

To Esquimalt township staff and members of council:

Thank you for considering our application to develop 475 Kinver Street. We know this would be a new type of development for the township and we want to briefly explain our goals.

When we heard about the December 2019 changes to the B.C. Building Code that allow for secondary suites in multi-family buildings, and that remove size restrictions on such suites, we hoped they would be adopted by Esquimalt. We believe they offer a model for housing that is affordable, flexible and suitable for many different types of homeowners.

For example, we are both over 60, retired or nearing retirement, and we are interested in a property that allows us to downsize from single-family homes while providing the financial security of rental income from suites. We feel this model would work equally well for young families who need rental income to afford a property, or a secondary suite to house extended family. Duplexes offer this in a more affordable package than single-family homes.

We were also attracted by the fact that a duplex offers an opportunity for better use of the land itself, compared to building two single-family homes on the lot. To that end, we have planned for a large kitchen garden to be shared by residents, as well as private patio spaces for all four units.

The changes to the provincial building code would also allow us to create spacious and livable secondary suites in an area that is in need of more quality rental accommodation.

We hope you agree that our proposed development will be an asset to the community we love.

Sincerely,

Joanne Blain

Jane Mundy

Co-owners, 475 Kinver Street



Completed checklists form part of the application package reviewed by staff and ultimately, Council. New buildings and developments have impacts that last well beyond the construction period. Reducing the consumption of natural resources and increasing resilience to a changing climate are part of the challenge of building more sustainably. This checklist will help you identify and present how your project will help the Township meet its goals of becoming carbon neutral by 2050.

Applicant's Name _____

Site Address _____



1.0 Certification		Please check
1.1	Step Code (Please indicate level) <input type="checkbox"/> 1 <input type="checkbox"/> 2 <input type="checkbox"/> 3 <input type="checkbox"/> 4 <input type="checkbox"/> 5	
1.2	EnerGuide rating	
1.3	LEED	
1.4	Passive House	
1.6	Living building	
1.7	Other (Built Green BC, R-2000, Green Shores etc.) <i>Build Green BC intention</i>	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/>
2.0 Siting		
2.1	New buildings > 10 m ² are located > 20 m from the high water mark (HWM) of the Gorge Waterway.	Required
2.2	New buildings > 10 m ² are located at least 10 m from the HWM from the outer coastline.	Required
2.3	Flood Construction Level has been established using sea level rise projections for the life of the building.	
2.4	Habitats of threatened and endangered species have been protected from impacts of development.	
2.5	Buildings are located within disturbed or developed areas.	
3.0 Shoreline Protection Measures		
3.1	Landscaping within 10 m of the high water mark consists primarily of native plant and tree species.	Required
3.2	A conservation covenant has been signed to protect sensitive ecosystems within 10 m of the shoreline.	
3.3	At least one native tree capable of (now or in the future) supporting the nest of a Bald Eagle, Osprey etc. has been retained or is planted within 30 m of the high water mark (HWM).	
3.4	Removal of at least 30% of hardened shoreline and replacement with erosion control measures designed to improve the habitat of the shoreline.	
3.5	Light from building and landscaping does not cast over water.	
3.6	Wildlife habitat has been incorporated into seawall design.	

4.0 Stormwater Absorption and Treatment		Please Check
4.1	An on-site stormwater retention system has been designed to retain at least the first 3 cm of rainfall from each rain event.	
4.2	Stormwater will be treated for pollutants prior to release to the stormdrain system or to a surface water source.	
4.3	The project features a green roof.	
4.4	The total amount of impervious surface is not greater than 20%.	✓
5.0 Water Conservation		
5.1	The irrigation system has been designed to reduce potable water use by 50% compared to conventional systems.	
5.2	Waterless urinals will be used.	
5.3	Water features use re-circulating water systems.	
5.4	Rainwater will be collected for irrigation purposes.	✓
5.5	Toilet and kitchen sink drains are separate from other drains to the point of exit.	
5.6	An approved greywater reuse system will be installed.	
6.0 Trees/Landscaping		
6.1	The project is designed to protect as many native and significant trees as possible.	✓
6.2	There will be no net loss of trees.	✓
6.3	Trees will be planted in soil volumes calculated to support the full grown size of the tree.	✓
6.4	At least 25% of replacement trees are large canopy trees.	
6.5	Topsoil will be protected from compaction, or stockpiled and reused.	
6.6	Erosion control measures have been designed and installed to prevent erosion of topsoil.	
7.0 Biodiversity		
7.1	New landscaping is predominantly native plant and tree species.	✓
7.2	Invasive species will be removed from landscaped areas.	✓
7.3	At least two biodiversity features have been incorporated into the new or existing landscaping (see section 18.5.3 of the OCP for ideas). 1, 2, 3, 4, 6, 7, 8, 9, 10 and 12	✓
8.0 Energy Conservation		
8.1	The building is pre-plumbed for solar hot water.	Required
8.2	Install a greywater heat recovery unit.	
8.3	Passive cooling is supported through flow-through ventilation design, low E windows, solar shades, shade trees etc.	✓
8.4	Passive heating is supported via building orientation, window design and thermal mass.	✓
8.5	The building will have necessary structural support and conduit for Solar PV.	
8.6	Obtain minimum of 20% of building energy consumption through community based or on-site renewables, such as district energy, waste heat recovery, geothermal, solar PV, solar hot water.	
8.7	Heating uses a low carbon heating source, such as air source heat pump.	

9.0 Transportation		Please Check
9.1	Building will have a car share or bus pass program for residents.	
9.2	Enhanced facilities for bicyclists such as showers, lockers, storage etc.	
9.3	Charging infrastructure for E-bikes will be provided.	✓
9.4	EV charging conduit supplied to 100% of residential parking units.	✓
9.5	30% of residential parking spaces include an electrical outlet or EV charging equipment.	✓
9.6	Adequate space in the electrical system to provide EV charging for 100% of parking stalls.	
9.7	For commercial buildings, Level 2 or Level 3 EV charging provided for employees and/or visitors.	
10.0 Materials/Waste		
10.1	Employs at least 3 advanced framing techniques described in the CHBA builder's manual to reduce unnecessary lumber and sheathing.	
10.2	Uses at least two materials which are certified for recycled content.	✓
10.3	Uses engineered structural material for two major applications (>10% of floor area).	
10.4	5 major building elements made from >50% recycled content.	
10.5	Use foundation, floor and >50% of walls from existing building.	
10.6	Deconstruct at least 50% of existing building for material salvage.	
10.7	Use at least five major materials or systems produced in BC.	
10.8	Use certified sustainably harvested wood for one major structural or finishing application (eg framing, plywood, floors)	✓
10.9	Eliminate use of wood from threatened trees.	
10.10	Recycling area provided within residential suites.	✓
10.11	Recycling collection area for multi-family buildings.	✓
10.12	Pickup of compostables provided in multi-family units.	✓
10.13	Construction waste management practices used to reduce and separate waste and divert at least 50% from the landfill.	

Please include a brief description of how this project contributes to a reduction in greenhouse gas emissions and moves the municipality closer to its ultimate target of becoming carbon neutral by 2050 (use next page if needed).



Legend



Notes

0.0 0 0.01 0.0 Kilometres

NAD_1983_UTM_Zone_10N
© Capital Regional District

Important: This map is for general information purposes only. The Capital Regional District (CRD) makes no representations or warranties regarding the accuracy or completeness of this map or the suitability of the map for any purpose. This map is not for navigation. The CRD will not be liable for any damage, loss or injury resulting from the use of the map or information on the map and the map may be changed by the CRD at any time.

Tree ID	Common Name	Latin Name	DBH (cm) ~ approximate	Crown Spread (m)	CRZ (m)	Relative Tolerance	Health	Structure	Remarks and Recommendations	Bylaw Protected
831	Colorado Blue Spruce	<i>Picea pungens</i>	51	8	7.5	Poor	Fair/poor	Fair/poor	Codominant stems crossing, dieback	Y
832	Colorado Blue Spruce	<i>Picea pungens</i>	14	-	-	-	-	-	Dead	N
833	Colorado Blue Spruce	<i>Picea pungens</i>	30	4	4.5	Poor	Fair/poor	Fair	Dieback	Y
834	Colorado Blue Spruce	<i>Picea pungens</i>	35	5	5.5	Poor	Fair/poor	Fair	Asymmetric, slight lean, dieback	Y
835	Colorado Blue Spruce	<i>Picea pungens</i>	21	3	3.0	Poor	Fair/poor	Fair/poor	Asymmetric, lean, dieback, codominant leaders	N
836	Colorado Blue Spruce	<i>Picea pungens</i>	38	7	5.5	Poor	Fair/poor	Fair/poor	Near municipal property line, possibly shared, codominant leaders	Y
NT1	Hawthorn	<i>Crataegus spp.</i>	43	6	4.5	Good	Good	Fair	Municipal tree	Y
NT2	Western Red Cedar	<i>Thuja plicata</i>	~15x3	4	5.0	Poor	Fair/poor	Fair	Next to driveway, ivy covering lower trunks	Y
NT3	Apple	<i>Malus spp.</i>	20, 20	5	4.0	Moderate	Fair	Fair	Municipal tree	Y
NT4	Holly	<i>Ilex spp.</i>	~25, 25	5	4.0	Good	Fair	Fair/poor	Neighbour's tree, next to fence	Y
NT5	Cherry	<i>Prunus spp.</i>	~35	6	4.0	Moderate	Fair	Fair/poor	Neighbour's tree, 0.5m from fence, topped	Y



Talbot Mackenzie & Associates

Consulting Arborists

Box 48153 RPO - Uptown Victoria, BC V8Z 7H6

Ph: (250) 479-8733

Fax: (250) 479-7050

Email: tmtreehelp@gmail.com

Tree Resource Spreadsheet Methodology and Definitions

Tag: Tree identification number on a metal tag attached to tree with nail or wire, generally at eye level. Trees on municipal or neighboring properties are not tagged.

NT: No tag due to inaccessibility or ownership by municipality or neighbour.

DBH: Diameter at breast height – diameter of trunk, measured in centimetres at 1.4m above ground level. For trees on a slope, it is taken at the average point between the high and low side of the slope.

* Measured over ivy

~ Approximate due to inaccessibility or on neighbouring property

Crown Spread: Indicates the diameter of the crown spread measured in metres to the dripline of the longest limbs.

Relative Tolerance Rating: Relative tolerance of the tree species to construction related impacts such as root pruning, crown pruning, soil compaction, hydrology changes, grade changes, and other soil disturbance. This rating does not take into account individual tree characteristics, such as health and vigour. Three ratings are assigned based on our knowledge and experience with the tree species: Poor, Moderate or Good.

Critical Root Zone: A calculated radial measurement in metres from the trunk of the tree. It is the optimal size of tree protection zone and is calculated by multiplying the DBH of the tree by 10, 12 or 15 depending on the tree's Relative Tolerance Rating. This methodology is based on the methodology used by Nelda Matheny and James R. Clark in their book "Trees and Development: A Technical Guide to Preservation of Trees During Land Development."

- 15 x DBH = Poor Tolerance of Construction
- 12 x DBH = Moderate
- 10 x DBH = Good

To calculate the critical root zone, the DBH of multiple stems is considered the sum of 100% of the diameter of the largest stem and 60% of the diameter of the next two largest stems. It should be noted that these measures are solely mathematical calculations that do not consider factors such as soil volume restrictions, age, crown spread, health, or structure (such as a lean).

Health Condition:

- Poor - significant signs of visible stress and/or decline that threaten the long-term survival of the specimen
- Fair - signs of stress
- Good - no visible signs of significant stress and/or only minor aesthetic issues

Structural Condition:

- Poor - Structural defects that have been in place for a long period of time to the point that mitigation measures are limited
- Fair - Structural concerns that are possible to mitigate through pruning
- Good - No visible or only minor structural flaws that require no to very little pruning

Retention Status:

- X - Not possible to retain given proposed construction plans
- Retain - It is possible to retain this tree in the long-term given the proposed plans and information available. This is assuming our **recommended mitigation measures are followed**
- Retain * - See report for more information regarding potential impacts
- TBD (To Be Determined) - The impacts on the tree could be significant. However, in the absence of exploratory excavations and in an effort to retain as many trees as possible, we recommend that the final determination be made by the supervising project arborist at the time of excavation. The tree might be possible to retain depending on the location of roots and the resulting impacts, but concerned parties should be aware that the tree may require removal.
- NS - Not suitable to retain due to health or structural concerns