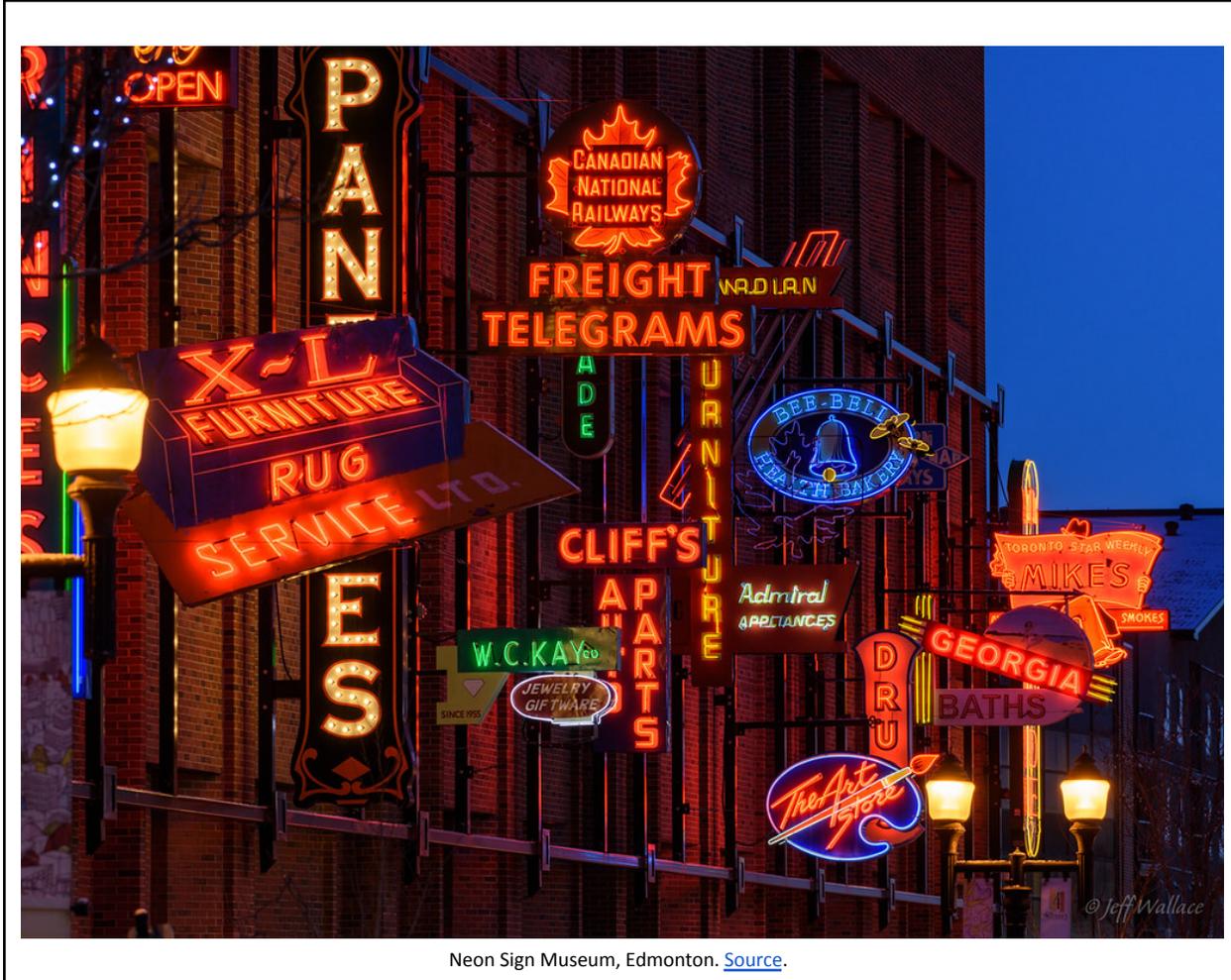


EDMONTON FEDERATION OF COMMUNITY LEAGUES

## Planning and Development Committee Meeting



**April 29, 2020 @ 6:00 PM**

Remote Meeting

Prepared by Stephanie Kovach

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**Voting Members:** Ron Favell (B), **Troy Aardema (D)**, Stephen Poole (E), Kathryn Jones (G), Stephen Raitz (I), Dave Sutherland (J), Vesna Farnden (H), Suzanne MacKinnon (L)

**Volunteers:** Andrea Wilhelm (F), Elaine Solez (I), Hassaan Zuberi (L)

**Vacancies:** A, C, G, K

## 2.0 - Agenda

### 2.1 - Approval of Agenda

Item 2.1

#### 1.0 Call to Order

- 1.1 Welcome and Introductions

#### 2.0 Agenda (6:00 pm)

- 2.1 Approval of Agenda (pg. 1)

#### 3.0 Approval of PDC Meeting Minutes (6:00-6:05 pm)

- 3.1 March 25, P&DC Meeting Minutes (pgs. 2-3)
- 3.2 Review of Action Items from the March Meeting (pg. 4)

#### 4.0 Calendar (6:05-6:10 pm)

- 4.1 Important Upcoming Dates (pg.12)

#### 5.0 Discussion Items (6:10-8:10 pm)

- 5.1 Tripartite Agreement Working Group - Message from EFCL Executive Director (pg. 6)
- 5.2 PDC Principles (pgs. 7- 9)
- 5.3 EFCL District Boundaries (pgs. 10-11)
- 5.4 Winter Lighting Strategy (pgs. 12-20)
- 5.5 Parking Implementation (pgs. 21-22)
- 5.6 Virtual Public Hearings (pg. 23)
- 5.7 SDAB Hearing Update (Elaine)

#### 6.0 Reports (pg. 28 ) (8:10-8:30 pm)

- 6.1 District News (pg. 24)

### 3.0 - Approval of March 25 Meeting Minutes

#### 3.1 - March 25 Meeting Minutes

Item 3.1

#### March 25, 2020 - ILT + EFCL PDC

Attendance: Troy Aardema (A), Andrea Wilhelm (F), Dave Sutherland (J), Elaine Solez (I), Stephen Raitz (I), Suzanne MacKinnon (L), Stephanie Kovach (CPA)

Regrets: Kathryn Jones (G), Vesna Farnden (K), Hassaan Muberi (L)

#### *Ideas for “My Neighbourhood” Page on [edmonton.ca/infilldevelopment](http://edmonton.ca/infilldevelopment)*

What issues are important for you to address on this page?

- Information about larger policy creation initiatives that the public can get involved in beyond just commenting on site specific development plans (e.g. City Plan, ZB Renewal)
- Acknowledgement that while infill does have benefits, there are things that can go wrong and there are things that neighbours can do to protect themselves (e.g. neighbours of infill checklist, advice on how to properly document ones property before demolition and/or construction begins)

What items would be helpful for you to be able to see on this page if you were a neighbour of infill?

- Information on what to do and who to call in the event that private property damage occurs and the appropriate codes to cite if they call 311 (e.g. fence damage, landscaping damage, foundation damage, if utilities are being used without the homeowners permission, etc)
- Information on what to do and who to call in the event that public property damage occurs and the appropriate codes to cite if they call 311 (e.g. boulevard trees, sidewalks, alleyways)
- Split into two streams or a decision tree format - Information on the rights and responsibilities of the neighbour and the rights and responsibilities of the builder. For example, a builder can ask a neighbour to have trees that hang over the property line of a construction site to be trimmed back to accommodate construction, and the neighbour has the responsibility for getting that done or for allowing the builder to do it.
  - However, it's also possible for a neighbour, the builder and an arborist to work out an arrangement that has less impact on the tree but provides enough clearance to accommodate construction and this could be communicated as this goes a long way to create goodwill between neighbours and between builders and the community. The Community Standards Bylaw only applies to trees and shrubs on private property that hang over onto public property impeding sightlines or pedestrian movement, and does not apply to overhang onto a neighbour's property.
  - It would be helpful for it to include information about what you are not responsible for

- A general overview in plain language
- Current website is comprehensive, but misses the opportunity to educate the public on what to do if things go wrong. A balanced approach that recognizes the benefits of infill development while acknowledging people may need resources to resolve conflict is necessary

A community league getting involved in the rezoning process?

- It may be more appropriate if this piece comes from the EFCL (e.g. how can a community provide input to make the project for the community, how to work with developers, city staff and council to influence the process)
- On the City website, this could include procedural items and a decision tree of where a community is able to provide feedback and how to do so - it must be clear that the permitting process is very different from the rezoning process and where they can get involved differs in each process as well

***Ideas for topics for ILT to explore with PDC***

What matters most to you?

- The perspective from city staff on how community involvement and engagement can occur, with a comparison between small and large scale redevelopment. It would be interesting to hear their perspective about the differences on the ground and how they think community involvement could benefit larger projects and how they might be able to support the community getting involved.
- A detailed explanation of the \*actual\* thresholds for infill development having an impact on neighbourhood infrastructure (e.g. water pressure, sewage, pipes) and how this is assessed. Detailed information about infrastructure capacity would also be useful for community people on the infill website who are concerned about aging infrastructure as there are common misconceptions that circulate and cause fear about the capacity our infrastructure can support
- Trend reporting on what they are seeing vis a vis rezoning applications. For example we'd be interested to learn about any unusual volumes, percentage of low-density, med-density, and high-density, concentration of applications in certain areas, etc.
- A meeting post construction season to talk about successes and challenges
- A meeting pre-annual spring report to discuss the content of the report going to UPC

**3.0 - Approval of March 25 Meeting Minutes**

3.2 - Review of Action Items from March 25

**Item 3.2**

<b>ACTION</b>	<u>RE</u> : Submit feedback to the Infill Liaison Team (ILT)	<i>Complete</i> ✓
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**4.0 - EFCL Planning Committee Calendar  
May, June, July**

4.1 - Important Upcoming Dates

**Item 4.1**

**\*\* City Council has cancelled all regularly scheduled Council and Committee meetings until June 1, 2020. A list of meetings that are still going ahead can be found [here](#)\*\***

<b>May</b>	
27	PDC Meeting
<b>June</b>	
4	EFCL General Meeting
23	Open Option Parking, Short Term Rentals (?) @ PH
24	PDC Meeting
<b>July</b>	<b>NO PDC MEETING IN JULY OR AUGUST</b>

## 5.0 - Discussion Items

### 5.1 - Tripartite Agreement Working Group

Item 5.1

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#### **BACKGROUND INFORMATION**

The Tripartite Agreement is a contract between individual Community Leagues, the City of Edmonton, and the Edmonton Federation of Community Leagues. Not only is the Agreement an occupation license that applies to Community Leagues with facilities built on city-owned land, and defines how these facilities can be used (renters, programs, etc), but it also sets out the types of activities Community Leagues, with or without facilities, can engage in on city-owned land.

The current Tripartite Agreement expires in 2021. The EFCL has formed a working group to work on the negotiation of the new Tripartite Agreement. The Terms of Reference can be found [here](#).

Laura Cunningham-Shpeley will give a brief presentation on this work to date.

## 5.0 - Discussion Items

### 5.2 - PDC Principles

Item 5.2

#### BACKGROUND INFORMATION

At our February meeting, we began discussing our Terms of Reference and Planning Committee Principles. Using the *Nominal Group Process* technique, we identified some of the interests of the group:



**Guiding lenses = Justice/equality/inclusion/dignity, sustainability, community impact**

<b>Good governance</b>	<b>Engaging leagues</b>	<b>Public transit</b>	<b>Lively communities</b>
Consistent rules - no exceptions to plans and bylaws	Engage leagues	Making transit the #1 priority in our transportation system	Lively neighbourhoods that are dense and walkable
Apply statutory plans effectively	Consider community impact of city initiatives, plans, policies	Bus rapid transit	Complete streets + main streets
	Planning for the people by the people	Great and free public transit	Stop building cul-de-sacs
	Responsible and respectful infill construction	Impact of transit redesign (1stkm, last km)	Making people the priority on main streets, not cars
	Large scale infill developments (how to help communities navigate them, welcoming them into our neighbourhoods)	Transit improvement	
<b>Safe mobility</b>	<b>Greenspace</b>	<b>Complete communities</b>	<b>Complete communities</b>
Safe streets	Protection of natural spaces and more natural spaces	Seniors housing in more communities	(How to deal with/advocate against) School closures/rec centre closures
Safe walks for everyone	Parks and green space readily available	15-minute zones	Attracting and retaining young people in YEG
Adaptable measures to reduce speed on residential roads	Protection of the river valley	Diversity of housing in all communities	Access to services (i.e. retail, groceries)
Snow and ice on sidewalks		Affordable housing	Affordable housing in a variety of forms and locations

		Complete communities	Family-oriented/family-friendly housing
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Principle Headings:

1. Good Governance
2. Engagement
3. Transportation Options + Safe Mobility
4. Greenspace
5. Complete Communities + Lively Communities
6. **Good Urban Design**

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**SMALL GROUP ACTIVITY**

1. In groups of 2-3, take 5 minutes to discuss **Principle 1** and answer:
  - a. Why this principle is important to Community Leagues
  - b. Why it should be championed by the PDC You will have 5 minutes per each principle
2. You will be assigned a new group for **each principle**
3. Assign someone to take a few point form notes to be submitted to S.Kovach at the end
4. We will share your findings with the larger group.

## 5.0 - Discussion Items

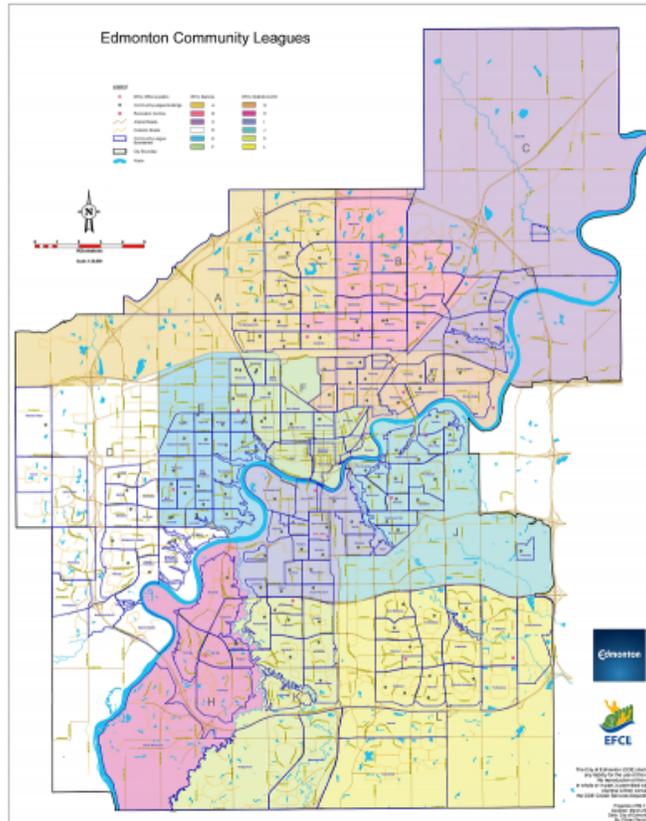
### 5.3 - EFCL District Boundaries

Item 5.3

#### BACKGROUND INFORMATION

The City of Edmonton and Edmonton Public School Boards are conducting ward boundary reviews.

City of Edmonton Wards	EPSB Wards	EFCL Districts
<ul style="list-style-type: none"><li>● 12 electoral wards</li><li>● Each represented by a City Councillor</li><li>● Aim for equal population distribution amongst wards</li></ul>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"><li>● 9 electoral wards</li><li>● Each represented by a School Board Trustee</li><li>● Aim for equal population distribution amongst wards</li></ul>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"><li>● 12 electoral districts</li><li>● Each represented by a Director on the Board and a member on the Planning and Development Committee</li><li>● Presently no consideration for population distribution or equity amongst league distribution</li></ul>



There is an opportunity for the EFCL to consider boundary changes and potentially align our districts with the City of Edmonton’s new wards. The EFCL districts can be viewed more closely [here](#).

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### QUESTIONS TO CONSIDER

This feedback will be shared with the Board of Directors and EFCL’s Executive Director.

1. What are the benefits of aligning the EFCL districts with the City of Edmonton Wards?
2. What are the drawbacks of aligning the EFCL districts with the City of Edmonton Wards?

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### FURTHER INFORMATION

- If you have interest in providing specific feedback to EPSB about their electoral districts, they are conducting a survey which can be filled out [here](#). The Survey closes on May 4.

## 5.0 - Discussion Items

### 5.4 - Winter Lighting Strategy

Item 5.4

#### BACKGROUND INFORMATION

The Winter City Design Committee is seeking feedback on the new Winter Lighting Strategy. The Winter Lighting Strategy is intended as a tool for all Edmontonians - individuals, Community Leagues, builders and developers, urban planners - anyone who is interested in using outdoor light to make our city more vibrant, exciting, safe and welcoming for all. They are a resource for community groups in designing facilities and parks, and for individuals to incorporate outdoor lighting for their homes.

#### Goal

Make *strategic* creative night lighting an integral part of Edmonton's culture.

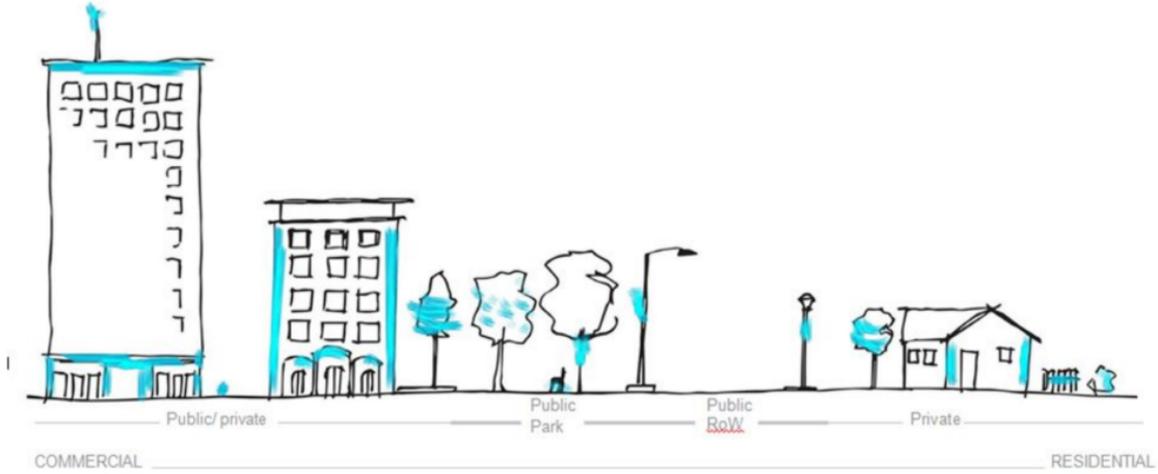
Creative lighting = is decorative and artistic illumination that creates a sense of place by night. It can be playful, beautiful, surprising and stunning. It can direct attention to a particular architectural feature, identify details, shape spaces, and create moods. It can be used on a large-scale, like the illumination of the High-Level Bridge and the ATB tower, or softly light in smaller, more intimate places like the Victoria Iceway Skating Trail.



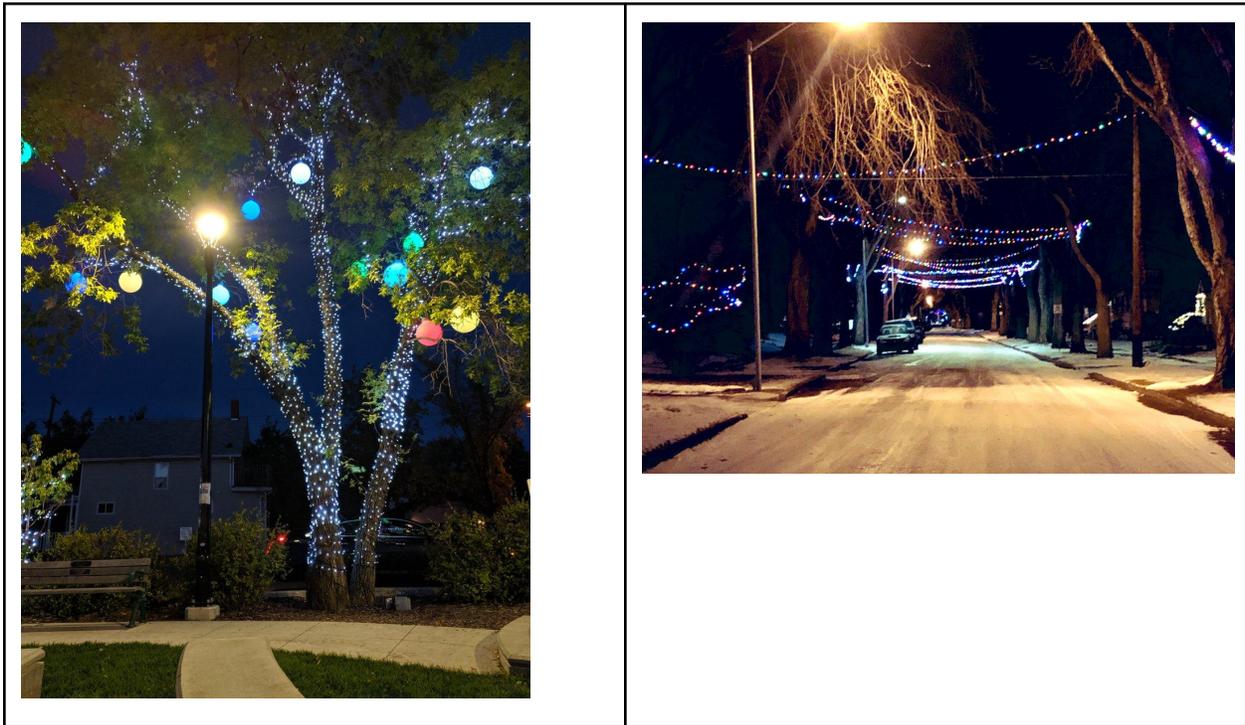
Creative Lighting becomes *strategic* when its about more than just placemaking, by:

- Considering how we manage darkness

- Incorporating new learnings about efficiency and the impact lighting can have on the health of all living creatures and on our environment
- Understanding how people move, and the desired movement in the public realm



Lighting Applications in the Private and Public Realm



**PLACEHOLDER FOR COMMENTS + QUESTIONS + DISCUSSION**

## **Objectives**

A creative lighting project, whether large or small-scale, permanent or temporary, should always support:

	<b>Support Placemaking</b>	<b>Management of Darkness</b>
<i>Objectives</i>	Develop human-scaled, pleasurable, and visually interesting street environments and outdoor gathering places that will draw people outside, fostering a sense of community and civic identity. The aim is to infuse delight and interest throughout Edmonton: emphasizing the city’s unique character, enlivening under-used and under-appreciated places, and helping people feel more connected to the city-scape and a greater sense of civic pride.	Darkness is a canvas for lighting but light and dark need to co-exist; we need to find the right balance between them from dusk to dawn. The goal of night lighting cannot be to re-create daylight conditions. This will not make the experience of night any better. In fact, too much lighting and/or poorly done lighting can have serious deleterious effects on health - for humans and wildlife, flora and fauna. All lighting should be mindful of dark sky objectives and minimize light pollution. We need to foster understanding among all Edmontonians of best lighting practices, and how light impacts human health, wildlife, and the environment.
<i>Benefits</i>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>● Creates visual identity</li> <li>● Assists in revitalization for communities and for tourist destinations</li> <li>● Enhances the city’s night time economy</li> <li>● Enhances the city’s heritage, distinctive architecture, streetscape, and urban environment</li> <li>● Reinforces and promotes Edmonton as a leading winter city</li> <li>● Aids in wayfinding</li> </ul>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>● Increased understanding of how certain lighting can be harmful to people</li> <li>● Lower energy consumption</li> <li>● Minimize the impact light has on wildlife</li> <li>● Decrease light pollution</li> </ul>

<i>Special events</i>	<p>Special lighting events help to spark interest in lighting, and light festivals in general attract visitors of all ages. Many cities worldwide have prominent illumination festivals that greatly contribute to their local economies, and Edmonton could become one of them. Becoming a sponsor or contributor to a lighting event or festival may help raise the profile of local businesses.</p> <p>Lighting can be used in conjunction with other artistic elements to enhance sensory experience, helping to promote the conversation on integration of lighting into our public realm. These works of art can become nighttime destinations, fostering the nighttime economy, and becoming landmark attractions.</p>
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**PLACEHOLDER FOR COMMENTS + QUESTIONS + DISCUSSION**

**Principles**

<b>Intensity</b>	<b>Orientation</b>
<p>Lighting interventions should be designed with light levels appropriate to the immediate surroundings, with respect to aesthetics and ambient light levels.</p> <p>Brightness is a complex and relative state. It requires contrast to other elements. Lighting that is too intense can cause discomfort, both physically and emotionally (for example, glaring floodlights can make surrounding areas seem even darker), and affect our sense of safety and health. It can contribute to light pollution, harming both wildlife and the environment.</p>	<p>Outdoor creative lighting should only touch on the surfaces intended to be illuminated. Up-lighting must be aimed at the intended surface (as opposed to simply shooting up into the sky) to avoid light pollution. All lighting installations have some amount of light trespass, which is light being cast where it isn't wanted. But with appropriate use of shields, and proper aiming of light fixtures, spill light into the sky can be reduced or eliminated.</p>
<b>Duration</b>	<b>Colour</b>
<p>Use best practices for controlling brightness and turning lights off to minimize impact on human health, negative effects lighting can</p>	<p>Use colour judiciously, so that lighting installations enhance the nighttime landscape rather than cause a distraction.</p>

<p>have on wildlife, and the environment.</p> <p>Too much light for too long can be harmful to living things, because it can upset our circadian rhythms. Nature’s light/dark cycle controls these rhythms, which govern life-sustaining behaviours such as sleep, reproduction, and nourishment. Circadian rhythms are thrown off when disrupted by too much light, potentially causing health and other life-endangering situations. While turning lights off is one solution, so too is controlling a light’s brightness or intensity. It doesn’t have to be constant the entire time the light is on. It can also be dimmed at certain hours. The duration of certain intensities of light can also be selected. The intensity can vary depending on when the light is most appreciated.</p>	<p>Appropriate and imaginative use of colour can evoke feelings of comfort, pleasure, delight, security, playfulness – all feelings that enrich our experience in public spaces.</p> <p>Colour is a key tool in urban placemaking, particularly in our northern climate. White lighting is elegant and timeless and should be encouraged, but only as one option. New technology is increasingly making the use of dynamic coloured lighting (a lighting installation that changes colours throughout the night, week, or season) more feasible. If there is a budget for ongoing programming of dynamic coloured light and the site would benefit from a change throughout the day or season, dynamic lighting should be considered. The use of particular colours at specific times related to events or activities can also show the city’s support for the events or activities.</p>
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**PLACEHOLDER FOR COMMENTS + QUESTIONS + DISCUSSION**

**Recommendations**

<p><b>Illuminate City Nodes and Corridors</b></p>	<p><b>Emphasize Edmonton’s Unique Character</b></p>
<p>These are Edmonton’s busy urban centres; places people use often.</p> <p>Nodes are key destination areas such as LRT stations, transit-oriented-development areas, business investment areas, and other public places that have the most potential for positive change.</p> <p>Corridors are busy traffic and pedestrian streets, bridges, and gateways (key locations coming into</p>	<p>Creative lighting can highlight architectural features, surprise, and delight people in unexpected places. It brings city streets to life at night, even on the darkest days of the year. We're instinctively drawn to cozy, inviting spaces which evoke positive feelings and emotions. Creative lighting attracts people to gather and connect in parks, public squares, cafés, shopping districts, and at temporary events like festivals.</p>

the city) where primary interactions with lighting will be at:

1. High speed (vehicle corridors)
2. Medium speed (commercial areas)
3. Pedestrian areas (interactive areas)

Suggested Edmonton high and medium-speed corridors for lighting interventions – to reach the greatest number of Edmontonians and visitors to our city.



Landmark structures, such as iconic objects and buildings with prominent locations, facades of major public buildings should all be considered for lighting interventions.

- Detailed: buildings with architectural detail may be illuminated to emphasize their features
- Blank: prominent buildings with large empty expanses are a blank canvas for lighting interventions such as projections
- Glazing & shop windows: interesting night lighting in business windows after hours adds security and dynamism to streets

**Design Lighting Interventions to Reach Target Audiences**

**Prioritize Environment and Safety**

Lighting interventions must reflect how people will move through the intervention’s surrounding environment. Areas where most people will be walking when they see the intervention require different treatments from places where people will be moving through quickly, for example in cars or on public transit.

We know that too much light, or light used incorrectly is light pollution: it disturbs wildlife, it wastes energy, and it makes the beautiful night sky disappear.

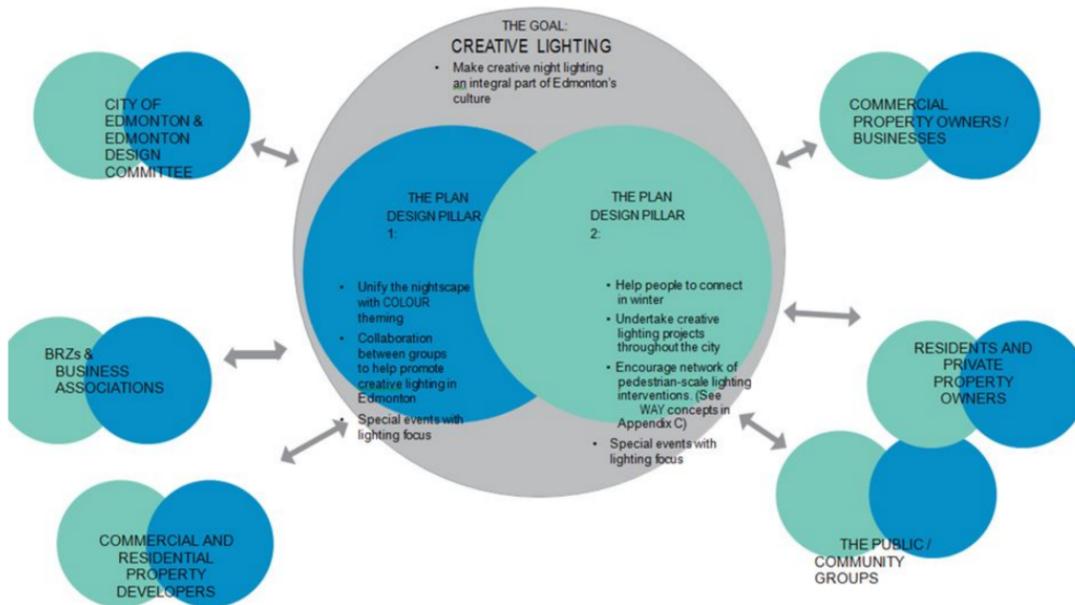
But it can also make people feel unsafe, which is the opposite of what much lighting is meant to do. Imagine being in an outdoor parking lot that has glaring lights, on a dark night. You can see the pavement in front of you, but because of the glare you can’t see into the shadows, or the darker alley beside the parking lot, making you feel more unsafe.

<p><b>FAST</b></p> <p>Travel Speed</p> <p><b>SLOW</b></p> <p><b>APPROPRIATE LIGHTING INTERVENTIONS</b></p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• Illumination of landmark structures</li> <li>• Large-scale facade illumination</li> <li>• Decorative elements attached to street fixtures or trees</li> </ul> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• Architectural facade lighting</li> <li>• Facade illumination and projections</li> <li>• Decorative elements attached to street fixtures or trees</li> <li>• Lighting elements incorporated into signage and wayfinding</li> </ul> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• Decorative lighting on pedestrian scale <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>◦ added lighting elements</li> <li>◦ pedestrian fixtures</li> <li>◦ urban furniture integrated lighting</li> <li>◦ tree lighting</li> </ul> </li> <li>• Public art installations</li> <li>• Interactive installations</li> </ul>	<p><b>EXAMPLE PROJECTS BY VIEWING SPEED:</b></p>  <p>Gateway / High speed corridor lighting: Bill FitzGibbons, Light Channels (San Antonio 2007)</p>  <p>Medium speed corridor lighting: Broken Light, Daglicht &amp; Vorm (Rotterdam, 2011)</p>  <p>Pedestrian areas - interactive lighting installation: Luminotherapie, Entre les Rangs (Place des Festivals, Montreal 2012)</p>	<p>When planning outdoor creative light installations, opportunities for reducing environmental impact should be a priority.</p> <p>Look for opportunities to connect to power, to share infrastructure and reduce costs of installation. Consider using rapidly improving solar technologies.</p> <p>Encourage implementation of Edmonton's 2019 Light Efficiency Community Guidelines, which outline best practices and techniques for using outdoor lighting effectively.</p>
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**PLACEHOLDER FOR COMMENTS + QUESTIONS + DISCUSSION**

Build the Framework

How can residents and community groups help illuminate Edmonton?



Residents and private property owners:

- Consider creative lighting or entrances, facades, yards, porches and landscapes
- Participate in public contents with participation in annual colour contests, programs for dynamic lighting features and neighbourhood citizen participation on YEGWAY nodes

Community groups:

- Provide feedback on lighting initiatives, foster sense of community identity
- Participate in public contents, special events and calls to artists
- Get out in winter and enjoy Edmonton's constantly improving nightscape

**Arrowhead Trail: a community project at the pedestrian scale.**

**Photo of the trail**

Even though it's a busy path, used by hundreds of people every day to get to school, West Edmonton mall, the mall's transit centre and beyond, it felt isolated. Arrowhead trail, in the Callingwood neighborhood, is located between tall backyard fences and an open space next to a busy street. Two years ago community members, with the help of the West Edmonton Canadian Tire store, decided to change that.

They strung up lights on the backyard fences, softly lighting up the trail. The space started feeling friendlier, almost magical. "My kids loved the lights and bragged about having a special place to walk," says one resident. More and more households joined the project over the winter. In the spring, vandals cut down nearly all the strings of lights. But residents haven't given up. "The trail was so welcoming and delightful to walk through. Let's motor on."

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**PLACEHOLDER FOR COMMENTS + QUESTIONS + DISCUSSION**

Considerations

1. Considerations to mitigate the impact of lighting
  - a. Human health
  - b. Environment and wildlife
  - c. Energy efficiency and alternative energy sources

2. Considerations for selecting creative lighting locations to maximize impact

**3.2 Considerations for Selecting Creative Lighting Locations to Maximize Impact**

- Is it a significant public space?
  - Locations should be relevant, prominent and selected to benefit the greatest number of people possible.
- Is it an underutilized, neglected public space to which it would be desirable to draw attention and encourage activity?
  - Some interventions can be small yet have a significant positive impact on making a neglected space feel much more inviting and can significantly benefit nearby businesses.
- Will the lighting work with the surroundings?
  - Lighting installations must fit appropriately into a hierarchy of importance and not contribute to visual clutter.
  - Fixture appearances and mounting locations should be discreet and appropriate to their mounting locations and avoid or minimize damaging the underlying surfaces.
- Will it be effective for people travelling at their actual speeds?
  - Some interventions can be experienced from a speeding vehicle, some are best experienced while walking or cycling and one requires a user to stop and play to get the full effect.
- Will it encourage evening/winter use of the targeted space?
  - Avoid incorporating creative lighting in inaccessible pedestrian or unmaintained places.
- Is there a long-term operating budget and oversight to ensure maintenance in the future?
  - Power and servicing for creative lighting is key and can often be a stumbling block. As well, the long-term success of a lighting system is dependent upon a proper and consistent maintenance program.
  - Snow removal should be planned for, particularly for in-ground or ground mounted fixtures.

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**PLACEHOLDER FOR COMMENTS + QUESTIONS + DISCUSSION**

## 5.0 - Discussion Items

### 5.5 - Open Option Parking Implementation

Item 5.5

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#### BACKGROUND INFORMATION

Under an Open Option Parking approach, the amount of on-site parking to be supplied for new developments will be determined by the landowner or business. For a review of what we have discussed to date, please view the following agenda packages:

- [February 2019](#)
- [November 2019](#)
- [January 2020](#)

Administration has prepared amendments to implement Open Option Parking along with other supporting changes to Zoning Bylaw 12800 such as:

- Parking lot design and access
- Landscaping
- Stall size
- Loading
- Methods of calculating accessible and bicycle parking requirements

The full mock-up with amendments can be viewed [here](#).

A review of the most recent round of discussions can be viewed [here](#).

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#### WHAT'S NEW SINCE THE LAST UPC MEETING (JANUARY 2020)?

##### Barrier Free Parking (pages 13-19)

- The proposed method of calculating the minimum number of barrier free parking spaces is to create five tiers of “deemed minimum parking requirements”:
  - This approach generalizes the range of parking requirements currently present in the Zoning Bylaw and groups them into five tiers based on use
  - **Barrier free parking continues to be provided at a rate comparable to today.**
  - More information on the five tiers available on pages

##### Bicycle Parking (page 59)

- Bicycle parking for multi-unit residential uses are proposed to be calculated at a rate of one space per two dwellings, while non-residential uses are proposed to be calculated based on the floor area of the development

- For all other uses, the number of bicycle parking spaces will be one bicycle parking space per 140m<sup>2</sup> of floor area
- **At least 10% of spaces will be designated as “short term” spaces**

#### Maximum Parking Requirements (TOD) (page 13)

- Generally retained, however they are *relaxed* in some areas. For example, for residential and residential-related uses the maximum will only apply to **ground-level surface parking**.
- Maximum parking requirements shall not apply to park and ride facilities (e.g. at LRT stations)

#### Parking Demand Assessments (page 100)

- Developments that propose to provide parking must submit a parking plan however, the following is removed as ‘the removal of minimum parking requirements make it redundant’:
  - “Required parking shall be based on parking demand objectives, to avoid requiring more parking than is actually needed. A parking demand assessment may be a requirement of each development application to determine the parking needs of each development.”

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#### **QUESTIONS TO CONSIDER**

1. Are there any comments about the most recent round of changes? Concerns, exciting prospects?
2. Are there concerns about the **overprovision** of parking with the removal of the parking demand assessment regulation?
3. Others?

<b>5.0 - Discussion Items</b>
5.6. - Virtual Public Hearings

**Item 5.6**

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**BACKGROUND INFORMATION**

In light of the current situation surrounding CoVID-19, City Council has suspended most regularly scheduled City Council and Standing Committee meetings currently scheduled in the 2020 Council Calendar until June 1, 2020.

However, some meetings and Hearings are still scheduled, with Public Hearings allowing virtual public participation. The first virtual Hearing that was open to the public occurred on April 28, 2020.

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**SMALL GROUP ACTIVITY**

S.Kovach will assign you to small groups to discuss the following for 10 minutes:

1. What are some benefits of allowing the public to participate online?
2. What are some drawbacks?
3. Should we consider reaching out to leagues for feedback on this method as something to consider post-CoVID19?

We will reconvene and share what we heard.

## 6.0 - Reports

### 6.1 DISTRICT NEWS