

Agricultural Advisory Committee

Report

1st Meeting of the Agricultural Advisory Committee
January 15, 2020
Committee Room #3

Attendance PRESENT: L. McKenna (Chair), J. Kogelheide, L.F. McGill, E. Rath and S. Twynstra and J. Bunn (Committee Clerk)

ALSO PRESENT: C. Parker

The meeting was called to order at 7:00 PM.

1. Call to Order

1.1 Disclosures of Pecuniary Interest

That it BE NOTED that no pecuniary interests were disclosed.

1.2 Election of Chair and Vice-Chair for the Term Ending November 30, 2020

That it BE NOTED that the Agricultural Advisory Committee elected L. McKenna and L.F. McGill as Chair and Vice Chair, respectively, for the term ending November 30, 2020.

2. Scheduled Items

2.1 Accessibility for Ontarians with Disabilities Act Training

That the Accessibility for Ontarians with Disabilities Act Training BE DEFERRED to the March 2020 meeting of the Agricultural Advisory Committee.

2.2 The Western Fair District and The Grove

That it BE NOTED that the attached presentation from R. Ash, Western Fair District, with respect to background information on the Western Fair District and The Grove, was received.

3. Consent

3.1 3rd Report of the Agricultural Advisory Committee

That it BE NOTED that the 3rd Report of the Agricultural Advisory Committee, from its meeting held on November 20, 2019, was received.

3.2 Municipal Council Resolution - 3rd Report of the Agricultural Advisory Committee.

That it BE NOTED that the Municipal Council resolution, from its meeting held on December 10, 2019, with respect to the 3rd Report of the Agricultural Advisory Committee, was received.

3.3 Notice of Planning Application - Official Plan Amendment - City-Wide Urban Design Guidelines

That it BE NOTED that the Notice of Planning Application, dated November 21, 2019, from A. Lockwood, Urban Designer, with respect to an Official Plan Amendment related to the City-Wide Urban Design Guidelines, was received.

4. Sub-Committees and Working Groups

None.

5. Items for Discussion

5.1 City of London's Coyote Strategy Reporting Form

That it BE NOTED that a verbal update from C. Parker, Senior Planner, with respect to the City of London's Coyote Strategy Reporting Form, was received.

5.2 AAC 2020 Work Plan

That the revised attached 2020 Work Plan for the Agricultural Advisory Committee BE FORWARDED to the Municipal Council for consideration.

6. Adjournment

The meeting adjourned at 8:47 PM.



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WESTERN FAIR ASSOCIATION

Deemed to be an Agricultural Society in the Act



1918



2018

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Western Fair Association

- Not for Profit organization without share capital
- Founded in 1867
- Incorporated in 1887
- Member driven organization
- Over 55 full-time and 180 part-time staff
- Approx. 300 fair positions annually
- KPMG study - \$196.1M in economic impact
- Located on 75 acres



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Objectives of an Agricultural Society

To encourage an awareness of agriculture and to promote improvements in the quality of life of persons living in an agricultural community by:

- Researching the needs of the agricultural community and developing programs to meet those needs
- Holding agricultural exhibitions featuring competitions for which prizes may be awarded
- Promoting the conservation of natural resources
- Encouraging the beautifications of the agricultural community
- Supporting and providing facilities to encourage activities intended to enrich rural life
- Conducting or promoting horse races when authorized to do so by a by-law of the society

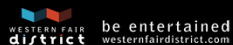
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Western Fair Association Objects

Approved by OMAFRA – Jan. 2013

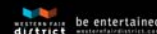
14 Objects including:

- Conduct an Annual Fair
- Operate a Farmer's Market
- Conduct and promote Horse Racing
- Undertake such commercial activities advisable to advance the Association's non-profit purposes



Agriculture Purpose Statement

WFA strives to be a leader of Canadian Agriculture Societies, supporting the Agriculture Community with programming and facilities that help meet the business needs of this sector while at the same time providing innovative educational experiences for consumers.



Delivering on the mandate and purpose

AGRICULTURE IN THE DISTRICT



The Raceway

- 2nd highest wagering harness racing track in Canada
- Record Handle 31Dec2019 - \$795K
- 125 race dates annually with over 1,000 races
- 50,000+ visitors annually
- \$47.1M Total GDP Impact

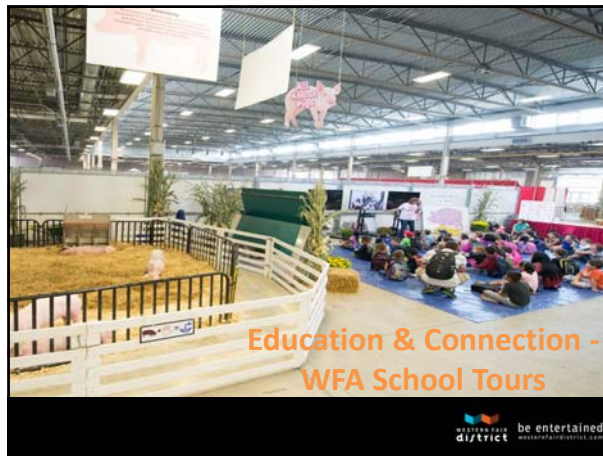
- 1,448 FTE total labour impact:
 - Trainers and training Courses
 - Blacksmiths
 - Farms
 - Drivers
 - Grooms



Urban Farming

Summer Gardener?
Choose 7 essential vegetables to grow:
Cauliflower, Spinach, Broccoli, Carrots, Radishes, Beans, Peas







**Growing Chefs:
School Food Education Project**

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GROWING chefs!
CHEFS FOR CHILDREN'S URBAN AGRICULTURE



**AGRICULTURAL SHOWS &
EVENTS**

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CASE IH
AGRICULTURE

LONDON FARM SHOW
Presented by Farm Credit Canada

Largest indoor Farm Show in Ontario
80-year history
Community collaboration with BMO Centre

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THE NATIONAL POULTRY SHOW

Largest B2B Poultry Industry event in Canada

Co-Produced with Poultry Industry Council

5-Year agreement

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LONDON Selected Yearling Sale

Largest standardbred horse sale in Canada

Managed by largest breeder in Canada – Seelster Farms (Lucan)

\$270,000 Marlboro Seeltser – highest priced SB yearling in Canadian history

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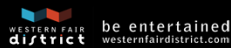
A Review of WFA's Ag Strategy

UPDATING THE CORE MANDATE

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Review of WFA's Ag Strategy

- Establish **modernized** approach to core mandate as an Ag society
- Stay **relevant** and **meaningful** to local community and Ag industry
- Enhance **sustainability** of the organization by generating **new revenue**, optimizing existing **footprint** and build upon the **brand**



Ag-Food/Ag-Tech Industry

World population – to 9B by 2050 from 7B

RBC study: Canada facing skills and labour crisis with 123,000 worker shortfall by 2030

Canada could gain \$11B in GDP by 2030 by closing labour gap and accelerate investment in technology

RBC: Farmer 4.0 Innovative... Highly Skilled... Data Driven... Diverse

Strengths Upon Which to Build

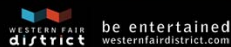
125+ years of experience, knowledge, reputation

Financial resources

Physical location, access to infrastructure, production, demonstration, retail

Urban Agriculture zoning

Geographical location – SWO

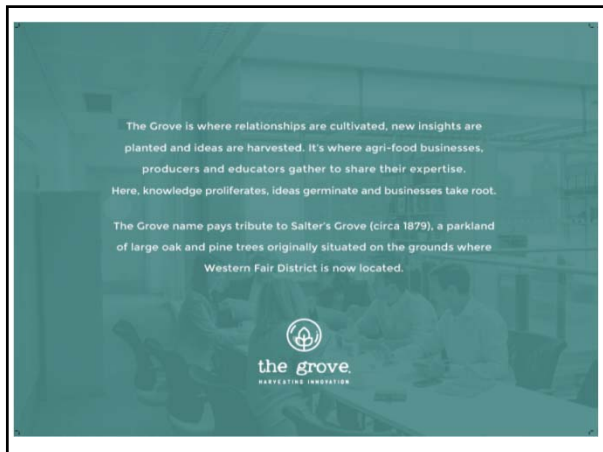


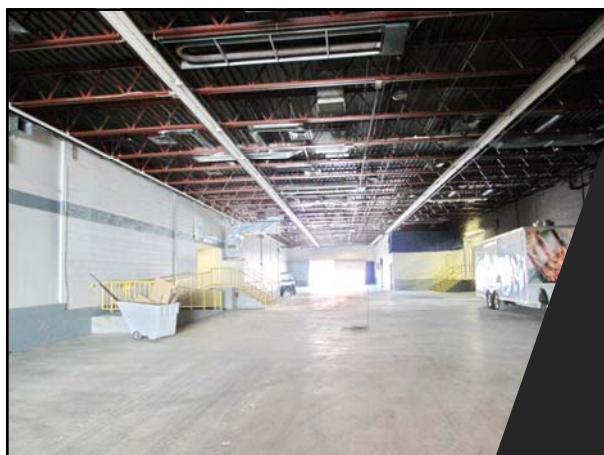
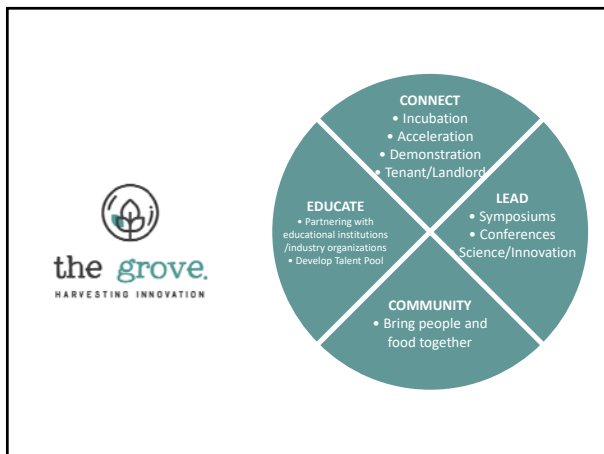
Aligning with London's Urban Agriculture Strategy

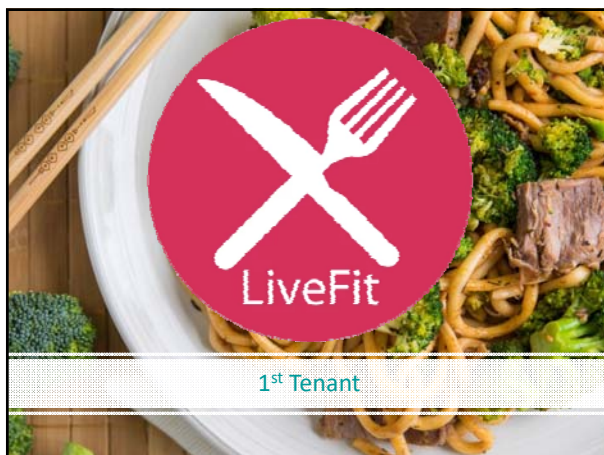
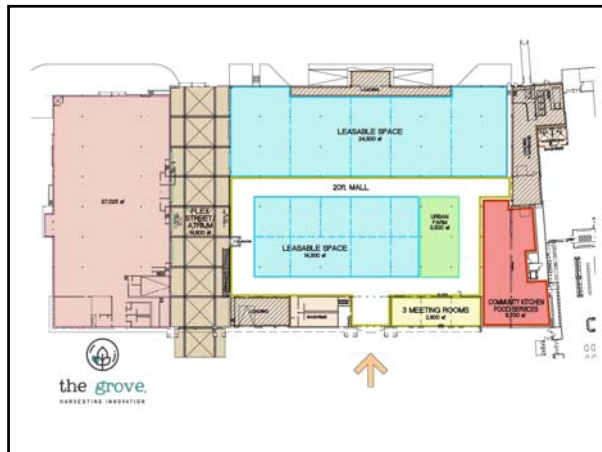


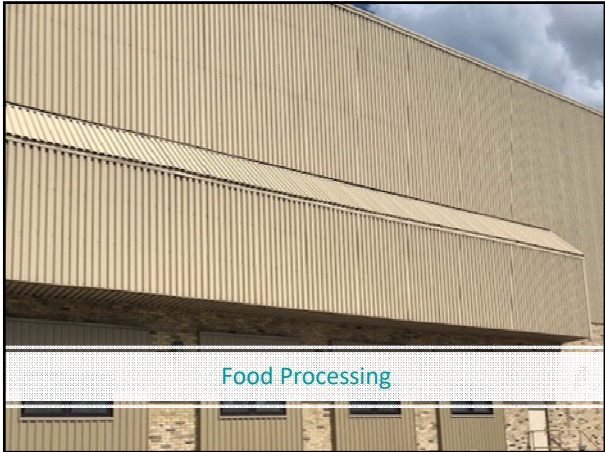
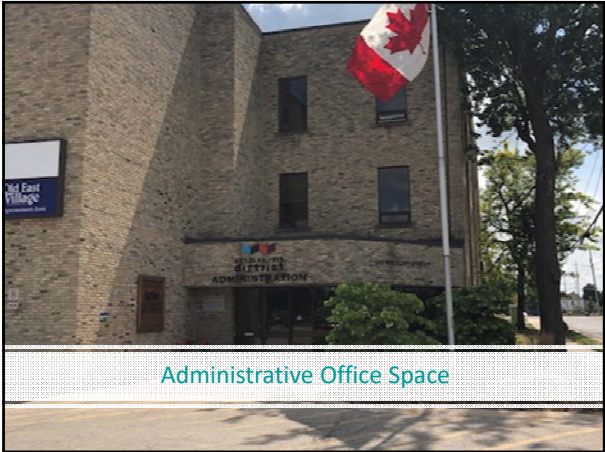
URBAN AGRICULTURE – RF14 Zoning

“URBAN AGRICULTURE” means the use of lands, buildings or structures for the purposes of **growing, sharing, and distributing food** or beverage and may include the **processing of food** or beverage by the use of hand tools or small-scale, light mechanical equipment. It can involve a range of different activities operating either together or individually, including the **cultivation of plants**, together with accessory uses including **retail sales**, composting plants grown onsite, outdoor storage, and **buildings and structures ancillary to the operation of the site** and for the **extension of the growing season**, but does not include the growing, processing, distribution or retail sales of cannabis.







The logo for 'the grove.' features a stylized green leaf inside a circle, with the text 'the grove.' below it and 'HARVESTING INNOVATION' in smaller letters underneath.

Aligns with **core mandate**

We want to take a **leadership role**

Internal desire to **diversify revenue streams**

There is a **market need**



Agricultural Advisory Committee

Report

The 3rd Meeting of the Agricultural Advisory Committee
November 20, 2019
Committee Room #3

Attendance PRESENT: L. McKenna (Chair), P. Conlin, J. Kogelheide, L.F. McGill, E. Rath and J. Bunn (Secretary)

ABSENT: S. Twynstra

ALSO PRESENT: C. Parker

The meeting was called to order at 7:00 PM.

1. Call to Order

1.1 Disclosures of Pecuniary Interest

That it BE NOTED that no pecuniary interests were disclosed.

2. Scheduled Items

2.1 Accessibility for Ontarians with Disabilities Act Training

That the Accessibility for Ontarians with Disabilities Act Training BE DEFERRED to the January 2020 meeting of the Agricultural Advisory Committee.

3. Consent

3.1 2nd Report of the Agricultural Advisory Committee

That it BE NOTED that the 2nd Report of the Agricultural Advisory Committee, from the meeting held on September 18, 2019, was received.

3.2 Revised Notice of Planning Application - Official Plan and Zoning By-law Amendment - 2555-2591 Bradley Avenue

That A. Riley, Senior Planner, BE ADVISED that the Agricultural Advisory Committee supports the Revised Application for an Official Plan and Zoning By-law Amendment for the properties located at 2555-2591 Bradley Avenue, as presented, as it supports the agricultural industry in the surrounding area; it being noted that the Notice of Planning Application, dated October 2, 2019, from A. Riley, Senior Planner, with respect to this matter, was received.

3.3 Notice of Planning Application - Zoning By-law Amendment - 6682 Fisher Lane

That it BE NOTED that the Notice of Planning Application, dated November 13, 2019, from M. Wu, Planner I, with respect to a Zoning By-law Amendment related to the property located at 6682 Fisher Lane, was received.

3.4 (ADDED) Public Meeting Notice - City Wide Amendment - Urban Design Peer Review Panel Terms of Reference Update

That it BE NOTED that the Public Meeting Notice, dated November 13, 2019, from J. Smolarek, Urban Designer, with respect to a city wide amendment related to the Urban Design Peer Review Panel Terms of Reference Update, was received.

3.5 (ADDED) Public Meeting Notice - Zoning By-law Amendment - 21 Norlan Avenue

That C. Parker, Senior Planner, BE ADVISED that the Agricultural Advisory Committee supports the proposed Zoning By-law Amendment with respect to the property located at 21 Norlan Avenue, as presented in the Public Meeting Notice dated November 13, 2019, from C. Parker, Senior Planner.

4. Sub-Committees and Working Groups

None.

5. Items for Discussion

5.1 Reducing Agricultural Produce Waste

That it BE NOTED that the communication, as appended to the agenda, from J. Kogelheide, with respect to reducing agricultural produce waste, was received.

5.2 Allowing "Farm Gate Sales" on Lands Within the Urban Growth Boundary - Update

That it BE NOTED that the staff report dated November 18, 2019, from the Managing Director, Planning and City Planner, and the communication dated November 18, 2019, from E. Rath, with respect to Allowing Farm Gate Sales on lands within the Urban Growth Boundary, were received.

5.3 Urban Agriculture Steering Committee Update

That it BE NOTED that a verbal update from C. Parker, Senior Planner, with respect to the Urban Agriculture Steering Committee, was received.

5.4 2020 Agricultural Advisory Committee Work Plan

That it BE NOTED that the Agricultural Advisory Committee (AAC) held a general discussion with respect to the 2020 AAC Work Plan.

6. Adjournment

The meeting adjourned at 8:19 PM.



P.O. Box 5035
300 Dufferin Avenue
London, ON
N6A 4L9

December 11, 2019

A. Riley
Senior Planner

C. Parker
Senior Planner

I hereby certify that the Municipal Council, at its meeting held on December 10, 2019 resolved:

That, the following actions be taken with respect to the 3rd Report of the Agricultural Advisory Committee, from its meeting held on November 20, 2019:

- a) A. Riley, Senior Planner, BE ADVISED that the Agricultural Advisory Committee supports the Revised Application for an Official Plan and Zoning By-law Amendment for the properties located at 2555-2591 Bradley Avenue, as presented, as it supports the agricultural industry in the surrounding area; it being noted that the Notice of Planning Application, dated October 2, 2019, from A. Riley, Senior Planner, with respect to this matter, was received;
- b) C. Parker, Senior Planner, BE ADVISED that the Agricultural Advisory Committee supports the proposed Zoning By-law Amendment with respect to the property located at 21 Norlan Avenue, as presented in the Public Meeting Notice dated November 13, 2019, from C. Parker, Senior Planner; and,
- c) clauses 1.1, 2.1, 3.1, 3.3, 3.4, 5.1 to 5.4, inclusive, BE RECEIVED for information. (2.1/1/PEC)

C. Saunders
City Clerk
/lm

cc Chair and Members, Agricultural Advisory Committee

NOTICE OF PLANNING APPLICATION

Official Plan Amendment

City-Wide Urban Design Guidelines

(DRAFT) City-wide

URBAN DESIGN GUIDELINES



(DRAFT) October 2019



File: O-9131

Applicant: City of London

What is Proposed?

Official Plan amendment to adopt the City-Wide Urban Design Guidelines as a guideline under The London Plan and the 1989 Official Plan.

What is a Guideline Document?

A guideline document is a more detailed but more flexible interpretation and implementation of The London Plan. It is an additional tool to assist City staff, the development community, streetscape and public space designers, and the public in designing and shaping the built form of the City.

LEARN MORE & PROVIDE INPUT

Please provide any comments by **December 20, 2019**

Amanda Lockwood

alockwood@london.ca

519-661-CITY (2489) ext. 0209

City Planning, City of London, 206 Dundas St., London ON N6A 1G7

File: O-9131

<https://getinvolved.london.ca/CityDesign>

**If you are a landlord, please post a copy of this notice where your tenants can see it.
We want to make sure they have a chance to take part.**

Application Details

Commonly Used Planning Terms are available at london.ca.

Requested Amendment to the Current Official Plan

To amend Section 19.2.2. of the Official Plan to adopt the City-Wide Urban Design Guidelines as a guideline document.

Requested Amendment to The London Plan (New Official Plan)

To amend the Our Tools section of The London Plan to adopt the City-Wide Urban Design Guidelines as a guideline document.

How Can You Participate in the Planning Process?

You have received this Notice because you are a party or stakeholder who has expressed interest in the City-Wide Urban Design Guidelines. A public planning process and Official Plan Amendment is required to add the City-Wide Urban Design Guidelines to the Official Plan and London Plan as a guideline document in accordance with the requirements of the *Planning Act*. The ways you can participate in the City's planning review and decision making process are summarized below. For more detailed information about the public process, go to the [Participating in the Planning Process](#) page at london.ca.

See More Information

You can review additional information and material about this application by:

- visiting City Planning at 206 Dundas Street, Monday to Friday between 8:30am and 4:30pm;
- contacting the City's Urban Designer listed on the first page of this Notice.

Reply to this Notice of Application

We are inviting your comments on the requested changes at this time so that we can consider them as we prepare a report that will include City Planning staff's recommendation to the City's Planning and Environment Committee.

Attend a Community Information Meeting

A community information meeting will be held at City Hall to present this proposal and obtain input from interested members of the public. The meeting has not yet been scheduled, but will be in advance of the Future Public Meeting described below. You will receive a separate notice inviting you to this meeting. The Community Information Meeting is not the public meeting required by the *Planning Act* and attendance at this meeting does not create a right to appeal the decision of Council to the Local Planning Appeal Tribunal.

Attend a Future Public Participation Meeting

The Planning and Environment Committee will consider the requested Official Plan changes on a date that has not yet been scheduled. The City will send you another notice inviting you to attend this meeting, which is required by the *Planning Act*. You will also be invited to provide your comments at this public participation meeting. The Planning and Environment Committee will make a recommendation to Council, which will make its decision at a future Council meeting.

What Are Your Legal Rights?

Notification of Council Decision

If you wish to be notified of the decision of the City of London on the proposed official plan amendment, you must make a written request to the City Clerk, 300 Dufferin Ave., P.O. Box 5035, London, ON, N6A 4L9, or at docservices@london.ca. You will also be notified if you speak to the Planning and Environment Committee at the public meeting about this application and leave your name and address with the Secretary of the Committee.

Right to Appeal to the Local Planning Appeal Tribunal

If a person or public body would otherwise have an ability to appeal the decision of the Council of the Corporation of the City of London to the Local Planning Appeal Tribunal but the person or public body does not make oral submissions at a public meeting or make written submissions to the City of London before the proposed official plan amendment is adopted, the person or public body is not entitled to appeal the decision.

If a person or public body does not make oral submissions at a public meeting or make written submissions to the City of London before the proposed official plan amendment is adopted, the person or public body may not be added as a party to the hearing of an appeal before the Local Planning Appeal Tribunal unless, in the opinion of the Tribunal, there are reasonable grounds to add the person or public body as a party.

For more information go to <http://elto.gov.on.ca/tribunals/lpat/about-lpat/>.

Notice of Collection of Personal Information

Personal information collected and recorded at the Public Participation Meeting, or through written submissions on this subject, is collected under the authority of the *Municipal Act*, 2001, as amended, and the *Planning Act*, 1990 R.S.O. 1990, c.P.13 and will be used by Members of Council and City of London staff in their consideration of this matter. The written submissions, including names and contact information and the associated reports arising from the public participation process, will be made available to the public, including publishing on the City's website. Video recordings of the Public Participation Meeting may also be posted to the City of London's website. Questions about this collection should be referred to Cathy Saunders, City Clerk, 519-661-CITY(2489) ext. 4937.

Accessibility – Alternative accessible formats or communication supports are available upon request. Please contact accessibility@london.ca or 519-661-CITY(2489) extension 2425 for more information.

(DRAFT) City-wide

URBAN DESIGN GUIDELINES



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Introduction

WHAT ARE URBAN DESIGN GUIDELINES?

City Council may adopt guideline documents to provide more detailed direction and context for the implementation of The London Plan policies.

These City-wide Urban Design Guidelines provide complementary written and visual information to assist with the implementation of the City Design policies of The London Plan. They are both more detailed, and more flexible in their interpretation and implementation than The London Plan policies. These guidelines should not be considered as new policy or regulation, but rather an additional tool to assist staff, the development community, streetscape and public space designers, and the public in designing and shaping the built form of the city.

This document does not reconsider the policies of The London Plan. It does not create new regulations or alter the existing regulations in the Zoning By-law, the Site Plan Control By-law, Engineering Standards, or the Complete Streets Manual. Where there is reference to specific dimensions, they are not meant to be regulatory but rather targets based on best practices.

STRUCTURE OF THESE GUIDELINES

This document shares the same structure as the City Design policies in The London Plan. The guidelines are meant to build on the City Design policies by offering more detail on how the policies may be implemented in different contexts. Sub-categories based on common themes and consideration are provided for ease of reference.

The guidelines are flexible in their interpretation, and provide creative and innovative design solutions to meet the intent of The London Plan.

Policy Framework

There are various policy and regulatory documents that will apply to planning and development applications, as well as public works. These City Design Guidelines will be used in conjunction with the following documents:

THE PLANNING ACT

The Planning Act outlines matters of provincial interest that municipalities need to have regard for in carrying out their responsibilities. There is a provincial interest in promoting development that is designed to be sustainable, to support public transit and to be oriented to pedestrians; and, promoting a built form that is well-designed encourages a sense of place and provides for public spaces that are of high quality, safe, accessible, attractive and vibrant.

THE LONDON PLAN

The London Plan is the City's Official Plan and lays out City Council's vision and priorities for the short-term and long-term growth of the city. The London Plan provides direction on the allocation of land uses, the design of built form and the degree of intensity in different areas of the city. The London Plan includes policies related to City Design, which form the basis of these City-Wide Urban Design Guidelines. All of the work and investment the City does is to be consistent with The London Plan.

SECONDARY PLANS

Secondary Plans may be established through a comprehensive study of specific existing or future neighbourhoods where it has been deemed important to coordinate the development (or redevelopment) of multiple properties. Secondary Plans provide more detailed policy guidance for that specific area. Where there is a conflict between the policies of a Secondary Plan and The London Plan, the Secondary Plan will prevail. Secondary Plans are identified in The London Plan, policy 1565.

HERITAGE CONSERVATION DISTRICTS

Heritage Conservation Districts are designated pursuant to Part V of the Ontario Heritage Act to recognize and protect areas of the City that are identified as having significant cultural heritage value or interest. To help manage change in these areas, Heritage Conservation District Plans have specific policies and guidelines to ensure that what makes these areas of significant cultural heritage value or interest are conserved. Heritage Conservation Districts are also identified in The London Plan, policy 601. Heritage Alteration Permit approval may be required to make changes to a heritage designated property. Properties may be individually designated pursuant to Part IV of the Ontario Heritage Act. Heritage Alteration Permit approval may be required to make changes to a heritage designated property.

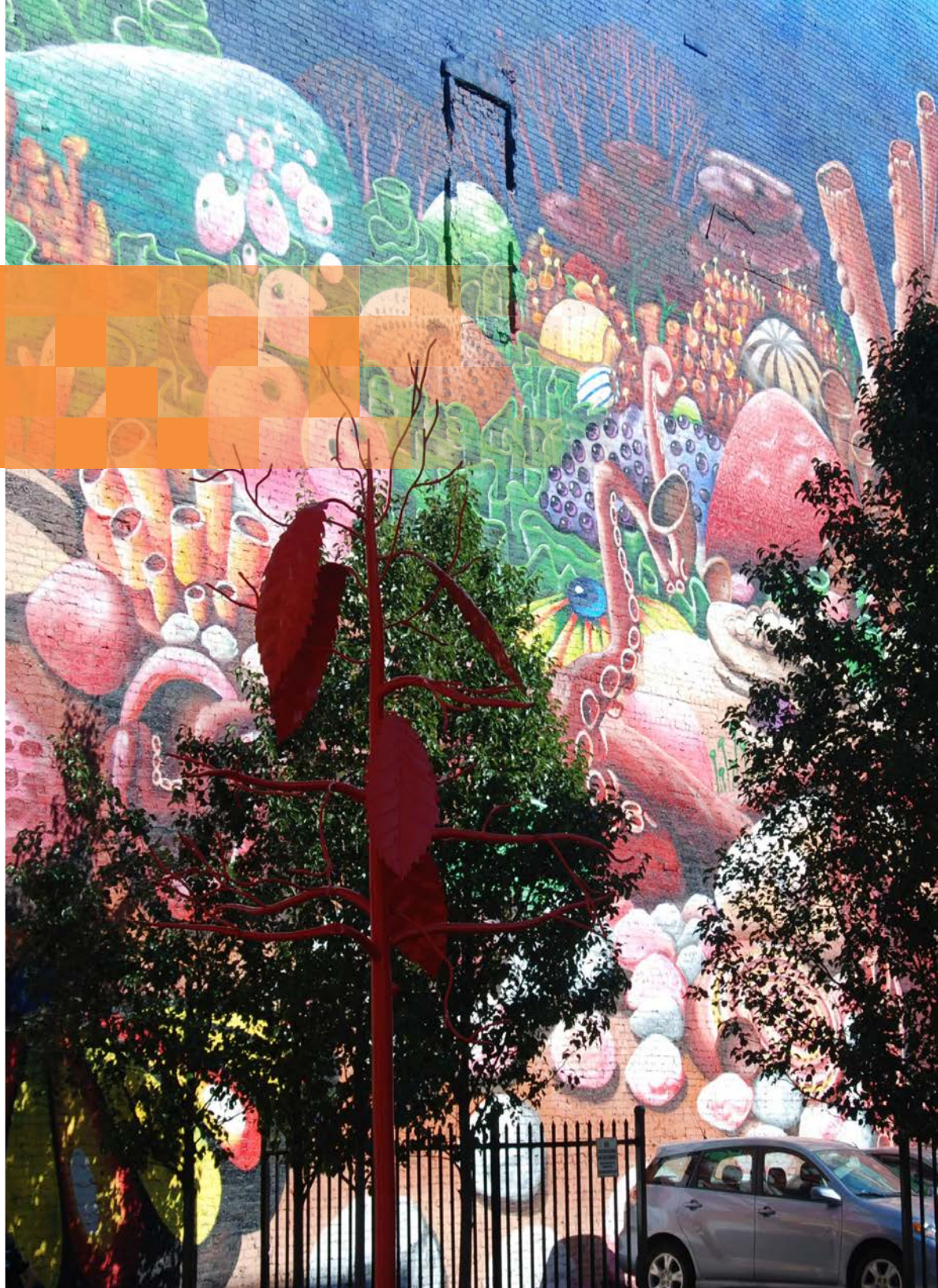
AREA SPECIFIC DESIGN GUIDELINES

Area-specific Design Guidelines may be established for areas or sites with unique contexts or circumstances which require specific direction for their longer-term development. Area-specific Design Guidelines provide detailed guidance on how the community or site should be designed including the site layout, built form and public realm components. These city-wide guidelines will be used to supplement area guidelines, where they exist, to provide a comprehensive picture of how development will fit into the larger city structure. Area-specific Design Guidelines are identified in The London Plan, policy 1716.

OTHER APPLICABLE DOCUMENTS

In addition to the above, planning and development applications need to meet the direction of various municipal policies and regulations including, but not limited to, the Zoning By-law, Site Plan Control By-Law, the Sign By-law, Access Management Guidelines, the Growth Management Implementation Strategy, Engineering Design Standards, the Ontario Building Code and the Complete Streets Manual. Other Guidelines Documents are identified in The London Plan, policy 1717 to 1722.

Character



NEIGHBOURHOOD CHARACTER

Each site and neighbourhood is unique and has different existing characteristics. The Place Types provide a planned vision for each area, but attention should also be paid to the existing features on the site and how they can contribute to the unique identity for the area and create a sense of place.

1. Strategically locate new parks, pathways and open spaces in central locations, adjacent to natural heritage features, at corners, view termini and adjacent to community facilities to form focal points and provide views throughout the neighbourhood.
2. Provide a cohesive and complementary architectural style throughout new development. Architectural style and form does not need to be the same but should be compatible to create a sense of place.
3. Consider the design of streetscapes, setbacks, façade rhythm, architectural datum lines, and landscaping, to contribute to the unique character of the neighbourhood for new or infill development.
4. Public art can be integrated into new neighbourhoods and development in the following ways:
 - i. creative lighting on buildings or within the public space
 - ii. gateway feature or focal point in unique districts or communities
 - iii. surface treatments and paving patterns
 - iv. into privately owned public spaces or integrated into building facades
 - v. street furniture, tree grates, transit stops and stations





CULTURAL HERITAGE

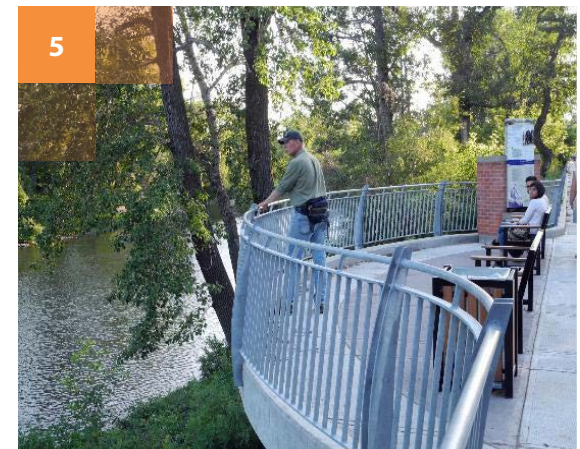
Protect and enhance existing cultural heritage resources through development that is compatible and highlights important heritage attributes.

1. Highlight distinctive heritage elements by maintaining views to these elements.
2. Design additions to heritage buildings that do not detract from the heritage features. This may include setting back the addition from the heritage resource, or using complementary materials and architectural style.
3. Incorporate materials and architectural cues (rhythm, massing and form) from the surrounding neighbourhood into the design of new buildings, additions and landscapes.
4. Continue visual datum lines from heritage buildings into new adjacent development, including floor, fenestration and cornice heights.
5. Design new development and neighbourhoods around existing cultural heritage resources and landscapes to create focal points and landmarks.

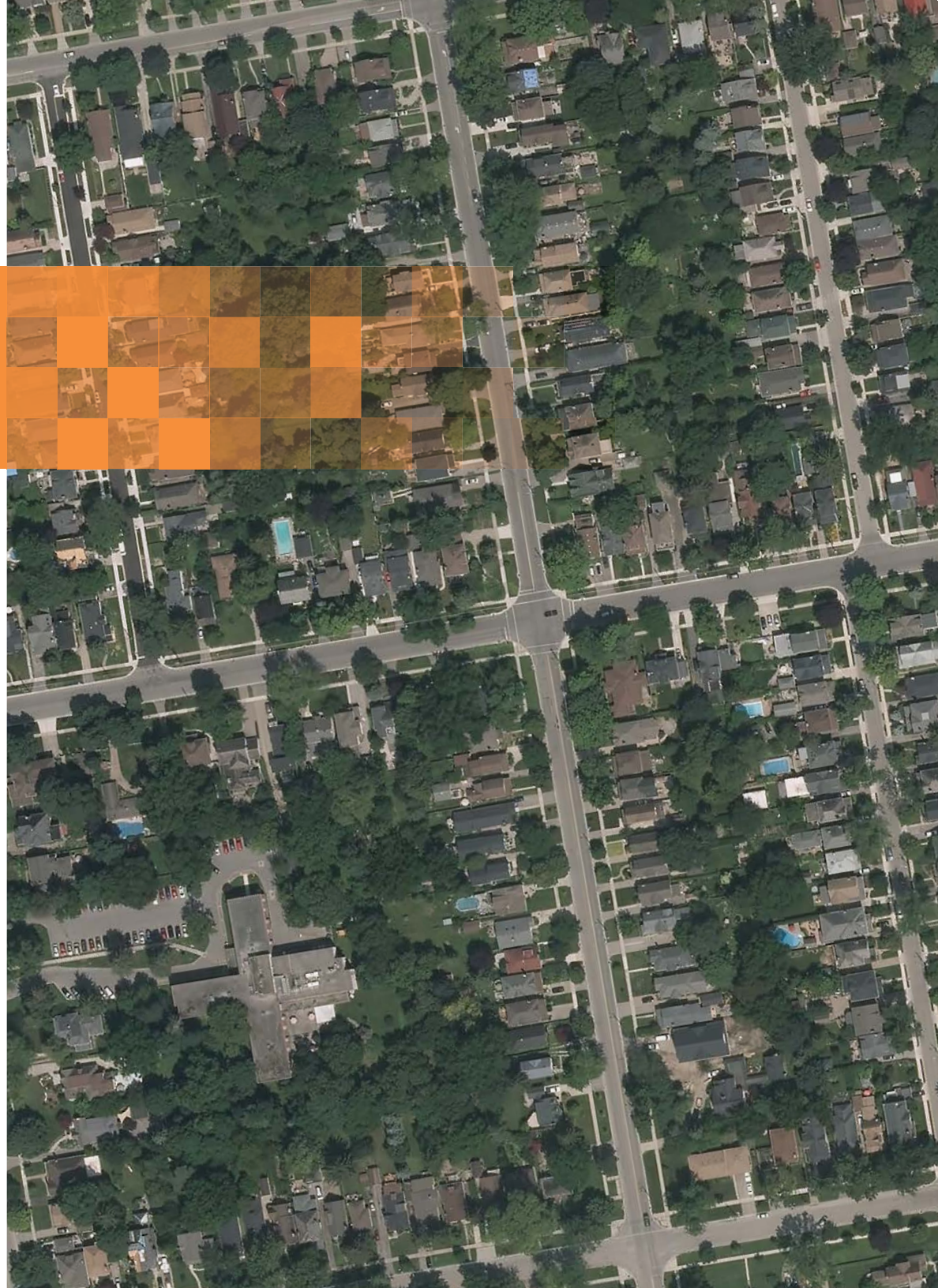
NATURAL HERITAGE

Consistent with the policies of The London Plan, protect and enhance existing natural heritage features by integrating them into the design and layout of the site or neighbourhood.

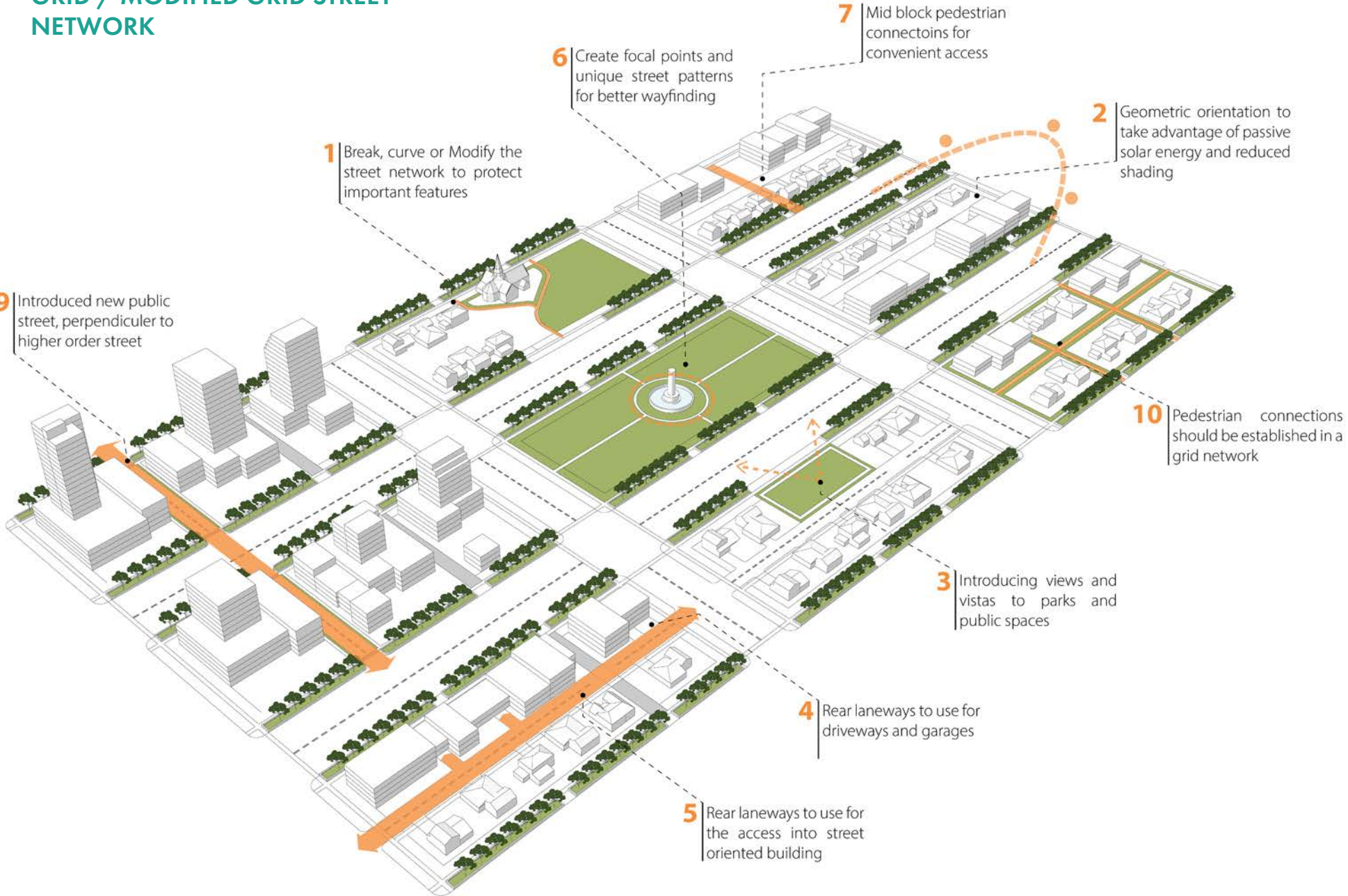
1. Lay out the street networks and development patterns to provide access and views to natural heritage features, such as creeks and woodlands. Use window streets and strategically locate buildings to provide views to natural features.
2. Locate park space next to natural features to increase views and allow for a buffer from development.
3. Choose building forms and configurations that utilize the existing topography on the side and make efforts to avoid clearing or flattening sites.
4. Resolve changes in elevation within the building form by stepping down across the building length or utilizing techniques such as walkout basements to minimize the use of retaining walls.
5. Integrate the pathway network to provide convenient access and views to natural features.
6. Utilize privately-owned rear driveways or laneways to allow for buildings to front onto natural features.



Street Network



GRID / MODIFIED GRID STREET NETWORK



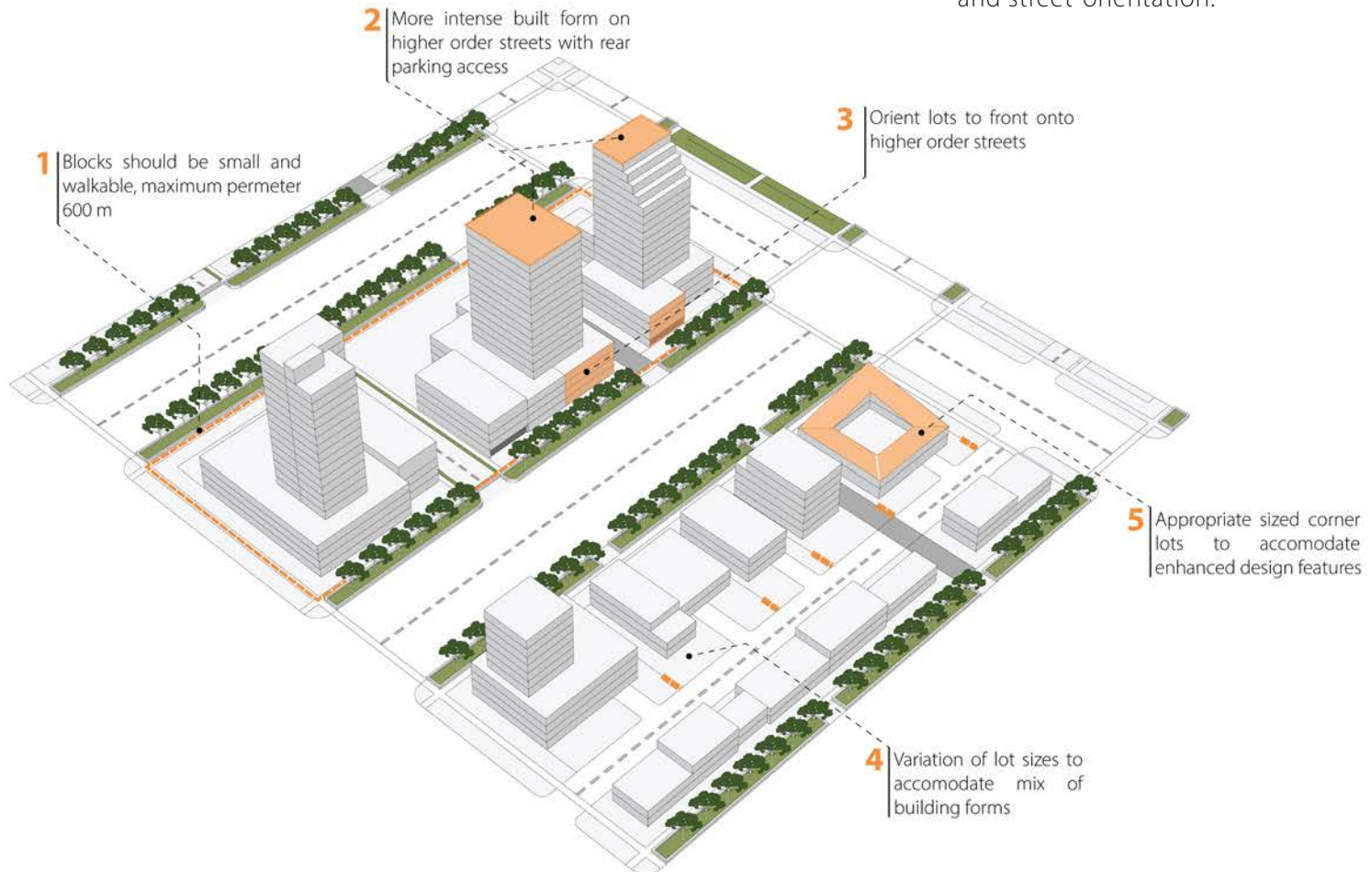
A grid network of streets provides the most direct, convenient and easy to navigate neighbourhood configuration. Sometimes the grid can be broken or modified to respond to natural features or topography, or to optimize views and access to public spaces, transit and landmarks.

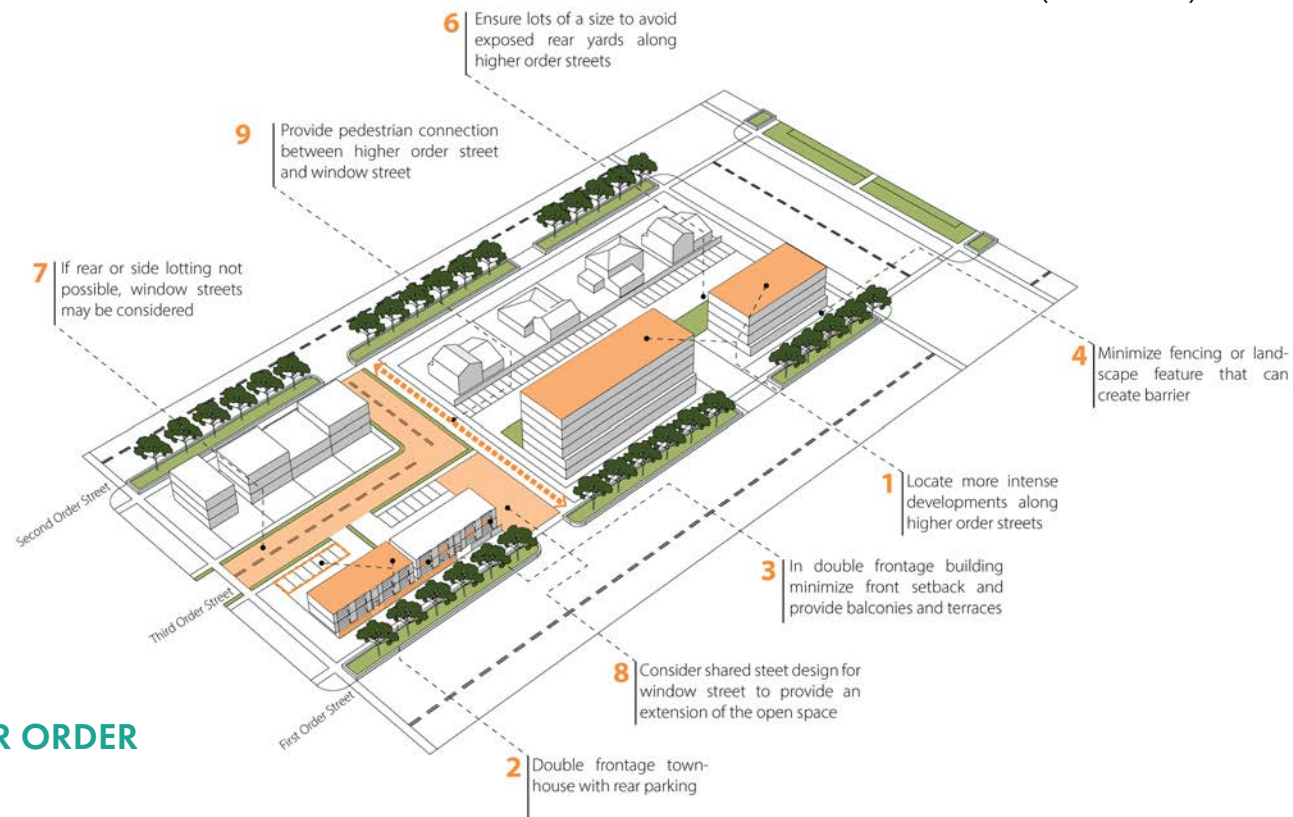
1. Break, curve or modify the street network to protect and enhance natural heritage features, cultural heritage resources and landmarks.
2. Consider the geographic orientation of streets relative to the sun to take advantage of passive solar energy and reduce shading impact on adjacent properties.
3. Protect and introduce views and vistas to parks and public spaces.
4. Use privately-owned rear laneways to reduce the impact of garages and driveways on the streetscape.
5. Along higher-order streets, consider privately-owned rear lanes to access street-oriented built form as a first priority, and window streets only where this cannot be achieved.
6. Strategically locate landmarks and focal points within neighbourhoods to help with wayfinding.
7. Introduce mid-block pedestrian connections for convenient access to transit, destinations and public space.
8. In new Neighbourhoods, the street network should protect for street connections to future development.
9. In Transit Villages, Corridors and Shopping Areas, new public streets should be introduced perpendicular to the higher-order streets to break down large blocks.
10. Where public streets are not possible, private streets or pedestrian connections can be established in a grid network.
11. Rear laneways, pedestrian connections and other private vehicle and pedestrian routes should be located and designed to ensure clear sightlines for safety.
12. Provide through streets instead of cul-de-sacs and crescents.
13. Consistent with the London Plan, a connectivity ratio of 1.5 or higher must be achieved in new neighbourhoods. The connectivity ratio is measured by dividing the number of street segments by the number of nodes, dead ends and cul-de-sacs.

BLOCK / LOT SIZING AND CONFIGURATION

Block and lot sizes and configuration should be appropriate for the scale and intensity of the development on them. Block configuration should promote street-oriented built form and accommodate all required parking and servicing on site. Block and lot sizing should also promote a mix of housing forms.

1. Blocks should be small and walkable, targeting a maximum perimeter of 600m. Block sizes adjacent to the arterial road network will be determined by minimum intersection spacing in the Access Management Guidelines.
2. Design block depths adjacent to higher-order streets to accommodate more intense built form with rear access and parking.
3. Orient lots to front higher order streets.
4. Provide a variety of lot sizes to accommodate a mix of building forms throughout new neighbourhoods.
5. Design corner lots, lots at T-intersections and lots at the end of view termini to be appropriately sized to accommodate enhanced design features, such as glazing, canopies, or height elements, and street-orientation.





INTERFACE WITH HIGHER ORDER STREETS

Locate active building facades along the higher order street edge to promote safety, direct connections and animate the street.

1. Locate more intense forms of development, such as apartment buildings, along higher order streets to minimize vehicle access and parking between the building and the street.
2. In neighbourhoods, consider double frontage house forms and townhouse designs with rear parking.
3. In double-frontage building designs, minimize the front setback of buildings and deliver amenity space such as a front porch, upper level terrace or balcony, or a rear courtyard.

4. Minimize fencing or landscape features that create a barrier between the development and the higher order street. Ensure that any fence treatment is low and decorative, provides direct access to front doors, and allow for clear sight lines for pedestrians and vehicles.
5. Where side-lotting is necessary along higher order streets, locate the garage away from the higher order street and orient the front door and active building portions to the higher order street.
6. Design lots with a size and configuration that avoids exposed rear yards along higher order streets. Use the building

to provide privacy and sound barrier as much as possible and reduce fencing next to the street. Side yard fencing should be setback behind the building wall and screened with landscaping.

7. Where rear or side lotting is not possible, window streets may be considered.
8. Consider a shared street design for window streets to provide an extension of the open space.
9. Provide pedestrian connections between the higher order street and the window street.

PEDESTRIAN /CYCLING NETWORKS

Consistent with the City of London Cycling Master Plan, pedestrian and cycling routes should be integrated into the street network. Off-road options may also be provided to supplement the primary cycling routes and allow for convenient access to public spaces, destinations and the trail network.

1. Provide pedestrian and cycling connections mid-block on long blocks, to reduce the travel distance between key destinations, such as transport stops.
2. Mid-block connections may be provided for convenient access from rear parking areas to the fronts of buildings in Transit Villages, Corridors and Shopping Areas.
3. Minimize curves and blind spots when introducing mid-block connections.
4. Design mid-block connections to be wide enough to allow for clear sightlines to and from streets and public spaces.
5. Size and orient lots adjacent to mid-block connections so that development can front onto the connection and reduce the need for blank walls and fencing.
6. Include trees, lighting and landscaping within mid-block connections in a manner that fits within the character of the Place Type.
7. Reduce the number of driveways and vehicle access points on streets that include cycling networks and primary pedestrian routes.
8. Provide benches, bike racks, landscaping and way-finding signage along cycling and primary pedestrian routes, particularly at transit stops and close to intersections.



Streetscape



COMPLETE STREETS

The Complete Streets Design Manual provides specific guidance on how the right-of-way should be designed for different classifications of streets. These City Design Guidelines will provide additional guidance on the interface between development on private property and the public streets.



TRANSIT

Design streetscapes that are comfortable and convenient to access transit.

1. Locate transit stops close to intersections with safe pedestrian crossings, with consultation from the London Transit Commission.
2. Provide an adequately sized hard surface at transit stops between the sidewalk and the curb for accessibility.
3. Consider seating at all bus stops. Shelters should be provided at transit stops with high ridership.
4. Integrate sheltered areas into the design of development in Transit Villages, Corridors and Shopping Areas.
5. Where possible, provide refuge islands where transit stops are next to bike lanes to minimize conflicts.



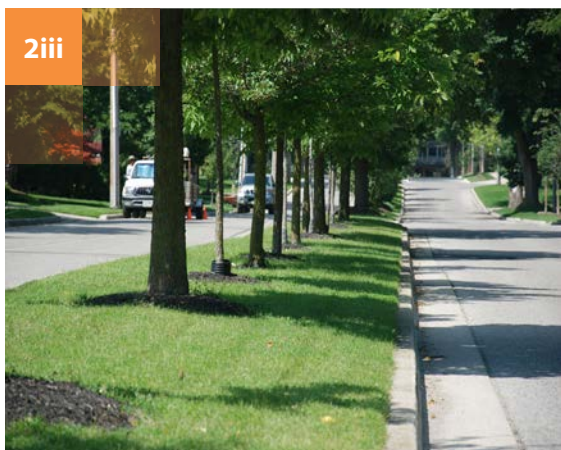


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TRAFFIC CALMING

All streets should be comfortable and safe for pedestrians. Traffic-calming measures can be integrated to change the speed of vehicles and the character of the area.

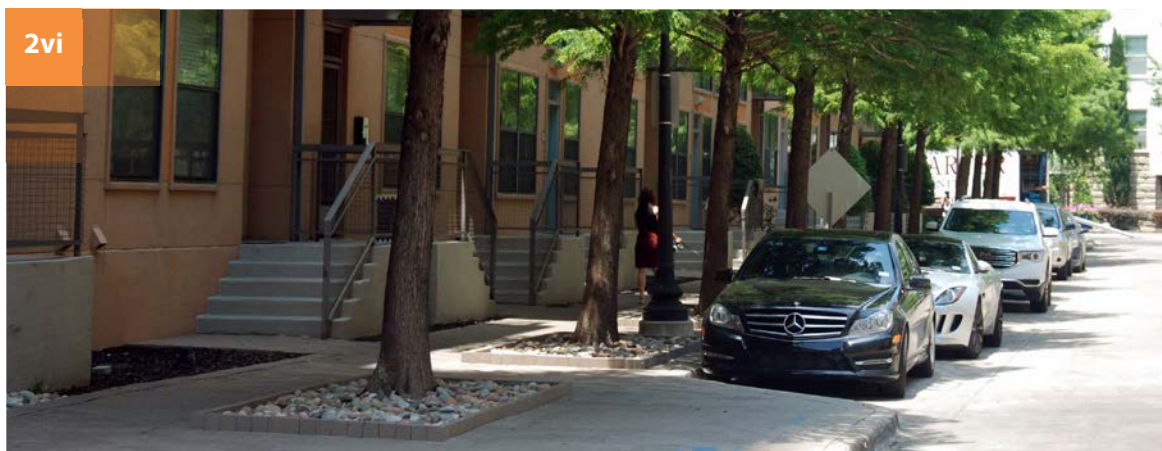
1. The paved vehicle portion of roads should be as narrow as possible.
2. Integrate the following traffic-calming measures into new streets and as part of street reconstruction in Downtown, Transit Villages, Corridors, Main Streets, and Neighbourhoods:
 - i. Bump-outs
 - ii. Raised intersections
 - iii. Planted medians
 - iv. Streets trees
 - v. Wide boulevards
 - vi. On-street parking
 - vii. Speed Cushions
 - viii. Bike lanes



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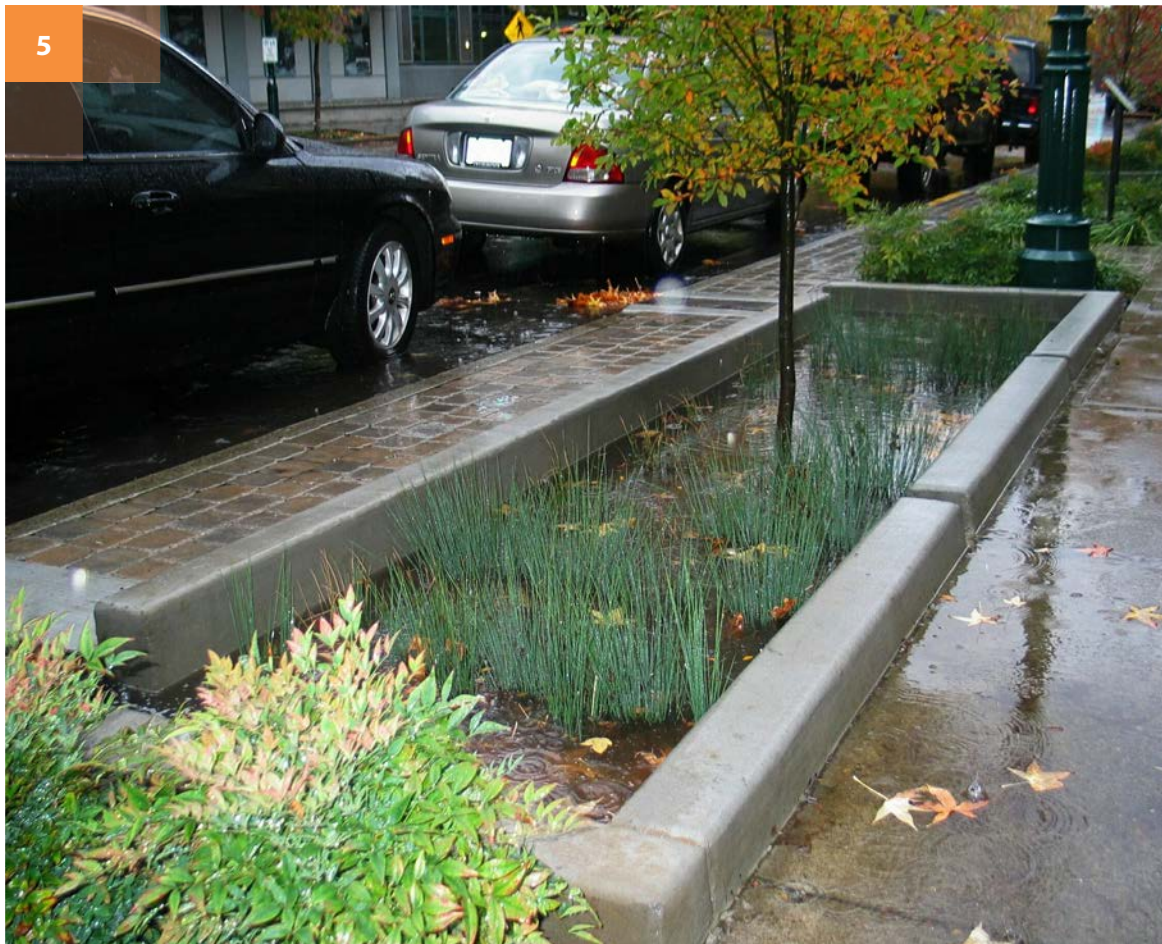
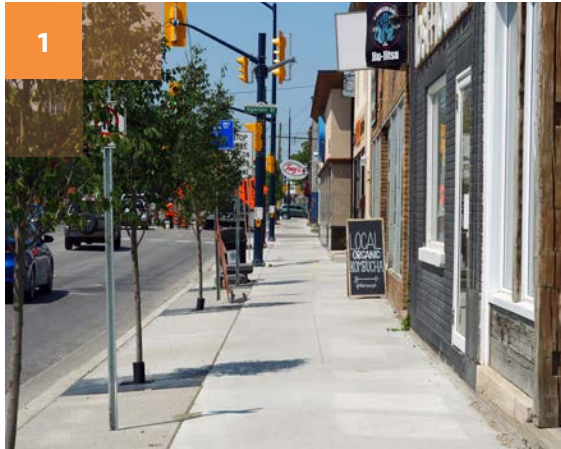
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VERTICAL ELEMENTS

Design streetscapes with coordinated vertical elements in the right-of-way to reduce clutter and contribute to the overall sense of place and unique character of each Place Type.

1. Locate trees, landscaping, signage, utilities and lighting between the curb and the sidewalk to reduce visual clutter and provide a buffer between pedestrians and vehicles.
2. Coordinate the location of the above elements to ensure trees do not block signage or lighting.
3. Landscaping should be low level to avoid blocking sightlines for pedestrians or vehicles, particularly at intersections.
4. Co-locate utilities and put them underground wherever feasible.
5. Wrap utility boxes in public art that adds to the character of the streetscape.





LANDSCAPING

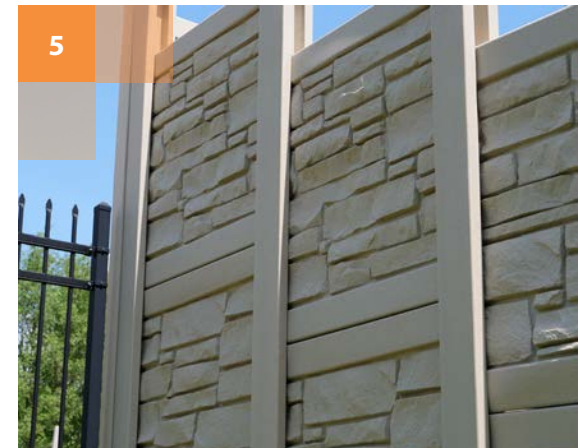
Trees and planting in the streetscape can have a big impact on the character and quality of the area. Landscaping on public streets should use native species, be low maintenance and consistent with the visions of the Place Type.

1. Provide street trees between the sidewalk and the curb on all public street where space permits where possible.
2. In Downtown, Transit Villages, Corridors and other locations with high pedestrian traffic, street trees should be provided in tree grates or formal at-grade or raised planter beds. Silva cells or similar soil storage technology are encouraged for all urban street tree planting.
3. In Neighbourhoods, street trees can be planted in a grass boulevard.
4. Low Impact Development (LID) features should be considered for major street reconstruction projects. LIDs should generally be located between the sidewalk and the curb, unless otherwise directed by the City Engineer.
5. In Downtown, Transit Villages, Corridors and other locations with high pedestrian traffic, curb cuts should be included in any LID design to allow water to drain into planters or vegetated areas.
6. In Neighbourhoods, LID features can be provided where appropriate.
7. The use of LID features can be considered in appropriate streetscape locations and for pedestrian pathways.

NOISE AND RETAINING WALLS

Retaining walls and noise walls should be avoided as they cut development off from the streetscape. Where it is not possible to avoid them, they should contribute positively to the surrounding environment.

1. Locate retaining walls on private property and outside of the City right-of-way.
2. If retaining walls are necessary, they should be designed to include:
 - i. planting beds,
 - ii. seating,
 - iii. terracing, and/or
 - iv. stairs or ramps.(Railings may be required in accordance with the Ontario Building Code).
3. Provide convenient pedestrian connections around retaining walls.
4. If noise walls are necessary, they should be designed to include:
 - i. compatible colours, materials and/or patterns,
 - ii. public art, and/or
 - iii. landscape screening on private property.
5. Break up long expanses of noise walls with different angles or heights.



Public Space



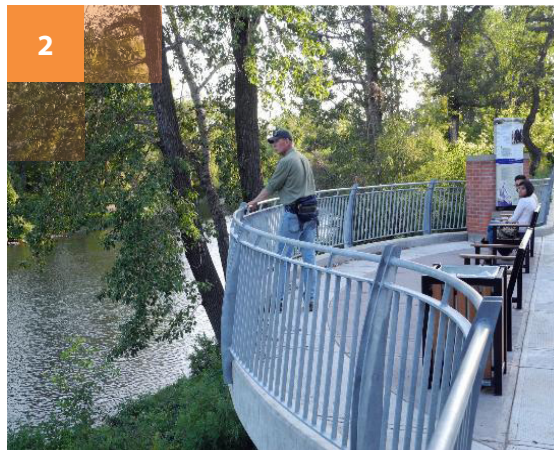
PARKS AND RECREATION MASTER PLAN

The Parks and Recreation Master Plan provides specific guidance on where public parks should be located and how they should be designed. These City Design Guidelines will provide additional guidance on the interface between development and parks and other public spaces.

LOCATION

The inclusion of each public space in the design of neighbourhoods and new developments provides a place to meet and gather, create connections, and establish the character and sense of place for the surrounding area.

1. Locate public spaces centrally within new neighbourhoods, bounded by public streets, to form a focal point. Design new neighbourhoods to have 50% of the perimeter of a park bounded by public streets.
2. Locate public open space adjacent to natural features, at corners, view termini and adjacent to community facilities.
3. In the Downtown Place Type, public spaces may take the form of mid-block connections, and plazas/forecourts associated with new development.





4. Locate plazas at the corners of new development to serve as an extension of the public sidewalk.
5. Introduce civic spaces to dense existing neighbourhoods by providing a more urban, hardscape space for events and gathering.



CRIME PREVENTION THROUGH ENVIRONMENTAL DESIGN (CPTED)

Creating public spaces that are safe and comfortable is important. The design of public space, and privately owned public space should maintain sight lines and not create hidden spaces.

1. Locate active building walls with windows and doors next to public spaces to maximize passive surveillance.
2. Maintain direct pedestrian routes from the public sidewalk to adjacent buildings.
3. Provide at least two unobstructed ways into and out of the space from the sidewalk should be provided.
4. Vertical elements including plants, landscape walls and furniture should be low enough to maintain open views.



PRIVATELY-OWNED PUBLIC SPACE (POPS)

POPS are encouraged in all Place Types. While privately owned and maintained, these spaces serve as an extension of the streetscape and/or public open space system.

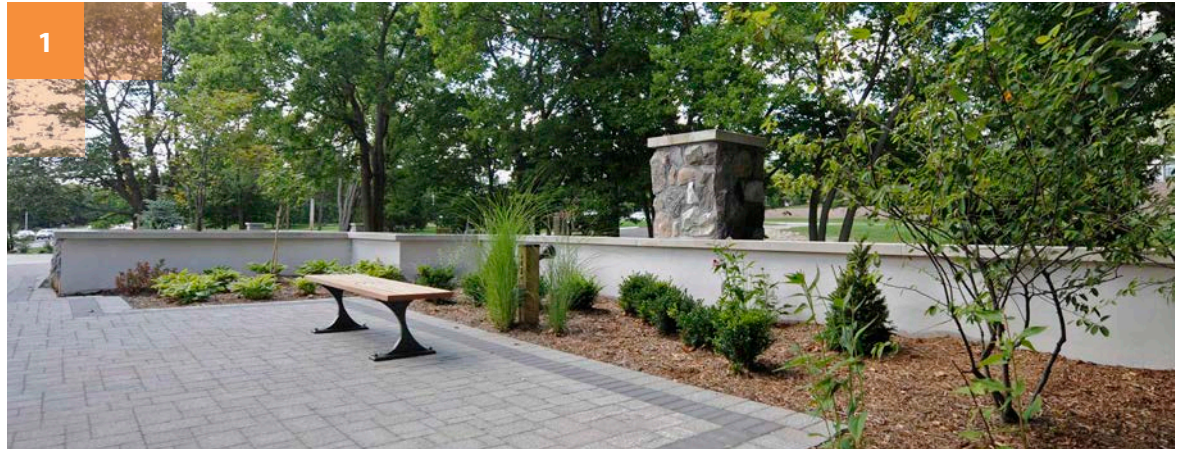
1. The optimal location for POPS is on the south side of buildings and adjacent to public streets to allow sunlight penetration into the space and the building, where possible.
2. Locate POPS on corners where possible and provide entryways and doors into the space.
3. POPS should be designed with a variety of hardscape and softscape materials, coordinated with the adjacent streetscape.
4. Provide mid-block connections on large development blocks to allow pedestrians to walk from the public street through the development block.
5. Mid-block connections may be designed to double as POPS or amenity space for residents and include seating and other site furniture.
6. Mid-block connections should be a minimum 8.0m wide and designed with a variety of hardscape and softscape materials, coordinated with the adjacent streetscape.
7. Mid-block connections may serve as an extension of the multi-use pathway system, or as a outdoor amenity area.



LANDSCAPE FEATURES

Incorporate landscaping and landscape features into the design of public spaces to create a sense of place, support food systems, and assist in achieving the goals of the Forest City chapter of The London Plan

1. Public spaces should be designed with a variety of hardscape and softscape material, coordinated with the adjacent streetscape.
2. Include a variety of seating options, public art and lighting that is appropriate for the Place Type.
3. Plant trees in sod or planting beds to allow for long term growth. Use Silva cells or similar soil storage technology for urban tree planting in plazas, POPS and seating areas.
4. Consider incorporating pollinator-friendly planting and edible foodscapes where they do not cause a conflict with other park elements.
5. Incorporate flexible gathering spaces that allow for neighbourhood programming such as markets, fitness classes and performances.

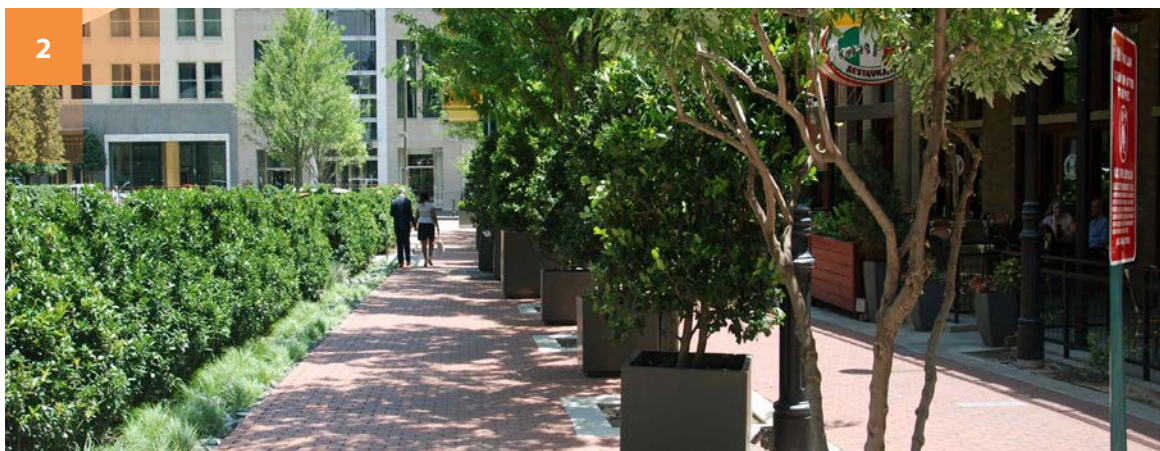




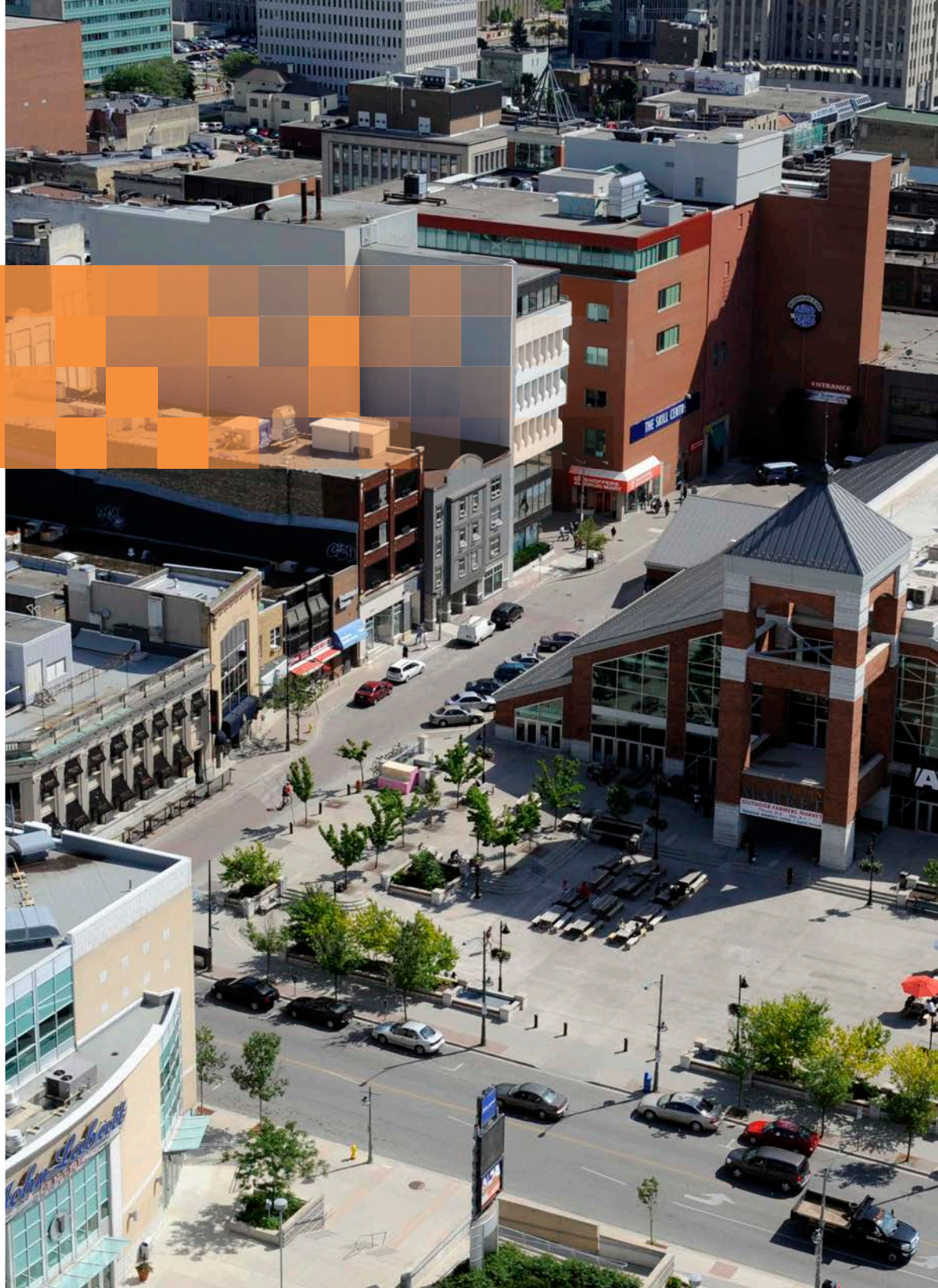
TRAILS, WALKWAYS, AND CONNECTIVITY

Trails, walkways, play equipment and recreational facilities incorporated in the design of public spaces allow for healthy and active lifestyles

1. The design of public spaces should allow for direct pedestrian routes from the public sidewalk to adjacent buildings
2. Multi-use pathways systems should be provided to support an alternative to sidewalks and extend through all Place Types, consistent with the City of London Cycling Master Plan.
3. The multi-use pathway network should extend from neighbourhoods to public transit stops.



Site Layout



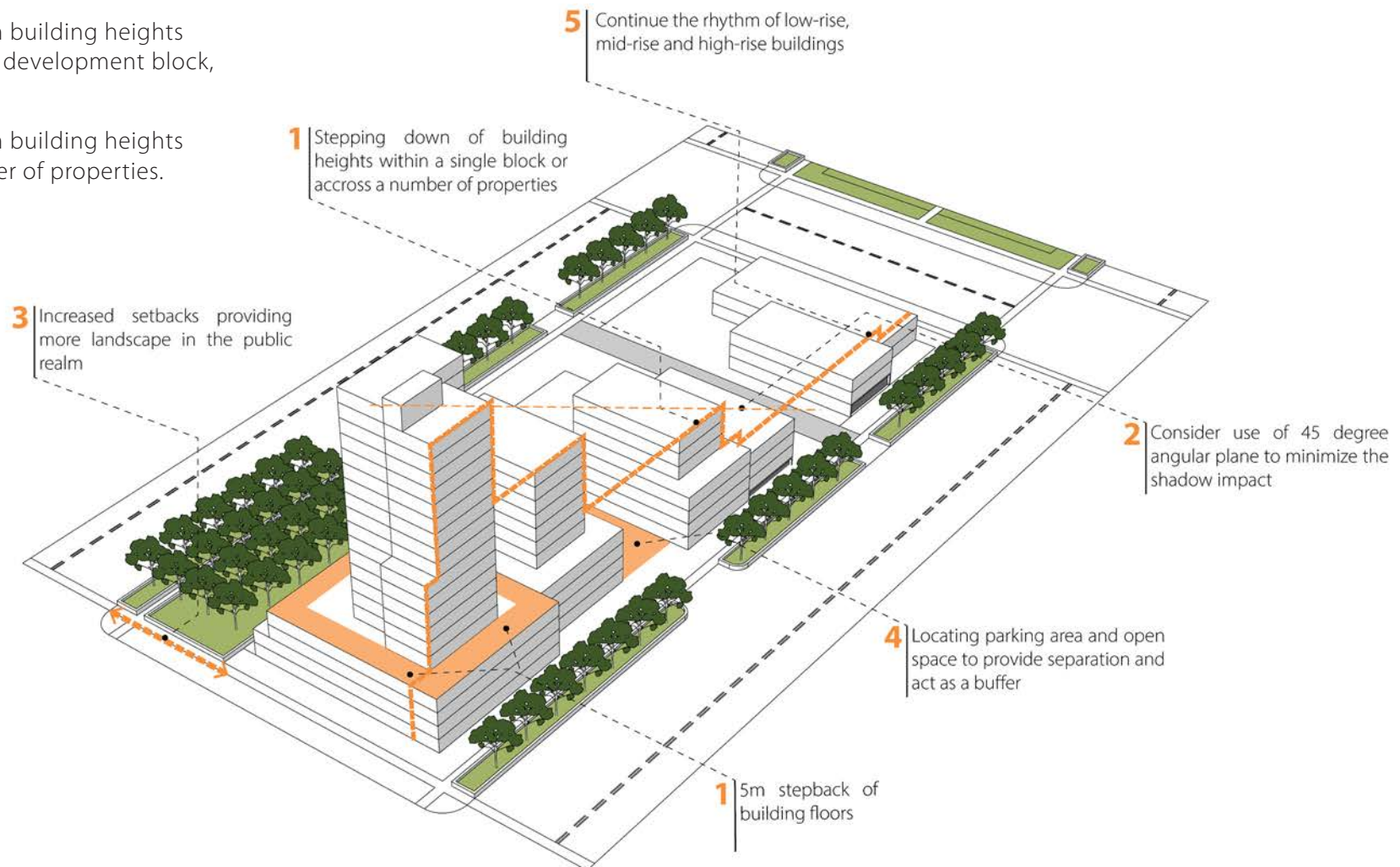
TRANSITION

Different intensities of development and built form can exist together if there is an effort to provide an appropriate transition between the two forms.

1. Transition development down in height and density towards lower intensity Place Types, within the Place Type boundary. This can be achieved by:
 - i. stepping down building heights within a single development block, or
 - ii. stepping down building heights across a number of properties.

2. Consider the use of a 45 degree angular plane to minimize shadow impacts on adjacent development.
3. Increase building setbacks as development transitions away from the most intense, urban places, to provide more landscaping in the public realm.

4. Locate parking areas and open space on site to provide separation and a buffer between new and existing buildings of different intensities.
5. Continue the rhythm of low-rise, mid-rise and high-rise buildings.





EXISTING TREES AND TOPOGRAPHY

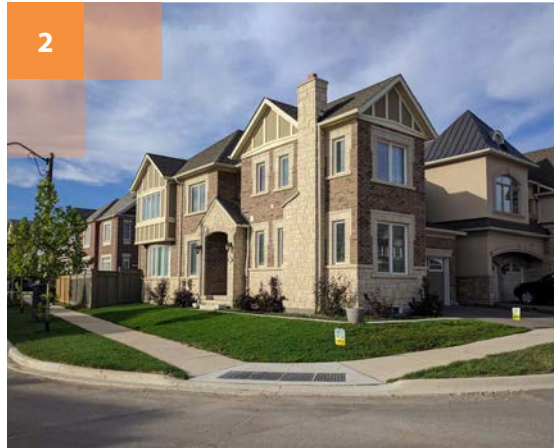
Protect and maximize retention of existing grades, natural features and healthy trees on site. These features should help determine the organization of the site and locations of new built elements.

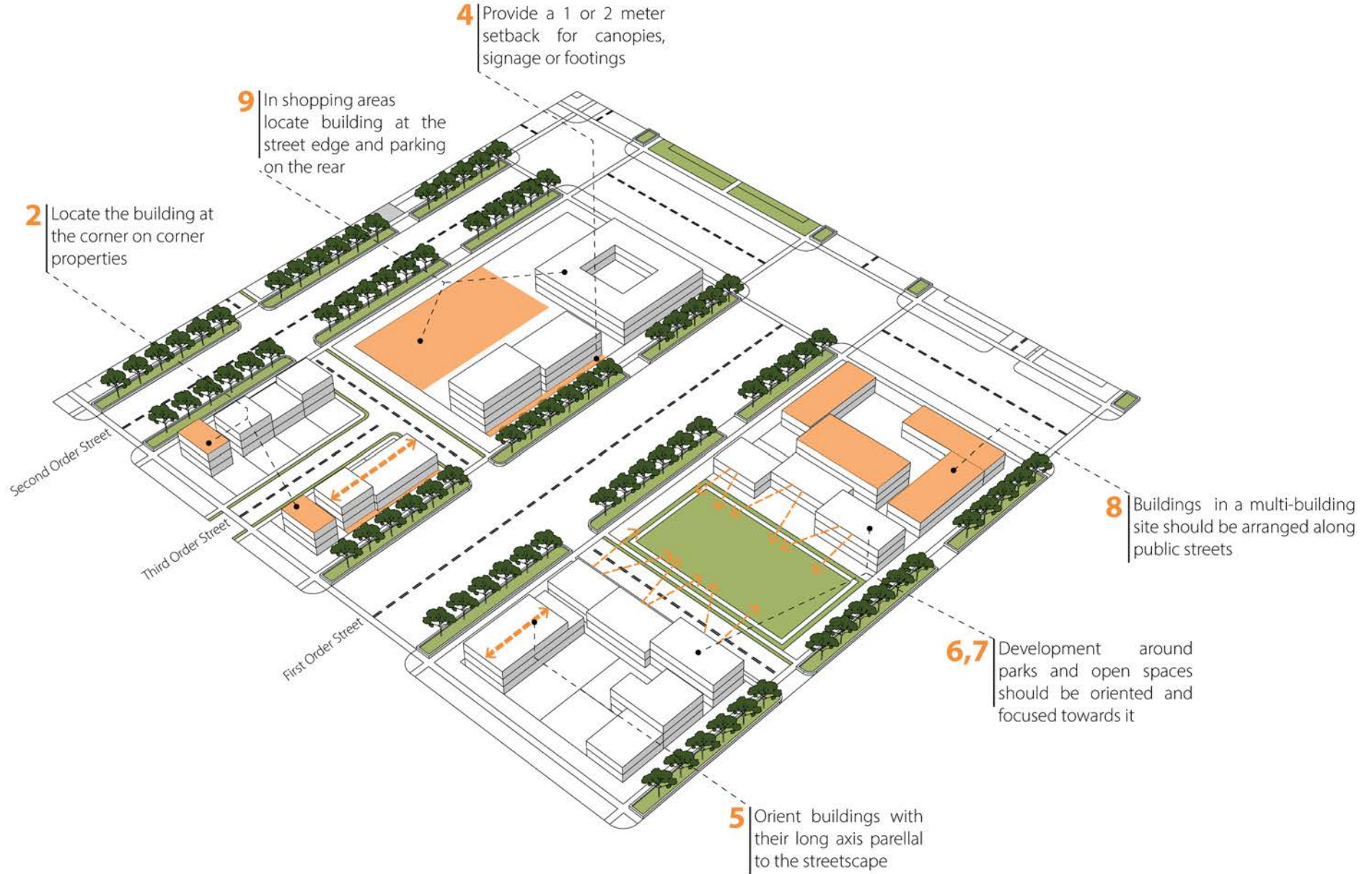
1. Locate buildings and hard surfaces away from trees and natural features.
2. Lay out parking areas to reduce impacts on perimeter trees and clusters of tree.
3. Use landscape islands to terrace large parking areas across sloping sites.
4. Address large grade changes within buildings through techniques such as side or back split buildings, or walk-out basements.
5. Step long buildings down across sloping sites to have multiple grade-related entrances and avoid exposed blank foundations.
6. Where exposed foundations are unavoidable, extend the facade materials to cover them, or use landscape terracing to raise the grade to floor level.
7. Use grade changes to optimize and hide underground parking access.

BUILDING LOCATION

Locate buildings to frame the public realm, create usable amenity space on site and allow for direct and convenient access from the public sidewalk to entrances and between buildings on the same and neighbouring sites.

1. Locate buildings close to the highest order street to create a comfortable pedestrian environment.
2. On corner properties, locate the building at the corner.
3. Locate buildings in line with existing adjacent buildings that are not anticipated to change.
4. Within new development, provide a 1 to 2 metre setback to avoid encroachment of footings, canopies and signage.
5. Orient buildings with their long axis parallel to the streetscape to provide a continuous street wall.
6. Development adjacent to parks, pathways and POPS should be oriented to and frame the open space.
7. Lay out multi-building sites to maintain views to open spaces and focal points, and to define usable amenity space.
8. Multi-building sites should be arranged to maximize the amount of building along the public streets. Additional buildings should be located along the primary drive aisles, and large scale buildings should be located to the rear of the site to minimize the impact of service and loading areas.
9. In Shopping Areas and Urban Corridors, locate buildings at the street edge and parking to the side or rear. Locate and orient entrances to be convenient for people arriving by public sidewalk and by vehicle.





LOADING, GARBAGE AND SERVICE AREAS

Reduce the negative visual and noise impact of loading, garbage and other service areas for on-site users and the public realm.

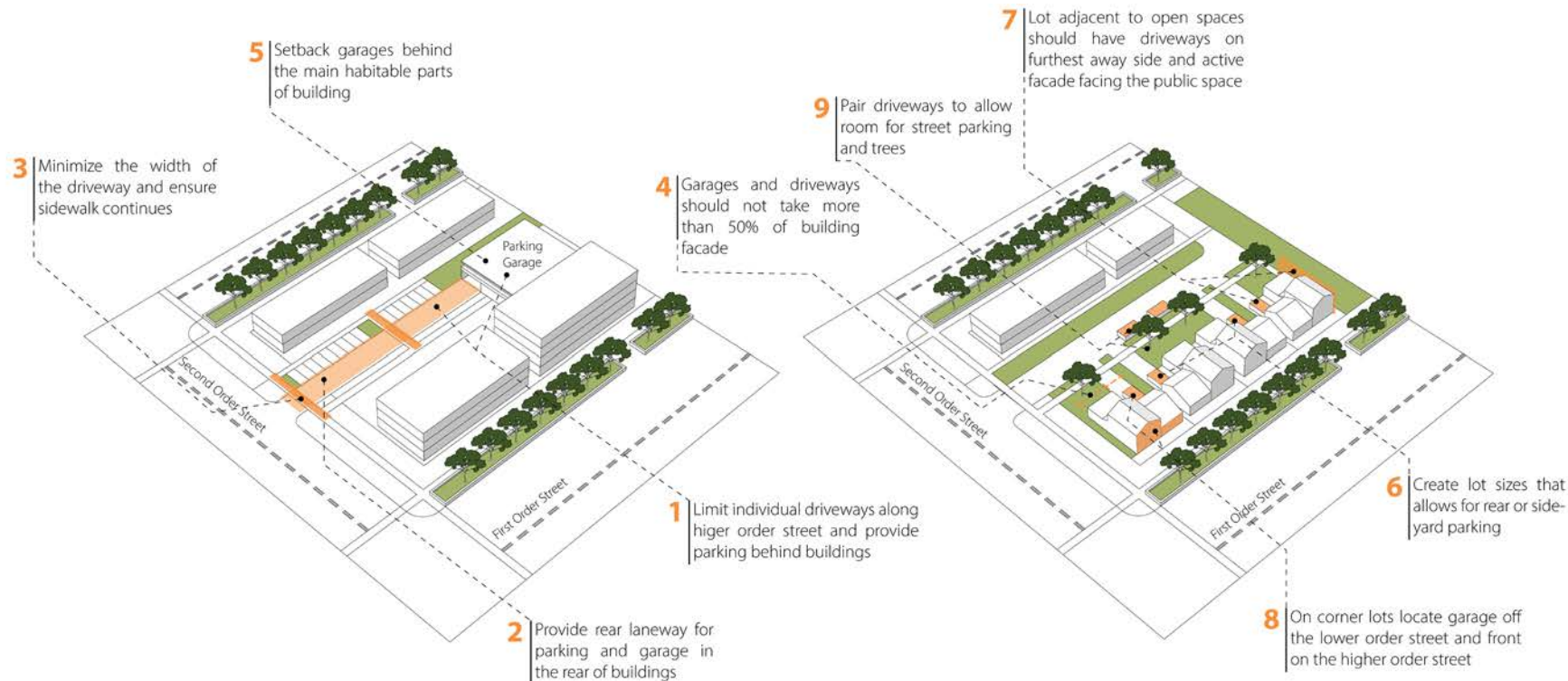
1. Locate loading, garbage and other service areas within buildings wherever possible.
2. Use wing walls and enclosures made of the same materials as the main building to hide outdoor garage and utility areas.
3. Locate outdoor garbage and services to the rear of the building, or on the side where the rear is not possible.
4. Minimize the width of garbage and loading routes on site and screen them with low landscape walls and planting.
5. Locate utilities to the side or back of buildings and integrate them into the articulation of the building.



RESIDENTIAL DRIVEWAYS

Design development to provide a positive interface with the streetscape, maximize pedestrian comfort and safety and encourage social interaction.

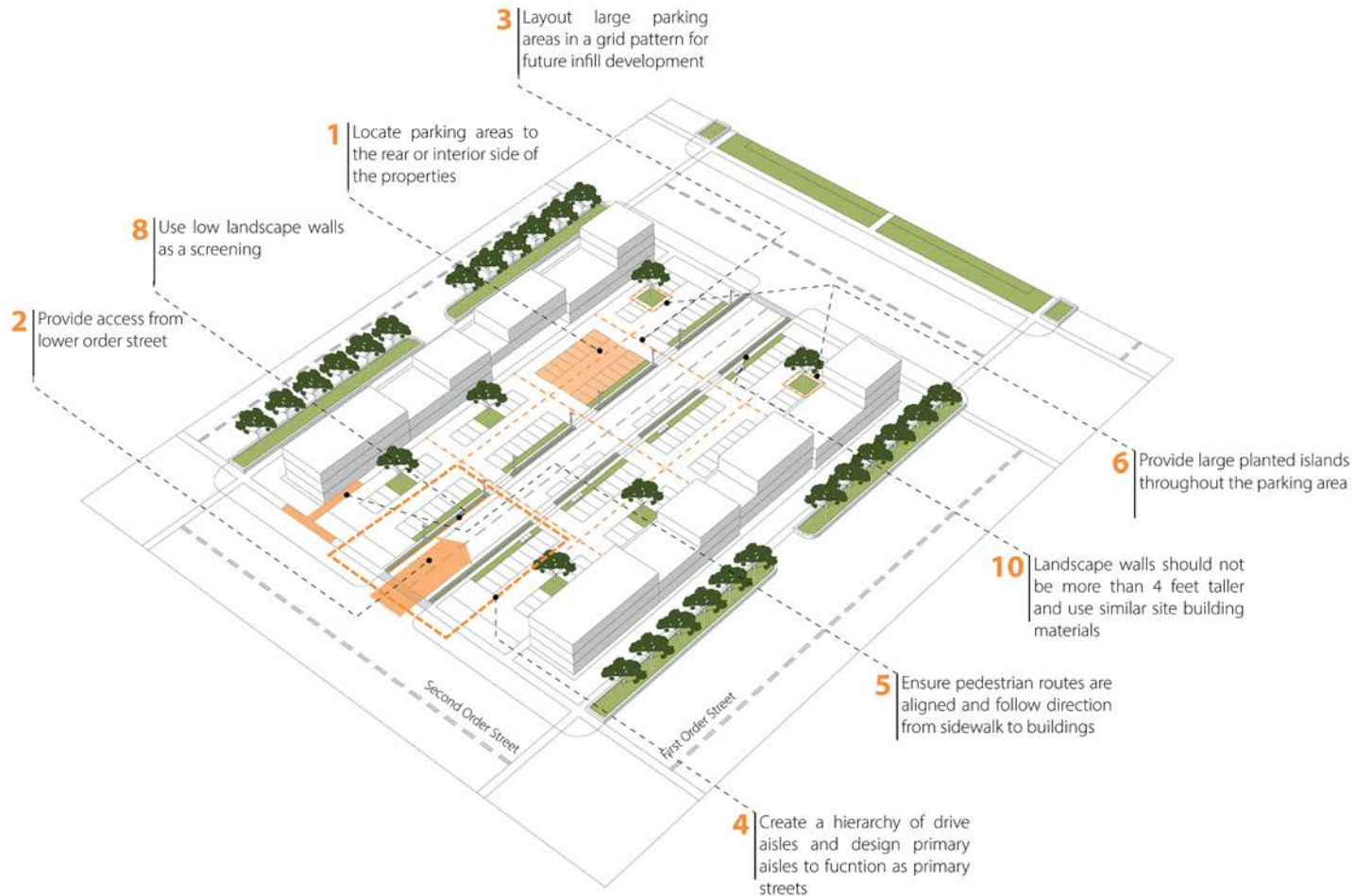
1. Limit individual driveways and garages in Downtown, Transit Villages, Corridors and along higher order streets. Instead provide underground or structured parking, or surface parking behind buildings.
2. Provide privately-owned rear laneways for development fronting higher order streets with garages, and parking in the rear of buildings.
3. Minimize the width of vehicle access points for mixed use and multi-family development. Ensure sidewalks continue across driveways.
4. Garages and driveways should not take up more than 50% of the building facade, particularly for attached forms like townhouses.
5. Setback garages behind the main habitable parts of buildings.
6. Where possible, create lot sizes that allow for rear or sideyard parking to avoid vehicles parked between the building and the street.
7. For lots adjacent to open spaces and pedestrian connections, locate garages and driveways on the side furthest away to provide active facades facing the public space and reduce conflicts between vehicles and pedestrians.
8. On corner lots, locate the garage and driveway off of the lower order street, close to the interior property line and have the front door and active uses facing the higher order street to provide active facades on the higher order street.
9. Pair driveways to allow sufficient room for trees to grow and for on-street parking.



SURFACE PARKING

The location, configuration, and size of parking areas impacts the experience of pedestrians, transit-users, cyclists and drivers. Sites should provide safe, comfortable, convenient and intuitive access and connectivity throughout.

1. Locate parking areas to the rear or interior side yard of properties.
2. Provide access from lower order streets where possible.
3. Lay out large parking areas in a grid pattern to allow for future infill development.
4. Create a hierarchy of drive aisles and design primary drive aisles to function as local streets. Including the following:
 - i. Sidewalks
 - ii. Demarcated cross walks
 - iii. Tree planting
 - iv. Seating areas
 - v. Pedestrian scaled lighting
 - vi. On-street parking
 - vii. Cycling lanes





5. Design parking lots with pedestrian routes that are aligned and direct from the public sidewalk to buildings and between buildings.
6. Provide large planted islands throughout the parking area.
7. Consider including LID features surrounding and within parking areas through curb cuts and bio-swales to assist with storm water management.
8. Screen parking areas from the public sidewalk with a combination of low landscape walls and planting.
9. Align landscape walls and screening with the front of building facades to provide a continuation of the street wall.
10. Landscape walls should be no taller than 1m and constructed of the same or complementary materials to the building(s) on site.
11. Consider designing parking areas in multi-unit developments as shared spaces with no curbs and enhanced paving materials to provide an extension of the amenity space on site.

UNDERGROUND AND STRUCTURED PARKING

Incorporating parking in buildings or providing parking structures allow for parking to be screened from the public right-of-way, reducing the visual and noise impacts on the public realm. Provide active frontages on the ground floor to allow for direct connections to the public realm as well as the site.

1. Integrate parking structures into the design of apartment buildings and free-standing commercial buildings. Provide active uses on the ground floor of apartment buildings.
2. Provide active uses on the ground floor of parking structures.
3. Consider shared access parking for new and intensified development.
4. Consolidate parking for big box area commercial development where Zoning permits.
5. Locate underground parking entrances away from the public realm .
6. Design parking garages with entrances as a very minimal part of a façade of new buildings.





DRIVE-THROUGH FACILITIES

Design of drive-through facilities to be integrated within the site layout to provide direct and safe pedestrian connections, allow for vehicular flow and reduce impacts on adjacent land uses and the public realm.

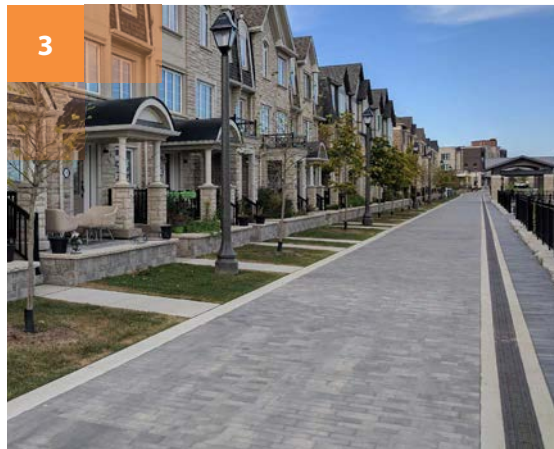
1. Locate drive-through facilities in the rear and interior side yard. Do not locate drive-through facilities next to public streets.
2. Design restaurants with drive-through facilities with pedestrian entrances that have direct access to public sidewalks.
3. Provide additional screening, through a mix of landscaping and low landscape walls, where any portions of the drive-through facilities are adjacent to a public street.



SITE CIRCULATION

Provide clear and convenient paths of travel for all users - pedestrians, cyclists, and drivers - to and within the site. Prioritize pedestrian and cyclist safety and convenience.

1. Design parking lots with walkways throughout directly connecting building entrances.
2. Design new development with connections to existing and new pathway systems.
3. Provide a hierarchy of walkways through a site by utilizing different walkway widths and accompanying landscaping.
4. Design parking lots in a grid pattern with drive aisles designed as local streets.
5. Provide crosswalks in parking lots where any walkway crosses a drive aisle.
6. Provide direct walkways from the front entrances of different buildings/developments to other buildings/development and to public sidewalks.
7. Provide landscape islands with a mix of landscaping and shade trees.





- 8. Delineate walkways from vehicle lanes and parking stalls with a change of colour and material and raised from the surrounding drive aisle.
- 9. Design pedestrian walkways through parking lots with pedestrian level lighting.
- 10. Design pedestrian routes to be direct and efficient paths of travel.



- 11. Provide internal or sheltered bicycle storage for residential, office, institutional and industrial developments with convenient access from the sidewalk and cycle routes.
- 12. Locate short-term cycle parking close to commercial building entrances and windows for convenient access and to provide passive surveillance.



BICYCLE PARKING

Incorporate bicycle parking into the design of new development as a component of comfortable and safe bicycling infrastructure.

1. Provide secure interior bike parking for large multi-unit residential, commercial, recreational and institutional buildings
2. Provide bicycle parking in all developments in highly accessible and visible locations, such as adjacent to main entrances.
3. Provide weather protection for bicycle parking whenever possible.





LANDSCAPING

Maintain existing trees on site and incorporate new shade trees to provide shade, screening, and enhance the user experience on site and within the public realm.

1. Incorporate and maximize the retention of mature trees for development of new sites or redevelopment of existing sites.
2. Incorporate mature trees into the design of parking lots by incorporating them into parking islands.
3. Surface parking can incorporate trees into the design through the following techniques:
 - i. In a Low Impact Development system
 - ii. In planters
 - iii. In tree grates
 - iv. Along primary pedestrian routes
 - v. Around the perimeter of the site
4. Provide large shade trees along all interior and exterior property lines where hydro lines allow.

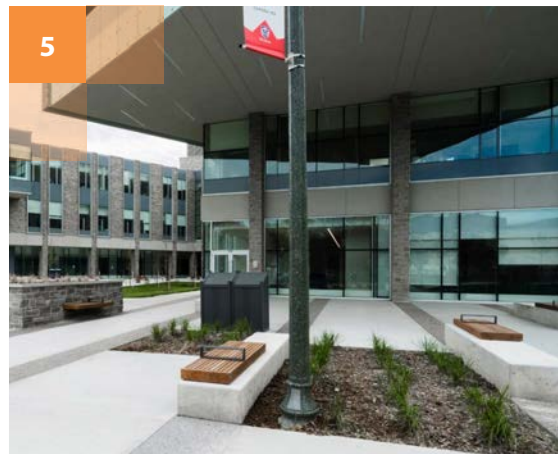
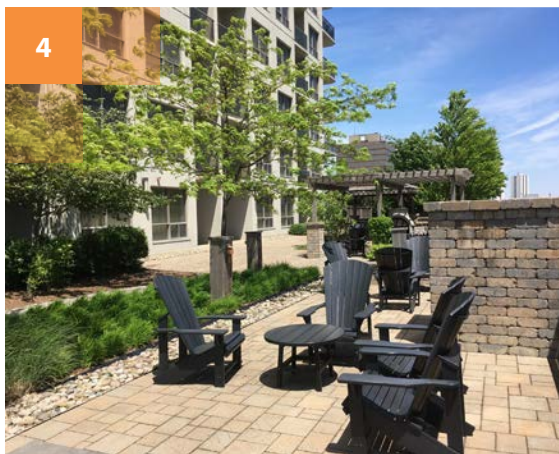
INTERFACE WITH STREETS AND PUBLIC SPACES

New development can support pedestrian activity and safety by providing public entrances, transparent windows and reducing blank walls along public rights-of-way. Providing buildings that directly front onto public spaces that allow for a defined edge and enclosure for the public spaces.

1. Provide principle entrances with direct walkway connections on facades that face public streets, public parks and open space. Incorporate transparent windows into the ground floor design of buildings to create an active frontage along street edges.
2. Provide a 1 to 2 metre setback to accommodate entrances, door swings, and walkways.
3. Clearly identify public entrances with signage, lighting, waiting areas, weather protection, and architectural features.
4. Locate residential units on the ground floor with direct access to the public sidewalk where zoning permits. Incorporate stoop, porch, and patio frontages into these units.
5. Evenly space commercial and residential entrances across the facade. Incorporating multiple entrances creates human scale rhythm and activates the street.

6. Include front doors on all entrances on the ground floor that are lockable from the outside, with an appropriate amount of glazing for the use. Sliding patio doors should only be used on upper floors.
7. Coordinate any built elements located in the setback between the sidewalk and the building with the materials of the building, as well as those of the streetscape.
8. Minimize the use of retaining walls that cut off development and active frontages from the streetscape and pedestrian network.
9. Minimize blank walls and locate them away from areas with exposure to the public realm and pedestrian traffic.





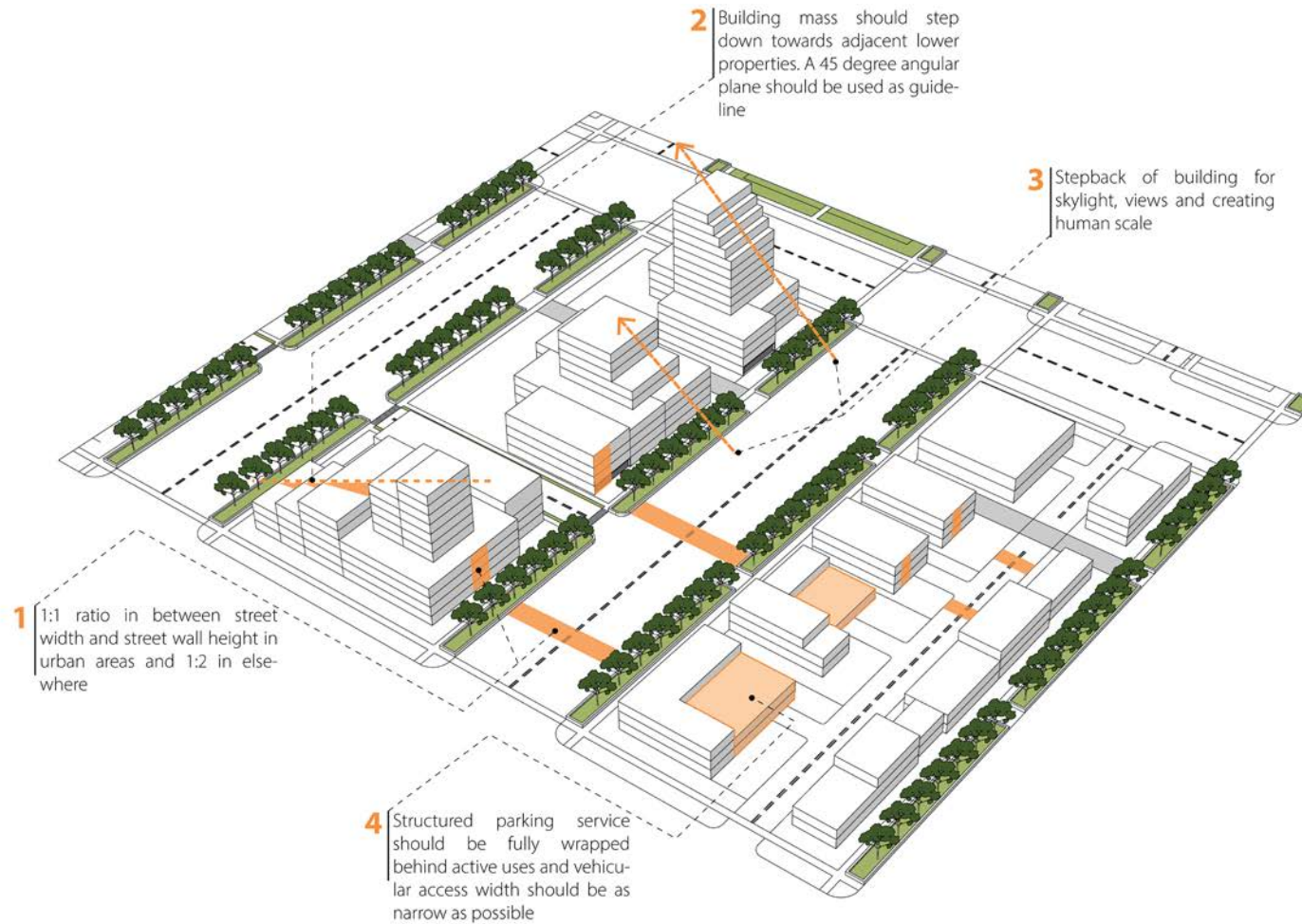
AMENITY SPACES

Include outdoor amenity spaces in the design of neighbourhoods and mixed-use buildings to enhanced the quality of life of residents.

1. Consider amenity spaces to have direct connection to pedestrian networks.
2. Provide amenity spaces adjacent to open spaces when possible.
3. Reduce negative impacts on amenity spaces by ensuring they are well buffered from parking lots, garbage and loading facilities.
4. Provide amenity space on the rooftop of mid or high-rise buildings.
5. Provide amenity space with direct ground floor access in low-rise development.
6. Consider grouping amenity spaces to ensure the space is a functional size.

Buildings





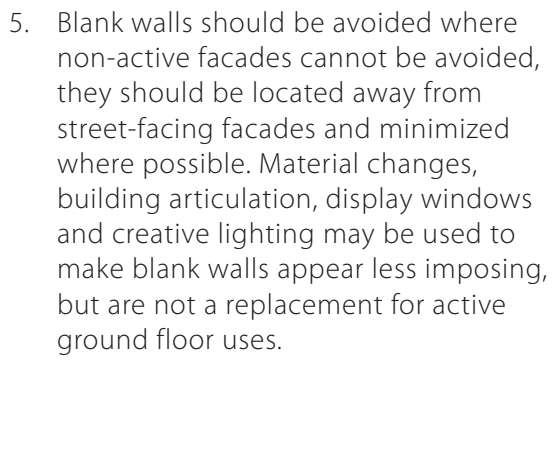
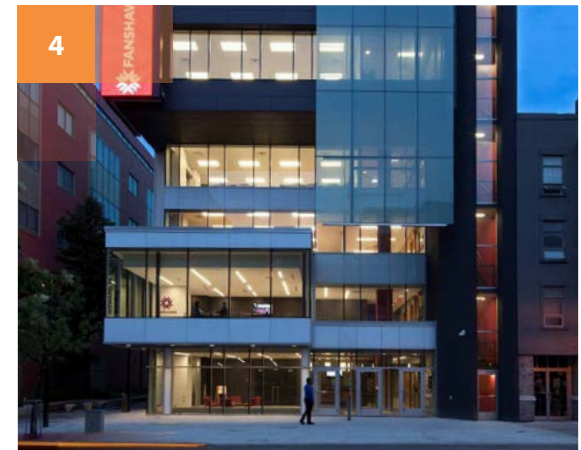
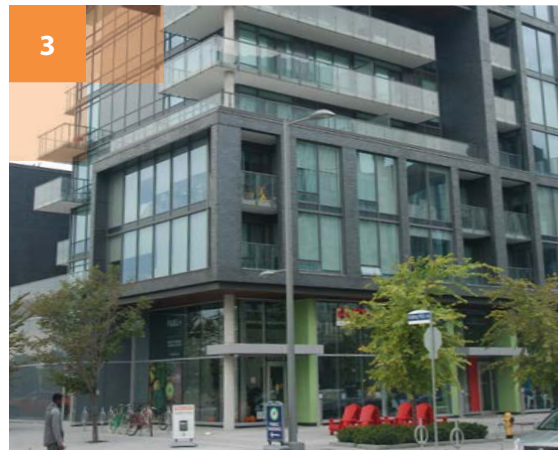
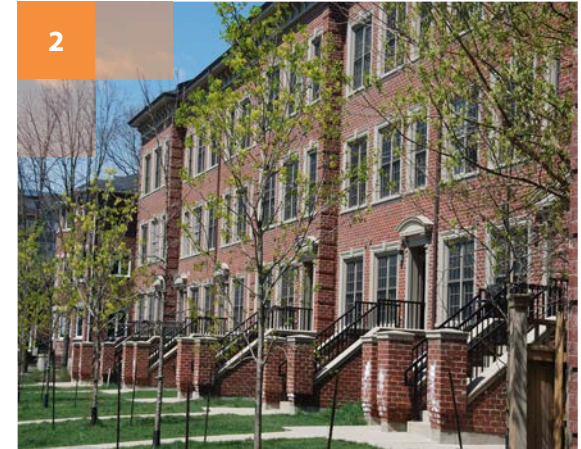
MASSING

1. The massing of buildings should aim to provide between a 1:1 and 1:2 relationship between the height of the street wall to the width of the street to provide a sense of enclosure. 1:1 should be used in more urban context such as Downtown and Transit Villages, and 1:2 elsewhere.
2. Building mass should also step down towards adjacent lower properties that are not anticipated to change, as well as towards lower intensity Place Types. A 45 degree angular plane should be used as a guideline to minimize shadow impacts.
3. Above the streetwall, the building should step back to provide access to sunlight, sky views and create a human scale. A street wall of 2 to 5 storeys generally achieves these goals.
4. Structured parking and service areas should be fully wrapped in active building uses. Vehicular entrances to these areas should be as narrow as possible while still permitting turning movements.

ACTIVE FACADES AND PEDESTRIAN ORIENTATION

Design buildings to provide a comfortable environment for pedestrians within the public right-of-way and within the site.

1. The building base is the bottom 1 to 3 stories of the building and should have a positive interface with the public realm. The base interface is intended to apply to all scales of buildings including low-rise attached units, commercial buildings, and mid- and high-rise buildings.
2. Interior residential and commercial units should be expressed on the exterior of the base through materials and articulation to create a human scale rhythm. This will generally appear as row houses for residential units, and individual store fronts for commercial buildings.
3. Address intersections and corner properties and establish an edge by massing buildings to the corner and providing a height element, material change, or special architectural features.
4. Break up long building facades through articulation and/or material change. Materials should generally wrap around exterior corners and change on interior corners.

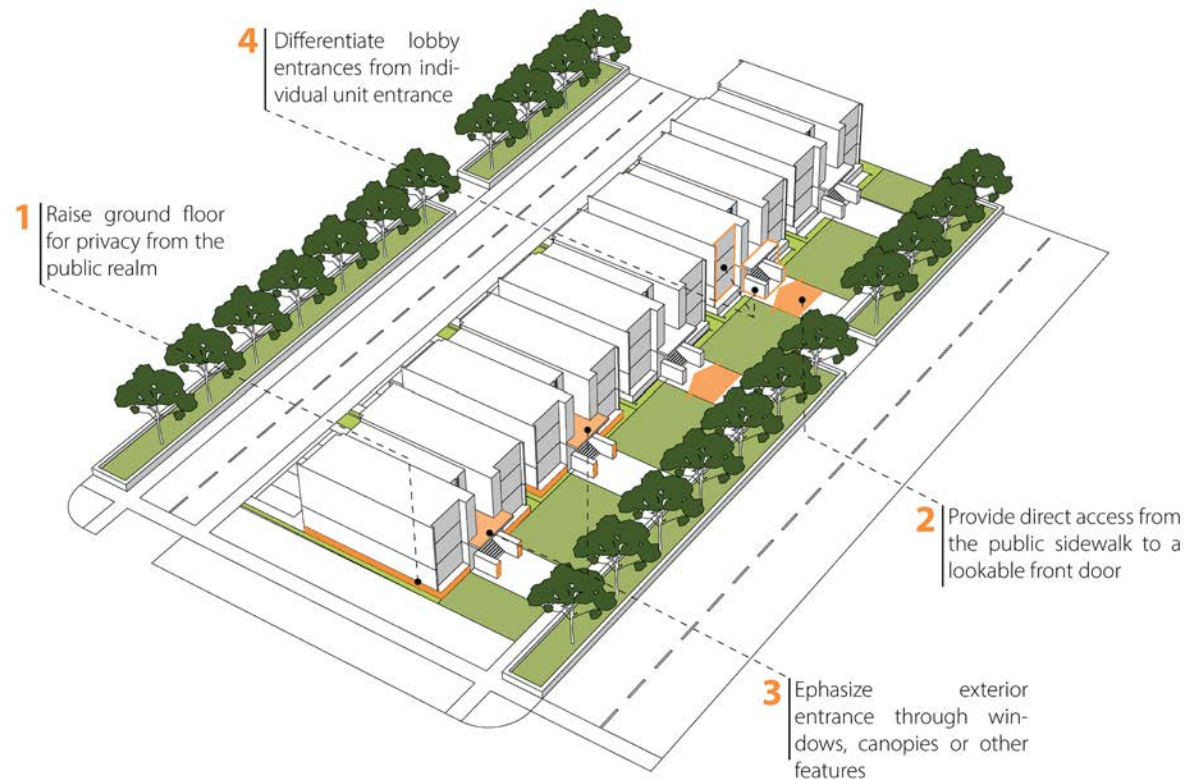


5. Blank walls should be avoided where non-active facades cannot be avoided, they should be located away from street-facing facades and minimized where possible. Material changes, building articulation, display windows and creative lighting may be used to make blank walls appear less imposing, but are not a replacement for active ground floor uses.

RESIDENTIAL FACADES

For townhouses and low-rise apartments, provide an appropriate transition of building height, scale, and massing to ensure there are no adverse effects on neighbouring properties and different Place Types. Consideration should be given to the intent and possible future development of neighbouring properties based on the identified Place Type of The London Plan.

1. Raise ground-floor residential units slightly for privacy. Porches, stoops or terraces with landscaping should be provided to offer privacy between ground floor units and the public realm.
2. Provide ground floor residential units with direct access from the public sidewalk to a lockable front door to animate the building facade. A secondary entrance may be provided through a common hallway.
3. Emphasize the exterior entrance through windows, canopies, lighting, and other features. This will also differentiate the ground floor from those above.
4. Differentiate lobby entrances from individual unit entrances through glazing, canopy and/or signage.



NON-RESIDENTIAL FACADES

1. Design non-residential ground floors to be at grade with doors oriented towards the sidewalk with direct access. Consider using raised and removable platforms to allow flexibility to convert residential ground floors to commercial in the long term.
2. Include a high proportion of vision glass to non-residential facades on the ground floors to provide a visual connection into the building and passive surveillance. Window sills should be low and entrances should be highlighted.
3. Provide signage, weather protection and lighting at a human scale, proportional to the width of the unit and integrated into the architecture of the building.
4. Design civic, and institutional buildings as landmarks, and limit access points and larger floor plates. Highlight the entrances through a greater proportion of glazing, larger canopy and/or signage.
5. Industrial buildings may have fewer windows and entrances. The largest proportion of vision glass should highlight the main entrance, in addition to other features such as signage and canopies.

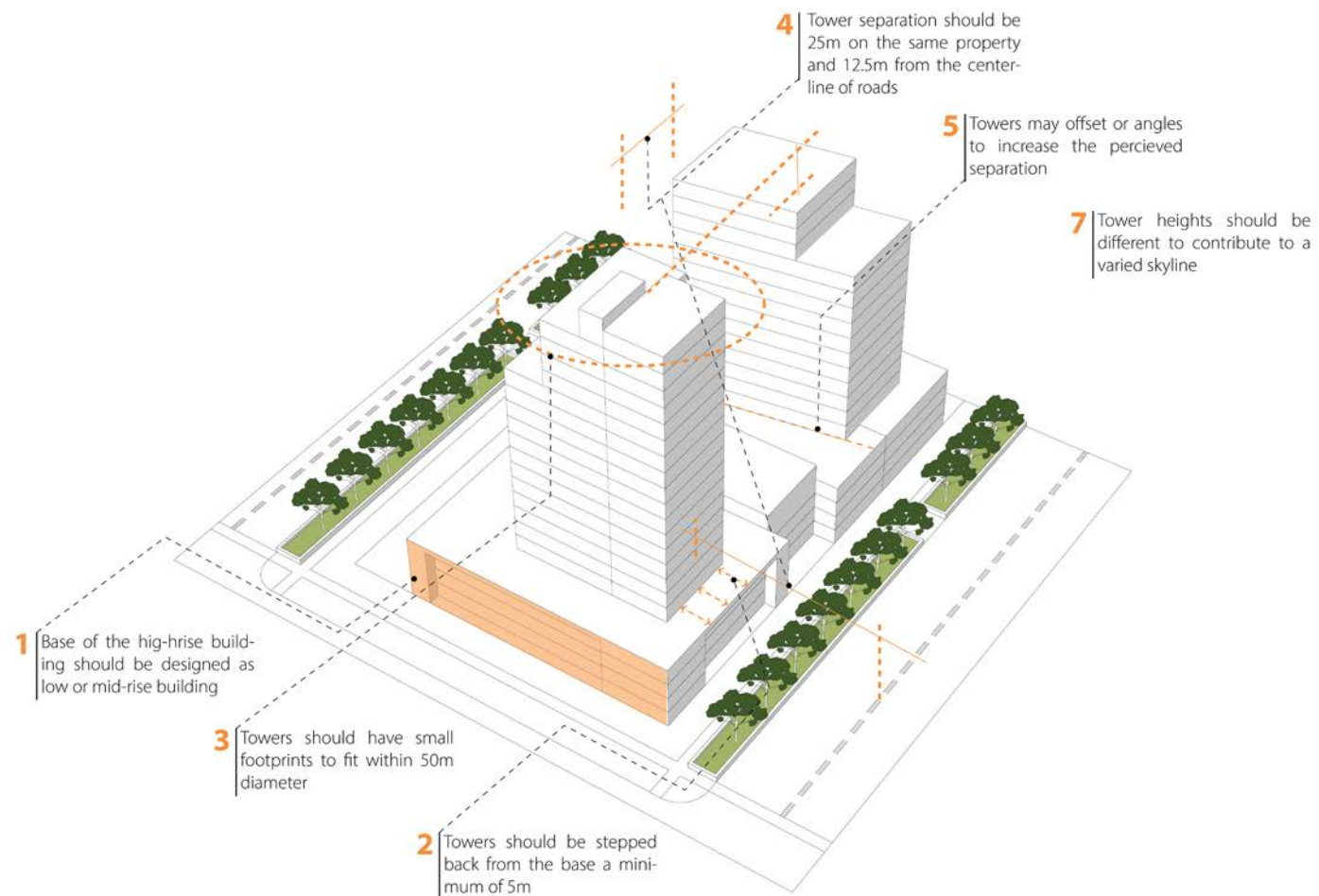


HIGH RISE BUILDINGS

Design high-rise buildings to have a base, middle, and top to reduce the height and mass on the pedestrian environment, allow sunlight and reduce the wind-tunnel effect. The base establishes a human scale façade with active frontage elements. The middle will be visually cohesive but distinct from the base, and the top should provide a finishing treatment.

1. High-rise buildings should generally have a base designed as a low- or mid-rise building.
2. Locate the towers to define usable amenity space with desirable views and access to sunlight. Towers should aim to be stepped back from the base a minimum of 5 metres to create a human-scale streetwall and reduce the wind-tunnel effect.
3. Towers should be designed as point towers, with small floorplates generally designed to fit within a 50 metres diameter circle to avoid long walls, shadow impacts and visual mass.
4. Tower separation should be a minimum of 25 metres on the same property or 12.5 metres from the centerline of roads and interior property lines to protect for future development.
5. Towers may be offset or angled to increase the perceived separation between them, increase access to light, and decrease impacts on adjacent properties.
6. Provide an articulated or sculpted roof form in scale with the building, generally consisting of the top 3-5 stories to contribute to an interesting skyline. Enclose all rooftop mechanical and elevator equipment within the architectural design of the building.
7. Where two or more towers are in close proximity, the tower heights can be different to contribute to a varied and interesting skyline.
8. The middle of the tower should visually connect the top and the base through the continuation of materials, architectural elements or features.
9. Relate the window placement and design of the base of the building to the tower design.
10. Provide variation going up the tower to add interest. This may include alternating the location of vision glass and opaque materials, or balcony placement.
11. Break down the mass of the building by providing breaks between balconies, with no more than two balconies creating a continuous form.

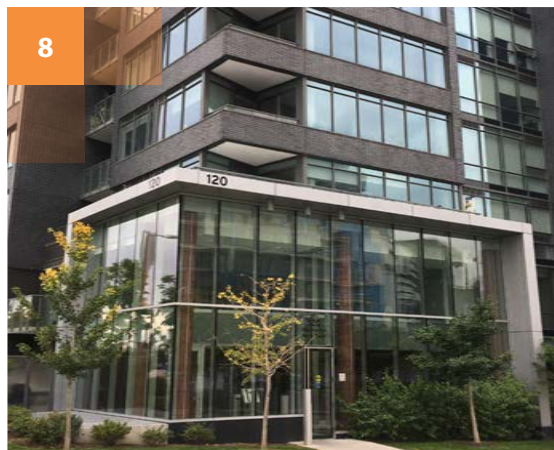




BUILDING MATERIALS

A diversity of materials in new development will help to visually break up massing, reduce visual bulk, and add interest to the building design. Articulation is a horizontal change (recesses and projections) in building place that helps to break up the length of long buildings.

1. Provide recesses and projections that are a minimum of 1m deep. Relate articulation to the rhythm of interior units where possible. Generally, heavier materials should be projected out from lighter materials.
2. Where there is a horizontal material change, aim to include a slight articulation change to resolve the transition.
3. Recesses and projections should be a minimum 0.3 metres deep in order to be noticeable. Relate articulation to the rhythm of interior units where possible.
4. Generally, heavier materials should be located lower on the building.
5. Provide roof articulation through providing gables, dormers or varying the direction or height of pitched roofs. Roof articulation may also include providing parapets or changes in height on flat roofs.
6. Only provide parapets where they relate to a projection in the façade, or a change in material.



7. Provide a cornice or cap to finish any flat-roofed building portions. The cornice or cap should complement the style of the overall architecture and be appropriately scaled to the building design.
8. Utilize transparent glass and glazing to break up the mass of the building, activate the streetscape and provide passive surveillance for commercial, residential, office, and institutional uses. Design window treatments to be bird friendly.
9. Minimize blank walls and locate them away from areas with exposure to the public realm and pedestrian traffic.
10. Provide windows that are proportionate to the facade they are on. Generally, the space between windows, or between a window and the edge of the facade should be narrower than the window itself.
11. Glazing does not need to be evenly spaced, but minimizing the width of blank walls should be considered.
12. Utilize transparent glass and glazing along storefronts for Main Street, Rapid Transit Corridor, Shopping Area, and Institutional Place Types to maximize passive surveillance and activate public realm.



SIGNAGE

Incorporating the design of signage in the design of new buildings or development will allow for a cohesive design and character for the building and development. The location, size, number, construction, alteration, repair and maintenance of all outdoor signs and signs visible from the exterior premises, including signs located in windows, are regulated by the Sign By-law 2017.

1. Reduce light impacts on neighbouring properties by using:
 - i. Utilize individual lit letters
 - ii. Gooseneck lighting, and
 - iii. Avoiding the use of LED screens and uplit or backlit shadow box lights.

**AGRICULTURAL ADVISORY COMMITTEE
2018 WORK PLAN
(as of January 2018)**

Project/Initiative	Background	Lead/ Responsible	Proposed Timeline	Proposed Budget	Link to Strategic Plan	Status
Work with the London and Middlesex Food Policy Council (LMFPC)	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Invite the LMFPC to speak at a 2018 AAC meeting 	AAC Team	January- Dec		<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • The London Plan (Food System) – draft • London and Middlesex Food Policy Council - new 	
Work with associated entities to assist with the development agribusiness in London	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • work with interested parties (ex. London Economic Development Corporation (LEDC) to discuss agribusiness (ex. plant processing, food production, food chains) • AAC would like to promote the development and securing of plant processing, food chains and food production • Invite LEDC to present on the agribusiness sector 	AAC Team	January			
Review City of London Land lease agreements for agriculture	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Review City of London standard farmland/agriculture land lease agreements to provide feedback 	Steve	Jan-Dec			
Plowing Championship for 2018	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Review the bid for the 2018 plowing championship 	AAC Team	Jan-Feb			
Bees Act	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Send a letter to the Minister of Agriculture to ask when the next consultation for reviewing and revising the Bees Act is • Review Bees Act and provide feedback for updates 	AAC Team	Jan-June			
Western Fair District	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Review western fair/casino rental information • Re-invite a member of the Western Fair to present on WF agriculture work 	AAC Team	April – Dec			

Project/Initiative	Background	Lead/ Responsible	Proposed Timeline	Proposed Budget	Link to Strategic Plan	Status
Review Committee Terms of Reference	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Re-examine the AAC TOR to see who is supposed to sit on AAC 	AAC Team	April – Dec			
Explore supporting a speaker or conference in 2018	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Be open to supporting a conference or a speaker in 2018 	AAC Team	August-Nov 2018	\$500		
Farm Tour 2018	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Invite AAC, City Councillors, London Youth Advisory Council and others to a farm tour in 2018 	Steve	July-August 2018	\$500		

AGRICULTURAL ADVISORY COMMITTEE
2020 WORK PLAN
(as of January 2020)

Project/Initiative	Background	Lead/ Responsible	Proposed Timeline	Proposed Budget	Link to Strategic Plan	Status
Work with the London and Middlesex Food Policy Council (LMFPC)	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Invite the LMFPC to speak at a 2020 AAC meeting 	AAC Team	January- Dec		<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • The London Plan (Food System) • London and Middlesex Food Policy Council - new 	
Work with associated entities to assist with the development of agribusiness in London	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • work with interested parties (ex. London Economic Development Corporation (LEDC) to discuss agribusiness (ex. plant processing, food production, food chains) • AAC would like to promote the development and securing of plant processing, food chains and food production • Invite LEDC to present on the agribusiness sector 	AAC Team	2020			
Review City of London Land lease agreements for agriculture	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Review City of London standard farmland/agriculture land lease agreements to provide feedback 	S. Twynstra	Jan-Dec			
Review Committee Terms of Reference	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Re-examine the AAC TOR to see who is supposed to sit on AAC 	AAC Team	2020			
Explore supporting a speaker or conference in 2020	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Be open to supporting a conference or a speaker in 2020 	AAC Team	2020	Up to \$500		
Farm Tour 2020	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Invite AAC, City Councillors, London Youth Advisory Council and others to a farm tour in 2020 	S. Twynstra	July 2020	Up to \$500		