right-of-Way and/or legal agreement(s) will include, at minimum, the following terms and conditions:

- 13.1. No Building Permit* will be issued for a building on the subject site unless the building is designed with the capability to connect to and be serviced by a DEU and the owner has provided an energy modelling report satisfactory to the Director of Engineering.
- 13.2. If a low carbon energy plant district energy utility (LCDEU) service area bylaw which applies to the site has been adopted by Council prior to the issuance of the Development Permit* for the subject site, no Building Permit* will be issued for a building on the subject site unless:

- 13.2.1. the owner designs, to the satisfaction of the City and the City's DEU service provider, Lulu Island Energy Company Ltd. (LIEC), a low carbon energy plant to be constructed and installed on the site, with the capability to connect to and be serviced by a DEU; and
- 13.2.2. the owner enters into an asset transfer agreement with the City and/or the City's DEU service provider on terms and conditions satisfactory to the City to transfer ownership of the low carbon energy plant to the City or as directed by the City, including to the City's DEU service provider, at no cost to the City or City's DEU service provider, LIEC, on a date prior to final building inspection permitting occupancy of the first building on the site. Such restrictive covenant and/or asset transfer agreement shall include a warranty from the owner with respect to the on-site DEU works (including the low carbon energy plant) and the provision by the owner of both warranty and deficiency security, all on terms and conditions satisfactory to the City;
- 13.3. The owner agrees that the building(s) will connect to a DEU when a DEU is in operation, unless otherwise directed by the City and the City's DEU service provider, LIEC.
- 13.4. If a DEU is available for connection and the City has directed the owner to connect, no final building inspection permitting occupancy of a building will be granted unless, and until:
 - 13.4.1. the building is connected to the DEU;
 - 13.4.2. the owner enters into a Service Provider Agreement for that building with the City and/or the City's DEU service provider, LIEC, executed prior to depositing any Strata Plan with LTO and on terms and conditions satisfactory to the City; and
 - 13.4.3. prior to subdivision (including Air Space parcel subdivision and Strata Plan filing), the owner grants or acquires, and registers, all Statutory Right-of-Way(s) and/or easements necessary for supplying the DEU services to the building.
- 13.5. If a DEU is not available for connection, but a LCDEU service area bylaw which applies to the site has been adopted by Council prior to the issuance of the Development Permit* for the subject site, no final building inspection permitting occupancy of a building will be granted unless and until:
 - 13.5.1. the City receives a professional engineer's certificate stating that the building has the capability to connect to and be serviced by a DEU;
 - 13.5.2. the building is connected to a low carbon energy plant supplied and installed by the owner, at the owner's sole cost, to provide heating, cooling and domestic hot water heating to the building(s), which energy plant will be designed, constructed and installed on the subject site to the satisfaction of the City and the City's service provider, LIEC;
 - 13.5.3. the owner transfers ownership of the low carbon energy plant on the subject site, to the City or as directed by the City, including to the City's DEU service provider, LIEC, at no cost to the City or City's DEU service provider, on terms and conditions satisfactory to the City;
 - 13.5.4. prior to depositing a Strata Plan, the owner enters into a Service Provider Agreement for the building with the City and/or the City's DEU service provider, LIEC, on terms and conditions satisfactory to the City; and
 - 13.5.5. prior to subdivision (including Air Space parcel subdivision and Strata Plan filing), the owner grants or acquires, and registers, all additional Covenants, Statutory Right-of-Way(s) and/or easements necessary for supplying the services to the building and the operation of the low carbon energy plant by the City and/or the City's DEU service provider, LIEC.
- 13.6. If a DEU is not available for connection, and a LCDEU service area bylaw which applies to the site has not been adopted by Council prior to the issuance of the Development Permit* for the subject site, no final building inspection permitting occupancy of a building will be granted until:
 - 13.6.1. the City receives a professional engineer's certificate stating that the building has the capability to connect to and be serviced by a DEU; and

- 13.6.2. the owner grants or acquires any additional Statutory Right-of-Way(s) and/or easements necessary for supplying DEU services to the building, registered prior to subdivision (including Air Space parcel subdivision and strata plan filing).

14. (**Affordable Housing**) The City's acceptance of the developer's offer to voluntarily contribute affordable housing, in the form of low-end market rental (LEMR) units, constructed to a turnkey level of finish in the first phase of development, on Lot 1 (South Lot), at the sole cost of the developer, the terms of which voluntary contribution shall include, but will not be limited to, the registration of the City's standard Housing Agreement and Covenant on title to each lot to secure the affordable housing units. The form of the Housing Agreements and Covenants shall be agreed to by the developer and the City prior to final adoption of the subject rezoning; after which time, only the Housing Covenants may be amended or replaced and any such changes will only be permitted for the purpose of accurately reflecting the specifics of the Development Permit* for Lot 1 (South Lot) and other non-materials changes resulting thereof and made necessary by the Lot 1 (South Lot) Development Permit* approval requirements, as determined to the satisfaction of the Director of Development and Director, Community Social Development. The terms of the Housing Agreements and Covenants shall indicate that they apply in perpetuity and provide for, but will not be limited to, the following requirements.

- 14.1. The required minimum floor area of the affordable (low-end market rental) housing shall be equal to a combined habitable floor area of at least 10,488.53 m² (112,897.61 ft²), excluding standard Floor Area Ratio (FAR) exemptions, as determined based on 10% of the total maximum residential floor area, excluding market rental housing residential floor area, of 104,885.31 m² (1,128,976.12 ft²) proposed on Lot 1 (South Lot), Lot 2 (East Lot), Lot 3 (West Lot) and Lot 4 (Central Lot) under the ZMU47 zone; and
- 14.2. The developer shall, as generally indicated in the table below:
- 14.2.1. Ensure that the types, sizes, rental rates, and occupant income restrictions for the affordable housing units are in accordance with the City's Affordable Housing Strategy and guidelines for Low End Market Rental (LEMR) housing, unless otherwise agreed to by the Director of Development and Director, Community Social Development; and
- 14.2.2. Achieve the Project Targets for unit mix and Basic Universal Housing (BUH) standard compliance or as otherwise determined to the satisfaction of the Director, Community Social Development through an approved Development Permit*.

TABLE 6

Unit Type	Affordable Housing Strategy Requirements (1)			Project Targets (2)	
	Min. Unit Area	Max. LEMR Rent	Max. Household Income	Unit Mix	BUH
Studio	37 m ² (400 ft ²)	\$811/month	\$34,650 or less	12% (18 units)	100%
1-Bedroom	50 m ² (535 ft ²)	\$975/month	\$38,250 or less	37% (58 units)	100%
2- Bedroom	69 m ² (741 ft ²)	\$1,218/month	\$46,800 or less	30% (47 units)	100%
3-Bedroom	91 m ² (980 ft ²)	\$1,480/month	\$58,050 or less	21% (33 units)	100%
Total	10,488.53 m² (112,897.61 ft²)	N/A	N/A	100% (156 units) 10,488.57 m² (112,898 ft²)	100%

(1) Values adopted by Council on July 24, 2017. May be adjusted periodically, as provided for under City policy.

(2) Project Targets may be revised through an approved Development Permit* process provided that the total area comprises at least 10% of the subject development's total residential building area.

- 14.3. The affordable housing units shall be distributed /located on Lot 1 (South Lot) as determined to the satisfaction of the Director of Development and Director, Community Social Development through an approved Development Permit*. Dispersed or clustered unit configurations may be considered; however, dispersed units are generally encouraged unless a non-profit operator (that requires a clustered unit arrangement) is involved with a development.

NOTE: The applicant has indicated to the City that it plans to pursue an agreement with a non-profit organization to manage the development's required LEMR units on Lot 1 (South Lot). To support this partnership, the City is willing to accept clustering of the required units and, in light of this, recommends clustering of other building features intended for the exclusive use of the affordable housing tenants (e.g.,

parking and Class 1 bike storage). Prior to Development Permit* approval, the applicant is requested to submit, for consideration by the City, a memorandum of understanding with a non-profit operator(s) demonstrating, among other things, support for the developer's proposed clustered affordable housing unit arrangement on Lot 1 (South Lot).

- 14.4. Occupants of the affordable housing units shall, to the satisfaction of the City (as determined prior to Development Permit* approval), enjoy full and unlimited access to and use of all on-site indoor amenity spaces provided for residents of the building and outdoor amenity spaces provided on the lot as per OCP, City Centre Area Plan, and Development Permit* requirements, at no additional charge to the affordable housing tenants (i.e. no monthly rents or other fees shall apply for the casual, shared, or exclusive use of any amenities).
- 14.5. On-site parking, "Class 1" bike storage, and related electric vehicle (EV) charging stations shall be provided for the use of affordable housing occupants as per the OCP, Zoning Bylaw, and approved Development Permit* at no additional charge to the affordable housing tenants (i.e. no monthly rents or other fees shall apply for the casual, shared, or exclusive use of the parking spaces, bike storage, EV charging stations, or related facilities by affordable housing tenants), which features may be secured via legal agreement(s) on title prior to Development Permit* issuance on a lot-by-lot basis or as otherwise determined to the satisfaction of the City.
- 14.6. The affordable housing units, related uses (e.g., parking, garbage/recycling, hallways, amenities, lobbies), and associated landscaped areas shall be completed to a turnkey level of finish, at the sole cost of the developer, to the satisfaction of the Director, Community Social Development.
- 14.7. "No development" shall be permitted, restricting Development Permit* issuance for any building on Lot 1 (South Lot), Lot 2 (East Lot), Lot 3 (West Lot), and Lot 4 (Central Lot) in whole or in part, until the developer, to the City's satisfaction:
 - 14.7.1. Designs the lot to provide for the affordable housing units and ancillary spaces and uses;
 - 14.7.2. If applicable, amends or replaces the Housing Covenant to accurately reflect the specifics of the affordable housing units and ancillary spaces and uses as per the approved Development Permit*; and
 - 14.7.3. As required, registers additional legal agreements on title to the lots to facilitate the detailed design, construction, operation, and/or management of the affordable housing units and/or ancillary spaces and uses (e.g., parking) as determined by the City via the Development Permit* review and approval processes.
- 14.8. No Building Permit* shall be issued for a building on Lot 1 (South Lot), Lot 2 (East Lot), Lot 3 (West Lot) and/or Lot 4 (Central Lot), in whole or in part, until the developer provides for the required affordable housing units and ancillary spaces and uses to the satisfaction of the City.
- 14.9. "No occupancy" shall be permitted, restricting final Building Permit inspection granting occupancy for any building on Lot 1 (South Lot), Lot 2 (East Lot), Lot 3 (West Lot) and/or Lot 4 (Central Lot), in whole or in part, until, on a lot-by-lot basis, the required affordable housing units and ancillary spaces and uses are completed to the satisfaction of the City and have received final Building Permit inspection granting occupancy.
15. (**Market Rental Housing**) Entering into a Market Rental Agreement and registration of a Covenant for the provision of market rental housing in the first phase of development, on Lot 1 (South Lot) and in subsequent phases on Lot 2 (East Lot), Lot 3 (West Lot), and Lot 4 (Central Lot), to the satisfaction of the City. The terms shall indicate that they apply in perpetuity and provide for, but will not be limited to, the following requirements.
 - 15.1. The required minimum floor area of the market rental housing building shall be equal to a combined habitable floor area of at least 12,343.01 m² (132,859.05 ft²), excluding standard Floor Area Ratio (FAR) exemptions, as per the OCP Market Rental Policy and the ZMU47 zone.
 - 15.2. All market rental housing units shall be maintained under single ownership (within one air space parcel or one strata lot) on a lot-by-lot basis.

- 15.3. Occupants of the units subject to the market rental agreement shall enjoy full and unlimited access to and use of all on-site indoor amenity spaces provided for residents of the building and outdoor amenity spaces provided on the lot as per OCP, City Centre Area Plan, and Development Permit* requirements.
- 15.3. Occupants of the units subject to the market rental agreement shall enjoy full and unlimited access to and use of **the following at no additional charge (i.e. no monthly rents or other fees shall apply for the casual, shared, or exclusive use):**
- 15.3.1. All indoor amenity spaces and outdoor amenity spaces provided for residents of the building as per OCP, City Centre Area Plan, and Development Permit* requirements.
- 15.3.2. All parking, “Class 1” bike storage, and related electric vehicle (EV) charging stations provided for the use of market rental housing occupants as per the OCP, Zoning Bylaw, and approved Development Permit* requirements.
- 15.4. The terms of the market rental agreement shall indicate that they apply in perpetuity and provide for the following:
- 15.4.1. Ensure that Basic Universal Housing features shall be provided in a minimum of 100% of the market rental housing units in accordance with the OCP Market Rental Policy.
- 15.4.2. Achieve following the Unit Mix or as otherwise determined to the satisfaction of the Director of Development through an approved Development Permit*.

TABLE 7

Unit Type	Lot 1 (South Lot)	Lot 2 (East Lot)	Lot 3 (West Lot)	Lot 4 (Central Lot)	BUH
Studio	5% (6 units)	6% (1 units)	6% (1 units)	6% (1 units)	100%
1-Bedroom	39% (46 units)	35% (6 units)	35% (6 units)	35% (6 units)	100%
2- Bedroom	56% (68 units)	59% (10 units)	59% (10 units)	59% (10 units)	100%
3-Bedroom	-	-	-	-	-
Total	100% (120 units) (8,735.12 m²)	100% (17 units) (1,202.63 m²)	100% (17 units) (1,202.63 m²)	100% (17 units) (1,202.63 m²)	100%

- 15.5. “No development” shall be permitted, restricting Development Permit* issuance for a building on Lot 1 (South Lot), Lot 2 (East Lot), Lot 3 (West Lot) and/or Lot 4 (Central Lot), in whole or in part, until the developer:
- 15.4.1. Designs the lot to provide for the market rental housing units and ancillary spaces;
- 15.4.2. If applicable, amends or replaces the Housing Covenant to accurately reflect the specifics of the market rental housing units and ancillary spaces as per the approved Development Permit*.
- 15.6. No Building Permit* shall be issued for a building on Lot 1 (South Lot), Lot 2 (East Lot), Lot 3 (West Lot) and/or Lot 4 (Central Lot), in whole or in part, until the developer provides for the required market rental housing units and ancillary spaces.
- 15.7. “No occupancy” shall be permitted, restricting final Building Permit inspection granting occupancy for any building on Lot 1 (South Lot), Lot 2 (East Lot), Lot 3 (West Lot) and/or Lot 4 (Central Lot), in whole or in part, until the required market rental housing units and ancillary spaces are completed and have received final Building Permit inspection granting occupancy.
16. (**Public Art**) City acceptance of the developer’s offer to voluntarily contribute towards Public Art, the terms of which voluntary developer contribution shall include:
- 16.1. Prior to final adoption of the rezoning bylaw, the developer shall provide for the following:
- 16.1.1. Submission of a Public Art Plan that:
- a) Includes the entirety of the subject site comprising Lot 1 (South Lot), Lot 2 (East Lot), Lot 3 (West Lot) and Lot 4 (Central Lot), together with related City park, public open space, and public road, as determined to the City’s satisfaction;

- b) Is prepared by an appropriate professional and based on the Richmond Public Art Program, City Centre Public Art Plan, and any relevant supplementary public art and heritage planning undertaken by the City for Capstan Village, to the satisfaction of the Director of Development and Director, Arts, Culture, and Heritage Services (including review(s) by the Public Art Advisory Committee and presentation for endorsement by Council, as required by the Director, Arts, Culture, and Heritage Services); and
- c) Is based on the full value of the developer's voluntary public art contribution (at least **\$901,943.26**), based on a minimum rate of \$0.89/ft² for residential uses and \$0.47/ft² for non-residential uses and the maximum buildable floor area permitted under the subject site's proposed ZMU47 zone, excluding affordable housing and market rental housing, as indicated in the table below.

16.1.2. Registration of legal agreement(s) on title to facilitate the implementation of the Public Art Plan.

TABLE 8

	Maximum Permitted Floor Area as per ZMU47 Zone	Applicable Floor Area After Exemption (1)	Minimum Contribution Rates (1)	Minimum Voluntary Contribution
Residential	117,543.00 m ² (1,265,222.28 ft ²)	93,735.72 m ² (1,008,962.89 ft ²)	\$0.89 /ft ²	\$897,976.98
Non-Residential	784 m ² (8,438.91 ft ²)	784 m ² (8,438.91 ft ²)	\$0.47 /ft ²	\$3,966.29
Total	118,327.00 m² (1,273,661 ft²)	94,519.72 m² (1,017,401.80 ft²)	Varies	\$901,943.26

(1) As per City policy, floor area excludes the development's 11,464.33 m² (123,401 ft²) affordable housing building and **12,343 m² (132,859 ft²)** market rental housing building.

(2) The Council-approved contribution rates in effect at the time of writing these Rezoning Considerations.

- 16.2. "No development" shall be permitted, restricting Development Permit* with respect to Lot 1 (South Lot), Lot 2 (East Lot), Lot 3 (West Lot) and/or Lot 4 (Central Lot), until the developer:

16.2.1. Enters into any additional legal agreement(s) required to facilitate the implementation of the City-approved Public Art Plan, which may require that, prior to entering into any such additional agreement, a Detailed Public Art Plan is submitted by the developer and/or an artist(s) is engaged (as generally set out in the legal agreement entered into and the Public Art Plan submitted prior to final adoption of the rezoning bylaw), to the City's satisfaction; and

16.2.2. Submits a Letter of Credit and/or cash contribution (as determined at the sole discretion of the City) to secure the developer's implementation of the Public Art Plan, the total value of which shall be at least **\$901,943.26**, including 5% as a cash contribution in the amount of **\$45,097.16** towards Public Art administration, and a Public Art security Letter of Credit in the amount of **\$856,846.10**.

- 16.3. "No occupancy" shall be permitted, restricting final Building Permit inspection granting occupancy of a building on Lot 1 (South Lot), Lot 2 (East Lot), Lot 3 (West Lot) and/or Lot 4 (Central Lot), in whole or in part for each lot to the City's satisfaction, for which the City-approved Public Art Plan requires the developer's implementation of a public artwork(s) until:

16.3.1. The developer, at the developer's sole expense, commissions an artist(s) to conceive, create, manufacture, design, and oversee or provide input about the manufacturing of the public artwork, and causes the public artwork to be installed on City property, if expressly permitted by the City, or within a statutory right-of-way on the developer's lands (which right-of-way shall be to the satisfaction of the City for rights of public passage, public art, and related purposes, in accordance with the City-approved Public Art Plan);

16.3.2. The developer, at the developer's sole expense and within thirty (30) days of the date on which the public art is installed, executes and delivers to the City a transfer of all of the developer's rights, title, and interest in the public artwork to the City if on City property or to the subsequent Strata or property owner if on private property (including transfer of joint world-wide copyright) or as otherwise determined to be satisfactory by the City Solicitor and Director, Arts, Culture, and Heritage Services; and

NOTE: It is the understanding of the City that the artist's rights, title, and interest in the public artwork will be transferred to the developer upon acceptance of the artwork based on an agreement solely between the developer and the artist. These rights will in turn be transferred to the City if on City property, subject to approval by Council to accept the transfer of ownership of the artwork.

- 16.3.3. The developer, at the developer's sole expense, submits a final report to the City promptly after completion of the installation of the public art in respect to the City-approved Public Art Plan, which report shall, to the satisfaction of the Director of Development and Director, Arts, Culture, and Heritage Services, include:
- Information regarding the siting of the public art, a brief biography of the artist(s), a statement from the artist(s) on the public art, and other such details as the Director of Development and Director, Arts, Culture, and Heritage Services may require;
 - A statutory declaration, satisfactory to the City Solicitor, confirming that the developer's financial obligation(s) to the artist(s) have been fully satisfied;
 - The maintenance plan for the public art prepared by the artist(s); and
 - Digital records (e.g., photographic images) of the public art, to the satisfaction of the Director of Development and Director, Arts, Culture, and Heritage Services.
17. (**Flood Construction**) Registration of a flood indemnity covenant(s) on title, as per Flood Plain Designation and Protection Bylaw No. 8204, Area "A" (i.e. as per bylaw 8204, minimum flood construction level of 2.9 m GSC, with exemptions permitting commercial use at sidewalk level and residential use at 0.3 m above highest adjacent crown of road).
18. (**Aircraft Noise**) Registration of the City's standard aircraft noise sensitive use covenants on title to Lot 1 (South Lot), Lot 2 (East Lot), Lot 3 (West Lot) and Lot 4 (Central Lot), as applicable to sites with aircraft noise sensitive uses. The owner-developer shall notify all initial purchasers of the potential aircraft noise impacts. Furthermore, on a phase-by-phase basis, prior to each Development Permit* and Building Permit* issuance, the owner-developer shall submit a report(s) and/or letter(s) of assurance prepared by an appropriate registered professional, which demonstrates that the interior noise levels and thermal conditions comply with the City's Official Community Plan and Noise Bylaw requirements. The standard required for air conditioning systems and their alternatives (e.g. ground source heat pumps, heat exchangers and acoustic ducting) is the ASHRAE 55-2004 "Thermal Environmental Conditions for Human Occupancy" standard and subsequent updates as they may occur. Maximum interior noise levels (decibels) within dwelling units must achieve CMHC standards follows:

TABLE 9

Portions of Dwelling Units	Noise Levels (decibels)
Bedrooms	35 decibels
Living, dining, recreation rooms	40 decibels
Kitchen, bathrooms, hallways, and utility rooms	45 decibels

19. (**Mixed-Use Noise**) Registration of a legal agreement on title that identifies the building as a mixed use building, and indicating that they are required to mitigate unwanted noise and demonstrate that the building envelope is designed to avoid noise generated by the internal non-residential use from penetrating into residential areas on-site and on neighbouring sites that exceed noise levels allowed in the City's Noise Bylaw and noise generated from rooftop HVAC units will comply with the City's Noise Bylaw.
20. (**View and Other Development Impacts**) Registration of a legal agreement on title to Lot 1 (South Lot), Lot 2 (East Lot), Lot 3 (West Lot) and Lot 4 (Central Lot), stipulating that the development is subject to potential impacts due to other development that may be approved within the City Centre including without limitation, loss of views in any direction, increased shading, increased overlook and reduced privacy, increased ambient noise and increased levels of night-time ambient light, and requiring that the owner provide written notification of this through the disclosure statement to all initial purchasers, and erect signage in the initial sales centre advising purchasers of the potential for these impacts.

21. (***Tree Removal, Replacement & Relocation***) Removal and protection of on-site and off-site trees, providing tree replacement and tree survival securities entering into legal agreement(s) to the satisfaction of the City (as generally indicated on the Preliminary Tree Management Plan /Schedule 6), including:

- 21.1. On-Site Tree Removal Bird and Wildlife Considerations: Provide to the City a Wildlife/Bird Inventory and an up to date Nesting Bird Survey prior to issuance of any T3 permit(s) to facilitate the proposed removal of remaining onsite trees. The QEP is to provide confirmation that the removal of the onsite trees specific to a T3 permit application will not impact wildlife, birds, or their nests. The inventory and nesting surveys should be timed such that there is as small of a time lag as possible between the date that they are completed and the date that the tree removal works are scheduled for. The City's Tree Protection, Planning and Environment groups should be provided copies of the surveys for review prior to tree permit issuance.
- 21.2. On-Site Tree Planting Security: Enter into a legal agreement and submission of Landscape Security (Letter of Credit) in the amount of \$154,500, to secure the developer's planting and maintenance (for a period of one year) of 206 replacement trees on the subject site (based on a 2:1 rate for the removal of 103 existing bylaw-size trees from the site) and a value of \$750 for the planting of each replacement tree. This includes the removal of 74 trees from the development and internal road areas (tag# 36, 47, 114, 117-118, 123-177, 179, 183, 186, 192, 390-391, 393-394, 396, D, E, F) and the removal of 29 trees from the proposed City Neighbourhood Park area (tag # 16-18, 20, 26, 68-72, 74 75, 78-82, 307-311, 313, 316, 326, 329, 334, 337, 343). This security will be applied towards future tree replacement on Lot 1 (South Lot), Lot 2 (East Lot), Lot 3 (West Lot) and Lot 4 (Central Lot) as part of the landscape plans for the developer's Development Permit* applications, which plans will be secured with the City's standard Development Permit* landscape Letter of Credit.

Execution of legal agreement regarding use and return of the Landscape Security, to the satisfaction of the City, including but not limited to the following:

- 21.2.1. Landscape Security returned to the developer, without interest, at Development Permit* issuance, at a rate of \$750 for each of the required 206 replacement trees included in a Development Permit* regarding Lot 1 (South Lot), Lot 2 (East Lot), Lot 3 (West Lot) and Lot 4 (Central Lot); and
- 21.2.2. If the required 206 replacement trees cannot be accommodated on-site in the Development Permit* applications, the City, in its sole discretion, cash the Landscape Security and utilize the funds as a cash-in-lieu contribution to the City's Tree Compensation Fund for off-site tree planting to the value of \$750 per replacement trees not accommodated on-site. If the developer fails to obtain all Development Permits* for all phases of the development before the 10th anniversary of rezoning bylaw adoption, the outstanding replacement trees will be deemed to not have been accommodated.

21.2.A. On-Site Tree Protection:

- 21.2.A.1. Arborist Contract: Submission of a Contract entered into between the applicant and a Certified Arborist for supervision of any work conducted within the tree protection zone of the 12 on-site trees to be protected (tag# 35-46). The contract should include the scope of work to be undertaken, including the proposed number of site monitoring inspections and a provision for the Arborist to submit a post-construction assessment report to the City for review.
- 21.2.A.2. Tree Protection Fencing: Installation of appropriate tree protection fencing around all trees to be retained as part of the development prior to any construction activities, including building demolition, occurring on-site.

- 21.2.B. On-Site Tree Relocation: Enter into a legal agreement and submission of a tree survival security (Letter of Credit) in the amount of \$5,000, to secure the required relocation of one tree within the subject site to another location within the proposed neighbourhood park, at the developer's sole cost. Developer to coordinate tree relocation with City Parks staff to a location within the proposed neighbourhood park to the sole satisfaction of the City. All tree relocation works are to be undertaken under the direct supervision of the Developer's certified arborist. The tree to be relocated is an approximately 12.5cm calliper Norway Maple (tag# 502) undersized tree. Subject to tree survival, the security is to be released 90% at completion of tree relocation works and the remaining 10% at the end of a one year maintenance period. In the event tree survival is not achieved, the developer shall be required to make a cash-in-lieu contribution for the planting of two

replacement trees elsewhere in Richmond (based on a cost per replacement tree determined to the sole satisfaction of the City).

21.3. Off-Site and Neighbourhood Park City and Neighbouring Trees:

21.3.1. Neighbouring Tree Survival Security: Enter into a legal agreement and submission of a tree survival security (Letter of Credit) in the amount of \$85,000, to secure the required protection of all trees on neighbouring properties (including tag# 27-34, 196), at the developer's sole cost, through the project's Development Permit* processes. Subject to tree survival, the security is to be released 90% at completion of Development Permit works and the remaining 10% at the end of a one year maintenance period. In the event tree survival is not achieved, the developer shall be required to make a cash-in-lieu contribution for the planting of replacement trees elsewhere in Richmond (based on a rate of at least 2:1 for each tree removed and a cost per replacement tree determined to the sole satisfaction of the City).

NOTE: As noted in the Preliminary Tree Management Plan (Schedule 6), the arborist has identified potential root zone conflict areas between required roads and existing neighbouring trees, which must be resolved through either through the developer receiving the neighbouring property owners permission and tree removal permit issuance, or detail design through the required SA process to ensure the critical root zones of off-site trees are adequately protected in the interim until the required roads widened to ultimate width when neighbouring properties are redeveloped in the future.

21.3.2. City Tree Survival Security:

- a) Sexsmith Road and Cambie Road: Enter into a legal agreement and submission of a tree survival security (Letter of Credit) in the amount of \$260,000, to secure the required protection of 32 existing City trees along the subject site's Sexsmith Road and Cambie Road frontages (tag# 1, 3, 14, 15, 48, 49, 51-57, 59-65, 66, 180, 181, 184, 185, 197-200, 330, 332, 333), at the developer's sole cost, through the project's Development Permit* processes. Subject to tree survival, the security is to be released 90% at completion of Development Permit works and the remaining 10% at the end of a one year maintenance period. In the event tree survival is not achieved, the developer shall be required to make a cash-in-lieu contribution for the planting of replacement trees elsewhere in Richmond (based on a rate of at least 2:1 for each tree removed and a cost per replacement tree determined to the sole satisfaction of the City).
- b) Neighbourhood Park: Enter into a legal agreement and submission of a tree survival security (Letter of Credit) in the amount of \$430,000, to secure the required protection of 54 existing trees located within the proposed neighbourhood park (tag# 19, 21-25, 67, 73, 76, 77, 83-93, 93A, 94, 95, 99, 100, 301-306, 312, 314, 315, 317-325, 327, 328, 331, 335, 336, 338-340, undersized tree 501, relocated undersized tree 502). Subject to tree survival, the security is to be released 90% at completion of City neighbourhood Park Servicing Agreement works and the remaining 10% at the end of a one year maintenance period. In the event tree survival is not achieved, the developer shall be required to make a cash-in-lieu contribution for the planting of two replacement trees elsewhere in Richmond (based on a cost per replacement tree determined to the sole satisfaction of the City).

NOTE: As noted in the Preliminary Tree Management Plan (Schedule 6), the arborist has identified potential root zone conflict areas between required road works and ten existing City trees (tag# 1, 3, 180, 181, 184, 185, 197, 198, 199, 200), which must be resolved through detail design as part of the required SA process. All efforts must be made to design and work around these trees. If the potential conflicts cannot be addressed the retention of these trees will need to be reviewed.

NOTE: Submission of a separate tree survival security (Letter of Credit) in the amount of \$250,000, is required through the project's Servicing Agreement* processes to secure the required protection of 34 existing City trees, including the relocation of 14 existing street trees along the south side of Capstan Way to facilitate required road widening (tag# 101-110, 113, 115, 119, 120), and the protection of 20 existing trees in the Garden City Road median (tag# 363-382), at the developer's sole cost, through the development's required Servicing Agreement (SA)* review/approval processes

(secured with the SA* Letter of Credit), as determined to the sole satisfaction of the Director, Parks Services. In the event that the City determines that the fourteen (14) City street trees cannot be relocated, the developer shall be required to make a cash-in-lieu contribution for the planting of replacement trees elsewhere in Richmond (based on a rate of at least 2:1 for each tree removed and a cost per replacement tree determined to the sole satisfaction of the City).

- 21.3.3. Tree Survival Security Agreements: Execution of legal agreements with respect to each tree survival security regarding use and return of each security, to the satisfaction of the City.
- 21.3.4. Arborist Contract: Submission of a Contract entered into between the applicant and a Certified Arborist for supervision of any work conducted within the tree protection zone of the Neighbouring and City trees to be protected. The Contract should include the scope of work to be undertaken, including the proposed number of site monitoring inspections and a provision for the Arborist to submit a post-construction assessment report to the City for review.
- 21.3.5. Tree Protection Fencing: Installation of appropriate tree protection fencing around all trees to be retained as part of the development prior to any construction activities, including building demolition, occurring on-site.

NOTE: This includes installation of construction hoarding around entire perimeter of proposed City neighbourhood park prior to any construction activities occurring onsite, including preloading, for public safety and tree protection purposes.

- 21.3.6. City Tree Removal Compensation: The City's acceptance of the developer's voluntary contribution in the amount of \$40,000 towards the City's tree compensation fund for tree planting elsewhere in the City in compensation for the removal of 33 existing City trees (tag# 11, 50, 58, 96-98, 111, 112, 116, 121, 122, 182, 341, 342, 344-362).

- 22. (**Development Permit* - DP**) Submission and processing of a Development Permit* for Lot 1 (South Lot) completed to a level deemed acceptable by the Director of Development, including working with a Qualified Environmental Professional (QEP) to address bird safety adjacent to the proposed neighbourhood park.
- 23. (**Phasing Agreement**) Registration of a restrictive covenant(s) and/or alternative legal agreement(s) on title, to the satisfaction of the City, securing that "no development" will be permitted on Lot 1 (South Lot), Lot 2 (East Lot), Lot 3 (West Lot) or Lot 4 (Central Lot) and restricting Development Permit* issuance (together with various Building Permit* and occupancy restrictions, as determined to the satisfaction of the City), unless the developer satisfies the following requirements:

- 23.1. Development Sequencing Requirements: Development must proceed on the following basis:

- 23.1.1. General: The development shall include a maximum of four (4) phases (i.e. Lot 1 (South Lot), Lot 2 (East Lot), Lot 3 (West Lot), and Lot 4 (Central Lot)), the comprehensive design and development of which shall be approved through four (4) Development Permits*, unless otherwise determined to the satisfaction of the Director of Development.
- 23.1.2. Development Permit*: The order in which development of the phases proceeds shall be Lot 1 (South Lot) first, then Lot 4 (Central Lot), then Lot 2 (East Lot), and Lot 3 (West Lot); prior to adoption of the subject rezoning, a Development Permit* application for Lot 1 (South Lot) must be submitted by the developer and completed to a level deemed acceptable by the Director of Development.

- 23.2. Servicing Agreement (SA) – Transportation, Engineering, and Park Requirements: The required works shall be undertaken via a maximum of five (5) Servicing Agreements*. The City, at its discretion, may permit one or more of the Servicing Agreements* to be broken into "parts" (i.e. smaller, topic-specific SAs) such that, for example, Park works are administered independently of transportation works, provided that the content and completion of all such "parts" complies with the requirements set out below, as determined to the satisfaction of the City. The sequencing of transportation works is generally indicated on the attached Preliminary SA Phasing Plan /Schedule 7.

23.2.1. Servicing Agreement* (SA) Sequencing:

- a) The “Lot 2 (East Lot) and Lot 4 (Central Lot) SA”, and “Lot 3 (West Lot) SA” may proceed together or independently, but may not proceed ahead of the “Neighbourhood Park SA”, “Barn Owl Hunting Habitat Enhancement SA” and “Rezoning SA”.
- b) The developer must enter into the “Barn Owl Hunting Habitat Enhancement SA”, “Neighbourhood Park SA” and “Rezoning SA” in advance of entering into either of the other two Servicing Agreements and complete the “Barn Owl Hunting Habitat Enhancement SA”, “Neighbourhood Park SA” and “Rezoning SA” in advance of completing either of the other two Servicing Agreements; however, the developer may proceed with one or both of the other two Servicing Agreements, in whole or in part, concurrently with the “Barn Owl Hunting Habitat Enhancement SA”, “Neighbourhood Park SA” and “Rezoning SA”.

23.2.2. Barn Owl Hunting Habitat Enhancement Servicing Agreement*: The rezoning bylaw with respect to RZ 18-836123 shall not be adopted until the developer enters into the “Barn Owl Hunting Habitat Enhancement SA” (secured with a Letter of Credit in the amount of \$205,000), to the City’s satisfaction.

- a) All required works must be completed prior to final Building Permit inspection granting occupancy of the first building on Lot 2 (East Lot), Lot 3 (West Lot), or Lot 4 (Central Lot) in whole or in part.
- b) Habitat Enhancement Works shall include:
 - i) Detailed assessment prepared by a Qualified Environmental Professional (QEP) of the extent of invasive species impacts on the three enhancement sites and detailed designs for the restoration of the impacted areas. Scope of invasive species management will target the removal of Himalayan Blackberry and Reed Canary Grass. Knotweed already identified on the no access property will be addressed separately through the City’s Knotweed management programs;
 - ii) Coordination with the City's Parks Operations on management of the invasive species identified in the required QEP detailed assessment. Developer is to cover 40% (up to a maximum of \$90,000) of the cost of invasive species removal with the remainder coming from Park's operational budgets for the three City owned sites.
 - iii) Restoration of the areas impacted by invasive species removal with the installation of grassland habitat with some shrub, boulder and log habitat features, as described in the detailed designs for the restoration developed by the QEP. The boulders and logs will be supplied by Parks. The developer is solely responsible for all the costs associated with the seed mix, planting, and the labour to install the new habitat, including boulders and logs; and
 - iv) After initial invasive species management and successful habitat installation has been completed (inspection requested by developer) and accepted by the City, the developer is responsible for retaining a QEP and providing one year of monitoring and maintenance.

23.2.3. Rezoning Servicing Agreement*: The rezoning bylaw with respect to RZ 18-836123 shall not be adopted until the developer enters into the “Rezoning SA” (secured with a Letter of Credit), to the City’s satisfaction.

- a) All required works must be completed prior to final Building Permit inspection granting occupancy of the first building on Lot 1 (South Lot), Lot 2 (East Lot), Lot 3 (West Lot), or Lot 4 (Central Lot), in whole or in part.
- b) Open Space Works shall include:
 - i) “Mid-Block Trail SRWs” along the west and north property lines of Lot 1 (South Lot), connecting to Garden City Road, new North-South road, and the neighbourhood park.

- ii) “Mid-Block Trail SRW Emergency Access Route” along the north property line of Lot 1 (South Lot) and the south property line of Lot 2 (East Lot).

NOTE: Development Cost Charges (DCC) credits shall NOT apply.

NOTE: The developer shall be responsible for the design and construction, at the developer’s sole cost, of the network of park and public open space improvements for which design/construction shall be subject to “Parks SA Requirements” (generally indicated in the attached Park Concept Plan /Schedule 8 and the Park and Public Open Space Key Plan / Schedule 3), as determined to the City’s satisfaction.

- c) Tree Management Works shall include: Protection and relocation of off-site City trees, protection of trees designated for retention in the neighbourhood park area, providing tree survival securities, and entering into legal agreement(s) to the satisfaction of the City (as generally indicated on the Preliminary Tree Management Plan /Schedule 6).

NOTE: This includes installation of construction hoarding around entire perimeter of proposed City neighbourhood park prior to any construction activities occurring onsite, including preloading, for public safety and tree protection purposes.

- d) Road Works shall include:

- i) Cambie Road: ultimate standards to the new property line along neighbourhood park frontage.
- ii) Garden City Road:
 - Ultimate standards to the back of the sidewalk along neighbourhood park and Lot 1 (South Lot) frontage.
 - Full road widening (including curb and gutter) and interim 2 m wide off-road bike path and interim 2 m wide sidewalk along Lot 2 (East Lot) frontage.
- iii) Capstan Way: full road widening (including curb and gutter) and ultimate standards to the back of the sidewalk along Lot 2 (East Lot) and Lot 3 (West Lot) frontages.
- iv) Odlin Crescent extension: ultimate standards from Cambie Road to north property line of 8671 Cambie Road, except along the east side, construct up to and including curb and gutter and transition to the private property to the east, including a new raised median and right-in/right-out diverter on Cambie Road.
- v) Ketcheson Road extension:
 - Full road widening (including curb and gutter on both sides of the road) from Capstan Way to North-South road, interim 2 m wide sidewalk on one side of the street along Lot 2 (East Lot) frontage.
 - Interim emergency vehicle access from North-South road to Brown Road extension.
- vi) Brown Road extension: interim emergency vehicle access.
- vii) New North-South road: full road widening (including curb and gutter on both sides of the road), interim 2 m wide sidewalk on one side of the street along Lot 2 (East Lot) frontage.
- viii) Garden City Road/Cambie Road: full intersection (traffic signal and road upgrades) improvements.
- ix) Garden City Road/Capstan Way: full intersection (traffic signal & road upgrades) improvements.
- x) Ketcheson Road/Capstan Way: full intersection improvements.
- xi) Sexsmith Road/Capstan Way: interim intersection (traffic signal and road upgrades) improvements to accommodate the noted road widening, as necessary.

NOTE: Development Cost Charges (DCC) credits may apply.

- e) Other Works shall include:
 - i) All underground City and private utilities;
 - ii) Above-grade City and private utilities where feasible; and
 - iii) Other off-site improvements, as determined at the sole discretion of the City.

23.2.4. Neighbourhood Park Servicing Agreement*: No final Building Permit* inspection permitting occupancy shall be issued for any building on Lot 1 (South Lot) and/or Lot 4 (Central Lot), in whole or in part, until the developer enters into the “Neighbourhood Park SA” (secured with a Letter of Credit), to the City’s satisfaction.

- a) All required works must be completed prior to final Building Permit inspection granting occupancy of the first building on Lot 2 (East Lot), in whole or in part.
- b) Neighbourhood Park Works shall be limited to City-approved park improvements to the 5,247.5 m² (1.34 ac.) area to be transferred to the City for park and related purposes, at the developer’s sole cost, to satisfy CCAP park requirements. The park will be designed and constructed consistent with a Park Concept approved by Council, including retention of 54 existing trees located within the neighbourhood park (tag# 19, 21-25, 67, 73, 76, 77, 83-95, 99, 100, 301-306, 312, 314, 315, 317-325, 327, 328, 331, 335, 336, 338-340, 401, 402, 501, 502), and features that may include (but not limited to) plant material, pathways, site furniture, playground structures, fencing, lighting, shelters, decks, boardwalks, open lawn areas, rain gardens, and may contain Public Art. The neighbourhood park will be fully serviced and will seek to incorporate the existing, mature trees currently within the park area to the greatest extent possible. Existing trees identified as healthy and not presenting a risk to the public will be retained. The provision of park elements and site features will be guided by existing City policies and Plans and will meet the needs of present and future residents. Neighbourhood park construction will commence once a park conceptual design has been finalized and approved by Council. The design process will include a thorough public consultation process. Provision of any park features and the infrastructure required to support a future neighbourhood park as determined through a public consultation process and approved by Council.

NOTE: The developer shall be responsible for the design and construction, at the developer’s sole cost, of the network of park and public open space improvements for which design/construction shall be subject to “Neighbourhood Park SA Requirements” (generally indicated in the attached Park Concept Plan /Schedule 8 and the Park and Public Open Space Key Plan / Schedule 3), as determined to the City’s satisfaction.

NOTE: Development Cost Charges (DCC) credits shall NOT apply. For clarity, design/construction of park improvements undertaken by the developer on lands secured for park/public open space (City-owned or SRW) with respect to the Capstan Station Bonus and/or on land for which the developer is otherwise permitted to calculate density shall NOT be eligible for Development Cost Charge (DCC) credits. Likewise, temporary improvements (regardless of their location) and improvements on lands not owned by the City shall NOT be eligible for Development Cost Charge (DCC) credits.

NOTE: Street frontages are outside the scope of the park improvements and, therefore, are described under Transportation “Road Works” requirements. Street frontages must be designed and constructed in coordination with the park and public open space improvements and, as determined to the satisfaction of the City, elements identified along those frontages under the Transportation “Road Works” requirements may be varied via the SA detailed design processes to better achieve the inter-related objectives of the City’s parks, transportation, engineering, and related interests.

- c) Management and preservation of any existing trees deemed safe for retention by a Certified Arborist and under the guidance of the Registered Landscape Architect retained by the developer

to design the Neighbourhood Park. Prior to commencing Park construction, a certified arborist will conduct an updated Tree Health and Hazard Assessment of the trees identified in Section 23.2.4 (b) for retention. Any trees identified as hazardous in the updated Assessment and those previously identified for removal will be removed prior to Park construction proceeding.

- d) Long term tree health management plan for managing surface and subsurface water on the Park site. The Park site's existing hydrology and drainage patterns will change due to development on adjacent sites.
- e) Required removal of 29 existing trees for safety and tree health reasons from the proposed City Neighbourhood Park area (tag # 16-18, 20, 26, 68-72, 74 75, 78-82, 307-311, 313, 316, 326, 329, 334, 337, 343).
- f) Invasive Species Management Works: The developer is responsible for implementing the Polygon Talisman Park Invasive Species Survey and Management Plan, prepared by QEP McTavish Resource & Management Consultants Ltd., dated December 20, 2020 in the area of the Neighbourhood Park. Prior to City acceptance of the Park works, the City will require confirmation from McTavish that the noxious weeds (including Japanese Knotweed, Canada Thistle and Perennial Sowthistle), and invasive species mapped within the footprint of the park have been fully managed. The Invasive Species Survey and Management Plan will be a living document that is updated yearly based on the most current assessments of the status of noxious weeds and invasive plants on the site and will be updated with revised timelines and management approaches as needed.

NOTE: Submission of a security (Letter of Credit) is required through the project's Rezoning Servicing Agreement to secure invasive species management.

23.2.5. Lot 2 (East Lot) and Lot 4 (Central Lot) Servicing Agreement*: No Building Permit* shall be issued for a building on Lot 2 (East Lot) or Lot 4 (Central Lot), in whole or in part, until the developer enters into the "Lot 2 (East Lot) and Lot 4 (Central Lot) SA" (secured with a Letter of Credit), to the City's satisfaction.

- a) All required works must be completed prior to final Building Permit inspection granting occupancy of the first building on Lot 2 (East Lot) or Lot 4 (Central Lot), in whole or in part.
- b) Open Space Works shall include:
 - i) "Mid-Block Trail SRWs", which shall be limited to City-approved park improvements to the entire SRW area along the south property line of Lot 2 (East Lot) and Lot 4 (Central Lot), together with areas and/or features required to accommodate pedestrian and bicycle activity, and frontage integration, and emergency vehicle access, as determined to the City's satisfaction; and
 - ii) "Central Open Space SRW", which shall be limited to City-approved park improvements to the entire SRW area along the north portion of Lot 4 (Central Lot), together with areas and/or features required to accommodate public open space, pedestrian and bicycle activity, and frontage integration as determined to the City's satisfaction.
 - iii) "Capstan Way Corner Plaza SRWs", which shall be limited to City-approved park improvements to the entire corner SRW areas along Capstan Way along the north property line of Lot 2 (East Lot), together with areas and/or features required to accommodate pedestrian and bicycle activity, and frontage integration as determined to the City's satisfaction.

NOTE: The developer shall be responsible for the design and construction, at the developer's sole cost, of the network of park and public open space improvements for which design/construction shall be subject to "Parks SA Requirements" (generally indicated in the attached Park and Public Open Space Key Plan / Schedule 3), as determined to the City's satisfaction.

NOTE: Development Cost Charges (DCC) credits shall NOT apply.

c) Road Works shall include:

- i) Garden City Road: ultimate standards to the back of the sidewalk along Lot 2 (East Lot) frontage.
- ii) Sexsmith Road: full road widening (including curb and gutter) and interim 2 m wide off-road bike path and interim 2 m wide sidewalk along Lot 3 (West Lot) frontage.
- iii) Ketcheson Road extension: full road widening (including curb and gutter on both sides of the road) from North-South road to Brown Road extension, ultimate standards to back of the sidewalk along Lot 2 (East Lot) and Lot 4 (Central Lot) frontage.
- iv) Brown Road extension: full road widening (including curb and gutter on both sides of the road), interim 2 m wide sidewalk on one side of the street along Lot 3 (West Lot) frontage.
- v) New North-South road: ultimate standards to back of the sidewalk along both sides of street.
- vi) Sexsmith Road/Capstan Way: full intersection improvements.

NOTE: Development Cost Charges (DCC) credits may apply.

d) Other Works shall include, as applicable, the relocation of above-grade City/private utilities.

23.2.6. Lot 3 (West Lot) Servicing Agreement*: No Building Permit* shall be issued for a building on Lot 3 (West Lot), in whole or in part, until the developer enters into the “Lot 3 (West Lot) SA” (secured with a Letter of Credit), to the City’s satisfaction.

- a) All required works must be completed prior to final Building Permit inspection granting occupancy of the first building on Lot 3 (West Lot), in whole or in part.
- b) Open Space Works shall include: “Capstan Way and Sexsmith Road Corner Plaza SRWs”, which shall be limited to City-approved Parks improvements to the entire corner SRW areas along Capstan Way and Sexsmith Road along the north property line of Lot 3 (West Lot)), together with areas and/or features required to accommodate pedestrian and bicycle activity, and frontage integration as determined to the City’s satisfaction.

NOTE: The developer shall be responsible for the design and construction, at the developer’s sole cost, of the network of park and public open space improvements for which design/construction shall be subject to “Parks SA Requirements” (generally indicated in the attached Park and Public Open Space Key Plan / Schedule 3), as determined to the City’s satisfaction.

NOTE: Development Cost Charges (DCC) credits shall NOT apply.

c) Road Works shall include:

- i) Sexsmith Road: ultimate standards to the back of the sidewalk along Lot 3 (West Lot) frontage.
- ii) Ketcheson Road extension: ultimate standards to back of the sidewalk along Lot 3 (West Lot) frontage.
- iii) Brown Road extension: ultimate standards to back of the sidewalk along Lot 3 (West Lot) frontage.
- iv) Sexsmith Road/Brown Road: full intersection (traffic signal & road upgrades) improvements.

NOTE: Development Cost Charges (DCC) credits may apply.

d) Other Works shall include, as applicable, the relocation of above-grade City/private utilities.

23.2.7. Road Works: The developer shall be responsible for the design and construction of the road works, to the satisfaction of the City, subject to the review and approval of the detailed SA designs, which shall include, but may not limited to, the following. Final MOTI approval is required prior to rezoning adoption.

The following cross-sections are intended to be “typical”. The approved design may be required to vary from the “typical” conditions to address site-specific conditions and/or requirements, as determined to the sole satisfaction of the City through the SA design/approval processes. While the list below provides a general description of the minimum frontage work requirements to the standards of which are schematically shown in the approved road functional plan prepared by Core Group, the exact details and scope of the frontage works to be completed by the developer will be confirmed through the detailed design (SA) process to the satisfaction of the City.

NOTE: In addition to the following, landscape features are required to the satisfaction of the City, as determined via the SA and Development Permit* review and approval processes. Landscape improvements may include, but shall not be limited to, street trees, landscaped boulevards, hard- and soft-scape features, street furnishings, and decorative paving. Measures that enhance the viability of City street trees are encouraged (e.g., continuous soil trenches, silva cell system, etc.), taking into account necessary coordination with City/private utilities and other infrastructure, as determined to the City’s satisfaction.

- a) Cambie Road: The developer is responsible for the design and construction of the following works across the subject site’s entire Cambie Road frontage, to the satisfaction of the City.
 - i) Cross-Section: (described from south to north):
 - Existing curb on the north side of the street to be maintained;
 - 1.5 m wide landscaped boulevard; and
 - 3.0 m wide saw-cut concrete sidewalk.
- b) Garden City Road: The developer is responsible for the design and construction of the following works along the subject site’s entire Garden City Road frontage to the satisfaction of the City.
 - i) Cross-Section: (described from east to west):
 - Maintain existing curb and gutter along the west edge of the centre median;
 - Maintain / widen to provide the two south traffic lanes at 3.6m each;
 - 0.15 m wide curb and gutter;
 - 2.0 m wide landscaped boulevard;
 - 2.0 m wide bike path (asphalt with +/-0.15 m wide 200 mm thick concrete bands along each edge);
 - 1.5 m wide buffer strip, pedestrian lighting, decorative planting, and furnishings; and
 - 3.0 m wide saw-cut concrete sidewalk (at the future property line).
- c) Capstan Way: The developer is responsible for the design and construction of the following Interim Cross-Section works across the subject site’s entire Capstan frontage, to the satisfaction of the City, taking into consideration the following Ultimate Cross-Section works in the design and construction of those road works.
 - i) Interim Cross-Section (described from north to south) from Sexsmith Road to Ketcheson Road extension:
 - Maintain the existing curb on the north side of the street;
 - 3.1 m (min.) widening to 5.2m wide westbound vehicle travel lane;
 - 3.1 m area for 1) 3.1m wide left-turn lane at Sexsmith Road intersection (west leg) and 3.1 m painted median at Ketcheson Road intersection (east leg);
 - 5.4 m reducing to 3.3m wide eastbound vehicle travel lane;
 - 3.3 m wide eastbound vehicle travel / parking lane;
 - 0.15 m wide curb and gutter;
 - 2.5 m wide landscaped boulevard;
 - 2.5 m wide bike path (asphalt with +/-0.2 m wide 200 mm thick concrete bands along each edge);
 - 0.7 m wide buffer strip, pedestrian lighting, decorative planting, and furnishings; and
 - 2.5 m wide saw-cut concrete sidewalk.

- ii) Interim Cross-Section (described from north to south) Ketcheson Road extension to Garden City Road:
- Maintain the existing curb on the north side of the street;
 - 5.1 m reducing to 5.0 m wide westbound vehicle travel lane;
 - 3.3 m wide left-turn lane at intersections;
 - 3.3 m wide eastbound vehicle travel lane;
 - 3.3 m wide eastbound right-turn lane;
 - 0.15 m wide curb and gutter;
 - 2.5 m wide landscaped boulevard;
 - 2.5 m wide bike path (asphalt with +/-0.2 m wide 200 mm thick concrete bands along each edge);
 - 0.7 m wide buffer strip, pedestrian lighting, decorative planting, and furnishings; and
 - 2.5 m wide saw-cut concrete sidewalk.
- iii) Ultimate Cross-Section: (described from north to south):
- Maintain the proposed curb on the south side (established as noted above);
 - 6.6 m (2 lanes @ 3.3 m) wide eastbound vehicle travel lanes;
 - 3.3 m wide left-turn lane / landscaped median;
 - 6.6 m (2 lanes @ 3.3 m) wide westbound vehicle travel lanes;
 - 0.15 m wide curb and gutter;
 - 2.5 m wide landscaped boulevard;
 - 2.5 m wide bike path (asphalt with +/-0.2 m wide 200 mm thick concrete bands along each edge);
 - 0.7 m wide buffer strip, pedestrian lighting, decorative planting, and furnishings; and
 - 2.5 m wide saw-cut concrete sidewalk.
- d) Sexsmith Road: The developer is responsible for the design and construction of the following Interim Cross-Section works across the subject site's entire Sexsmith Road frontage, to the satisfaction of the City, taking into consideration the following Ultimate Cross-Section works in the design and construction of those road works. Note: Interim cross-section is to be constructed along the frontage of 8388 Sexsmith Road and ultimate cross-section is to be constructed along the frontage of 3699 Sexsmith Road in coordinated with SA 17-791396.
- i) Interim Cross-Section (described from east to west) along the entire Sexsmith Road frontage:
- 2.0 m wide saw-cut concrete sidewalk (at the new property line);
 - 0.75 m wide buffer strip;
 - 1.8 m wide bike path (asphalt with +/-0.15 m wide 200 mm thick concrete bands along each edge);
 - 1.75 m wide landscaped boulevard;
 - 0.15 m wide curb and gutter; and
 - Road upgrade to widen/maintain existing 12.7 m pavement width between the proposed new curb and gutter along the east side and the existing curb and gutter along the west side of the road. The design should accommodate the following:
 - 3.3 m (min) northbound vehicle travel lane
 - 3.3 m (min) southbound vehicle travel lane
 - 2.5 m parking lane
 - 1.2 m wide buffer
 - 1.8 m wide bike lane
- ii) Ultimate Cross-Section (described from east to west):
- Maintain the proposed curb on the east side (established as noted above);
 - 2.5 m wide northbound parking lane;
 - 9.9 m (3 x 3.3 m lanes) wide vehicle travel lanes (note: 3.3 m wide left-turn lane and 3.3 m wide landscaped median where intersection turning lanes are not required);

- 2.5m wide southbound parking lane;
 - 0.15 m wide curb and gutter;
 - 1.75 m wide landscaped boulevard;
 - 1.8 m wide bike path (asphalt with +/-0.15 m wide 200 mm thick concrete bands along each edge);
 - 0.75 m wide buffer strip; and
 - 2.0 m wide saw-cut concrete sidewalk (at the future property line).
- e) Odlin Crescent extension: The developer is responsible for the design and construction of the following Cross-Section works from Cambie Road to north property line of 8671 Cambie Road, to the satisfaction of the City. The developer is required to design and construct a new raised median and right-in/right-out diverter on Cambie Road and a transition between the improvements and the existing conditions west and east of the subject site to the satisfaction of the City.
- i) Cross-Section: (described from west to east):
- 2.0m wide saw-cut concrete sidewalk;
 - 1.35m wide landscaped boulevard;
 - 0.15m wide curb and gutter;
 - Road construction to provide a 10m wide pavement at Cambie Road, narrowing to 6.5m at the north property line of 8671 Cambie Road;
 - 0.15m wide curb and gutter; and
 - Transition to 8711 Cambie Road.
- f) Ketcheson Road extension: The developer is responsible for the design and construction of the following Cross-Section works along its entire length south of Capstan Way, to the satisfaction of the City.
- i) Cross-Section: (described from west to east):
- 2.0 m wide saw-cut concrete sidewalk on both sides;
 - 1.7 m wide landscaped boulevard on both sides;
 - 0.15 m wide curb and gutter on both sides (0.15 m wide 300 mm thick concrete band at areas with parking lane);
 - 7 m wide driving surface for two-way traffic and a 2.5 m wide parking lane on each side, separated by mountable curbs; and
 - At Capstan Way intersection (south leg), 1.5 m landscaped boulevard on east side and 3.1 m wide northbound right-turn & left-turn lanes
- g) Brown Road extension: The developer is responsible for the design and construction of the following Interim Cross-Section works, taking into consideration the following ultimate cross-section in the design and construction of those road works.
- i) Interim Cross-Section (described from north to south) with a 15 m wide dedication, the road cross-section should include the following as the minimum elements:
- 2.0 m wide saw-cut concrete sidewalk;
 - 2.25 m wide landscaped boulevard;
 - 0.15 m wide curb and gutter;
 - 8.5 m wide driving surface for two-way traffic;
 - 1.0 m wide asphalt shoulder; and
 - Jersey barriers with retaining wall (where required) within 1.0 m asphalt shoulder.
- ii) Ultimate Cross-Section (described from north to south) with a 20 m wide dedication (additional 5 m wide strip of land as dedication along the entire south frontage of Brown Road extension):
- Maintain the proposed curb on the north side (established as noted above);
 - Widen 8.5 m wide driving surface to 11.2 m;
 - 0.15 m wide curb and gutter;
 - 2.25 m wide landscaped boulevard; and

- 2.0 m wide saw-cut concrete sidewalk.

NOTES:

1. Brown Road extension at interim condition to be used for Emergency Access only; removal bollards required at both ends;
 2. Driveway required at Sexsmith Road; and
 3. Hammerhead turnaround required at the Ketcheson Road intersection (east leg).
- h) New North-South road: The developer is responsible for the design and construction of the following Cross-Section works along its entire length south of Ketcheson Road extension to the North property line of Lot 1 (South Lot) , to the satisfaction of the City.
- i) Cross-Section: (described from west to east):
 - 2.0 m wide saw-cut concrete sidewalk on both sides;
 - 1.7 m wide landscaped boulevard on both sides;
 - 0.15 m wide curb and gutter on both sides (0.15 m wide 300 mm thick concrete band at areas with parking lane); and
 - 7 m wide driving surface for two-way traffic and a 2.5 m wide parking lane on each side, separated by mountable curbs.
 - ii) Cul-de-sac terminus:
 - Minimum 7.7 m radius cul-de-sac bulb driving surface;
 - 0.15 m wide curb and gutter;
 - 1.5 m wide landscaped boulevard, except hard paved and designed to support fire trucks where needed for fire truck access; and
 - 2 m wide saw-cut concrete sidewalk, designed to support fire trucks where needed for fire truck access.
- NOTE: Hammerhead required at south end in on-site SRW.
- i) Garden City Road/Cambie Road: The developer is responsible for the design and construction of the following intersection improvements, to the satisfaction of the City:
- i) Intersection improvements:
 - Road upgrade to include a 3.1 m (min) wide southbound to westbound right-turn lane with a minimum storage length of approximately 35 m;
 - 0.15 m wide curb and gutter;
 - 2.0 m wide landscaped boulevard;
 - 2.0 m wide bike path (asphalt with +/-0.15 m wide 200 mm thick concrete bands along each edge);
 - 1.5 m wide buffer strip, pedestrian lighting, decorative planting, and furnishings; and
 - 3.0 m wide saw-cut concrete sidewalk (at the future property line).
 - j) Garden City Road/Capstan Way: The developer is responsible for the design and construction of the following intersection improvements, to the satisfaction of the City.
 - i) Intersection improvements:
 - South leg - realign the pedestrian crosswalk to connect to the proposed road improvements;
 - West leg - widen pedestrian crosswalk to 4.5 m;
 - North leg - Road upgrade and widen to include a 3.1 m (min) wide southbound to westbound right-turn lane with a minimum storage length of approximately 35 m. Relocation of existing infrastructure required (i.e. sidewalk, curb and gutter, utility pole, bus stop, streetlight pole, etc.).
 - k) Sexsmith Road/Capstan Way: The developer is responsible for the design and construction of the following Intersection Improvements, to the satisfaction of the City.

- i) Intersection improvements:
 - East leg and South leg - realign the pedestrian crosswalks to connect to the proposed road improvements;
 - North leg - modify existing lane markings to accommodate a southbound right-turn lane and change in lane designation of existing southbound left-turn lane to left-turn/through lane; and
 - Install bike box with green surface treatment for southbound bike lane.
- l) Traffic Signals: Works include, but are not limited to, the following:
 - i) Upgrade existing traffic signals: With the road and intersection improvements noted above, as well as the need to upgrade other existing traffic signals to accommodate enhanced traffic operations, applicant is to upgrade (as necessary) the following existing traffic signals:
 - Sexsmith Road & Capstan Way;
 - Garden City Road & Capstan Way;
 - Brown Road & Sexsmith Road; and
 - Garden City Road & Cambie Road.

NOTE: Signal upgrades to include but not limited to: upgrade and/or replace signal pole, controller, base and hardware, pole base, detection, conduits (electrical & communications), signal indications, communications cable, electrical wiring, service conductors, APS (Accessible Pedestrian Signals), traffic cameras, and illuminated street name sign(s), etc.
 - ii) Install new Traffic Signal Device: With the road and intersection improvements noted in above, new traffic signal devices (i.e., intersection pre-ducting, special x-walk with downward lighting, pedestrian signals, or full traffic signals) will be necessary at the following locations, with the exact upgrade to be determined with a traffic signal warrant to the satisfaction of the City.
 - Capstan Way & Ketcheson Road

NOTE: New signal to include but not limited new signal pole, controller, base and hardware, pole base, detection, conduits (electrical & communications), signal indications, communications cable, electrical wiring, service conductors, APS (Accessible Pedestrian Signals), traffic cameras, and illuminated street name sign(s), etc.

24. (***Servicing Agreement* - SA***): Enter into a Servicing Agreement(s)* for the design and construction, at the developer's sole cost, of full upgrades across the subject site's street frontages, together with various engineering, transportation, parks and sustainability works, to the satisfaction of the City, which include, but may not be limited to the following.

Except as expressly provided for and in compliance with the subject development's "Phasing Agreement", related legal agreement(s), and security, to the satisfaction of the Director of Development, Director of Engineering, Director of Transportation, Director, Parks Services, and Director, Sustainability and District Energy:

NOTE: Prior to final adoption of the rezoning bylaw, all Servicing Agreement (SA) works must be secured via a Letter(s) of Credit;

NOTE: All works shall be completed prior to final Building Permit inspection granting occupancy of the first building on the subject site (excluding parking intended as an ancillary use to non-parking uses), in whole or in part; and

NOTE: Development Cost Charge (DCC) credits may apply.

- 24.1. Barn Owl Hunting Habitat Enhancement Servicing Agreement* Requirements: The developer shall be responsible for the design and construction, at the developer's sole cost, of works as described in the "Phasing Agreement" above.
- 24.2. Neighbourhood Park Servicing Agreement* Requirements: The developer shall be responsible for the design and construction, at the developer's sole cost, of works as described in the "Phasing Agreement" above.

- 24.3. RZ Servicing Agreement Parks Requirements: The developer shall be responsible for the design and construction, at the developer's sole cost, of the following, to the City's satisfaction.

24.3.1. Open Space Works shall include:

- a) "Mid-Block Trail SRWs", which shall be limited to City-approved park improvements to the SRW areas along the west and north property lines of Lot1 (South Lot), connecting to Garden City Road, new North-South road, and the neighbourhood park, together with areas and/or features required to accommodate park integration, pedestrian and bicycle activity and frontage integration as determined to the City's satisfaction.
- b) "Mid-Block Trail SRW Emergency Access Route", which shall include emergency vehicle access from the new North-South Road to Garden City Road with bollards at both ends within the SRW area along the north property line of Lot 1 (South Lot) and the south property line of Lot 2 (East Lot), as determined to the City's satisfaction.

NOTE: The developer shall be responsible for the design and construction, at the developer's sole cost, of the network of park and public open space improvements for which design/construction shall be subject to "Parks SA Requirements" (generally indicated in the attached Park and Public Open Space Key Plan / Schedule 3), as determined to the City's satisfaction.

NOTE: Development Cost Charges (DCC) credits shall NOT apply.

- 24.3.2. Neighbourhood Park Invasive Species Management Works: The developer is responsible for implementing the Polygon Talisman Park Invasive Species Survey and Management Plan, prepared by QEP McTavish Resource & Management Consultants Ltd., dated December 20, 2020 in the area of the Neighbourhood Park.

- a) Submission of an invasive species security (Letter of Credit) in the amount of \$36,410, as defined by the cost estimate prepared by McTavish. The security is to be released 50% (\$18,205) at completion of two year invasive species treatment period. The QEP must provide written confirmation that the treatment period is complete and that it is acceptable to move into the five year maintenance and monitoring period. The remaining \$18,205 of the security will be divided into five equal portions of \$3,641 (10% of the total security value). Upon successful completion of each year of maintenance and monitoring, confirmed in writing by the QEP, \$3,641 of the remaining security will be released (10% of the total security per year).
- b) Prior to City acceptance of the Park works, the City will require confirmation from a QEP that the noxious weeds (including Japanese Knotweed, Canada Thistle and Perennial Sowthistle), and invasive species mapped within the footprint of the park have been fully managed.
- c) The Invasive Species Survey and Management Plan will be a living document that is updated yearly based on the most current assessments of the status of noxious weeds and invasive plants on the site and will be updated with revised timelines and management approaches as needed.

- 24.3.3. Tree Management Works shall include: Protection and relocation of off-site City trees, and neighbourhood park City trees, providing tree survival securities, and entering into legal agreement(s) to the satisfaction of the City (as generally indicated on the Preliminary Tree Management Plan /Schedule 6), including:

- a) Park protective tree fencing – installation of construction hoarding around entire perimeter of proposed City neighbourhood park prior to any construction activities occurring onsite, including preloading, for public safety and tree protection purposes.
- b) Submission of a tree survival security (Letter of Credit) in the amount of \$155,000, to secure the required protection of 20 existing trees in the Garden City Road median (tag# 363-382). Subject to tree survival, the security is to be released 90% at completion of adjacent SA works and the remaining 10% at the end of a one year maintenance period. In the event tree survival is not achieved, the developer shall be required to make a cash-in-lieu contribution for the planting of

replacement trees elsewhere in Richmond (based on a rate of at least 2:1 for each tree removed and a cost per replacement tree determined to the sole satisfaction of the City).

NOTE: Submission of a separate tree survival security (Letter of Credit) in the amount of \$260,000, is required through the project's Rezoning and Development Permit* processes to secure the required protection of 32 existing City-owned trees along the subject site's Sexsmith Road and Cambie Road frontages (tag# 1, 3, 14, 15, 48, 49, 51-57, 59-65, 66, 180, 181, 184, 185, 197-200, 330, 332, 333), at the developer's sole cost, through the project's Development Permit* processes.

NOTE: As noted in the Preliminary Tree Management Plan (Schedule 6), the arborist has identified potential root zone conflict areas between required road works and ten existing City trees (tag# 1, 3, 180, 181, 184, 185, 197, 198, 199, 200), which must be resolved through detail design as part of the required SA process.

- c) Relocation of fourteen (14) existing street trees located along the south side of Capstan Way to facilitate required road widening (tag# 101-110, 113, 115, 119, 120), at the developer's sole cost, to the satisfaction of the Director, Parks Services, including the submission of a tree survival security (Letter of Credit) in the amount of \$95,000. Subject to tree survival, the security is to be released 90% at completion of tree relocation works and the remaining 10% at the end of a one year maintenance period. In the event tree survival is not achieved, the developer shall be required to make a cash-in-lieu contribution for the planting of replacement trees elsewhere in Richmond (based on a rate of at least 2:1 for each tree removed and a cost per replacement tree determined to the sole satisfaction of the City).

NOTE: In the event that the City determines that the fourteen (14) City street trees cannot be relocated, the developer shall be required to make a cash-in-lieu contribution for the planting of replacement trees elsewhere in Richmond (based on a rate of at least 2:1 for each tree removed and a cost per replacement tree determined to the sole satisfaction of the City).

- d) Submission of a Contract entered into between the applicant and a Certified Arborist for supervision of any work conducted within the tree protection zone of the City-owned trees to be protected. The Contract should include the scope of work to be undertaken, including the proposed number of site monitoring inspections and a provision for the Arborist to submit a post-construction assessment report to the City for review.
- e) Installation of appropriate tree protection fencing around all trees to be protected prior to any construction activities, including building demolition, occurring on-site.
- f) Execution of legal agreement for each tree survival security taken, in form and content satisfactory to the City.

24.4. RZ Servicing Agreement Transportation Requirements: The developer shall be responsible for the design and construction of the road works, to the satisfaction of the City, subject to the review and approval of the detailed SA designs, which shall include, but may not be limited to, the "Road Works" as described in the "Phasing Agreement" for the "Rezoning SA".

24.5. RZ Servicing Agreement Engineering Requirements:

24.5.1. Water Works:

- a) Using the OCP Model, there is 197 L/s of water available at a 20 psi residual at the Sexsmith Road frontage, 120 L/s of water available at 20psi residual along the Garden City Road frontage, 416L/s at 20psi residual at Capstan Way and 642 L/s at 20psi residual at Cambie Road. Based on the proposed development, the subject site requires a minimum fire flow of 220 L/s. The available flows along Sexsmith Road and Garden City Road are NOT adequate and the existing watermains require upgrades.

- b) At the Developer's cost, the Developer is required to:
- i) Submit Fire Underwriter Survey (FUS) or International Organization for Standardization (ISO) fire flow calculations to confirm the development has adequate fire flow for onsite fire protection at the Building Permit* stage. Calculations must be signed and sealed by a Professional Engineer and be based on Building Permit designs.
 - ii) Provide the following since the available flows are not adequate to service the proposed development:
 - Install approximately 274 m of 200 mm diameter water main along proposed development roads, proposed Ketcheson Road to Brown Road connecting to the mains at Sexsmith Road and Capstan Way.
 - Install approximately 175 m of 200 mm diameter water main along proposed North-South road to the north property line of proposed Lot 1 (South Lot) and along a utility SRW in the publicly accessible Mid-block Trail SRW connecting to new main at Garden City Road.
 - Upgrade approximately 190 m of the existing 150 mm diameter water main along Sexsmith Road to 200 mm diameter from proposed Brown Road extension to Capstan Way. Tie-in to the north shall be to the existing water main along Capstan Way and tie-in to the south shall be to the existing water main along Sexsmith Road.
 - Install approximately 348 m of 200 mm diameter water main along the west side of Garden City Road (development frontage) complete with fire hydrants spaced as per City's Engineering specifications. Tie-in to the north shall be to the existing water main along Capstan Way and tie-in to the south shall be to the existing water main at Cambie Road.
 - Provide fire hydrants on the north side of Cambie Road, along development's frontage as per City standards.
 - Provide fire hydrants along all new and upgraded water mains to achieve maximum 75 m spacing per City standards. Fire hydrants required on west side of Garden City Road, along new water main.
 - iii) Provide a watermain complete with hydrants (to meet City standards) along the proposed Odlin Crescent extension road in 8671 Cambie Road. The watermain shall be from the north property line of 8671 Cambie Road to the tie-in point at the existing watermain in Cambie Road. Watermain sizing shall be determined via the SA design process.
 - iv) Provide a utility SRW for water meter chamber. The exact dimensions and location of the SRW shall be finalized at the Servicing Agreement process.
 - v) Provide a 6 m wide utility SRW extending from the southern extent of the proposed North-South road to Garden City Road. This may be shared with the required publicly accessible Mid-block Trail SRW.
- c) At the Developer's cost, the Developer is required to:
- i) Cut and cap at main the existing water service connections for 3480, 3500, 3540 and 3660 Sexsmith Road. As well as the connection at 8791 Cambie Road.
 - ii) Install new water service connection(s) for the proposed lots.
 - iii) Complete all required tie-ins to existing City water mains.

24.5.2. Storm Sewer Works:

- a) At the Developer's cost, the Developer is required to:
 - i) Upgrade the existing twin storm sewers at Sexsmith Road frontage, approximately 175 m in length, into a single 1200 mm diameter storm sewer system in the middle of Sexsmith Road. Tie-in to the north shall be via the existing Manhole (STMH 131076). Tie-in to the south shall be to the existing storm sewers along the east and west sides of Sexsmith Road. Tie-ins shall be via the use of new manholes. Developer is to remove existing 1050 mm storm sewer on east side of Sexsmith Road, along development frontage to the new manhole.
 - ii) Install new storm service connections complete with an IC, utility SRW may be required to accommodate IC.
 - iii) Provide approximately 265 m of 600 mm diameter storm sewers along proposed internal roads from Capstan Way and proposed Ketcheson Road to proposed Brown Road, connecting to the new main at Sexsmith Road. Install a manhole at the high end of system, at future Capstan Way and proposed Ketcheson Road intersection.
 - iv) Provide approximately 110 m of 600 mm diameter storm sewer along proposed North-South road to the north property line of proposed Lot 1 (South Lot). Tie-in to the main along Ketcheson Road to the west.
 - v) Remove approximately 79 m existing 250 mm AC drainage line along north side of Cambie fronting lots 8791, 8771 and 8731 Cambie Road. Restore sidewalk and curb-and-gutter if required.
 - vi) Provide storm sewers complete with manholes (as per City standards) along the proposed Odlin Crescent extension in 8671 Cambie Road. The storm sewer shall be from the north property line of 8671 Cambie Road to the tie-in point at the existing box culvert in Cambie Road. Storm sewer sizing shall be determined via the SA design process.
 - vii) Install approximately 210 m of 600 mm storm sewer, from the intersection of Garden City road and Capstan way to STMH6589. Install new manholes at pipe bends and to connect to existing main at Capstan Way. Connect existing catch basins to the proposed drainage main.
 - viii) Cap and fill the old drainage main, north of STMH6589, with low density flowable concrete as per MMCD standards.
- b) At the Developer's cost, the City will:
 - i) Cut and cap all existing storm sewer service connections at all frontages of the subject site.
 - ii) Complete all required tie-ins to the existing City drainage system.

24.5.3. Sanitary Sewer Works:

- a) At the Developer's cost, the Developer is required to:
 - i) Provide approximately 100 m of 300 mm diameter sanitary sewer within the roadway along Sexsmith Road from existing manhole SMH56774 located at the intersection of Sexsmith Road and Capstan Way southward to a new manhole.
 - ii) Provide approximately 85 m of 250 mm diameter sanitary sewer from the new manhole at Sexsmith Road southward to the future Brown Road extension and Sexsmith Road intersection.
 - iii) Provide approximately 90 m of 250 mm diameter sanitary sewer from the intersection of Sexsmith Road and future Brown Road, east along Brown Road.
 - iv) Provide approximately 135 m of 300 mm diameter sanitary sewer within the roadway along Capstan Way from the intersection at proposed Sexsmith Road and Capstan Way east towards future Ketcheson Road intersection. Tie-in to the west via manhole SMH56774.

- v) Provide approximately 100 m of 250 mm diameter sanitary sewer along future Ketcheson Road to the intersection with future North-South Road.
- vi) Provide approximately 120 m of 250 mm diameter sanitary sewer along the proposed North-South road to the north property line of proposed Lot 1 (South Lot). Tie-in to future Ketcheson Road via a manhole and provide a manhole at the high end of the system.
- b) At the Developer's cost, the City will:
 - i) Install new sanitary service laterals to proposed development.
 - ii) Complete all required tie-ins to the existing City sanitary system (at Capstan Way).

24.5.4. Frontage Improvements:

- a) At the Developer's cost, the Developer is required to:
 - i) Provide other frontage improvements (including 8671 Cambie Road) as per the city's Transportation Department requirements. Improvements shall be built to the ultimate condition wherever possible.
 - ii) Coordinate with BC Hydro to put underground the existing overhead lines and remove the poles that conflict with the curb lane along the east side of the ultimate Sexsmith Road.
 - iii) Pre-duct for future hydro, telephone and cable utilities along all road frontages.
 - iv) Coordinate with BC Hydro regarding the required relocation of transmission poles along Garden City Road frontage such that the poles and anchors do not conflict with future cycle path or side walk.
 - v) Provide private utility services (e.g., BC Hydro, Telus, Shaw and gas main) in the future road within 8671 Cambie Road. The new BC Hydro, Telus, Shaw and gas lines shall be from the north property line of 8671 Cambie Road to the tie-in point at the existing systems in Cambie Road.
 - vi) Locate all above ground utility cabinets and kiosks required to service the proposed development within the developments site (see list below for examples). A functional plan showing conceptual locations for such infrastructure shall be included in the Rezoning staff report and the development process design review. Please coordinate with the respective private utility companies and the project's lighting and traffic signal consultants to confirm the requirements and the locations for the aboveground structures. If a private utility company does not require an aboveground structure, that company shall confirm this via a letter to be submitted to the City. The following are examples of SRWs that shall be shown in the functional plan and registered prior to SA design approval:

	(Width x Depth)	Street light kiosk	1.5m x 1.5m
BC Hydro LPT	3.5m x 3.5m	Telus FDH Cabinet*	1.1m x 1m
BC Hydro PMT	4m x 5m	Traffic signal kiosk	1m x 1m
Shaw cable kiosk*	1m x 1m	Traffic signal UPS	2m x 1.5m
*show possible location in functional plan			

24.5.5. Street Lighting Improvements:

- a) At the Developer's cost, the Developer is required to:
 - i) Provide street lighting along both the existing public street frontages (Cambie Road, Garden City Road, Capstan Way, and Sexsmith Road) and along proposed new development roads (Odlin Crescent extension, Ketcheson Road extension, Brown Road extension, and proposed North-South road). General requirements for street lighting are as follows, to be confirmed through the SA process:

- Capstan Way (South side of street), Sexsmith Road (East side of street) and Cambie Road (North side of street): Pole colour: Grey; Roadway lighting at back of curb: Type 7 (LED), including 1 street luminaire and 1 duplex receptacle, but excluding any pedestrian luminaires, banner arms, flower basket holders, or irrigation; and pedestrian lighting between sidewalk & bike path: Type 8 (LED) including 2 pedestrian luminaires set perpendicular to the roadway and 1 duplex receptacle and 2 flower basket holders along Cambie road only (none elsewhere), but excluding any irrigation.

NOTE: Requirements may change if it is decided that there will be no bike path/lane or and an on-street bike lane.

- Garden City Road (West side of street): Existing roadway lighting at median to remain (no change); Pole colour: Grey; Pedestrian lighting between sidewalk & bike path: Type 8 (LED) including 2 pedestrian luminaires set perpendicular to the roadway and duplex receptacles, but excluding any banner arms, flower basket holders, or irrigation. NOTE: Requirements may change if it is decided that there will be no bike path/lane or and an on-street bike lane.
- Odlin Crescent extension in 8671 Cambie Road: To be determined via the SA process.
- Ketcheson Road Extension (both sides of street) and Brown Road Extension (North side of street): Pole colour: Grey; Roadway lighting at back of curb: Type 7 (LED) including 1 street luminaire, but excluding any pedestrian luminaires, banner arms, flower basket holders, irrigation, or duplex receptacles.
- New North-South road (both sides of street): Pole colour: Grey; Roadway lighting at back of curb: Type 8/Custom 6.0 m Height (LED) including 1 street luminaire, flower basket holders, and 1 duplex receptacle, but excluding any banner arms or irrigation. (For reference: Drawing #615759-12-09)
- Mid-Block Trail SRW: Pole colour: Grey; Pedestrian lighting: Type 8 (LED) including 1 or 2 pedestrian luminaires, but excluding any banner arms, flower basket holders, irrigation, or duplex receptacles.

24.5.6. General Items:

- a) The Developer is required to, at the developer's cost:
 - i) Provide, prior to first SA design submission, a geotechnical assessment of preload and soil preparation impacts on the existing utilities fronting or within the development site, proposed utility installations.
 - ii) Additional legal agreements, as determined via the subject development's Servicing Agreement(s) and/or Development Permit*(s), and/or Building Permit*(s) to the satisfaction of the Director of Engineering may be required, including, but not limited to, site investigation, testing, monitoring, site preparation, de-watering, drilling, underpinning, anchoring, shoring, piling, pre-loading, ground densification or other activities that may result in settlement, displacement, subsidence, damage or nuisance to City and private utility infrastructure.
 - iii) Not encroach in to City Rights-of-Ways with any proposed trees, permanent retaining wall or other non-removable structures.
- b) All infrastructure designed and constructed as part of the required Servicing Agreement shall be coordinated with adjacent developments, both existing and future. The Developer's civil engineer shall submit a signed and sealed letter with each submission confirming that they have coordinated with the civil engineer(s) of the adjacent project(s) and that the Servicing Agreement designs are consistent. The City will not accept the first SA design submission without the letter indicating coordination with the adjacent developments.

- i) The coordination should cover, but not be limited to, the following:
 - Corridors for City utilities (existing and proposed water, storm sewer, sanitary and DEU) and private utilities.
 - Pipe sizes, material and slopes.
 - Location of manholes and fire hydrants.
 - Road grades, high points and low points.
 - Alignment of ultimate and interim curbs.
 - Proposed street lights design.

Prior to a Development Permit* being forwarded to the Development Permit Panel for consideration, the developer is required to:

1. (**Legal Agreements**) Satisfy the terms of legal agreements secured through the rezoning application (RZ 18-836123) with respect to the development's Development Permit.
2. (**Additional Requirements**) Discharge and registration of additional right-of-way(s) and/or legal agreements, as determined to the satisfaction of the Director of Development, Director of Transportation, Director of Engineering, Manager of Real Estate Services, and Senior Manager of Parks.
3. (**Waste Management Plan**) As part of the permit drawings, submit a plan (i.e. drawings and related specifications) to the City's satisfaction, indicating the nature of all waste management-related facilities proposed on the subject site and their compliance with City bylaws and policies, including, but not limited to, carts/bins (e.g., uses, types, and numbers), waste/holding rooms (e.g., uses, locations, sizes and clear heights), loading facilities (e.g., locations, sizes, and clear heights), pedestrian/vehicle access (e.g., routes and vehicle turning templates), and related features, as required (e.g., signage, janitor sinks, floor drains, lighting, ventilation, safety measures, and door/gate operations).

Prior to Building Permit* Issuance, the developer must complete the following requirements:

1. (**Legal Agreements**) Satisfy the terms of legal agreements registered on title prior to final adoption of the rezoning bylaw (RZ 18-836123) and/or Development Permit issuance with respect to the development's Building Permit.
2. (**Rezoning and Development Permit Features**) Incorporation of urban design, accessibility and sustainability measures in Building Permit (BP) plans as determined via the Rezoning and/or Development Permit processes.
3. (**Construction Parking and Traffic Management Plan**) Submission of a Construction Parking and Traffic Management Plan to the Transportation Department. Management Plan shall include location for parking for services, deliveries, workers, loading, application for any lane closures, and proper construction traffic controls as per Traffic Control Manual for works on Roadways (by Ministry of Transportation) and MMCD Traffic Regulation Section 01570.
4. (**Latecomer Agreements**) If applicable, payment of latecomer agreement charges, plus applicable interest associated with eligible latecomer works.
5. (**Construction Hoarding**) Obtain a Building Permit* (BP) for any construction hoarding. If construction hoarding is required to temporarily occupy a public street, the air space above a public street, or any part thereof, additional City approvals and associated fees may be required as part of the Building Permit*. For additional information, contact the Building Approvals Department at 604-276-4285.

NOTE:

- * This requires a separate application.
- Where the Director of Development deems appropriate, the preceding agreements are to be drawn not only as personal covenants of the property owner but also as covenants pursuant to Section 219 of the Land Title Act.

All agreements to be registered in the Land Title Office shall have priority over all such liens, charges and encumbrances as is considered advisable by the Director of Development. All agreements to be registered in the Land Title Office shall, unless the Director of Development determines otherwise, be fully registered in the Land Title Office prior to enactment of the appropriate bylaw.

The preceding agreements shall provide security to the City including indemnities, warranties, equitable/rent charges, letters of credit and withholding permits, as deemed necessary or advisable by the Director of Development. All agreements shall be in a form and content satisfactory to the Director of Development.

- Additional legal agreements, as determined via the subject development's Servicing Agreement(s) and/or Development Permit(s), and/or Building Permit(s) to the satisfaction of the Director of Engineering may be required including, but not limited to, site investigation, testing, monitoring, site preparation, de-watering, drilling, underpinning, anchoring, shoring, piling, pre-loading, ground densification or other activities that may result in settlement, displacement, subsidence, damage or nuisance to City and private utility infrastructure.
- Applicants for all City Permits are required to comply at all times with the conditions of the Provincial *Wildlife Act* and Federal *Migratory Birds Convention Act*, which contain prohibitions on the removal or disturbance of both birds and their nests. Issuance of Municipal permits does not give an individual authority to contravene these legislations. The City of Richmond recommends that where significant trees or vegetation exists on-site, the services of a Qualified Environmental Professional (QEP) be secured to perform a survey and ensure that development activities are in compliance with all relevant legislation.

[signed copy on file]

Signed

Date

Schedule 1: Preliminary Subdivision Plan (December 3, 2020)

Schedule 2: Preliminary Road Functional Plan (December 2, 2020)

Schedule 3: Park and Public Open Space Key Plan (October 20, 2021)

Schedule 4: Farm Soil Recovery Area Diagram (December 16, 2020)

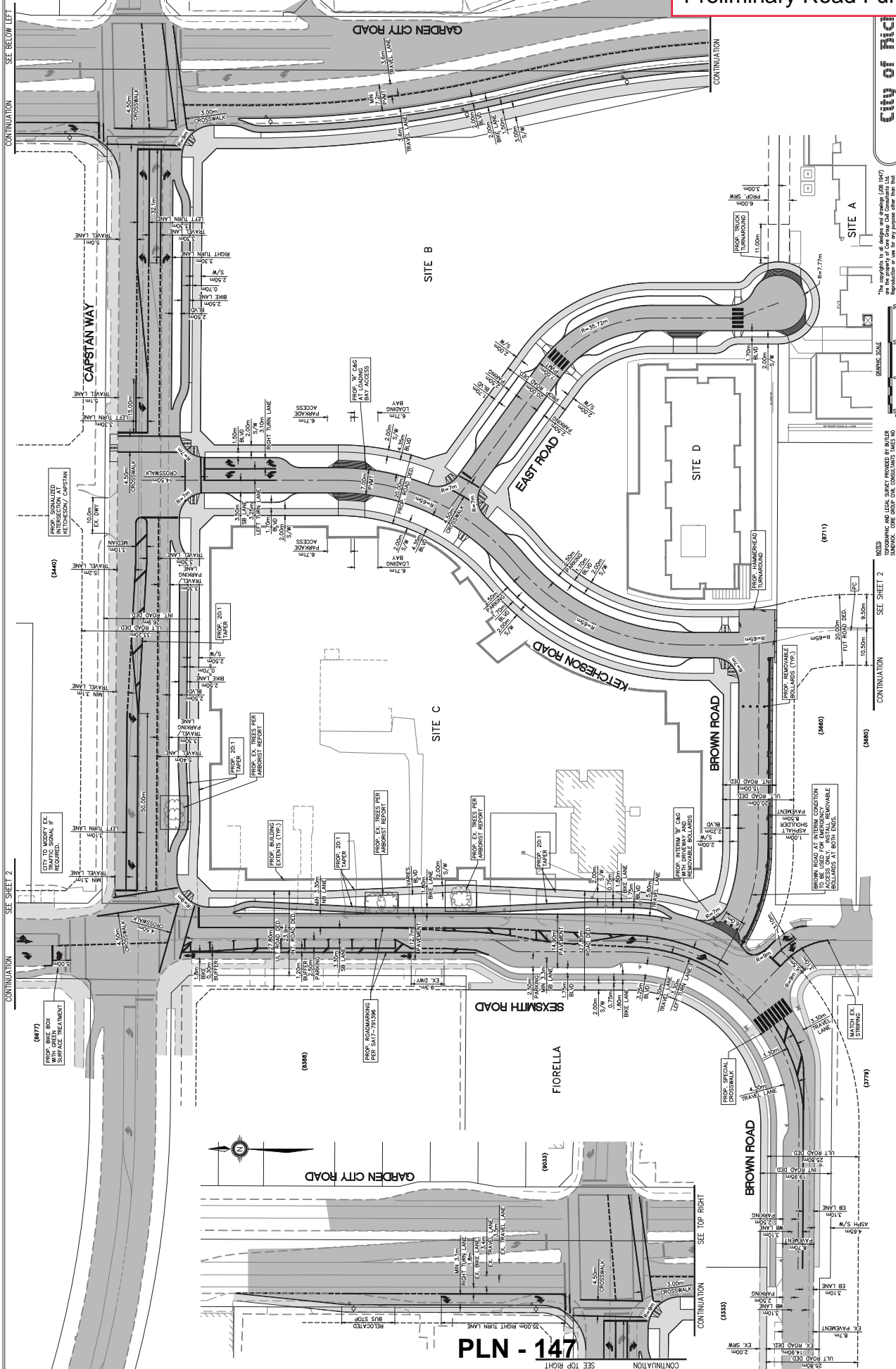
Schedule 5: Invasive Species Survey and Management Plan (December 20, 2020)

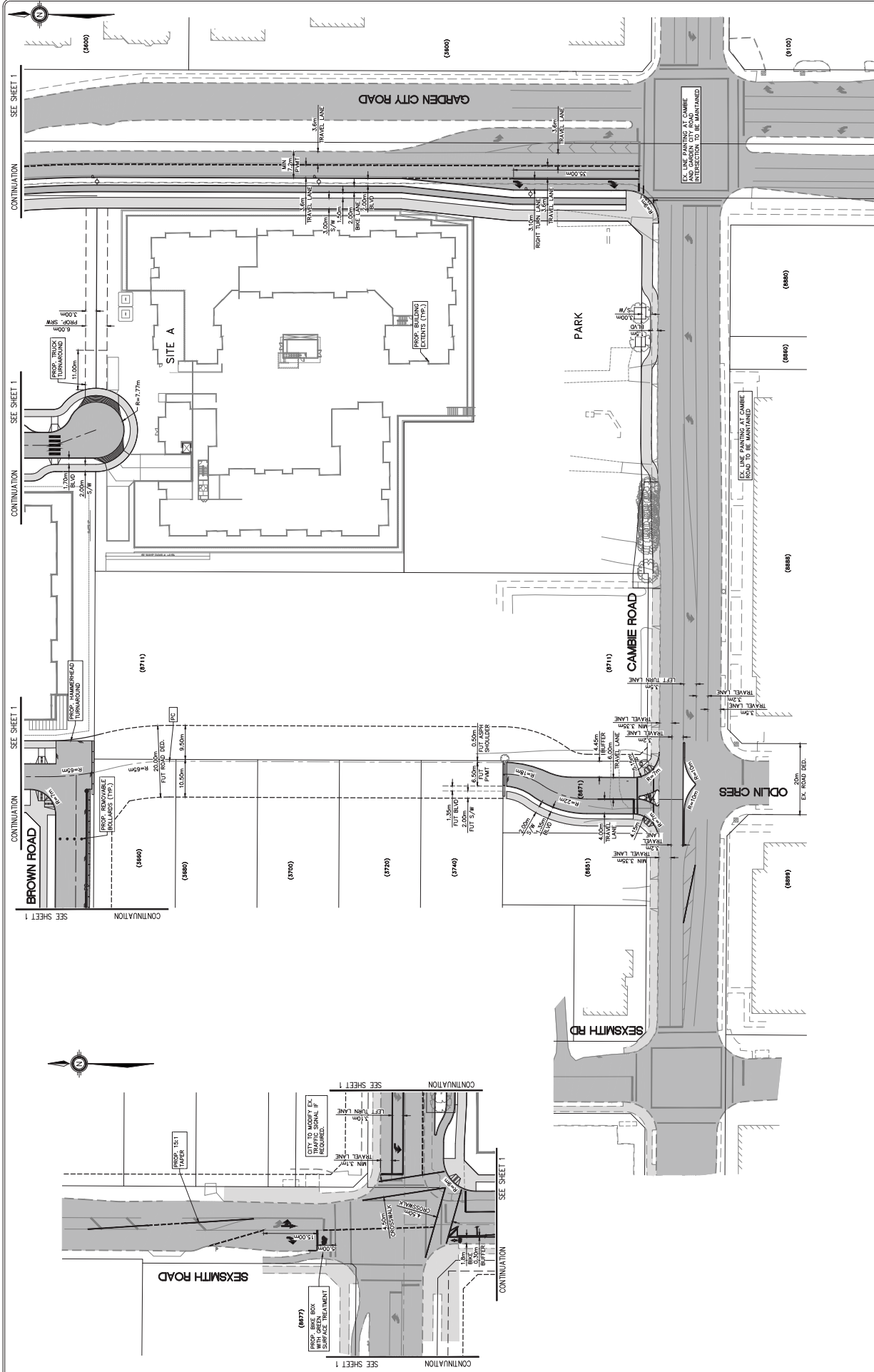
Schedule 6: Preliminary Tree Management Plans (September 30, December 3 and 18, 2020 Amendment #4 and 5)

Schedule 7: Preliminary SA Phasing Plan (January 18, 2021)

Schedule 8: Park Concept Plan (January 11, 2021)

Schedule 2 Preliminary Road Functional Plan

[illegible]



City of Richmond
8871 No. 5 Road, Richmond, B.C. V6V 2E1

TITLE: INTERIM ROAD FUNCTIONAL PLAN
TALISMAN PARK

CITY FILE: -

DESIGN: C.N.
DRAWN: D.B.
CHECKED: C.N.
ENGINEER: C.N.

DWG. NO.:
SCALE: 1:500
DATE: 12/02/2020
SHEET NO.: 2 OF 3

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NO.	DATE	BY	CHK.	DESCRIPTION	REVISIONS
H	12/02/2020	D.B.	C.N.	REVISED EAST ROAD	
G	09/02/2020	D.B.	C.N.	REVISED SOUTH SIDE	
F	09/02/2020	D.B.	C.N.	SPOT SUBMISSION	
E	12/12/2019	D.B.	C.N.	FIFTH SUBMISSION	
D	09/19/2019	D.B.	C.N.	FOURTH SUBMISSION	
C	09/02/2019	D.B.	C.N.	THIRD SUBMISSION	
B	09/02/2019	D.B.	C.N.	SECOND SUBMISSION	
A	09/02/2019	D.B.	C.N.	FUNCTIONAL PLAN	

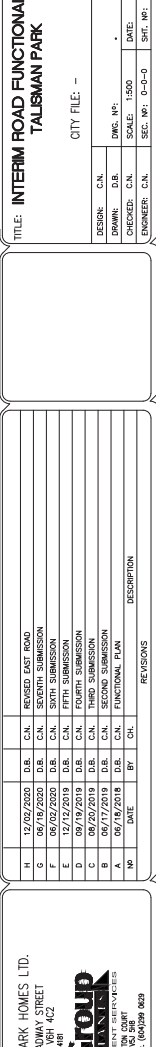
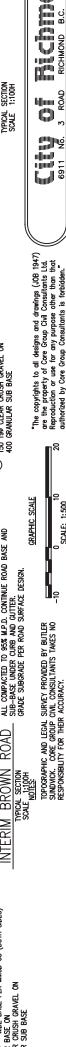
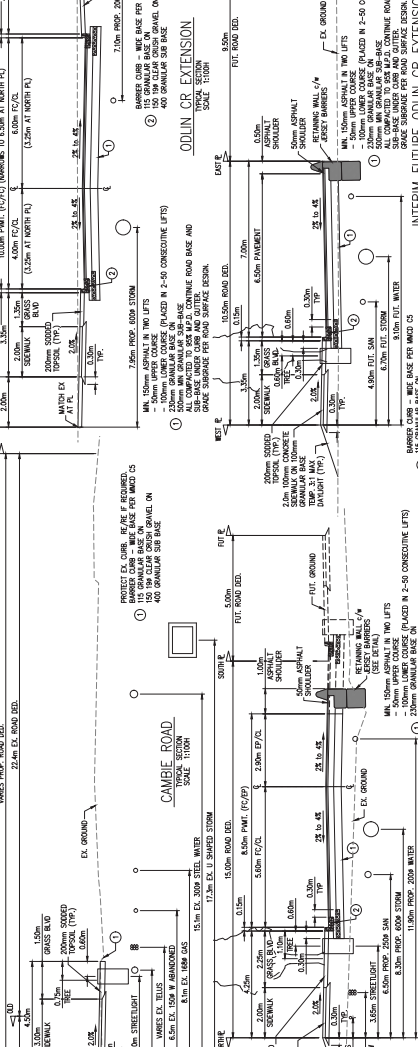
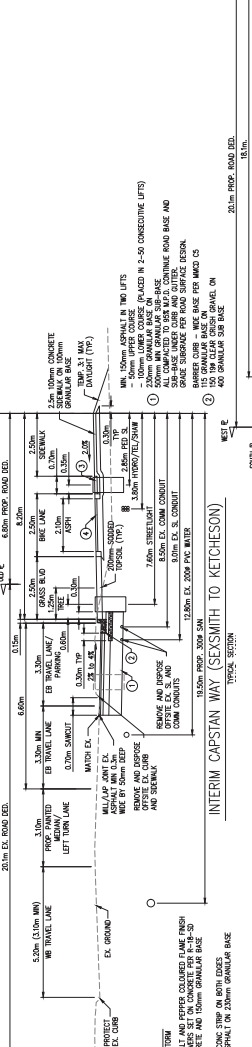
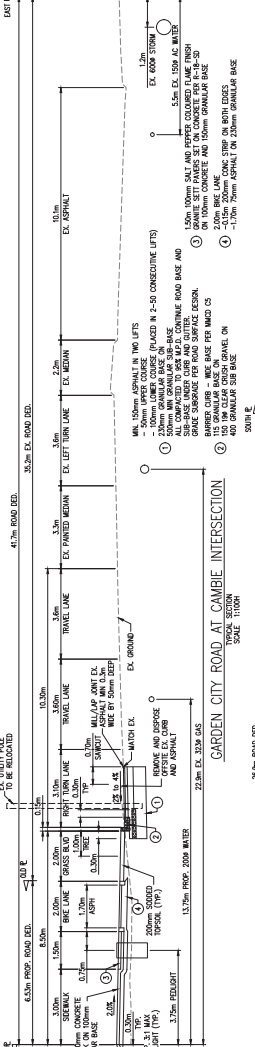
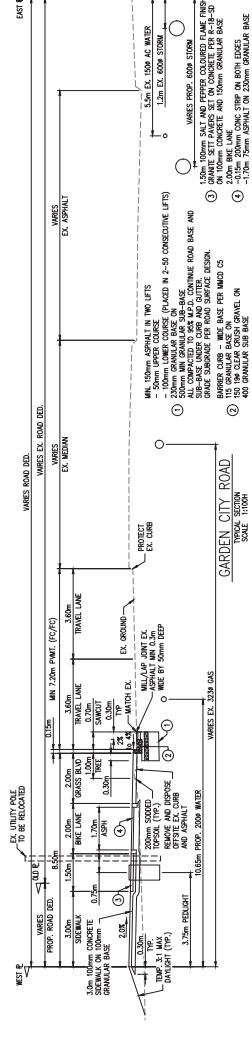
DEVELOPER: POLYGON TALISMAN PARK HOMES LTD.
900-1000 TALISMAN PARK STREET
VANCOUVER, BC V6H 4Z2
Tel: (604) 671-4881

ENGINEER: **CoreGroup CONSULTANTS**
330-4444 PATERSON COURT
VANCOUVER, BC V6H 4Z2
Tel: (604) 278-0625 Fax: (604) 278-9829

BENCHMARKS:

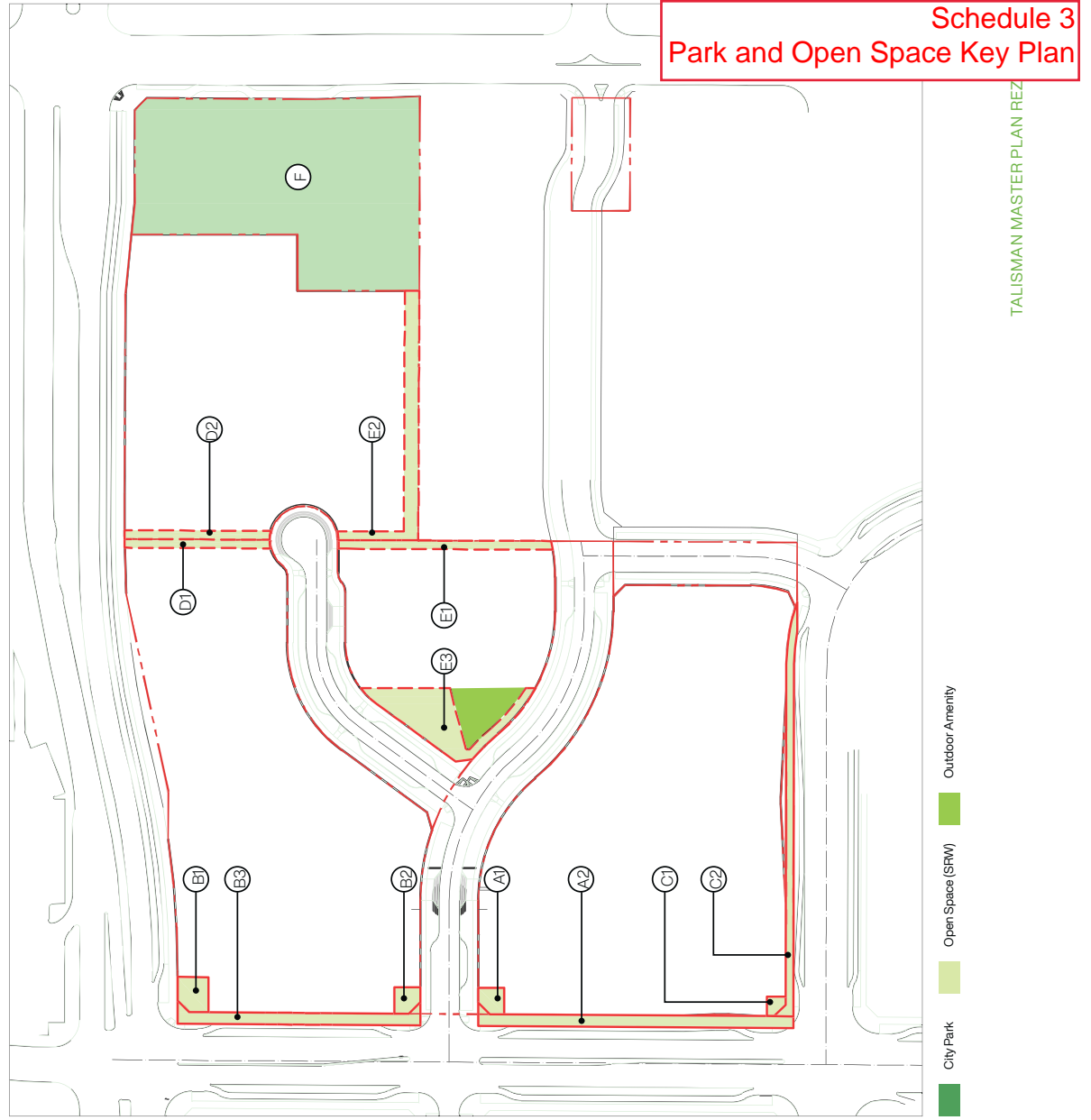
ALL ELEVATIONS ARE TO GEODETIC DATUM AND REFER TO BENCHMARK NUMBERS. ELEVATIONS ARE DERIVED FROM THE BENCHMARK #181 LOCATED AT BROWN ROAD AND BROWN CREEK. ELEVATION = 173.0m (LOCAL DATED DATUM).

CITY WORK ORDER NO: _____ FEED BOOK NO: _____
DRAWING NO: _____ TRUCKER / PROJECT NO: _____
CONTRACTOR NO: _____ ACCOUNT NO: _____



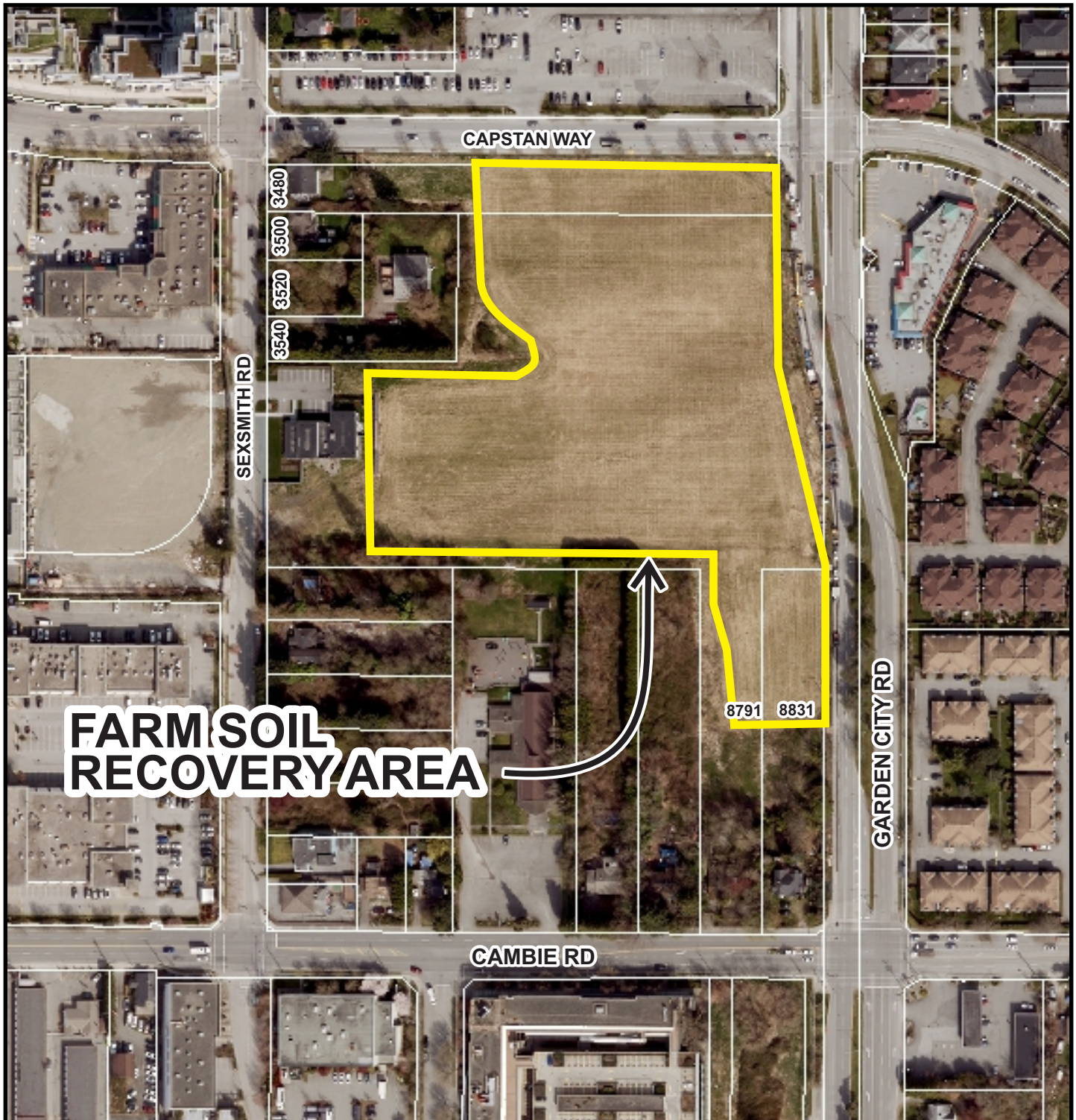
City Park & CSB Calculations

Capstan Station Bonus Open Space				
Required				
1CCAP required: 5m2 per unit				5 m ²
2 Total proposed units				1,341 units
3 Total CSB required				6,705 m ²
Provided				
	Dedication (Road)	Dedication (Park)	SRW	
A1 - Capstan Way corner plaza				73.4 m ²
A2 - Capstan Way additional widening	445.0 m ²			
B1 - Capstan Way corner plazas				121.4 m ²
B2 - Capstan Way corner plazas				73.3 m ²
B3 - Capstan Way additional widening	353.3 m ²			
C1 - Sexsmith Road corner plaza				35.8 m ²
C2 - Sexsmith Road additional widening	368.5 m ²			
D1 - Northeast Lot Mid-block Trail SRW				150.3 m ²
D2 - South Lot Mid-block Trail SRW				150.9 m ²
E1 - Central Lot Open Space				221.0 m ²
E2 - South Lot Open Space				498.6 m ²
E3 - Central Lot Open Space				600.0 m ²
F - Park		5,427.4 m ²		
Sub-total	1,166.8 m ²	5,427.4 m ²		1,924.7 m ²
Total		8,518.9 m²		
Surplus			1,813.9 m ²	





City of Richmond



Farm Soil Recovery Area
RZ 18-836123

Original Date: 04/07/20

Revision Date: 12/16/20

Note: Dimensions are in METRES



Polygon Talisman Park Invasive Species Survey and Management Plan

Prepared for: Polygon Talisman Park Ltd.

December 20, 2020

Revision Index			
Revision #	Approved by	Date (YYYY-MM-DD)	Issued Status
0	M. McTavish	2020-12-10	Issued for Review
1	M. McTavish	2020-12-17	Issued for Use
2	M. McTavish	2020-12-20	Issued for Use

Polygon Talisman Park Ltd.

Date: December 20, 2020

Attn: Robin Glover c/o Polygon Talisman Park Ltd.

Re: Invasive Species Survey and Management Plan for Polygon Talisman Park Development in Richmond, BC

McTavish Resource & Management Consultants Ltd. (McTavish) was retained by Polygon Talisman Park Ltd. to carry out an invasive species survey and develop an invasive species management plan for Polygon Talisman Park located in Richmond, BC. This management plan has been prepared using an integrated pest management approach in accordance with applicable legislation and regulations.

Should you have any questions or require further information, please contact the undersigned.

Sincerely,

McTAVISH RESOURCE & MANAGEMENT CONSULTANTS LTD.

PER:



Taisha Mitchell, BSc RPBio PBIOL PAG

Project Biologist

T: 604-364-1332

E: taisha@mctavishconsultants.ca

APPROVED BY:



Matt McTavish, EP

Director, Environment & Forestry Services

T: 604-323-4881

E: matt@mctavishconsultants.ca



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1.0 Introduction

McTavish Resource & Management Consultants Ltd. (McTavish) was retained by Polygon Talisman Park Ltd. (Polygon) to conduct an invasive plant species survey for a proposed development site bounded by Sexsmith Road, Capstanway, Garden City Road and Cambie Road in Richmond, BC (the “site”).

This assessment 1) identifies and documents invasive species that occur on site including regionally and provincially noxious weeds; and 2) outlines an invasive species management plan using an integrated pest management approach.

2.0 Study Area and Project Description

The site is comprised of nine (9) properties in Richmond, BC (**Table 1; Figure 1**).

Table 1 Properties within Polygon Talisman Park Site Boundaries

Address	PID	Area (m ²)
3600 Sexsmith Road	006-162-843	32,385.00
3480 Sexsmith Road	006-111-998	4,378.00
8851 Cambie Road	003-576-485	4,043.00
8771 Cambie Road	004-174-135	4,048.00
8731 Cambie Road	003-923-088	4,047.00
8671 Cambie Road	004-504-909	808.00
3560 Sexsmith Road	004-197-666	3,294.00
3520 Sexsmith Road	001-943-090	956.00
3500 Sexsmith Road	004-272-200	808.00
Total		54,767.00

Approximately half of the site is in agricultural use while the remainder is in residential use. The agricultural area is mainly flat and has been in perennial forage production for over 30 years (Pers. Comm. B. Milligan). The residential areas are vegetated with sod-forming grasses, maintained and unmaintained ornamental shrubs, native and non-native trees, and invasive species. The site occurs in an urban center and is surrounded by mixed-density residential and commercial areas to the north, south, east, and west.

Polygon intends to develop much of the site to multi-family residential. A park will be developed in the southeastern corner of the site. It is understood that the park will be dedicated to the City of Richmond following its construction.



Polygon Talisman Park - Overview Map



Location: Polygon Talisman
Park Site, Richmond, British
Columbia

UTM: 10 U 508500.28 m E
5438658.49 m N

Legend



Site Boundary

0 10 20 30 40 50 m



Coordinate System: NAD83 UTM 10N

Mapping by:



Project number: OT-32
Drawn by: [Name]
Date: 2020-12-10

3.0 Regulatory Framework

Provincial and federal legislation and regulations and municipal bylaws that apply are outlined in **Table 2**.

Table 2 Regulatory Framework Applicable to the Proposed Development

Jurisdiction	Legislation/Regulation	Applicability
Provincial	<i>Weed Control Act and Regulation</i>	Noxious weeds must be controlled in accordance with regulation.
Provincial	<i>Integrated Pest Management Act and Regulation</i>	Regulates the sale and use of pesticides. Includes standards for integrative pest management programs and use of pesticides aimed to ensure protection of human health and the environment.
Municipal	<i>Pesticide Control Use Bylaw No. 8514</i>	Regulates pesticide use in the City or Richmond. Prohibits use for the purpose of maintaining outdoor trees, shrubs, flowers, other ornamental plants or turf on private residential property or City land. There are several exceptions including use of pesticide in response to a noxious weed.
Municipal	<i>Unsanitary Premises Regulations Bylaw No. 7162</i>	The owner or occupier of real property, or their agents, must clear or cause such property to be cleared of noxious weeds (as defined in the BC <i>Weed Control Regulation</i>) and their seeds.

4.0 Methods

4.1 Invasive Species Survey

The invasive plant species survey was conducted on November 24, 2020 by Taisha Mitchell (RPBio, PBIOL, PAg) and Devin Robinson (BNRSc, BIT, AAg). The visual inspection was carried out on foot and included collection of the following data:

- Location of infestation(s) on and adjacent to the site
- Species and common name
- Growth stage and height
- Distribution and density (**Appendix I**)
- Site environmental data and/or potential areas of concern



4.2 Invasive Species Management Plan

Based on the invasive species survey, a site-specific management plan was developed to address invasive species concerns on site. The management plan follows an integrated pest management approach and addresses prevention, control, monitoring, and evaluation of invasive species identified at the site. Recommended strategies use a combination of control approaches that adhere to applicable regulatory requirements and best management practices.

5.0 Invasive Species Survey Results

Multiple invasive species including several provincially noxious species under the Weed Control Regulation of the BC *Weed Control Act* were observed on the site (**Appendix II**). Select photographs are provided in **Appendix III**.

Invasive species identified on site include an infestation of Japanese knotweed (*Fallopica japonica*), large swathes of Himalayan blackberry (*Rubus armeniacus*) that occur across the site, and one area that has been identified to have a well-developed weed-seed bank. Additional invasive species occur in low to moderate densities across the site.

5.1 Japanese Knotweed

One Japanese knotweed (provincially noxious) infestation was observed within the yard of a now demolished residence (PID: 004-174-135). This infestation is approximately 300 m² in size with multiple patches of mature knotweed. This infestation is situated in an area that will be the future location of a public park and grows adjacent to mature trees that will be retained. At the time of the assessment the knotweed had died back for the winter.

Japanese knotweed is tolerant to a variety of site conditions including highly shaded areas, areas with high salinity, high heat, drought, or saturation. This highly pervasive species has environmental, economic, and social impacts.

Knotweed is a perennial species (*i.e.*, persistent plants where above ground vegetation dies back after the first frost and below ground vegetation lies dormant during the winter before re-sprouting in the spring). Knotweed species typically spread by rhizomes (underground lateral stems) that can extend up to three metres deep and up to 20 metres wide. New plants may sprout from fragments of rhizome and stem material from as little as 0.7 grams and can sprout from depths of one metre or more.

5.2 Himalayan Blackberry

Himalayan blackberry (non-regulated) was also observed in large thickets across the site. Dense infestations occurred along the inner periphery of the agricultural field, along the edges of the residential yards, and has overgrown several of the residential yards.

Himalayan blackberry is widespread across the lower mainland and is often found on disturbed sites, streamside areas, utility corridors, urban areas, forest edges, and ravines. Himalayan blackberry prefers rich, well-drained soils with high light availability, however, tolerates a wide variety of soil and light



conditions. Himalayan blackberry forms dense thickets of live and dead canes and degrades habitat quality through competition and can obstruct roads, right of ways, and walkways.

Himalayan blackberry is primarily a biennial species (*i.e.*, plant that takes two years to complete lifecycle) that reproduces both vegetatively and by seed. This species propagates new plants when the tips of first year canes come into contact with the ground and spreads via underground runners that produce new shoots.

5.3 Weed Seed Bank

An infestation with a well-developed weed-seed bank was observed in the southeast corner of the site. This 2,000 m² infestation was comprised of multiple species including provincially noxious Canada thistle (*Cirsium arvense*) and perennial sowthistle (*Sonchus arvensis*). Within the infested area, invasive species observed had a moderate to high density and distribution.

The following provides a list of the most prevalent species and their seed production and longevity to provide context for the extent of the possible weed seed bank.

- Canada thistle – 1,000 to 1,500 seeds per flowering shoot. Un-germinated seeds may remain dormant and viable for up to three years (ISCBC, 2019)
- Bull thistle – 100 to 300 per flowerhead with up to 4,000 seeds produced per mature plant. Ungerminated seeds may remain dormant and viable for up to three years (WCNWCB, Nd.)
- Perennial sow thistle – ~30 seeds per flowerhead up to 4,000 seeds per mature plant (USFS, 2007). Ungerminated seed may remain dormant and viable for up to three years (MSU, 2020b).
- Curled dock – 100 to over 60,000 seeds per plant. Ungerminated seed may remain dormant and viable for up to 17 years (seed bank reduced 50% over three years; MSU, 2020a)
- Tufted vetch – With 10 – 30 flowers per plant, which can produce 4-8 seeds per pod, 40 to 240 seeds per plant. Ungerminated seeds remain dormant and viable for five to seven years (YISC, 2010).

5.4 Other Invasive Species

Other invasive species on site include herbaceous species observed in low densities on the periphery of the managed agricultural field and across the residential properties. One 300 m² infestation of bull thistle (*Cirsium vulgare*) was observed in a residential property off Cambie Road.

English ivy (*Hedera helix*) and common holly (*Ilex aquifolium*) were observed along the eastern boundary of the site intermixed with trees along Garden City Road.



6.0 Prevention

The following table outlines mitigation measures to be implemented on site during development to prevent the spread of invasive species.

- The Japanese knotweed infestation and the weed-seed bank shall be delineated by a Qualified Environmental Professional (QEP) prior to the commencement of works on site to limit access and prevent the spread of weed-species of concern.
 - Japanese knotweed visible infestation + 5 m buffer
 - Extent of visible infestation where weed seed bank occurs + 2 m buffer
- All machinery, vehicles and equipment entering the subject property are to arrive clean and free of visible soil and debris.
- Soil and vegetative disturbances should be reduced within the delineated infestations.
- Where contact to delineated infestation cannot be avoided, all machinery, vehicles, tools, equipment, and footwear are to be cleaned prior to working outside the infestation area. Cleaning should include mechanical removal of soil and visible vegetative debris *within* the delineated infestation (and immediate washing for knotweed-infested areas). Footwear and clothing are also to be free of soil and vegetative debris prior to leaving the marked limits of a delineated infestation.
- During any tree clearing and grubbing, mechanically brush excess soils off felled trees and grubbed roots prior to the removal of the material from any delineated infestation.
- Any excavated soils within the delineated infestations are to stay within the infested area from which it came. If infested soils are to be removed from site, they must be disposed of at an approved facility (see Section 8.0 Disposal, below).

7.0 Invasive Species Control and Site Specific Management Plan

The following section outlines best management practices that are applicable for control of Japanese knotweed, Himalayan blackberry infestations, the weed seed bank and other invasive species including provincially noxious species. These best management practices are non-exhaustive and provide a summary of those relevant to the site based on the infestations, scheduling of development, local bylaw restrictions and other applicable regulations.

Section 8.0 outlines the site-specific recommendations for control of the identified invasive species issues on site.

7.1 Japanese Knotweed

Japanese knotweed control strategies on site include mechanical, manual, and chemical treatment. The strategies outlined considers the *Best Management Practices for Knotweed Species in the Metro Vancouver Region* (Metro Vancouver & the ISCMV et al. 2018).



Manual and Mechanical Removal

Manual control involves cutting established above-ground vegetation during the growing season, thus weakening the plant, and reducing the stored energy in the above ground vegetation prior to translocation to the rhizomes in the fall. Manual removal may also be used to remove died-back canes during the fall and winter.

Mechanical removal of the rhizomes and rhizome “root ball” can further weaken the plant as the rhizome network can account for over two thirds of the mature plants’ biomass. A more aggressive approach is to completely excavate the rhizome material (20 m wide and 3 m deep). The best management for full rhizome material removal is to excavate soils 20 m out from the visible infestation boundary and 3 m deep. Chemical treatment follow-up is recommended.

Extreme care must be taken while using these methods to prevent further spread either through dispersal of live vegetative material or soils infested with knotweed. All knotweed material and knotweed infested soils are to be disposed of appropriately (see Section 8.0).

Chemical Treatment

Chemical control application methods include foliar application and stem injection with approved herbicide (**Table 3**). Foliar application can be applied using a backpack or handheld sprayer or by wicking/wiping herbicide on the underside of leaf surfaces. Stem injection involves injecting herbicide into each individual stem and can be very effective.

Timing for chemical treatment varies based on the herbicide (follow label instructions). Generally, herbicide should be applied during the growing season when there is sufficient foliage on the stem to ensure adequate surface area for absorption (i.e. stems are at least one metre high). For stems over 1-m tall, stems can first be bent downward (without breaking stem) or cut back to a manageable height to avoid spraying over head. Any knotweed material lost from bending, or cut back is to be disposed of appropriately (see Section 8.0).



Table 3 Summary of Herbicides Suitable for Knotweed Treatment at Sumas Terminal

Herbicide Category ¹	Herbicide(s) ²	Application	Persistence ⁴	Timing
Non-selective	Glyphosate	Foliar Stem injection ³	Non-residual	During growing season
Selective	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Imazapyr • Aminopyralid + metsulfuron methyl • Aminopyralid • Triclopyr 	Foliar	Residual	During growing season

1. Non-selective controls all vegetation while selective targets specific vegetation (i.e. broadleaf species).
2. Herbicides must be applied in approved areas following labels and applicable legislation.
3. Only approved herbicide for stem injection is Roundup WeatherPRO® (PCP No. 33653). Previously, Roundup WeatherMax® with Transorb 2 Technology Liquid Herbicide (PCP No. 27487) was approved for stem injection in BC – user must ensure that stem injection is included for use on label prior to use.
4. Residual herbicides have varying levels of persistence and mobility in soil/water.

7.2 Himalayan Blackberry

Himalayan blackberry control on site will largely rely on manual and mechanical removal as outlined in *Best Management Practices for Himalayan Blackberry in the Metro Vancouver Region* (Metro Vancouver & the ISCMV et al., 2019c).

Manual and Mechanical Removal

Mechanical removal can be effective at depleting stored plant reserve and decrease the size and vigor of an infestation.

Digging and grubbing involves digging up the root crowns and lateral roots. Mechanical cutting of above-ground growth can be done with hand and powered tools. This technique is not often effective on its own and must be repeated multiple times to deplete stored plant reserves. Mechanical removal is required if digging/grubbing to access the roots and root crowns. If roots are being removed after cutting it is recommended to leave canes 30 cm in height at the root crown to easily locate. Follow up chemical treatment or chemical treatment in conjunction with manual/mechanical removal is often recommended.

7.3 Weed Seed Bank and Other Invasive Species

Weed Seed Bank

Weed seed banks are difficult to manage and recommendations are typically provided for seed banks in agricultural contexts that can be managed over multiple years. In these instances, the best management practice is to deplete the weed seed bank followed by establishment of desirable species to out-compete the invasive species in conjunction with chemical treatment (GRDC, 2010).



Other Invasive Species

Chemical spot treatment of herbaceous invasive species is the best approach for complete control. However, as pesticide use is restricted to noxious species unless treated with pesticides listed in Schedule A of the City of Richmond *Pesticide Use Control Bylaw No. 8514* within the City of Richmond, mowing is recommended. Mowing should be carried out before flowering and seed set and should be done multiple times to weaken the plant.

English ivy and common holly should be manually/mechanically removed (Metro Vancouver & the ISCMV et al., 2019a,b). English ivy can be cut and pulled using hand tools. To remove from trees, cut through ivy stems around the entire trunk of the host tree 1-2 m from the ground, being careful not to damage the tree trunk. All material below the cut can be removed, while the material above can be left to die off in place.

Common holly can be removed by pulling (for small plants up to 3 cm in diameter) or pulled, dug, or excavated (for larger plants). For larger plants consider first removing branches and/or cutting the trunk down to about 1 m in height to facilitate pulling of the trunk. When removing holly, as much of the root mass should be removed as possible to limit resprouting. Follow up treatment is recommended for both English ivy and common holly.

8.0 Site Specific Control Strategies

The recommendations outlined in this section follow an integrated pest management approach and adhere to applicable regulatory requirements (including local bylaws) and best management practices. All recommendations consider the species, size and vigor of the infestation, site conditions, intended site use, and scheduling of development.

Following any treatment, the contractor is to provide a record of treatment (including herbicides used and any non-treatment zones or pesticide-free zones) to Polygon. Estimated cost of control is included in **Appendix IV**.

Japanese Knotweed

The following provides a timeline for control of knotweed identified on site.

Winter 2020/2021

- Manual removal of above-ground knotweed canes using hand tools.

Winter 2020/2021 – Spring 2021

- Mechanical removal of knotweed crowns and rhizome material prior to growth in spring. Excess soils are to be removed from crown/rhizome ball within the delineated infestation prior to transport. These soils are to stay within the delineated area to prevent spread.

Summer 2021 and Summer 2022+

- Chemical treatment of any knotweed re-growth. Chemical treatment can be carried up to two times per growing season. Stem injection (using approved herbicide) or foliar treatment using



glyphosate is recommended due to the proximity of trees for retention near the infestation. Care is to be taken not to spray any surrounding trees or non-target vegetation.

- Chemical treatment to be continued for each subsequent growing season until complete control achieved.

Himalayan Blackberry

- Mechanical removal of all above-ground vegetation (leaving 30 cm long canes at crown). To be completed outside the bird nesting window (*i.e.* complete between August 18 and March 25).
- Digging/grubbing of root crowns and lateral roots.
- Multiple mechanical removal and/or mowing of cane re-growth during growing season.
- If canes can only be removed once in a season, then it is recommended to carry out immediately after flowering as most root reserves have been used to produce flowers.

Weed Seed Bank and Other Invasive Species

- Provincially noxious species identified on site (Canada thistle, perennial sow thistle) should be spot treated using an appropriate herbicide up to two times during the growing season. It is recommended invasive species control contractors use the map provided in **Appendix II** to target known locations of noxious species, as well as sweep the residential yards, the weed seed bank infestation, and the periphery of the agricultural field for unidentified noxious species infestations.
- If chemical control for noxious species is not possible, mowing before flowering and seed set can be carried out. Mowing should be done at least once but should be done multiple times.
- Weed seed depletion within the weed seed bank can be achieved by mowing at least once (but should be done multiple times) prior to flowering and seed set.
- English ivy and common holly are to be mechanically removed. The best timing for English ivy is in the spring or fall when vines are more flexible and the ground moist while best timing for common holly is any time during the growing season (before fruit production).

General Mitigation Measures

- Should any vegetative removal and/or mowing control measures be completed during the regional bird-nesting window (March 1 – August 30), then a Wildlife Resource Specialist should be retained to conduct a bird nest survey prior to disturbance to prevent contravention of the *Federal Migratory Birds Convention Act* and/or the *BC Wildlife Act*.
- All herbicide use is to be carried out in accordance with the *BC Pest Integrated Pest Management Act and Regulation*, the *City of Richmond Pesticide Control Use Bylaw No. 8514*, and as described on the herbicide label. Pesticide application can only be carried out by certified herbicide applicators under a valid Pesticide Licence.
- Care is to be taken to avoid accidental herbicide application to trees and non-target vegetation.
- Care is to be taken to prevent further spread of weeds by transporting vegetative parts, and by spreading weed seeds. Mowers and other equipment used should be swept free of soil and



vegetative debris prior to leaving the infested areas and washed prior to working in any other area or off site.

- In addition to those listed above, all preventative mitigation measures and biosecurity protocols outlined in Section 6.0 are to be adhered to.

9.0 Disposal

The following section outlines disposal recommendations for the identified invasive species concerns on site as well as additional mitigation measures. In addition to those listed below, all preventative mitigation measures and biosecurity protocols outlined in Section 6.0 are to be adhered to.

9.1 Japanese Knotweed

The best management practice for knotweed disposal is to avoid offsite disposal due to the risk of spread during transport. On site disposal may include on-site composting (on a tarp separate from other materials and secured to prevent spread) or deep burial of knotweed material (minimum depth of 5 m).

Due to the intended site use and development timeline, off site removal is most feasible. Dead canes can be removed in the winter and disposed of at an approved facility. Live canes manually removed in the summer can be elevated and left to dry on site within the delineated infestation area and disposed of at an approved facility following complete desiccation. If canes must be removed immediately following manual removal, extreme care is to be taken to avoid loss of vegetative material and to prevent spread.

Excess soils from the delineated knotweed infestation may require removal. Knotweed-infested soils must be disposed of at an approved facility and are often only accepted for deep burial at an additional charge.

The following measures are to be implemented for the disposal of non-desiccated knotweed and knotweed-infested soils (as adapted from ISCBC, 2018).

- Extreme care is to be taken when handling and disposing of knotweed and knotweed-infested soils to prevent spread.
- Vegetative knotweed materials should be bagged, tarped, and strapped securely or placed within a sealed trailer for transport.
- Dump trucks (or alternative) are to be secured in such a way that there is no chance of soil, seeds, and fragments from escaping (lining with tarps over any gapes, cracks, etc.).
- Soil within dump trucks (or alternative) is to be covered securely with heavy tarps or an appropriate non-porous alternative (the rock screen that covers dump trucks is not adequate in preventing the release of infested soils into the environment).
- Loading of knotweed vegetative debris and or infested soil is to occur within the already infested area whenever possible. If loading cannot occur within the infested area, use a single loading route. Following loading, the loading route is to be flagged and incorporated into the delineated area for monitoring unless it is deemed “not infested” by a Qualified Environmental Professional.



- A singular route between the knotweed infestation and the site exit is to be delineated. The marked route is only to be used as to limit the extent of possible spread of knotweed and/or knotweed infested soils.
- The contractor is to declare to any disposal facility that they intend to dispose of knotweed vegetative material, roots (rhizomes), and/or knotweed infested soils (any soil within 20 m wide 3 m deep from infestation) prior to disposal and acceptance.
- Should the removal of live knotweed canes and/or knotweed infested soils be required, it is recommended to retain a QEP to monitor these works to ensure the mitigation measures outlined in this document are adhered to.

9.2 Himalayan Blackberry

Himalayan blackberry disposal may be achieved on or off site. On site disposal involves chipping the material and allowing to decompose on site.

Off-site disposal at an approved facility is recommended due to the large volume of waste. The following measures are to be implemented.

- Care is to be taken to avoid the spread of plant parts during disposal.
- Plant material should be covered and secured for transport.

9.3 Weed-Seed Bank and Other Invasive Species

Following mowing, invasive species from within the weed seed bank, as well as other invasive species on site can be left on site to desiccate and compost if mowed prior to flowering/seed set. If mowed following (not recommended), then invasive species debris should be removed from and disposed of at an approved facility and the following implemented.

- Care is to be taken to avoid the spread of plant parts during disposal.
- Plant material should be covered and secured for transport.

If excess soils from the infestations within the weed seed bank is to be disposed of, soils must be disposed of at an approved facility. Soil within dump trucks is to be secured securely to prevent the release of infested soils into the environment.

10.0 Monitoring and Reporting

A QEP is to be retained to carry out periodic monitoring of weed infestations on site. Invasive species monitoring should be carried out twice per growing season (once in spring and once in fall) while control is ongoing to document the progress of ongoing control efforts.

Following control, monitoring should continue annually (late spring) for three years following complete control of noxious species (excluding knotweed) on site, and for up to five years following complete control of the knotweed on site. The monitoring period and frequency may be increased should further treatment be required.



Monitoring is to take into consideration site conditions, known and new infestations, size and condition of infestation, treatment method, and treatment effectiveness. Monitoring may also include effectiveness of biosecurity and mitigation measures implemented to prevent the spread of invasive species throughout and off site.

Monitoring of knotweed control is to be a focus. Monitoring of this infestation is to include at a minimum the known infestation area, the travel route on site used during any disposal, and the surrounding area (up to 20 m beyond these areas). Additional monitoring for live knotweed and/or knotweed infested soil removal is recommended, as outlined in Section 9.0.

Estimated cost of monitoring and reporting is provided in **Appendix IV**.

Based on monitoring observations, further mitigation measures, treatment and/or control may be recommended. Each monitoring site visit is to be documented and a summary report provided to the client.

11.0 Summary and Conclusion

Invasive species including provincially noxious Canada thistle, Japanese knotweed, and perennial sowthistle, were identified within the Polygon Talisman Park site. Dense Himalayan blackberry infestations as well as a well-developed weed seed bank were also identified on site.

Invasive species management will be carried out following an integrated pest management approach which includes prevention, control, monitoring, and evaluation of invasive species control on site. Recommended strategies will adhere to applicable regulatory requirements and best management practices.




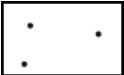
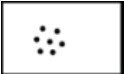

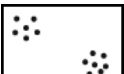

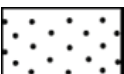

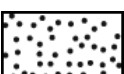
12.0 References

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- [YISC] Yukon Invasive Species Council. 2010. Tufted Bird Vetch (*Vicia cracca*). Available at: <https://www.yukoninvasives.com/index.php/en/resources/info-sheets/48-tufted-bird-vetch-info/file> (Accessed December 2020)



Appendix I. BC IAPP Distribution and Density Codes

BC IAPP Distribution Codes

Code	Description	Distribution
1	Rare individual, a single occurrence	
2	Few sporadically occurring individuals	
3	Single patch or clump of a species	
4	Several sporadically occurring individuals	
5	A few patches or clumps of a species	
6	Several well-spaced patches or clumps	
7	Continuous uniform occurrence of well-spaced individuals	
8	Continuous occurrence of a species with a few gaps in the distribution	
9	Continuous dense occurrence of a species	

BC IAPP Density Codes

Code	Description
1	≤ 1 plant/m ² (Low)
2	2-5 plants/m ² (Med)
3	6-10 plants/m ² (High)
4	>10 plants/m ² (Dense)



Appendix II. Invasive Species Survey Results and Map

Common Name	Species Name	Location	Life Stage*	Distribution (1-9)	Density (1-4)	Status
Bull thistle	<i>Cirsium vulgare</i>	Onsite	Mature	1	1	None
		Adjacent	-	-	-	
Butterfly Brush	<i>Buddleja davidii</i>	Onsite	Mature	1	1	None
		Adjacent	-	-	-	
Canada fleabane	<i>Conzya canadensis</i>	Onsite	Mature	5	3	None
		Adjacent	-	-	-	
Canada thistle	<i>Cirsium arvense</i>	Onsite	Mature	3	3	Provincially Noxious
		Adjacent	-	-	-	
Common holly	<i>Ilex aquifolium</i>	Onsite	Mature	2	1	None
		Adjacent	-	-	-	
Creeping buttercup	<i>Ranunculus repens</i>	Onsite	Mature	6	4	None
		Adjacent	-	-	-	
Curly dock	<i>Rumex crispus</i>	Onsite	Mature	3	2	None
		Adjacent	-	-	-	
Daphne	<i>Daphne sp.</i>	Onsite	Mature	1	1	None
		Adjacent	-	-	-	
English ivy	<i>Hedera helix</i>	Onsite	Mature	2	2	None
		Adjacent	-	-	-	
Field bindweed	<i>Convolvulus arvensis</i>	Onsite	Mature	4	3	None
		Adjacent	Mature	2	2	
Himalayan blackberry	<i>Rubus armeniacus</i>	Onsite	Mature	5	4	None
		Adjacent	Mature	2	2	
Japanese knotweed	<i>Fallopia japonica</i>	Onsite	Mature	3	3	Provincially Noxious



Invasive Species Survey and Management Plan – Polygon Talisman Park
December 20, 2020

Common Name	Species Name	Location	Life Stage*	Distribution (1-9)	Density (1-4)	Status
		Adjacent	-	-	-	
Perennial sow thistle	<i>Sonchus arvensis</i>	Onsite	Mature	3	3	Provincially Noxious
		Adjacent	-	-	-	
Scotch broom	<i>Cystis scoparius</i>	Onsite	Mature	1	1	None
		Adjacent	-	-	-	
Smartweed	<i>Polygonum persicaria</i>	Onsite	-	-	-	None
		Adjacent	Juvenile	2	1	
Tufted vetch	<i>Vicia cracca</i>	Onsite	Mature	4	2	None
		Adjacent	Mature	4	1	
White sweetclover	<i>Melilotus albus</i>	Onsite	Mature	3	2	None
		Adjacent	-	-	-	
Wild chervil	<i>Anthriscus sylvestris</i>	Onsite	Juvenile	3	2	Regionally Noxious – Fraser Valley Region
		Adjacent	Juvenile	3	2	
Wild mustard	<i>Brassica sp.</i>	Onsite	Mature	3	2	None
		Adjacent	-	-	-	

* Seedling, Juvenile, or Mature



Polygon Talisman Park - Invasive Species Map

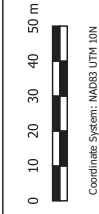


Location: Polygon Talisman
Park Site, Richmond, British
Columbia

UTM: 10 U 508500.28 m E
5438658.49 m N

Legend

- Site Boundary
- Japanese Knotweed
- 5-m Knotweed Buffer
- Himalayan Blackberry
- Weed Seed Bank
- 2-m Weed Seed Bank Buffer
- Other Invasive Species



Mapping by:
META VISH
RESOURCE & MANAGEMENT
CONSULTANTS LTD.

Project number: OT-32
Drawn by: [blank]
Date: 2020-12-10



PLN - 173

Appendix III. Select Photographs



Figure 2 Facing southeast from northeast corner of property (July 14, 2020)



Figure 3 Facing east from northwest corner of property (July 14, 2020)





Figure 4 Facing south from northeast corner of property (July 14, 2020)



Figure 5 Facing northwest from eastern edge of property (July 14, 2020)





Figure 6 Facing Japanese knotweed infestation (November 24, 2020)



Figure 7 Facing northeast at Himalayan blackberry infestation in residential yard off Sexsmith Rd (November 24, 2020)





Figure 8 Facing west at residential driveway off Sexsmith Rd (November 24, 2020)



Figure 9 Facing north at Himalayan blackberry infestation in residential yard off Cambie Rd (November 24, 2020)





Figure 10 Facing southeast at infestation with weed seed bank (November 24, 2020)



Figure 11 Facing bull thistle infestation in residential yard off Cambie Rd (November 24, 2020)





Figure 12 Facing southwest at Canada fleabane infestation in residential yard off Cambie Rd (November 24, 2020)



Appendix IV. Invasive Species Control, Monitoring and Reporting Cost Estimate

The following provides an estimated cost for initial knotweed removal, invasive species control of noxious species within the area footprint of the proposed City park for two growing seasons (as outlined in this report), and oversight by a qualified environmental professional (QEP). Following the initial two-year treatment period, additional treatment may be required and a per year rate for ongoing control and monitoring works has been provided. Following control, ongoing annual QEP monitoring is recommended and the estimated cost is provided below.

Task	Estimated Cost per Task (\$)	Estimated Expenses (\$)	Assumptions
Initial Knotweed Removal - Contractor	2,800.00	1,090.00	Two labourers; Use of one trailer; Use of skidsteer; Use of hand tools; one tonne knotweed material or soil for disposal at rate of \$250/tonne (nuisance waste).
Initial Knotweed Removal - QEP Monitoring	1,200.00	90.00	One QEP to monitor work in field and provide summary report.
Himalayan Blackberry Removal	6,400.00	8,700.00	Three labourers and two operators; Use of skidsteer with mulching attachment and mid-sized excavator; requires green bin and trucking of waste; disposal of material at rate of \$175/ tonne.
Invasive Species Management - Contractor	4,000.00	\$370.00	Two site visits per year for two years of invasive species management of noxious species by two labourers; use herbicide for 300 m ² infestation using Roundup in backpack sprayer; Assumes potential use of hand and power tools for management. Does not assume disposal of material.
QEP Monitoring (Control Phase)	3,510.00	360.00	Two site visits per year and reporting for two years.
QEP Monitoring (Following Complete Control for 5 years)	4,130.00	450.00	One site visit per year and reporting for 5 years.
Sub Total	22,040.00	11,060.0	
10% Contingency	2,204.00	1,106.00	
Total	24,244.00	12,166.00	
Grand Total (Excluding GST)		36,410.00	

Per year cost for control (2 visits) including expenses, excluding GST and 10% contingency: \$2,185.00

Per year cost for QEP monitoring (2 visits) including expenses, excluding GST and 10% contingency: \$1,935.00





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604-323-4270

Tree Management Plan: Amendment #5 OVERVIEW All Trees

PRELIMINARY
Lots 1 - 4,
Park & Road Lots

Date: November 25, 2020 (rev Dec 18)
Client: Polygon Talisman Park Ltd.

Project: Talisman Park
Project Address: Cambie - Sexsmith
Capstan - Garden City
Richmond, B.C.

Crown Dripline for:



Retain Tree



Remove Tree

Tree Recommended
for Retention:



Tree Recommended
for Removal:



Undersize Tree:

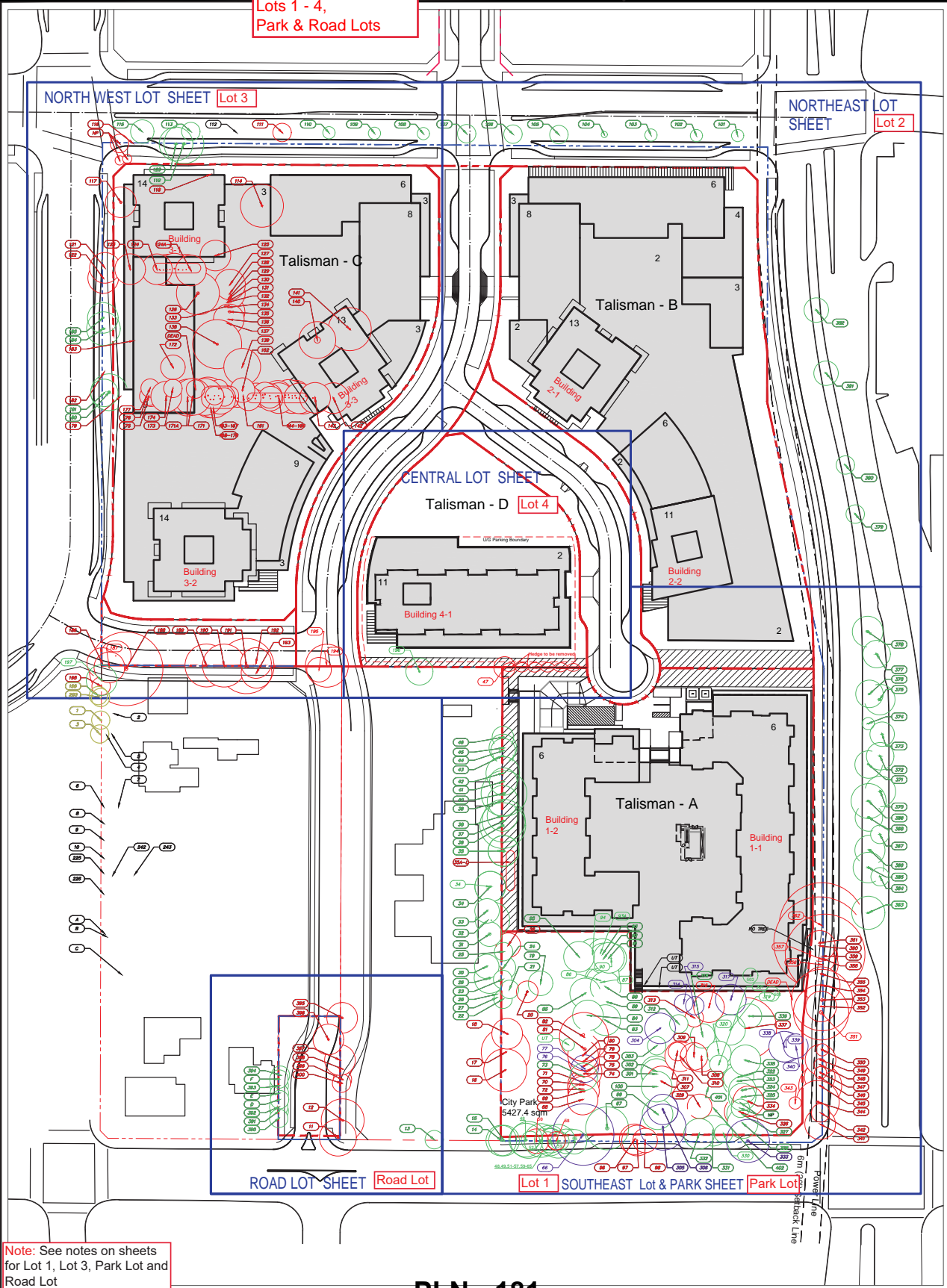
UT

Retain & Monitor Tree

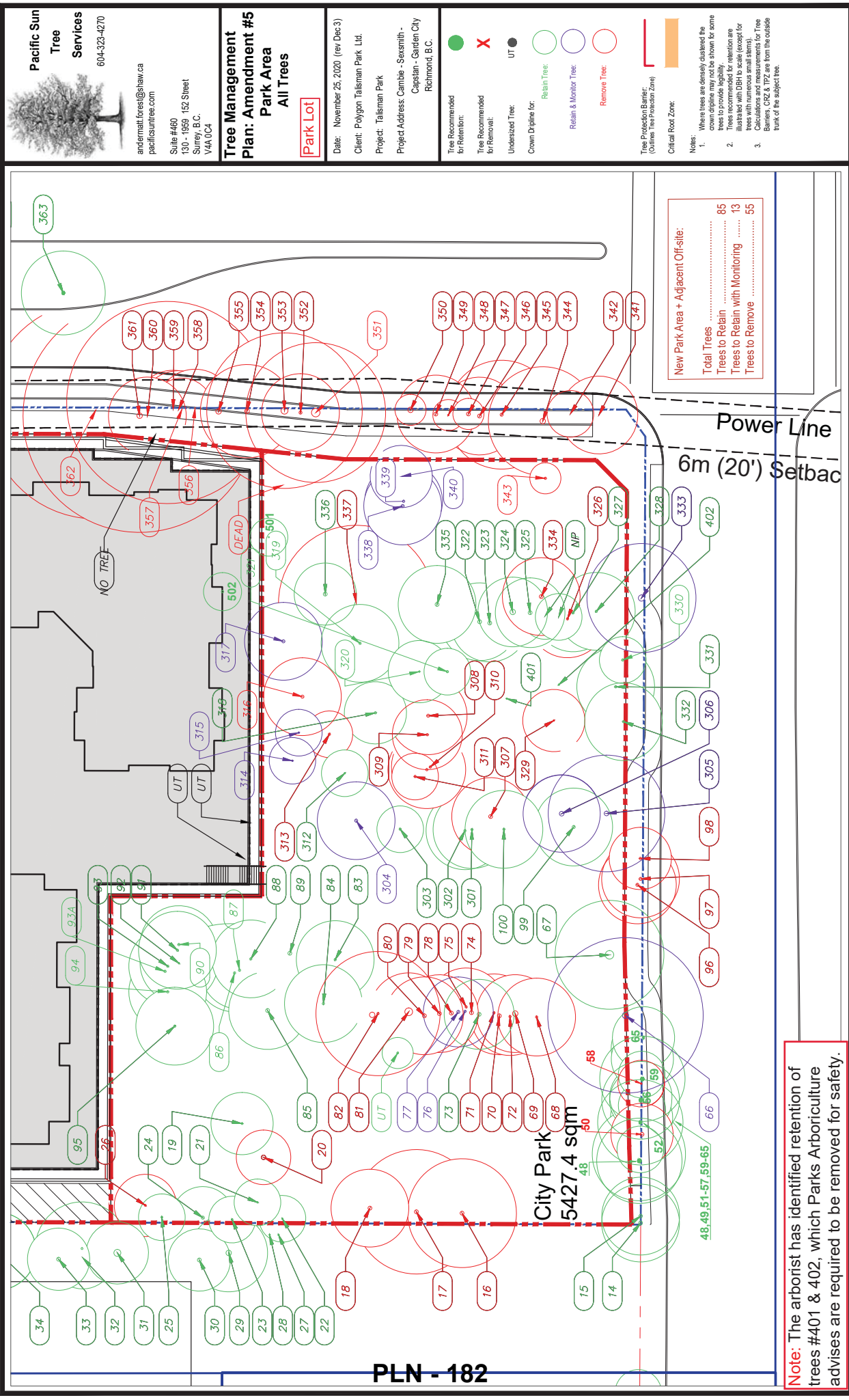
Tree is outside of project area & not
incorporated within the statistics for
retained & removed trees.

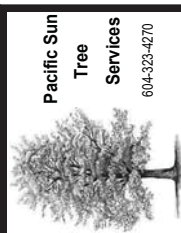
Schedule 6

Notes:
1. Where trees are densely
clustered the crown dripline may
not be shown for some trees to
provide legibility.
2. Trees recommended for
retention are illustrated with DBH to
scale (except for trees with
numerous small stems).
3. Calculations and measurements
for Tree Barriers, CRZ & TPZ are
from the outside trunk of the
subject tree.



Note: See notes on sheets
for Lot 1, Lot 3, Park Lot and
Road Lot











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**Tree Management
Plan: Amendment #5
Park Area
All Trees**

Park Lot

Date: November 25, 2020 (rev Dec 3)
Client: Polygon Talisman Park Ltd.
Project: Talisman Park
Project Address: Cambie - Saxsmith -
Capstan - Garden City
Richmond, B.C.



Tree Recommended
for Retention:

Tree Recommended
for Removal:

Undersized Tree:

Crown Drip Line for:

Retain Tree:

Retain & Monitor Tree:

Remove Tree:

Tree Protection Barrier:
(Online Tree Protection Zone)

Critical Root Zone:

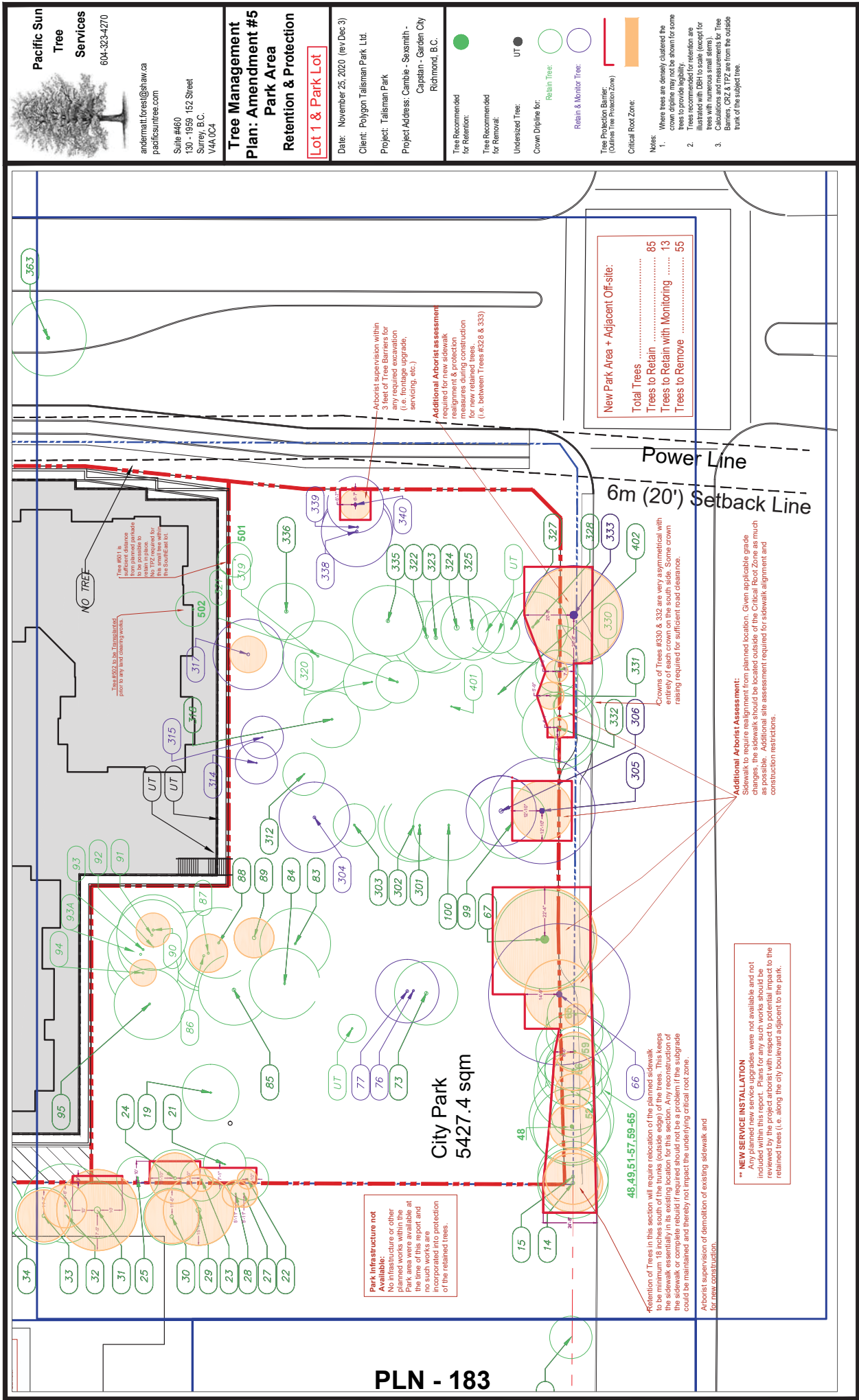
Notes:

- Where trees are densely clustered the crown drip line may not be shown for some trees to provide legibility.
- Trees recommended for retention are illustrated with DBH to scale (except for trees with numerous small stems).
- Barriers CR2 & CR3 are from the outside trunk of the subject tree.

New Park Area + Adjacent Off-site:

Total Trees	85
Trees to Retain	13
Trees to Retain with Monitoring	13
Trees to Remove	55

Note: The arborist has identified retention of trees #401 & 402, which Parks Arboriculture advises are required to be removed for safety.





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Lot 1 & Park Lot

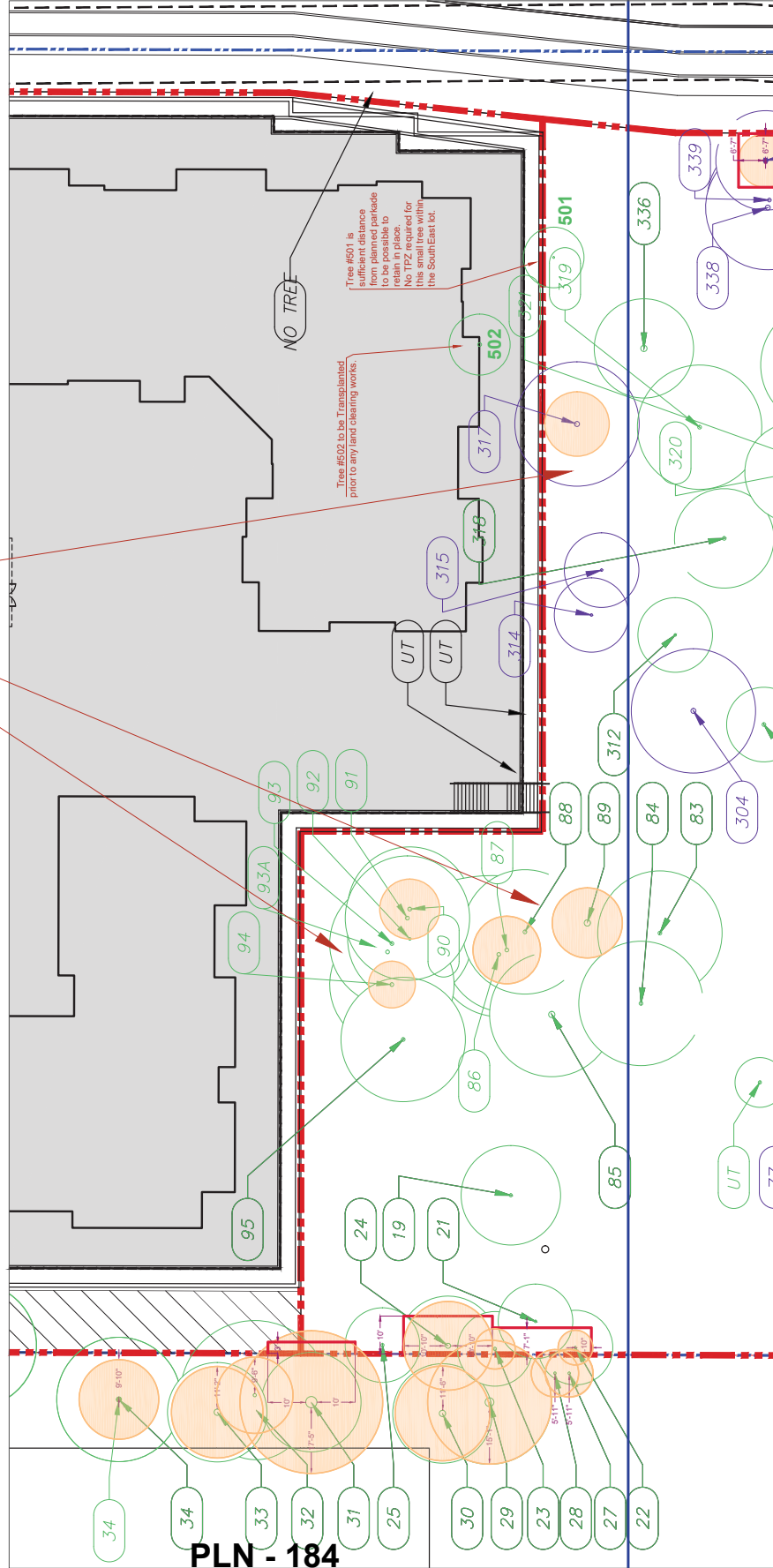
**Tree Management
Plan: Amendment #5
SOUTHEAST LOT
- Park Boundary
Retention & Protection**

Date: November 25, 2020 (rev Dec 3)
Client: Polygon Tallman Park Ltd.
Project: Tallman Park
Project Address: Cambie - Sexsmith -
Capstan - Garden City
Richmond, B.C.

- Tree Recommended for Retention: (Green circle)
- Tree Recommended for Removal: (Black circle)
- Under-sized Tree: (Green circle with 'UT')
- Crown Deline for: (Green circle)
- Retain Tree: (Green circle)
- Retain & Monitor Tree: (Purple circle)
- Tree Protection Barrier: (Orange line)
- Critical Root Zone: (Orange area)

Notes:
1. Where trees are densely clustered the crown deline may not be shown for some trees to provide legibility.
2. Trees recommended for retention are illustrated with DBH to scale (except for trees with various small diameters). Callouts are provided for trees for Tree Barriers, CRZ & TPZ are from the outside trunk of the subject tree.

PARK TREES:
All park trees are well setback from the planned development in the Southeast Lot and do not require Tree Protection Barriers or other measures for the planned construction, including the underground parkade.
Park trees with the closest Critical Root Zones are shown on the plan below.





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Tree Management Plan: Amendment #5 SOUTHEAST LOT - West Boundary Retention & Protection

Lot 1

Date: November 25, 2020
Client: Polygon Talisman Park Ltd.

Project: Talisman Park
Project Address: Cambie - Sexsmith
Capstan - Garden City
Richmond, B.C.

Crown Dripline for:



Remove Tree

Tree Recommended for Retention:



Tree Recommended for Removal:



Undersize Tree:

Tree Protection Barrier:
(Outlines Tree Protection Zone)



Critical Root Zone:



Notes:
1. Where trees are densely clustered the crown dripline may not be shown for some trees to provide legibility.
2. Trees recommended for retention are illustrated with DBH to scale (except for trees with numerous small stems).
3. Calculations and measurements for Tree Barriers, CRZ & TPZ are from the outside trunk of the subject tree.

Parkade & Building Redesign:
The location of the parkade and buildings has been pulled in from the property line to accommodate the retention of trees along the property line.

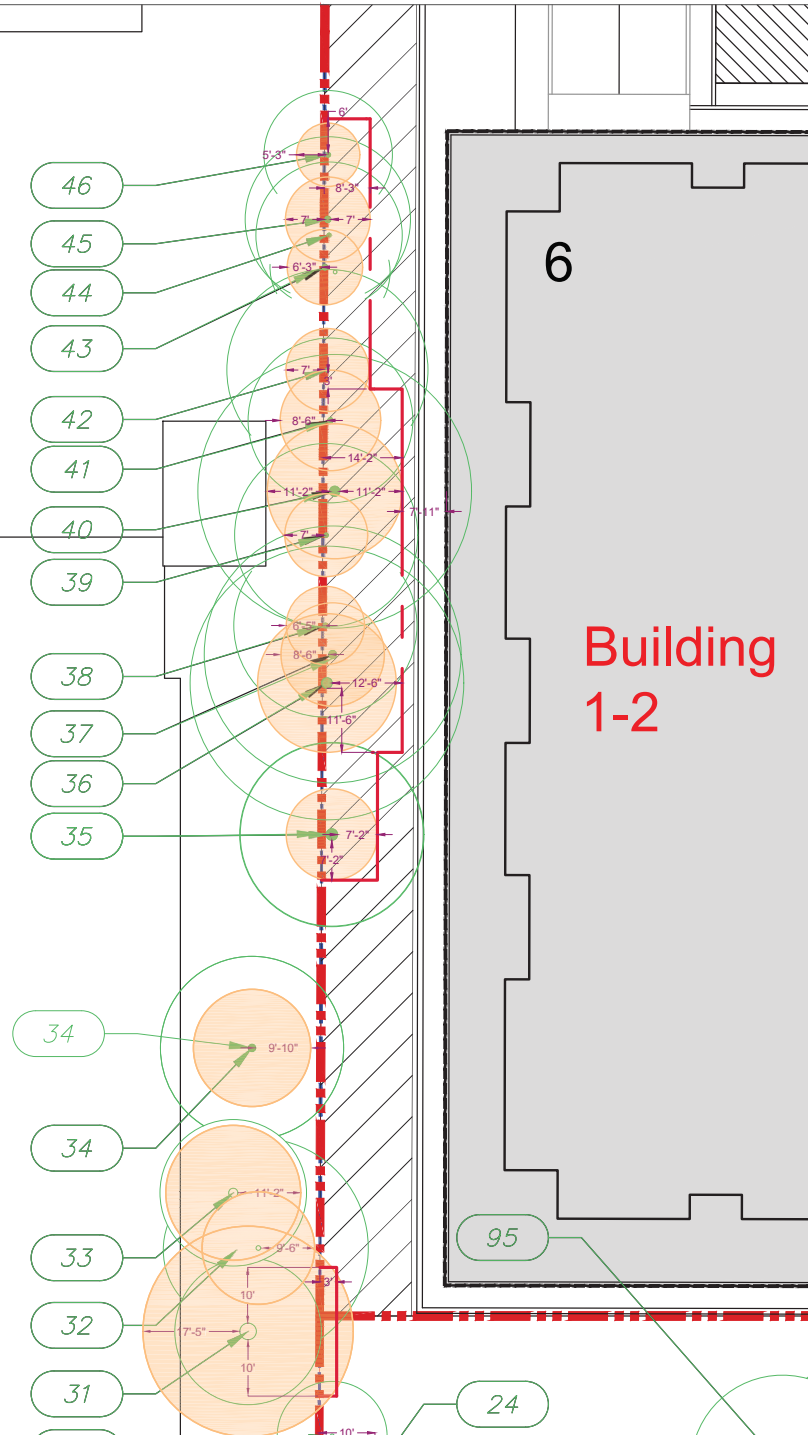
Arborist Supervision: Excavation
Excavation within 5 feet of the Tree Barriers is to be under arborist supervision. Arborist to conduct root pruning as required.

Tree Barriers:
Tree Barriers are to remain in place throughout construction.

Crown Pruning:
Some pruning may be required to provide the necessary clearance for construction of the outer parkade wall which extends above ground. Pruning to be limited to the removal of crown as necessary only for clearance of the new building. Pruning to be under project arborist supervision and should be completed prior to commencement of construction works.

Landscaping:
Mulch only in area within Tree Protection Zones. No plantings in mulch area. No mulch within 3 inches of trunk and maximum depth of 5 inches.

Pedestrian Access through SRW:
At the time of this report, plans were not available for any access pathway or other infrastructure including fences and walls. Planned development of such works should be reviewed by the project arborist where they fall inside or within 3 feet of Tree Protection Barriers.





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**Tree Management
Plan:
Amendment #4
Site 2 Lot 2
Tree Retention
& Removal Plan**

Date: September 30, 2020
Client: Townline Housing Solutions

Project: Talisman Park
Project Address: Cambie - Sexsmith
Capstan - Garden City
Richmond, B.C.

Crown Dripline for:



Retain Tree



Remove Tree

Tree Recommended
for Retention:



Tree Recommended
for Removal:



Undersize Tree:



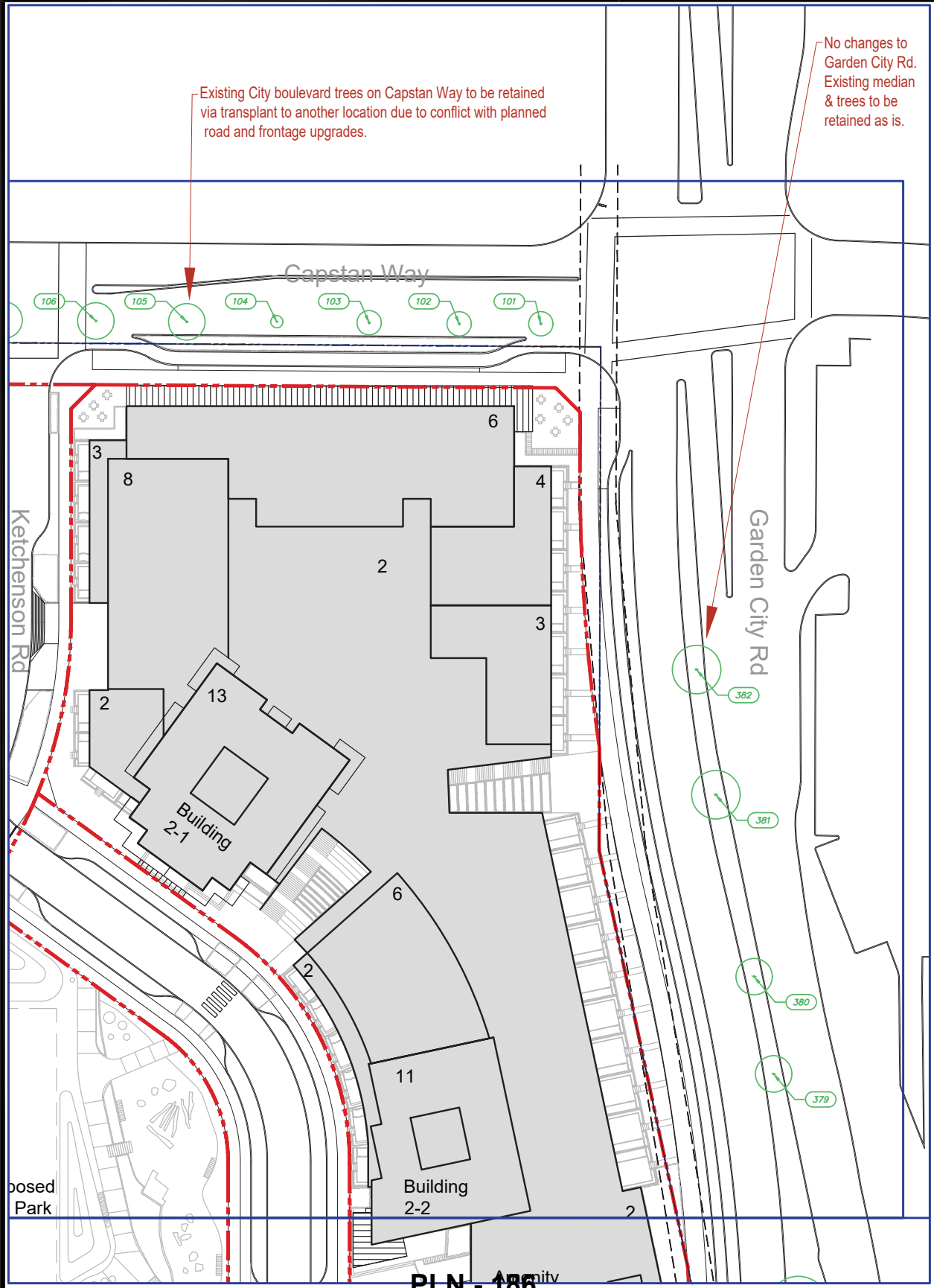
Tree Protection Barrier:
(Outlines Tree Protection Zone)



Critical Root Zone:



Notes:
1. Where trees are densely clustered the crown dripline may not be shown for some trees to provide legibility.
2. Trees recommended for retention are illustrated with DBH to scale (except for trees with numerous small stems).
3. Calculations and measurements for Tree Barriers, CRZ & TPZ are from the outside trunk of the subject tree.





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Tree Management Plan: Amendment #4 Site 3 **Lot 3** Tree Retention & Removal Plan

Date: September 30, 2020
Client: Townline Housing Solutions

Project: Talisman Park
Project Address: Cambie - Sexsmith
Capstan - Garden City
Richmond, B.C.

Crown Dripline for:



Tree Recommended for Retention:

Tree Recommended for Removal:

Undersize Tree:

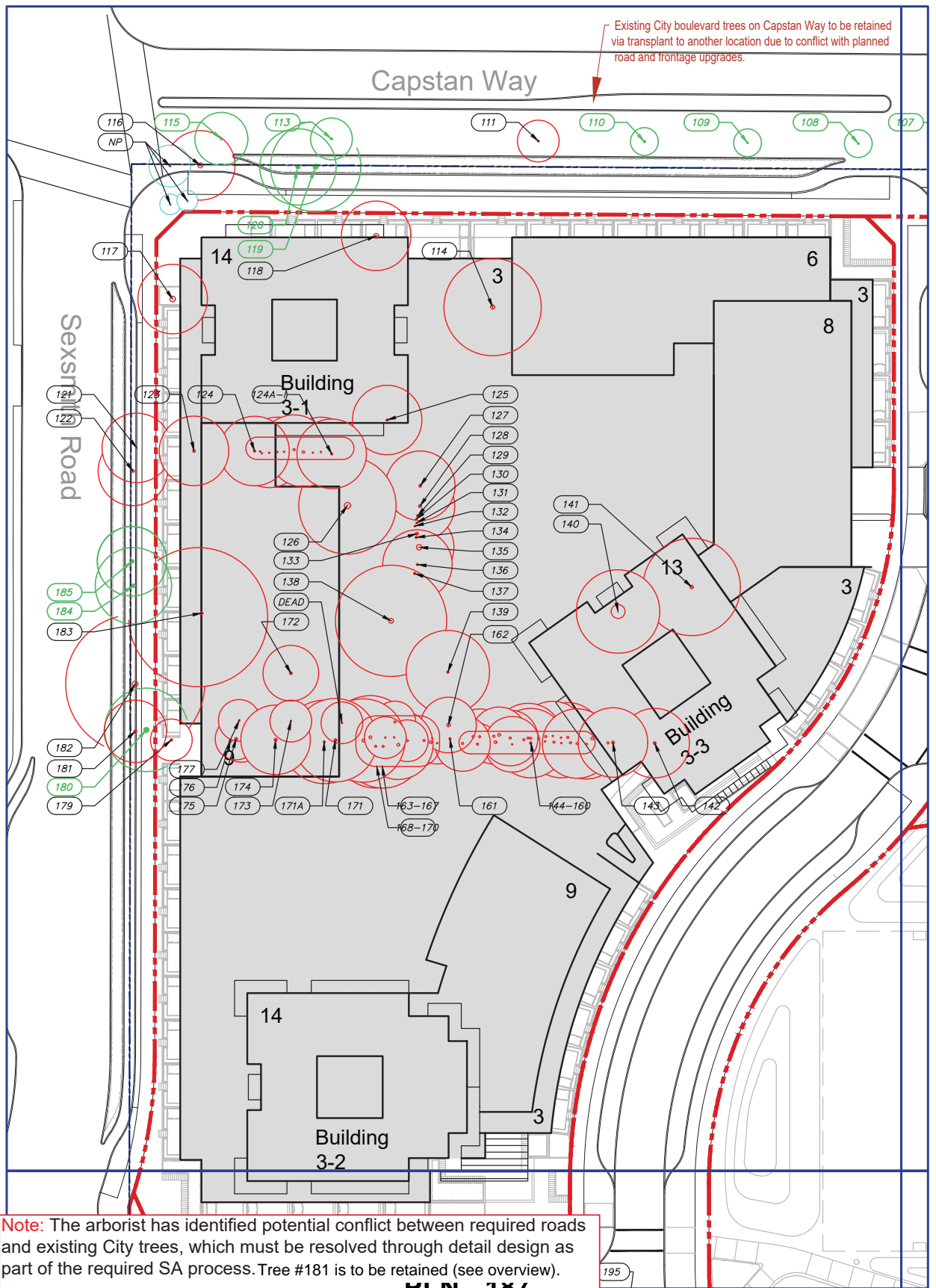
Tree Protection Barrier:
(Outlines Tree Protection Zone)

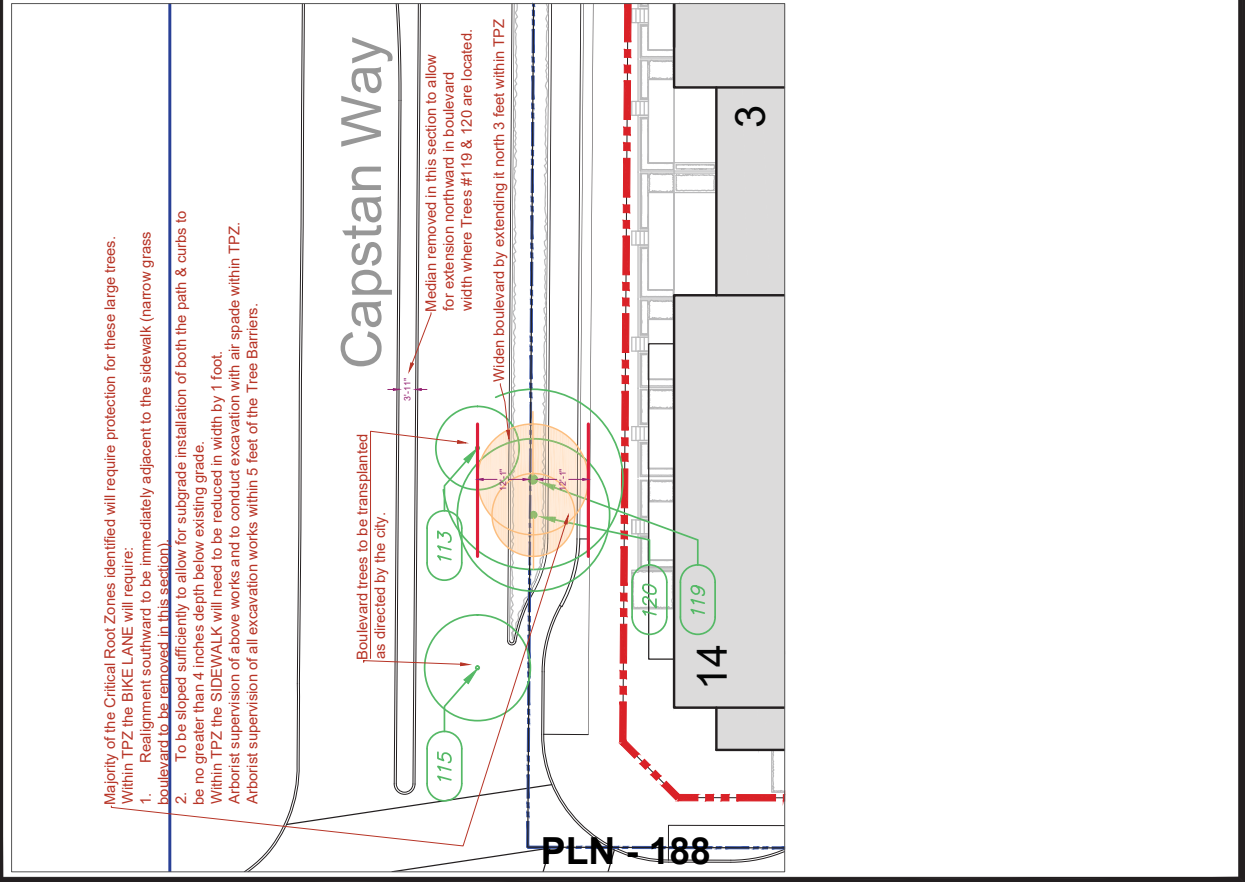
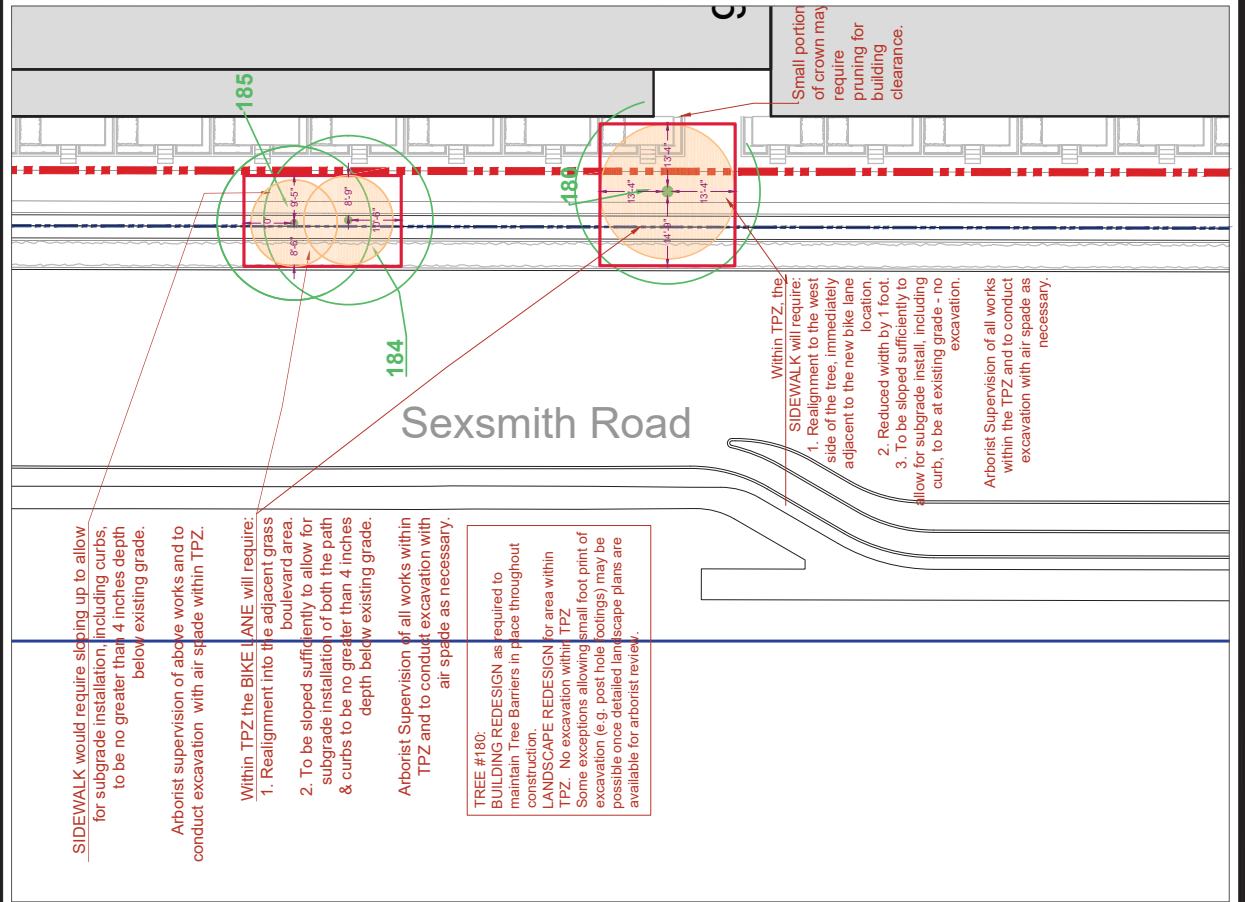
Critical Root Zone:



Notes:

1. Where trees are densely clustered the crown dripline may not be shown for some trees to provide legibility.
2. Trees recommended for retention are illustrated with DBH to scale (except for trees with numerous small stems).
3. Calculations and measurements for Tree Barriers, CRZ & TPZ are from the outside trunk of the subject tree.







**Pacific Sun
Tree Services**

andermatt.forest@shaw.ca
pacificsuntree.com

604-323-4270

Suite #460
130 - 1959 152 Street
Surrey, B.C.
V4A 0C4

**Tree Management
Plan:
Amendment #4
Site 4 - North
Lot 3
Tree Retention &
Protection Plan**

Date: September 30, 2020
Client: Polygon Talisman Park Ltd.

Project: Talisman Park
Project Address: Cambie - Sexsmith
Capstan - Garden City
Richmond, B.C.

Crown Dripline for:



Remove Tree

Tree Recommended
for Retention:



Tree Recommended
for Removal:



Undersize Tree:

UT

Tree Protection Barrier:
(Outlines Tree Protection Zone)

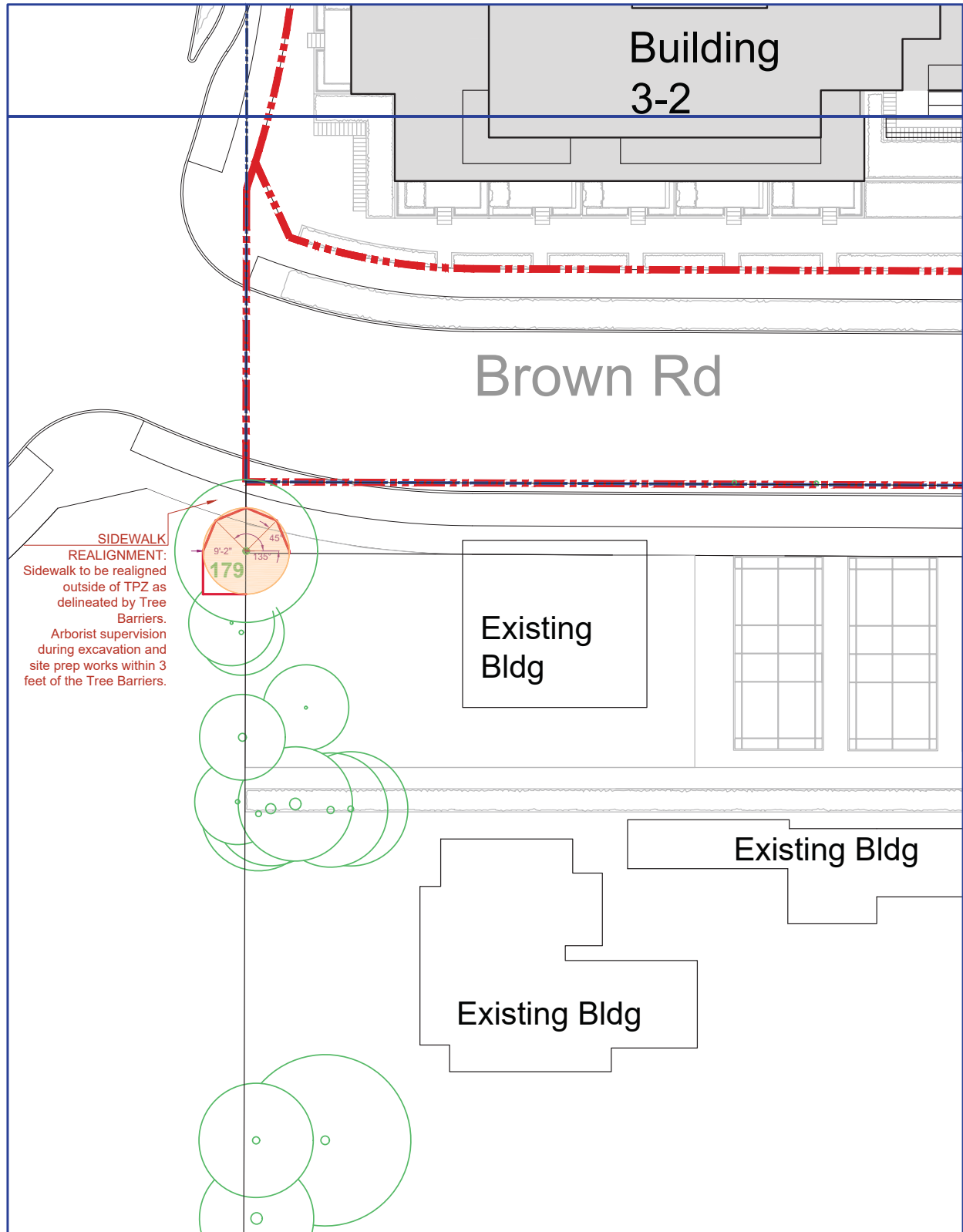


Critical Root Zone:



Notes:

1. Where trees are densely clustered the crown dripline may not be shown for some trees to provide legibility.
2. Trees recommended for retention are illustrated with DBH to scale (except for trees with numerous small stems).
3. Calculations and measurements for Tree Barriers, CRZ & TPZ are from the outside trunk of the subject tree.



**SIDEWALK
REALIGNMENT:**
Sidewalk to be realigned
outside of TPZ as
delineated by Tree
Barriers.
Arborist supervision
during excavation and
site prep works within 3
feet of the Tree Barriers.

Note: The arborist has identified potential conflict between required roads and existing City trees, which must be resolved through detail design as part of the required SA process.

PLN - 190



Pacific Sun Tree Services

andermatt.forest@shaw.ca
pacificsuntree.com

Suite #460
130 - 1959 152 Street
Surrey, B.C.
V4A 0C4

604-323-4270

Tree Management Plan: Amendment #4 Site 4 **Road Lot** Tree Retention & Removal Plan

Date: September 30, 2020
Client: Townline Housing Solutions
Project: Talisman Park
Project Address: Cambie - Sexsmith
Capstan - Garden City
Richmond, B.C.

Crown Dripline for:



Retain Tree



Remove Tree

Tree Recommended
for Retention:



Tree Recommended
for Removal:



Undersize Tree:

UT



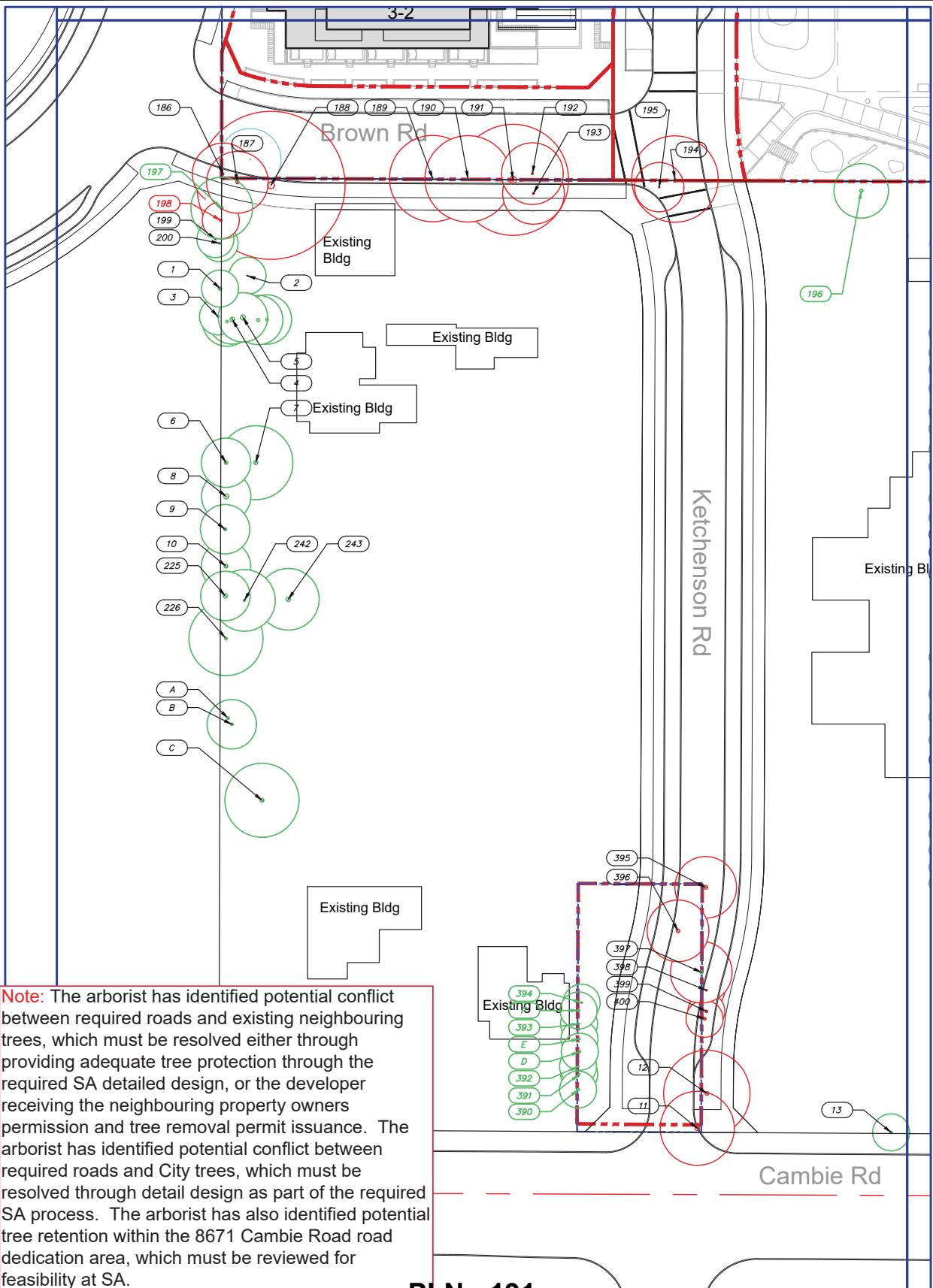
Tree Protection Barrier:
(Outlines Tree Protection Zone)



Critical Root Zone:



Notes:
1. Where trees are densely
clustered the crown dripline may
not be shown for some trees to
provide legibility.
2. Trees recommended for
retention are illustrated with DBH to
scale (except for trees with
numerous small stems).
3. Calculations and measurements
for Tree Barriers, CRZ & TPZ are
from the outside trunk of the
subject tree.





**Pacific Sun
Tree Services**

andermatt.forest@shaw.ca
pacificsuntree.com

Suite #460
130 - 1959 152 Street
Surrey, B.C.
V4A 0C4

604-323-4270

**Tree Management
Plan:
Amendment #4
Site 4 - South
Road Lot
Tree Retention &
Protection Plan**

Date: September 30, 2020
Client: Polygon Talisman Park Ltd.

Project: Talisman Park
Project Address: Cambie - Sexsmith
Capstan - Garden City
Richmond, B.C.

Crown Dripline for:



Remove Tree

Tree Recommended
for Retention:



Tree Recommended
for Removal:

UT



Undersize Tree:

Tree Protection Barrier:
(Outlines Tree Protection Zone)



Critical Root Zone:

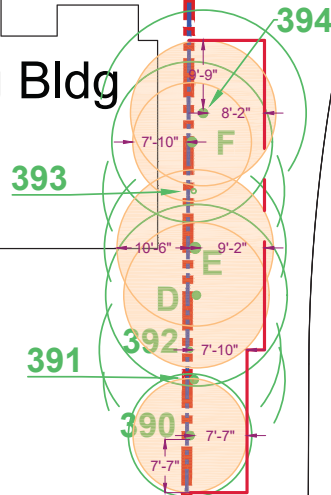


Notes:

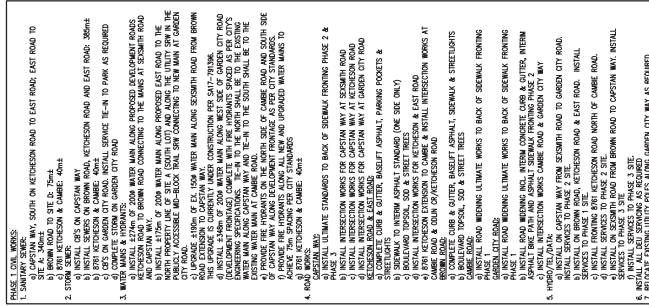
1. Where trees are densely clustered the crown dripline may not be shown for some trees to provide legibility.
2. Trees recommended for retention are illustrated with DBH to scale (except for trees with numerous small stems).
3. Calculations and measurements for Tree Barriers, CRZ & TPZ are from the outside trunk of the subject tree.

EXCAVATION:
Excavation within 5 feet of the Tree
Barriers is to be under
arborist supervision. Arborist to
conduct root pruning as required.

Existing Bldg

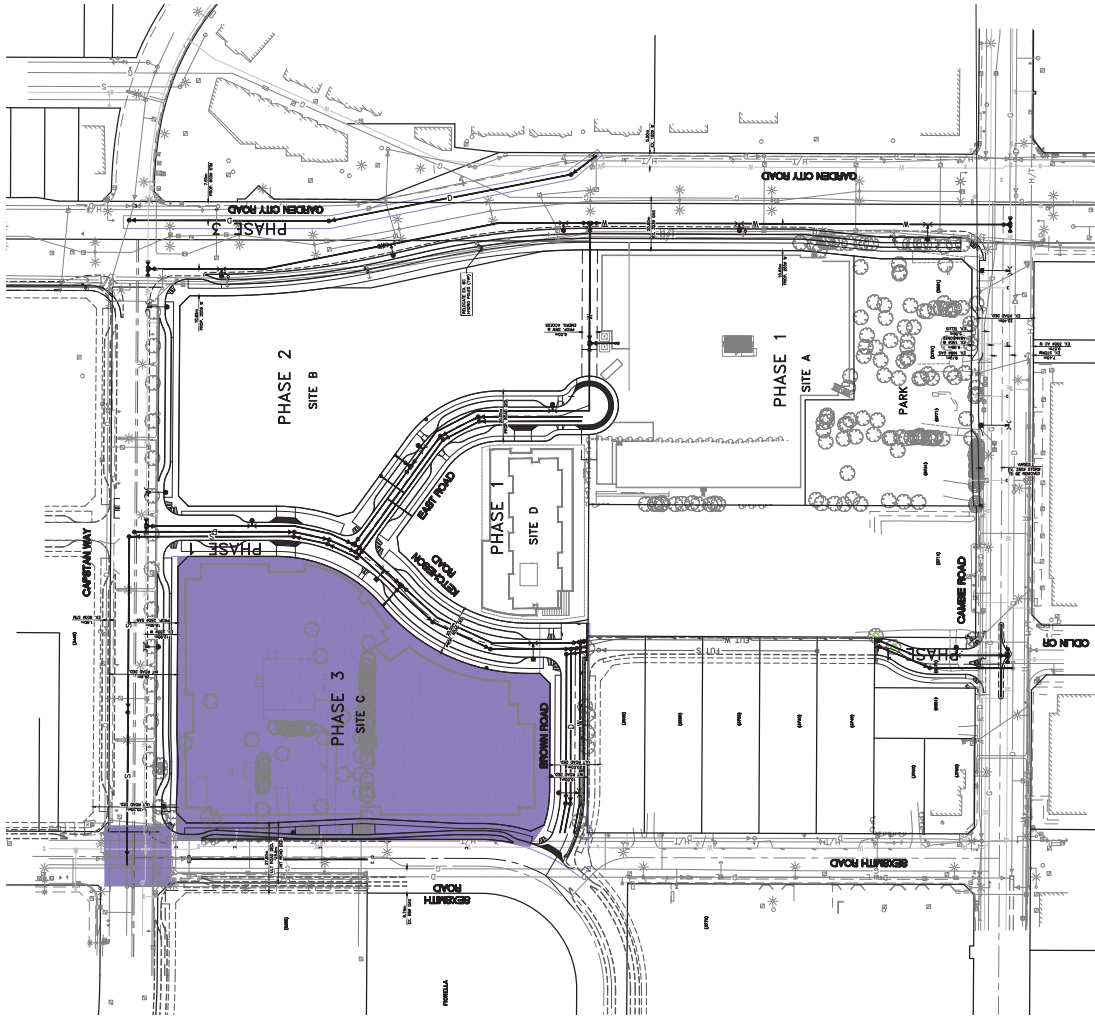


Note: The arborist has identified potential tree retention within the 8671 Cambie Road road dedication area, which must be reviewed for feasibility at SA.

NOTES
TOPOGRA
SUNDAY

BENCHMARK	
ALL ELEVATIONS ARE TO GEODETIC DATUM AND REFERS TO RICHMOND BENCHMARK NUMBER.	
ELEVATIONS ARE SHOWN FROM RICHMOND 1/4" IN. LOCATED AT BROWN ROAD AND BROWN CREEK.	
ELEVATION = 173.0m	ORDER DOW DRAIN
ELEVATION	FEET SLOPE #
1,730m	
CITY WORK ORDER #	TENDER PROJECT #
CONTRACTOR WORK ORDER #	ACCOUNT #

PHASE 3



PHASE 3 CIVIL WORKS
1. ROAD IMPROVEMENTS
a. ULTIMATE STANDARDS TO BACK OF SIDEWALK FOR PHASE 3 FRONTAGE
b. FULL INTERSECTION IMPROVEMENTS (TRAFFIC SIGNAL, B. ROAD UPGRADES)
c. FULL INTERSECTION IMPROVEMENTS (TRAFFIC SIGNAL, B. ROAD UPGRADES)
d. FULL INTERSECTION IMPROVEMENTS (TRAFFIC SIGNAL, B. ROAD UPGRADES)
e. ULTIMATE STANDARDS TO BACK OF SIDEWALK FOR PHASE 3 FRONTAGE

CHECK BEFORE YOU BID
CONTRACTOR SHALL REFER TO DRAWINGS FOR ALL OTHER UTILITIES. SERVICE
UTILITIES ARE SHOWN FOR INFORMATION ONLY. CONTRACTOR SHALL VERIFY THE
LOCATION AND DEPTH OF ALL UTILITIES PRIOR TO ANY EXCAVATION. THE
ENGINEER'S RESPONSIBILITY IS LIMITED TO THE INFORMATION PROVIDED IN THIS
DRAWING. THE CONTRACTOR SHALL BE RESPONSIBLE FOR THE LOCATION AND
DEPTH OF ALL EXISTING UTILITIES AND FOR THE PROTECTION OF ANY UTILITIES
NOT SHOWN ON THIS DRAWING.

This drawing is a design of a proposed project for the City of Richmond. It is not to be used for any other purpose without the written consent of the City of Richmond. The City of Richmond is not responsible for the accuracy or completeness of the information provided in this drawing. The City of Richmond is not responsible for the consequences of any action taken based on this drawing.

GRAPHIC SCALE
0 10 20
SCALE: 1"=50'

NOTES:
1. TOPOGRAPHIC AND LEGAL SURVEY PROVIDED BY BUTLER
SURVEYORS, 10000 100th Avenue, Suite 100, Richmond, BC V6V 1A1
2. THE DEVELOPER SHALL BE RESPONSIBLE FOR OBTAINING ALL NECESSARY
PERMITS AND APPROVALS FROM THE CITY OF RICHMOND AND THE
PROVINCE OF BRITISH COLUMBIA.
3. THE DEVELOPER SHALL BE RESPONSIBLE FOR OBTAINING ALL NECESSARY
PERMITS AND APPROVALS FROM THE CITY OF RICHMOND AND THE
PROVINCE OF BRITISH COLUMBIA.

LOCAL DESCRIPTION
LOT 3, SECTIONS 27 AND 28, T14N, R12W, S10E, DISTRICT 10, SURREY
MUNICIPALITY, COX'S BAY, SURREY, BRITISH COLUMBIA
ON BEHALF OF THE CITY OF RICHMOND, THE CITY ENGINEER HAS REVIEWED
THIS DRAWING FOR CONFORMANCE WITH THE CITY OF RICHMOND
STANDARD SPECIFICATIONS FOR HIGHWAY CONSTRUCTION, 2018 EDITION.

NOTES:
1. TOPOGRAPHIC AND LEGAL SURVEY PROVIDED BY BUTLER
SURVEYORS, 10000 100th Avenue, Suite 100, Richmond, BC V6V 1A1
2. THE DEVELOPER SHALL BE RESPONSIBLE FOR OBTAINING ALL NECESSARY
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3. THE DEVELOPER SHALL BE RESPONSIBLE FOR OBTAINING ALL NECESSARY
PERMITS AND APPROVALS FROM THE CITY OF RICHMOND AND THE
PROVINCE OF BRITISH COLUMBIA.

DEVELOPER
POLYCON CARSTAN VILLAGE HOMES LTD.
300-14000 100th Avenue, Suite 100, Richmond, BC V6V 1A1
Tel: (604) 271-4881

ENGINEER
CoreGroup
300-14000 100th Avenue, Suite 100, Richmond, BC V6V 1A1
Tel: (604) 271-4881

ENGINEER
CoreGroup
300-14000 100th Avenue, Suite 100, Richmond, BC V6V 1A1
Tel: (604) 271-4881

PHASING KEYPLAN
PHASE 3
CITY FILE: .
DESIGN: C.N.
DRAWN: T.A.
CHECKED: C.N.
ENGINEER: C.N.
DATE: 2023/07/18
SCALE: 1:500
SHEET: 38-1-6
SHEET: 1 OF 1

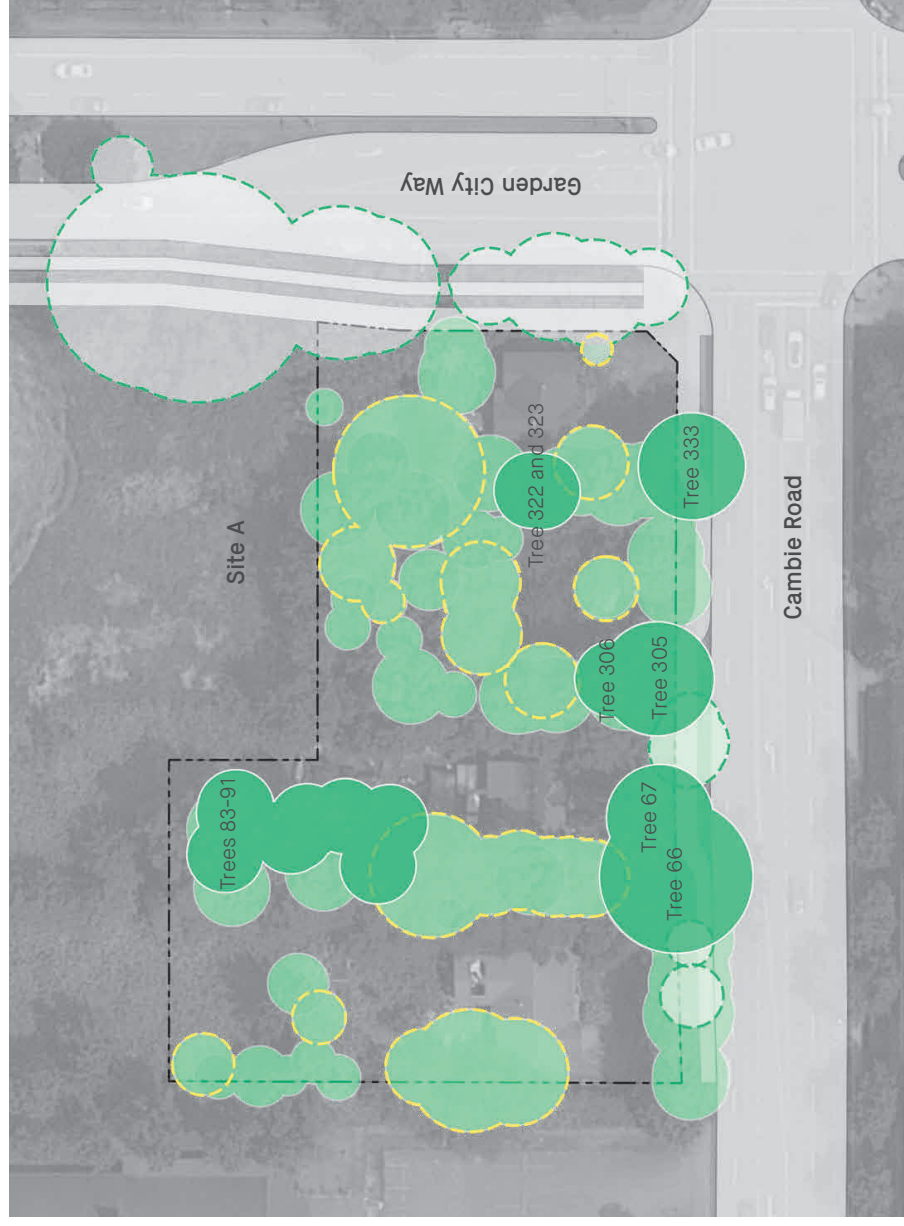
Proposed Park Program Elements



NOTE: The Park Program elements shown above represent the proposed features on the future park as required by Council approved Plans. The configuration and placement of these features on the new park site are subject to public consultation and Council approval as part of the overall future park design process.

HAPA
COLLABORATIVE

Proposed Park Tree Retention and Removals



- Legend**
- Existing Trees
 - Significant Existing Trees
 - Offsite Tree Removals
 - Proposed Onsite Tree Removals Based on Arborist Hazard and Tree Health Assessment

Significant Existing Park Trees to be Retained



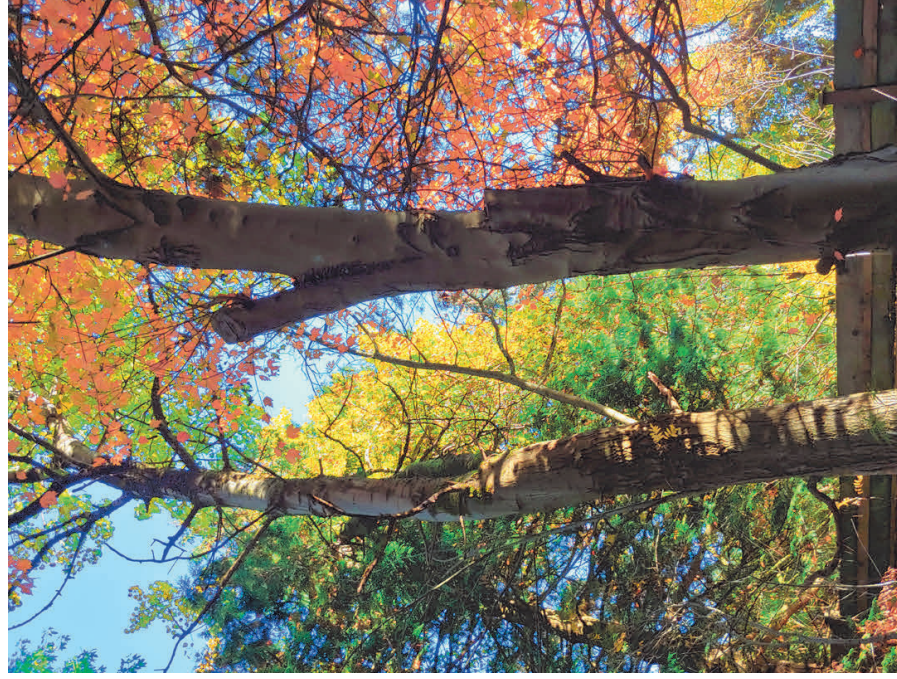
Deodar Cedar / Cedrus deodara
Tree 67



Black Locust / Robinia pseudoacacia
Cherry / Prunus
Trees 83-91



Western Redcedar / Thuja plicata
Tree 306



Aspen / Populus and Sycamore Maple / Acer pseudoplatanus
Tree 322 and 323

Park Precedent Images



Tot's Play



Children's Play



Plaza



Portals



Dog Park



Rain Gardens

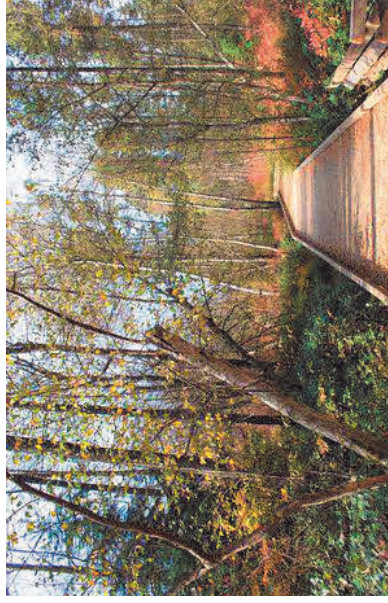
Park Precedent Images



Concrete Paths



Mulch and Gravel Trails



Elevated Wood Boardwalks



Tree Decks



Seat Steps



Berming



RZ 18-836123

Address	8671, 8731, 8771, 8831/8851 Cambie Road, 8791 Cambie Road/ 3600 Sexsmith Road, and 3480, 3500, 3520, 3540/3560 Sexsmith Road		
Applicant	Polygon Talisman Park Ltd.		
Owner	Polygon Talisman Park Ltd., Inc. No. BC1167752		
Planning Area(s)	Capstan Village (City Centre)		
	Existing	Proposed	
Site Area	54,704.50 m ²	38,378.9 m ²	
Land Uses	Single-Family Residential and Temporary Sales Centre	Multi-Family Residential	
OCP Designation	Mixed-Use	Complies	
CCAP Designation	Urban Centre T5 (35 m)/ 2.0 FAR* General Urban T4 (25 m)/ 1.2 FAR* *and additional density Capstan Station Bonus (CSB)/ 0.5 FAR Village Centre Bonus (VCB)/ 1.0 FAR New park and streets Richmond Arts District	Complies, as amended	
Zoning	Single Detached (RS1/F)	Residential / Limited Commercial (ZMU47) – Capstan Village (City Centre)	
Number of Units	Previously 8 houses	1,341 dwelling units, including 156 affordable housing units and 171 market rental units 784 m ² commercial space	
	Bylaw Requirement	Proposed	Variance
Floor Area Ratio	Including market rental housing, affordable housing & commercial: South Lot: Max. 2.11 (20,320 m ²) East Lot: Max. 2.90 (33,184 m ²) West Lot: Max. 3.91 (50,026 m ²) Central Lot: Max. 3.28 (14,794 m ²) (Total: 118,327 m ²)	Including market rental housing, affordable housing & commercial: South Lot: 2.10 (20,200 m ²) East Lot: 2.90 (33,128 m ²) West Lot: 3.91 (49,921 m ²) Central Lot: 3.28 (14,764 m ²) (Total: 118,012 m ²)	None Permitted
Lot Coverage	South Lot: Max. 60% East, West & Central Lots: Max. 90%* *exclusive of CSB open space	South Lot: Max. 60% East, West & Central Lots: Max. 90%* *exclusive of CSB open space	None
Setback – Public Road	Min. 3 m	Min. 3 m	None
Setback – Side Yard	None	None	None
Setback – Rear Yard	None	None	None
Setback – Publicly Accessible Open Space	Min. 1.5 m	Min. 1.5 m	None
Setback – Parkade	Min. 1.55 m	Min. 1.55 m	None
Building Height	South Lot: Max. 25 m East & Central Lots: Max. 35 m* - 45 m West Lot: Max. 45 m Central Lot: Max. 35 m* - 45 m *additional height can be considered	South Lot: Max. 25 m East Lot: 36 m & 42 m West Lot: 42 m & 45 m Central Lot: 45 m To be confirmed through DP	None

	Bylaw Requirement	Proposed	Variance
Lot Size	South Lot: Min. 9,600 m ² East Lot: Min. 11,400 m ² West Lot: Min. 12,700 m ² Central Lot: Min. 4,500 m ²	South Lot: 9,631 m ² East Lot: 11,443 m ² West Lot: 12,795 m ² Central Lot: 4,510 m ²	None
Parking Space Rates	(South, East and Central Lots) City Centre Zone 1 with TDMs Affordable Housing: 0.68 per dwelling Market Rental: 0.6 per dwelling Market Strata: 0.9 per dwelling Shared commercial/visitor, greater of: Commercial: 3.75 per 100 m ² , or Residential Visitors: 0.18 per dwelling, Including 2 car-share spaces per lot (West Lot) City Centre Zone 1 without TDMs Market Rental: 0.8 per dwelling Market Strata: 1.0 per dwelling Visitors: 0.2 per dwelling	(South, East and Central Lots) City Centre Zone 1 with TDMs Affordable Housing: 0.68 per dwelling Market Rental: 0.6 per dwelling Market Strata: 0.9 per dwelling Shared commercial/visitor, greater of: Commercial: 3.75 per 100 m ² , or Residential Visitors: 0.18 per dwelling, Including 2 car-share spaces per lot (West Lot) City Centre Zone 1 without TDMs Market Rental: 0.8 per dwelling Market Strata: 1.0 per dwelling Visitors: 0.2 per dwelling	None
Accessible Parking Spaces	Min. 2%	Min. 2%	None
Small Car Parking Spaces	Max. 50%	Max. 50%	None
Tandem Parking Spaces	Permitted for market strata residents only to a maximum of 50%	Max. 50% for market strata residents	None
Loading Spaces	South Lot: 2 medium East & West Lots: 3 medium per lot Central Lot: 1 medium	South Lot: 2 medium East & West Lots: 3 medium per lot Central Lot: 1 medium	None
Bicycle Spaces	(South, East and Central Lots) Class 1: 2 per dwelling, including 10% family sized Class 2: 0.2 per dwelling (West Lot) Class 1: 1.25 per dwelling Class 2: 0.2 per dwelling	(South, East and Central Lots) Class 1: 2 per dwelling, including 10% family sized Class 2: 0.2 per dwelling (West Lot) Class 1: 1.25 per dwelling Class 2: 0.2 per dwelling	None
EV (Energized) Car Charging	100% resident parking spaces 100% affordable housing and market rental housing visitor parking spaces 10% commercial parking spaces 100% car share parking spaces	100% resident parking spaces 100% affordable housing and market rental housing visitor parking spaces 10% commercial parking spaces 100% car share parking spaces	None
Amenity Space – Indoor @ 2 m ² per dwelling	South Lot: Min. 552 m ² East Lot: Min. 718 m ² West Lot: Min. 1,088 m ² Central Lot: Min. 324 m ²	South Lot: 552 m ² East, West & Central Lots: 2,032 m ² To be confirmed through DP	None
Amenity Space – Outdoor @ 6 m ² per dwelling	South Lot: Min. 1,656 m ² East Lot: Min. 2,154 m ² West Lot: Min. 3,264 m ² Central Lot: Min. 972 m ²	South Lot: 1,656 m ² East Lot: 2,154 m ² West Lot: 3,264 m ² Central Lot: 972 m ² To be confirmed through DP	None
Capstan Station Bonus Public Open Space	5 m ² per dwelling, or 8,519 m ² , whichever is greater	8,519 m ² secured as a combination of road dedication, park, and SRW	None

Public Correspondence

Sharon MacGougan	February 8, 2021 February 1, 2021
Yvonne Bell	February 8, 2021
Jim Wright	February 8, 2021 February 1, 2021
John Roston	February 8, 2021 January 30, 2021 January 29, 2021 January 28, 2021
Vivian Lee	February 1, 2021
Akiko Holz	February 1, 2021
Karen Schaffer	February 1, 2021
Cherelle Jardine	January 30, 2021

Public correspondence included in referral rezoning staff report dated January 15, 2021:

Jim Wright	January 15, 2021 December 6, 2020 November 24, 2020 November 23, 2020 October 19, 2020
Yvonne Bell	December 16, 2020
Sharon McGougan	December 7, 2020 October 19, 2020
John Roston	December 6, 2020 November 24, 2020 October 15, 2020
Laura Gillanders	November 26, 2020
Michelle Li	October 18, 2020

Public correspondence included in original rezoning staff report dated August 26, 2020:

Sofi Hindmarch	September 23, 2019
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From: Sharon MacGougan <sharonmacg@telus.net>
Sent: February 8, 2021 5:27 PM
To: MayorandCouncillors <MayorandCouncillors@richmond.ca>
Subject: Re Talisman Park input, Feb. 8 council meeting

City of Richmond Security Warning: This email was sent from an external source outside the City. Please do not click or open attachments unless you recognize the source of this email and the content is safe.

Dear Mayor Brodie and Councillors,

I will be speaking at tonight's meeting. This is the printed copy.

Thank you,

Sharon MacGougan
President, Garden City Conservation Society
H 604.278-8108
C 604.618-8866

From: Sharon MacGougan, President of the Garden City Conservation Society.
To: Mayor Brodie and all members of Richmond Council
Re: Polygon Talisman Park RZ 18-836123, February 8, 2021

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At Planning Committee last Tuesday, a councillor commented about keeping the needs of the future Talisman community in mind. That got me thinking about how to create and sustain good communities, which include the natural world.

When we save mature trees—and the biodiversity that trees exist in—we do something great, something existential. For instance, we protect the existence of our various bird populations, including the raptors like hawks, owls and eagles one typically sees on visits to the Talisman Forest. That is an easy-to-see reason why we conserve urban forest in the Richmond Ecological Network, the EN. Doing that for our wildlife populations enables our community to be more alive and less dead.

The Richmond Tree Management Strategy 2045 highlights an elm tree at city hall. With another photo, it shows that same tree on the Minoru Race Track in 1951, half a century ago. The elm tree is considered high-value, according to the report, and this particular elm “... *has the largest canopy spread of any measured in Richmond today.*” That tree exists today because someone made a decision to keep it, thinking of future community needs. We’re lucky. As responsible community members, we also need to think ahead like that.

Thank you to Mayor Brodie and the councillors that voted to refer the Talisman project back to staff to “*explore the better use of existing trees*” and to “*review the proposed park location*”. We also thank the Applicant for collaborating. Clearly, keeping mature trees in their forest ecosystem is vastly better for the community than missing the opportunity.

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I visited a condo development in Richmond recently, built in the 1970s. Perfect for young families. The homes have yards. There’s lots of open space and mature trees. There’s minimal traffic, and the development has its own tennis court and small park.

We can no longer make that kind of development possible. However, with zoning for rental only, the units can be made more affordable for young families to have a home in Richmond at all. (John Roston has explained that.)

We are stronger for the community we create where our children can still live in the city they grew up in, and raise their own family.

We are even stronger if our natural world retains space in our community as well.

From: Sharon MacGougan <sharonmacg@telus.net>
Sent: February 1, 2021 8:34 PM
To: MayorandCouncillors <MayorandCouncillors@richmond.ca>
Subject: Feb 2 Planning Committee/Talisman

City of Richmond Security Warning: This email was sent from an external source outside the City. Please do not click or open attachments unless you recognize the source of this email and the content is safe.

Dear Mayor Brodie and Councillors,

Please read a short statement for Feb 2 Planning Committee agenda/Talisman.

Thank you!

Sharon MacGougan
President, Garden City Conservation Society
Richmond

From: Sharon MacGougan, President, Garden City Conservation Society, Richmond

To: Planning Committee meeting, February 2–3, 2021

Re: Polygon Talisman Park RZ 18-836123

- (i) Explore better use of existing mature trees
- (ii) Review the current value for replacement trees
- (iii) Review the proposed park location

Thank you to the Applicant and the City for your willingness to relocate the park space, enabling the saving of mature trees and hopefully *the biodiversity that trees are a part of*.

Richmond has decided to be “A Sustainable and Environmentally Conscious City”, according to Council’s Strategic Plan 2018-2022, Strategy 2, which mandates:

“Environmentally conscious decision-making that demonstrates leadership in implementing innovative, sustainable practices and supports the City’s unique biodiversity and island ecology.”

That is a wonderful goal and certainly in line with the protection of an *already biodiverse ecosystem* that Talisman Forest is. If, when the park is completed, it is still *filled with birds—as it is now*—that will be a good indicator of success!

A biodiverse Talisman Forest would also align with Priority 4 of Strategy 2:

“Increase opportunities that encourage daily access to nature and open spaces and that allow the community to make more sustainable choices.”

There is a great conservation education possibility for the community if hearts and minds lean in that direction.

Three billion birds have been lost in North America since the 1970’s. These are mainly backyard birds like juncos or sparrows, and the number one reason is habitat loss (*State of Canada’s Birds* 2019 report). When we preserve good bird *habitat* like the Talisman Forest, we are taking action to reverse this heartbreaking trend in our community. It makes us part of the solution. However, comments like the following one in the updated Talisman Park staff report miss the chance to be part of the solution:

“The City operates a wildlife interpretation centre in the Richmond Nature Park, which satisfies the need in the City.” (Updated staff report, pg. 5)

We respectfully disagree that there is no further need for wildlife interpretation features in Richmond. We have people hunting and fishing in our local parks, according to City signage. Someone killed and skinned a beaver in Richmond. Small animals are being caught in leghold traps. Conservation education is crucial to foster respect for our natural world. This doesn’t mean a particular role for the house on the site, but at least some wildlife interpretation feature(s) suited to the Talisman Forest would be fitting there.

With regard to “Design concerns related to potential impacts on birds,” the updated report says this:

“... the revised proposal includes the retention of a significant number of existing trees in the proposed City neighbourhood park, resulting in retained bird habitat.” (pg.6)

That is good, but we hope that bird habitat is seen as more than just trees. The reason we suggested keeping an area fenced inside the park (the parcel with a house on site) is because it is already a viable ecosystem which includes wildlife trees and other plant life that are beneficial to insects (also in sharp decline worldwide) and to birds *in a protected wildlife-friendly area*. If the area is not opened up, biodiversity can be kept intact for our birds.

With regard to “Replacement Tree Valuation” (pg. 10), we understood that consideration would be given to increasing the valuation of significant trees. The current fee of \$750 is a small amount for a tree that is decades old.

From: Bell, Yvonne [PHSA] <Yvonne.Bell@hssbc.ca>
Sent: February 8, 2021 4:01 PM
To: CityClerk <CityClerk@richmond.ca>
Cc: MayorandCouncillors <MayorandCouncillors@richmond.ca>
Subject: RZ 18-836123: Polygon Talisman staff report and next steps - input for today's council meeting

City of Richmond Security Warning: This email was sent from an external source outside the City. Please do not click or open attachments unless you recognize the source of this email and the content is safe.

Dear Mayor and City Councillors,

After looking at the revised Polygon Homes Talisman application I returned to the development site last Friday evening to view the local owls hunting at night with my sister. I wondered if we would see any or if the owls had been frightened away by all the construction in the area. It was amazing, we spotted one immediately and had other sightings through out the hour. We wondered if the people in the apartments ever watched the owls or other birds of prey hunting during the day or night. It was a very peaceful activity I could do right in the middle of the city during COVID. With the newly revised application from Polygon, this whole farm field will be gone to be replaced with apartment towers. Half of the mature trees will still be cut down including all of the beautiful and very healthy rows of 40' cedars. If the revised Talisman proposal goes through, Richmond will be losing a huge piece of inner-city farmland (with beautiful grade A soil) something unheard of in most cities. Richmond has lost so much wildlife and bird habitat already in this area with the rezoning of the Odlin and Alexandra Road areas. Richmond needs more pocket forests with mature trees and open fields in the inner city for the health of our citizens and our wildlife. The revised location of the park in the Talisman development is way too small for what is being taken away.

Sincerely, Yvonne Bell (lifetime Richmond resident)
10431 Mortfield Road
Richmond, BC
V7A 2W1

ON TABLE ITEM

Date: Feb 8, 2021
Meeting: Council
Item: #16

From: Jim Wright <jamesw8300@shaw.ca>
Sent: February 8, 2021 12:18 PM
To: MayorandCouncillors
Subject: Input re today's council agenda, Feb 8, 2021

City of Richmond Security Warning: This email was sent from an external source outside the City. Please do not click or open attachments unless you recognize the source of this email and the content is safe.

Mayor Malcolm Brodie and Councillors,

I commend the constructive work at the recent Planning Committee meetings that has led into some of today's agenda items, including Talisman, Lansdowne, Farming First, and rental covenants policy (as moved/amended by Councillors Day and McNulty).

Re Talisman and everywhere where trees can be saved, I hope that the Harold Steves question and Alex Kurnicki response can become a policy too. The importance of individual trees and groves and urban forests is primarily because of the **ecosystems** of the individual tree, grove and urban forest. The essence of the rationale and policy is right there in that dialogue (via the chair) at around the 50-minute mark of the Planning Committee audio. Can we please bottle it in a City of Richmond policy?

One other point:

I support John Roston's clearly expressed messages to council with the rationale for going a step further than the Day/McNulty policy to ensure sufficient rental units. That is especially relevant to the Talisman units that will be near both the Aberden and Capstan Stations and the Lansdowne units that that will be right at the Lansdowne Station. If it's not absolutely too late, I hope we can zone half of both Talisman and Lansdowne for rental. Or, if it's too late for Talisman, then all or almost all of Lansdowne for rental. There is no better location for rental zoning.

Keep building on the good work!

Bye for now,
Jim Wright
Richmond



From: Jim Wright <jamesw8300@shaw.ca>

Sent: February 1, 2021 10:32 AM

To: MayorandCouncillors <MayorandCouncillors@richmond.ca>

Subject: Item 3, Talisman, Planning Committee, Feb 2

City of Richmond Security Warning: This email was sent from an external source outside the City. Please do not click or open attachments unless you recognize the source of this email and the content is safe.

Mayor Malcolm Brodie and Councillors,

Please read the attached one-page memo re Agenda Item 3 on the Feb 2 Planning Committee agenda. It is mainly about the use of existing mature trees in the Talisman development, along with the related current choice.

Jim Wright
Richmond

To: Richmond Planning Committee

Re: Talisman “better use of trees,” in Planning Committee Agenda Item 3, Feb 2, 2021

From: Jim Wright, Richmond

Date: 2021-02-01

Councillor Linda McPhail (Chair) and committee members,

I am offering some input about the Talisman referral, with a focus on parkland.

Commendable action: In keeping with the October 19th referral from Council to “review the proposed park location,” the revised Talisman “Park” application includes possible relocation of the park to the southeast corner of the “Park.” As citizens have pointed out, that area includes many mature trees and other desirable trees and vegetation, all in an imperfect but enduring forest ecosystem.

Another referral direction: Council’s referral also directed staff to “explore better use of existing mature trees.” The updated report indicates that fewer mature trees will be destroyed now, which is positive. However, although that may be a prerequisite for better use, it does not explore better use of the mature trees.

Impact: As citizens’ input has conveyed, the southeast corner meets the criteria for a *forest*, notably sufficient mature trees. The forest’s value as city parkland depends on the best use of those trees, interacting with all the forest life around them. The referral brought attention to that sort of thing, probably so Council could better evaluate whether it is worth conserving the forest as parkland. Fortunately, at least one council member has done firsthand investigation there.

Choice: I realize it is not necessary or desirable to plan a Talisman Forest natural area in detail at this point. However, a common approach is to consider whether there’s at least one doable way a proposed concept can work well. For months, I’ve taken that approach with the forested parkland concept, and I anticipated staff and/or the applicant would think it through too. That might have clarified the choice between forest and field. Of course, it would be ideal for the people of Richmond to have both, bringing acclaim to Polygon and Talisman. In any case, Planning Committee, I wish you well in whatever you arrive at for Richmond.

ON TABLE ITEM

Date: Feb 8, 2021

Meeting: Council

Item: #16

From: MayorandCouncillors
Sent: February 8, 2021 11:48 AM
To: MayorandCouncillors
Subject: FW: Delegation Council Meeting Feb. 8
Attachments: Polygon Talisman Roston Chart Council Meeting Feb 8 2021.pdf

From: John Roston, Mr <john.roston@mcgill.ca>
Sent: February 8, 2021 10:58 AM
To: CityClerk <CityClerk@richmond.ca>
Subject: Delegation Council Meeting Feb. 8

City of Richmond Security Warning: This email was sent from an external source outside the City. Please do not click or open attachments unless you recognize the source of this email and the content is safe.

I would like to delegate at this evening's Council meeting on agenda item 16: Polygon Talisman project.

I would like to use the attached chart during my comments. I don't know if there is a simple way to display it or rather it has to be sent to the councillors in advance.

Thanks.
John

john.roston@mcgill.ca
John Roston
12262 Ewen Avenue
Richmond, BC V7E 6S8
Phone: 604-274-2726
Fax: 604-241-4254



	\$Million
Cost	
Land	\$95
Building streets, amenities, etc.	\$35
Total	\$130
 Rezoned Land Value	
10% market rental	\$234
65% market rental	\$201
 Profit	
10% market rental	\$104
65% market rental	\$71
Difference	\$33

Ignores any additional profit on building the housing and either selling condos to individuals or selling market rental buildings to pension plans.

From: John Roston, Mr

Sent: January 30, 2021 12:06 PM

To: McPhail,Linda ; Brodie, Malcolm ; McNulty,Bill ; Loo,Alexa ; Steves,Harold ; Au,Chak ; Day,Carol ; Wolfe,Michael

Cc: CityClerk ; Craig, Wayne ; Badyal,Sara ; Nikolic,Diana

Subject: Pension Plans and Rental Housing

City of Richmond Security Warning: This email was sent from an external source outside the City. Please do not click or open attachments unless you recognize the source of this email and the content is safe.

Councillor Day asked an excellent question on pension plans interested in purchasing large rental housing developments. Information below. Major players like the Canada Pension Plan are buying into large rental housing projects around the world. Pension plans usually partner with very reliable large rental housing management companies since they both are concerned with their good citizen image and with keeping tenants happy to minimize turnover costs. There have been examples of quick buck venture and hedge funds that buy up large developments, slash costs, raise rents and then sell a couple of years later. These are not pension plans.

At the Talisman Public Hearing, Councillor Day asked Mr. Glover of Polygon if they could sell rental buildings to a pension plan. The minutes note his reply, "Polygon has been in discussion with organizations regarding the purchase and management of the market rental housing." However in their new revised proposal, they say they will keep ownership of the market rental and manage it themselves. Clearly they realize that there is good money to be made from market rental or they would sell.

John

Vancouver Rental

"When they shut down B.C., for two weeks, things were quiet. And then it exploded again," said Goodman, whose company Goodman Commercial is Metro Vancouver's busiest agent for the sales of apartment buildings. We've seen major institutional groups out of Toronto buying assets. ... We've seen no price deflation at all. Actually, if I may be so bold as to say, the value of buildings has even gone up. ... People are feeling very bullish about rental."

"Vancouver's rental housing landscape has been shifting recently away from local mom-and-pop landlords to large, mostly Toronto-based financial companies — including multi-billion-dollar pension funds, asset management firms and REITs. Experts expect that trend will only increase, despite the pandemic, as returns for investors have been great."

[Big money bets big on B.C. rental: 'Good news' for investors, 'worst fears' for residents | Vancouver Sun](#)

Canada Pension Plan Investment Board

"Canada Pension Plan Investment Board (CPP Investments) and Greystar Real Estate Partners, LLC (Greystar), a global leader in the investment, development, and management of high-quality rental housing properties, have formed a new joint venture to pursue multifamily real estate development opportunities in target markets in the United States.

CPP Investments has allocated US\$350 million in equity to the joint venture for a 90% stake, and Greystar has allocated US\$39 million for the remaining 10%. Greystar will manage and operate the portfolio on behalf of the joint venture."

[CPP Investments and Greystar Real Estate Partners Form U.S. Multifamily Development Joint Venture \(newswire.ca\)](#)

São Paulo, Brazil (September 1, 2020) – Greystar Real Estate Partners, LLC (Greystar) is joining Canada Pension Plan Investment Board (CPP Investments) and Cyrela Brazil Realty (Cyrela) in a joint venture that will develop, own and operate purpose-built multifamily rental housing in São Paulo.

The joint venture continues to target an investment of up to R\$1 billion in combined equity. CPP Investments will maintain majority interest in the joint venture, Cyrela will also own a significant interest and Greystar will acquire an ownership interest through the expansion of the partnership.

[Greystar joins CPP Investments and Cyrela in Development of Brazilian Multifamily Property Sector | CPP Investments](#)

From: John Roston, Mr

Sent: January 29, 2021 2:34 PM

To: McPhail,Linda ; Brodie, Malcolm ; McNulty,Bill ; Loo,Alexa ; Steves,Harold ; Au,Chak ; Day,Carol ; Wolfe,Michael

Cc: CityClerk ; Craig,Wayne ; Badyal,Sara ; Nikolic,Diana

Subject: RE: Planning Committee Meetings on Feb. 2 and 3

City of Richmond Security Warning: This email was sent from an external source outside the City. Please do not click or open attachments unless you recognize the source of this email and the content is safe.

Dear all,

One small revision to our submission on Polygon Talisman Park. We are interested in the percentage of market rental units in relation to the total number of units in the project. That is 120 units out of a total of 1290 units which is 9.3%, not the 10.3% stated in the report and our submission. The City uses 10.3% as the percentage of market rental units in relation to the number of non-market rental units which is not the way most people would think about it in our view.

Best.

John

From: John Roston, Mr

Sent: Thursday, January 28, 2021 5:44 PM

To: 'McPhail,Linda' <LMcPhail@richmond.ca>; 'Brodie, Malcolm' <MBrodie@richmond.ca>; 'McNulty,Bill' <BMcNulty@richmond.ca>; 'Loo,Alexa' <ALoo@richmond.ca>; 'Steves,Harold' <hsteves@richmond.ca>; 'Au,Chak' <CAu@richmond.ca>; 'Day,Carol' <CDay@richmond.ca>; 'Wolfe, Michael' <MWolfe@richmond.ca>

Cc: 'CityClerk' <CityClerk@richmond.ca>; 'Craig,Wayne' <WCraig@richmond.ca>; Badyal, Sara <SBadyal@richmond.ca>; Nikolic,Diana <DNikolic@richmond.ca>

Subject: Planning Committee Meetings on Feb. 2 and 3

Dear Councillor McPhail,

As Coordinator of the Richmond Rental Housing Advocacy Group, I am both submitting written documentation and by copy to the City Clerk, requesting the opportunity to delegate by telephone at the Planning Committee meetings on Feb. 2 and 3. We are commenting on Item 3, Polygon Talisman Park, and Item 4, Lansdowne Shopping Centre. Since they are being considered on different days, I would prefer to delegate on both days, but if it is only possible to do so on Feb. 2 then I will cover both projects at that time.

Very brief separate written comments on the specifics of each project are attached. However the comments below on the overall context of market rental housing in the City Centre apply to both projects. My understanding is that the staff referral at the October Public Hearing, "That staff provide suggestions and options for a market rental policy and report back," is still outstanding and discussion of that report would have an important impact on these projects.

Market Rental Housing Policy

Why these two projects are important

There is limited land in the City Centre suitable for large affordable rental housing projects close to workplaces and public transit. If these two projects do not provide a large amount of purpose-built rental housing, then the opportunity for many young people to live in Richmond where they were brought up will be lost. They are also the entry level workers who will provide many of our services and if they cannot live where they work, many of our small businesses will struggle to find staff.

Bringing rents down

A dramatic increase in the supply of purpose-built rental housing that is centrally managed will reduce costs, substantially increase the vacancy rate and lower rents. The Richmond 1-bedroom apartment vacancy rate increased from 0.5% to 2% in 2020, but average rent still increased 5% despite BC Government Covid rent controls. [Source: CMHC] We need a more dramatic increase in the vacancy rate like that in Toronto which increased from 1.1% to 5.7% in

2020 causing average monthly rent to **decrease** by 17%. [Source: [Toronto apartment vacancy rates spike to record high, monthly rent plunges - The Globe and Mail](#)]

Large developments of purpose-built rental housing under central management result in economies of scale that reduce operating costs and keep rents down while providing a reasonable profit to the owners. An individual condo owner renting out one condo has much higher costs and must charge higher rents.

Rental tenure zoning

The BC Government gave the City the power to zone particular buildings for rental tenure only precisely because it recognized that property developers can make large profits faster by selling strata condo units to investors who often leave them vacant while waiting to profit from a rapid rise in land value. Getting the rental housing we need requires local government intervention.

Developers who want a quick profit can sell rental housing buildings to pension plans that want long term steady returns.

Rental tenure zoning will quickly limit the rapid rise in residential land value which is not in the self interest of developers. We have been here before. Restricting house size limited the rapid rise in farmland value which was not in the self interest of farmland owners. It is a question of Council rising above that and doing what is right for future generations.

John Roston
Coordinator
Richmond Rental Housing Advocacy Group
12262 Ewen Avenue
Richmond, BC V7E 6S8
Phone: 604-274-2726
Fax: 604-241-4254

From: John Roston, Mr

Sent: January 28, 2021 5:44 PM

To: McPhail,Linda ; Brodie, Malcolm ; McNulty,Bill ; Loo,Alexa ; Steves,Harold ; Au,Chak ; Day,Carol ; Wolfe,Michael

Cc: CityClerk ; Craig,Wayne ; Badyal,Sara ; Nikolic,Diana

Subject: Planning Committee Meetings on Feb. 2 and 3

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John Roston

Coordinator

Richmond Rental Housing Advocacy Group

12262 Ewen Avenue

Richmond, BC V7E 6S8

Phone: 604-274-2726

Fax: 604-241-4254

Planning Committee, Tuesday, February 2, 2021, 4 pm.
Submission from the Richmond Rental Housing Advocacy Group

Item 3: Application by Polygon Talisman Park Ltd.

See our Market Rental Housing Policy comments.

Solving Richmond's rental housing crisis requires a dramatic increase in the supply of purpose-built rental housing that is centrally managed to reduce costs and lower rents. We have proposed that at least 65% of large housing projects in the City Centre should be market rental plus 10% below market rental with a maximum of 25% strata condo units for sale.

The original Polygon Talisman Park proposal included 5.6% (65 units) market rental and 10% (150 units) below market rental with 84.4% (1,011) strata condo units for sale. The new proposal moves the park to save trees which is great, but only increases market rental units from 5.6% to 10.3% (120 units) which is a far cry from the 65% that is desperately needed. This token increase will have zero effect on the overall rental market and will not lower rents. It has been accomplished by increasing the density of the project to actually increase the number of strata units for sale to 1,014.

When this project was referred back to staff at the October Public Hearing, one question was whether the City's market rental housing policy should require large projects to have much more market rental since the City has that power. An additional motion was approved, "That staff provide suggestions and options for a market rental policy and report back." Either this Polygon Talisman Park proposal should be referred back until that staff report is received and discussed or Council should use its power to rezone the property for a much higher level of market rental units, ideally 65%.

Planning Committee, Wednesday, February 3, 2021, 4 pm.
Submission from the Richmond Rental Housing Advocacy Group

Item 4: Proposed OCP Amendment Lansdowne Shopping Centre

See our Market Rental Housing Policy comments.

We understand that this is the OCP document and that there will be a subsequent rezoning application for each phase of the project when the exact requirements will be nailed down. However, this is a lengthy document that outlines many of the provisions that are now foreseen will be required. This lets the developer know what to plan for in preparing the rezoning applications.

Phase 1 of the project is the low-rise housing in the northeast corner of the property. This is the type of housing most suitable for young families, many of whom cannot afford to buy and must rent. It is therefore important to specify that the city will require the Phase 1 housing to be family friendly and entirely market rental and below market rental.

Discussion of rental housing in subsequent phases can be discussed when the Phase 1 rezoning application is made.

Parking is covered in this document in some detail. Attachment 10, Item 1.7 c. ii., specifies that public parking spaces will have a maximum hourly rate similar to City sites such as the Olympic Oval. Parking at Lansdowne Centre is now free. It should be stated that there must be a minimum of two hours free parking in any spaces serving commercial enterprises.

From: Vivian Lee <vivlee604@yahoo.com>

Sent: February 1, 2021 9:54 PM

To: MayorandCouncillors <MayorandCouncillors@richmond.ca>

Subject: Need for more affordable housing in Richmond

City of Richmond Security Warning: This email was sent from an external source outside the City. Please do not click or open attachments unless you recognize the source of this email and the content is safe.

Dear Mayor Malcolm Brodie, Councillor Chak Au, Councillor Carol Day, Councillor Alexa Loo, Councillor Bill McNulty, Councillor Linda McPhail, Councillor Harold Steves, and Councillor Michael Wolfe,

Every day on my commute, I drive by many condominiums being constructed or recently constructed, but sadly unaffordable for many Richmond residents. Over 20% of Richmond residents live in poverty, which affects seniors, people on a fixed income, and young families trying to find housing. As Richmond becomes home to an ever increasing luxury housing market, rents are out of the reach for many of its residents.

I am writing as a concerned resident who resides in Richmond and hoping that our mayor and councillors will examine with their hearts and minds the Polygon Talisman proposal which has only 120 market rental units and 1,014 condos.

I do believe that there are many steps we can take as a community to move forward and increasing the number of market rental units would be one of the steps.

Thank-you for taking the time to read my email. Richmond needs more, much more affordable housing.

Sincerely,

Vivian Lee

From: Akiko Holz <akikoholz@gmail.com>

Sent: February 1, 2021 9:44 PM

To: MayorandCouncillors <MayorandCouncillors@richmond.ca>

Subject: Planning committee February 2, 2021 - Item 3 Application by Polygon Talisman Park Ltd.

City of Richmond Security Warning: This email was sent from an external source outside the City. Please do not click or open attachments unless you recognize the source of this email and the content is safe.

Dear Mayor and the planning committee,

The attached was brought to my attention and as a long term resident of Richmond I agree with the comments made by the Richmond Rental Housing Advocacy Group and I strongly agree that Council should use its power to rezone the property for a much higher level of the market rental units.

Akiko Holz
7311 Parry St.
Richmond BC

Planning Committee, Tuesday, February 2, 2021, 4 pm.
Submission from the Richmond Rental Housing Advocacy Group

Item 3: Application by Polygon Talisman Park Ltd.
See our Market Rental Housing Policy comments.

Solving Richmond's rental housing crisis requires a dramatic increase in the supply of purpose-built rental housing that is centrally managed to reduce costs and lower rents. We have proposed that at least 65% of large housing projects in the City Centre should be market rental plus 10% below market rental with a maximum of 25% strata condo units for sale.

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-----Original Message-----

From: Karen Schaffer <littleflourcakes@gmail.com>

Sent: February 1, 2021 8:42 PM

To: MayorandCouncillors <MayorandCouncillors@richmond.ca>

Subject: Development proposal

City of Richmond Security Warning: This email was sent from an external source outside the City. Please do not click or open attachments unless you recognize the source of this email and the content is safe.

Mayor and councillors of Richmond,

Richmond is in serious need for more rental housing. A diverse population - from young families to seniors to new refugees - is being forced to move out of Richmond due to lack of access to affordable housing.

The Polygon Talisman project is planning much less than the 65% market rental units required. Please hold developers to a standard that will promote the beauty and flourishing of our city rather than the profit margin of a few.

Yours truly,
Karen Schaffer

From: Cherelle Jardine <laserbeammusic@gmail.com>

Sent: January 30, 2021 8:28 PM

To: MayorandCouncillors <MayorandCouncillors@richmond.ca>

Subject: Re: Talisman Park and Lansdowne Centre developments at the Planning Committee Meeting

City of Richmond Security Warning: This email was sent from an external source outside the City. Please do not click or open attachments unless you recognize the source of this email and the content is safe.

Attached is a photo of the outdoor stage in Maple Ridge for your consideration.

Thank you

Cherelle

On Sat, Jan 30, 2021 at 8:23 PM Cherelle Jardine <laserbeammusic@gmail.com> wrote:

Hello

I understand that you will be meeting this coming week to discuss the Talisman Park and Lansdowne Centre developments.

While you consider the opportunities for low rental housing which is much needed, please also consider having a covered stage for entertainment. Once the pandemic is over, music needs spaces to come back to.

There aren't many outdoor permanent stages in Richmond, we need to add these sites to our city. Steveston used to have one behind the community center many years ago, it was sadly torn down instead of being upgraded.

We put on many concerts at that venue.

Thank you in advance

Sincerely

Cherelle Jardine

--

Cherelle Jardine

Discover Cherelle's music at

www.cherellejardine.ca

@cherellejardine on all social media.

Featuring...

Stone Poets

Bringing together an extraordinary blend of poetic lyricism and emotionally powerful instrumentation, Vancouver, BC's Stone Poets create exceptionally moving music that genuinely matters. Challenging hearts & minds across the globe to open-up and see the beauty in both the light and dark, together this remarkable three-piece band dives deep into meaningful material that reveals their bold authenticity.

www.stonepoets.ca

@stonepoets on all social media

Make a Scene Canada

Join Cherelle and explore the songs and stories of our talented Canadian artists and music industry leaders.

From Colin James, Jesse Cook, Jeff Martin (Tea Party), Jane Siberry, Todd Kerns plus an array of artists and industry professionals, Make a Scene Canada is a go-to for discovering new artists and their music as well, music from our Canadian Icons.

Find Make a Scene Canada <https://make-a-scene.captivate.fm>

@makeascenecanada on all social media.

Home station

www.pacificnorthwestradio.com

@pacificnorthwestradio on all social media

To be a guest on Make a Scene Canada or to sponsor or advertise with us, contact Cherelle @ laserbeammusic@gmail.com

Keep music alive in Canada! www.canadianmusicianscoalition.ca

Laser Beam Music is a boutique music company in Vancouver BC.

LBM organizes recording, promotions and bookings.

Promoting a small roster of eclectic artists carving out their names in the industry.

HEAD, Stone Poets, Cherelle Jardine, Marc Gladstone. Make a Scene Canada, Pacific North West Radio, Slip into the Fray and Be Your Own Rockstar.



Public Correspondence

Jim Wright	January 15, 2021 December 6, 2020 November 24, 2020 November 23, 2020 October 19, 2020
Yvonne Bell	December 16, 2020
Sharon McGougan	December 7, 2020 October 19, 2020
John Roston	December 6, 2020 November 24, 2020 October 15, 2020
Laura Gillanders	November 26, 2020
Michelle Li	October 18, 2020

Badyal, Sara

From: Jim Wright <jamesw8300@shaw.ca>
Sent: January 15, 2021 3:01 AM
To: MayorandCouncillors
Cc: Sharon MacGougan; Bell, Yvonne [PHSA]; Sofi Hindmarch; Glover, Robin; Murray Spitz; John Roston, Mr
Subject: New input re "Talisman Park" referral
Attachments: 15Jan21-JWright-RmdCouncil.pdf

City of Richmond Security Warning: This email was sent from an external source outside the City. Please do not click or open attachments unless you recognize the source of this email and the content is safe.

Mayor Malcolm Brodie and Councillors,

Motivated by "Talisman Park" tours and Trump's coup attempt, I'm sending new input re the Talisman referral. Please read the attached memo and let me know if you have questions.

Bye for now,
Jim Wright

To Mayor Malcolm Brodie and Councillors

From Jim Wright: **An update to my “Talisman Park” referral responses**, January 15, 2021

I again address the referral directions to “explore better use of existing mature trees” and “review the proposed park location.” Basically, the best use of parkland with mature trees would be the forest ecosystem in the southeast corner of “Talisman Park.”

I’ve gathered further insights from touring the area with informed colleagues. “Talisman Park” is currently a natural area—“old field” and urban forest, as shown at right. However, the Polygon Homes “Talisman Park” proposal would replace that parklike area with dense construction. That is *non-park*, and it cries out for action that heeds the intents in Richmond’s *Ecological Network Management Strategy* and our Declaration of Climate Emergency.



The proposal would lead to observable ecosystem losses, with significant greenhouse gas consequences. Fortunately, it’s evident that the developer, Polygon, has been acting to improve the proposal. I will suggest further ways to act in keeping with our Richmond ecological intents.

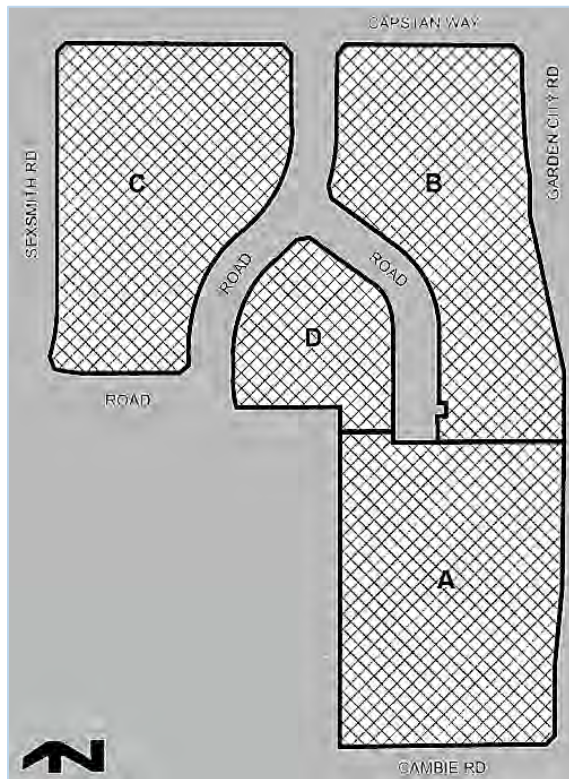
Context: Richmond’s *Ecological Network Strategy* (EN Strategy) reflects [A New Climate for Conservation: Nature, Carbon and Climate Change in British Columbia](#). I recommend the [Executive Summary](#). Like the *EN Strategy*, my suggestions continue to be in the context of the two stated priorities:

1. Integrate nature conservation strategies with climate action strategies.
2. Broaden core protected areas into a climate conservation network. (*Summary* pages 18–19)

Reviewing that publication has reminded me there are ways to measure and credit *avoided* ecosystem degradation. That could include the natural-capital effect and/or carbon effect of *not* clear-cutting the forested areas of “Talisman Park.” I don’t think that the monetizing of *non*-degradation should be our main motivator, but it could be a worthwhile bonus.

Participants with me in one or more “Talisman Park” tours:

- Robin Glover, Polygon vice president responsible for the “Talisman Park” construction project, who initiated a tour meeting
- Murray Spitz, resident caretaker/tenant of 8791 Cambie (3.23 ha, the bulk of the Talisman area) for 40 years until evicted, who contributed firsthand knowledge re hawks to the City
- Sofi Hindmarch, MSc, [research scientist](#) with [Barn Owls BC](#) and [Fraser Valley Conservancy](#), who contributed firsthand knowledge re barn owls and local raptor habitats to the City
- Sharon MacGougan, president, Garden City Conservation Society, and former chair, Amnesty International Canada
- Yvonne Bell, long-time conservation activist, long-time member of the adjacent Richmond–Sea Island United Church, and local resident who knew a number of Talisman area residents
- Chak Au, Richmond councillor seeking firsthand knowledge of “Talisman Park” ecosystems



Above diagram: Proposed “Talisman Park.”



Right: The satellite image of the southeast corner of the “park” is essentially Area A.

The land within the red outline has been included in concepts of *Talisman Forest* parkland.

Ideally, Polygon owner Michael Audain would give the “Talisman Park” area (top left) to Richmond for ecology/climate purposes. In case he doesn’t, I’ll share some new insights, mainly generated from the recent tours of the area:

- Along the far west (left edge) of the satellite image, many large and evident trees are partly on Richmond–Sea Island United Church land, so let’s acknowledge their role in the Talisman Forest. Polygon has offered a 5-metre easement along the border. The ribbon of forest could be saved and optimized. That would include extensive tree crowning, a permeable crushed-gravel path, and a berm to stop flooding by drainage from the higher ground of the development.
- In the north half of the satellite image, there’s a row of Western Red Cedars, *Thuja plicata*, at the north end (as labelled). Turning a right-angle corner, the row extends far south. The total length is about a hundred metres. Seen from the north, it forms an L shape. Although it’s called a hedgerow, we now know that the cedars have never been topped or trimmed like a hedge, so it’s a long and dense grove. Typically about 20 cm in diameter, the trees are early in their natural lifespan but maturing, and they already sequester a lot of carbon. They *could* sequester many times as much for hundreds of years, while producing oxygen. Fortunately, they’re fairly tolerant of groundwater salt, which will increase in Richmond soil as sea level rises.

Polygon now wants to clear-cut the hedge/grove (not save part, as in a previous plan). From their perspective, that is reasonable, since conserving it would deprive them of a large construction area. If Richmond goes along with that, I hope it will be recognized as a significant concession.



- A core part of the proposed Talisman Forest extends north from Cambie past the yellow line on the satellite image—a little over a third of the way north. Polygon and I seem to essentially agree with that, each with modifications. Mine is to include the acacia grove (labeled).
- The oak in two photos (above left) is located in the northward bulge in the red border beside Garden City Rd in the map-like image. Polygon has pointed out that the oak and all the trees beside the road from there to Cambie Rd are in land that Richmond controls for purposes of adding a southbound right-turn lane, a cycling lane, and a sidewalk.
- The right-turn lane does need to be there. But many of the trees in a row to the west of that lane could be retained, after thorough arborist care—especially for that oak. Finally, west of the row of trees, a very wide crushed-gravel trail could serve pedestrians, cyclists, etc. Also, the power line could be buried, eliminating the power-line reason for cutting back roadside trees.
- On the *southwest* corner of Garden City Rd and Cambie Rd, I hope that Polygon Homes will provide a spacious 121 m² plaza, as on the *northwest* corner of Garden City Rd and Capston Way. This and the previous suggestions would efficiently add ecological and recreational value to that part of the Talisman Forest.

Note: The three Cambie houses in the satellite image are gone. However, the 8791 Cambie house that was the second house west of Garden City Rd is still present, hidden by a canopy of trees.



Harvey



Murray



Fluffy



Rocky

This page is about 8791 Cambie Rd. The photos are from the virtual tour guide I sent with my December 6, 2020 message to council. It introduced Murray Spitz, the caretaker for forty years, along with other residents of 8791 Cambie, their haven. Murray looks ready to sing his song about Fluffy and friends. It's called ["Cool Cat."](#) To listen in, just click on the title.

Notes: Harvey is a Cooper's Hawk. From open areas outside the haven fence, it's easy to view the haven's many trees, which are mainly along the fence. One can also see the hawks' nest and sometimes Harvey and/or Harriet Hawk and other raptors. The upper branches reach across to meet protectively, high above the haven. Rocky Raccoon lives under the now-vacant house with his two sisters. Fluffy often joined the triplets but must have moved on with Murray.

I've been optimistically making suggestions, but they only matter if council and staff are committed to devotedly stewarding the forest, as Murray Spitz did. Murray is just a good-natured guy of 68 with youthful enthusiasm. He got evicted from the home he had poured his heart into, and it's typical that he still put himself in the evictor's shoes, with not a word of criticism or self-pity.

Murray sees what's needed because he loves the Talisman Forest—the living things and their parts in the forest ecosystem. With that mindset, plus various talents, he gives nature a hand.

The developer could have let Murray stay there. After all, Richmond will likely obtain the property, with no urgent need to demolish or evict. It was to Richmond's advantage to have the capable and inspiring 40-year caretaker in place. Nevertheless, I bet he'll share his wisdom if asked.

In any case, the loss will be a gain if we learn from it to think deeply about the inherent values that remain in the Talisman Forest. Naturally, with that approach, we too will be ready to give nature a hand.



Richmond's *Ecological Network Management Strategy* suggests :

Most of Richmond's public parks and greenways contain only small amounts of natural ecosystems. The City can play a leadership role in EN protection and improvement by further managing some of them for ecological enhancement. (page 46)

Please, let's do that with this parkland. I'll now add final thoughts about how it can be done.

Above left photo: The photographer stood north of Cambie Rd, facing northeast. On the east side, one can glimpse the sturdy high red fence that surrounds 8791 Cambie Rd, which was Murray Spitz's haven. The visible fence is the East–West midpoint of the Talisman Forest.

The western side of the forest would best be a quiet place, with a modest crushed-gravel walking trail through it from Cambie to a similar East–West trail north of the haven's back fence. Barren space like what's shown (sites of former buildings) can be stewarded for the hawks, owls and eagles we see in the area. Someone like owl expert Sofi Hindmarch, whose work has influenced the Talisman proposal, could advise on that. On a tour, she stressed the vital need to *use such spaces to create "old field" habitat*, along with removing invasives and pre-empting startling noise.

On the inner side of the 8791 Cambie fence, I hope we can conserve the haven, including the songbirds Murray made at home. There needs to be an ongoing presence in the house or its replacement structure, with visiting by appointment and video coverage of the haven and beyond.

Above centre photo: The photographer again stood north of Cambie, this time on the east side of the forest, between the haven (unseen to the left) and Garden City Rd. Night-lighting would be needed for the wide walking/rolling route there. With compassion for senior bladders, there could be a washroom at the corner plaza, as well as benches and interpretive signs throughout the parkland. After all, like raptors and songbirds, humans matter in the Talisman Forest ecosystem.

Above right image: The forest is mostly in Area A of "Talisman Park." However, it would be great to have forest trees like cedars and oaks in Areas B–D, perhaps credited as 5 or 10 tree units if a usual tree is 1 unit. Also, small playgrounds and fitness features could be spread through B–D, like the Minoru Park fitness path (monkey bars, parallel bars, balance beams, etc.) but with basic and higher levels. As well, Area D could still be the planned kind of parkland.

Talisman Park, *like an actual park* but with homes too, would then merit the *Park* name. We could end up with a win-win for ecology, climate action and happiness, which naturally belong together.

Badyal, Sara

From: Jim Wright <jamesw8300@shaw.ca>
Sent: December 6, 2020 10:43 AM
To: MayorandCouncillors
Subject: Response to new Talisman info
Attachments: 1-Talisman-update_2020-12-06.pdf; 2-Talisman-Forest-Tour.pdf; 3-EN-Strategy-re-Talisman.pdf; 4-Creating-our-talisman.pdf

Mayor Brodie and Councillors,

Thank you for empowering the evident progress of the Talisman referral.

I also wish to thank Richmond staff and Polygon's personnel. In a range of public and individual ways, I've got a sense that considerable care is going into collaborative efforts. In that aspect, this is likely the most impressive project I've interacted with, and there have been a fair number over my years as an involved Richmond citizen.

Attachments:

- Please read the memo, 1-Talisman-update_2020-12-06.docx,
- drop in on the Talisman Forest tour again, 2-Talisman-Forest-Tour.pdf,
- help Polygon apply our Richmond *Ecological Network Management-Strategy*, 3-EN-Strategy-re-Talisman.pdf,
- and empower the Talisman Forest to be a Talisman, 4-Creating-our-talisman.pdf.

Once again, there is significant urgency in some of the factors I'm bringing to your attention.

Bye for now,
Jim Wright
778-320-1936

As the late great Mary Gazetas used to say, "Keep at it. It's worth it."

To: **Mayor Malcolm Brodie and Richmond Council**

From: Jim Wright, Richmond

Re: Update re **referral of Talisman Park** proposal

Date: 2020-12-06

This memo and Attachments 2–4 share new insights about greater Talisman Forest potential, including for Polygon in ways that are also good for the city, community and ecology of Richmond.

The Chrystal factor: A new factor is this Neil Chrystal statement to the *Richmond News* about Polygon’s Talisman Park development: “We’d like to think we’re working with the community to come up with the best plan” (2020-12-03). The *News* supplied this context: “Polygon is in the process of working to shift the location of a previously planned park in the centre of the development in order to save ‘a good portion’ of the trees, said Neil Chrystal, president of the development company.” That new location is the southeast corner (Cambie & Garden City Roads), the basic need is to rescue the forest ecosystem, and the chief executive’s goodwill is promising.

The eco-strategy factor: Besides the stakeholders’ goal-inspired and dedicated goodwill, we need to draw on Richmond’s *Ecological Network Management Strategy*. **Attachment 3** captures it and relates it to the Talisman Forest and Park. The *Strategy* is overwhelmingly wonderful, and the document spotlights what most applies. We could adapt my initial step into a fully compatible *Talisman Eco-Strategy* to empower the ecosystems of the Talisman Forest and Park.

The Talisman factor: **Attachment 4** discusses what a secular *talisman* is and how the Talisman Forest can be a great talisman. I’ve finally realized that the Polygon project’s *Talisman* identity, when promoted the way Polygon probably intends, has versatile value that ties in very well with the potential of the Talisman Forest. Talisman stakeholders, including the loose-knit involved citizens like me, can make the Talisman Forest a terrific *talisman* for Talisman Park by bringing out the best in it together. You’ll see what I mean when you read that one-page attachment.

The human ecosystem factor: I’ve included **Attachment 2** again. That Talisman Forest Tour enables a sense of the ecosystem. Murray Spitz, the human life in the eco-mix, is its caring voice, as we see on page 14 of the tour. That will end in destruction unless a Polygon surrogate (Westwood Ridge Property Management) gets the demolition permit extended (easy enough—for up to 180 days) and immediately stops evicting him while the Talisman Forest plan evolves. Wiping out any living part of the ecosystem matters, but Murray would be an irreplaceable loss, and appreciating what he brings to the mix would be an irreplaceable gain.

The extent of the Talisman Forest



The area outlined in red is the Talisman Forest as described in a recent John Roston letter to Richmond Council. I like the way his northern additions to the previous rectangle include the little acacia grove on the west side and a charming oak on the east side. However, I now think the area shown in an orange rectangle is best: it allows space to optimize for hawks, owls, etc.

Another way to extend the Talisman Forest is to encourage the same kinds of trees in the rest of Talisman Park, even large ones like Garry Oaks and Western Red Cedars, perhaps with lower branches managed to allow for paths, benches, mini-playgrounds, etc., under them. If trees like that get counted like several small ones, they could stop being ruled out for taking so much space. Those are just examples of ways to make it feasible. Also, people could gain knowledge from interpretive signs in the Talisman Forest and apply it to trees elsewhere in Talisman Park. With bird-friendly planning, birds would be happy too. That wouldn't make the whole development forest, but it would all be part of a forest-theme Talisman *Park* with a forested natural area as its talisman.

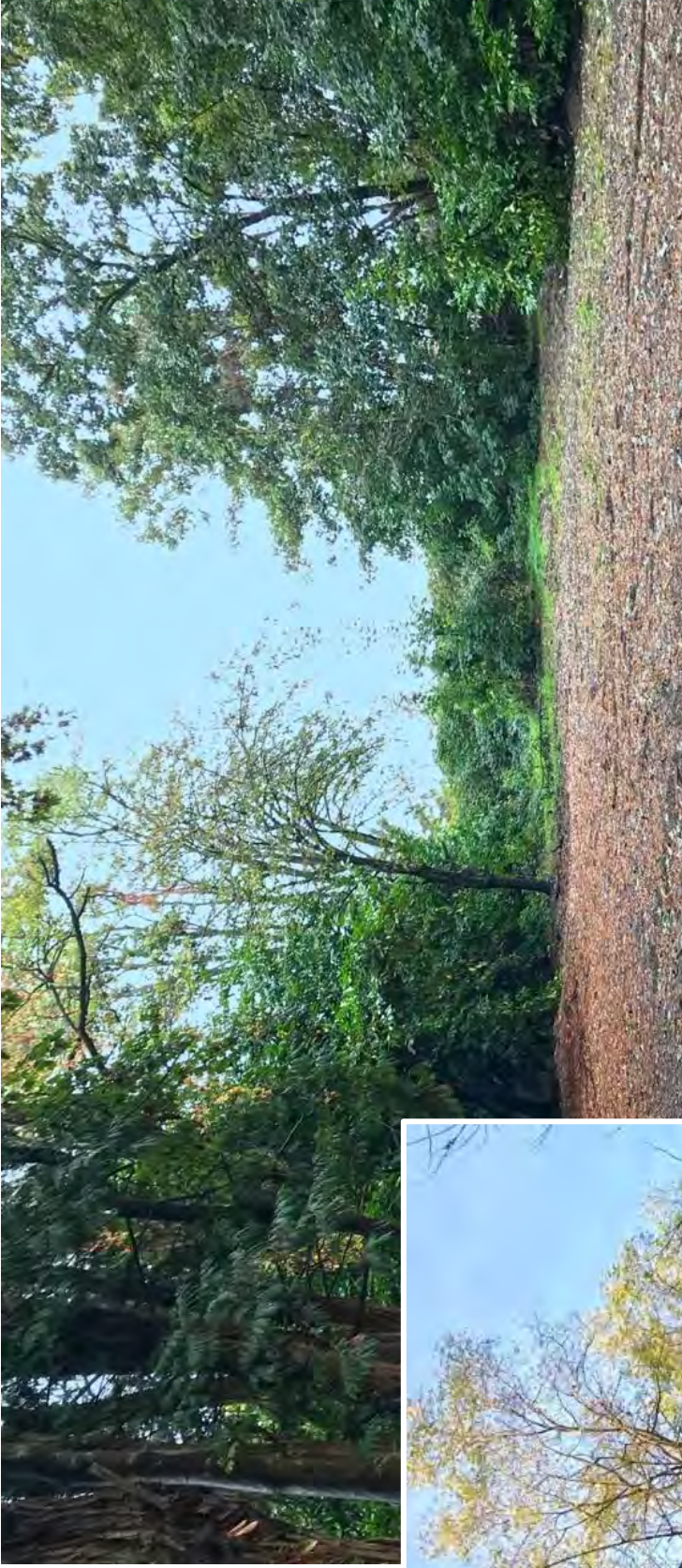
Welcome to the **Talisman Forest Tour!**

On our right, we see the home of Murray Spitz for the past forty years. We hope the City of Richmond can empower the developer, Polygon, to postpone any demolition of it. That way, the City and community of Richmond can retain their current full set of options for using the Talisman Forest natural area as parkland.

Next, further west on the edge of Richmond-Sea Island United Church land, we look northeast at the forest.

Finally, coming back westward on Cambie, let's head into the forest, where there's a natural pool for wildlife.





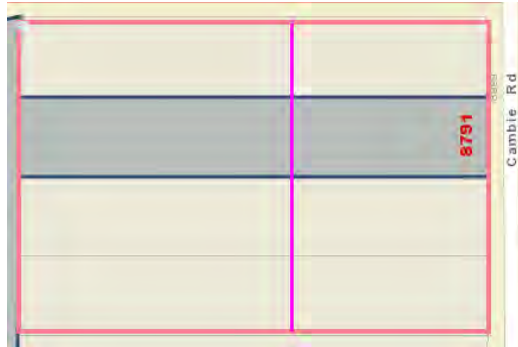
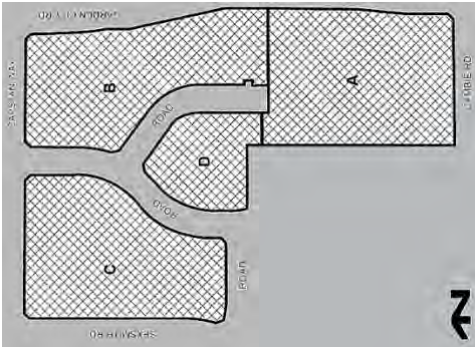
Just off Cambie Rd, looking north and then looking east and west, we see many mature trees on each side from a comfortable distance.

Next, let's walk to the north end of the open area.

Look to your left. There's a bit of the south end of a large hedge in the background. Closer to us, there's a grove of acacias. Even though there's also an acacia grove across Cambie Rd at Garden City Rd, it is not likely to be spared by development.

Acacia groves are a rare and pleasant sight in Richmond. We hope that this one in the Talisman Forest will be kept, even if the parkland needs to be stretched northward to include it. Acacias don't have long lives, but saplings are beginning to spring up.





Good thing you brought devices with screens on this Talisman Forest neighbourhood tour!

On the left side, the top diagram is a simple Talisman Park development plan. We're in Area A, which is the southeast corner.

Notice 8791 Cambie Rd, where Murray Spitz lives. The lot is shown in grey.

We've adapted that lower diagram from a BC Assessment map.

The magenta line that's less than halfway up that diagram denotes the north border of the Talisman Forest natural area, at minimum.

The natural area includes lots of space for a wide compressed-gravel path north of Murray's fence.

The satellite map shows the south half of Polygon's Talisman Park, except that the United Church is in the middle. Notice all the trees on the west side that the development intends to mostly eliminate.

The outlined area in the southwest corner represents the same Talisman forest natural area that's identified in the BC Assessment image. It is about 1.75 acres, or 0.7 ha.

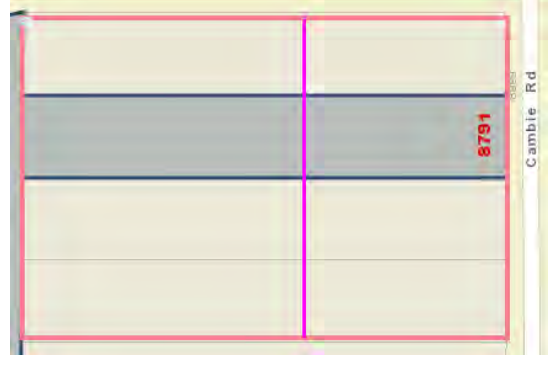


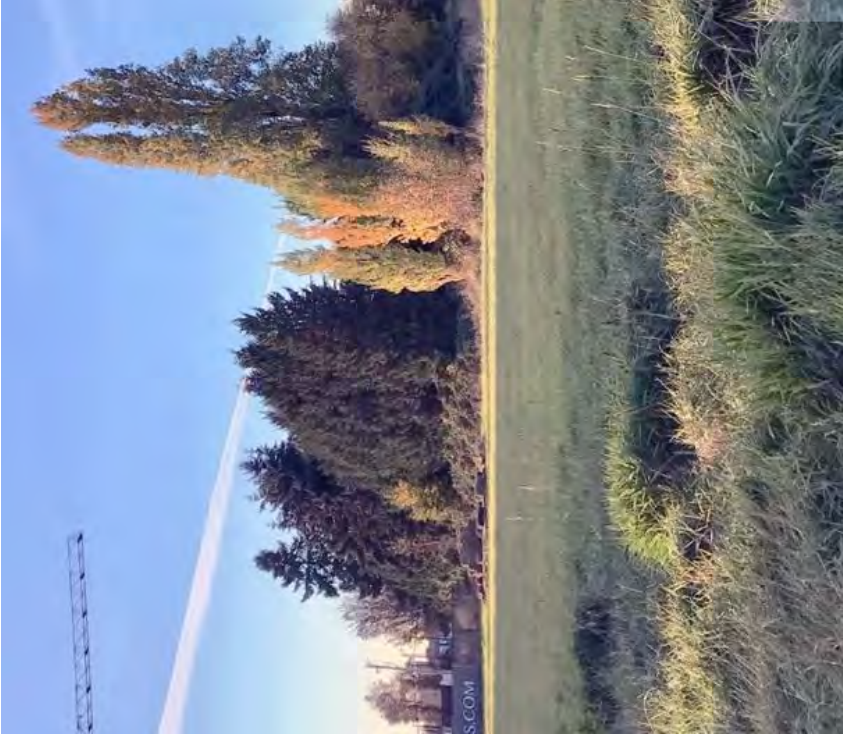
PLN - 239

Here we're at the south end of the Talisman Forest natural area. (It's at the bottom of the diagram, just left of the grey area and house number.0 From close to Cambie Rd, we can see parts of the high and sturdy red fence of Murray's yard through the trees. We can also see Murray's home by looking past Sharon MacGougan (orange jacket), who is admiring a large tree with Yvonne Bell).

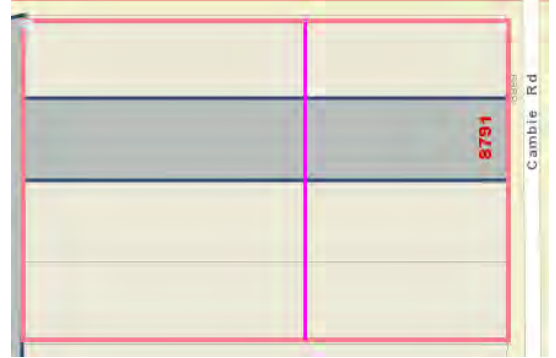
In the parkland of the Talisman Forest natural area, there would likely be a wide compact-gravel pathway (crowned and slightly raised) from Cambie to the north end (the magenta line). In all weather, people of all ages would pass through.

Many would be on foot, perhaps using a walker. Others would be rolling—using a wheelchair, bicycle, rollator, stroller, any kind of scooter, etc., perhaps motor-assisted.





PLN - 240



We have now walked a few metres back to Cambie Rd and then east past Murray's home at 8791 Cambie. With mature trees on both sides, we walk north where there may later be another wide compacted-gravel path. One value of the forest walk is that people can feel a natural break on their way to and from any of the bus routes or the Aberdeen Canada Line Station.

Walking further south, we see a beautiful treed area ahead. It will be removed to make way for the Talisman Park development.

The area we're looking at has been a thriving part of Richmond's Ecological Network, but it won't be any more unless the Talisman Forest natural area becomes parkland, with informed attention to all the natural life.



PLN - 241

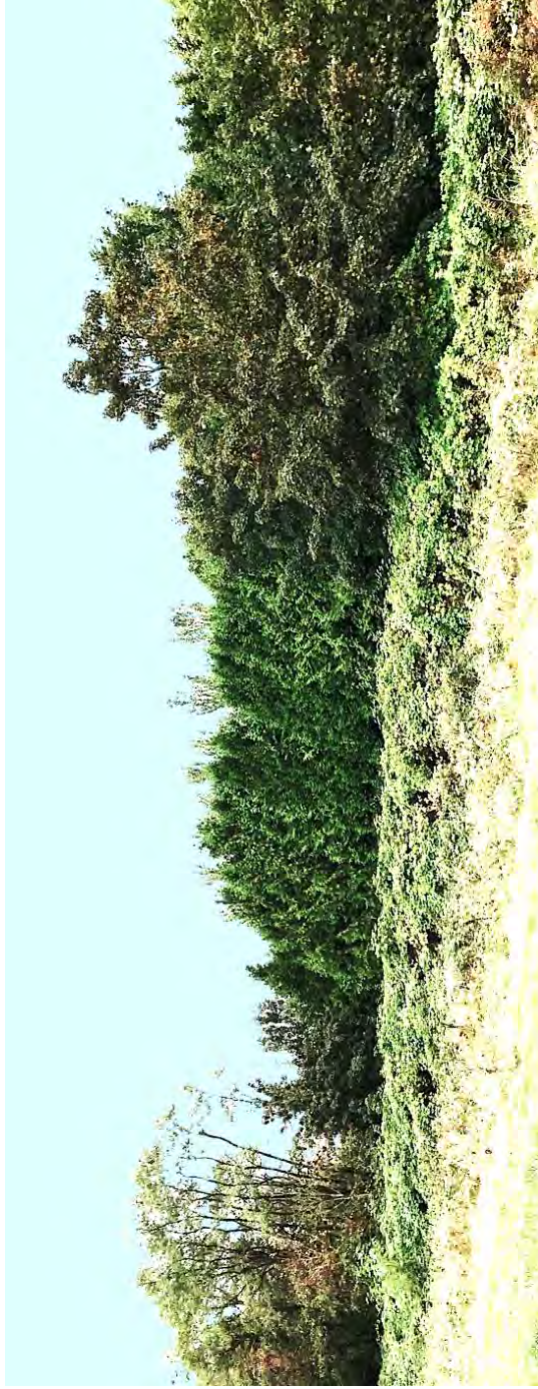
After walking well out into the grass field, which Murray used to take care of, we come back toward an oak tree on the west side of Garden City Road. There are a few oaks in the Talisman Forest, and they are all very much worth keeping, especially with the climate crisis leading to a higher and saltier water table in Richmond.

Oaks are very long-lived and good for taking in carbon, sending out oxygen in return. They are also one of the kinds of trees that are most tolerant of salty water. When we look closely at this oak, we see that it has been cut back to avoid electrical lines in functional ways—with a mangled effect. However, birds who want to live in it won't mind, the climate effects will be just as good, and the tree becomes beautiful when seen in the right way, as in the larger photo.

Forty years ago, two young women living in the house closest to the United Church planted a cedar hedge as a border on the north part of their lot. It is about 330 feet long, and it's now about 35 feet high and 25 feet wide. It consists of around a hundred trees, most counting as "mature" and almost all close to it.

They could continue to be a tremendous carbon sink and source of oxygen, and they are fairly tolerant of salty groundwater, a likely effect of rising sea level.

They may be Western Red Cedars, with an extremely long life, or they may be a close relative with a short life. That makes all the difference re whether it is worth trying to save them as a huge symbol of the City of Richmond's action to slow global warming.



Continuing south, we experience the most imposing feature of Talisman Forest, the cedar hedge.



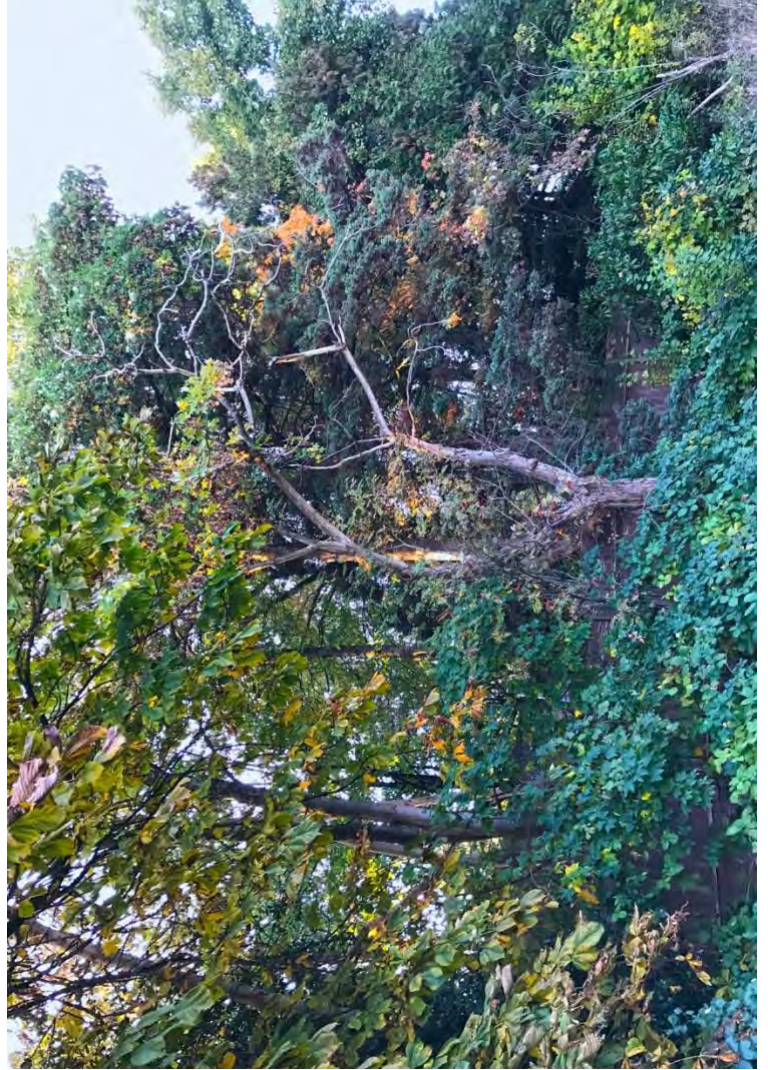
PLN - 243

Where Sharon and Yvonne have stopped to talk, they are well within the set of four one-acre lots that include the Talisman Forest. There are lots of small mammals in the grassy area, and it is a suitable hunting ground for barn owls and hawks.

However, Richmond staff have identified other areas that can be suitable alternatives and have devised plans to further improve them to take on the role. The shortcoming is that those locations may not be maintained. Perhaps a raptor hunting area needs to be retained as part of the natural area.



PLN - 244



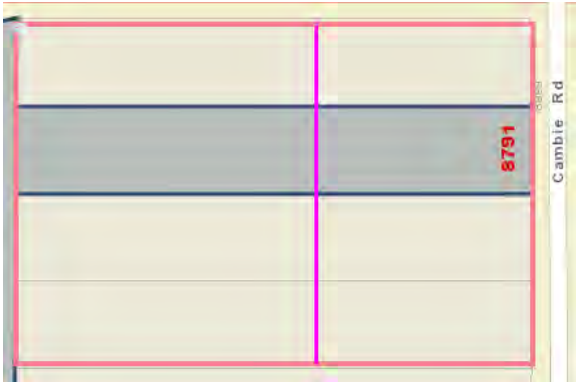
Walking back into the Talisman Forest natural area, we first see Murray's back fence. We next walk past the east fence of Murray's yard. In both places, we see tall trees. They actually form a canopy in parts, with an effect that Murray's home is not visible from the sky.

Coming back to 8791 Cambie Rd, we go through the cedar gateway in order to get to the back garden. As we start through, Murray can see us if he wants, since he has a video feed for security.

If the forest natural area becomes parkland, the video coverage would best be extensive, partly for security but also to monitor what nature is doing. One purpose is so that the experts on the different kinds of forest life can ensure that the natural area keeps improving and never accidentally deteriorating.



PLN - 245



We're now in Murray's backyard. In the diagram, it's the grey area, and we are well below the magenta line that represents the suggested minimum depth (from Cambie Rd) for the Talisman forest natural area.

At first, as we look up, we may feel we're in nature's high-spired cathedral.

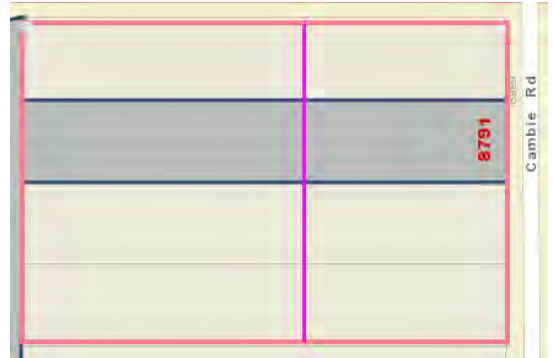
Then, as our eyes adjust, we may spot possible large nests.

Finally we notice there's something on a branch, stationary but occasionally moving its head.

It is a hawk, probably a Cooper's Hawk. Red-tailed Hawks also visit.



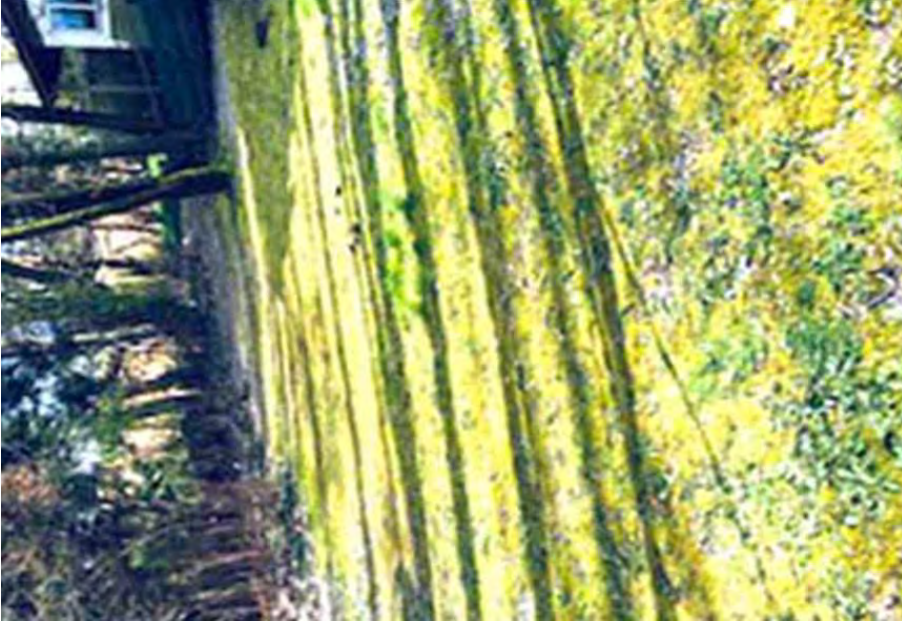
PLN - 246



But what about nests? Murray knows where to look. The eyes gradually zoom in. Yes, there it is, a large nest. Fit for a hawk.

Definitely, it is good that this area is strongly fenced off and can stay that way if the Talisman Forest natural area becomes City parkland. Both the hawks and the parkland visitors will benefit if people can observe the hawks without disturbing them.

There are wild bird groups and experts that we can bring in if Council and staff wish.



PLN - 247

As we near the end of the tour, we have a few moments to reflect in the garden, close to two arterial roads but tranquil. What aspects have we noticed but not discussed?

One is that staff have managed to get a quite a few Western Red Cedars spared, and there are many more to save. They are the coastal First Nations' Tree of Life, with a range of uses—and now great for climate action. The natural area will need interpretive signs for that and much more.

We've mentioned the yard as an area where nature can be seen close up without being too disturbed, and there's a northwest area around the acacia grove that's like that too.

Children's playgrounds are best placed near their homes, but the forest open areas could include a playground for supervised kids—and picnic tables, benches and washroom.

We hope Polygon will make Talisman Park an extension of the Talisman Forest, the park's good luck charm (talisman).



The pressing need is to keep Richmond's options as open as possible by postponing any demolition of Murray Spitz's home. With that in mind, we've focussed on a minimal Talisman Forest natural area, shown at left.

Alternatively, Richmond could pursue options with the hedge of uncertain Climate Crisis value (as we don't know if its cedars are long-living or not). Other options allow more space for bird conservation. For ensuring we save the acacias and the featured oak, Option 3 has suitable aspects.

In any case, Murray Spitz is waiting to serenade us at the end of our tour. Just scroll on down to the garden (next page) for a group surprise.





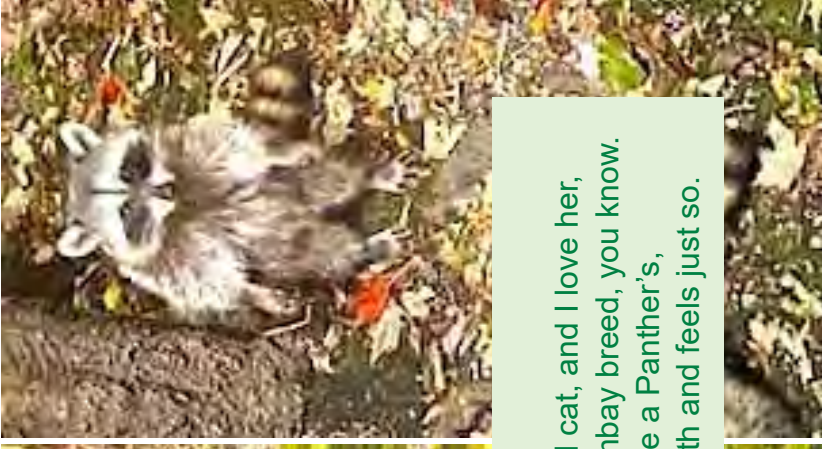
Harvey



Murray



Fluffy



Anonymous

Chorus:

She's a cool cat, and I love her,
She's a Bombay breed, you know.
Her fur is like a Panther's,
Shiny smooth and feels just so.

"Cool Cat," written and recorded by Murray Spitz for Fluffy, who is semi-wild like him, and some wildlife company, Sep. 19, 2019

I have a cat named Fluffy,
She's black as the ace of spades.
She wandered into the yard one day,
Moved under the house and decided to stay.

Chorus:

Turns out she was having a litter,
she was looking for a place to move in,
so I installed a cat door in the porch
so she could come and go like the wind.

Chorus

She's a wild spirit by nature,
Needed the outdoors to be calm.
I found she's a great inspiration
To be free and wild like this song.

Chorus

She's six and a half pounds of fury—
Could take care of herself on the ground.
Skunks, raccoons and bunnies
Had meetings every day without a sound.

Chorus

The crows and Harry the Hawk
Played in her yard every day.
They got along fine with her,
She allowed them in her yard to stay.

Chorus, Chorus

She races around like a rocket,
She moves in a stealth mode.
You can barely see her when she's flying,
When burning up the road.

Chorus

Relevance of Richmond's *EN Strategy* to Talisman Park

EN Strategy = Richmond's *Ecological Network Management Strategy*. The Talisman Forest natural area can significantly mitigate the ecological loss caused by Talisman Park development by contributing Eco-Network benefits within Talisman Park and beyond it.

The following is an abridged version of the relevant parts of Richmond's 50-page *EN Strategy*. The abridged version enables a very relevant focus. (It does not change the essence.)

Ecological Network Consultation & Engagement (p. 5 in the EN Strategy)

- Keep remaining natural areas in the city as they are.
- Strike a better balance between accommodating development and maintaining natural areas.
- Prevent habitat loss from development. Emphasize preservation of wildlife corridors.
- Encourage development designs that incorporate green space, parks and watercourses.
- Plan holistically to ensure the environment is a strong consideration during planning and development.
- Educate and engage residents of all ages about stewardship and healthy environment benefits.

Ecological Network Management Strategy Goals (p. 8)

The *Strategy* is built upon four primary goals:

1. Manage and Enhance our Ecological Assets.

The *Strategy* seeks to ensure that these areas are monitored and enhanced so they continue to provide ecological services vital to community health.

2. Strengthen City Infrastructure

There is vast opportunity to expand the approach to infrastructure through inclusion of green infrastructure. It ensures resilience of the built environment and community.

3. Create, Connect and Protect Diverse and Healthy Spaces

Complimenting our current protected ecological assets (Goal 1) is the need to identify and protect other ecological assets under threat. That involves working with the present ecology, community needs, and development processes.

4. Engage through Stewardship and Collaboration

Central to continued success, the *Strategy* seeks to ignite collaboration and stewardship through community engagement at all levels.

Note: Within Richmond's Ecological Network, the Talisman Forest can be part of smaller ones, within Talisman Park and in a string of ecological assets, south down/near Garden City Rd to South Arm Park and the Fraser River and, with an east turn near Westminster Hwy, far to the east.

Focus Areas	Objectives
Green Infrastructure & Development	Incorporate green infrastructure and stormwater management into development and redevelopments
Vegetation, Habitat & Wildlife	Retain and enhance existing vegetation and tree cover & Reintroduce vegetation and tree cover where local ecology has been most compromised
Parks & Public Spaces	Integrate and interpret the Ecological Network within parks, waterfront and other strategic public areas within City Centre
Stewardship & Collaboration	Partner with local stakeholders to increase opportunities for enhancing local ecology

City Centre EcoStrategy

Talisman Park is located in the Richmond City Centre. These EN City Centre Strategy Area table columns list the objectives for five focus areas. They all apply to the Talisman Park and the Talisman Forest natural area within it.

Particularly relevant:

Retain and enhance tree cover and reintroduce it where compromised.

Partner with local stakeholders to increase opportunities for enhancing local ecology.

Click for Richmond's [Ecological Network Management Strategy](#) (50 pages)

Creating our talisman—

a Talisman Forest talisman for Talisman Park and beyond

Is the Talisman Forest a natural talisman?

Yes. Consider the nature of a *talisman*:

1. It is self-chosen. (One *chooses* to live in Talisman Park and close to the Talisman Forest.)
2. It sparks optimism for good health, good relationships and good prospects.
3. It becomes pleasantly natural to be close to in one's daily life.
4. It becomes imbued with one's positive feelings.
5. It may feel almost magical.

But is it a forest? When do trees get to be called a forest, as in *Talisman Forest*?

- a) When they are typically ≥ 5 metres, with a canopy cover $\geq 10\%$ on land ≥ 0.5 ha ([UNFAO](#)).
- b) When they're part of a forest ecosystem (a conservation criterion).

The Talisman Forest is a mixed urban forest and a natural area. It's a worthy *forest* talisman. It will become that as the stakeholders stay focussed on making the common goal happen.

What eco-aims would make the Talisman Forest a great Ecological Network asset?

1. Empower natural life in the wildlife-friendly Talisman Forest, as well as in all the trees and other vegetation of Talisman Park as a local ecological network
2. Connect the Talisman Forest and Park to the Richmond [Ecological Network](#), especially the Garden City network southward along/near Garden City Road to South Arm Park and the South Arm itself and branching east along/near Westminster Highway to Queensborough.
3. Encourage Talisman residents and visitors to enjoy, respect and enable natural areas.
4. Encourage Talisman residents and visitors to value natural areas as a means to modify climate change and a motive to reduce harm from climate change.
5. Enable Talisman Forest recreation for all ages, including by enabling a natural milieu to pass through and savour, perhaps to observe and contemplate on a park bench.
6. Extend educational forest enjoyment via 24/7 video coverage, including night vision, that also contributes to forest security and research that is in keeping with the natural area.
7. Help enable Richmond to be a green world leader in a distinctive Garden City way and also in a Talisman Forest and Park way.

From: [Jim Wright](#)
To: [Badyal, Sara](#)
Cc: [Au, Chak](#)
Subject: Re: Polygon Talisman rezoning application RZ18-836123
Date: November 24, 2020 12:38:51 AM

Sara,

I am asking the City to immediately offer to extend the expiry date of the demolition permit for the 8791 Cambie house that the City may wish to have in the Talisman Forest park.

Regards,
Jim

Keep at it! It's worth it!

> On Nov 23, 2020, at 1:13 PM, Badyal, Sara <SBadyal@richmond.ca> wrote:

>

> Hello Jim Wright,

>

> Thank you for your email regarding the rezoning application RZ 18-836123. Public input is encouraged and may be provided to the City through a Rezoning application process by letter, email, the City's website, or in person at the General Purposes Committee, Council and Public Hearing meetings.

>

> The purpose of this email is to let you know that your correspondence will be attached to the future staff report to Committee/Council on the proposed rezoning application development and to share some information with you.

>

> As you are aware, the rezoning application was considered at the October 19, 2020 Public Hearing meeting, and the application was referred back to staff to (i) explore better use of existing mature trees, (ii) review the current value for replacement trees, (iii) review the proposed park location, and (iv) increase the number of market rental units, and report back. The rezoning application staff report, public correspondence, public hearing discussion and Council's referral are published on the City's website as part of the October 19 meeting agenda package at:

https://www.richmond.ca/agendafiles/Public_Hearing_10-19-2020.pdf

>

> The applicant is currently reviewing the referral.

>

> Staff are reviewing the material provided in your email in consultation with the City's Parks Department.

>

> Staff have also contacted Polygon today regarding the tenant situation and requested that they review and respond accordingly as this is a private matter between the property owner and the tenant.

>

> If you would like to discuss further or require additional information, please feel free to call me at 604-276-4282.

>

> Regards,

>

> Sara Badyal, M. Arch, RPP

> Planner 2

> Development Applications Department

> City of Richmond

> 604-276-4282

> www.richmond.ca<<http://www.richmond.ca>>

>

>

> From: Jim Wright <jamesw8300@shaw.ca><<mailto:jamesw8300@shaw.ca>>>

> Sent: November 23, 2020 12:55 AM

> To: MayorandCouncillors <MayorandCouncillors@richmond.ca><<mailto:MayorandCouncillors@richmond.ca>>>

> Subject: Talisman forest input, some of it very time-sensitive
> Importance: High
>
> Mayor Brodie and Councillors,
>
> Please read the attached memo, 1-memo-re-urgent-factors.pdf, and
> take the Talisman Forest Tour, 2-Talisman-Forest-Tour.pdf (on screen).
>
> There is significant urgency in one or two factors.
>
> With best wishes,
> Jim Wright
> 778-320-1936
> <1-memo-re-urgent-factors.pdf>
> <2-Talisman-Forest-Tour.pdf>

To: **Mayor Malcolm Brodie and Richmond Council**

From: Jim Wright, Richmond, 2020-11-23

Re: Urgent factors re Oct. 19th Public Hearing referral

My aim: I ask you to arrange for the park site option that led to the first Oct 19th referral direction, “Explore better use of existing mature trees,” and the third one, “Review the proposed park location.” I now suggest the descriptive name for that option is “Talisman forest natural area.”

Background—Talisman forest: As you may recall, the natural area in the southeast corner of the Talisman development plan could be an alternative park site. It borders Cambie Rd, from Garden City Rd west to the Richmond-Sea Island United Church. It’s a forest, as defined by the UN FAO. Polygon calls its whole development Talisman *Park*,” so “Talisman forest *natural area*” is a clear description of the possible parkland, and it could conceivably become its name.

Background—Murray Spitz’s home: I think council members sensed the healing and restoring traits of the Talisman forest when I shared photos at the public hearing. Since then, I’ve experienced it further, and I’ve made contact with caretaker-resident Murray Spitz and owl expert Sofi Hindmarch. Both of them had kindly provided insight to staff and to council via the agenda package. Murray, 68, has lived in the forest for 43 years, and he provided photos of hawks who live with him at 8791 Cambie Rd, he in the house, they high in the trees.

Main point—Murray Spitz: Please read “The Murray Spitz Factor” on the next page. Please then take urgent action so Murray can remain in his home for at least a couple of months. That’s a decent thing to do. At the same time, it keeps a full range of promising options open to Richmond. As you’ll see, the critically important date is December 3rd.

Urgent in another way— Climate Emergency: Of course, giving natural life a chance is the ultimate purpose of Climate Emergency steps like harnessing ground heat and limiting emissions. Conserving the Talisman forest—giving its natural life a chance—skips the middleman. It efficiently furthers the ultimate goal.

Talisman Forest Tour: Please at least leaf through the images of the other attachment. If you can also make time for the narrative, especially the ending, I believe you’ll find it well spent.

The Murray Spitz Factor (murrayspitz@icloud.com, 8791 Cambie Rd, cell 604-727-7774)

As potential Richmond parkland in the development known as Talisman Park, the key area is the large strongly fenced yard at the south end of 8791 Cambie Rd, in the mixed urban forest.

The 8791 Cambie Rd house and garden (yard) are to Murray Spitz, 68, as they have been for over 40 years. Murray has lived in the Talisman forest even longer, since 1977, since he rented nearby first. Murray is a plumber and musician, and he is multi-skilled. As a low-rent lessee, he was caretaker of the large property, e.g., mowing 8 acres of hay. (His role is for a fenced area now.)

There are many mature trees on both sides of the fence, along with “undersized” trees worth keeping (but sadly deemed valueless even though less viable “replacement trees” are valued at \$750). Naturally, Murray maintains the garden, inside the strong high fence he keeps secure.

Seemingly at personal expense, Murray has continuously renovated the house, including adding a large back porch and doing reroofing as needed. He tiled the kitchen and hall just before he learned he would be evicted. The 1930 house, 1,088 sq ft plus upper “attic” floor (Murray’s music studio) is very much in usable condition. It could remain a residence for a caretaker or resident naturalist and/or be an office for relevant purposes, perhaps with a museum aspect.

Forcing Murray out of his cherished home at this time seems like social injustice. As well, demolishing the well-conserved house soon—while ongoing productive use is plausible and sought—seems like an affront to the City of Richmond’s declaration of climate emergency.

Murray planted many of the trees, and he enjoys sharing the location with the wildlife, as does his adopted cat Fluffy, who currently plays with the raccoon triplets who make their home under the house. In the Oct 19 public hearing package, you’ve seen Murray’s photos of Cooper’s and Red-Tailed Hawks in the backyard. One hawk couple, Harold and Harriet, have resided in the yard for years. The hawks’ nest, which is very large, is visible from the ground at this time of year. (An expert that staff hired missed it in August, a leafier time.) Harold and Harriet hunt from the Talisman forest to feed their offspring and themselves.

Murray told me that Rob of Westwood Ridge Development, on behalf of Polygon, had informed him last summer the house would be demolished. Rob said Murray would have until December 31 to vacate, but it seems he now wants Murray to be out by mid-December. Two weeks ago, people representing Richmond and the developers inspected all the trees.

The demolition permit expires on February 11, 2021. Since the referral has slowed things down, *I hope Westwood Ridge and Polygon can be asked to hold off on the demolition and eviction*—and be provided with an extension to the demolition date in case demolition is needed.

When I spoke with Murray a few days ago, he said he’d love to stay as caretaker. He also said, “If we can’t get the house left standing, I would at least like to see this area kept as a park.”

If Murray gets an extension soon, his move won’t be too far along to reverse. He works Monday to Thursday and needs to know by Thursday, Dec 3rd or at least by Dec 4th. Please make it happen.

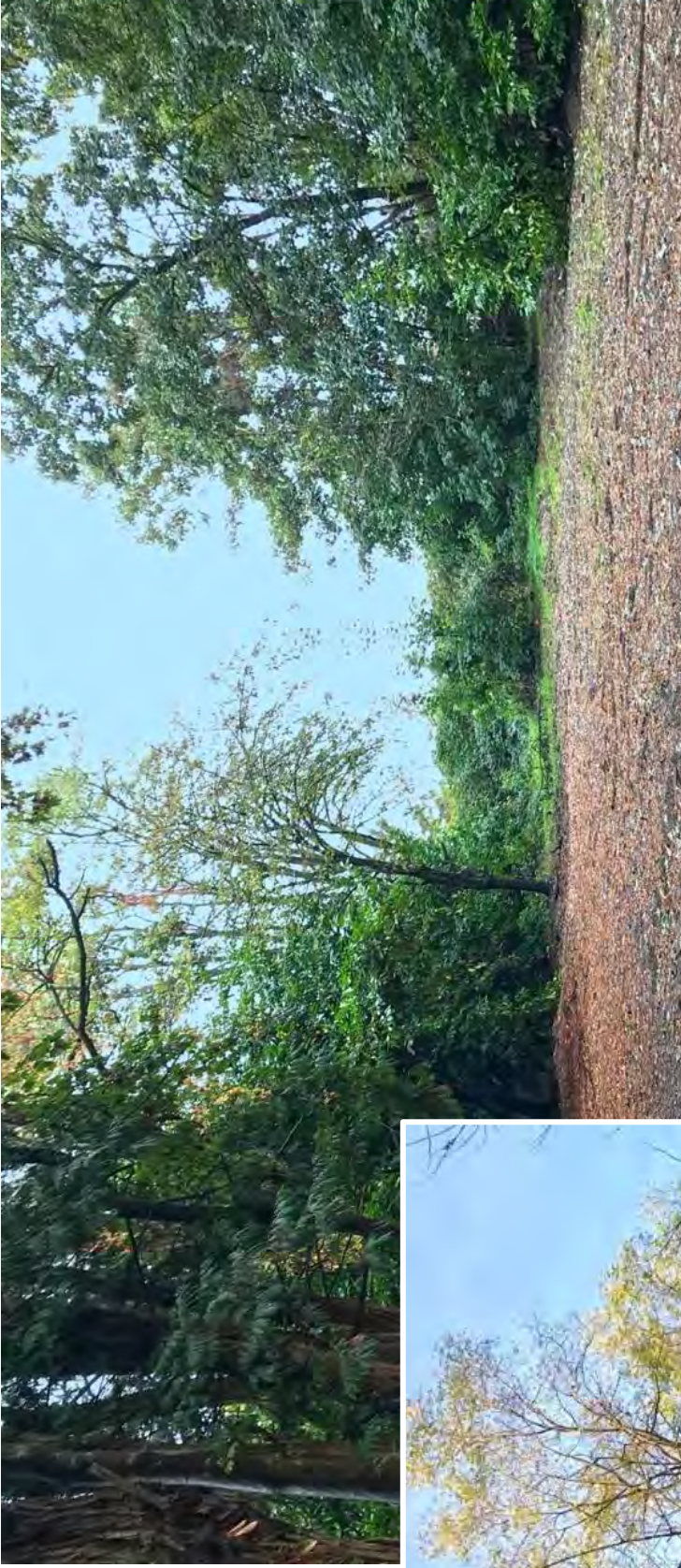
Welcome to the **Talisman Forest Tour!**

On our right, we see the home of Murray Spitz for the past forty years. We hope the City of Richmond can empower the developer, Polygon, to postpone any demolition of it. That way, the City and community of Richmond can retain their current full set of options for using the Talisman Forest natural area as parkland.

Next, further west on the edge of Richmond-Sea Island United Church land, we look northeast at the forest.

Finally, coming back westward on Cambie, let's head into the forest, where there's a natural pool for wildlife.





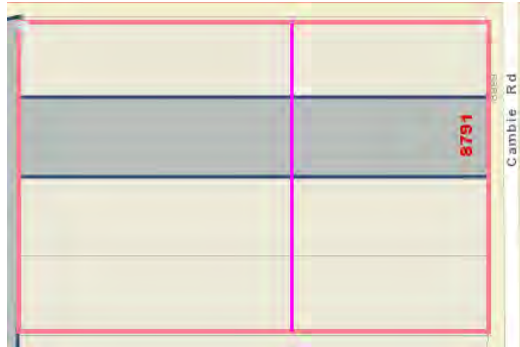
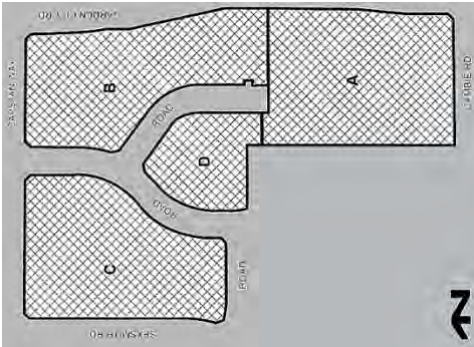
Just off Cambie Rd, looking north and then looking east and west, we see many mature trees on each side from a comfortable distance.

Next, let's walk to the north end of the open area.

Look to your left. There's a bit of the south end of a large hedge in the background. Closer to us, there's a grove of acacias. Even though there's also an acacia grove across Cambie Rd at Garden City Rd, it is not likely to be spared by development.

Acacia groves are a rare and pleasant sight in Richmond. We hope that this one in the Talisman Forest will be kept, even if the parkland needs to be stretched northward to include it. Acacias don't have long lives, but saplings are beginning to spring up.





Good thing you brought devices with screens on this Talisman Forest neighbourhood tour!

On the left side, the top diagram is a simple Talisman Park development plan. We're in Area A, which is the southeast corner.

Notice 8791 Cambie Rd, where Murray Spitz lives. The lot is shown in grey.

We've adapted that lower diagram from a BC Assessment map.

The magenta line that's less than halfway up that diagram denotes the north border of the Talisman Forest natural area, at minimum.

The natural area includes lots of space for a wide compressed-gravel path north of Murray's fence.

The satellite map shows the south half of Polygon's Talisman Park, except that the United Church is in the middle. Notice all the trees on the west side that the development intends to mostly eliminate.

The outlined area in the southwest corner represents the same Talisman forest natural area that's identified in the BC Assessment image. It is about 1.75 acres, or 0.7 ha.

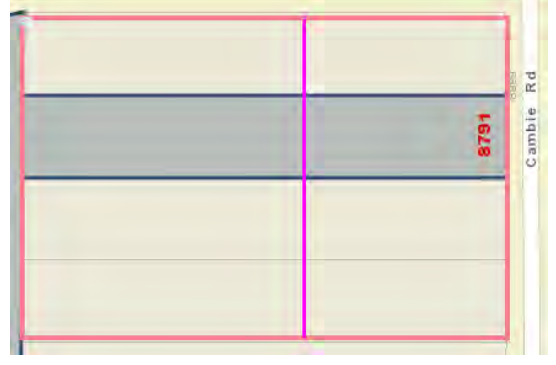


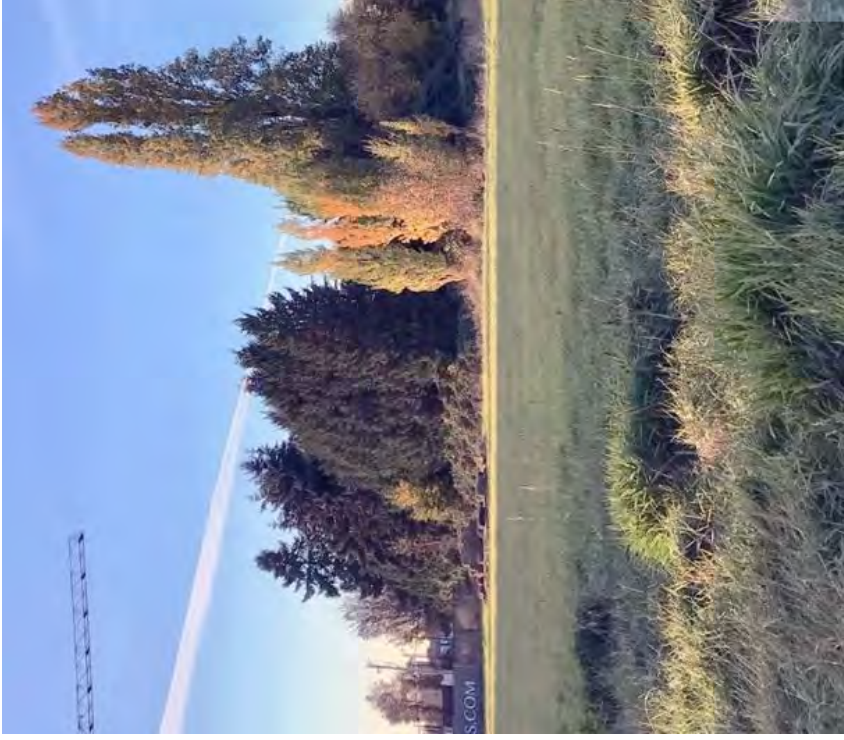
PLN - 260

Here we're at the south end of the Talisman Forest natural area. (It's at the bottom of the diagram, just left of the grey area and house number.0 From close to Cambie Rd, we can see parts of the high and sturdy red fence of Murray's yard through the trees. We can also see Murray's home by looking past Sharon MacGougan (orange jacket), who is admiring a large tree with Yvonne Bell).

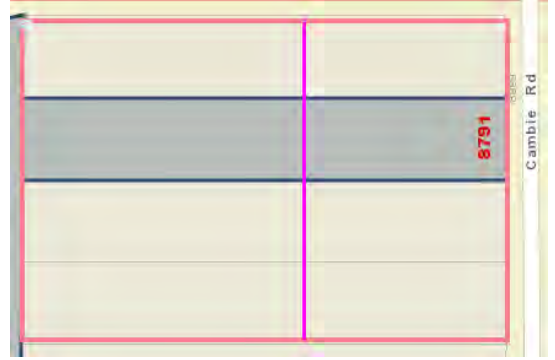
In the parkland of the Talisman Forest natural area, there would likely be a wide compact-gravel pathway (crowned and slightly raised) from Cambie to the north end (the magenta line). In all weather, people of all ages would pass through.

Many would be on foot, perhaps using a walker. Others would be rolling—using a wheelchair, bicycle, rollator, stroller, any kind of scooter, etc., perhaps motor-assisted.





PLN - 261



We have now walked a few metres back to Cambie Rd and then east past Murray's home at 8791 Cambie. With mature trees on both sides, we walk north where there may later be another wide compacted-gravel path. One value of the forest walk is that people can feel a natural break on their way to and from any of the bus routes or the Aberdeen Canada Line Station.

Walking further south, we see a beautiful treed area ahead. It will be removed to make way for the Talisman Park development.

The area we're looking at has been a thriving part of Richmond's Ecological Network, but it won't be any more unless the Talisman Forest natural area becomes parkland, with informed attention to all the natural life.



PLN - 262

After walking well out into the grass field, which Murray used to take care of, we come back toward an oak tree on the west side of Garden City Road. There are a few oaks in the Talisman Forest, and they are all very much worth keeping, especially with the climate crisis leading to a higher and saltier water table in Richmond.

Oaks are very long-lived and good for taking in carbon, sending out oxygen in return. They are also one of the kinds of trees that are most tolerant of salty water. When we look closely at this oak, we see that it has been cut back to avoid electrical lines in functional ways—with a mangled effect. However, birds who want to live in it won't mind, the climate effects will be just as good, and the tree becomes beautiful when seen in the right way, as in the larger photo.

Forty years ago, two young women living in the house closest to the United Church planted a cedar hedge as a border on the north part of their lot. It is about 330 feet long, and it's now about 35 feet high and 25 feet wide. It consists of around a hundred trees, most counting as "mature" and almost all close to it.

They could continue to be a tremendous carbon sink and source of oxygen, and they are fairly tolerant of salty groundwater, a likely effect of rising sea level.

They may be Western Red Cedars, with an extremely long life, or they may be a close relative with a short life. That makes all the difference re whether it is worth trying to save them as a huge symbol of the City of Richmond's action to slow global warming.



Continuing south, we experience the most imposing feature of Talisman Forest, the cedar hedge.



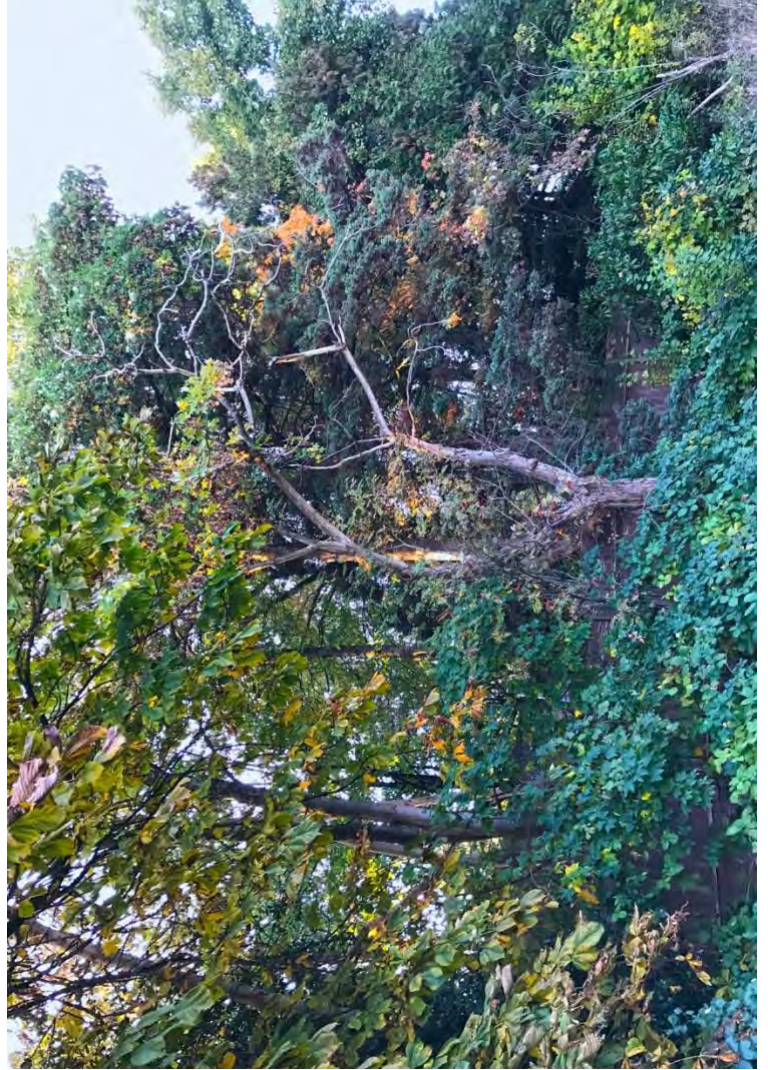
PLN - 264

Where Sharon and Yvonne have stopped to talk, they are well within the set of four one-acre lots that include the Talisman Forest. There are lots of small mammals in the grassy area, and it is a suitable hunting ground for barn owls and hawks.

However, Richmond staff have identified other areas that can be suitable alternatives and have devised plans to further improve them to take on the role. The shortcoming is that those locations may not be maintained. Perhaps a raptor hunting area needs to be retained as part of the natural area.



PLN - 265



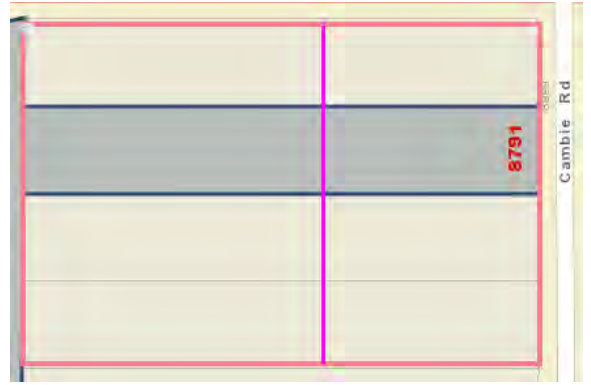
Walking back into the Talisman Forest natural area, we first see Murray's back fence. We next walk past the east fence of Murray's yard. In both places, we see tall trees. They actually form a canopy in parts, with an effect that Murray's home is not visible from the sky.

Coming back to 8791 Cambie Rd, we go through the cedar gateway in order to get to the back garden. As we start through, Murray can see us if he wants, since he has a video feed for security.

If the forest natural area becomes parkland, the video coverage would best be extensive, partly for security but also to monitor what nature is doing. One purpose is so that the experts on the different kinds of forest life can ensure that the natural area keeps improving and never accidentally deteriorating.



PLN - 266



We're now in Murray's backyard. In the diagram, it's the grey area, and we are well below the magenta line that represents the suggested minimum depth (from Cambie Rd) for the Talisman forest natural area.

At first, as we look up, we may feel we're in nature's high-spired cathedral.

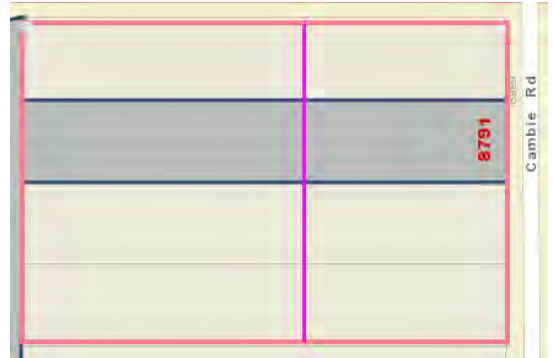
Then, as our eyes adjust, we may spot possible large nests.

Finally we notice there's something on a branch, stationary but occasionally moving its head.

It is a hawk, probably a Cooper's Hawk. Red-tailed Hawks also visit.



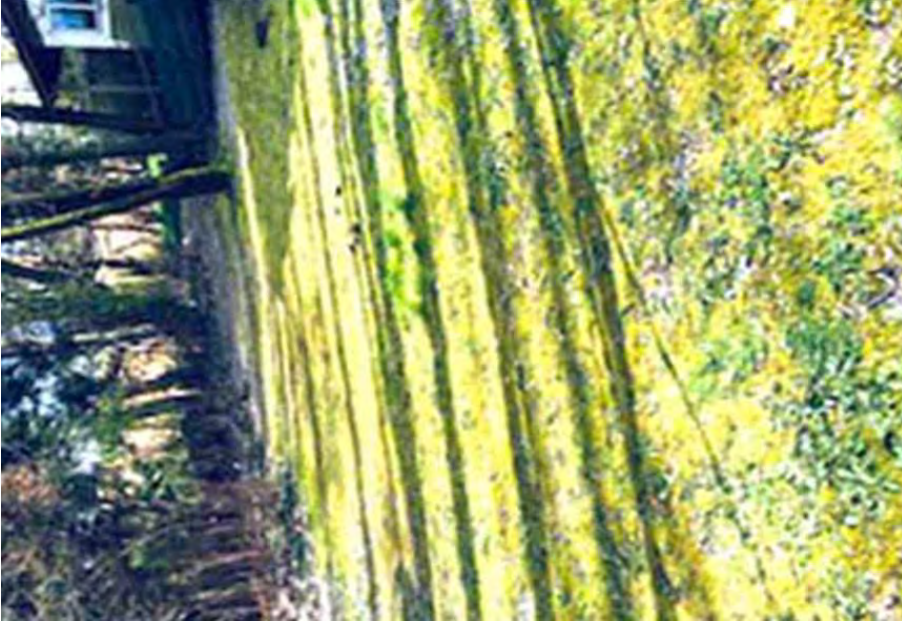
PLN - 267



But what about nests? Murray knows where to look. The eyes gradually zoom in. Yes, there it is, a large nest. Fit for a hawk.

Definitely, it is good that this area is strongly fenced off and can stay that way if the Talisman Forest natural area becomes City parkland. Both the hawks and the parkland visitors will benefit if people can observe the hawks without disturbing them.

There are wild bird groups and experts that we can bring in if Council and staff wish.



PLN - 268

As we near the end of the tour, we have a few moments to reflect in the garden, close to two arterial roads but tranquil. What aspects have we noticed but not discussed?

One is that staff have managed to get a quite a few Western Red Cedars spared, and there are many more to save. They are the coastal First Nations' Tree of Life, with a range of uses—and now great for climate action. The natural area will need interpretive signs for that and much more.

We've mentioned the yard as an area where nature can be seen close up without being too disturbed, and there's a northwest area around the acacia grove that's like that too.

Children's playgrounds are best placed near their homes, but the forest open areas could include a playground for supervised kids—and picnic tables, benches and washroom.

We hope Polygon will make Talisman Park an extension of the Talisman Forest, the park's good luck charm (talisman).



The pressing need is to keep Richmond's options as open as possible by postponing any demolition of Murray Spitz's home. With that in mind, we've focussed on a minimal Talisman Forest natural area, shown at left.

Alternatively, Richmond could pursue options with the hedge of uncertain Climate Crisis value (as we don't know if its cedars are long-living or not). Other options allow more space for bird conservation. For ensuring we save the acacias and the featured oak, Option 3 has suitable aspects.

In any case, Murray Spitz is waiting to serenade us at the end of our tour. Just scroll on down to the garden (next page) for a group surprise.





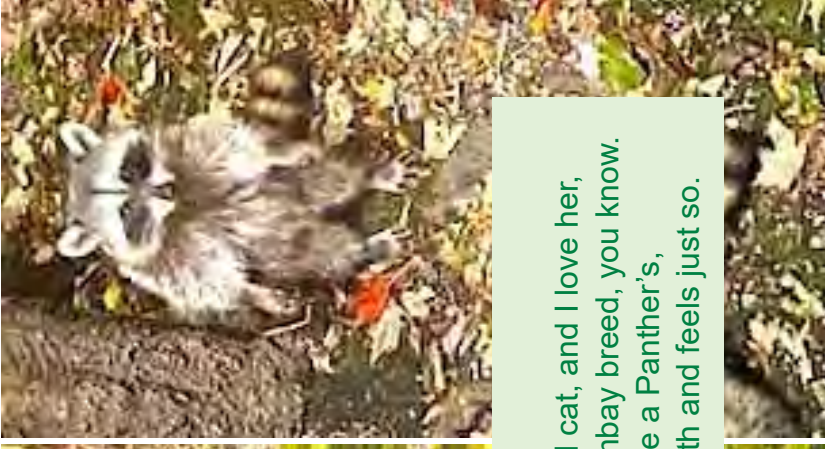
Harvey



Murray



Fluffy



Anonymous

Chorus:

She's a cool cat, and I love her,
She's a Bombay breed, you know.
Her fur is like a Panther's,
Shiny smooth and feels just so.

"Cool Cat," written and recorded by Murray Spitz for Fluffy, who is semi-wild like him, and some wildlife company, Sep. 19, 2019

I have a cat named Fluffy,
She's black as the ace of spades.
She wandered into the yard one day,
Moved under the house and decided to stay.

Chorus:

Turns out she was having a litter,
she was looking for a place to move in,
so I installed a cat door in the porch
so she could come and go like the wind.

Chorus

She's a wild spirit by nature,
Needed the outdoors to be calm.
I found she's a great inspiration
To be free and wild like this song.

Chorus

She's six and a half pounds of fury—
Could take care of herself on the ground.
Skunks, raccoons and bunnies
Had meetings every day without a sound.

Chorus

The crows and Harry the Hawk
Played in her yard every day.
They got along fine with her,
She allowed them in her yard to stay.

Chorus, Chorus

She races around like a rocket,
She moves in a stealth mode.
You can barely see her when she's flying,
When burning up the road.

Chorus

Re Polygon application to Richmond Council, Public Hearing, October 19, 2020

Delegation: Jim Wright, 8300 Osgoode Drive, Richmond

Mayor Brodie and Councillors,

Staff have been extremely thorough with today's application, and they and Polygon have made progress toward saving trees. I'm familiar with the site. The northeast part of it, Area A in the staff report [\[Show site diagram\]](#), has rare quality and is much needed. It is a place where Nature has reclaimed nature.

We have a golden opportunity to empower it to go further. [\[Show Natural area satellite view.\]](#) Here is the corner of opportunity where nature has re-purposed human intervention to bring itself back, as seen from above.

We have here a great chance to team with nature in empowering ways for a big win-win. In contrast, it cannot be nearly as good if we take unnatural steps like uprooting almost all the mature trees and their ecosystem. It is not good enough to fool ourselves that sparing some hedgerow and the occasional tree and dotting the site with nursery saplings is a fine alternative.

I recently visited that natural area, at Garden City Road and Cambie. Sharon MacGougan and Yvonne Bell joined me there, and they showed how they feel about the options. [\[Show Sharon & Yvonne hugging trunk.\]](#) (Like this.)

I took another photo from the vantage point of the Richmond and Sea Island United Church property on Cambie, next to the natural area. [\[Show photo from United Church lot.\]](#) We're looking east. Beyond the left side of the photo to the left, further north, the United Church has a row of mature trees that are a bonus part of the natural area.

This next photo is from beyond the opposite corner of the natural area. [Show the hedgerow photo.] We were looking northeast from near Cambie, but now we are near Garden City Road. We are looking southwest at the towering hedgerow that is featured in the staff report. Staff, along with Polygon, seem to wish to save as much of the hedgerow as they can, and that's a commendable start. On the left side, which is the *east* side, you may see that the line formed by the hedgerow has zig-zagged.

In the next photo [Zigzag photo with Sharon & Yvonne], Sharon and Yvonne are talking about mice in the tall grass and the barn owls that thrive there. In this perspective, the edge of the wooded natural area is going southward toward Cambie and then turning eastward toward Garden City Road.

I caught up to Sharon and Yvonne, and for the next three photos we were right *in* the natural area.

[Show three photos, one by one.]

One.... Two.... Three....

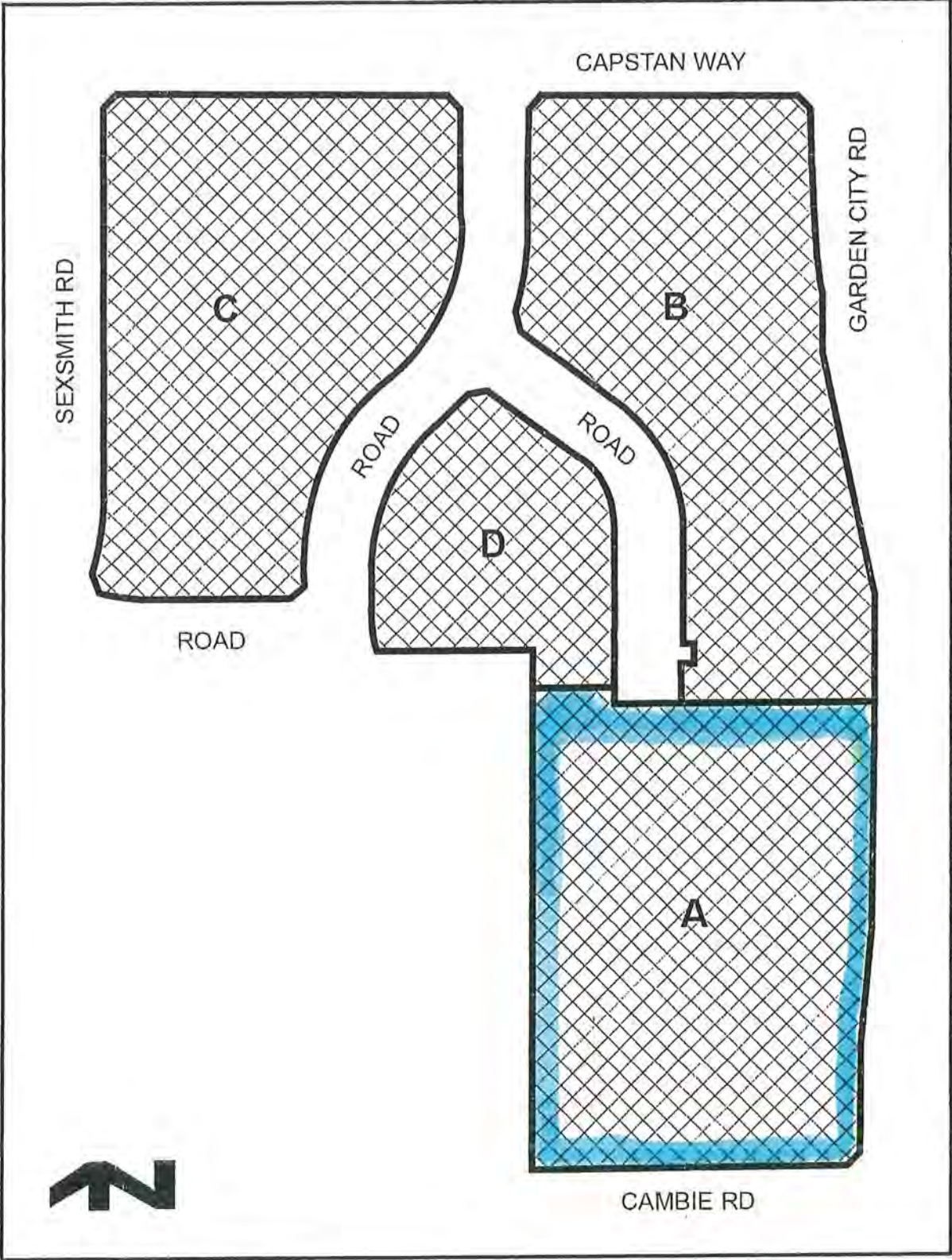
[Then show panoramic photo from near Cambie.] Now we're just a little into the natural area, just north of Cambie Road and looking north at this panorama. At each stop, I keep thinking how this is can be a different and needed kind of natural area, where we experience how nature can restore itself if we give it a chance and especially if we *empower* instead of *obliterate*.

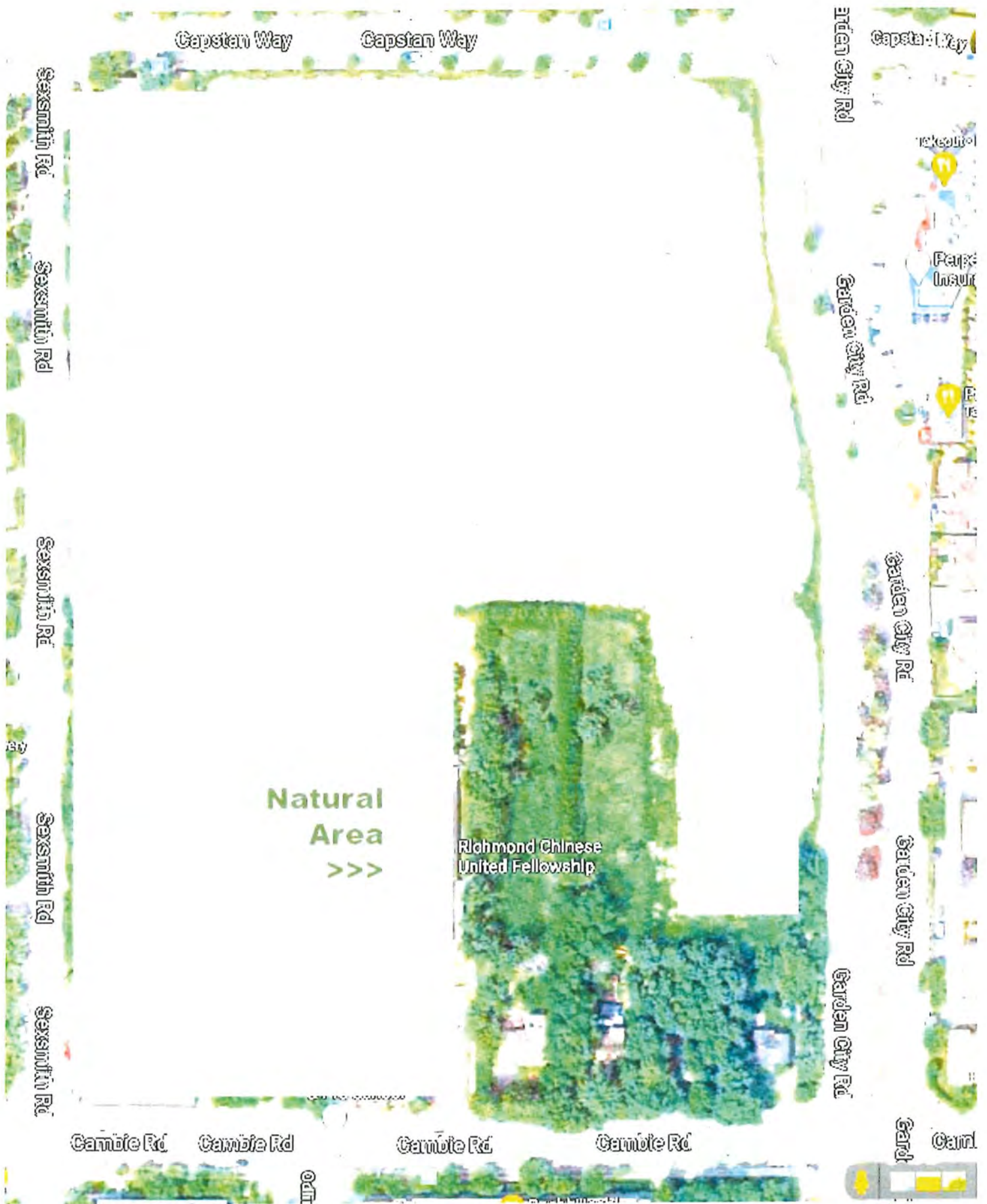
Fortunately, the natural area is located in Area A, the southeast corner, with much lower lot coverage and lower height than in Areas B and C, so the cost in the developer's floor area to enable the natural area to be retained and enhanced is less high where it is, in Area A, than it would be in the other areas.

Let's go back to a satellite view of the natural area. [Show Audain Natural Area slide.] Michael Audain, who is the 83-year-old chair and principal owner of Polygon, is a philanthropist. A lot of Mr. Audain's millions have come from Richmond council, because rezoning for much denser development adds many millions to the property value. I imagine that we all would like to enable the natural area to be spared from destruction and instead be empowered as city parkland. If Mr. Audain agrees, that will make a big difference. In that case, it would be an Audain natural area and could be called that if you and he wouldn't mind.

I am asking you, Richmond's mayor and councillors, to hold off from approving the application at this time. I suggest that you might arrange to discuss the project with Michael Audain and ask him to sponsor the retention and enhancement of the existing natural area that Polygon is currently on the verge of devastating.

Schedule "A" attached to and forming part of Bylaw 10198





Capstan Way

Capstan Way

Garden City Rd

Capstan Way

Sexsmith Rd

Sexsmith Rd

Sexsmith Rd

Sexsmith Rd

Sexsmith Rd

Garden City Rd

Garden City Rd

Garden City Rd

Garden City Rd

Cambie Rd

Cambie Rd

Cambie Rd

Cambie Rd

Gard

Camb

Natural Area
>>>

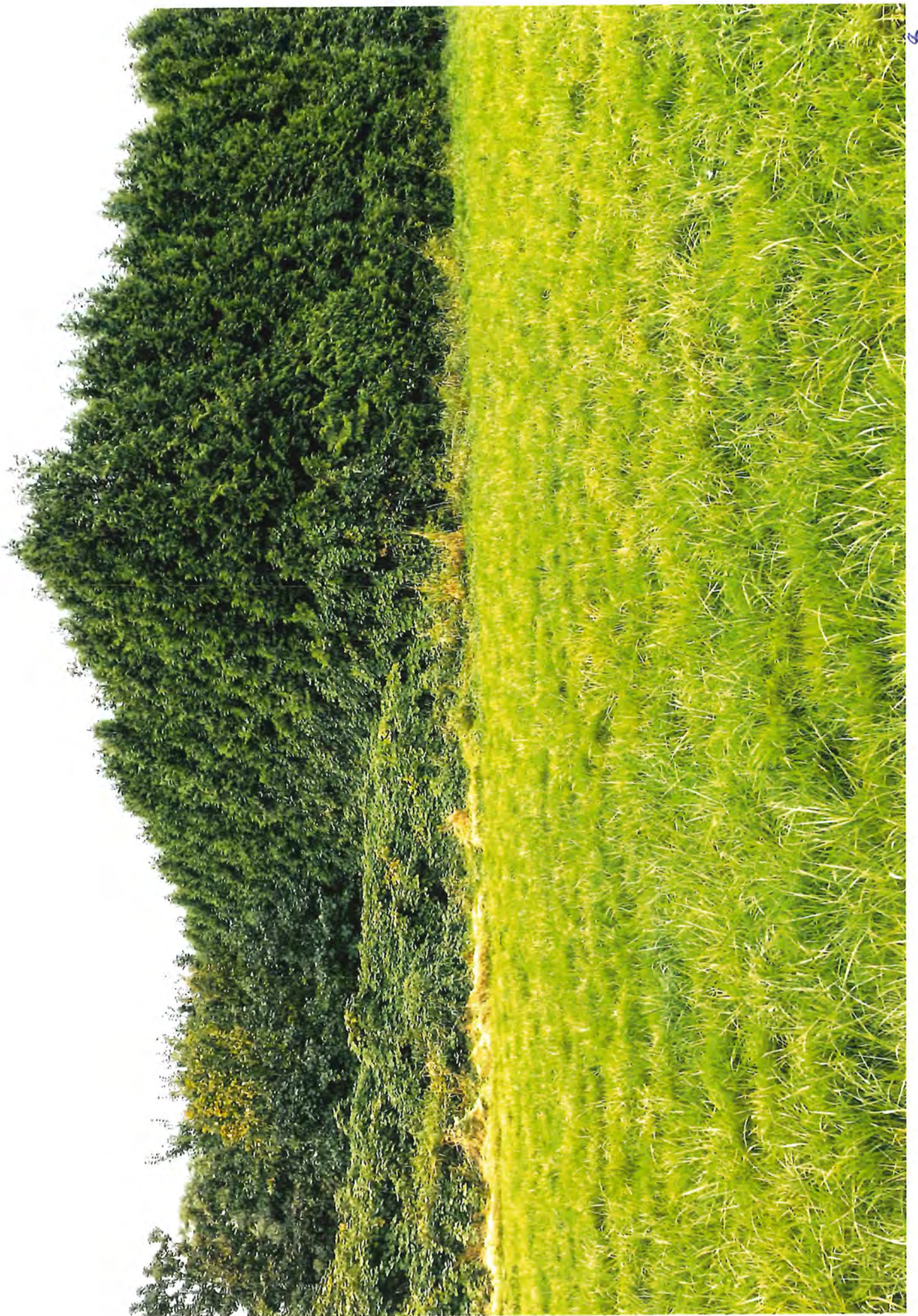
Richmond Chinese United Fellowship



PLN - 276



20





PLN - 279



10



11



13



PLN - 283



From: Bell, Yvonne [PHSA] <Yvonne.Bell@hssbc.ca>
Sent: December 16, 2020 6:09 PM
To: MayorandCouncillors <MayorandCouncillors@richmond.ca>
Subject: Extension of occupancy at the premises of 8791 Cambie Road

I am very concerned about the house at 8791 Cambie Road being left vacant, as the owner, Polygon Developments, has ended the lease of the current renter/caretaker on December 31/20. I am worried the house will deteriorate and maybe get vandalized with no one living in it and then the opportunity for it to be used as a caretaker's residence for the future park will be gone. I am also concerned about the birds, raccoons and other wildlife that the current resident, Murray Spitz, has taken such good care of over the last 44 years. Is there any way the city could encourage Polygon to extend the lease of the current resident, so that he could continue to look after the house and the animals until the property gets rezoned? I fear the city and Polygon do not have this house's best interest at heart if they let the house lie empty until the rezoning of the property. The rezoning might take a little while.

Sincerely,
Yvonne Bell
10431 Mortfield Road
Richmond, BC
V7A 2W1

From: Sharon MacGougan <sharonmacg@telus.net>
Sent: December 7, 2020 4:31 PM
To: MayorandCouncillors <MayorandCouncillors@richmond.ca>
Subject: Polygon project/BirdSafe

Dear Mayor Brodie and Councillors,

Our society works closely with Birds Canada and I've been in communication with James Casey, Fraser Estuary Specialist, about the Talisman Park project.

James has asked me to pass on this message from him to Polygon:

" Would it be possible to recommend to Polygon that they follow the Canadian Standards Association [BirdSafe Design Standards?](#)

This is something I could help with if need be."

Contact info:

James Casey
Fraser Estuary Specialist
Birds Canada

jcasey@birdscanada.org

Thank you,

Sharon MacGougan
President, Garden City Conservation Society
7411 Ash Street Richmond, B.C.
H 604.278-8108
C 604.618-8866

Dear Mayor Brodie and Councillors,

My name is Sharon MacGougan. I'm President of the Garden City Conservation Society and a life-long resident of Richmond.

I have two main concerns about this Polygon project:

1. Loss of habitat
2. Placement and size of the proposed park

I will also speak to:

3. Valuing of on-site trees, landscaping securities and QEP recommendations.

PHOTO #1 (please leave on)

Loss of habitat:

We have lost 3 billion birds since the 1970's. These are not some exotic species out there somewhere. These are our backyard birds, like finches and sparrows. The number one reason is habitat loss.

We have a choice. Do we continue to be the problem or will we be part of the solution? I'd like to think that we'll take action to remedy this significant loss for our future generations.

Habitat loss is happening in every neighbourhood. Mature trees and bird-friendly bushes have, for the most part, been replaced with sterile yards. Birds need food, shelter and water and without those, they die. Our parks are, for the most part, designed for people. So, if we remove bird habitat and don't, at the very least, replace it, we will keep losing our birds.

The big question is – how to mitigate ecological loss in neighbourhoods?

This project in its current form will not mitigate the loss. At present, the site is ecologically rich; filled with bird song and wildlife. If this project is carried out as planned, it will be a dead zone.

Placement and size of the proposed city park:

The area where the park is slated to be placed has no mature trees, only a hedgerow. It is an empty piece of land that will need new trees planted on. This doesn't make sense because right next to this area stands a forest. And, if we are concerned with habitat loss, why don't we keep it? The park area as proposed is small. I suggest a re-thinking of how good habitat and mature trees could be retained which would provide a real benefit to the wider community which includes the natural world. The mature trees to the north of the original park plan could be retained with the purpose of creating a bird-friendly natural park.

I know that Polygon has built many developments in Richmond. I'm sure that that company is aware of the ecological challenges Richmond among other communities, faces. And I'm sure, that given the right incentives, Polygon would want to step up to be part of the solution; to give back, ecologically speaking, to a community in which they have worked in for so long.

Valuing of on-site trees:

\$750 is not enough money to charge for a tree. Many of these trees are decades old "grandmother" trees. \$750 would pay for a branch. If trees were given a proper valuation (what the tree is really worth when everything is factored in) more thought might be given about removing them. Instead, we would find more creative ways of working around them. We are losing too many mature trees in many different ways, including mature tree unfriendly setbacks. More generous setbacks could play a big part in keeping trees.

One year is not long enough:

Currently developer's need to maintain (keep alive) a tree for one year. This is not long enough. We have far too many dead and dying street trees. Developers, including Polygon, need to take full responsibility for the trees that they plant. I have some examples to show:

PHOTO # 2

When my neighbourhood, close to Paulik Park, was redeveloped, I imagined leafy tree-lined streets filled with birdsong. This has not happened. Photos show street trees on Heather Street, between General Currie and Granville.

PHOTOS #3 TO 11 (I'll let you know when to change, thank you!)

These two blocks should be an ecological network supporting bird life between Paulik and Garden City community Park. Instead, this is one more lost opportunity for ecological richness and one more dead zone.

Qualified Environmental Professional (QEP):

"The City of Richmond **recommends** that where significant trees or vegetation exists on-site, the services of a QEP be secured to perform a survey and ensure that development activities are in compliance with all relevant legislation."

I suggest that **recommends** be replaced with **requires**. Thanks to Sofi Hindmarch, who tracked owl hunting activities on this proposed development site. But the point is, if he had not come forward would we know that the owl pair has hunted here for years? An owl family and a red-tailed hawk family were displaced from my neighbourhood through redevelopment. I spoke for

the hawk, resulting in the QEP process being followed. But I didn't know about the owl. If the QEP process is mandated our wildlife would be better served. It shouldn't be by chance that wildlife is protected.

In conclusion, the best solution would be that Polygon, through a philanthropic gesture, gives back this owl hunting field, allows a forest to stand for our future generations, and builds a much smaller development, with a nature friendly and sustainability focused mission. We all need to be part of the solution of ecological loss: Mayor Brodie, the Councillors, the citizens of Richmond and the companies that work here.

But, if that fails to spark hearts instead of minds, the next option would be to make a much larger natural park that keeps mature trees instead of cutting them.

Respectfully submitted,

Sharon MacGougan
President, Garden City Conservation Society
7411 Ash Street,
Richmond, BC
V6Y 2R9

Badyal,Sara

From: John Roston, Mr <john.roston@mcgill.ca>
Sent: December 6, 2020 7:51 PM
To: Brodie, Malcolm; McNulty,Bill; McPhail,Linda; Loo,Alexa; Steves,Harold; Au,Chak; Day,Carol; Wolfe,Michael
Cc: Craig,Wayne; Badyal,Sara; Somerville,Kim M; Spencer,Cody; Konkin,Barry; Hopkins,John
Subject: Market Rental Housing Policy and Polygon Talisman Proposal
Attachments: Market Rental Policy Proposal Roston Dec 2020.pdf

Dear Mayor & Councillors,

Attached is a summary of Richmond's rental housing crisis including some interesting stats showing the situation is significantly worse here than it is in Vancouver. My suggestions for a new Market Rental Housing Policy and what, in the meantime, could be done with the Polygon Talisman Park proposal are below.

You may have seen the article in the Globe and Mail on the soaring demand for rental apartment buildings from institutional buyers such as real estate, private equity and pension funds. The lower the cap rate, the higher the selling price for the building. Cap rates were 5% five years ago and have been as low as 2% recently.

Best.

John

Proposed Market Rental Housing Policy in City Centre

A reasonable objective for development proposals with the potential for more than 60 housing units is 25% strata units for sale, 65% market rental units and 10% below market rental units with the rental units kept under central administration to minimize operating costs. Accomplishing that likely entails Council being willing to use its rezoning power to require those rental units. This can be partially offset by offering a new carrot to exempt the rental units from property taxes for five years as well as the full density bonus if at least 65% of the units are market rental. Council has this power using a Revitalization Tax Exemption Bylaw. The property taxes on the strata units for sale would ensure that the City continues to collect as much in taxes as it does now on the undeveloped property. It is simply delaying the increase in tax revenue.

Interim Market Rental Requirement for the Polygon Talisman Park Proposal

Assuming the developer submits a revised proposal before a new Market Rental Policy can be finalized, there is the option to apply similar provisions. However, there is also the requirement that the developer contribute almost \$9,000 per housing unit toward construction of the Canada Line Capstan Station. In fact, previous developer contributions have fully funded Capstan Station construction so there is a question as to whether the City can keep collecting this contribution and if so, for what purpose. It may be that the City could exempt Polygon from making this contribution instead of providing an exemption from property taxes.

john.roston@mcgill.ca

John Roston
12262 Ewen Avenue
Richmond, BC V7E 6S8
Phone: 604-274-2726
Fax: 604-241-4254

Richmond's Rental Housing Crisis

Many Richmond first responders and City employees cannot find suitable rental accommodation here. What will happen in a natural disaster? Our entry level jobs remain unfilled because our young people who were brought up here cannot find rental accommodation here. The rental housing crisis is significantly worse in Richmond than it is in Vancouver. Richmond has less rental housing and less vacancy which keeps rents high.

Comparing Richmond to Vancouver	Richmond	Vancouver
Rental vacancy rate	0.5%	1.1%
Percentage of housing units that are rental	26%	53%
Percentage of renter households spending more than 50% of gross income on rent plus utilities	27%	23%
Average monthly rent plus utilities	\$1,334	\$1,295

The solution is to build thousands of new rental units and to manage them centrally to reduce operating costs. A few hundred rental units will not halt the rapid increase in rents. The best place to build rental housing is in Richmond's City Centre where there is easy access to mass transit and many people can walk or cycle to work. The limited land available there with large scale rental redevelopment potential means that we cannot continue approving large projects with 80% or more of the housing units being strata apartments for sale to individual investors who often leave them vacant or charge high rents due to high operating costs.

We have a mounting surplus of these strata apartments for sale as the building rate increases while sales remain relatively flat. Richmond Council has approved many new strata apartments including the Richmond Centre redevelopment which is adding 1,850 strata apartments and only 350 rental units.

Convincing Developers to Build Rental

Developers make a much higher profit on the sale of strata units to individual investors than they do on the sale of entire rental buildings to pension plans and others who want long term steady returns rather than a quick profit. Convincing developers to build rental requires both a carrot and a stick. The BC Government has given Richmond the stick with legislation that allows Council to zone any property as entirely or partially for rental units only. Council has so far refused to use this power.

Council does have a policy which requires that 10% of units be below market rental units for low-income households. It also offers a lower parking space requirement and a modest increase in the allowed density of a project if it includes market rental units and even more density if it is 100% rental. Clearly this parking and density bonus carrot isn't working since the recent Polygon Talisman Park development proposal is for 1,011 strata units for sale, 150 below market rental units and only 65 market rental units.

Proposed Market Rental Housing Policy in City Centre

A reasonable objective for development proposals with the potential for more than 60 housing units is 25% strata units for sale, 65% market rental units and 10% below market rental units with the rental units kept under central administration to minimize operating costs. Accomplishing that likely entails Council being willing to use its rezoning power to require those rental units. This can be partially offset by offering a new carrot to exempt the rental units from property taxes for five years as well as the full density bonus if at least 65% of the units are market rental. Council has this power using a Revitalization Tax Exemption Bylaw. The property taxes on the strata units for sale would ensure that the City continues to collect as much in taxes as it does now on the undeveloped property. It is simply delaying the increase in tax revenue.

Badyal, Sara

From: John Roston, Mr <john.roston@mcgill.ca>
Sent: November 24, 2020 4:31 PM
To: Brodie, Malcolm; McNulty, Bill; McPhail, Linda; Loo, Alexa; Steves, Harold; Au, Chak; Day, Carol; Greene, Kelly; Wolfe, Michael
Cc: Badyal, Sara; Craig, Wayne; Eve Edmonds; mrantanen@richmond-news.com; Jim Wright; Sharon MacGougan; Bell, Yvonne [PHSA]
Subject: Polygon Talisman Park Proposal

Dear Mayor & Councillors,

Thank you for delaying this proposal to consider an increased number of market rental units and preservation of the ancient trees and wildlife area.

We will be making further comments for staff consideration on both a new market rental policy and how it might be applied to this project.

In the meantime, Jim Wright has written to you about the wildlife area and delaying the imminent demolition of the house at 8791 Cambie. The essential point is that the house is in the wildlife area and has wildlife living under it and in the very old trees surrounding it. The house also appears to be in good condition. There is the possibility that the house could become a wildlife interpretation centre and/or a caretaker residence whether occupied by the current interesting tenant or someone else. Worth delaying demolition to keep that option open.

The minimum wildlife area that we are asking be preserved is the southern half of Area A, as outlined in red in the picture below, with a slight addition to the northern border at the east and west ends to preserve significant trees.



That would leave the northern half of Area A for housing in the shape of a hollow rectangle. The housing units lost could be replaced by increasing the height slightly of all the buildings in the project.

Best regards,
John

John Roston
12262 Ewen Avenue
Richmond, BC V7E 6S8
Phone: 604-274-2726

ON TABLE ITEM

Date: OCTOBER 19, 2020
Meeting: PUBLIC HEARING
Item: 1

Schedule 1 to the Minutes of the Public Hearing meeting of Richmond City Council held on Monday, October 19, 2020.

From: Badyal, Sara
Sent: October 15, 2020 3:36 PM
To: 'John Roston, Mr'
Cc: CityClerk
Subject: RE: Polygon Talisman Park Proposal

Dear John Roston,

Thank you for your email and letter regarding the rezoning application RZ 18-836123. Public input is encouraged and may be provided to the City through a Rezoning application process by letter, email, the City's website, or in person at the General Purposes Committee, Council and Public Hearing meetings.

The purpose of this email is to let you know that your correspondence will be forwarded to the upcoming Public Hearing meeting along with the staff report and to share some information with you. As you are aware, the application will be considered at the Public Hearing meeting scheduled for 7pm Monday, October 19, and the rezoning application staff report is published on the City's website as part of the October 19 meeting agenda package at:
https://www.richmond.ca/agendafiles/Public_Hearing_10-19-2020.pdf

Regarding market rental housing, the proposal incorporates the voluntary OCP Market Rental Housing Policy with a stand-alone market rental housing building comprising 65 market rental housing units and indoor amenity space in the first phase of development.

If you would like to discuss further or require additional information, please feel free to call me at 604-276-4282.

Regards,

Sara Badyal, M. Arch, RPP
Planner 2
Development Applications Department
City of Richmond
604-276-4282
www.richmond.ca

PHOTOCOPIED
OCT 19 2020
& DISTRIBUTED



-----Original Message-----

From: John Roston, Mr <john.roston@mcgill.ca>
Sent: October 15, 2020 2:21 PM
To: Brodie, Malcolm <MBrodie@richmond.ca>; McNulty, Bill <BMcNulty@richmond.ca>; McPhail, Linda <LMcPhail@richmond.ca>; Loo, Alexa <ALoo@richmond.ca>; Steves, Harold <hsteves@richmond.ca>; Au, Chak <CAu@richmond.ca>; Day, Carol <CDay@richmond.ca>; Greene, Kelly <kgreene@richmond.ca>; Wolfe, Michael <MWolfe@richmond.ca>
Cc: CityClerk <CityClerk@richmond.ca>; Badyal, Sara <SBadyal@richmond.ca>; Nikolic, Diana <DNikolic@richmond.ca>; Craig, Wayne <WCraig@richmond.ca>; Eve Edmonds <eedmonds@richmond-news.com>; mrantanen@richmond-news.com
Subject: Polygon Talisman Park Proposal

Dear Mayor & Councillors,

It is good to see the City functioning so well in such difficult circumstances thanks to Council's initiatives.

Attached is the Richmond Rental Housing Advocacy Group submission on the Polygon Talisman Park proposal being discussed at the Public Hearing next Monday.

We believe that market rental housing in downtown Richmond will be an issue in the next municipal election and at that time, we plan to review Council's record on relevant major development proposals. Council has already approved thousands of new housing units that are currently under construction for sale to investors. Anyone who wants to buy one has plenty to choose from including 1,820 at Richmond Centre. Only 200 units there are market rental. This Polygon Talisman Park proposal has an even lower percentage with only 65 market rental units.

Developers can sell entire buildings to pension plans and REITs with huge capital resources that want the long term steady return from rentals. They will not make as much as from selling to individual investors, but they will still make a reasonable profit. It is a question of how many millions they really need to make. If they abandon a project, someone else will eventually come along and build the rentals we need on that land. We can't use the land twice.

This is the time to turn the rental housing crisis around and send the strong message that Richmond's priority for large downtown developments is purpose-built market and below market rental housing.

Best regards,
John

John Roston
12262 Ewen Avenue
Richmond, BC V7E 6S8
Phone: 604-274-2726

Re: Polygon Talisman Park, File RZ 18-836123

Excerpts from Editorial, *The Globe and Mail*, August 28, 2020:

"Mr. Siddall [head of Canada Mortgage and Housing Corp.] sees a fundamental problem: a shortage of housing in key economic cities such as Vancouver and Toronto. He favours building density 'on a grand scale' – the big priority being rental housing. This view is not wild-eyed."

"*The Economist* did not mince words. This housing market, with its high prices and lack of opportunity, is a 'rotten edifice.'"

"These are not normal times, and housing problems are worsening. Research suggests that if housing was more affordable in New York, San Francisco and San Jose, the U.S. economy would jump significantly. The same could be said for Toronto and Vancouver. These cities are the engine of Canada's present and future. If people can't afford to live there, it is all of Canada's loss."

There continues to be an acute shortage of market rental housing units in downtown Richmond and yet Richmond City Council only makes feeble token efforts to do something about it. A dramatic increase in the number of new market rental units is required to meet demand and bring down high rental rates driven by scarcity.

The Government of BC has given the City the power to designate all or a portion of new housing developments as market rental, but Council refuses to take bold action and endorsed the Richmond Centre redevelopment plan with only 200 market rental units and 1,850 units for sale to investors. Our children and grandchildren brought up in Richmond will resent this inaction as they are forced to move elsewhere and endure long commutes which add to our greenhouse gas emissions.

This Polygon Talisman Park proposal will create 1,226 residential units of which 150 are below market rental units. Ideally 80% of the remaining 1,076 units or 860 units, should be market rental. Instead there will only be 65 units or 6%, a ridiculously small number. This is even lower than the totally inadequate 10% market rental units in the Richmond Centre redevelopment.

Developers with short term financing who need to sell the housing units to repay their loans can instead sell entire buildings to pension plans and real estate investment trusts (REITs) that want the long term steady returns that come from rentals.

Even when investor purchasers of individual units rent them out, rental rates are high and service can be poor due to absentee landlords and the high costs of maintenance and repair. The best way to reduce these costs, provide prompt service and lower rental rates is through efficiencies of scale. The larger the purpose-built rental project, the lower the administrative costs with on-site rental offices and full-time maintenance and repair staff.

There is a very limited amount of land in downtown Richmond that can be used to create market rental housing and once Council allows it to be used to sell housing units to investors, it is lost forever. To prevent that happening, it is time for Council to send the strong message that Richmond's priority for large downtown developments is purpose-built market and below market rental housing.

John Roston, Coordinator, Richmond Rental Housing Advocacy Group

From: Laura Gillanders <lauragillanders@gmail.com>

Sent: November 24, 2020 5:06 PM

To: Brodie, Malcolm <MBrodie@richmond.ca>; McPhail, Linda <LMcPhail@richmond.ca>; Loo, Alexa <ALoo@richmond.ca>; McNulty, Bill <BMcNulty@richmond.ca>; Day, Carol <CDay@richmond.ca>; Steves, Harold <hsteves@richmond.ca>; Wolfe, Michael <MWolfe@richmond.ca>; Au, Chak <CAu@richmond.ca>

Cc: Mayor and Councillors <MayorandCouncillors@richmond.ca>

Subject: Polygon Development

Dear Mayor and Councillors,

I also want to thank you for delaying this proposal to consider an increased number of market rental units and preservation of ancient trees.

I have a lot to say about rental housing and the urgent need for it. Today I am primarily mentioning to you how critical it is to retain as many old trees as possible. Not only for climate change targets but for wildlife support and human mental health.

Every day I look at the pathetic replacement trees in my "Monds" neighborhood where we have had countless trees removed to make way for giant houses. These replacement trees after over a decade are still a little twig in comparison to the mature trees that were there.

I believe that a development company such as Polygon, who has been fortunate enough to have several profitable and successful Richmond developments, would have the resources to go back to the drawing board and find a way to work with the valuable natural assets this property contains. This would go a long way in garnering public support and good will towards this and future developments.

Thank you,
Laura Gillanders
9611 Desmond Road
Richmond, BC V7E1R1

Schedule 2 to the Minutes of the
Public Hearing meeting of
Richmond City Council held on
Monday, October 19, 2020.

To: Mayor & Each Councillor

From: City Clerk's Office

Materials Relating to an Agenda Item

Meeting: Public Hearing - October 19, 2020

Item: #1

Sent: Michelle Li <michelleli@shaw.ca>
October 18, 2020 6:41 PM
To: Brodie, Malcolm; Steves, Harold; Loo, Alexa; Greene, Kelly; McPhail, Linda; Au, Chak;
Wolfe, Michael; McNulty, Bill; Mayor and Councillors
Cc: editor@richmond-news.com
Subject: Polygon Talisman Development
Categories: - TO: MAYOR & EACH COUNCILLOR / FROM: CITY CLERK'S OFFICE

Dear Mayor and Councillors,

I am writing in regards to the Polygon Talisman development.

I am extremely concerned with the lack of market and below market rental housing contained within this development. It is my understanding that this current number is even lower than the Richmond Centre development, which is shockingly low.

You have been granted powers through the provincial government to designate areas and/or developments as whole or partial market rental housing. I would like to encourage you to think about future generations and how important it will be for them to have affordable housing, access to transit, and job opportunities in Richmond city centre or downtown Vancouver.

We currently have a provincial MLA candidate publicly stating that he can no longer afford, or find, appropriate housing in Richmond. This should be a wake up call for council.

When council election time rolls around again, can you say you've done all you can to ensure single-persons, seniors, and families are appropriately housed? I sure hope so.

It is time for council to take bold action to ensure a healthy supply of rental housing for Richmond's future.

With hope,
Michelle Li

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September 23, 2019

Dear Mayor and Council

cc: City Manager

Re. Developmental Proposal #2018 836123 000 00 RZ and loss of barn owl hunting habitat

I am writing to you as I have great concerns about the proposed rezoning of 12 parcels of land (#2018 836123 000 00 RZ) from a single detached zone to a site-specific zone to allow for a three-phase development with 8 buildings that would include 1,222 residential units and retail space. As part of the proposal there will also be a new City Park.


My main concern lies with the development of the largest parcel, 3600 Sexsmith Road as this has, until recently, been in hay production and is now fallow grass. This parcel is critical hunting habitat for the local barn owl population in Richmond and is one of the last remaining areas left for them to hunt. Barn owls are strongly associated with grasslands and marshlands, and Richmond is one of the key strongholds for this Federally threatened and Provincially red-listed species.

Barn owls are regularly seen hunting the field at 3600 Sexsmith Road at night. As part of a larger radio telemetry study I conducted between 2010-2013 on barn owl hunting behaviour in the Lower Mainland (Hindmarch et al. 2017), we had two monitored barn owls that would hunt this field at night (see attached hunting location map below). Since this study was conducted, North Richmond has changed significantly and there has been a substantial loss of grass habitat as other parcels in the area have been redeveloped from single detached residential to condominium buildings. As a result, barn owls have been displaced from these areas, and in most cases no habitat compensation was provided for barn owls when these developments occurred.

This site is undeniably important hunting habitat for the remaining barn owls in North Richmond. Based on the below-referenced study, it is crucial that some habitat is retained either as part of the proposed city park, or that funds are provided to enhance habitat elsewhere to make it more conducive for barn owls.

I have monitored barn owls in the Lower Mainland since 2006 and wrote both the Federal and Provincial Recovery Plan for the Western barn owl in 2013. I am happy to answer any questions and provide additional information on barn owl hunting behaviour and nesting activity in Richmond to help you find a viable solution that preserves habitat for this threatened species.

Yours Sincerely,



Sofi Hindmarch

Literature Cited:

Hindmarch S, Elliott JE, McCann S, Levesque P. 2017. Habitat use by barn owls across a rural to urban gradient and an assessment of stressor including, habitat loss, rodenticide exposure and road mortality. *Landscape and Urban Planning* 164: 132-143.

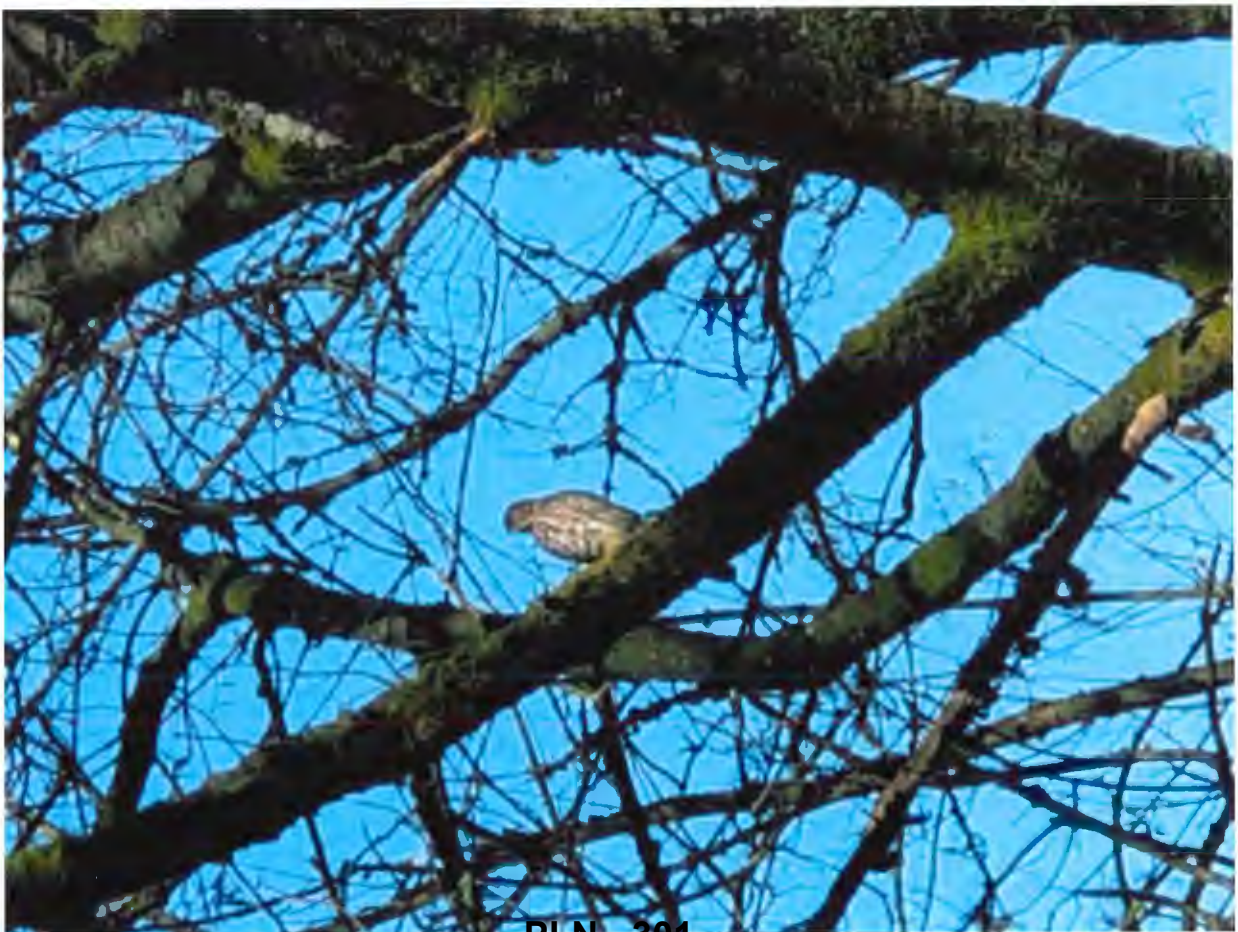


Subset of hunting locations for two radio tagged barn owls that were monitored between 2010-2011 in Richmond.

From: Murray Spitz <murrayspitz@icloud.com>
Sent: August 9, 2020 2:26:03 PM
To: Badyal, Sara
Subject: RZ18836123

Hi Sara ,I said I would send you some pictures of the hawks that live in our trees here are a few
Murray Spitz
8791 Cambie Rd
RichmondBC
V6X1K2
604-727-7774
call me if you need more info





PLN - 301



Sent from my iPhone



**Richmond Official Community Plan Bylaw 7100
Amendment Bylaw 10235 (RZ 18-836123)
8671, 8731, 8771, 8831/8851 Cambie Road, 8791 Cambie Road/3600
Sexsmith Road, and 3480, 3500, 3520, and 3540/3560 Sexsmith Road**

The Council of the City of Richmond, in open meeting assembled, enacts as follows:

1. Richmond Official Community Plan Bylaw 7100, Schedule 2.10 (City Centre Area Plan), is amended by inserting the following text in Specific Land Use Map: Capstan Village – Detailed Transect Descriptions (Maximum Average net Development Site Density for General Urban (T4) and Urban Centre (T5) Additional density, where applicable) on page M-11 of the CCAP:

“• For 8671, 8731, 8771, 8831/8851 Cambie Road, 8791 Cambie Road/3600 Sexsmith Road, and 3480, 3500, 3520, and 3540/3560 Sexsmith Road: 0.02, subject to the provision of secured public open space above and beyond CCAP requirements.”
2. This Bylaw may be cited as “**Richmond Official Community Plan Bylaw 7100, Amendment Bylaw 10235**”.

FIRST READING

PUBLIC HEARING

SECOND READING

THIRD READING

OTHER CONDITIONS SATISFIED

ADOPTED

_____	CITY OF RICHMOND
_____	APPROVED by <i>SB</i>
_____	APPROVED by Manager or Solicitor <i>GH</i>

MAYOR

CORPORATE OFFICER



**Richmond Zoning Bylaw 8500
Amendment Bylaw 10198 (RZ 18-836123)
8671, 8731, 8771, 8831/8851 Cambie Road,
8791 Cambie Road/3600 Sexsmith Road, and 3480, 3500, 3520, and
3540/3560 Sexsmith Road**

The Council of the City of Richmond, in open meeting assembled, enacts as follows:

1. Richmond Zoning Bylaw 8500 is amended by inserting the following into Section 20 (Site Specific Mixed Use Zones), in numerical order:

“20.47 Residential / Limited Commercial (ZMU47) – Capstan Village (City Centre)

20.47.1 Purpose

The **zone** accommodates low rise and high-rise apartments within the **City Centre**, plus a limited amount of **commercial use** and compatible **secondary uses** and additional **uses**. Additional **density** is provided to achieve, among other things, **City** objectives in respect to **affordable housing units, market rental units, child care, amenity, commercial use,** and the Capstan Canada Line station.

20.47.2 Permitted Uses

- child care
- congregate housing
- housing, apartment
- housing, town

20.47.3 Secondary Uses

- boarding and lodging
- community care facility, minor
- district energy utility
- home business
- home-based business
- park

20.47.4 Additional Uses

- amenity space, community
- animal grooming
- broadcast studio
- cultural and educational uses
- education , commercial
- government service
- health service, minor
- library and exhibit
- manufacturing, custom indoor
- office
- recreation, indoor
- religious assembly
- restaurant
- retail, convenience
- retail, general
- retail, second hand
- service, business support
- service, financial
- service, household repair

- **service, personal**
- **studio**
- **vehicle rental, convenience**
- **veterinary service**

20.47.5 Permitted Density

1. The maximum **floor area ratio** is:
 - a) 0.6 within the areas indicated as “A”, “B” and “D” in Section 20.47.4, Diagram 1; and
 - b) 1.2 within the area indicated as “C” in Section 20.47.4, Diagram 1.

together with up to an additional 0.1 **floor area ratio** provided that this additional **floor area ratio** is used entirely to accommodate indoor **amenity space**.
2. For the areas within the **City Centre** indicated as “A”, “B”, “C” and “D” in Section 20.47.4, Diagram 1, notwithstanding Section 20.47.5.1:
 - a) Together with land dedicated to the **City** for **road** and **park** purposes that is eligible for **floor area ratio** calculation purposes: 2.232. Specifically, the referenced maximum **floor area ratio** is increased:
 - i) for “A”: from “0.6” to “2.11”;
 - ii) for “B”: from “0.6” to “2.90”;
 - iii) for “C”: from “1.2” to “3.91”; and
 - iv) for “D”: from “0.6” to “3.28” and from “0.1” to “0.5”

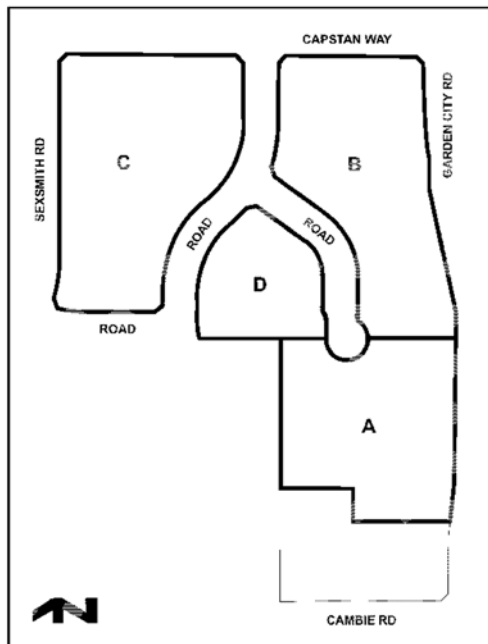
Provided that:

- b) the **site** is located in the Capstan Station Bonus Map area designated by the **City Centre Area Plan**;
- c) the **owner** pays a sum into the **Capstan station reserve** as specified in Section 5.19 of this bylaw;
- d) the **owner** grants to the **City**, via a statutory **right-of-way**, **air space parcel**, or fee simple **lot**, as determined at the sole discretion of the **City**, rights of public use over a suitably landscaped area of the **site** for **park** and related purposes at a rate of 5.0 m² per **dwelling unit** based on the combined total number of **dwelling units** within the areas indicated as “A”, “B”, “C” and “D” in Section 20.47.4, Diagram 1, or 8,519 m², whichever is greater;
- e) the **owner** dedicates not less than 10,897 m² of land within the **site** to the **City** as **road**, including not less than 783.86 m² of land located in the Village Centre Bonus Area designated by the **City Centre Area Plan**;

- f) the **owner** provides within the area indicated as “B” in Section 20.47.4, Diagram 1, one contiguous interior **building** space, situated at **grade** and fronting Capstan Way, and comprising at least 783.86 m², for non-residential purposes, including **convenience retail uses** (e.g. large format grocery store; drug store), **minor health services uses**, pedestrian-oriented **general retail uses**, or other uses important to the viability of the Village Centre as determined to the satisfaction of the **City**;
- g) for the 783.86 m² area resulting from the additional 1.0 **density bonus floor area ratio** for non-residential purposes indicated in Section 20.47.5.2(f), the **owner** pays a sum to the **City** in lieu of granting 5% of the additional 1.0 **density bonus floor area ratio** (i.e. the **gross floor area** of the additional **building** area) to the **City** as **community amenity space** based on 5% of the **density bonus floor area**:
 - i) multiplied by the “equivalent to construction value” rate of \$8,992.14 per square meter, if the payment is made within one year of third reading of the zoning amendment bylaw; or
 - ii) thereafter, multiplied by the “equivalent to construction value” rate of \$8,992.14 per square meter adjusted by the cumulative applicable annual changes to the Statistics Canada “Non-Residential Building Construction Price Index” for Vancouver, where such change is positive;
- h) the **owner** provides within the area indicated as “A” in Section 20.47.4, Diagram 1, not less than 156 **affordable housing units** and the combined **habitable space** of the total number of **affordable housing units** would comprise at least 10% of the total residential **building** area within the areas indicated as “A”, “B”, “C” and “D” in Section 20.47.4, Diagram 1, excluding the **building** area of **market rental units**;
- i) the **owner** enters into a **housing agreement** with respect to the **affordable housing units** and registers the **housing agreement** against title to the **lot**, and files a notice in the Land Title Office;
- j) the **owner** provides within the area indicated as “A” in Section 20.47.4, Diagram 1, no less than 120 **market rental units** having a combined **floor area** of at least 8,735 m²;
- j) the **owner** provides within the area indicated as “B” in Section 20.47.4, Diagram 1, no less than 17 **market rental units** having a combined **floor area** of at least 1,202 m²;
- j) the **owner** provides within the area indicated as “C” in Section 20.47.4, Diagram 1, no less than 17 **market rental units** having a combined **floor area** of at least 1,202 m²;
- j) the **owner** provides within the area indicated as “D” in Section 20.47.4, Diagram 1, no less than 17 **market rental units** having a combined **floor area** of at least 1,202 m²;
- k) the **owner** enters into a **market rental agreement** with the **City** for the **market rental units** and registers it against title to the **lot**; and

- l) the **owner** transfers ownership of not less than a 5,427 m² of land within the **site** to the **City** for **park** and related purposes; which shall be included in the suitably landscaped area of the site transferred by the **owner** to the **City** in compliance with Section 20.47.5.2(d), provided that such 5,427 m² area is provided to the **City** as a fee simple **lot**.

Diagram 1



20.47.6 Permitted Lot Coverage

1. The maximum **lot coverage** for **buildings** is:
 - a) 60% within the area indicated as “A” in Section 20.47.4, Diagram 1; and
 - b) 90% within the areas indicated as “B”, “C” and “D” in Section 20.47.4, Diagram, including landscaped roofs over **parking spaces**.

20.47.7 Yards & Setbacks

1. Minimum **setbacks** shall be:
 - a) for **road** and **park setbacks**, measured to a **lot line** or the boundary of an area granted to the **City** for **road** or **park** purposes: 6.0 m, but may be reduced to 3.0 m if a proper interface is provided as specified in a Development Permit approved by the **City**;
 - b) for interior **side yard setbacks**, measured to a **lot line** or the boundary of an area granted to the **City** for **road** or **park** purposes: 6.0 m, but may be reduced to 0.0 m if a proper interface is provided as specified in a Development Permit approved by the **City**;

- c) for parts of a **building used** for **parking spaces** purposes: 6.0 m, but may be reduced to 1.55 m if a proper interface is provided as specified in a Development Permit approved by the **City**; and
 - d) for parts of a **building** situated below finished **grade**, measured to a **lot line**: 0.0 m.
2. Architectural features such as cornices, leaders, pilasters, and sills may project into a required **setback** but may not project more than a distance of 0.75 m if a proper interface is provided as specified in a Development Permit approved by the **City**.

20.47.8 Permitted Heights

1. The maximum **building height** for the areas indicated as “A”, “B”, “C” and “D” in Section 20.47.4, Diagram 1, shall be:
- a) for “A”: 25.0 m;
 - b) for “B” and “D”: 35.0 m, but may be increased to 45.0 m if a proper interface is provided with adjacent **buildings** and areas secured by the **City** for **park** purposes, as specified in a Development Permit approved by the **City**; and
 - c) for “C”: 45.0 m.
2. The maximum **height** for **accessory buildings** is 5.0 m.
3. The maximum **height** for **accessory structures** is 12.0 m.

20.47.9 Subdivision Provisions

1. The minimum **lot** area for the areas indicated as “A”, “B”, “C” and “D” in Section 20.47.4, Diagram 1, shall be:
- a) for “A”: 9,600 m²;
 - b) for “B”: 11,400 m²;
 - c) for “C”: 12,700 m²; and
 - d) for “D”: 4,500 m².

20.47.10 Landscaping & Screening

1. **Landscaping** and **screening** shall be provided according to the provisions of Section 6.0.

20.47.11 On-Site Parking and Loading

1. On-site **vehicle** and bicycle parking and loading shall be provided according to the provisions of Section 7.0, EXCEPT that:
- a) **City Centre** Parking Zone 1 rates shall apply for the purpose of minimum number of **parking spaces**, except that 0.68 **parking spaces** shall be required per **affordable**

housing unit and 0.6 **parking spaces** shall be required per **market rental unit**, subject to the provision of Transportation Demand Management measures to the satisfaction of the Director of Transportation; and

- b) large size **loading spaces** shall not be required.

20.47.12 Residential Rental Tenure

1. For the purposes of this zone, **residential rental tenure** means, in relation to a **dwelling unit** in a multi-family residential **building**, occupancy of a **dwelling unit** that includes an **affordable housing unit** in accordance with a **housing agreement** registered on title or a **market rental unit** in accordance with a **market rental agreement** registered on title, and governed by a tenancy agreement that is subject to the *Residential Tenancy Act* (BC), as may be amended or replaced from time to time.
2. A minimum of 327 **dwelling units** shall be **residential rental tenure**.

20.47.13 Other Regulations

1. **Additional uses** listed in Section 20.47.4 are only permitted within the area indicated as “B” in Section 20.47.4, Diagram 1 and shall be located on the **first storey** of any **building**.
 2. **Telecommunication antenna** must be located a minimum 20.0 m above the ground (i.e., on a roof of a **building**).
 3. In addition to the regulations listed above, the General Development Regulations in Section 4.0 and the Specific Use Regulations in Section 5.0 apply.”
2. The Zoning Map of the City of Richmond, which accompanies and forms part of Richmond Zoning Bylaw 8500, is amended by repealing the existing zoning designation of the following area and by designating it:
- 2.1. **RESIDENTIAL / LIMITED COMMERCIAL (ZMU47) – CAPSTAN VILLAGE (CITY CENTRE).**

Those areas shown cross-hatched and indicated as “A”, “B”, “C” and “D” on “Schedule “A” attached to and forming part of Bylaw 10198”.
 - 2.2. **SCHOOL & INSTITUTIONAL USE (SI).**

Those areas shown cross-hatched and indicated as “E” on “Schedule “A” attached to and forming part of Bylaw 10198”.

3. This Bylaw may be cited as **“Richmond Zoning Bylaw 8500, Amendment Bylaw 10198”**.

FIRST READING

A PUBLIC HEARING WAS HELD ON

SECOND READING

THIRD READING

OTHER CONDITIONS SATISFIED

MINISTRY OF TRANSPORTATION AND
INFRASTRUCTURE APPROVAL

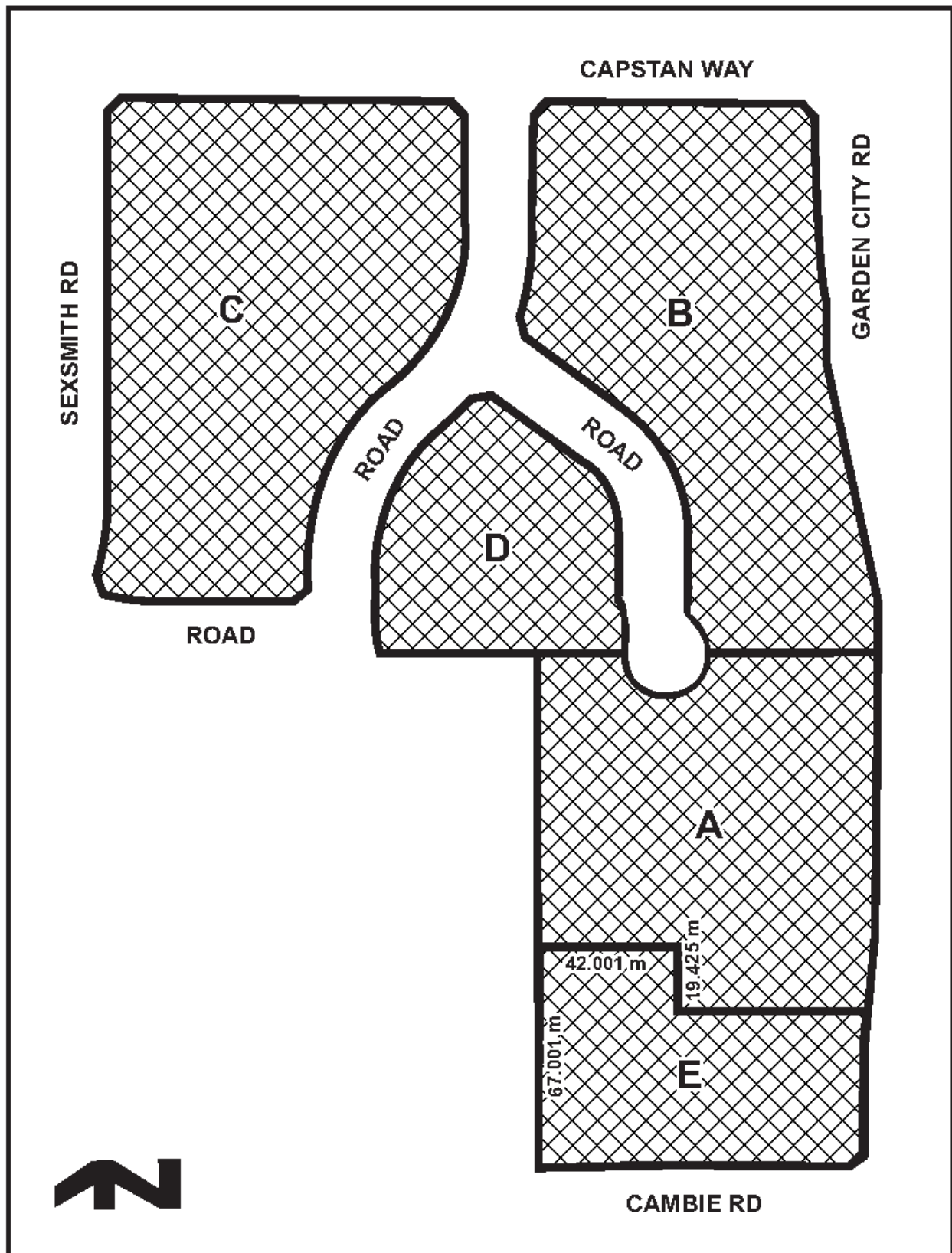
ADOPTED

MAYOR

CORPORATE OFFICER



Schedule "A" attached to and forming part of Bylaw 10198





City of Richmond

Report to Committee

To: Planning Committee
From: Kim Somerville
Director, Community Social Development
Date: October 25, 2021
File: 08-4055-08/2021-Vol 01
Re: 2021–2031 Collaborative Action Plan to Reduce and Prevent Poverty in Richmond

Staff Recommendation

That the 2021–2031 Collaborative Action Plan to Reduce and Prevent Poverty in Richmond as outlined in the staff report titled, “2021–2031 Collaborative Action Plan to Reduce and Prevent Poverty in Richmond,” dated October 25, 2021, from the Director, Community Social Development, be adopted.

Kim Somerville
Director, Community Social Development
(604-247-4671)

Att. 1

REPORT CONCURRENCE		
ROUTED TO:	CONCURRENCE	CONCURRENCE OF GENERAL MANAGER
Communications	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/>	
Economic Development	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/>	
Arts, Culture & Heritage	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/>	
Parks Services	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/>	
Recreation Services	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/>	
Sustainability	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/>	
Transportation	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/>	
SENIOR STAFF REPORT REVIEW	INITIALS: 	APPROVED BY CAO

Staff Report

Origin

On March 9, 2020, City Council endorsed an application to the Union of British Columbia Municipalities (UBCM) 2020 Poverty Reduction Planning and Action Program to undertake the development of a poverty reduction and prevention action plan in Richmond. The City was successful in this application and in May 2020, received a \$25,000 grant from UBCM to complete this work. This project resulted in the creation of the 2021–2031 Collaborative Action Plan to Reduce and Prevent Poverty in Richmond (Collaborative Action Plan) (Attachment 1).

The purpose of this report is to present a summary of the project and to seek City Council's adoption of the 2021–2031 Collaborative Action Plan to Reduce and Prevent Poverty in Richmond. The deadline for UBCM to receive the adopted Collaborative Action Plan and accompanying grant report is December 20, 2021.

This report supports Council's Strategic Plan 2018–2022 Strategy #4 – An Active and Thriving Richmond:

An active and thriving community characterized by diverse social and wellness programs, services and spaces that foster health and well-being for all.

This report supports Council's Strategic Plan 2018–2022 Strategy #6 – Strategic and Well-Planned Growth:

Leadership in effective and sustainable growth that supports Richmond's physical and social needs.

This report also supports the following action in the City's 2013–2022 Social Development Strategy:

Action 5 Acknowledging that income data from Statistics Canada and other sources alone do not present a complete or fully reliable picture of poverty in Richmond, work with community-based organizations, senior governments and other partners to initiate a culturally-sensitive process to:

5.1 Improve understanding of the characteristics and challenges of low income residents in Richmond.

Analysis

The City of Richmond has identified social inclusion and equity as key social issues in the City's Official Community Plan (OCP). The 2013–2022 Social Development Strategy, endorsed by City Council in 2013, includes actions aimed at supporting low-income residents and supporting vulnerable populations that may be at increased risk of living in poverty. Additionally, the City has developed targeted strategies that address key areas of concern related to poverty reduction and prevention, such as the Richmond Affordable Housing Strategy 2017–2027 and the Richmond Homelessness Strategy 2019–2029.

Since the Social Development Strategy was implemented in 2013, social issues in the community have continued to increase in complexity resulting in a greater need for understanding the challenges faced by residents at risk of or living in poverty. Additional planning and engagement with stakeholders and residents with lived/living experience will continue to be important to develop a more complete picture of community need and to support the development of community initiatives to reduce and prevent poverty in Richmond.

The main goals of the Collaborative Action Plan are to (1) improve the City's understanding of the characteristics and challenges of residents at risk of or living in poverty in Richmond; (2) improve access to services and supports for residents at risk of or living in poverty in the community; (3) identify areas of greatest community need to support the development of targeted approaches; and (4) develop an action plan that addresses the needs of residents at risk of or living in poverty in the community.

Development of the Collaborative Action Plan focused on increasing the understanding of community need both city-wide and in four City planning areas, Blundell, Broadmoor, City Centre and Thompson, that were identified in the 2016 Census data as having the highest percentage of low-income individuals. As a result, the Collaborative Action Plan presents strategies aimed at reducing and preventing poverty in Richmond over the next ten years.

Project Process and Engagement Activities

A multi-phased engagement process, including the following activities, was used to develop the Collaborative Action Plan:

- Analysis of data from a variety of sources, including Statistics Canada, the BC Ministry of Social Development and Poverty Reduction, BC Housing and the Richmond Food Bank Society;
- A review of existing City strategies and plans to identify work that is currently being undertaken by the City to support residents who are at risk of or living in poverty;
- Stakeholder engagement opportunities, including meetings, focus groups and a survey with Richmond-based organizations, that included community service organizations, faith-based organizations, public-sector agencies and City of Richmond advisory committees; and
- Resident engagement opportunities, including an online and printed survey, focus groups and informational interviews with residents with lived/living experience of poverty and public-sector agencies that support residents at risk of or living in poverty and their networks.

Additionally, a Collaborative Action Plan Steering Committee was formed that consisted of representatives from Connections Community Services Society, Richmond Food Bank Society, Richmond Poverty Reduction Coalition, Richmond Public Library, the Richmond School District, VanCity-Richmond Community Branch, Vancouver Coastal Health, community members and City staff. Regular Steering Committee meetings were held throughout the development of the Collaborative Action Plan with committee members' insights helping to guide the project.

The Collaborative Action Plan's Approach to Understanding Poverty in Richmond

Poverty has been traditionally measured by using income-based data from the Canada Census. However, the causes of poverty are complex and extend beyond the lack of financial resources and include factors, such as the lack of access to social and economic opportunities, inadequate support systems and growing affordability pressures. While income-based data provides important information, it does not consider these complexities or include a measure of total net worth (including assets and savings), and as a result is limited in how it can assess current levels of community need.

The Collaborative Action Plan accounts for these limitations by drawing on community-based data that measures the usage rates of a variety of supports and services that help vulnerable residents meet their basic needs. Further understanding of community need was garnered from community engagement with stakeholder organizations and residents, including residents with lived experience of poverty. This approach provided a broader picture of the characteristics and challenges faced by community members who are at risk of or living in poverty.

The following key findings identify some of the trends in community need that emerged through data analysis and community engagement:

- The number of Richmond households who require financial assistance from the BC Employment and Assistance program to help meet their basic needs is increasing;
- Affordability pressures are increasing for Richmond households and are resulting in food insecurity and housing stress;
- Some individuals are more at risk of living in poverty in Richmond and equity-based factors, such as gender, ethnicity, disability and age contribute to this increased risk;
- Residents at risk of or living in poverty face a number of barriers to accessing community-based services and supports;
- Living in poverty places individuals and families at greater risk for reduced health outcomes, social exclusion and reduced well-being; and
- Systems, such as health care and transportation, can limit residents at risk of or living in poverty's ability to access the resources and supports they need to move out of poverty and improve their overall well-being.

These findings have been used to inform the strategic directions and actions outlined in the Collaborative Action Plan that will guide the City's approach, in collaboration with other key stakeholders, to reduce and prevent poverty in Richmond over the next ten years.

Collaborative Action Plan

As responsibility for many of the broader macro-economic policies and social programs that address poverty fall under senior levels of government, a collaborative approach is required to successfully reduce and prevent poverty in Richmond. Recognizing this, the Collaborative Action Plan was founded on the principles of collaboration and partnerships, and outlines actions that the City, in collaboration with senior levels of government, non-profit community service organizations, public-sector agencies (e.g. Vancouver Coastal Health and Richmond School District), the business community and residents, can take to reduce and prevent poverty in Richmond over the next ten years.

The Collaborative Action Plan builds on the City's commitment to promote greater social equity, inclusion and well-being in Richmond and presents specific actions that are grouped within the following four strategic directions:

1. Reduce and prevent poverty;
2. Support residents at risk of or living in poverty;
3. Increase awareness and educate; and
4. Research, monitor and evaluate.

The strategic directions and corresponding actions have been developed in response to identified community need. The actions are divided into short-term (0–3 years), medium term (4–6 years), long term (7–10 years), and ongoing timeframes for implementation. In order to avoid duplication of efforts, actions identified in the Collaborative Action Plan focus on targeted areas that are not currently addressed in other City strategies (i.e. Affordable Housing Strategy, Homelessness Strategy). The actions range from advocacy to targeted program and service delivery to continued research, monitoring and evaluation, and outline the suggested role of the City as well as potential partners for implementation.

Collaboration, Partnership and Next Steps


An immediate priority in the Collaborative Action Plan is the establishment of the Community Poverty Reduction and Prevention Table to support coordinated implementation of the plan. As the Collaborative Action Plan builds on work currently being undertaken in existing City strategies, information collected during the plan's development that relates specifically to actions within other strategies will be shared with relevant departments to further their work. Additionally, ongoing monitoring and evaluation of community-based data, including the ongoing impacts of the COVID-19 pandemic on households who are at risk of or living in poverty in the community, will be undertaken to inform the implementation of actions outlined in the plan. Once adopted by City Council, the Collaborative Action Plan will be circulated to stakeholders and made available to the public.

Financial Impact

None.

Conclusion

Poverty impacts the entire community, not only individuals that experience poverty directly. A collaborative approach that includes all levels of government, stakeholder organizations, and residents, including residents with lived/living experience is required to reduce and prevent poverty in the community. By adopting the Collaborative Action Plan, the City of Richmond will build on its ongoing commitment to work with others in the community to increase social equity and reduce and prevent poverty in Richmond over the next ten years.



Melanie Burner
Accessibility Coordinator
(604-276-4390)

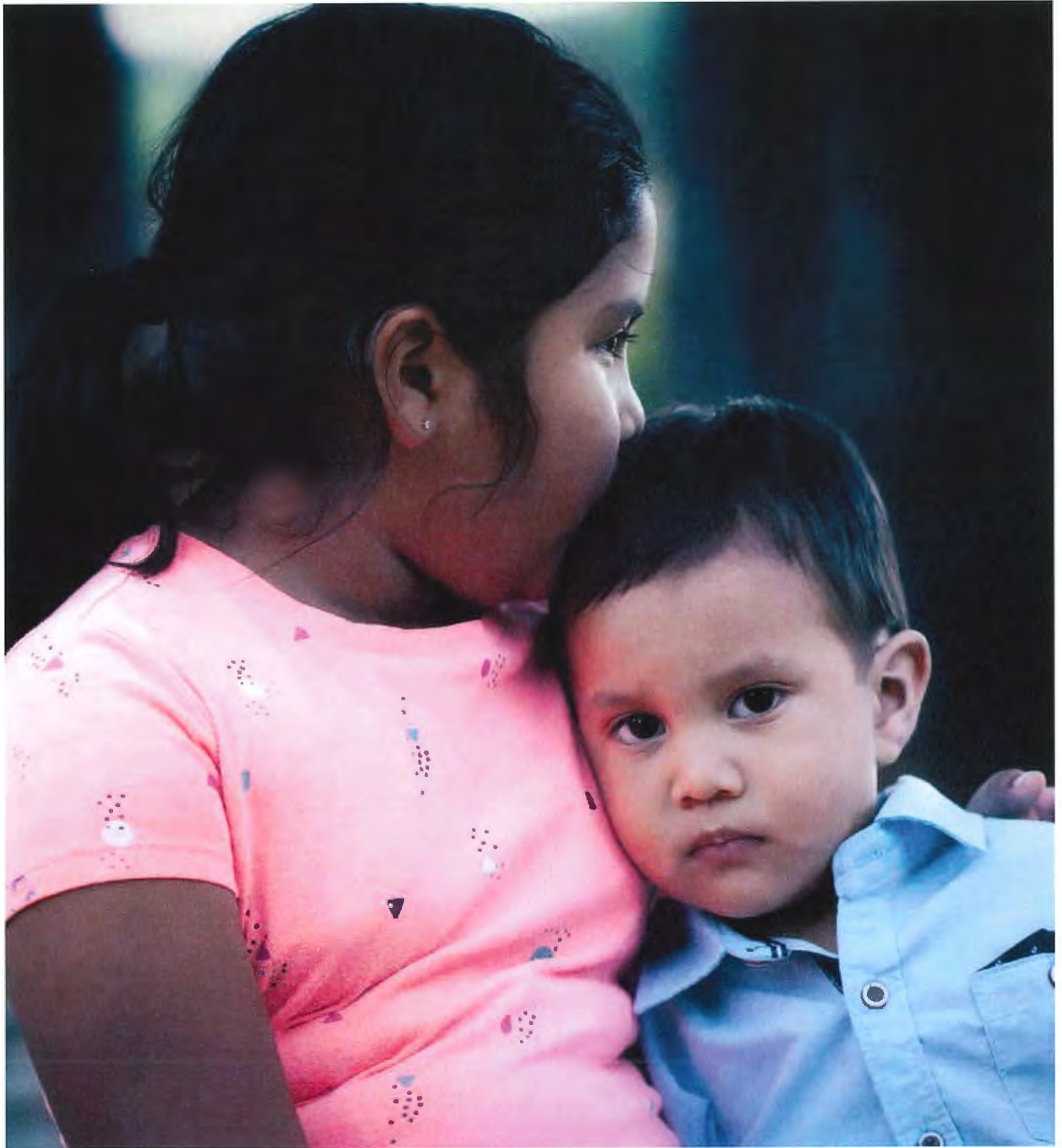
Att. 1: 2021–2031 Collaborative Action Plan to Reduce and Prevent Poverty in Richmond

City of Richmond

**2021–2031
Collaborative
Action Plan to
Reduce and
Prevent Poverty
in Richmond**

Community Social
Development
Department





PLN - 319

Acknowledgement

The *2021–2031 Collaborative Action Plan to Reduce and Prevent Poverty in Richmond* is a result of the combined efforts of community organizations, residents and City staff. We would like to thank everyone who participated and who shared their insights and experiences to support the development of this Plan.

This project was funded by the Province of B.C. through the Poverty Reduction Planning and Action program and administered by the Union of B.C. Municipalities (UBCM).

The Collaborative Action Plan to Reduce and Prevent Poverty in Richmond was guided by a Steering Committee which included representatives from the following organizations:

- Anne Bechard, Richmond Public Library
- Baljit Ladhar, VanCity
- Cedar Merrick, Community Member
- De Whalen, Richmond Poverty Reduction Coalition
- Hajira Hussain, Richmond Food Bank Society
- Lianne Carley, Vancouver Coastal Health
- Matthew Dyck, Connections Community Services Society
- Richard Steward, Richmond School District (SD38)
- Talia Kleinplatz, Vancouver Coastal Health
- Theresa Head, Community Member
- Debbie Hertha, City of Richmond
- Lesley Sherlock, City of Richmond

City of Richmond Project Team

- Claire Adamson, Manager, Community Social Development
- Melanie Burner, Accessibility Coordinator
- Olivia Boguslaw, Departmental Associate 2

Consultants

- Lorraine Copas, SPARC BC
- Allie Lynch, SPARC BC

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Executive Summary

The *2021–2031 Collaborative Action Plan to Reduce and Prevent Poverty in Richmond* (Collaborative Action Plan) is intended to guide the City of Richmond's work, in collaboration with stakeholder organizations, to reduce and prevent poverty in Richmond over the next ten years. The purpose of the Collaborative Action Plan is to gain a deeper and shared understanding of the experiences and circumstances of individuals and families at risk of or living in poverty in Richmond in an effort to identify actions to better meet their needs. This includes improved access to services and supports as well as the development and implementation of initiatives designed to promote a greater sense of belonging and inclusion in the community.

The Collaborative Action Plan is the result of a multi-phased engagement process that included analysis of community level data, regular meetings with a Steering Committee, and outreach with stakeholder organizations and residents, including residents with lived/living experience. Valuable insight into community needs emerged, resulting in the development of four strategic directions that form the framework for the Collaborative Action Plan:

1. Reduce and prevent poverty;
2. Support residents at risk of or living in poverty;
3. Increase awareness and educate; and
4. Research, monitor and evaluate.

Poverty impacts the entire community, not only individuals that experience poverty directly. Working collaboratively to reduce and prevent poverty improves a community's economy, social connectedness, and overall resiliency and well-being. Each strategic direction includes a set of actions that can be taken by the City, in collaboration with key stakeholders, to reduce the immediate impacts of poverty and to prevent poverty through city-wide and targeted approaches. Advocating and working with senior levels of government will also be essential as they are primarily responsible for the design and delivery of policies, programs and funding opportunities that are necessary to help lift individuals and families out of poverty.

It is important to note that the development of the Collaborative Action Plan was undertaken during the COVID-19 pandemic. While the full impact of the COVID-19 pandemic is not yet known, there is growing recognition that residents with lower incomes and lower net worth (including assets and savings) are more likely to have been negatively impacted by the pandemic. As economic recovery begins, the Collaborative Action Plan will be an important tool to support increased opportunity, resiliency and well-being for residents at risk of or living in poverty.



Glossary of Terms

Absolute poverty: The deprivation of basic needs, where basic needs are defined as those goods and services necessary to achieve and maintain a minimum, sustainable standard of mental and physical well-being. When persons live in absolute poverty, their lack of resources present a threat to their long-term health and overall well-being.¹

Basic needs: Includes clothing and footwear, transportation, nutritious food, shelter, and other goods and services such as personal care items, and basic telephone service and is based on the cost of a basket of goods and services, as reflected in Canada's Market Basket Measure (MBM), that individuals and families need to achieve a modest standard of living in communities across Canada.²

BC Employment and Assistance Program: BC Employment and Assistance is composed of two types of assistance provided by the provincial government through the Ministry of Social Development and Poverty Reduction (MSDPR): BC Income Assistance and BC Disability Assistance.

¹ Lamman & MacIntyre. An Introduction to the State of Poverty in Canada, 2016.

² Report on the second comprehensive review of the Market Basket Measure: Catalogue no. 75F0002M. Statistics Canada, 2020.

BC Income Assistance: A provincial program that provides financial support to individuals who are out of work or not earning enough to meet basic needs or who are in need of urgent food and medical attention and who may be eligible for temporary income assistance while they make the transition to employment.³

BC Disability Assistance: A provincial program that provides financial or health support to individuals designated as a Person with Disabilities (PWD). This assistance is available to low-income individuals who have severe physical and/or mental impairments and who require assistance with their activities of daily living.⁴

Census Family: A married couple (with or without children), a common-law couple (with or without children), or a lone parent family of any marital status who live in the same dwelling. A couple may be of opposite or same sex. Grandchildren living with their grandparent(s) but with no parents present also constitute a census family.⁵

Community-based data: Information and data collected from within the community.

Cycle of poverty: Refers to the intergenerational effect of a child growing up in poverty, being disadvantaged for opportunities in education, skills and employment therefore being unable to improve their living conditions and starting a family restarts the cycle.⁶

Deep income poverty: Introduced by the federal government in *Opportunity for All*—Canada's First Poverty Reduction Strategy and defined as individuals living with income below 75% of Canada's Official Poverty Line based on the Market Basket Measure and who do not have access to the resources needed to meet their basic needs and the needs of their family without assistance.⁷

Early Development Instrument (EDI): A questionnaire administered by the 'UBC Human Early Learning Partnership (HELP) which focus on five core areas of healthy childhood development including physical health and well-being, language and cognitive development, social competence, emotional maturity and communication skills and general knowledge. The use of this measure tracks and reports on changes or trends in the vulnerability of children across time and locations.⁸

Economic Family: Refers to two or more persons who live in the same dwelling and are related to each other by blood, marriage, common-law union, adoption or a foster relationship. A couple may be of opposite or same sex. By definition all persons who are members of a census family are members of an economic family. However, economic family members can also include two co-resident census families, co-resident siblings or nieces or nephews living with aunts or uncles.⁹

3 Ministry of Social Development and Poverty Reduction. Government of B.C.

4 Ministry of Social Development and Poverty Reduction. Government of B.C.

5 Census Dictionary. Statistics Canada, 2016.

6 Tackling Poverty Together. Government of Canada, 2021.

7 Opportunity for All - Canada's First Poverty Reduction Strategy. Government of Canada, 2018.

8 EDI Wave 7 Community Profile: Richmond School District. Human Early Learning Partnership, University of British Columbia. Vancouver, B.C., February 2020.

9 Census Dictionary. Statistics Canada, 2016.

Energy Poverty: Low and moderate income households that spend more than six per cent of their net income on home energy services are often defined as being in energy poverty. This definition does not include transportation costs but should be considered.¹⁰

Food Insecurity: Households that do not have enough money to purchase or access a sufficient amount and variety of food to live a healthy lifestyle.¹¹

Household type: A term used by Statistics Canada to differentiate households on the basis of whether they are census family households or non-census-family households.¹²

Housing stress: Represents unmet housing needs and is defined as the condition where the cost of housing is high relative to the income of the household therefore causing financial stress. Unmet housing needs are defined as Canadians who are in housing that is unaffordable (more than 30% of before tax household income), in need of major repairs or unsuitable for the size and make up of a family.¹³

Low Income Cut-off (LICO): A household is considered to be in low income based on LICO if it spends 20% more of the household income on food, shelter and clothing than the average family. This measurement is based on 1992 spending patterns of Canadian families.¹⁴

Low Income Measure (LIM): A household is considered to be in low income based on LIM if its income is below 50% of median household incomes, accounting for household size. As this measure moves according to the changing incomes of the population, it is a relative measure of poverty.¹⁵

Market Basket Measure (MBM): A household is considered to be in low income based on the MBM if it does not have enough money to buy a specific basket of goods and services that allows them to meet their basic needs and achieve a modest standard of living in their community. As this measure is based on having or not having enough money to purchase a basket of good or services, it is an absolute measure of poverty.¹⁶

Middle Years Development Instrument (MDI): A self-report questionnaire administered through the UBC Human Early Learning Partnership (HELP) to be completed by children in Grades 4 through Grade 8 which includes questions around physical health and well-being, connectedness, social and emotional development, school experiences and use of after-school time. It is used as a predictor and measure of vulnerability, well-being, health and academic achievement.¹⁷

10 Sustainability Department. City of Richmond, 2021.

11 Opportunity for All - Canada's First Poverty Reduction Strategy. Government of Canada, 2018.

12 Statistics Canada. Government of Canada, 2021.

13 Opportunity for All - Canada's First Poverty Reduction Strategy. Government of Canada, 2018.

14 Opportunity for All - Canada's First Poverty Reduction Strategy. Government of Canada, 2018.

15 Opportunity for All - Canada's First Poverty Reduction Strategy. Government of Canada, 2018.

16 Opportunity for All - Canada's First Poverty Reduction Strategy. Government of Canada, 2018.

17 A Companion Guide to the Middle Years Development Instrument (MDI). Human Early Learning Partnership, University of British Columbia. Vancouver, B.C. updated April 2021.

Multiple-Census family households: A term used by Statistics Canada to differentiate census family households based on the presence of additional census family households or persons in a single dwelling unit.¹⁸

Non-census-family households: A term used by Statistics Canada to differentiate single person households or a group of two or more persons who live together but are not related and who are referred to as a person not in a census family.¹⁹

Poverty: The condition of a person who is deprived of the resources, means, choices and power necessary to acquire and maintain a basic living standard needed to promote and facilitate integration and participation in society.²⁰

Relative poverty: A situation in which someone is relatively worse off than other members of society. It tends to focus on differences in income, and not necessarily on a person's actual living conditions.²¹

Sense of belonging: The psychological feeling of belonging or connectedness to a social, spatial, cultural, professional or other type of group or a community.²²

Social determinants of health: A specific group of social and economic factors within the broader determinants of health like an individual's place in society, such as income, education or employment. Experiences of discrimination, racism and historical trauma are important social determinants of health for certain groups such as Indigenous Peoples, LGBTQ2S+ and Black Canadians.²³

Vulnerable populations: Groups that are at higher risk for poverty as a result of the barriers they experience to social, economic, political and environmental resources, as well as limitations due to illness or disability.²⁴

Working Poverty: Includes individuals between the ages of 18 and 64 (working age), who live in a family with after-tax income below Statistics Canada's Low Income Measure (LIM) and earn at least \$3,000 per year (the minimum working income required to qualify for the federal Working Income Tax Benefit). This does not include individuals who are students or who live with parents or other relatives.²⁵

18 Census Dictionary. Statistics Canada, 2016.

19 Census Dictionary. Statistics Canada, 2016.

20 Opportunity for All - Canada's First Poverty Reduction Strategy. Government of Canada, 2018.

21 Relative vs Absolute Poverty. Habitat for Humanity, 2018.

22 Raman. Sense of Belonging, 2014.

23 Social determinants of Health and Health Inequalities. Government of Canada, 2020.

24 Glossary. National Collaborating Centre for Determinants of Health, 2021.

25 Working Poverty in Metro Vancouver, Canadian Centre for Policy Alternatives, 2016.



Introduction

Background

Poverty represents a significant and growing societal challenge in communities across British Columbia and Canada, including Richmond. In recent years, the federal and provincial governments have recognized the need for concerted action and have committed to working together to prevent and reduce poverty for all Canadians. The City of Richmond, like many other municipalities in the Lower Mainland, recognizes that it has a role to play in addressing poverty and in working together with senior levels of government, not-for-profit community service organizations, public-sector agencies, and residents to develop targeted actions to assist individuals and families who are at risk of or living in poverty in Richmond.

The *2021–2031 Collaborative Action Plan to Reduce and Prevent Poverty in Richmond* (Collaborative Action Plan) is intended to guide the City of Richmond's work, in collaboration with stakeholder organizations, to reduce and prevent poverty in Richmond over the next ten years. The purpose of the Collaborative Action Plan is to gain a deeper and shared understanding of the experiences and circumstances of individuals and families at risk of or living in poverty in Richmond in an effort to identify actions to better meet their needs. This includes improved access to services and supports as well as the development and implementation of initiatives designed to promote a greater sense of belonging and inclusion in the community.

Traditionally, poverty has been measured by focusing on the number of individuals and families who lack the resources needed to meet basic needs, including access to food, clothing, shelter and transportation. While income plays a role in determining the number of individuals and families experiencing poverty at any point in time, income-based measures alone do not provide an understanding of the experiences or impacts of poverty on individuals. As poverty affects the ability of an individual or family to participate in all aspects of community life (social, cultural, political, economic and recreational), it is important to understand how living in poverty impacts people beyond the need to make difficult decisions about how to meet basic needs.

Experiences of poverty are complex and varied, and can be affected by individual circumstances as well as broader systemic barriers and are disproportionately experienced by equity-based factors, such as gender, ethnicity, disability and age. While some individuals or families are at higher risk of living in poverty than others, no one is immune. When households do not have enough income or resources to manage an unexpected change in circumstances, they are at risk of experiencing poverty. This can include individuals who work multiple low paying jobs to make ends meet; newcomers whose foreign qualifications are not recognized and who can not find meaningful employment; and working households that do not have the additional resources required to manage job loss or sudden illness. It can also include seniors who may have stable housing



however, lack savings and resources to manage increased cost of living; young adults who are unable to find employment at above minimum wage; or single parent households who are unable to work full-time due to the lack of child care. Factors that are not commonly measured, such as total net worth (including assets and savings) or the support of family and friends, are important influencers for households at risk of or living in poverty.

Living in poverty does not only affect individuals and families who experience poverty, it also affects the community's overall resiliency, economy, social connectedness and well-being. Accordingly, the Collaborative Action Plan is founded on the principles of collaboration and partnerships as many stakeholders, including all levels of government, community organizations, the business community and residents with lived/living experience all have important roles to play in addressing the needs of individuals and families who are at risk of or living in poverty in Richmond.

Developing the Collaborative Action Plan

Through the Poverty Reduction Planning and Action program, administered by the Union of British Columbia Municipalities (UBCM), the Province of B.C. provided funding to support municipal governments and regional districts in reducing poverty at the local level. In May 2020, the City of Richmond was one of more than 50 local governments to receive a grant under the Poverty Reduction Plans and Assessments stream to develop the Collaborative Action Plan.

The development of the Collaborative Action Plan builds on the City's commitment to promote greater social equity, inclusion and well-being in Richmond. It outlines both city-wide and targeted approaches to reducing and preventing poverty that will guide Richmond's response to poverty reduction and prevention over the next 10 years.

Project Outcomes

Key outcomes from the development of the Collaborative Action Plan include:

- Improved understanding of the characteristics and challenges faced by individuals and families living in poverty in Richmond;
- Identified barriers to accessing services and potential gaps in the system of services and supports for those at risk of or living in poverty;
- Identified opportunities to leverage resources and capacity in the community to best support those at risk of or living in poverty; and
- Shared commitment, between the City and stakeholder organizations, to develop a set of actions to reduce and prevent poverty in Richmond.

The outcomes were achieved by utilizing a multi-phased approach that included an analysis of poverty-related data complemented by engagement with stakeholder organizations and residents, including residents with lived/living experience.

Steering Committee

The process of developing the Collaborative Action Plan was guided by a Steering Committee that included representatives from community organizations who work with residents at risk of or living in poverty, residents with lived/living experience, the business community, and City staff who contributed their expertise to build a deeper understanding of poverty in Richmond. Organizations that were represented on the Steering Committee included:

- Connections Community Services Society;
- Richmond Food Bank Society;
- Richmond Poverty Reduction Coalition;
- Richmond Public Library;
- Richmond School District;
- VanCity; and
- Vancouver Coastal Health.

Community Engagement

Significant engagement with both stakeholder organizations and residents played a key role in developing the Collaborative Action Plan. Engagement activities were hosted with community service organizations and public-sector agencies (e.g. Vancouver Coastal Health) that provide services and supports to individuals and families at risk of or living in poverty, and separate engagement activities were facilitated with a range of Richmond residents, including those with lived/living experience. The list of stakeholder organizations that participated in the community engagement is summarized in Appendix A.

Stakeholder Organization Engagement

Stakeholder organizations provided valuable input through focus group discussions and online survey responses. In November 2020, participants from 30 Richmond-based community organizations provided input through five virtual focus groups designed to identify barriers and gaps in accessing services and supports as well as potential solutions. Each session focused on the needs of a particular demographic group (e.g. children and families) to develop a better understanding of the challenges specific to each group. Staff also gathered feedback and insights from several City Council advisory committees, including the Richmond Community Services Advisory Committee. Additionally, two focus groups were held in March 2021 with administrators and counsellors from the Richmond School District to develop a better understanding of the challenges facing families with children and youth in the community.

An online survey was also available for organizations that could not attend the focus group discussions, with fourteen organizations participating in the Collaborative Action Plan organization survey.

Resident Engagement

Resident engagement included virtual and in-person focus groups, translated informal interviews with those with language barriers, and online and paper-based surveys that were available in English, Simplified Chinese and Traditional Chinese. Focus group sessions provided input from 68 individuals representing a diverse range of community members on the barriers they face when accessing services, perceived gaps in service delivery, and opportunities to increase inclusion. Participants included the general public, residents with lived/living experience, and volunteers who support various community programs that deliver services to residents at risk of or living in poverty. A total of seven virtual focus groups were hosted in February and March 2021, with five sessions hosted by Richmond-based community organizations, one session hosted by the Richmond Public Library and one session hosted by the City of Richmond. Additionally, an in-person session was hosted by the Richmond House Emergency Shelter staff with their clients. To reach residents who faced language barriers, informational interviews were conducted in Arabic, Mandarin and Cantonese by Richmond Family Place with eight Richmond families who were at risk of or living in poverty.

Recognizing that some residents may experience barriers to participation in the virtual sessions and the online survey, a printed version of the survey was distributed through a number of community service organizations that support residents at risk of or living in poverty in the community. Additionally, a condensed version of the survey was distributed to residents participating in community meal programs. In total 169 residents provided valuable feedback through the Collaborative Action Plan resident survey, with 123 residents participating in the full survey and 46 participating in the condensed survey that was distributed through community meal programs.

Evaluating the Actions Identified in the Collaborative Action Plan

In June 2021, three virtual focus groups were held to evaluate the proposed actions outlined in the Collaborative Action Plan, with participants providing important input and feedback that was used to refine and prioritize the actions. These sessions included: one with stakeholder organizations, one with residents with lived/living experience and one with staff from a number of City departments. Fourteen stakeholder organizations and 12 residents with lived/living experience participated in these sessions. Additionally, the project's Steering Committee reviewed the proposed actions and their input was utilized to shape the actions.

Stakeholder Organizations Roles and Responsibilities

Poverty is influenced by a broad range of social and economic forces. To effectively reduce and prevent poverty, a collaborative approach is needed that includes all levels of government, stakeholder organizations, and residents, including residents with lived/living experience working together.

The Government of Canada

The Government of Canada plays a central role in addressing and alleviating conditions of poverty in Canada with the federal government having responsibility for many of the broader macro-economic policies and social programs that affect the well-being of Canadians. This includes programs related to child and family well-being, such as the *Canada Child Benefit*, and employment-related policies and programs, such as the delivery of Canada's Employment Insurance programs. The federal government also provides per capita funding to provincial governments in key areas such as health care and child care, and provides funding to municipalities and community service organizations for projects and programs that align with federal priorities. Additionally, various federal agencies work closely with municipalities on areas of mutual concern, such as affordable housing that affect persons at risk of or living in poverty (e.g. Canadian Mortgage and Housing Corporation).

Recognizing the need for leadership at the federal level, in 2018, the Government of Canada introduced *Opportunity for All – Canada's First Poverty Reduction Strategy*. *Opportunity for All* sets out actions that span across areas of federal jurisdiction and establishes specific poverty reduction targets, including a 20.0% reduction from 2015 levels by 2020 and a 50.0% reduction from 2015 levels by 2030.

The Province of B.C.

The provincial government (the Province) has jurisdiction over a broad range of social policy areas that include health care, education and welfare. Additionally, it furthers its social development mandate through direct service provision (e.g. Ministry of Children and Family Development programs), services provided through health authorities or crown agencies (e.g. BC Housing), and contractual arrangements and grant funding with not-for-profit service providers.

In 2019, the Province adopted *TogetherBC*, British Columbia's first poverty reduction strategy that sets targets to reduce overall poverty by 25.0% and child poverty by 50.0% by 2024 with a focus on the principles of affordability, opportunity, reconciliation and social inclusion.

The City of Richmond

Local governments are uniquely positioned to understand the needs of those who live in their community. The City of Richmond (the City) is committed to working in partnership with other levels of government to ensure that the necessary services and supports are in place to help break the cycle of poverty. The City utilizes its planning and regulatory powers to advance actions that support increased affordability and livability in the community, such as the development of affordable housing and the provision of child care amenities. The City also works to address the specific needs within the community by:

- Working with stakeholder organizations to advocate to senior levels of government for resources, programs and funding;
- Sharing best practice research with the community to increase awareness and educate about the need for increased inclusion for all residents, regardless of socio-economic standing;
- Analyzing data on community needs to create policy and implement actions that support residents at risk of or living in poverty;
- Delivering programs and services, including poverty reduction initiatives, within the City's mandate;
- Developing and implementing initiatives in collaboration with stakeholder organizations that respond to the needs of residents at risk of or living in poverty; and
- Assisting not-for-profit community service organizations by facilitating collaboration, enabling capacity building, and providing financial and in-kind supports (e.g. program space).

Community Associations and Societies

The City works with community associations and societies to provide recreation, sport, arts, culture and heritage opportunities to all Richmond residents. The City provides the facilities and core staffing, and most of the community associations and societies are responsible for the delivery of programs and events. The City and the community associations and societies aim to provide programs that are inclusive and remove barriers to participation so all residents can participate. This includes offering a range of free and low-cost programs and opportunities. Community associations and societies also partner with the City to offer the Recreation Fee Subsidy Program (RFSP). The RFSP provides support to residents of all ages who are experiencing financial hardship. Through the RFSP, participants receive financial support to participate in most registered and drop-in parks, recreation and cultural programs offered at City community facilities.

Community Service and Faith-based Organizations

Community service and faith-based organizations in Richmond play an integral role in advocating for and responding to the needs of families and individuals living in poverty in the community. These organizations provide critical services that respond to existing and emerging needs, and work collaboratively to break down barriers to ensure that all residents are able to access the services and supports they need. Examples include:

- Referrals to government programs, health care and mental health services;
- Supportive programming including life and employment training skills;
- Provision of emergency food supports including community meals and food hampers;
- Provision of affordable housing units;
- Opportunities for social and community connection;
- Information and referral supports;
- Information on housing and education;
- Job skills training and career mentoring; and
- Support groups.



Richmond School District

Schools play a significant role in supporting children and families experiencing poverty that goes beyond their fundamental purpose of providing education. Schools are important community hubs that help families build support systems and create connections in the community. They provide access to important social and recreational opportunities that contribute to healthy childhood development. They also help connect vulnerable children and families to resources in the broader community. The Richmond School District also operates programs that ensure all children and youth have access to supplies, nutritious snacks and other basic necessities.

Vancouver Coastal Health

Vancouver Coastal Health (VCH) provides health care services through a network of hospitals, primary care clinics, community health centres and residential care, and is one of five regional health authorities that governs, plans, and coordinates health services in B.C. VCH also works with municipalities and community service organizations to employ a population health approach to improve the health of the entire population and to reduce health inequities among population groups by improving the social determinants of health in communities.

Business Community

The business community plays an important role in reducing and preventing poverty. Members of the business community are both employers and often Richmond residents. Their decisions and actions have a direct impact on employment levels, labour and income, and overall quality of life in the community. Businesses also offer mentoring opportunities and assist with sponsorship of programs and events that help foster the full participation of all Richmond residents in the social, cultural, economic and political life of the city.

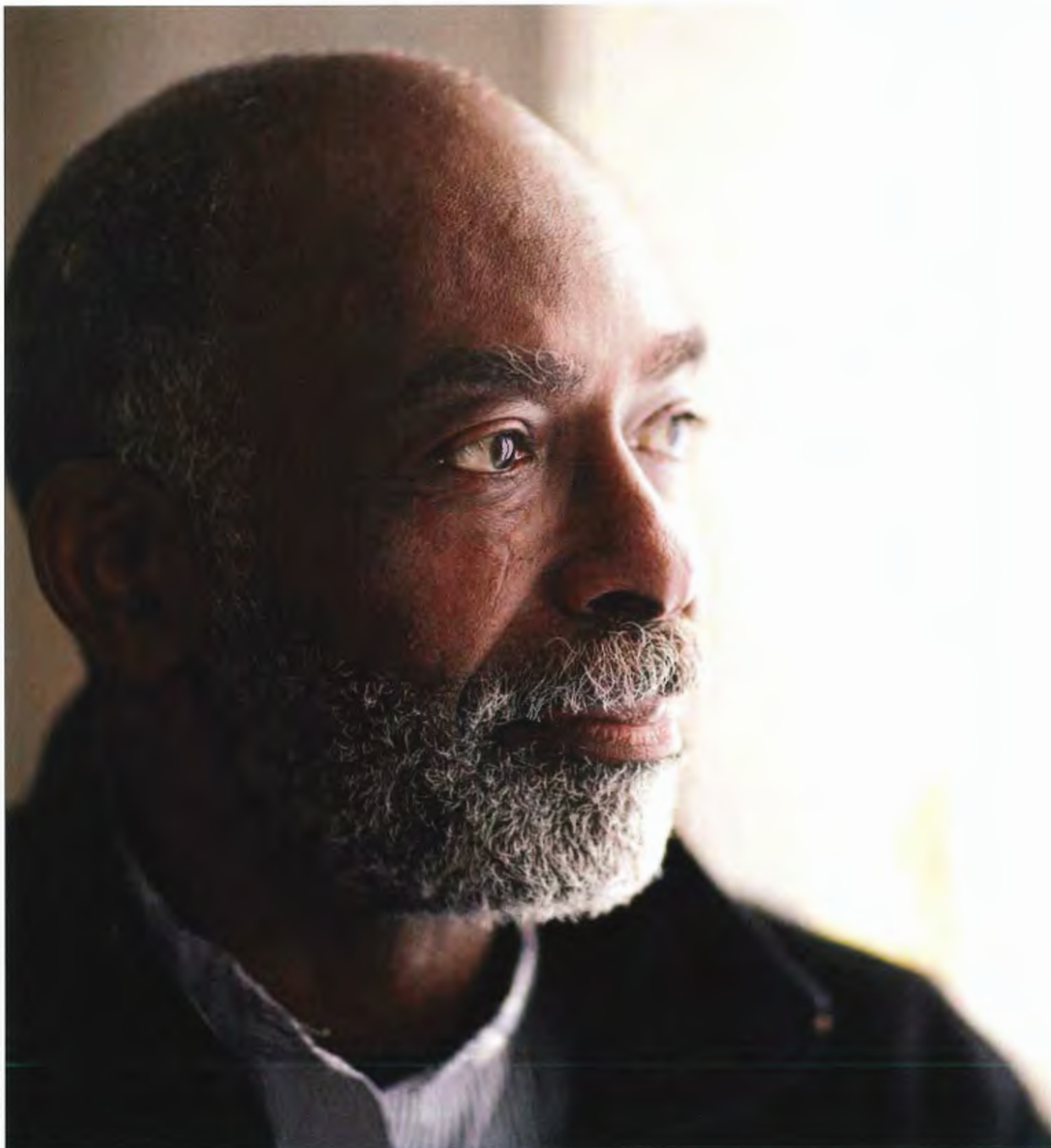


Alignment with Other City Strategies

The City of Richmond has undertaken the development of several Council adopted plans and strategies that support increased social and economic inclusion of Richmond residents. The Collaborative Action Plan works to align with and build upon these initiatives to further reduce and prevent poverty in Richmond. Current City strategies and plans that align with the *2021–2031 Collaborative Action Plan to Reduce and Prevent Poverty in Richmond* are listed below and summarized in Appendix B.

- Richmond 2041 Official Community Plan (OCP)
- Building Our Social Future: A Social Development Strategy for Richmond 2013–2022
- City of Richmond Community Wellness Strategy 2018–2023
- Community Energy and Emissions Plan (CEEP) 2050 Strategic Directions²⁶
- ArtWorks: Richmond Arts Strategy 2019–2024
- Recreation and Sport Strategy 2019–2024
- Richmond Affordable Housing Strategy 2017–2027
- Richmond Homelessness Strategy 2019–2029
- 2017–2022 Richmond Child Care Needs Assessment and Strategy
- Cultural Harmony Plan 2019–2029
- Seniors Service Plan: Active and Healthy Living 2015–2020 (strategy update in progress)
- Youth Service Plan: Where Youth Thrive 2015–2020 (strategy update in progress)

²⁶ The CEEP 2050 Strategic Directions were endorsed by Richmond City Council in January 2020, the plan is currently under development.



Understanding Poverty

Defining Poverty

In *Opportunity for All-Canada's First Poverty Reduction Strategy*, poverty is described as "the condition of a person who is deprived of the resources, means, choices and power necessary to acquire and maintain a basic living standard needed to promote and facilitate integration and participation in society."²⁷ This broader definition, which goes beyond earlier conceptions of poverty as being synonymous with low-income, was utilized for the purposes of the Collaborative Action Plan to provide a holistic understanding of the experiences and circumstances of those living in poverty.

Causes of Poverty

The causes of poverty are complex, as poverty affects different households in different ways and extends beyond the lack of financial resources. It is also influenced by a number of factors, including the lack of access to opportunities, issues of inequality and inequity, inadequate support systems and growing affordability pressures, which in turn lead to increasing levels of food insecurity, housing instability and housing stress. Poverty is often the product of the intersection of these issues, which increases the vulnerability of a household and can lead to individuals and families being at risk of or living in poverty.

While not everyone living in poverty remains in poverty, the persistent nature of poverty experienced by some households can result in generational impacts. Broader systemic barriers contribute to this cycle of poverty, as gaps between interrelated systems, such as health care, education, transportation, social services and affordable housing, make it more challenging for individuals at risk of or living in poverty to support themselves and their families. These systemic barriers create disparities in access to the types of opportunities that are needed to build strong financial futures, including high-quality jobs, post-secondary education, and social supports. They are also perpetuated by equity-based factors, such as age, gender, ethnicity, and disability. These barriers not only increase a household's risk of living in poverty, but also can extend the length of time a household is living in poverty.

²⁷ Opportunity for All - Canada's First Poverty Reduction Strategy. Government of Canada, 2018.

Table 1: Low Income Measure after Tax (LIM-AT) Thresholds by Household Size

Household Size	LIM-AT Threshold
1 person	\$25,153
2 persons	\$35,572
3 persons	\$43,566
4 persons	\$50,306
5 persons	\$56,244

Source: Statistics Canada, 2019 incomes released in February 2021.³⁰

Table 2: Low Income Cut-off Thresholds, after Tax (LICO-AT) 1992 base

Household Size	LICO-AT Threshold
1 person	\$18,520
2 persons	\$22,540
3 persons	\$28,068
4 persons	\$35,017
5 persons	\$39,874

Source: Statistics Canada, 2019 incomes released in February 2021.³¹

Table 3: Market Basket Measure (MBM) Thresholds

Household Size	MBM Threshold
1 person	\$21,770
2 persons	\$30,768
3 persons	\$37,706
4 persons	\$43,538
5 persons	\$48,677

Source: Market Basket Measure (MBM) threshold for economic families and persons not in economic families, 2015 adjusted to reflect the updated MBM thresholds.³²

Measuring Poverty

Standard Measures

Traditionally, Statistics Canada has utilized either the Low-Income Measure (LIM)²⁸ or the Low Income Cut-off (LICO)²⁹ to identify the number of individuals and families living in poverty in Canada. Both of these measures are based on reported income (before and after tax) and establish a measure of poverty that is relative to overall household incomes. For example, a household is considered to be living in poverty based on the LIM, if its income is below 50.0% of median household incomes of the same household size.

Market Basket Measure (MBM) shifts the measurement of poverty from a relative measure, compared to other household incomes, to an absolute measure of poverty that is based on the minimum household income required to meet these needs.

There are limitations, however, with all three of these measures. Both LIM and LICO are based on reported income and do not include a household's total net worth (including assets and savings) in their measurement of poverty. Additionally, as incomes increase, the rate of poverty reported through LIM and LICO also increases, as they are relative measures of poverty. Also, both LIM and LICO are national measures and, as a result, they are not able to provide information that is specific to the local context.

While the addition of the MBM shifts the determination of poverty away from relative income measures to the amount of income required to meet basic needs, it also only utilizes reported household income when determining the level of poverty in a community. Concerns have also been raised about the accuracy of the amounts attributed to the specific items contained in the MBM, most notably housing costs in areas such as the Lower Mainland. As data reported through all three of these measures can lack timeliness due to the period of time between data collection and reporting out; it is limited in how it can support the understanding of current levels of need in the community.

The federal government has committed to developing and improving ways to measure poverty in Canada, including regular reviews of the MBM. Statistics Canada also continues to issue data based on the LIM and LICO thresholds. While there are limitations that must be considered when utilizing data based on these measures, this data can help to provide insight into basic needs in the

²⁸ A household is considered to be in low income by LIM if its income is below 50% of median household incomes, accounting for household size. As this measure moves according to the changing incomes of the population, it is a relative measure of poverty.

²⁹ A household is considered to be in low income based on LICO if it spends 20% more of the household income on food, shelter and clothing than the average family. This measurement is based on 1992 spending patterns of Canadian families.

³⁰ Table 11-10-0232-01 Low Income Measure (LIM) thresholds by income source and household size in 2019 constant dollars. Statistics Canada, 2021.

³¹ Table 11-10-0241-01 Low Income Cut-Offs (LICOs) before and after tax by community size and family size in current dollars. Statistics Canada, 2021.

³² Market Basket Measure (MBM) threshold for economic families and persons not in economic families, 2015 as found in the Census Dictionary https://www12.statcan.gc.ca/census-recensement/2016/ref/dict/tab/t4_5-eng.cfm and adjusted to reflect the revised MBM thresholds by region for 2018 based on information reported in the second comprehensive review of the Market Basket Measure, Statistics Canada, custom tabulation catalogue no. 75f0002m. Ottawa. Appendix E. Table E-1. page 31. Statistics Canada, 2020.

community, especially when combined with other community-based data. For the purposes of the Collaborative Action Plan, the Low-Income Measure after Tax (LIM-AT) has been used, as it is a more established measure of poverty than the MBM and can also provide historical data.

The Collaborative Action Plan's Approach to Understanding Poverty in Richmond

While the LIM-AT provides one measure of poverty levels in the community based on reported income, it does not provide a complete picture. Recognizing these limitations, where possible, the Collaborative Action Plan utilized the LIM-AT as an initial reference point and supplemented it with community-based data that measures the use of a variety of supports by residents to meet their basic needs, including data from the following programs:

- BC Employment and Assistance program³³
- BC Housing Applicant Registry
- 2020 Homeless Count in Metro Vancouver
- The Richmond Food Bank

Additionally, data that measures changes in reported well-being for children and youth was utilized, as lower well-being scores increase an individual's vulnerability to being at risk of or living in poverty later in life. This included data from the following sources:

- The Human Early Learning Partnership (HELP): Early Development Instrument
- The Human Early Learning Partnership (HELP): Middle Years Development Instrument
- The McCreary Centre Society: BC Adolescent Health Survey

To increase understanding of the LIM-AT and community-based data, qualitative data from stakeholder organizations and residents, including residents with lived/living experience, was incorporated to provide a greater understanding of the barriers and challenges persons at risk of or living with poverty in the community are experiencing.

Community Profile

While poverty is influenced by a number of factors, at the most fundamental level, households experiencing poverty lack the income and resources needed to meet a basic standard of living. While income-based data, such as LIM-AT from Statistics Canada has limitations, it is one of the measures of reported income that is available for Richmond and is the measure that has been most

³³ BC Employment and Assistance is composed of two types of assistance provided by the provincial government through the Ministry of Social Development and Poverty Reduction (MSDPR): BC Income Assistance and BC Disability Assistance. BC Income Assistance provides financial support to individuals who are out of work or not earning enough to meet basic needs or who are in need of urgent food and medical attention and who may be eligible for temporary income assistance while they make the transition to employment. BC Disability Assistance provides financial or health support to individuals designated as a Person with Disabilities (PWD). This assistance is available to low-income individuals who have severe physical and/or mental impairments and who require assistance with their activities of daily living.

often adopted nationally and internationally. As a result, while acknowledging the limitations, the Collaborative Action Plan has utilized the LIM-AT data as a starting point and, where possible, combined it with the use of community-based data to develop a more complete picture of the needs and experiences of individuals and families at risk of or living in poverty in Richmond.

Richmond Residents with Reported Income Below LIM-AT

According to the LIM-AT, an estimated 44,040 Richmond residents (22.2%) were living in poverty in 2016.³⁴ While this appears to be significantly greater than the rate of incidents across Metro Vancouver (16.2%) and the province as a whole (15.0%), it is important to note that, the LIM-AT is based on reported income and does not necessarily reflect total net worth. As a result, it does not provide a complete picture of income levels in the community. Currently, there is no single measurement available that can be used to determine the number of individuals or households living in poverty in Richmond, as a result the LIM-AT needs to be considered as one measure and when possible, combined with other data when evaluating levels of community need.

Table 4: Richmond Residents Living in Poverty Based on the LIM-AT Compared to Metro Vancouver and British Columbia

	Richmond	Metro Vancouver	British Columbia
Total number of residents	198,309	2,463,431	4,648,055
Below LIM-AT	44,040	398,860	695,165
% Below LIM-AT	22.2%	16.2%	15.0%

Source: Custom Cross Tabulation Table EO3212 - CDCSDDA - Household & Family TGP of the low-income population (LIM-AT). Statistics Canada, 2016.

Household Composition

The 44,040 individuals reported to be living below the LIM-AT thresholds in 2016 equate to 18,955 households³⁵ and include different family and household arrangements. Based on the 2016 Census, when categorized by family and household type, families with children and single person households (single persons and two or more unrelated persons sharing) account for 14,805 or 78.1% of the 18,955 households, based on the LIM-AT.³⁶ As the data does not include the total net worth of these households, the resulting data may not provide a complete picture of the levels of need within these households. However, the trend identified in the data indicating increased vulnerability of families with children and single-person households in Richmond, is consistent with findings from the community-level data and the community engagement process.

³⁴ Custom Cross Tabulation Table EO3212 - CDCSDDA - Household & Family TGP of the low-income population (LIM-AT) Block 3 (Household Universe). Statistics Canada, 2016.

³⁵ Cross tabulated by census households, non-census households and multiple-census-family households. Statistics Canada, 2016.

³⁶ Custom Cross Tabulation Table EO3212 - CDCSDDA - Household & Family TGP of the low-income population (LIM-AT) Block 3 (Household Universe) available through the Community Data and based on 2015 incomes. Statistics Canada, 2016.

Table 5: Composition of Household Types Reported to be Living in Poverty in Richmond Based on the LIM-AT

Household Type	Number of households with income reported below the LIM-AT ³⁷	Percentage of households with income reported below the LIM-AT
Couples	3,660	19.3%
Families with children (0-17 years)	7,565	39.9%
Multiple-census-family households (e.g. multi-generational)	495	2.6%
Single-person households	6,275	33.1%
Two-or-more unrelated persons sharing (i.e. roommates)	965	5.1%

Source: Custom Cross Tabulation Table EO3212 - CDCSDDA - Household & Family TGP of the low-income population (LIM-AT). Statistics Canada, 2016.

BC Employment and Assistance Program Data for Richmond

While LIM-AT data provides some insight into overall levels of community need, data available through the BC Employment and Assistance Program provides a clear measure of the number and types of Richmond households who are in deep poverty and who require support from the Province to help meet their basic needs.

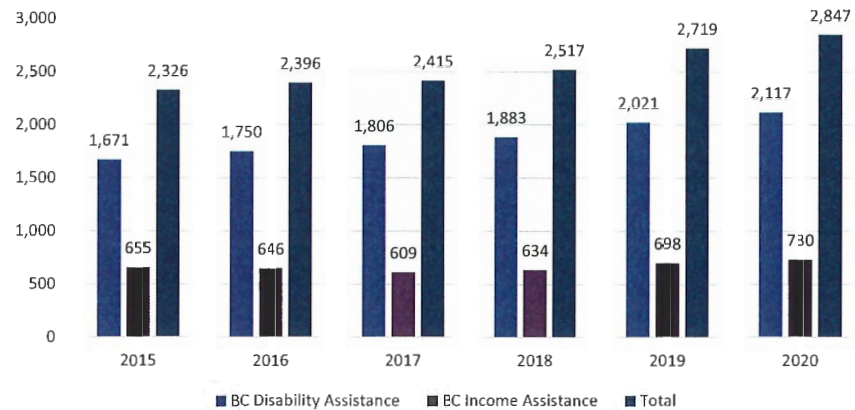
Since 2015, the number of households in Richmond who rely on BC Employment and Assistance has increased, with the total number of households receiving assistance growing from 2,326 households in 2015 to 2,847 households in 2020, an increase of 521 households or 22.4%.³⁸ These 2,847 households account for 3.2% of all households³⁹ in Richmond (73,457 households), and represent some of Richmond's most vulnerable residents.

³⁷ Each individual value is rounded in this data. As a result, when these data is grouped, the total value may not match the individual values since totals and sub-totals are independently rounded to ensure confidentiality. Similarly, percentages, which are calculated on rounded data, may not necessarily add up to 100%.

³⁸ BC Employment and Assistance Cases (2015-2020). Government of B.C., 2015.

³⁹ Calculation based on 2015 BC Employment and Assistance Cases and 2016 Census data for total number of Richmond households.

Figure 1: Growth in Richmond Households Supported by BC Employment and Assistance from 2015–2020



Source: BC Employment and Assistance Cases (2015–2020), Government of B.C., 2015.

Household Composition

Overall, the majority of Richmond households receiving BC Employment and Assistance are single-person households accounting for 2,375 or 83.4%, of the 2,847 households that received assistance in 2020.⁴⁰ Of these households, there has been an increased level of vulnerability noted in adults aged 19–29 years relying on BC Income Assistance with individuals in this age group increasing from 98 recipients in 2015 to 177 recipients in 2020.⁴¹ This equates to an increase of 79 individuals or 80.6% with the high rate of growth indicating increasing vulnerability in this demographic.

Similarly, lone-parent families demonstrate increased vulnerability when compared to two-parent families who are receiving assistance through the program. In 2020, a total of 382 Richmond families with children were supported by BC Employment and Assistance.⁴² This included 103 two-parent families and 279 lone-parent families,⁴³ with lone-parent families accounting for 73.0% of all families with children that received assistance in 2020. The higher rate of lone-parent families accessing supports suggests this household type is more vulnerable to living in poverty.

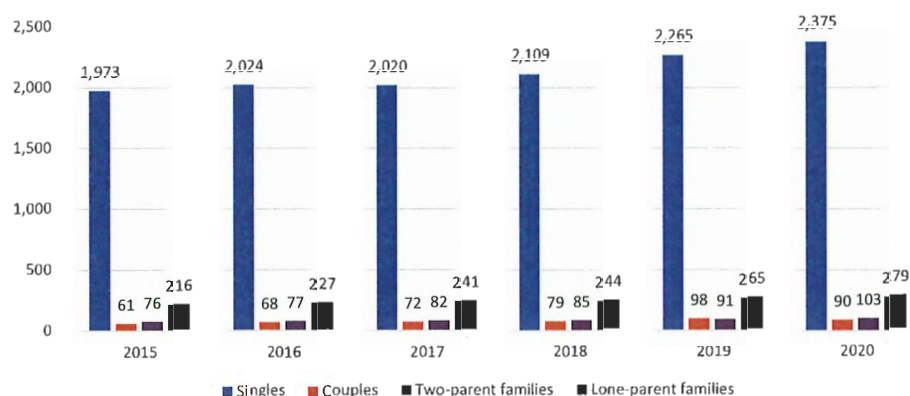
40 BC Employment and Assistance Cases (2015–2020). Government of B.C., 2015.

41 BC Employment and Assistance Cases (2015–2020). Government of B.C., 2015.

42 BC Employment and Assistance Cases (2015–2020). Government of B.C., 2015.

43 BC Employment and Assistance Cases (2015–2020). Government of B.C., 2015.

Figure 2: Comparison of Growth of Richmond Households Supported by BC Employment and Assistance by Household Type from 2015–2020



Source: BC Employment and Assistance Cases (2015–2020), Government of B.C., 2015.

Affordability Pressures on Richmond Households

Affordability is another concern for many households struggling to generate enough income to meet their basic needs. In 2016, the reported average household income for those identified as living in poverty in Richmond, based on the LIM-AT, was \$20,485.⁴⁴ In comparison, the reported average household income for all Richmond households, based on the LIM-AT, in 2016 was \$83,850.⁴⁵ This suggests that those experiencing poverty in Richmond have notable income disparity compared to the average Richmond household, equal to 24.4% of the reported average household income for all Richmond households in 2016.

Two important measures that are directly related to meeting basic needs that can be used to better understand the affordability pressures experienced by Richmond households are the number of households experiencing food insecurity and/or housing stress.

Food Insecurity

Food insecurity occurs when individuals and families are struggling to afford necessities and need to choose between food and other basic living expenses. From January to December 2020, 726,113 kgs⁴⁶ of food was distributed through the Richmond Food Bank and other community service organizations to support a wide range of emergency food provision services, including over 1,000 community meals served weekly (pre-pandemic).⁴⁷ Many residents continue to rely on the Richmond Food Bank to provide healthy, culturally appropriate food for their families, with the number of households using food bank supports being

44 Custom Cross Tabulation Table EO3212 - CDCSDDA - Household & Family TGP of the low-income population (LIM-AT), Block 3 (Household Universe) available through the Community Data and based on 2015 incomes. Statistics Canada, 2016.

45 2016 Census. Statistics Canada, Government of Canada, 2016.

46 Richmond Food Bank Society, 2020.

47 Food Brings Community. Richmond Community Food Access Report, 2020.

relatively consistent from 2016 (1,646 households) to 2019 (1,622 households), averaging 1,585 households annually.⁴⁸ In 2020 during the COVID-19 pandemic, the number rose to 1,881 households supported by the Richmond Food Bank, an increase of 259 households since 2019.⁴⁹ Recent data has revealed, households living in private rental housing are relying more heavily on emergency food programs. From August 1 to December 31, 2020, these households accounted for 53.5% of the 1,454 households who used the Richmond Food Bank during this time.⁵⁰

During engagement for the Collaborative Action Plan, stakeholder organizations spoke of continued reliance on emergency food supports and recognized seniors, single-person households, renters and families with children as populations who are increasingly accessing these supports. The lack of affordable, walkable grocery stores and low-cost amenities within some neighbourhoods were identified as a barrier, with some participants reporting the need to travel significant distances to secure enough affordable, culturally appropriate food to feed themselves and their families. Additionally, as the majority of emergency food supports in Richmond are volunteer run, staff and volunteers from community service and faith-based organizations spoke of the challenges in sustaining these programs and identified that a city-wide, community-based food centre that could provide a range of services from food supports to education programs would be beneficial to the community. The top two food-access related barriers reported in the project's survey results were, "cost of food" (55.3%) and, "lack of affordable, fresh food options in my neighbourhood" (25.2%).

Additional data regarding food bank use has been included in the demographic profiles section of the document to provide further insight into how poverty is affecting these specific populations.

Households experiencing growing levels of housing stress

Housing affordability continues to be an issue affecting many households in Richmond and across Canada. As of December 2020, there were 1,074⁵¹ households in Richmond on BC Housing's Applicant Registry, with the demand continuing to grow. From June 2013 to December 2020, the number of Richmond households on BC Housing's Applicant Registry increased by 461 households, from 611 households in June 2013 to 1,074 households in December 2020.⁵² While there was increased demand across all demographic groups, the greatest need was seniors (55+ years) who represented 47.0% of all Richmond households on BC Housing's Applicant Registry as of December 31, 2020.

48 Richmond Food Bank Society, 2020.

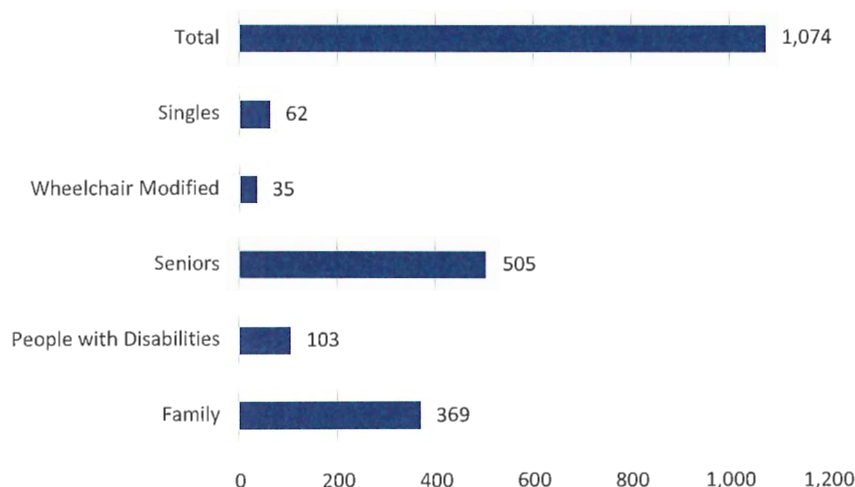
49 Richmond Food Bank Society, 2020.

50 Richmond Food Bank Society, 2020.

51 BC Housing's Research and Corporate Planning Department, 2021.

52 BC Housing's Research and Corporate Planning Department, 2013, BC Housing's Research and Corporate Planning Department, 2021.

Figure 3: Richmond Households on the BC Housing's Applicant Registry by Household Type as of December 31, 2020



Source: WebFocus: HCSTAT002 December 31, 2020. Prepared by BC Housing's Research and Corporate Planning Department, March 2021.

Additionally, single person households (including seniors) represented a significant proportion of households on BC Housing's Applicant Registry. Of the 1,074 Richmond households on the BC Housing's Applicant Registry as of December 31, 2020, 563⁵³ or 52.4% were single-person households, including single seniors, single persons with disabilities and other single adults.

The number of renter households in Richmond reported to be living in poverty also increased, with 5,500⁵⁴ renter households reporting incomes below the LIM-AT in 2011 compared to 6,730 renter households in 2016.⁵⁵ This represents an increase of 1,230 households between 2011 and 2016⁵⁶ and accounts for 35.6% of all renter households in Richmond in 2016 (18,910).⁵⁷ Additionally, there were 965 unrelated persons sharing housing (i.e. roommates) who were reported to be living in poverty in 2016 based on the LIM-AT.⁵⁸

⁵³ BC Housing's Research and Corporate Planning Department, 2021.

⁵⁴ Custom Cross Tabulation CTS (2011 Private Households), Tenure (4) and Selected Characteristics for Private Households/Dwellings in British Columbia. 2011 National Household Survey, Statistics Canada, 2011.

⁵⁵ Custom Cross Tabulation CTS (2011 Private Households), Tenure (4) and Selected Characteristics for Private Households/Dwellings in British Columbia (25% Sample). 2016 Census, Statistics Canada, 2016.

⁵⁶ Custom Cross Tabulation CTS (2011 Private Households), Tenure (4) and Selected Characteristics for Private Households/Dwellings in British Columbia (25% Sample). 2016 Census, Statistics Canada, 2016.

⁵⁷ Custom Cross Tabulation CTS (2011 Private Households), Tenure (4) and Selected Characteristics for Private Households/Dwellings in British Columbia (25% Sample). 2016 Census, Statistics Canada, 2016.

⁵⁸ Custom Cross-tabulation Table EO3212 - CDCSDDA - Household & Family TGP of the low-income population (LIM-AT), Block 3 (Household Universe) available through the Community Data and based on 2015 incomes. Statistics Canada, 2016.

Experiences of homelessness are increasing

The number of individuals receiving income assistance through the Ministry of Social Development and Poverty Reduction (MSDPR) with “no fixed address” increased in Richmond from 42 individuals in 2015 to 94 individuals in 2020.⁵⁹ Individuals with “no fixed address” includes those who temporarily have no place to live and who are staying with family or friends as well as those who are staying in emergency shelters or are unsheltered. In March 2020, the 2020 Homeless Count in Metro Vancouver identified 85 Richmond residents as experiencing homelessness on the night of the count, an increase of 15 individuals or 21.4% from the 2017 Homeless Count in Metro Vancouver (70 individuals).⁶⁰ However, the Homeless Count is considered to be an undercount of the total number of individuals who are currently experiencing homelessness in Richmond with data collected by local service providers indicating that at least 193 Richmond residents experienced homelessness between June 2019 and April 2020.

Affordable housing emerged throughout engagement for the Collaborative Action Plan as a priority and while housing is not a focus of the Collaborative Action Plan, the data supports the City's Affordable Housing Strategy and the Homelessness Strategy, which have identified actions related to housing issues. Data from BC Housing suggests single-person households and seniors are priority populations in need of affordable housing, however stakeholder organizations also identified families, and youth and young adults who are transitioning to independent living as specific populations in need.

Demographic Profiles

The experience of poverty is complex and can vary across different demographic groups. The Collaborative Action Plan examined a range of data at the demographic level to better understand how the factors that influence poverty (e.g. affordability pressures and equity-based factors) affect different populations in the community and contribute to an increased risk of living in poverty for some households.

In *Opportunity for All – Canada's First Poverty Reduction Strategy* the following groups of Canadians were identified as being more likely to be living in poverty, including living in poverty for longer periods of time: single adults aged 45–64 years, lone-parent families, newcomers (those living in Canada for less than 10 years), people with disabilities and Indigenous people.⁶¹ Based on analysis of local data, these groups also appear to be at increased risk of living in poverty in Richmond; however, within the Richmond-based context the needs among newcomers are more nuanced and single adults of all ages (19+ years) are demonstrating increased need in the community and are accessing community supports more frequently. Additionally, stakeholder organizations identified children, youth and seniors as priority populations during engagement for the Collaborative Action Plan.

⁵⁹ BC Employment and Assistance Cases (2015–2020). Government of B.C., 2015.

⁶⁰ BC Non-Profit Housing Association (2020). 2020 Homeless Count in Metro Vancouver. Prepared for the Greater Vancouver Reaching Home Community Entity. Vancouver, BC: Metro Vancouver. B.C. Non-Profit Housing Association and M.Thomson Consulting. (2017). 2017 Homeless Count in Metro Vancouver. Prepared for the Metro Vancouver Homelessness Partnering Strategy Community Entity. Burnaby, BC: Metro Vancouver.

⁶¹ Opportunity for All - Canada's First Poverty Reduction Strategy, Government of Canada, 2018.



Families with Children and Youth (0–17 years)

Children who grow up in poverty are more likely to remain in poverty as they age.⁶² In particular, the experience of poverty can negatively affect childhood development and contribute to reduced health outcomes and limit access to education and opportunities that support building stable futures. In 2016, 7,565 or 22.4% of families with children in Richmond were reported to be living in poverty based on the LIM-AT⁶³. These families included 8,655 children between the ages of 0–17 years, with 2,695 of these children being between the ages of 0–5 years.⁶⁴

Families with children were identified as a group that is frequently accessing community support programs to meet basics needs. Between 2016 and 2020, children (0–17 years) accounted for 28.6% of Richmond Food Bank clients.⁶⁵ While children supported by Richmond Food Bank programs experienced a slight decrease from 2016 (1,151 children) to 2019 (1,024 children), in 2020 during the COVID-19 pandemic, children supported by these programs increased significantly to 1,461 children, an increase of 437 individuals or 42.7% more children than in 2019.⁶⁶ School food programs also provide important access to healthy food for children in Richmond. In the 2019–2020 school year, there were 25 primary and 15 secondary schools with school food programs supported by the Richmond Food Bank and Urban Bounty.⁶⁷

62 Opportunity for All - Canada's First Poverty Reduction Strategy, Government of Canada, 2018.

63 Custom Cross-tabulation Table EQ3212 - CDCSDDA - Household & Family TGP of the low-income population (LIM-AT), Statistics Canada, 2016.

64 Census Profile, City of Richmond based on Low Income Status in 2015 for the population in private households based on the Low-Income Measure, after tax (LIM-AT). Statistics Canada, 2016.

65 Richmond Food Bank Society (2016–2019), 2020.

66 Richmond Food Bank Society, 2020.

67 Richmond Food Bank Society, 2020. Urban Bounty, 2020.

Families with children living in poverty often have multiple concurrent needs that create a compounding effect on families, such as parents with language barriers who are working multiple jobs and experiencing high levels of household stress. During engagement for the Collaborative Action Plan, complicated application processes, language barriers and previous negative experiences were all identified as factors that affect Richmond families and their ability to navigate the system of supports and access help. Limited digital access also contributed to these challenges for some families. As supports for school-aged children are often focused on the child and limited to the school year, stakeholder organizations identified the need to create programs that worked to strengthen family connections and support systems through the summer months as well.

Notably, there is a decreasing trend in well-being scores on the Early Development Instrument (EDI) and Middle Years Development Instrument (MDI)⁶⁸ in Richmond in recent years. While these measures do not indicate that a child is living in poverty, they do indicate increased vulnerability that can contribute to an increased risk of experiencing poverty later in life. In the most recent EDI data (collected 2016–2019), 35.0% of children in kindergarten in Richmond reported overall vulnerability on one or more scales, which is slightly higher than the provincial average of 33.4%.⁶⁹ In 2021, the MDI identified 40.0% of Grade 5 students and 56.0% of Grade 8 students reporting low well-being at a higher rate than the provincial averages of 36.0% (Grade 5)⁷⁰ and 49.0% (Grade 8).⁷¹

Youth

Like children living in poverty, youth living in poverty are at increased risk of the intergenerational effects of poverty, with adverse childhood experiences frequently contributing to ongoing vulnerability. Findings from the McCreary Society *2018 BC Adolescent Health Survey* identified a correlation between youth who went to bed hungry and higher reported levels of deprivation which in turn, was correlated with poorer reported mental health and well-being scores.⁷² In 2018, 8.0% of Richmond youth who participated in the survey reported they sometimes went to bed hungry because there was not enough money for food at home and 1.0% reported that they often or always went to bed hungry. While the findings highlight need amongst youth in the community, the 2018 survey findings indicate an improvement since 2008, where the survey found 13.0% of Richmond youth went to bed hungry at least sometimes.⁷³

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- 68 The EDI and MDI are population-level research tools developed by the University of British Columbia's Human Early Learning Partnership that measure developmental changes or trends in populations or groups of children.
- 69 EDI Wave 7 Community Profile: Richmond School District. Human Early Learning Partnership. University of British Columbia. Vancouver, B.C., February 2020.
- 70 Middle Years Development Instrument [MDI] Grade 5 report. School District & Community Results, 2020-2021. Richmond (SD38). Human Early Learning Partnership. Vancouver, BC: University of British Columbia, School of Population and Public Health, May 2021.
- 71 Human Early Learning Partnership. Middle Years Development Instrument [MDI] Grade 8 report. School District & Community Results, 2020-2021. Richmond (SD38). Vancouver, BC: University of British Columbia, School of Population and Public Health, May 2021.
- 72 Forsyth, K., Poon, C., Peled, M., Jones, G., Thawer, Z., Smith, A., & McCreary Centre Society. Balance and Connection in Richmond: The health and well-being of our youth. McCreary Centre Society, 2019.
- 73 Forsyth, K., Poon, C., Peled, M., Jones, G., Thawer, Z., Smith, A., & McCreary Centre Society. Balance and Connection in Richmond: The health and well-being of our youth. McCreary Centre Society, 2019.

During engagement for the Collaborative Action Plan, youth and organizations that support youth in Richmond reported challenges navigating the transition to adult support services once youth age out of specialized programs. These challenges result in barriers to accessing services that may increase the risk of vulnerable youth to living in poverty. Specific barriers identified during engagement included rigid eligibility requirements, lack of knowledge around available resources, hours of service and being unable to access documents needed to apply for services. Job readiness skills such as resume writing and interview skills, and opportunities for meaningful volunteer experiences were identified as barriers to finding employment. Additionally, the lack of employment opportunities at above minimum wage were reported to be a challenge for youth who are starting to build their financial futures. Input received from youth and stakeholder organizations noted discrimination experienced by LGBTQ2S+ youth that impacted family support systems and at times, resulted in homelessness. The need to develop more culturally appropriate programs and services (e.g. correct use of pronouns), and to implement broader community education to promote understanding and acceptance was identified by stakeholder organizations and youth with lived/living experience as important to better support this population.

Lone-parent families

With only one potential earner, lone-parent families are often at a higher risk of living in poverty. In 2016, there were 1,560 lone-parent families reported to be living in poverty in Richmond based on the LIM-AT.⁷⁴ Female lone-parent families accounted for 21.0% of all families in Richmond (compared to male lone-parent families at 4.0%); suggesting the majority of lone-parent families in poverty are female-led.⁷⁵

Single-Person Households

Single person households can also be extremely vulnerable, especially with their dependence on a single income. In 2016, there were 6,275 single-person households in Richmond living in poverty based on the LIM-AT.⁷⁶

During engagement for the Collaborative Action Plan, stakeholder organizations identified single adults (19+ years) as a demographic group demonstrating increased need in the community and accessing community supports more frequently. From August to December 2020, single-person households accounted for 44.0% of all Richmond Food Bank clients.⁷⁷ Stakeholder organizations also spoke of younger adults having gaps in financial literacy skills that can contribute to financial instability and result in some households struggling to prioritize expenses and meet basic needs.

74 Custom Cross-Tabulation EO3426 Table 10A EF, CD-CSD, part 2] Urban Poverty Project (UPP) available through the Community Data and based on 2015 incomes. Statistics Canada, 2016.

75 2016 Census. Statistics Canada, Government of Canada, 2016.

76 Custom Cross Tabulation Table EO3212 - CDCSDDA - Household & Family TGP of the low-income population (LIM-AT), Block 3 (Household Universe) available through the Community Data and based on 2015 incomes. Statistics Canada, 2016.

77 Richmond Food Bank Society, 2020.



Seniors

Growing poverty amongst seniors remains a concern in Richmond and across Canada. Seniors are especially vulnerable to living in poverty due to fixed incomes that are not always adequate to meet the rising cost of living and for some seniors, the increased cost of health care needs due to chronic conditions. Single seniors are particularly vulnerable as they depend on a single income to meet these growing affordability pressures. In 2016, there were 7,250 seniors 65 years and older in Richmond who were reported to be living in poverty based on the LIM-AT,⁷⁸ of which 1,945 were seniors living in single-person households.⁷⁹

During engagement for the Collaborative Action Plan, stakeholder organizations reported that seniors in Richmond are accessing community supports more frequently than in the past. From 2016 to 2019, the increase in the number of seniors that used the Richmond Food Bank was relatively steady, increasing from 509 seniors in 2016 to 570 seniors in 2019.⁸⁰ However, seniors' use of the food bank increased significantly in 2020 during the COVID-19 pandemic, with 922⁸¹ seniors accessing food bank programs, an increase of 352 or 61.8% more seniors than in 2019, and accounting for 17.3% of all individuals supported through the Richmond Food Bank in 2020.⁸²

⁷⁸ Census Profile, City of Richmond based on "Low Income Status in 2015 for the population in private households based on the Low-Income Measure, after tax (LIM-AT). Statistics Canada, 2016.

⁷⁹ Custom Cross Tabulation EO3426 Table 10A EF, CD-CSD, part 2] Urban Poverty Project (UPP) available through the Community Data and based on 2015 incomes. Calculated based on the number of senior-led households 65 and older less the number of seniors living in economic families. Statistics Canada, 2016.

⁸⁰ Richmond Food Bank Society (2016–2019), 2020.

⁸¹ Richmond Food Bank Society, 2020.

⁸² Richmond Food Bank Society, 2020.

During engagement for the Collaborative Action Plan, language barriers, and limited digital access and digital literacy skills were identified as factors that made it more challenging for seniors who are at risk of or living in poverty to connect with supports, resulting in increased isolation and reduced well-being. Additionally, transportation barriers were identified as impacting the ability of seniors at risk of or living in poverty to access programs and services in the community, including health care. The need for one-to-one supports and outreach programs that connect seniors with programs, build community connections and increase access to supports was emphasized during engagement as an important and on-going need for seniors, especially those living alone and in low income.

Newcomers

Compared to their Canadian-born counterparts, newcomers who moved to Canada within the past 5 to 10 years are often identified as being at greater risk of experiencing poverty, especially in their early years of settlement. Factors such as language barriers, limited community connections, challenges finding meaningful employment and for some, being a member of a racialized group, all contribute to the challenges faced by this demographic.

In 2016, there were 6,205 newcomers living in Richmond who moved to Canada between 2011 and 2016 and were reported to be living in poverty based on the LIM-AT.⁸³ This represents 14.1% of all individuals reported to be living in poverty in Richmond. There are debates about the accuracy of this figure, as newcomers and newcomer experiences are incredibly diverse and it is widely acknowledged that some newcomers to Canada have considerable wealth that affords them the ability to acquire assets even with limited income. While this is the case for some, there is evidence that shows that many newcomers to Canada do not arrive with considerable wealth and experience challenges around settlement that include difficulties in accessing opportunities, with the lack of recognition for foreign credentials being one of the biggest barriers.

During engagement for the Collaborative Action Plan, both residents and stakeholder organizations spoke of language as being a fundamental barrier when trying to access employment, education, and programs and services, including health care and counselling services. Experiences of racism were also identified as a factor that prevented some individuals from accessing employment and social opportunities. Additionally, lack of digital access, digital literacy and financial literacy were factors that created challenges for recent immigrants in accessing programs, finding employment and building stable financial futures.

⁸³ Custom Cross Tabulation E020766 TGP LIM-AT (CD, CSD CT) available through the Community Data based on Total - Immigrant status and period of immigration for the population in private households (25% sample). Statistics Canada, 2016.

Refugees

Refugees are at increased risk of living in poverty as their experiences of settlement are often more complex than other newcomers. Refugees' backgrounds and experiences from their home country, including traumatic experiences, often affect their transition to life in Canada. In 2016, there were 975 refugee households who were reported to be living in poverty in Richmond based on the LIM-AT.⁸⁴

Persons with Disabilities

Persons with disabilities are also at increased risk of living in poverty, with less than 60.0% of individuals with disabilities aged 25–64 years being employed in Canada.⁸⁵ In 2016, there were 11,425 individuals reported to be living in poverty in Richmond who also reported some level of disability or health and activity limitations.⁸⁶ Additionally, individuals living with a disability are showing increased indications of vulnerability to poverty. In 2020, the Ministry of Social Development and Poverty Reduction reported that 2,117⁸⁷ households in Richmond received BC Disability Assistance, accounting for 74.4% of all Richmond households receiving assistance through BC Employment and Assistance in 2020.

During engagement for the Collaborative Action Plan, residents and stakeholder organizations identified stigma as one of the most significant factors that contributed to limiting employment opportunities and increasing exclusion in the community. Additionally, it was noted that the cost and availability of transportation create barriers to accessing programs and supports in the community, including emergency food supports and health care services. As persons with disabilities frequently have complex, chronic health conditions, the need for increased subsidies to increase access to extended health supports was also identified.

Indigenous Individuals and Families

Historical and systemic barriers including racism, discrimination and the history of colonization have contributed to a higher incidence of poverty amongst Indigenous individuals and families in Canada. In 2016, there were 225 Indigenous individuals in Richmond who were reported to be living in poverty, equating to 0.5% of all Richmond residents (44,040) with income below the LIM-AT.⁸⁸ Indigenous people remain a vulnerable group within the community and are over-represented in the regional homelessness count.

84 Custom Cross Tabulation EO20766 TGP LIM-AT (CD, CSD CT) available through the Community Data based on admission category and applicant type and 2015 income. Statistics Canada, 2016.

85 Accessible Canada Act, Visual Representations. Employment and Social Development Canada. Government of Canada, 2020.

86 Custom cross-tabulation Table EO3212 – Target Group Profile of Persons with Activity Limitations CMA, CA and CT available through the Community Data and based on 2015 income. Statistics Canada, 2016.

87 BC Employment and Assistance Cases (2015-2020). Government of B.C., 2015.

88 Custom cross-tabulation EO20766 TGP LIM-AT (CD, CSD CT) available through the Community Data based on Total - Aboriginal identity for the population in private households (25% sample data) and 2015 income. Statistics Canada, 2016.

During the 2020 Metro Vancouver Homelessness Count, 14 or 16.5% of the 85 individuals identified as being homeless on the night of the count also reported they were Indigenous.⁸⁹

During engagement for the Collaborative Action Plan, factors such as stigma and reduced community connectedness were identified as barriers to accessing programs and services in the community for Indigenous residents who were at risk of or living in poverty.

LGBTQ2S+

LGBTQ2S+ individuals are also recognized as a population that is at higher risk of living in poverty. During the engagement for the Collaborative Action Plan, stakeholders spoke of the need to continue to develop culturally appropriate programs and services (e.g. correct use of pronouns), and to implement broader community education to increase access to services and supports and inclusion in the community for LGBTQ2S+ residents. Data is not included in the Collaborative Action Plan as Statistics Canada does not currently track data by sexual orientation and gender identity.⁹⁰



89 BC Non-Profit Housing Association. 2020 Homeless Count in Metro Vancouver. Prepared for the Greater Vancouver Reaching Home Community Entity. Vancouver, B.C.: Metro Vancouver, 2020.

90 Building Understanding: The First Report of the National Advisory Council on Poverty. Employment and Social Development Canada, 2021.



Impacts of Poverty

The impacts of poverty are often inter-related, as living in poverty places individuals and families at greater risk for reduced health outcomes, social exclusion and reduced well-being, while also limiting their ability to access the resources and supports they need to move out of poverty. Examining how systems, such as transportation and health care, contribute to these challenges is important to developing a more complete understanding of the impacts of poverty on individuals and families in the community.

Access to Services and Resources

Throughout the engagement for the Collaborative Action Plan, residents with lived/living experience shared their difficulties when trying to access services and supports. Challenges identified included: eligibility requirements, complexity and length of application processes, traditional hours of service (Monday to Friday, 9:00 a.m. to 5:00 p.m.) and language barriers. The shift to online information and digital applications was also identified as a barrier for some households, due to the lack of digital access. Additionally, participants spoke of the negative emotional impact of having to tell their stories repeatedly when trying to get access supports and receive assistance.

The relocation of some community service providers to outside of the City Centre was also identified as a concern. Stakeholder organizations emphasized the importance of maintaining a high level of services in the City Centre, to ensure services remain centralized, providing easier access for residents at risk of or living in poverty.

During engagement for the Collaborative Action Plan, residents and stakeholder organizations reported that they are not always aware of the types of services available in Richmond or how to access them. The importance of continuing to connect residents to programs and services through one-to-one supports and outreach programs was frequently noted.

Access to Transportation

Transportation challenges were identified during engagement for the Collaborative Action Plan as a barrier to accessing a range of essential services and opportunities, including support programs, health care services, employment and food access. The cost of transportation and the frequency and connections of bus routes were identified as specific barriers. The cost of operating a vehicle and the lack of free parking in the City Centre were also noted as barriers. The top two transportation related barriers reported in the project's survey results were, "cost of bus tickets and/or monthly passes" (43.2%) and "amount of time spent on public transportation" (25.2%).

Access to Health Care

There are direct links between poverty and reduced health outcomes. Poverty affects the likelihood that individuals will have risk factors for disease as well as the means to prevent and manage disease. This includes reduced access to healthy food and the inability to afford medications and extended health treatments.

During engagement for the Collaborative Action Plan, residents and stakeholder organizations reported difficulties accessing medical services due to extended waiting times, not having a family doctor and the complexity of navigating the health care system. Additionally, the high cost of medications and health treatments not covered through provincial health services impacted the ability for residents living in poverty to manage chronic health conditions. Access to free or low-cost dental care, including emergency dental care was identified as a gap in service delivery. The top two health care access barriers reported in the project's survey results were, "lack of free or subsidized supports for services not covered by Provincial healthcare (e.g. dental, foot care)" (46.3%) and "long waitlist for services" (41.5%).

Access to Mental Health Services

During engagement for the Collaborative Action Plan, increased access to mental health services emerged as a priority. In particular, the need to develop alternative referral processes as many services currently require a referral from a physician. Additionally, hours of service and the difficulty in finding services that were culturally competent and/or offered in languages other than English were noted as barriers to access mental health services. Increased mental health supports for youth, seniors and those with a history of trauma were also identified as specific needs in the community. Residents and stakeholder organizations identified challenges accessing trauma counselling (in different languages) and detox programs, with residents having to travel outside the community to access these programs.

Access to Employment

Access to meaningful employment opportunities is essential for households at risk of or living in poverty to develop the financial stability necessary to move out of poverty. Many Richmond residents who are living in poverty are working however, they are often precariously employed in part-time or casual positions. In 2016, 11,820 individuals, living in Richmond, who worked part-time were reported to be living in poverty based on the LIM-AT.⁹¹ In comparison, 2,695 individuals, living in Richmond, who worked for a full year, full-time in 2016 were reported to be living in poverty based on the LIM-AT⁹², indicating that only 18.6% of employed individuals (part-time and full year, full-time) who were reported to be living in poverty in Richmond in 2016 were employed for a full year in full-time positions.

91 2016 Census. Statistics Canada. Government of Canada, 2016.

92 2016 Census. Statistics Canada. Government of Canada, 2016.

During engagement for the Collaborative Action Plan, barriers to attaining meaningful employment for individuals at risk of or living in poverty centered around eligibility criteria for job placement programs and a perceived need for more job readiness and upskilling programs in the community. Additionally, the lack of employable skills and the lack of digital access that limited individuals' ability to find and apply for new positions were identified as barriers. The top two employment barriers reported in the project's survey results were, "language barriers" (17.1%) and "lack of employment supports (e.g. career counselling)" (13.0%).

Sense of Connection and Inclusion

When households are struggling to cover the costs of day-to-day living expenses, there is very little at the end of the month to access basic social and recreational opportunities – opportunities that help to provide a deeper sense of belonging and connection and help to create important social and support networks. During engagement for the Collaborative Action Plan, many residents shared that they are unable to afford basic social or recreational opportunities, which contributed to a sense of isolation for many participants. Additionally, stigma, experiences of racism and language barriers were identified as contributing to a reduced sense of connection and inclusion for some residents.

Recognizing the importance that access to social and recreational opportunities plays in supporting overall well-being for residents living in poverty, the City of Richmond and partner community associations and societies implemented a revised Recreation Fee Subsidy Program in Fall 2018. This program provides residents of all ages who are living in poverty with financial support to access a wide range of parks, recreation and cultural programs offered in City community facilities. Participation in the program has been steadily growing, with 1,880 individuals participating in the 2019–2020 program year (September 1, 2019–August 31, 2020).⁹³

⁹³ Recreation Fee Subsidy Program. City of Richmond, 2020.



Impact of the COVID-19 Pandemic

While the full impact of the COVID-19 pandemic is not yet known, there is growing recognition that residents at the lower end of the income continuum are more likely to have been negatively impacted. As the pandemic continues it will be important to continue to develop a greater understanding of how the pandemic has affected residents at risk of or living in poverty in the community. Some initial impacts reported have included additional challenges for residents at risk of or living in poverty to access community-based supports, health care services and experiencing a deeper sense of isolation and exclusion. While these impacts mirror the experience of many residents during the pandemic, they result in increased vulnerability for residents at risk of or living in poverty particularly because access to many programs and services that provide essential supports has been affected. Going forward, actions outlined in the Collaborative Action Plan will be essential to better support these residents as economic recovery continues.

Strategic Directions and Actions

The Collaborative Action Plan consists of four strategic directions and 26 recommended actions to be completed over a ten-year period. The recommended actions build upon ongoing initiatives and work that has been accomplished to-date and respond to identified community need. The actions encompass city-wide initiatives as well as targeted approaches to support populations at risk of or living in poverty, through effective partnerships, with the aim to increase community capacity, and reduce and prevent poverty in Richmond. The four strategic directions are:

1. Reduce and prevent poverty;
2. Support residents at risk of or living in poverty;
3. Increase awareness and educate; and
4. Research, monitor and evaluate.

The needs and experiences of those at risk of or living in poverty overlap with initiatives outlined in several Council approved strategies (as outlined in Appendix B). In order to avoid duplication, the Collaborative Action Plan focuses on targeted actions that are not currently addressed through the implementation of other strategies. Information collected for the Collaborative Action Plan that relates specifically to actions within other strategies will be shared with relevant departments to further their work.

Successful implementation of the plan requires a shared commitment between the City and a broad range of stakeholders, to advancing the outlined actions in order to reduce and prevent poverty in Richmond over the next ten years. Each action includes potential partners, the City's role, and an associated timeline for completion, which is characterized as short-term (0–3 years), medium term (4–6 years), long term (7–10 years) or ongoing. As the the City's role in reducing and preventing poverty can vary depending on the nature of the proposed action, the City's role in each action is outlined as follows:

1. **Lead:** The City takes the lead in defining and delivering the short, medium, long-term and ongoing actions and contributes knowledge, leadership, staff time and relevant resources.
2. **Collaborate:** The City plays a role in facilitating, convening and/or partnering, and where appropriate, contributing knowledge, leadership, staff time and relevant resources as an active participant on a team or table.
3. **Support:** The City plays a supporting role, by contributing knowledge, staff time and relevant resources to further the implementation of initiatives that are led by others.

Strategic Direction 1: Reduce and Prevent Poverty

The City of Richmond is committed to advancing social equity and addressing community needs, and has made significant investments in social planning and service delivery as well as physical and social infrastructure. Building on this work, the City will collaborate regularly with stakeholder organizations and residents with lived/living experience to ensure the successful implementation of the Collaborative Action Plan. Ongoing conversations and information sharing with stakeholder organizations and residents with lived/living experiences will ensure City processes and initiatives respond to emerging community needs.

Poverty reduction and prevention goes beyond supporting residents in meeting their immediate needs and includes the provision of accessible programs and services that support residents in developing more financially stable futures. Committing to reducing and preventing poverty can lead to increased participation in all aspects of civic life and an increased sense of belonging and inclusion for residents at risk of or living in poverty.

No.	Action	City Role	Potential Partners	Time Frame
1.1	Create a Community Poverty Reduction and Prevention Table to support implementation of the Collaborative Action Plan.	Lead	Business Community, Community Service Organizations, Provincial Government Agencies, Residents with lived/living experience, Richmond Public Library, Richmond School District, Vancouver Coastal Health	Short-term
1.2	Pursue funding opportunities to advance poverty reduction and prevention initiatives.	Lead	Community Associations and Societies, Community Service Organizations, Richmond Public Library, Richmond School District, Vancouver Coastal Health	Ongoing
1.3	Develop and implement a poverty lens criteria to support future City social planning processes (e.g. strategy and policy development, community needs assessments).	Lead		Medium-term
1.4	Expand work experience, mentorship, and upskilling opportunities for residents at risk of or living in poverty.	Support	Business Community, Community Service Organizations, Richmond Public Library, Richmond School District, Senior levels of Government	Long-term
1.5	Increase educational opportunities to support employment readiness and digital literacy programs for residents at risk of or living in poverty.	Support	Business Community, Community Service Organizations, Richmond Public Library, Richmond School District, Senior levels of Government	Medium-term
1.6	Develop social enterprise opportunities in the community to stimulate job creation for populations at risk of or living in poverty.	Support	Business Community, Community Service Organizations, Senior levels of Government	Long-term
1.7	Provide additional staff resources to support the implementation of the Collaborative Action Plan and prevent and reduce poverty in the community..	Lead		Short-term

Strategic Direction 2: Support Residents at Risk of or Living in Poverty

Richmond has a strong network of dedicated community service organizations, community associations and societies, and public-sector agencies that provide a wide range of programs and services to support households at risk of or living in poverty. The City works regularly with these organizations and senior levels of government to remove barriers and increase access to programs and services that address specific needs in the community. Targeted approaches to service provision are critical to ensuring individuals and families at risk of or living in poverty are connected to community services that support increased resiliency and a sense of inclusion.

No.	Action	City Role	Potential Partners	Time Frame
2.1	Reduce barriers, address gaps and streamline access to City programs and services for residents at risk of or living in poverty.	Lead	Community Service Organizations, Public Health Nurses, Richmond Public Library, Richmond School District	Ongoing
2.2	Continue to monitor and refine the Recreation Fee Subsidy Program to ensure it responds to changing community needs.	Lead	Community Associations and Societies	Ongoing
2.3	Explore the development of a city-wide community food hub to expand access to healthy food and food skills programs for residents at risk of or living in poverty.	Collaborate	Residents with lived/living experience, Richmond Food Bank, the Faith Community, Urban Bounty, Vancouver Coastal Health	Medium-term
2.4	Implement initiatives to increase food security in the community for residents at risk of or living in poverty.	Support	Richmond Food Bank, Richmond School District, the Faith Community, Urban Bounty, Vancouver Coastal Health	Ongoing
2.5	Explore the development of a community resource centre for residents at risk of or living in poverty.	Collaborate	Community Service Organizations, Residents with lived/living experience, Richmond Public Library, Richmond School District, Vancouver Coastal Health, Provincial Government Agencies	Short-term
2.6	Provide accessible community wellness opportunities for residents at risk of or living in poverty (e.g. dental clinics, mental wellness based programming).	Support	Community Service Organizations, Division of Family Practice, Primary Care Network, Richmond Public Library, Vancouver Coastal Health	Ongoing
2.7	Explore ways to improve community connections and health impacts for residents at risk of or living in poverty.	Support	Community Service Organizations, Primary Care Network, Residents with lived/living experience, Vancouver Coastal Health	Medium-term
2.8	Reduce transportation-related barriers in the community for residents at risk of or living in poverty.	Support	Business Community, Community Service Organizations, TransLink	Medium-term
2.9	Develop programs and services that respond to the specific needs of demographics at risk of or living in poverty (e.g. energy poverty reduction programs, financial literacy training for young adults, family-based outreach programming).	Collaborate	Community Association and Societies, Community Service Organizations, Residents with lived/living experience, Richmond Public Library, Richmond School District, Vancouver Coastal Health	Ongoing

Strategic Direction 3: Increase Awareness and Educate

Building a community that is inclusive of all residents regardless of socio-economic standing requires increased awareness and understanding of the needs and challenges of those at risk of or living in poverty in the community. Networks that promote cross-organizational collaboration and learning strengthen the community's response to reducing and preventing poverty. Participation of residents with lived/living experience is crucial to developing initiatives that address their needs as it ensures the solutions realized are accessible and meaningful. Developing a shared understanding of the needs of individuals and families at risk of or living in poverty will allow the City and stakeholder organizations to advocate more effectively to senior levels of government on behalf of Richmond residents for funding, policies and programs that best support individuals and families in Richmond.

No.	Action	City Role	Potential Partners	Time Frame
3.1	Advocate to senior levels of government regarding the needs of residents at risk of or living in poverty in Richmond (e.g. health care, transportation).	Collaborate	Community Service Organizations, Richmond School District, TransLink, Vancouver Coastal Health	Ongoing
3.2	Implement targeted outreach that facilitates connections to community programs and services for residents at risk of or living in poverty (e.g. community navigator programs).	Support	Community Service Organizations, Residents with lived/living experience, Richmond Public Library, Richmond School District, Vancouver Coastal Health	Short-term
3.3	Identify new opportunities to share poverty-related information and best practices among the City, community service organizations and key stakeholders.	Lead	Community Service Organizations, Richmond Public Library, Richmond School District, Vancouver Coastal Health	Medium-term
3.4	Raise awareness and increase understanding of the challenges faced by residents at risk of or living in poverty in the community to support increased inclusion.	Collaborate	Community Service Organizations, Residents with lived/living experience, Richmond Public Library, Richmond School District, Vancouver Coastal Health	Medium-term
3.5	Foster dialogue with residents at risk of or living in poverty to ensure they are active participants in the development of initiatives related to reducing and preventing poverty.	Collaborate	Community Service Organizations, Residents with lived/living experience, Richmond Public Library, Richmond School District, Vancouver Coastal Health	Ongoing

Strategic Direction 4: Research, Monitor and Evaluate

Understanding the evolving context and trends related to poverty in Richmond is essential in determining the most effective and appropriate response. Though the City and many community service providers are working to address these needs and track data, where available, there is a gap in consistent and reliable information about the trends and experiences of individuals at risk or living in poverty in Richmond. Working with key stakeholder organizations to gather information that takes into consideration the unique circumstances and complex realities of individuals and families experiencing poverty is essential to continue to develop an increased understanding of community needs. Carefully monitoring Richmond-specific trends and staying abreast of emerging best practices in poverty reduction and prevention is also important to ensure Richmond is successful in collectively supporting its most vulnerable residents.

No.	Action	City Role	Potential Partners	Time Frame
4.1	Develop a consistent set of community-based measures to track trends and changing needs of residents at risk of or living in poverty.	Collaborate	Community Service Organizations, Richmond Public Library, Richmond School District, Vancouver Coastal Health, Provincial Government Agencies	Short-term
4.2	Research and monitor the impacts of COVID-19 on populations at risk of or living in poverty in Richmond.	Collaborate	Community Service Organizations, Richmond School District, Vancouver Coastal Health, Provincial Government Agencies	Short-term
4.3	Monitor and analyze trends in poverty-related data to understand and respond to emerging and changing community needs.	Collaborate	Community Service Organizations, Vancouver Coastal Health	Ongoing
4.4	Research and evaluate best practices related to poverty reduction and prevention and continue to identify opportunities for Richmond.	Lead	Community Service Organizations, Vancouver Coastal Health	Ongoing
4.5	Report out every two years on the progress of the Collaborative Action Plan.	Lead	Community Service Organizations, Richmond School District, Vancouver Coastal Health	Ongoing



Next Steps

The Collaborative Action Plan outlines the City's commitment to take action, alongside the community, to reduce and prevent poverty in Richmond. An immediate priority is the establishment of the Community Poverty Reduction and Prevention Table to support coordinated implementation of the plan.

Actions outlined in the Collaborative Action Plan align with work that is already in progress to respond to the specific needs of vulnerable or at risk populations in Richmond. This work is guided by various Council endorsed strategies that are monitored and adapted as required to best meet community needs. The findings from the Collaborative Action Plan that relate to previously endorsed strategies and work plans will be forwarded to the appropriate areas as part of ongoing best practices and needs assessment analysis.

To increase awareness of the needs of Richmond residents at risk of or living in poverty and to advance opportunities for collaboration, the Collaborative Action Plan will be shared with senior levels of governments and other community stakeholders. The City and its key stakeholders will also monitor the progress of the Collaborative Action Plan and report out to City Council and the community on a biennial basis.

Conclusion

The experience of poverty is complex and varied as poverty affects different households and demographics in different ways. A range of factors contribute to households' risk of living in poverty. These include lack of access to resources and opportunities, issues of inequality and inequity, inadequate support systems and growing affordability pressures.

While income-based measures are important to understanding the number of households experiencing poverty at any given time, they do not include a measure of total net worth (including assets and savings) or the impacts of poverty. Recognizing the limitations of income-based measures, the Collaborative Action Plan incorporates both qualitative and quantitative community-based data to develop a deeper understanding of the characteristics and needs of residents at risk of or living in poverty in Richmond. This increased understanding resulted in four strategic directions and 26 corresponding actions that support the implementation of initiatives to address areas of identified need for residents at risk of or living in poverty in the community.

The *2021–2031 Collaborative Action Plan to Reduce and Prevent Poverty in Richmond* outlines the City of Richmond's commitment and provides a framework for a collaborative, community approach to reduce and prevent poverty in Richmond over the next ten years. By implementing a collective approach to leveraging resources, developing solutions and implementing targeted approaches to address specific areas of concern, the community will collectively create meaningful change in the lives of Richmond residents at risk of or living in poverty.

Appendix A: Summary of Engagement

Significant engagement with both stakeholder organizations and residents, including residents with lived/living experience played an important role in developing the Collaborative Action Plan. Thank you to everyone who participated and shared their insight and experiences to support the development of this plan.

Stakeholder Organizations

The following stakeholder organizations participated in one or more virtual focus groups, held in November 2020, March 2021 and June 2021, and contributed their knowledge about the challenges and experiences faced by residents at risk of or living in poverty in Richmond. Their insight and feedback helped shape the strategic directions and corresponding actions outlined in the Collaborative Action Plan. These stakeholder organizations include:

- Atira Women's Resource Society
- Back in Motion: Skills for Life and Work
- Chimo Community Services
- City Centre Community Association
- Family Services of Greater Vancouver
- Foundry Richmond
- Gilmore Park United Church
- Literacy Richmond
- Ministry of Social Development and Poverty Reduction
- Minoru Seniors Society
- Muslim Food Bank and Community Services Society (ASPIRE)
- Pacific Autism Family Network
- Pathways Clubhouse
- Richmond Addiction Services Society
- Richmond Centre for Disability
- Richmond Community Connect (Homeless Connect)
- Richmond Division of Family Practice
- Richmond Food Bank Society
- Richmond Mental Health Consumer and Friends Society
- Richmond Poverty Reduction Coalition
- Richmond Public Library
- Richmond School District
- Richmond Seniors Advisory Committee
- Richmond Society for Community Living

- St. Alban's Outreach and Advocacy
- The Kehila Society of Richmond
- The Salvation Army
- The Sharing Farm Society
- Touchstone Family Association
- Turning Point Recovery Society
- Urban Bounty
- Vancouver Coastal Health
- WorkBC

City Council Advisory Committees

Feedback and insight was gathered from City Council Advisory Committees to support the development of the Collaborative Action Plan:

- Richmond Child Care Development Advisory Committee
- Richmond Community Services Advisory Committee
- Richmond Seniors Advisory Committee
- Richmond Intercultural Advisory Committee

Resident Focus Groups

Resident focus groups were hosted by a number of Richmond-based community service organizations, the Richmond Public library and the City of Richmond. Focus group participants included the general public, residents with lived/living experience, volunteers who support various community programs that deliver services to residents at risk of or living in poverty, and Richmond School District administrators and counsellors. The following community programs and organizations hosted a focus group:

- Gilmore Park United Church: Community Meals programs
- Richmond Advocacy and Support Committee
- Richmond Centre for Disability
- Richmond Poverty Reduction Coalition
- Richmond Public Library: Youth session
- Richmond School District: Colts Young Mom's Program
- The Salvation Army: Richmond House Emergency Shelter
- Touchstone Youth RESET program
- City of Richmond

Appendix B: Related Strategies and Initiatives

To facilitate a comprehensive approach to poverty reduction, the City has incorporated actions aimed at supporting residents living on low-income and increasing social inclusion throughout its strategic planning documents. Examples of the City's plans and strategies that align with and support the 2021–2031 Collaborative Action Plan to Reduce and Prevent Poverty in Richmond are outlined below.

Richmond 2041 Official Community Plan

Richmond's 2041 Official Community Plan (OCP) cites the City's commitment to social equity and inclusion and to building on social assets and community capacity to reduce and prevent poverty in the community through the following actions:

- *Ensure that social factors are considered, in conjunction with economic and environmental factors, in City planning and decision making.*
- *Work with senior levels of government, external agencies, and community partners to better understand the extent and needs of households in poverty and support collaborative efforts to prevent and address poverty in the community.*
- *Continue to participate in joint planning and networking initiatives with community partners (e.g. Richmond School District, Vancouver Coastal Health, Metro Vancouver, non-profit agencies).*
- *Maintain strong networks with developers, the business community, and community agencies, collaborating as appropriate to address social issues.*

Richmond Social Development Strategy 2013–2022

The Social Development Strategy identifies social sustainability as a key component to advancing social equity and inclusion in the community. The following Social Development Strategy actions are furthered through the development of the Collaborative Action Plan:

- *Improve understanding of the characteristics and challenges of low income residents in Richmond.*
- *Support initiatives to help individuals and families move out of poverty, specifying the roles that the City and other partners and jurisdictions can play in pursuing viable solutions (e.g. job readiness programs, affordable housing measures).*

- *Strengthen the City's already strong collaborative relationship with Vancouver Coastal Health, consulting on emerging health care issues facing the community, advocating for needed services, partnering on priority community and social development initiatives, and soliciting input on the health implications of key City planning matters.*
- *Strengthen the City's already strong collaborative relationship with the Richmond School District, consulting with the district on emerging children, youth and education issues facing the community, advocating for needed programs, and partnering on priority community and social development initiatives.*

Richmond Community Wellness Strategy 2018–2023

The Community Wellness Strategy identifies innovative approaches to impacting wellness outcomes for Richmond residents and is a partnership between the City Vancouver Coastal Health Richmond and the Richmond School District. The three focus areas that are most related to enhancing supports for residents at risk of or living in poverty and promoting social equity:

- *Foster healthy, active and involved lifestyles for all Richmond residents with an emphasis on physical activity, healthy eating and mental wellness.*
- *Enhance physical and social connectedness within and among neighbourhoods and communities.*
- *Enhance equitable access to amenities, services and programs within and among neighbourhoods.*

Community Energy and Emissions Plan (CEEP) 2050 Strategic Directions

The CEEP 2050 Strategic Directions, endorsed by City Council on January 2020, will guide detailed actions in the final plan that collectively aim to achieve a 50.0% reduction in community greenhouse gas (GHG) emissions by 2030 and 100% by 2050. The plan is currently under development and will support the City's equity, affordability and sustainability goals, including addressing specific areas of concern related to households at risk of or living in poverty, such as energy poverty. The two strategic directions most related to the Collaborative Action Plan are:

- *Accelerate deep energy retrofits to existing residential, institutional, commercial and industrial buildings and shift to low-carbon heating and cooling using in-building systems or district energy.*
- *Accelerate current OCP objectives for compact, complete communities throughout Richmond, with a range of services, amenities and housing choices, and sustainable mobility options within a five-minute walk of homes.*

ArtWorks: Richmond Arts Strategy 2019–2024

The Richmond Arts Strategy serves as a guide for decision-making to empower ideas, people and resources around a shared vision to advance the policies, programs and services needed for the arts to thrive in Richmond. The three objectives that support actions related to supporting increased inclusion in the community, strengthening under-represented voices and reducing barriers to participation are:

- *Develop or expand opportunities to directly support individual artists, cultural organizations and venues that provide low and no cost public program delivery.*
- *Encourage and increase programming that involves work by Musqueam and other Indigenous artists.*
- *Invite diverse groups, including those typically underrepresented, to participate in the telling of their story in the Richmond context, through creative engagement and art.*

Recreation and Sport Strategy 2019–2024

The Recreation and Sport Strategy guides the planning and delivery of recreation and sport opportunities in the City. The aim of the Strategy is to build on the strong and successful foundation already present in Richmond to address the new and diverse interests of stakeholders and to encourage all citizens of every age to enjoy the benefits of an active and involved lifestyle. The two actions most related to the Collaborative Action Plan are:

- *Conduct a study on barriers to sport and recreation participation in identified neighbourhoods or communities and take action to reduce barriers accordingly (build on learnings from the City Centre Active Communities Project).*
- *Work with sport organizations to ensure that individuals with financial hardships are directed to either the City of Richmond's fee subsidy program, Richmond KidSport or Jumpstart for assistance.*

The City of Richmond also addresses priority areas of community needs through the development of plans and strategies that respond to the specific needs of vulnerable or at risk populations. The Collaborative Action Plan will work in conjunction with these documents to holistically address the broad range of factors that contribute to reducing and preventing poverty in Richmond. These Plans and Strategies include:

Richmond Affordable Housing Strategy 2017–2027

The Affordable Housing Strategy guides the City's response in creating and maintaining safe, suitable, and affordable housing options for Richmond's residents. The strategy focuses on supporting vulnerable populations through the development of increased transitional and supportive housing, non-market rental housing, and low-end market rental units through five strategic directions:

- *Strategic Direction 1: Use the City's regulatory tools to encourage a diverse mix of housing types*

- *Strategic Direction 2: Maximize use of City resources and financial tools*
- *Strategic Direction 3: Build capacity with non-profit housing and service providers*
- *Strategic Direction 4: Facilitate and strengthen partnership opportunities*
- *Strategic Direction 5: Increase advocacy, awareness and education roles*

Richmond Homelessness Strategy 2019–2029

The Homelessness Strategy is an action-oriented framework intended to guide City and stakeholder involvement in homelessness initiatives that support experiences of homelessness in Richmond being rare, brief and nonrecurring by 2029 through five strategic directions:

- *Strategic Direction 1: Prevent pathways into homelessness*
- *Strategic Direction 2: Support residents who are experiencing homelessness*
- *Strategic Direction 3: Provide pathways out of homelessness*
- *Strategic Direction 4: Foster collaboration among community partners*
- *Strategic Direction 5: Communicate, research and monitor homelessness*

The 2017–2022 Richmond Child Care Needs Assessment and Strategy

The Richmond Child Care Needs Assessment and Strategy guides the City's approach, in collaboration with other stakeholders, to address the need for quality, affordable, accessible child care spaces in Richmond through seven strategic directions, the directions that most relate to the Collaborative Action Plan are:

- *Strategic Direction 2: Creating and supporting child care spaces*
- *Strategic Direction 3: Undertaking advocacy*
- *Strategic Direction 4: Improving accessibility and inclusion*
- *Strategic Direction 5: Collaborating and partnering*

Cultural Harmony Plan 2019–2029

The Cultural Harmony Plan guides the City's approach in enhancing cultural harmony among Richmond's diverse population and works to support increased inclusion in the community and increased opportunities for newcomers to engage in all areas of community life. The actions most related to the Collaborative Action Plan are:

- *Review the calls to action from the Truth and Reconciliation Commission's (TRC) report and explore opportunities for Richmond to respond.*
- *Participate in community initiatives that seek to develop mechanisms for responsive action against incidents of racism.*
- *Develop City-wide translation and interpretation guidelines to expand the engagement of multilingual communities.*

- *Work with immigrant-serving agencies to identify and reduce barriers faced by immigrants in accessing volunteer and employment opportunities with the City of Richmond.*
- *Explore and implement mentorship and internship opportunities targeted to recent immigrants within the City.*

The Seniors Service Plan: Active and Healthy Living 2015–2020

The Seniors Service Plan sets the goals and actions for services and programs for seniors in Richmond to the year 2020 and focuses on developing effective, meaningful and appropriate services, programs, and opportunities for seniors in Richmond. The City is currently in the process of developing a new 10 year Seniors Strategy. The three actions that most relate to the Collaborative Action Plan are:

- *Work with Community Associations to expand outreach to vulnerable populations.*
- *Incorporate the needs of low-income seniors in subsidy and pricing to enhance access to programs.*
- *Develop a network among key stakeholders, community partners, and the City that focuses and advances a systems view of service delivery.*

2015–2020 Youth Service Plan: Where Youth Thrive

The Youth Service Plan identifies priority program and service areas for Richmond youth, and provides the City with a strategic approach to make decisions about youth-related matters. It is intended to guide the City's approach to the development and implementation of youth programs and services in Richmond. The four actions that most related to the Collaborative Action Plan:

- *Identify opportunities to provide more low cost, no cost programs and services to youth.*
- *Identify transportation needs to access youth programs and services, particularly in outlying areas of Richmond.*
- *Enhance youth life skills and build career training into programs and services for youth.*
- *Develop additional opportunities for low-income youth by improving access to programs and services and by connecting them to existing low cost/no cost programs and services (such as Recreation Fee Subsidy Program).*



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