

VILLAGE OF HARRISON HOT SPRINGS

OFFICIAL COMMUNITY PLAN

BYLAW 864

VILLAGE OF HARRISON HOT SPRINGS

OFFICIAL COMMUNITY PLAN BYLAW NO. 864

A Bylaw to adopt Harrison Hot Springs Official Community Plan Bylaw No. 864.

WHEREAS the Council wishes to adopt a new Official Community Plan pursuant to Section 882 of the Local Government Act;

AND WHEREAS the Council in its consideration of this Bylaw had due regard to the requirements of Section 890 of the Local Government Act;

NOW THEREFORE the Council of the Village of Harrison Hot Springs in open meeting assembled HEREBY ENACTS AS FOLLOWS:

1. This Bylaw shall be cited as the "Village of Harrison Hot Springs Official Community Plan Bylaw No. 864".
2. The following schedules attached hereto are hereby made part of this Bylaw and adopted as the Official Community Plan for Harrison Hot Springs:
 - .1 Schedule A - Text.
 - .2 Schedule B - Land Use Map.
 - .3 Schedule C - Development Permit Areas.
3. All dimensions and other measurements in this Bylaw are expressed in the Metric system.
5. "The Corporation of the Village of Harrison Hot Springs Official Community Plan Bylaw No. 622, 1994" and all amendments thereto are hereby repealed.

6. If any section, subsection, sentence, clause or phrase of this Bylaw is for any reason held to be invalid by the decision of any court of competent jurisdiction, the invalid portion shall be severed and the decision that it is invalid shall not affect the validity of the remainder.


READ A FIRST TIME THIS 10th DAY OF July, 2006

READ A SECOND TIME THIS 16th DAY OF April, 2007.

PUBLIC HEARING HELD ON THE 24th DAY OF January, 2007.

READ A THIRD TIME THIS 7th DAY OF May, 2007.

ADOPTED THIS 7th DAY OF May, 2007.



Mayor
Leo Facio

Corporate Officer
Gerry van der Wolf

HARRISON HOT SPRINGS

OFFICIAL COMMUNITY PLAN

March 13, 2007



Summary of the Plan

The Official Community Plan (OCP) is a legal policy document adopted by the Village Council under Part 26 of the *Local Government Act*. It provides the broad framework for guiding future development and services in the community. Various bylaws (e.g., zoning), and capital works are used to implement the policies adopted in the OCP. All subsequent bylaws or amendments to bylaws must be consistent with an approved OCP. The OCP must also conform with the Regional Growth Strategy of Fraser Valley Regional District. Community workshops undertaken in 2005 and further discussions by the Advisory Planning Commission and the Village Council have led to the preparation of a OCP which will proceed to a public review and public hearing.

The Plan presents a vision and a set of goals for Harrison Hot Springs based on “a *residential and resort community with an attractive and inviting village core of shops and services. A strong commitment to maintaining the scenic qualities, the environment, the quality of life and the vibrant recreational and cultural life combined with a high standard of development.*”

The future of Harrison Hot Springs is envisioned as a high quality resort destination and residential community with a compact village centre and an emphasis on the natural and cultural environment. The primary direction for future development therefore is to focus on enhancing the quality of development and services, strengthening the character and diversity of the village centre, expanding the tourism opportunities, and protecting the natural landscapes that support a viable tourism economy and high quality residential areas.

Future development decisions will be guided by the OCP Future Land Use Designation Map (Schedule 1-B) which identifies the permitted zones in each area (see Table 1). Development Permit Areas (Schedule 1-C) are also identified which regulate the form and character of development, or ensure protection from natural hazards, or provide for protection of the natural environment within specific areas. It is proposed to amend the current Village Centre Design Guidelines (Schedule 1-D) with a more detailed design plan which will be used to encourage coordinated re-development of commercial and residential land uses in the centre.

The Village population was 1585 residents in 2005. This is estimated to grow to about 1900 persons in the next five years and housing units could increase by 120 residential units over this period. A Growth Management policy is presented that involves increasing residential densities in the village centre subject to completion of a detailed design plan, and Council’s consideration of potential proposals for townhouse development at the east end of Lillooet Avenue, and for potential additional low density residential uses in the Pine Avenue area. These development opportunities will be discussed with residents and owners.

Development within the Village Centre under a comprehensive design theme is a high priority in the Plan, along with protecting views of the lake. A Village Centre Design Plan will be prepared to provide the detailed concept for future development. A View Protection policy is presented which recognizes the natural vistas of Harrison Lake as an important asset to the community. Future redevelopment at key locations on Esplanade Avenue and Lillooet Avenue will be required to take account of the need to maximize views of the lake from street level in the development of future buildings and landscaping. Careful improvements to the lakeshore to enhance facilities for residents and tourists are also proposed in the Plan.

The Plan strives to develop a prosperous tourism economy that is in harmony with the residential community and the natural environment. Along with redevelopment of the 'village centre', the plan sets out policies for the 'waterfront commercial', 'marine tourism' and 'lakeshore residential' areas adjacent to and near the lake, maintains a predominantly 'low density residential' area in south Harrison and a 'tourist commercial' designation for certain areas along Hotsprings Road. Ensuring that expansion of infrastructure and services – water supply, wastewater management, fire protection, etc., are equitably funded by future development through updated development cost charges is a key priority in the Plan.

The Plan further proposes to initiate discussions with the Ministry of Transportation on parking and other changes to Highway 9 through the village, including future improvements to sidewalks and bicycle paths and measures to enhance pedestrian safety along Hotsprings Road consistent with the Regional Growth Strategy.

The Plan also supports the development of the tourism sector in Harrison Hot Springs in shifting toward a more sophisticated market which caters to diverse visitor activities and higher-value experiences. It recognizes the need for an updated framework for tourism growth in conjunction with revitalization of the Village Centre and improvements to the entrance corridor into the community along Hotsprings Road (Highway 9). The Plan also provides for small-scale marina inns catering to the boating tourist and supports developing a lakeshore boardwalk to increase public use, boating and day use tourism in the east end of the lakeshore.

A Parks and Trails Master Plan and development program are proposed, as is an environmental inventory and a drainage plan. The Plan proposes extension of the Public Use designation on Crown lands east of McCombs Drive for mostly park purposes, and application for future public works yard on a portion of these lands in a manner consistent with the Regional Growth Strategy.

SCHEDULE 1-A OF BYLAW 864

HARRISON HOT SPRINGS OFFICIAL COMMUNITY PLAN

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1. INTRODUCTION

1.1 Purpose of the Official Community Plan

An Official Community Plan (OCP), as defined in the *Local Government Act*, is a statement of objectives and policies to guide decisions on planning and land use management. The Harrison Hot Springs OCP sets out the vision and framework for future development of the community. This Plan provides the policy framework for development and infrastructure decisions by the Village Council. It may be updated periodically to ensure that it continues to reflect the long-range community Vision and the Goals of the Plan.

The Official Community Plan is intended to provide a degree of certainty to the Village Council, residents, businesses and land owners by establishing objectives and policies concerning the form and character of future development and land uses in the community. The OCP is a legal framework for decision making. It serves to guide the Council in decisions about development, zoning and servicing necessary to accommodate and manage growth and to maintain environmental quality.

In accordance with Section 884 of the *Local Government Act*, an OCP does not commit or authorize the Council to make specific expenditures or to proceed with any project specified in the Plan. However, all bylaws enacted or works undertaken by Council must be consistent with the Plan.

The OCP was prepared based on input from citizens and property owners, including the following public meetings and workshops:

- Public information meeting: Discussion of the OCP, May 2004
- Community workshop: Village Centre and Lakeshore, March 2, 2005
- Community workshop: South Harrison Area, March 5, 2005
- Community workshop: Environment, Parks & Recreation, March 9, 2005
- Open House evening, September 28, 2006
- Public Hearings, January 24, 2007 and XXXXX.

Further public input was generated through consultations and discussions of the Advisory Planning Commission.

In accordance with Section 890 of the *Local Government Act*, a Public Hearing, was held on January 24, 2007 and XXXXXXXX.

1.2 Structure of the Plan

The OCP forms Schedule 1 of Bylaw 864 and consists of three components:

- Schedule 1-A: OCP Text
- Schedule 1-B: Future Land Use Designation Map
- Schedule 1-C: Development Permit Areas Map
- Schedule 1-D: Design Guidelines

Appendix 1 of the OCP contains the Geotechnical Hazard Reports that will be used to guide development permits in Development Permit Areas 4 and 5, as described in Section 9 of this Plan.

The Plan is divided into 14 sections. The legal directives established by the OCP are primarily contained in sections prefaced by the statement: *"It is the Policy of Council"* and in Schedules 1-B, 1-C and 1-D.

1.3 Plan Implementation Process

The OCP is implemented by the Village Council through the regulation of land use and development (approvals, permits), through guidelines and design plans for redevelopment and public improvements, through expenditures on public works and services (annual budgets), and through coordination with other government agencies and jurisdictions, partnerships with business, and support for community initiatives.

Council is required to:

- Conform with the OCP objectives and policies in subsequent decisions on new bylaws and public works;
- Regulate subdivision, development and parkland dedication in a manner consistent with the OCP; and

The OCP provides overall direction for development of the community for a minimum five year period within a longer term planning horizon. Schedule 1-B, Future Land Use Designation Map guides the long term land use intent. The OCP does not change the current zoning of any property. Permitted land uses are regulated by the zoning and other bylaws. Existing, legally established land uses are not altered by this Plan. However, where there is a proposal to change the zoning, these changes must be consistent with the Official Community Plan.

The implementation of proposed community infrastructure and public works, parks and trails, environmental improvements and other initiatives outlined in the OCP will depend upon availability of funding and subsequent approval of financing arrangements.

1.4 Implementation Actions and Priorities

The OCP identifies various actions that Council propose to undertake during the five year span of the Plan subject to funding and other implementation requirements. These are summarized for convenience purposes in the following table, with reference to the relevant sections of the Plan. They do not bind Council or constrain other activities that Council may initiate from time to time.

Section reference	Proposed Activities to be undertaken by the Village Council	Comments on implementation
Very High Priorities:		
10.2.1 10.2.2	Wastewater Continue to upgrade the sewage treatment plant and related facilities and ensure that discharge water quality objectives are being met. Part of the Capital Works Plan.	- this work has commenced and will be subject to available funding.
10.2.1 10.3.4	Water Continue to upgrade the community water supply system to provide for fire protection water supply to all of the community. Part of the Capital Works Plan.	- current service exists to around Alder Street and McCombs Drive, and is proposed to be extended southward.
4.3.7	Hot Springs Source Site Finalize a site development plan for the hot springs source that facilitates extension of the public walkway along the lake shore.	- this plan will provide the basis for a partnership with the resort and promote the heritage aspects of the community; see the policy statements in section 4.3.7.
4.2.2 4.2.7 4.3.2	Village Centre Design Prepare a detailed design plan for the Village Centre, to replace the existing Design Guidelines within the Lakeshore Development Permit Area	-the design plan will provide a comprehensive scheme for architectural and landscaping treatments and streetscape improvements. -Complete in conjunction with Traffic and Parking Study
4.3.2 4.3.3 4.3.4	Zoning Bylaw Update the Zoning Bylaw consistent with the OCP, including C1, C2, C3 zones and appropriate revisions to appropriate densities and density bonuses for conservation or provision of amenities, etc. Include 'marina accommodation' in the C6 zone, intended to encourage marine-oriented tourism. Review 'artisan craft workshop use' on appropriate	- undertake an update of the bylaw in consultation with the Fraser Valley Regional District Planning Dept.

	land use zones along Hotsprings Road.	
High Priorities:		
11.3.2	Public Works Yard Assess potential to relocate the village works yard to an appropriate site in the East Sector, subject to approved application to the Agricultural Land Commission and Regional Growth Strategy (RGS) amendment.	- consult with the Agricultural Land Commission, Ministry of Agriculture and Lands and submit a request for Crown land for public purposes
11.3.3	Memorial Hall Initiate community consultation on the future of the Memorial Hall and community hall development options	- consult with the community on redevelopment options for a community hall
4.3.1	Lakeshore Management Plan Prepare management guidelines for commercial activities and public facilities in the lakeshore and beach area	- consult with the community on appropriate land uses and commercial activities at the lakeshore and beach
4.3.2 4.3.6 10.3.2	Hotsprings Road Acquisition Initiate application for Hotsprings Road between Lillooet and Esplanade Ave. to become a local road and for redesign of parking and streetscape along adjacent areas of Lillooet Avenue.	- requires an agreement in principle with Ministry of Transportation, followed by a detailed design plan for changes in use of the road right of way.
10.3.6	Drainage Plan Prepare a stormwater drainage management plan, focussing on drainage issues and drainage management standards within the existing areas of development within the community.	- consult with property owners on specific drainage problems and consider inter-relationships between Miami River restoration and drainage management.
13.2.1 13.3.2	Parks and Trails Prepare a Parks and Trails Master Plan that provides a long term guide for development of an integrated network of green spaces, in conjunction with a Tourism Development Strategy.	- the plan should include all lands within the Village and connections to District of Kent trails and bicycle paths.
14.3.1	ESA Study Prepare an inventory of environmentally sensitive areas throughout the Village in conjunction with the RGS ESA policy.	- ideally completed in conjunction with the East Sector studies and the Parks and Trails Master Plan
Medium Priorities:		
4.3.2	Hotsprings Road Design Initiate discussions for a Hotsprings Road Improvement Plan that will provide a phased program for enhancing the visual and	- consult with Ministry of Transportation on the development of a plan that meet provincial standards and

	pedestrian/bicycling corridor into the community.	supports tourism/community development
4.3.1 5.3.1	Lakeshore Promenade Extend the lakeshore walkway from the hot springs site to the marinas	- develop design plan in conjunction with the Parks and Trails Master Plan
10.3.2	Bus Service Encourage the provision of direct bus services from the long distance terminal in Chilliwack.	-consult with District of Kent and City of Chilliwack
Low Priorities		
5.3.1	Tourism Development Strategy Initiate a comprehensive Tourism Development Strategy for Harrison Hot Springs that will provide a guide for long term development of the tourism destination and marketing aspects in coordination with community development.	- consult with the business community, Tourism BC and the Provincial government on the process and funding
10.3.2	Signage System Develop a standard signage system, in conjunction with the design plans and tourism development strategy discussed above.	- coordinate signage policy with the Village Centre Design Plan and the Hotsprings Road Improvement Plan
10.3.6	Waste Composting Investigate the feasibility of establishing a municipal composting program	- consult with District of Kent
11.3.5	Boat Launching and Mooring Enhance boat launching and boat holding capacity near Rendall Park and address the parking congestion problem	- assess boat launching/ moorage and parking issues in context with the Green Point facilities
12.3..2	Recreation Programs Investigate the recreational programming options, including a potential service agreement with District off Kent.	- re-assess the issues associated with the Draft Recreation Master Plan that was not adopted.
12.2.3	Public Pool Undertake long term planning of re-development of the hot springs public pool.	- initiate consultation with the Provincial government and the licence holder

1.5 Plan Amendment Policy

Amendments to the OCP may be undertaken in accordance with the *Local Government Act* to re-consider certain policies or designations in the Plan. These amendments will require significant public review.

1.5.1 *It is the policy of Council* that, except for public use purposes or consequential implementation of policies specified in the Plan, Council will not amend the OCP without a formal application and a thorough review of existing objectives and policies related to the proposed amendments and the basis for revising these objectives and policies.

1.5.2 *It is the policy of Council that* applications for amending the OCP, with the exception of incidental updates, will be considered in light of the following factors:

- a) Contributions towards or impacts on achieving the Goals of the OCP and the effects on the relevant OCP objectives and policies;
- b) Criteria for area land use re-designation as set out in Section 1.6 below;
- c) Availability of water and sewer services, and evaluation of the impact on overall community systems;
- d) Environmental impact including effects on environmentally sensitive areas and mitigative measures to deal with any impacts;
- e) Potentially hazardous conditions, such as floods or unstable soils;
- f) Traffic volumes and patterns and road system capacity and evaluation of the impact on the overall road system;
- g) Impact on existing land uses and neighbourhood character;
- h) Standards of design and landscaping of proposed developments;
- i) Adequate handling of drainage and storm water runoff, taking into account both quantity/volumes of water to be handled, and quality of runoff in consideration of the sensitivity and high fisheries habitat values of the receiving body of water- Harrison Lake;
- j) Effect on municipal finances; and
- k) Comments of the Advisory Planning Commission and the community.
- l) Recognize the importance of Agricultural Land Reserve, and those lands suited for future agricultural uses.

1.6 Criteria for Area Re-designation

An 'area designation' refers to the general category of land use shown on Schedule 1-B, Future Land Use Designation Map.

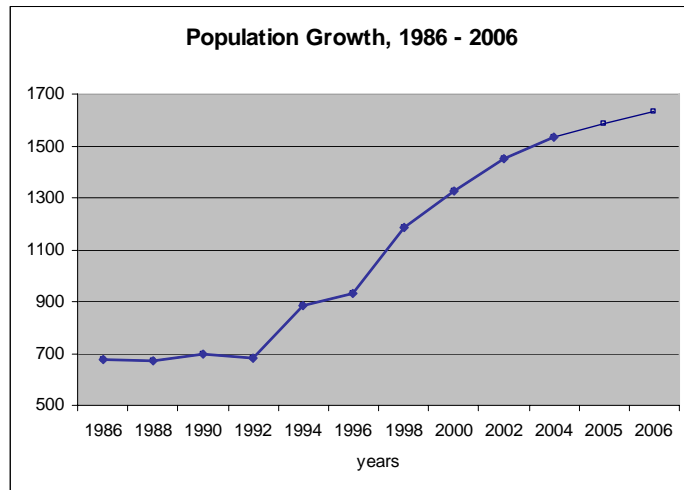
It is the policy of Council that, the following criteria will be used to review applications for changes in the land use designations on Schedule 1-B:

- a) Potential effect of changing the designation on the overall development concept for the village. Would the re-designation complement or adversely affect the long term strategy for development envisioned for the village?
- b) Physical suitability of the lands for the proposed uses. Are the lands proposed for re-designation technically capable of accommodating the uses permitted under the new designation and meeting the required site development, road capacity and access standards for such uses?
- c) Potential effect on the Village's development services plan and finances. Would the re-designation affect the capacity, phasing or operation of the water system, wastewater systems and other services and their financing plans?
- d) Potential effect on adjacent land uses and neighbours. Would the proposed uses conflict with or complement adjacent land uses (existing and potential) and are there buffering (fencing, landscaping, etc.) or setback measures capable of enhancing compatibility?
- e) Availability of land and demand for the proposed land uses. Is there sufficient land already available in the village for the intended uses, and would the re-designation displace land supply needed for another use?

2. COMMUNITY VISION

2.1 Population Growth and Development

Harrison Hot Springs had an estimated 1585 residents in 2005.¹ During 2000-2005, the population grew by an average 3.7% per year, well above the 1.6% annual growth rate of the Fraser Valley Regional District and 1.0% rate of the province for the same period. In the ten years between the 1991 and 2001 Census, population more than doubled from 655 to 1343.²



The village has been gaining 50-60 new residents every year, but future growth depends on available land and market demand.

The population structure is also gradually shifting to older age categories. Between 1991-2001, the population of residents over 40 years age increased from 47% to 56%, while those in the 20-39 age group dropped from 31% to 22% (1991 and 2001 Census). Over one-quarter of the population is greater than 64 years of age. No increase is occurring or projected in the elementary school population. Assuming an annual growth rate of three percent, the village population is estimated to grow to about 1900 persons in the next five years.

Housing has expanded rapidly in Harrison Hot Springs, with 30-40 new dwellings per year in the past decade.³ The 1991 and 2001 Census data show an increase in dwellings from 275 to 605, or 33 per year. The proportion of single-detached houses has not changed nor has average household size (2.2). According to the Census, 27% of dwellings are rented. In 2004, 508 of an estimated 700 households got the homeowner grant (39% were >65 years claimants).⁴

On the basis of a population growth rate of three percent, the village housing demand could increase by 260 residential units in the next ten years, depending on land supply and OCP policies. The supply of large vacant properties is diminishing. This will lead to redevelopment of older parts of Harrison Hot

¹ Stats BC, BC Regional District and Municipal Population Estimates, March 2006.

² Statistic Canada, 2001 and 1991 Census.

³ New dwelling building permits: 13 in 2005, 30 in 2004, 36 in 2003 and 33 in 2002.

⁴ Ministry of Community Services, 705 Analysis of Home Owner Grants for 2004, and Section 3.2 below.

Springs where appropriate opportunities exist for higher density development and where services are available.

2.2 The Challenges for Harrison Hot Springs

The first community plan for Harrison Hot Springs was prepared in 1964. It promoted the separation of commercial development from residential land uses, and retail businesses from tourist accommodation, and limited the density of land uses. It also proposed a series of improvements to the tourism facilities and features of the village. A formal OCP was prepared fifteen years later in 1979 and subsequently amended in 1985 and 1995. The dominant theme in all of these plans has been to support the tourism economy, to protect the natural assets that provide an attractive environment for both residents and visitors, and to provide for protection from environmental hazards and the development of essential services that meet appropriate standards. These concerns remain a primary focus of the community planning today.

Significant residential growth has occurred in Harrison Hot Springs in recent years and there are concerns about the quality of development and the effects on the lakeshore scenery and on the small village character. Increased apartment development along the lakeshore has not led to significant redevelopment of the village centre or expansion of commercial services. The design guidelines and view preservation strategy have not been particularly effective to date in promoting the quality of planning and development that many residents expected. The physical limitations to expansion of single family residential growth and the need to carefully integrate new development with the natural setting are increasingly apparent to the community.

Unlike the residential sector, tourism growth has been limited in recent years, although tourism expansion opportunities exist. Market demands indicate a shift toward higher quality and more diverse tourism opportunities. The role of Harrison in responding to these opportunities remains to be determined. The availability of recreation facilities and features, the form and character of village development and streetscapes, and the identity, image and marketing of the community all affect these economic prospects.

Infrastructure is also an issue. To accommodate growth and to ensure acceptable engineering and environmental standards, there is a need to upgrade wastewater management facilities and to expand water systems, and to equitably share the costs of these improvements. For example, water supply for fire protection in the southern areas of the Village is still lacking. Expanding services to meet increasing demands will be a major challenge.

Residents are also concerned about the lands east of McCombs Drive and the potential effects of future development on parks and environmentally sensitive areas and traffic volumes in residential areas. Miami River is a major physical feature that has declined due to sedimentation and urban development, and earlier plans to restore the waterway have not been implemented.

Development policies within Harrison Hot Springs are confronted by the need to improve the infrastructure, streetscapes, trails and parks and other public amenities in order to assist the economic transition in the local tourism economy and to pay for these improvements within a limited tax base. The policies are expected to accommodate balanced growth that meets the quality standards desired by residents and respects the natural environment and setting. Increased development and densities within a careful growth management strategy will be one means of recovering the costs of community improvements.

The long-term vision for the community and the future role of tourism and resort development alongside a growing residential population are the key questions that affect the future of Harrison. This issue needs to be directly addressed by the OCP – finding an appropriate relationship between tourism and residential development. A clear vision and a commitment to implementation are needed.

2.3 A Long Term Vision for Harrison Hot Springs

A residential and resort community with an attractive and inviting village core of shops and services. A strong commitment to maintaining the scenic qualities, the environment, the quality of life and the vibrant and cultural life combined with a high standard of development.

Harrison Hot Springs is a community situated on lowlands that have limited development capacity, significant environmental constraints and exceptional scenery. The long-term vision for development must be based on a careful balancing of various land uses while maintaining the natural features and small village atmosphere that attract many people to the community.

The future of Harrison Hot Springs is envisioned as a high quality resort destination and residential community with a compact village centre and an emphasis on the natural and cultural environment. The primary direction for future development therefore is to focus on enhancing the quality of development and services, strengthening the character and diversity of the village centre, expanding the tourism opportunities, and protecting the natural landscapes that support a viable tourism economy and high quality residential areas.

The OCP will endeavour to develop a vibrant village centre that has a coordinated design theme and that offers a range of services and accommodation. It will aim to maintain quality residential neighbourhoods and to minimize conflicting land uses. It will protect views of the lake wherever possible, sustainability manage its environmental responsibilities, and encourage a wide array of recreation and tourism opportunities in the community. In summary, the development policies will strive to develop a prosperous tourism economy that is in harmony with the residential community and the natural environment.

2.4 Goals of the Official Community Plan

Goal 1: Provide efficient, equitable and affordable public services.

The strategy to achieve this goal is to ensure that water supply, wastewater treatment and other services meet acceptable standards throughout the village, that they are coordinated with long-term development growth and that they are equitably financed. New development is expected to pay its fair share of infrastructure and public services expansion costs.

Goal 2: Establish a distinct, pedestrian-oriented village centre with a range of commercial services.

The strategy to achieve this goal is to encourage village centre development for a variety of commercial and tourism uses and to provide public works and traffic and parking management that facilitate a pedestrian-friendly environment. The Design Guidelines provide a framework for downtown lakeshore revitalization of private and public spaces in an integrated manner.

Goal 3: Develop tourism and recreation features and activities for the benefit of residents and visitors.

The strategy to achieve this goal is to support development of a public hot springs feature on the lakeshore, expand the parks, trails and pathway system, enhance the image and identity of the village, and encourage high quality development in the lakeshore and tourist commercial areas. The aim is to expand the destination resort qualities and recreational opportunities.

Goal 4: Protect views of the lake and the surrounding mountains.

The strategy to achieve this goal will focus on protecting and enhancing the views to the lake from key sites on Lillooet Avenue and encouraging future lakeshore development that takes account of the need to protect views of the mountains and lake. It will also support measures to prevent adverse effects of logging on scenic values.

Goal 5: Protect and maintain air and water quality and biodiversity.

The strategy to achieve this goal involves upgrading wastewater management systems, managing stormwater drainage and runoff, limiting campfires and protecting important natural habitats and ecosystem functions. The development of a substantial park and trail system and conservation and restoration of the Miami River will also assist in this goal.

Goal 6: Promote compatible residential and tourism development and community relationships.

The strategy to achieve this goal is to protect residential neighbourhood quality, manage traffic impacts and encourage community collaboration in addressing visitor-resident issues. A major challenge is to provide for increased residential and tourism growth and a coordinated approach to land use and transportation issues that serves the needs of both sectors. This includes wherever possible, separating incompatible land uses and controlling traffic and parking.

Goal 7: Manage traffic and parking and promote transportation alternatives.

The strategy to achieve this goal is to manage traffic flows and parking so as to minimize congestion and disturbance of residential areas, and to provide a bicycle and walking path network. Visitor parking is a key issue. The liveability and attractiveness of the community will depend upon the ability to manage summer traffic volumes.

Goal 8: Provide for a mix of housing types for all ages and incomes.

The strategy to achieve this goal is to designate lands for a variety of housing types and to provide density bonus incentives for affordable and special needs housing. A diverse supply of housing, including seniors housing is important to the future character of the community.

Goal 9: Restore and protect Miami River and related aquatic systems.

The strategy to achieve this goal is to support a community-based program with federal and provincial agencies to restore natural flows, improve water quality and protect riparian and watershed functions. Miami River is a key feature in managing drainage and flooding, enhancing the quality of the environment and implementing the tourism development strategy of the village.

2.5 Regional Context Statement

It is the policy of Council:

To support the Regional Growth Strategy of the Fraser Valley Regional District (FVRD), and the vision of "vibrant, distinct and sustainable communities that accept responsibly managed growth while being committed to protecting the land

resource and the natural environment to ensure that a high quality of life is accessible to all."

The FVRD *Choices for our Future, Regional Growth Strategy for the Fraser Valley Regional District*, sets out a framework to guide member communities, jointly and individually, in pursuing the vision described above. The Regional Growth Strategy (RGS) identifies eight goals and the Harrison Hot Springs OCP proposes to address these goals in the following manner:

1. Increase Transportation Choice and Efficiency

The RGS Regional Transportation Improvement Priorities identify Hotsprings Road as a medium to long term priority for upgrading to accommodate increased population growth in Harrison Hot Springs. The RGS also promotes settlement patterns that minimize the use of automobiles and encourage walking, bicycling, and the efficient use of public transit, where practical. The relevant OCP policies are to:

- Concentrate higher density residential land uses within and near the Village Centre, reducing the need for local car dependency (policy 3.2.2, 4.3.2).
- Develop an integrated parks and trail system for the community and a pedestrian-bicycle path along Hotsprings Road (policy 10.3.1, 13.2.1).
- Promote direct bus service from Chilliwack (policy 10.3.1).
- Work with Ministry of Transportation in addressing parking shortages and traffic congestion in the lakeshore area and coordinating Village Centre and Highway 9 improvements (policies 4.3.6, 10.3.1).

2. Support and Enhance the Agriculture Sector

The RGS encourages the development of a long-term strategy that will balance the need for stable, long-term Agricultural Land Reserve boundaries with the need for additional land to support employment growth in all sectors, including agriculture, and the need for contiguous urban development. Portions of the East Sector are recognized as under negotiation with the Provincial Agricultural Land Commission. The relevant OCP policies are to:

- Accommodate residential growth through infill and higher densities in the developed area and maintain Resource and Public Use designations on ALR lands (policy 3.2.2/.3).
- Consult with the Agricultural Land Commission on the long-term use of the ALR lands (policy 7.3.5).

3. Manage Urban Land Responsibly

The RGS supports Official Community Plans policies that encourage infill, redevelopment, densification and mixed use as a means of creating more compact development patterns. The relevant OCP policies are to:

- Manage growth within the Fraser Valley Regional District's Urban Growth Boundary by directing it toward existing developed areas and by increasing residential densities (section 3.2, 3.2.2, 3.2.5).
- Increase density and mixed uses in the Village Centre for a more compact urban structure (policy 3.2.1, 7.3.4).
- Promote commercial services in the Village Centre in support of a more complete community (policy 4.3.2).
- Avoid urban development into the lake and within the geotechnical hazard areas (policy 3.3.1 and 9.3).

4. Develop a Network of Sustainable Communities

The RGS supports official community plans and other plans that incorporate sustainable planning principles as a means to becoming more sustainable and self sufficient. The relevant OCP policies are to:

- Increase the range of services and amenities available within the Village Centre (policy 3.2.1).
- Provide incentives for affordable housing (policy 4.3.2, 4.3.3).
- Upgrade wastewater treatment facilities to protect water quality (policy 10.3.3).
- Upgrade water supply infrastructure and management to improve the efficiency and effectiveness of water systems (policy 10.3.4).
- Promote waste reduction and recycling (policy 10.3.6).

5. Protect the Natural Environment and Promote Environmental Stewardship

The RGS aims to protect air quality, water quality and natural environment, and proposes various regional initiatives for environmental stewardship. The relevant OCP policies are to:

- Protect environmental values through development permit areas that achieve specific environmental objectives (policy 9.3, 14.4).
- Promote Miami River protection and rehabilitation (policy 14.2.4, 14.3.2).
- Undertake environmental sensitive areas inventory (policy 7.3.1, 14.2.2, 14.3.1).
- Upgrade wastewater treatment facilities to protect water quality (policy 10.3.3).
- Promote the "reduce, reuse and recycle" approach to waste management (10.1, policy 10.3.6).
- Reduce the use of pesticides in the community (policy 14.2.5).

6. Protect and Manage Rural and Recreational Lands

The RGS supports the development of a regional park system in context with federal, provincial, municipal and GVRD park systems and greenway initiatives, and encourages the development and coordination of municipal and

rural walking and bicycle path plans, and seeks cooperation on the management of land use on Crown Lands. The relevant OCP policies are to:

- Implement geotechnical hazard lands protection through development permits (policy 9.3).
- Protect forest cover on resource lands (policy 3.3.4).
- Develop a parks and trails master plan (policy 13.2.1, 13.3.2).
- Develop a lakeshore management plan to guide public and commercial uses on the beach and lakeshore (policy 4.3.1).

7. Achieve Sustainable Economic Growth

The RGS encourages the development of a strong employment base and a favourable investment climate that will support economic growth and diversity. Tourism is the primary economic driver for Harrison Hot Springs. The relevant OCP policies are to:

- Facilitate economic change in the evolution of the tourism economy toward high-value, more diverse tourism opportunities (policy 5.3.1).
- Prepare a Tourism Development Strategy that is linked to an attractive, visitor-friendly Village Centre and development of a park and trails system (policy 5.3.1).
- Provide for artisan workshops on large lots adjacent to Hotsprings Road (policy 5.2.7).

8. Manage Water, Energy Resources and Waste Responsibly

The RGS highlights the challenge to ensure that future development takes place only where adequate infrastructure and community facilities exist or can be provided in a timely, economic, and environmentally sound manner. Harrison Lake is identified as a potential future water source for the region. The relevant OCP policies are to:

- Develop a drainage plan to manage flooding risks (policy 10.3.5).
- Upgrade the waste management systems in conjunction with regional plans (policy 10.3.6).
- Promote energy conservation, transportation efficiency, public transit and other energy and climate change measures (policy 10.3.7).

3. DEVELOPMENT FRAMEWORK

3.1 Overall Development Concept

The overall development concept is a broad summary of the general land use priorities for the future of Harrison Hot Springs, consistent with the Goals of the OCP. The elements of this concept are as follows:

- **Village Centre** - development of a compact, pedestrian-oriented town centre with mixed use commercial and residential development, a range of services and a comprehensive design theme for buildings and streetscape; to be guided by a detailed Village Centre Design Plan.
- **Lakeshore Development** – enhancement and extension of the lakeshore park and walkway from the hot springs source site on the west to the marinas on the east, protection of the views of the lake, development of the hot springs source site, and review of parking and road system.
- **Residential Development** – expansion of multi-family residential uses in the Village Centre, townhouse development near Lillooet Avenue east, and low density residential development in central/south Harrison, with appropriate traffic management to protect residential quality.
- **Tourism Development** – increased economic opportunities for tourism growth and outdoor recreation activities compatible with adjacent residential land uses; to be guided by a long-term Tourism Development Strategy that focuses on the future of tourism in Harrison Hot Springs.
- **Hotsprings Road Enhancement** – a new entrance, streetscape and pedestrian-bikeway corridor leading to the town centre and Harrison Lake esplanade and a redeveloped focal point at the terminus of Hotsprings Road; guided by a detailed Hotsprings Road Improvement Plan
- **Park and Trail System Development** – an integrated system of parks and trails that expands the outdoor recreation and tourism activities, linking Hotsprings Road, Miami River, the East Sector, the lakeshore, the Harrison River and other features; guided by a Parks and Trails Master Plan.

The community has expressed support for managed growth that emphasizes protection of the natural environment and scenic values, development of the Village Centre, and improved streetscapes and features that support a high quality tourism destination and community.

3.2 Growth Management Strategy

Future growth of Harrison Hot Springs is constrained by the physical features and the availability of water, sewer, drainage and other infrastructure to accommodate new development. It will also depend on the type and density of residential and commercial development that is compatible with maintaining the natural qualities of the setting that are so highly valued by residents.

On the basis of a projected average annual population growth rate of 3.0 % and assuming some subdivision and higher density residential land use, the following summary and forecast of population and dwellings is presented:

Population and Residential Growth Forecast		
Years	Estimated Population	Estimated no. of Dwellings
2001	1324	609
2002	1450	642
2003	1504	665
2004	1533	700
2005	1585	720
2006	1633	742
2007	1682	764
2008	1732	787
2009	1784	811
2010	1838	835
2011	1893	860
2021	2545	1157

Note: BC Stats to 2005; after which assumes a compounded 3.0% growth rate

The building permit, population (BC Stats) and housing (Census) data show an average growth of 30-35 new dwellings per year in Harrison Hot Springs over the past decade. Over a 20-year time horizon for planning infrastructure, a forecast of 700 new residential units is a reasonable estimate of future residential growth to year 2025. No estimate is provided for growth in hotel rooms or campsites, given the current uncertainties about tourism growth.

The capacity of the sewage treatment plant is estimated to serve a population of 4750 permanent and seasonal residents and visitors to about year 2017, and the outfall peak capacity has a remaining 15 year design horizon, subject to being able to meet water quality standards.⁵ Water supply infrastructure is currently insufficient with regard to water storage and distribution system for fire

⁵ Dayton and Knight Ltd., July 2000; water quality standards may be a limiting factor in this capacity.

protection and significant upgrades will be needed.⁶ The Regional Growth Strategy projects a population of 3000 in Harrison Hot Springs sometime during the decade 2020-2030.⁷

Over the five year period of the Plan, average residential land demand is estimated at 120-130 dwellings, providing for a Village population increase to about 1900 residents in 2011. Excluding the option of future expansion into the East Sector, there are three potential approaches to accommodating growth in Harrison Hot Springs:

- Infill development on existing vacant lots
- Multi-family residential development in the Lakeshore area
- Low density residential subdivision within central Harrison

Residents are concerned about the cost of servicing new development while also maintaining and upgrading the existing infrastructure, parks and amenities in Harrison Hot Springs. For this reason, development growth will be carefully managed within a Capital Works Plan to ensure that new development pays for its fair share of these improvements.

It is the policy of Council:

- 3.2.1 To promote expansion of multi-family residential development in the Village Centre and Lakeshore Residential areas on the basis of comprehensive development proposals that support the overall development concept of the Plan (Section 3.1), particularly in revitalizing the Village Centre through mixed use developments.
- 3.2.2 To increase residential density through increased building heights in the Village Centre Area, subject to development and approval of a Village Centre Design Plan and protection of critical views of the lake.
- 3.2.3 To consider the potential re-development of large lots around Pine Avenue as shown on **Figure 1, Neighbourhood Planning Area 1** for Low Density Residential land use provided that:
 - i) redesignation occurs on the basis of comprehensive development proposals that consider the overall future development of the area;
 - ii) water, sewer, drainage and other infrastructure requirements of new development are fully recovered from development cost charges;
 - iii) future development contributes toward improving the Hotsprings Road streetscape to offset some of the loss of Tourist Commercial land

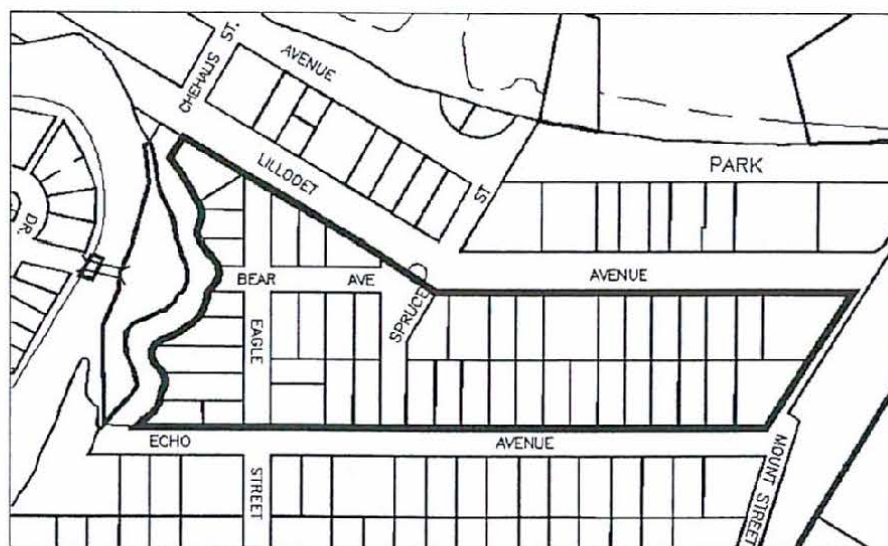
⁶ NovaTec Consultants Inc., Nov. 2000.

⁷ Fraser Valley Regional District, Choices for Our Future, Regional Growth Strategy for the Fraser Valley Regional District, 2004.

Figure 1: Neighbourhood Planning Areas



Neighbourhood Planning Area 1



Neighbourhood Planning Area 2

- supply that would result from any redesignation and to support tourism development through beautification of Hotsprings Road; and
- iv) extensive consultation occurs with the neighbouring property owners.
- 3.2.4 To consider the potential for expansion of medium density multi-family residential development through extension of the Lakeshore Residential area designation in the vicinity of eastern Lillooet Avenue as shown on **Figure 1, Neighbourhood Planning Area 2** provided that:
- i) redesignation occurs on the basis of comprehensive development proposals that consider the overall future development of the study area;
 - ii) development takes account of setbacks from the geotechnical hazard development permit area adjacent to the east hillside;
 - iii) water, sewer, drainage and other infrastructure requirements of new development are fully recovered from development cost charges; and
 - iv) extensive consultation occurs with the neighbouring property owners.
- 3.2.5 To consider potential residential development opportunities in the East Sector Special Planning Area only on the basis of a comprehensive planning process, as set out in Section 7, including extensive consultation with the community.
- 3.2.6 To manage future growth in a manner that considers impacts on infrastructure services, environmental quality and existing neighbourhoods.
- 3.2.7 To consider the financial impacts of infrastructure improvements required to service new development, including the costs of enhanced streetscapes and parks and trails in the overall community and tourism revitalization efforts. In addition to the recovery of incremental costs through Development Cost Charges, the costs of improving public amenities associated with the lake promenade, the Village Centre Design Plan, and the Hotsprings Road Improvement Plan will be recovered through:
- i) density bonusing provisions in the Village Centre and Waterfront Commercial Areas (see Section 4.3.2 and 4.3.3);
 - ii) specified area bylaws for public works improvements initiated by property owners or businesses;
 - iii) voluntary community amenity contributions offered within comprehensive development proposals to offset and mitigate development impacts on public amenities; and
 - iv) property taxes from new and existing development.

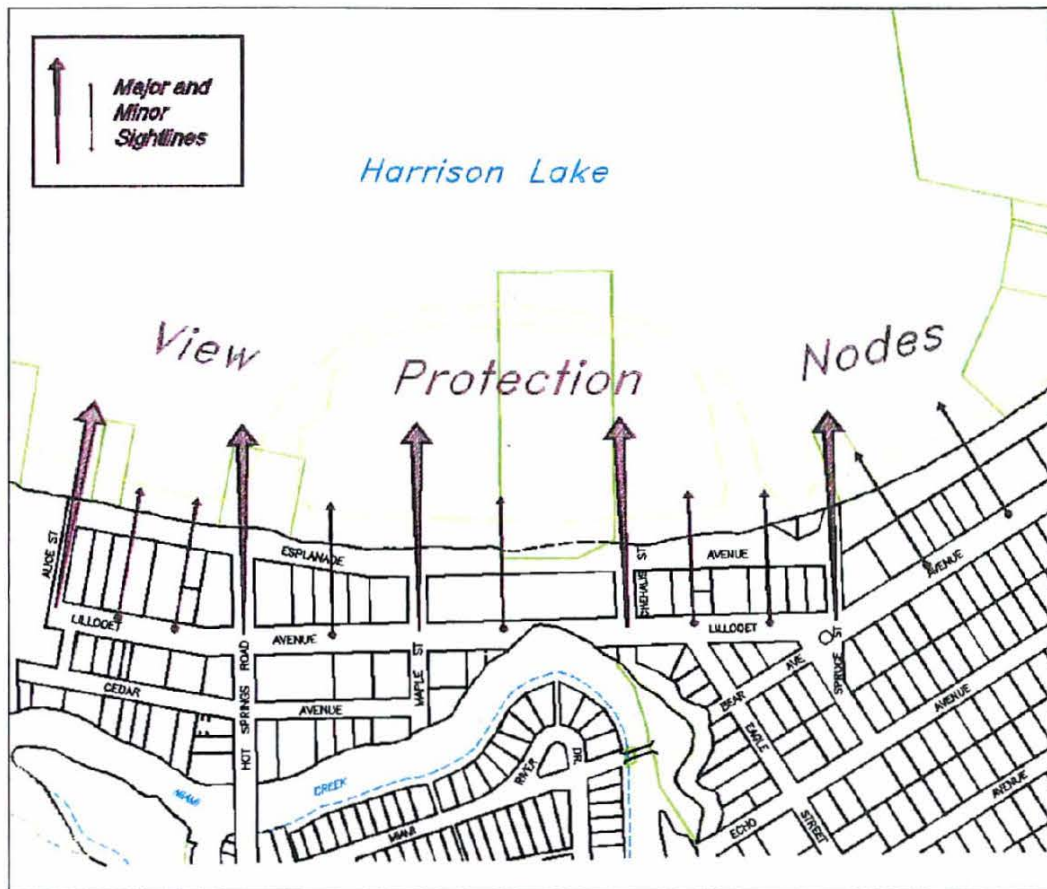
- 3.2.8 Council will not consider extension of Village infrastructure to serve new development outside of the municipal boundaries unless it involves expansion of Village boundaries and accords with the Capital Works Plan.

3.3 View Preservation Strategy

Maintaining scenic views of the lake and mountains is an important goal of the community. *It is the policy of Council that:*

- 3.3.1 The natural vistas of Harrison Lake are an important asset to the community. Therefore, development of major structures into the lake on water lots that intrude into the primary vistas of the lake will not be permitted, in order to maintain the scenic values. Proposals for major development into the lake either inside or outside of the Village boundaries will be strongly opposed.
- 3.3.2 Redevelopment at key locations on Esplanade Avenue and Lillooet Avenue, as shown on **Figure 2**, should take account of the need to maximize views of the lake from street level in the design of buildings and landscaping. The objective is to maintain and enhance views of the lake and to discourage a continuous visual barrier between Lillooet Avenue and the lake. Public views of the lake should be maintained at regular intervals, not less than every 100m, in conjunction with site development.
- 3.3.3 Redevelopment in the Lakeshore Special Planning Area identified on Schedule 1-B will endeavour to complement views of the lake through the application of the Design Guidelines in Schedule 1-D and issuance of development permits;
- 3.3.4 Forest cover on private lands designated as Resource on Schedule 1-B will be protected by a tree protection bylaw and development permit area; and
- 3.3.5 Land use and forest management on Crown and private lands, including Echo Island and other lands outside of the Village, should recognize and address the need to maintain scenic values associated with Harrison Lake.

Figure 2: View Preservation Strategy



Major sightlines – key intersections where building design and setbacks will complement views.

Minor sightlines – approximate locations of view protection sightlines towards the lake.

3.4 Future Land Use Designations

It is the policy of Council that the future use and development of land within the Village of Harrison Hot Springs shall be consistent with the overall pattern of land use depicted on Schedule B – Future Land Use Designation Map. The general form and character of development in each future land use designation is explained in subsequent sections of this Plan. A brief summary of the designations is presented on Table 1.

The Official Community Plan provides overall direction for long-term growth of the community. The Zoning Bylaw, on the other hand, is a tool for regulating land use. It identifies permitted land uses, minimum parcel sizes and other applicable regulations. In some cases, the designated future land use on the Future Land Use Designation Map differs from the existing zoning. This difference does not mean that the zoning will change, as the Plan does not change the current zoning of any property. Where there is a proposal to make changes to the Zoning Bylaw, those changes must be consistent with the OCP.

3.5 Development Permit Areas

It is the policy of Council:

3.5.1 Development Permit Requirements

Development Permit Areas will be established under Section 919.1 of the *Local Government Act* and as described in Sections 4, 5, 6, 9 and 14 of this Plan. The purpose of these areas is to provide flexibility to accommodate development while meeting certain specified development, hazard protection or environmental objectives on the site. Development permits may vary aspects of a regulatory bylaw, excluding the permitted land use and density (except in situations related to health, safety or protection of property from damage).

3.5.2 Conditions Where Development Permits Are Not Required

Development Permits are not required within the specified development permit areas under the following conditions:

- for an internal alteration which does not affect the outer appearance of the building;
- excluding development within the Lakeshore Development Permit Area, for the replacement, upgrading or repair of the external covering of existing buildings (i.e. roofing or siding) with similar materials;

- for new auxiliary buildings in the rear yard or interior side yards that meet the setback requirements in the Zoning Bylaw provided the land use fronts on only one street; and
- within the Miami River Development Permit Area as per the *Fish Protection Act*, reconstruction or repair of a permanent structure as described in Section 911 (8) of the *Local Government Act* and provided the structure remains on its existing foundations, and other exemptions as specified in section 14.4 Miami River Development Permit Area.

TABLE 1: FUTURE LAND USE DESIGNATIONS

Purpose	Rationale	Future Land Uses Permitted
Village Centre To develop a distinct commercial and mixed commercial – residential town centre with a full range of services	This area is the general business district of the village providing a public focal point for tourists and expanded commercial and professional services for residents.	Hotels, motels, resorts, restaurants, pubs, retail stores, business and personal services establishments, mixed commercial-residential developments and other uses permitted in C1, C3 and P1 zones as per the Zoning Bylaw
Waterfront Commercial To develop tourist-oriented commercial uses, with some residential uses, and sensitivity to protecting views of the lake	The lakeshore is the focus of most of the tourism and recreation activities. The area is suited to further accommodation, resort development and a pedestrian-oriented commercial Esplanade Avenue and a portion of the Miami River.	Hotels, motels, resorts, restaurants and specialty retail stores and other uses in the C2 and P2 zones as per the Zoning Bylaw
Lakeshore Marine Tourist Commercial To develop an area of marine-oriented tourism uses with pedestrian connections to Esplanade Avenue	This area is the main focus of boating and moorage activities for the village. It has the potential for a mixture of public pedestrian, recreation and marine tourism uses on lakeshore lands adjacent to Rockwell Drive.	Restaurants, marinas and related retail services and other uses permitted in the C6 and P1 and P2 zones as per the Zoning Bylaw, and proposed provisions for small hotel development.
Lakeshore Residential To develop an area of moderate density multi-family residential land uses	This area is located between the waterfront commercial area and the low density residential area, with access to Lillooet Avenue and proximity to the lakeshore and village centre	Townhouses and other uses permitted in the R4 and P2 zones as per the Zoning Bylaw
Low Density Residential To develop an area of single family and two family dwellings	The dominant land use in this area is single family residences with some compact housing and strata subdivisions and neighbourhood commercial in the southern portion of the Village; the intention is to maintain the residential environment and to minimize incompatible land uses	Single family and two family dwellings, parks, neighbourhood commercial (see Policy 6.3.2), and other uses permitted in the R1, R2, R3, P1 and P2 zones as per the Zoning Bylaw
Tourist Commercial To develop an area of tourist commercial uses that provides opportunities for growth of tourism activities	This area is separated from the low density residential area, with relatively large parcel sizes, geotechnical constraints for other uses and good access and exposure to tourist traffic. It is suited to tourist commercial recreation businesses.	Hotels, resorts, motels, campgrounds and holiday parks, and complementary tourist service facilities such as restaurants, commercial recreation, and other uses permitted in C5, C7 and P1 zones as per the Zoning Bylaw
Resource To maintain the natural resource features within the ALR and steep uplands surrounding the village.	This area is mostly comprised of Agricultural Land Reserve and areas of steep land, wetlands and areas with geotechnical constraints to development	One single family residence per parcel and related uses in the RR-Resource Reserve, VR-Village Reserve and P1 and P2 zones as per the Zoning Bylaw
Public Use To provide for a variety of school, institutional and park uses	This area includes lands owned by the Village and other government bodies for public purposes.	Schools, village offices and work yards, fire halls, churches, community halls, public recreation facilities and park uses and related uses as per the Zoning Bylaw

4. LAKESHORE SPECIAL PLANNING AREA

4.1 Background

The lakeshore is a critical area of Harrison Hot Springs with a high potential for major new development and redevelopment. This area is part of the Village's commercial and tourism focus and requires special attention. Its development must be managed carefully to ensure the "small Village" character of Harrison is maintained while building on the opportunities that this area provides. The Design Guidelines in Schedule 1-D will be a key aspect of the development planning for this area. It is proposed that these be updated with a Village Centre Design Plan.

Specific policies and future land use designations that apply only to the Lakeshore Area have been developed. These are aimed at optimizing the potential of this area for the shared benefit of present and future Village residents, property owners and visitors.

4.2 Objectives

Council's objectives are to:

- 4.2.1** Encourage private investment in a range of tourist accommodation facilities and other complementary tourist-oriented facilities to take full advantage of the natural features of this area, including proximity to the beach and lake, recreation opportunities and scenic views, in a manner that contributes to the quality of the built environment.
- 4.2.2** Apply the Design Guidelines in Schedule 1-D, as updated by a Village Centre Design Plan, to create commercial streetscapes within the Village Centre Area which will be appealing and inviting to tourists and residents by virtue of:
 - a wide-range of commercial businesses at ground level, fronting directly on to the street;
 - a "pedestrian friendly " street featuring wide sidewalks, attractive street furniture, landscaping, signage and lighting;
 - an overall image and appearance characteristic of a high quality lakeside resort community.
- 4.2.3** Promote development in the lakeshore area which recognizes the need to sensitively and skilfully achieve a balance of:

- taking full advantage of the magnificent views of Harrison Lake and the mountains without blocking these views for the enjoyment of others;
 - capitalizing on the area's high development potential without compromising the small village character and charm of the community.
- 4.2.4** Improve the visual and physical connection between Harrison Lake (including the beach), and development area south of the dyke (i.e. Esplanade Avenue, Lillooet Avenue areas).
- 4.2.5** Protect the natural scenery and vistas of Harrison Lake by avoiding major physical structures within the lake.
- 4.2.6** Provide for some condominium-type residential development, but not at the expense of using up developable land suitable for tourist accommodation and other tourist commercial development.
- 4.2.7** Through the use of appropriate mechanisms, and assisted by a proposed Village Centre Design Plan, ensure that the form and character (e.g . building mass, siting and landscaping) of new development is consistent with the broad goals of:
- preserving views of the lake and mountains;
 - compatibility with existing development and the "Village character" of the community ; and
 - eliminating the "rear yard" syndrome where a parcel has front and rear parcel lines on separate streets.

4.3 Policies

It is the policy of Council:

Within the Lakeshore Special Planning Area, provide for a variety of uses in locations designated on the Future Land Use Map, Schedule B, as follows:

- Lakeshore Beach and Public Use
- Village Centre
- Waterfront Commercial
- Lakeshore Marine Tourist Commercial
- Lakeshore Residential

Policies for each of these designations are set forth below.

4.3.1 Lakeshore Beach and Public Use Area

Within this area, including the entire beach front and foreshore area along Harrison Lake:

- Subject to preparation of a lakeshore management plan, Council intends to pursue the following initiatives aimed at improving the beach and foreshore area for the use and enjoyment of residents and visitors, subject to technical feasibility, securing of necessary approvals from government authorities and availability of funding. They are not set out in order of priority:
 - a beach promenade, extending along the entire foreshore area from the source of the hot springs to the marinas;
 - development of the hot springs source as a tourist attraction, including provision of better signage to the springs along the promenade;
 - measures to improve the visual and physical connection between Harrison Lake, the beach area, and the areas south of the dyke; and
 - provision of better pedestrian linkages from the beach promenade to the Miami River Greenway Trail.

Council will consider making provision for a limited number of tourism commercial activities on and adjacent to the beach, such as recreation activities, sports equipment rentals and refreshment vendors. In the process of evaluating proposals and issuing permits, the Village will take into account the following criteria:

- noise levels must be low;
- contribution to the image of Harrison Hot Springs as a tourism community;
- compatibility with the character of the Lakeshore Area and the adjacent residential and commercial areas; and
- no interference with the public's access, use and enjoyment of the beach

4.3.2 Village Centre Area

Within this area, a range of commercial, residential and public uses are promoted, with emphasis on encouraging commercial facilities and mixed commercial – residential developments that maintain public views of the lake at key locations. A diverse range of uses will be supported, including personal service establishments, banks, business and professional offices, as well as retail and grocery stores that support a complete community.

On streets within the Village Centre Area (Esplanade Avenue, Lillooet Avenue Hot Springs Road, Maple Street, St. Alice Street and Cedar Avenue), Council will work toward establishing an attractive and appealing streetscape by means of:

- developing a Village Centre Design Plan which provides detailed architectural and landscape treatments;
- encouraging, on private properties:
 - a broad variety of business establishments side by side to create an interesting and stimulating shopping experience;

- storefronts located and designed to facilitate easy pedestrian access irregular setbacks to create interest and visual appeal;
 - small scale open spaces within developments to facilitate pedestrian movement and take advantage of sun, views, protection from wind and so forth;
 - the use of permanent materials and a permanent standard of development (discourage temporary or minimum investment seasonal structures);
 - site development using landscaping elements such as bricks or textured concrete, thereby avoiding large uninterrupted areas of asphalt surface; and
 - attractive canopies to provide protection from rain and snow and to add visual appeal, with a view to facilitate shopping during inclement weather.
-
- carrying out, on the public portion of the streets, streetscape improvements such as wider sidewalks, street furniture, tree planting, power pole removal and ornamental street lighting to enhance the image, visual appeal and pedestrian convenience of the area.
 - skilfully integrating the private and public components of the overall commercial streetscape to create an overall harmonious image, through a variety of techniques such as canopies, awnings, window displays, signage, outdoor display of merchandise and outdoor extensions of restaurants (e.g. mini-sidewalk cafes) on to the widened sidewalk.
 - re-designing the terminus of Hotsprings Road, in collaboration with the Ministry of Transportation, and in conjunction with a Village Centre Design Plan.

Within the Village Centre Area, the following land use policies will apply:

- (a) Commercial developments only will be encouraged on properties fronting Esplanade Avenue and Lillooet Avenue between St. Alice Street and Maple Street.
- (b) Multi-family residential developments and mixed use developments - commercial use in combination with residential use, will be encouraged on properties fronting Cedar Avenue and the south end of Maple Street.

Development Density

The density of development will generally be governed by a maximum floor space to parcel area ratio of 1.5 to 1. With density bonusing provisions to be incorporated into the Zoning Bylaw, this ratio may be increased to a maximum of 2.0 to 1, in consideration of the owner meeting certain requirements such as

provision and enhancement of amenities for the use and enjoyment of the public and occupants of the development. The basis for a density bonus must be clearly defined by applicants and must contribute to:

- View Preservation Strategy implementation
- Village Centre Design Plan implementation and/or
- Dwelling units catering to the disabled and affordable dwelling units, as specified in the Zoning Bylaw.

For the residential component of mixed-use developments, the maximum number of residential units is 150 units per hectare provided that this can be accomplished within the overall density requirements expressed above in terms of floor space to parcel area ratios. The above allowable densities may be revised following completion of the Village Centre Design Plan, consistent with policy 3.2.2.

Development Design

Council proposes to adopt a Village Centre Design Plan, in conjunction with updating of Schedule 1-C of the OCP that will serve to guide the redevelopment of buildings and streetscapes in accordance with the long-term Vision for Harrison Hot Springs.

The Village Centre area is located within Development Permit Area Number 1 (Section 4.4). Developments within this area are therefore subject to first obtaining a development permit in accordance with the Development Guidelines set out in Section 4.4 of this Plan. For each development, the development permit will regulate the form and character of structures (eg. Building height, massing, shape, siting on the lot, etc.) as well as the development of the site (open/ space and landscaping, parking, pedestrian orientation to the abutting street, vehicle access, provision of view corridors, and provision of improvements to the sidewalk and landscaping of the boulevard on the street abutting the development). The proposed Design Plan, which will serve as Development Permit Area Guidelines, will be prepared in conjunction with an update of the Traffic and Parking Study.

Entry Feature to the Lakeshore Area

To foster a sense of arrival and to create a positive first impression of the community with tourists, Council intends to investigate, in consultation with Ministry of Transportation, the feasibility of developing an entry feature at an appropriate point along Hot Springs Road. Considerations to be addressed in the investigation will include:

- identification of options, for example, a new bridge across the Miami River on Hot Springs Road;
- project elements and design features to be presented in an overall Hotsprings Road Improvement Plan;

- potential linkage to other initiatives such as streetscape improvements under a Village Centre Design Plan and the Miami River Greenway; and
- identification of responsibilities and source(s) of funding - e.g. Ministry of Transportation and Highways.

4.3.3 Waterfront Commercial Area

Within this area, the preferred form of development is tourist-oriented commercial uses such as hotels, motels, resorts, restaurants and specialty retail stores. As illustrated on Schedule 1-B: Future Land Use Designation Map, Council encourages hotel resort development at the east end of Esplanade Avenue, and along the Miami River. New multi-unit residential development may be permitted, but only if the development includes a commercial component, again with preference given to tourist-oriented commercial uses.

The commercial component of a mixed use development is to be at ground level and oriented to the abutting street in such a manner as to accommodate safe and convenient pedestrian access. In such developments, the habitable spaces are to be located above the flood plain elevation as defined in Section 9.

Development Density

The density of development will generally be governed by a maximum floor space to parcel area ratio of 1.25 to 1. With density bonusing provisions to be incorporated into the Zoning Bylaw, this ratio may be increased to a maximum of 1.75 to 1, in consideration of the owner meeting certain requirements such as the provision and enhancement of amenities for the use and enjoyment of the public as well as occupants of the development. The basis for a density bonus must be clearly defined by applicants and must contribute to:

- View Preservation Strategy implementation;
- Parking and streetscape improvements in the area;
- Improvements to the Miami River, and public access to/from the Village Centre and the development;
- Enhancement of the beach promenade, extending along the entire lakeshore from the hot springs source to the marinas; and/or
- Dwelling units catering to the disabled and affordable dwelling units, as specified in the Zoning Bylaw.

For the residential component, the maximum number of residential units is 150 units per hectare provided this can be accomplished within the overall density requirements expressed above in terms of floor space to parcel ratio.

The Waterfront Commercial area is located within Development Permit Area Number 1, and the policy set out above for development permits in Section 4.4 for the Village Centre Area also applies in the Waterfront Commercial area.

4.3.4 Lakeshore Marine Tourist Commercial Area

Within this area, a range of marine-oriented tourism uses such as restaurants, marinas, small hotels and related retail services are permitted. This designation provides for 'marina accommodation' that caters to the boating tourist and tourism development. Hotels with less than 50 sleeping units, integrated with marina operations, may be considered after proponents first obtain approval in writing from the Ministry of Transportation and the Department of Fisheries and Oceans.

Developments within this area involving boat access and structures in the water will also require the approval of applicable Federal and Provincial Government Agencies. Council will consider integrating the Village-owned water lot (former government wharf) into the proposed waterfront promenade.

The Lakeshore Marine Tourist Commercial area is located within Development Permit Area Number 1. In addition to consideration of the Development Permit guidelines set out in 4.4, special attention in Development Permits for this area will be applied to pedestrian accessibility to the lakefront area and connection to the pedestrian promenade along the remainder of the lakefront as described in Section 4.3.1 above.

Re-designation Criteria

Proposals for re-designation of the Lakeshore Marine Tourist Commercial area to Waterfront Commercial by application for Plan amendment will be considered by Council on the basis of the following:

- a) A study by a qualified geotechnical engineer confirms acceptability of the proposed commercial development within the area proposed for re-designation with regard to natural hazards;
- b) A study by a qualified traffic engineer confirms suitability of the site for the proposed estimated traffic volumes and parking requirements and provides a conceptual design with regard to safe access and egress from Highway 9;
- c) The Ministry of Highways endorses in principle the proposed re-designation with regard to effects on Highway 9;
- d) A study by a qualified professional biologist confirms that the proposed commercial development will have no significant adverse impact on fish habitat and such uses are acceptable in principle to the Department of Fisheries and Oceans and the B.C. Ministry of Environment;
- e) Conceptual design of proposed development outlining building siting, form and character and landscaping and the manner in which the

development will be consistent with the objectives of the Lakeshore Development Permit Area 1;

- f) A study by a qualified engineer assessing the implications of re-designation for upgrading sewer and water services to serve the proposed commercial land uses;
- g) Proponents of the re-designation consult with property owners in the Waterfront Commercial Area and with the District of Kent and provide a report to Council on the views of those consulted; and
- h) Consideration of submissions to a public hearing on the proposed amendment of the Official Community Plan.

4.3.5 Lakeshore Residential Area

Within this area, medium density multifamily residential uses will be permitted to a maximum density of 35 units per hectare.

The Lakeshore Residential area is located within Development Permit Area Number 1. For each Development Permit, special emphasis will be placed on ensuring compatibility with nearby low density residential uses, including consideration of building height, massing and orientation, site landscaping, on-site parking, vehicle access, and visual screening from adjacent properties.

4.3.6 Parking and Traffic in the Lakeshore Area

Council intends to address the issue of parking shortages and traffic congestion in the Lakeshore area during peak demand periods, including special events and the peak tourism period. Subject to availability of funding, Council intends to review and update its Traffic and Parking Study for the Village in conjunction with preparation of a Village Centre Design Plan. This will include a needs assessment, identification and evaluation of optional solutions, and a recommended course of action for implementing selected solutions.

4.3.7 The Hot Springs

Residents of Harrison Hot Springs want to further develop and strengthen the hot springs identity of the community, an important aspect that was discussed at length in the community workshops. The primary opportunity for doing this in the short term is through improvements to the hot springs source site as part of the lakeshore public promenade.

It is the policy of Council to:

- a) work in partnership with the Harrison Hotsprings Resort in developing the hot springs site as a key public feature within the lakeshore promenade and the Villages' Park and Trail Master Plan;

- b) encourage development of opportunities to utilize hot springs water in a manner that strengthens the public identity of the hot springs character of the community and that balances private and public interest in hot springs use and development;
- c) promote the heritage and natural history interpretative aspects of the hot springs as an element within the Tourism Development Strategy of the village; and
- d) explore options for upgrading or acquiring the hot springs swimming pool in the Village Centre to make it more significant as a tourism attraction on a year round basis.

4.4 Lakeshore Development Permit Area 1

4.4.1 Category

The Lakeshore Area is designated a Development Permit Area under Section 919.1 of the *Local Government Act* to establish objectives and guidelines for the form and character of commercial and multi-family residential development.

4.4.2 Area

The Lakeshore Development Permit Area is shown as DPA 1 on Schedule 1-C.

4.4.3 Justification

Commercial and multi-family residential development in the Lakeshore Area is designated within a Development Permit Area in response to the following objectives:

- Recognize the Lakeshore Area as a critical area due, in part, to its high potential for major new development and redevelopment.
- Ensure a high quality of both tourist-oriented commercial development and new residential development.
- Encourage uses, building design and landscaping which build on the unique opportunities presented by Harrison Lake, the beach and the surrounding area.
- Establish design guidelines for development within the Lakeshore Area to maintain the Village character, promote compatibility and architectural integrity with existing development, and preserve views.

4.4.4 Guidelines

Development Permits issued in this area shall be in accordance with the Village of Harrison Hot Springs Design Guidelines, forming Schedule 1-D of this plan. The design principles include:

- a) Architecture responsive to the medium density mixed-use context, and integrated with neighbouring buildings of various ages.
- b) Site planning based on creating continuous street-oriented edges and intensifying pedestrian activity within the Lakeshore Special Planning Area.
- c) Protection of view corridors within the village towards Harrison Lake and the surrounding mountains.
- d) Respect for the natural setting which should continue to dominate along the lakeshore.
- e) Variation on themes to result in a balance between continuity and a healthy diversity, both within a commercial, residential or mixed-use development and throughout the village.

5. COMMERCIAL DEVELOPMENT

5.1 Background

The issues related to commercial development are primarily associated with developing an attractive and distinct tourist destination, and expanding the range of commercial services available for a growing residential population.

Tourism is the economic base of the community, supporting most of these businesses and local employment. The number of overnight visitors to Harrison has fluctuated with global and regional tourism trends, while the number of local day visitors has likely increased with population growth in the Fraser Valley and local festival activities. The tourism market is shifting towards destinations with a wider array of outdoor activities and night life, and higher quality facilities and experiences. The objectives and policies of the OCP support new investment and commitment to growth of the tourism industry. The focus is on developing a tourism destination of regional and international significance.

The emphasis in the plan is on re-developing the Village Centre to establish a more complete community for residents (with shopping, banking and some professional services), as well as to enhance the identity and tourism marketability of the village.

5.2 Objectives

Council's objectives are to:

- 5.2.1** Encourage the development of a distinct Village Centre with a full range of commercial services and a form and character that accords with the Design Guidelines in Schedule 1-D.
- 5.2.2** Encourage the development of year-round tourism facilities and activities compatible with the natural setting and environment of the community and surrounding area, including development of a parks and trail system.
- 5.2.3** Encourage the development of year-round tourism commercial development in Harrison Hot Springs as a key element of the Village's strategy for maintaining and strengthening the economic base of the community.

- 5.2.4 Ensure sufficient land for various forms of tourism commercial development suitably located in the community, recognizing the changing nature of tourism demand.
- 5.2.5 Ensure a high standard of commercial development, emphasizing compatibility with existing land uses nearby and the overall character of the community.
- 5.2.6 Encourage the development of boating and fishing activities and related moorage and launching facilities.
- 5.2.7 Encourage artisan, craft and culturally-oriented accessory uses in appropriate land use zones with a focus on Hotsprings Road.

5.3 Policies

5.3.1 Tourism Development Strategy

Tourism in Harrison Hot Springs, like many other communities, is shifting toward a more sophisticated product, one which caters to more diverse visitor activities and higher-value experiences. The tourism industry is the economic base of the Village and a central component of the future of the community. Development of year-round tourism and compatible relationships with residential uses are major priorities.

It is the policy of Council:

- To support the preparation of an international quality Tourism Development Strategy that integrates product development, services, marketing, training and other aspects in a coordinated effort to establish the long term framework for the future of tourism in Harrison.
- Develop an attractive, visitor-friendly Village Centre that provides a wide range of accommodation and services. In this regard, Council will discourage a strip of service commercial developments along Hot Springs Road in order to strengthen the prospects for Village Centre redevelopment. It will prepare a Village Centre Design Plan to complement or update the Design Guidelines in Schedule 1-D.
- Work toward the beautification of the entrance corridor into Harrison Hot Springs through the preparation and implementation of a Hotsprings Road Improvement Plan.

- Develop a comprehensive and integrated system of green spaces and pedestrian and bicycles routes through the preparation and implementation of a Parks and Trails Master Plan.
- Take steps to enhance and encourage investment in and upgrading of tourist commercial facilities, in conjunction with policy 4.3.1, through:
 - designating sufficient areas on the Future Land Use Map to accommodate significant investment in new tourist commercial facilities, particularly in the Village Centre and Tourist Commercial Areas;
 - promoting private and public Village Centre revitalization initiatives to develop a distinct, pedestrian-oriented small village atmosphere;
 - developing the hot springs source site as a key public attraction on the lakefront;
 - encouraging development of a tourist hotel resort at the east end of Esplanade Avenue;
 - encouraging artisan workshops and related culturally-oriented accessory uses along Hot Springs Road south of Emerald to McPherson Avenue.
 - providing for small-scale marina inns catering to the boating tourist and developing a marina area boardwalk to increase public use, boating and day use tourism in the east end of the lakeshore;
 - working in partnership with the business community in Harrison Hot Springs, the District of Kent and tourism associations on a variety of community initiatives to enhance the year round appeal of Harrison Hot Springs to tourists, and to attract, over the long term, new investment in tourist commercial facilities.

5.3.2 Commercial Uses in the Lakeshore Special Planning Area

The principal focus of commercial development in Harrison Hot Springs will continue to be within the Lakeshore Special Planning Area as shown on the Future Land Use Designation Map. Policies respecting specific type of commercial development in this area are set out in Section 4 of the Plan.

5.3.3 Tourist Commercial Area

Within the Tourist Commercial area designated on the Future Land Use Designation Map - Schedule B, and situated along Hot Springs Road south of the Lakeshore area, Council's policies are set out below.

The range of tourist commercial uses include:

- tourist accommodation, such as:
 - hotels
 - resorts
 - motels and motor hotels
 - campground and holiday parks
- complementary tourist service facilities, such as:
 - restaurants
 - commercial recreation
 - convenience stores
 - specialty shops

The Tourist Commercial area is located within Development Permit Area 2. Developments in this area are therefore subject to obtaining a Development Permit in accordance with the Development Guidelines set out in Section 5.4 of this Plan. For each development, the Development Permit will specify detailed standards respecting the form and character of structures (building height, etc.), as well as site development. Emphasis will be placed on ensuring safe access from Hot Springs Road, as well as landscaping and signage to ensure an aesthetically attractive view of the development from Hot Springs Road.

Re-designation Criteria

Proposals for re-designation of Tourist Commercial Area lands to residential land use by application for Plan amendment will be considered by Council on the basis of the following:

- a) A study by a qualified geotechnical engineer confirms acceptability of the proposed residential land use within the area currently designated Tourist Commercial and located within the Geotechnical Hazard Development Permit Area 4;
- b) Ministry of Highways endorses in principle the proposed re-designation with regard to access and egress from Highway 9;
- c) A study by a qualified engineer assessing the implications of re-designation for upgrading sewer and water services to serve the proposed residential land uses;
- d) Conceptual design details of the manner in which proposed residential development will contribute to the Hotsprings Road Improvement Plan;

- e) Proponents of the re-designation consult with property owners along the west side of Hotsprings Road and provide a report to Council on the views of the owners consulted; and
- f) Consideration of submissions to a public hearing on the proposed amendment to the Official Community Plan.

5.4 Tourist Commercial Development Permit Area 2

5.4.1 Category

Commercial development is designated a Development Permit Area under Section 919.1 of the *Local Government Act* to establish the objectives and guidelines for the form and character of commercial development.

5.4.2 Area

The Commercial Development Permit Area is shown as DPA 2 on Schedule 1-C.

5.4.3 Justification

Commercial development is designated within a Development Permit Area in response to the following objectives:

- design tourist commercial and other commercial uses in a manner that complements the visual character of the Hotsprings Road corridor and avoids conflicts with adjacent land uses.

5.4.4 Guidelines

Development Permits issued in this area shall be in accordance with the Village of Harrison Hot Springs Design Guidelines, forming Schedule 1-D of this plan. The design guidelines also include the following:

- a) Creation of a "commercial strip" image shall be avoided by encouraging:
 - o innovative building design and configuration;
 - o siting of buildings near the front of a parcels with landscaped areas rather than paved parking areas between the building and the adjacent roadway;
 - o adequate on-site parking at the rear, side or within buildings rather than the front; and
 - o significant landscaping adjacent to public rights-of-way and integrated within the site.
- b) All developments shall maximize sun penetration to pedestrian levels. Important view corridors must be preserved.
- c) Building and site design should strive to reduce the apparent mass of structures and to integrate the development within its site and local

context. Variety, continuity and pedestrian interest should be expressed in the design of buildings, especially at ground level.

- d) Notwithstanding the landscape screening provisions of the Zoning Bylaw, landscape screening requirements should be supplemented to separate parking clusters and to mask storage and service areas from adjacent residential uses and pedestrian view.
- e) Where the rear yard of one development is adjacent to the front yard of the adjoining development, care should be taken to mask storage and service areas.
- f) Commercial uses should be sited to afford maximum privacy to adjacent residential uses.
- g) Natural landscape and significant tree stands should be retained and incorporated into site development plans when feasible.

6. RESIDENTIAL DEVELOPMENT

6.1 Background

The significant growth in residential development has led to increased interest in maintaining the quality of the residential environment. Older and large lot residences are being replaced by more compact subdivisions. The general pattern that has emerged is multi-family residential in the lakeshore area and single-family residential in the remainder of the village. Some of the residential development in the southern areas has inadequate community water supply and future subdivisions will need to be coordinated with investments in development services.

There is currently about 730 residential units in the community. The OCP provides for future expansion of residential land use, in accordance with the Growth Management Strategy presented in Section 3.2 of this Plan.

The general concept for residential development is to focus high-density residential units in the Village Centre and Waterfront Commercial areas, medium-density multi-family residential in the eastern Lillooet Avenue area and low-density residential in the areas to the south and east of Hotsprings Road. There is also an interest in; providing land for various forms of housing for the elderly where it is compatible with adjacent residential uses, and a local commercial use in the southern portion of the municipality.

6.2 Objectives

Council's objectives are to:

- 6.2.1** Protect and promote high quality residential neighbourhoods.
- 6.2.2** Encourage provision of an adequate supply of affordable housing, rental housing and special needs housing, with emphasis on meeting the needs of seniors and special needs groups.
- 6.2.3** Promote compatibility of new residential development with existing developments and with the overall character of Harrison Hot Springs;
- 6.2.4** Ensure a high quality, appropriate scale and massing of multi-family residential developments; and

- 6.2.5 Provide for appropriate setbacks and protection of aquatic habitat and other environmentally sensitive areas;
- 6.2.6 Consider carefully designed neighbourhood commercial development in the southern portion of the municipality, which provides for daily and occasional shopping needs for the adjacent area.

6.3 Policies

It is the policy of Council:

6.3.1 Multi-Family Residential Development

- High density residential development will be permitted in the Village Centre Commercial Area and Waterfront Commercial Area, as shown on Schedule 1-B, and in accordance with the policies described in Sections 4.3.2 and 4.3.3.
- Medium density residential development – townhouses and multiple unit attached housing, will be permitted in the Lakeshore Residential Area in accordance with the policies described in Section 4.3.5. Emphasis will be placed on ensuring compatibility of new developments with existing residential developments nearby and the overall character of the community. Medium density residential development will be required to have good access to Lillooet Avenue and appropriate setbacks from the geotechnical hazard area. Therefore, comprehensive townhouse or row housing developments are encouraged on parcels greater than 0.4 ha (1 acre).
- Future residential expansion of multi-family development will accord with the Growth Management Strategy presented in Section 3.2.

6.3.2 Low Density Residential Area

- Single family and two-family (duplex) residential development will be permitted in the Low Density Residential Area as shown on Schedule 1-B. The Low Density Residential designation provides for the continuation of existing multi-family residential and commercial uses existing at the date of adoption of this bylaw.
- Existing commercial zoned parcels south of Ramona Place may be considered for neighbourhood commercial type uses, provided the proposed development can demonstrate compatibility with surrounding residential areas, and does not encourage strip commercial development along Hot Springs Road.
- Within Low Density Residential Area designation, the maximum density permitted is 20 units per hectare (8 units per acre).

- The configuration and density of future development will take account of the capacity of the road system and the available services and encourage compatibility with existing low density residential land uses.
- Future expansion of low density residential development will accord with the Growth Management Strategy presented in Section 3.2.

6.3.3 Affordable, Rental and Special Needs Housing

- Council will encourage provision of affordable, rental and special needs housing as part of new housing developments by the private sector, non-profit societies, or any agency of the Provincial or Federal governments, with emphasis on providing housing oriented to the special needs of senior citizens.
- The Zoning Bylaw will provide for the use of density bonusing in as a means of encouraging the development industry to incorporate the provision of affordable or special needs housing in their residential developments.

6.3.4 Seniors Housing Facilities

Council will actively consider proposals for seniors housing near the Village Centre and lakeshore area where such facilities would be clearly compatible with adjacent land uses and where appropriate access is provided.

6.3.5 Parking and Traffic in Residential Areas

Council's policy is to discourage non-residential through traffic from the Low Density Residential area and avoid parking of heavy equipment and large commercial vehicles in order to protect the quality of the residential environment. Appropriate sites for large vehicle/equipment parking may be designated in specified Public Use Areas.

6.4 Multi-Family Residential Development Permit Area 3

6.4.1 Category

The area designated as Lakeshore Residential on the Future Land Use Designation Map, Schedule 1-B, is designated a Development Permit Area under Section 919.1 of the *Local Government Act* to establish objectives and guidelines for the form and character of multi-family residential development.

6.4.2 Area

The Multi-Family Residential Development Permit Area is shown as Development Permit Area 3 on Schedule 1-C.

6.4.3 Justification

Multi-family residential development in the Lakeshore Residential Area is designated within a Development Permit Area in response to the following objectives:

- Promote compatibility of new residential development with existing developments and with the overall character of Harrison Hot Springs.
- Develop design guidelines to ensure a high quality of development, appropriate scale and massing of development, and protection of scenic views.

6.4.4 Guidelines

Development Permits issued in this area shall be in accordance with the Village of Harrison Hot Springs Design Guidelines, forming Schedule 1-D of this plan. The design principles include:

- a) Architecture responsive to the small-scale residential context, and integrated with the site in terms of building form and massing, rooflines and orientation and relationships to streetscape.
- b) Site planning based on comprehensive planned developments and strengthening a sense of neighbourhood.
- c) Emphasis on the natural scenic setting, and the need to complement the scenic and environmental values important to the community.
- d) Variation on themes to result in a balance between continuity and a healthy diversity, both within multi-family residential and other development.
- e) Sensitivity to the pedestrian experience.

7. EAST SECTOR SPECIAL PLANNING AREA

7.1 Background

The East Sector Special Planning Area consists of about 162 hectares of land east of McCombs Drive, including the western slopes of Bear Mountain, as outlined on Schedule 1-B. The area is undeveloped and heavily wooded, and much of it lies within the Agricultural Land Reserve. A portion of the area is held by the Village for park (32 ha) and for public works (2 ha). The majority of the land is owned privately (29 ha) and by the Crown provincial (99 ha).

The East Sector contains a major section of the Miami River and its eastern tributaries, Hotsprings Slough, and various remnant wetlands and bogs. Complex drainage patterns exist in the area and affect the lowland water management and flood protection of the residential areas. The majority of the area is covered by mixed coniferous/ deciduous forest. Portions of the area are inundated with water during certain periods.

Several designated rare and endangered species and threatened species of plants and animals occur in the East Sector (including the extremely rare Pacific water shrew). Future planning of the area should particularly consider protection of:

- two rare plant communities (black cottonwood/red-osier dogwood and black cottonwood/sitka willow) associated with wetland and lowland habitat on the northern portion of the East Sector;
- a sphagnum bog on private lands containing locally rare vegetation and an adjacent trembling aspen stand;
- various stands of mature Douglas fir and big leaf maple found throughout western portions of the East Sector that have significant wildlife trees; and
- the aquatic and riparian habitats of the Miami River watershed.

A Special Planning Area was established for the East Sector in the early 1990s in conjunction with a comprehensive proposal for golf course development. The intention was to prepare a development plan in partnership with the Provincial government, aimed at strengthening the Village's tourist-based economy. This initiative was never completed and the efforts to develop the tourist economy have shifted to revitalization of the Village Centre and the lakeshore.

The primary community interest lies in protecting the important ecological values in this area, managing the drainage regime, providing for recreation/nature trails linked to the overall trail system for the village, and ensuring any future development is coordinated with the phased expansion of services. Future planning will consider the environmental, hazard protection and drainage

management requirements, along with the conservation and recreation opportunities in the area. The focus of future planning is to determine the capacity of the area to accommodate residential and other development in a manner that is compatible with the goals of the OCP, and as set out in Section 7.

7.2 Objectives

Council's objectives are to:

- 7.2.1 Provide clear direction for the ecological protection and future use of the East Sector in a manner consistent with the Goals of this OCP and based on thorough knowledge of the physical and natural resource features of the area - both opportunities and constraints, and on thorough consultation with the community, the Agricultural Land Commission and the Ministry of Agriculture and Lands.
- 7.2.2 Ensure that public amenity values in this area, such as the Miami River corridor and trail systems, are preserved and enhanced for the future use and enjoyment of the entire community, and that the area is integrated into a proposed Parks and Trails Master Plan for the Village.
- 7.2.3 Establish a public works yard and associated small Village-owned storage/light industrial park that can accommodate large vehicle parking and other limited uses not compatible with the residential areas of the community, subject to consultation with the Agricultural Land Commission.

7.3 Policies

It is the policy of Council:

- 7.3.1 In recognition of the importance of the East Sector to the community and the environmental and drainage concerns, no development, including park facilities, will be considered in this area until:

Issue	Explanatory Comments
1. Parks and Trails Master Plan has been prepared for the entire village;	<i>The East Sector Special Planning Area has been identified as a key component in developing the parks and trails system in the village for recreation and tourism purposes, including implementation of the Miami River Greenway.</i>

	<i>Development proposals will need to consider the contribution to and impact on the overall park and trail system in the village.</i>
<p>2. An updated environmental management and restoration strategy has been adopted for the Miami River drainage system;</p> <p>3. A drainage management study and plan have been completed for the Village; and</p>	<i>The Miami River and the lowlands of Harrison Hot Springs are subject to flooding risks and complex lake level – river flow management is necessary to reduce such risk, including the upland drainage controls provided by natural vegetation in the East Sector Special Planning Area. Drainage plans will need to take account of rainfall runoff conditions during all periods of the year and the potential downstream impacts on surface and groundwater.</i>
<p>4. An environmentally sensitive areas (ESA) study has been completed for the East Sector;</p>	<i>The ecological features of the East Sector Special Planning Area have been documented in a preliminary manner, including occurrence of certain rare, endangered or threatened species of flora and fauna. Protection of these values will need to be assured through more detailed site assessments and planning.</i>
<p>5. An assessment has been completed of the costs and financing of development infrastructure required to service any potential development.</p>	<i>The infrastructure needs identified in Section 10 of this plan have important implications for the financial capacity of the Village to fund upgraded and expanded services. The impact of development proposals on this capacity needs to be carefully considered. Development proposals will need to demonstrate how necessary improvements to the Village infrastructure will be provided.</i>
<p>6. An application has been approved by the Agricultural Land Commission.</p>	

- 7.3.2 To examine possible future residential land uses in the East Sector, provided a development plan is completed which addresses the principals identified throughout Section 7 of the Official Community Plan.
- 7.3.3 Council will work expeditiously with the Crown and the private land owner to complete a planning process in a timely manner.
- 7.3.4 Subject to approval of the Agricultural Land Commission and Ministry of Agriculture and Lands, and environmental assessment and other commitments outlined in policy 7.3.1, Council intends to re-locate the village works yard to southern portions of the East Sector, including an area for storage of equipment and large vehicles.
- 7.3.5 Subject to consultation with Ministry of Agriculture and Lands and the Agriculture Land Commission, Council may seek the use of Crown land in southern portions of the East Sector for temporary public works use prior to completing the activities described in policy 7.3.1.
- 7.3.6 Future planning for this area will include a thorough consultation program, including:
- the public of Harrison Hot Springs - residents, business people and property owners;
 - affected Provincial and Federal agencies, including the Agricultural Land Commission; and
 - District of Kent
- 7.3.7 Future planning for the area will include measures for implementation of the proposed Miami River Greenway.

8. RESOURCE LANDS

8.1 Background

The areas designated as Resource on Future Land Use Designation Map - Schedule B encompass major areas on the east and west sides of the Village. They consist of the bulk of undeveloped land in Harrison Hot Springs. Council is designating these areas as Resource with the intention of maintaining these lands in a substantially natural state by limiting permitted uses to private and public recreation, public use and agriculture.

On the western side of the Village, the Resource Area includes the area between the westernmost boundary of subdivided land and the west boundary of the Village. The majority of the western land consists of mountainous terrain which is heavily forested and lies entirely within the areas subject to hazardous conditions identified as Development Permit Areas on Schedule C.

On the eastern side of the Village, the Resource Area includes the potentially unstable mountain slopes along the edge of the East Sector and relatively flat valley bottom land between the base of Bear Mountain and McCombs Drive. These lands are partially within an area subject to hazardous conditions as shown on Schedule C. The flat valley bottom lands are bisected by the Miami River, and the majority of the flat valley bottom land is within the Agricultural Land Reserve. This area forms part of the East Sector Special Planning Area and will be subject to further study and planning, as described in Section 7.

There are no known aggregate resources in the Village.

8.2 Objectives

Council's objectives are to:

- 8.2.1** Recognize the jurisdiction of the Agricultural Land Commission over the ALR lands, as well as the interests of the private and public owners;
- 8.2.2** Maintain the lands designated as Resource in a substantially natural state in order to minimize natural hazards and to protect environmental values.
- 8.2.3** Recognize inherent constraints to development which may exist in certain Resource areas and the need to direct development elsewhere toward more suitable lands.

8.3 Policies

It is the policy of Council:

- 8.3.1 Areas which are physically difficult to develop will be designated as Resource on the Future Land Use Map on Schedule 1-B;
- 8.3.2 Council recognizes that land within the Agricultural Land Reserve is limited to the specific uses set out in the Agricultural Land Commission Act - in general, those uses include agricultural uses, irrigation works, natural-state parks, and some non-agricultural land uses permitted on approved application to the Agricultural Land Commission.
- 8.3.3 Permitted uses on lands within the Resource designation include parks and public facilities, recreation facilities (private and public) agriculture, and one single family dwelling per parcel.
- 8.3.4 Permitted uses on lands within the Resource designation and the East Sector Special Planning Area shall accord with the policies set out in Section 7 of this plan.
- 8.3.5 Discourage timber harvesting within the Resource Areas, except for fire protection purposes, and maintain the scenic values of the forested landscapes.

9. AREAS SUBJECT TO HAZARDOUS CONDITIONS

9.1 Background

The Village contains some known areas that are subject to hazardous conditions. These areas include the steep slopes at both the eastern and western boundaries of the Village. Significant portions of the Village are located within the floodplain, and new development is subject to flood proofing requirements. Details of the geotechnical and flooding hazard assessment are provided in Thurber Engineering Ltd. in the October 11, 1988 letter report entitled: 'Slope Hazard Evaluation - Harrison Hot Springs' and later supplemented by the Thurber Engineering Ltd. April 23, 1992 letter report entitled, 'Hazard Lands - Secondary Study'. Other hazards include the potential for interface fires in the forested areas on the east and west sides of the Village.

9.2 Objectives

Council's objectives are to:

- 9.2.1** Identify known areas that are subject to hazardous conditions.
- 9.2.2** Control development in areas that are subject to hazardous conditions, and ensure that measures have been taken to address the hazards.
- 9.2.3** Set out the requirements or standards for developments within these areas subject to hazardous conditions, primarily through floodplain designation and Development Permit Areas.

9.3 Policies

It is the policy of Council:

9.3.1 Steeply Sloped Areas

To protect development on or near steeply sloping lands, the areas delineated Development Permit Areas 4 and 5 are designated as "Areas subject to Hazardous Conditions". New developments within these areas will require a Development Permit in accordance with the provisions of Section 9.4 of this OCP, including the Development Permit Guidelines.

9.3.2 Areas Subject to Flooding

To protect development from flooding, the areas within the Village below 14.55 metres elevation above sea level are designated as "floodplain", as shown in the Zoning Bylaw map. Pursuant to Section 910 of the *Local Government Act*, the Village sets out flood protection requirements for new development.

9.3.3 Areas Exposed to Interface Fire Potential

To promote fire- smart practices in residential and commercial areas adjacent to forested areas, Council will

- encourage (a) fire prevention through clearing and thinning trees and brushes within 30m of structures, and (b) regular clean up and removal of logs, needles, twigs and shrubs that encourage the spread of fire on the ground, and fuel wood free zones of 10m around structures; and
- upgrade fire protection water supply for all of the community.

9.4 Geotechnical Hazard Development Permit Area 4

9.4.1 Category

The Geotechnical Hazard Development Permit Area is designated under Section 919.1 of the *Local Government Act* for protection of development from hazardous conditions.

9.4.2 Area

The Geotechnical Hazard Development Permit Area is shown as DP Area 4 on Schedule 1-C.

9.4.3 Justification

Research and analysis supporting the identification of the Geotechnical Hazard Development Permit Area as a hazardous area is set out by Thurber Engineering Ltd. in the October 11, 1988 letter report entitled: 'Slope Hazard Evaluation - Harrison Hot Springs' and later supplemented by the Thurber Engineering Ltd. April 23, 1992 letter report entitled, 'Hazard Lands - Secondary Study'.

The 1988 report notes that "current guidelines for geotechnical practice suggest that a 1/500 year probability of occurrence for landsliding should be the basis for evaluating the acceptability of landslide hazards on residential properties." The report identifies areas where this 1/500 year probability of occurrence of combined slope hazards (rockfalls, debris, avalanches, debris torrents) may be exceeded.

The 1992 report provides a more precise delineation of the general hazard zones west of Hotsprings Road. It analyzed the potential runout distance of large falling rock fragments. Based on this analysis, the report established three hazard zones

and recommended that these be recognized in land use decisions concerning the study area. These zones are:

Hazard Zone A: Steepland Zone

Hazard Zone B: Rockfall Runout Zone

Hazard Zone C: Negligible Hazard Zone

The report notes that "areas within Zone A should be considered subject to rockfall and debris avalanche hazard of moderate probability, meaning that a significant damage incident should be expected within the design life of a house. Zone B should be considered subject to rockfall and debris avalanche of moderate to low probability meaning that, although not very likely, a damage incident can still occur within the design life of a house." Zone C "is considered to have negligible exposure to geotechnical hazard."

It is the objective of this Development Permit Area (DPA) to protect development from the geotechnical hazards noted above. Within Development Permit Area No. 4, a site specific inspection by a qualified surveyor will be required wherever the correct definition of the hazard zone boundaries is in doubt.

9.4.4 Guidelines

Development Permits issued in these areas shall be in accordance with the following guidelines:

- a) Within the Geotechnical Hazard DPA on the east side of the Village, subdivisions and building permits for dwellings and other structures shall require a site specific Geotechnical Report, prepared by a certified professional engineer with experience in geotechnical engineering. The report which the Village will use to determine the conditions and requirements of the Development Permit should certify that the land may be used safely for the use intended.
- b) Within the Geotechnical Hazard DPA on the west side of the Village, subdivisions and building permits for dwellings and other structures shall require a site specific inspection by a qualified surveyor to determine whether the development falls within Hazard Zone A or Hazard Zone B, as illustrated on **Figure 3** and described below:

Hazard Zone A: Steepland Zone

This zone covers the mountain slope, including cliffs and benches, wherever the ground surface inclination exceeds 3H:1V (18 degrees).

Excluded from Zone A are low benches whose surface slopes at less than 18 degrees over the width of at least 10 m, and lies less than 10 m above the general elevation of the adjacent Miami River floodplain. Areas within

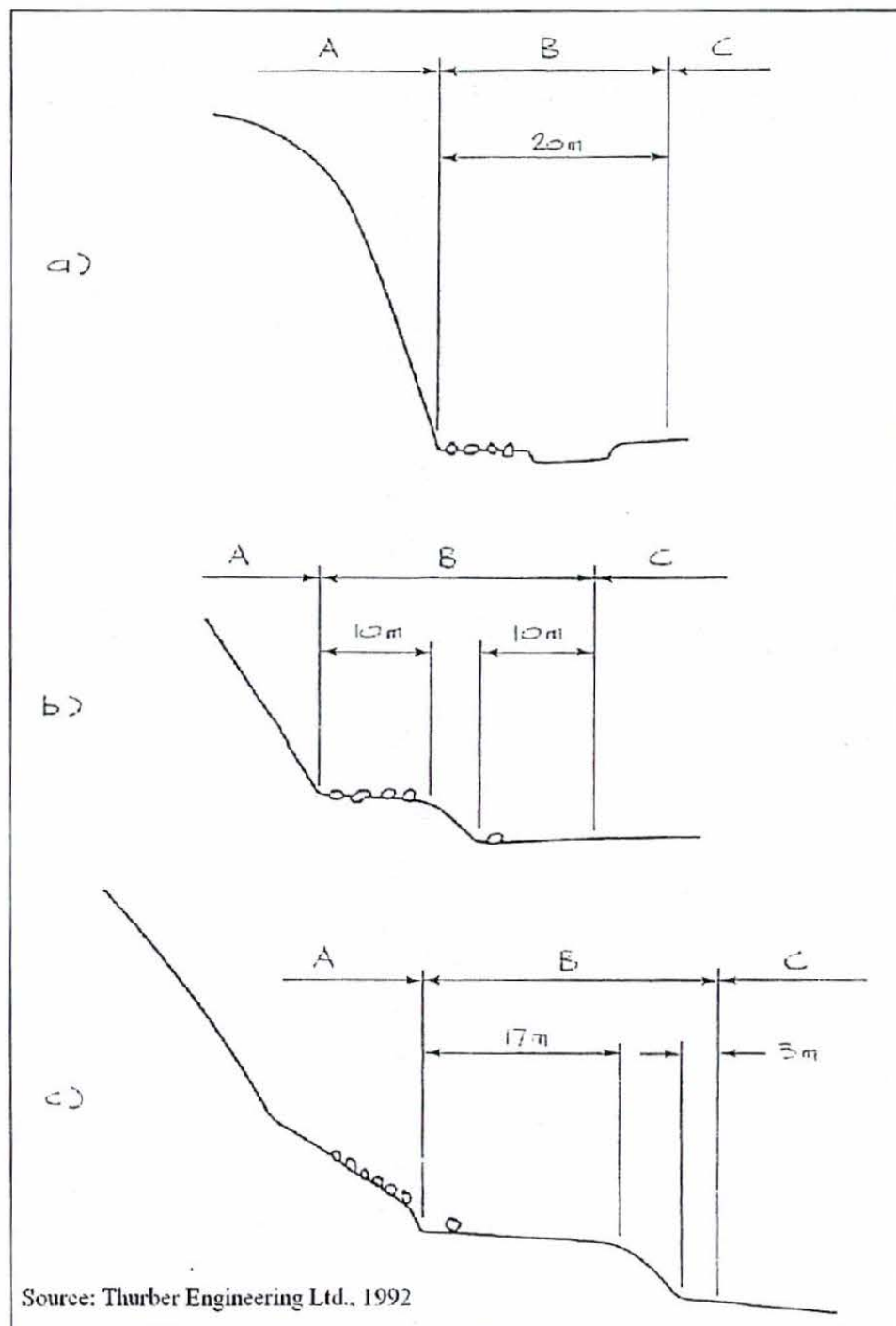
Zone A should be considered subject to rockfall and debris avalanche hazard of moderate possibility, meaning that a significant damage incident should be expected within the design life of a house.

Hazard Zone B: Rockfall Runout Zone

The rockfall runout zone is a band 20 m wide, measures from the east (downslope) boundary of Zone A, as defined above, towards the east. The 20 m width should be measured only flat-lying surface, not including the widths of any terraces, steps or bench fronts steeper than 3H:1V (see examples b) and c) in **Figure 3**).

- c) Notwithstanding the uses permitted in the Zoning Bylaw, within Hazard Zones A or B, as illustrated on **Figure 3**, no dwellings, structures or other uses shall be permitted which involve overnight accommodation or the assembly of people on, or the attraction of people to the site.
- d) The Hazard Zone restrictions may be relaxed based on a detailed inspection and with the use of protective measures prescribed by a certified professional engineer with experience in geotechnical engineering. A Geotechnical Report is required. The items required in the report should be in sufficient detail and clarity to permit their inclusion in a Section 219 Covenant as required by the *Land Title Act*. At a minimum, the report should include the following types of analysis and information:
 - 1. A topographic and geomorphic description of the site and a statement as to which type of natural hazards may affect it.
 - 2. A review of previous geotechnical studies affecting the site and/or of engineering work in the vicinity.
 - 3. An assessment of the nature, extent, frequency (probability) and potential effect of the hazard including a description of the scientific methodology used to define these parameters. The methodology should be described in sufficient detail to facilitate a professional review of the study if necessary.

Figure 3: Geotechnical Hazard Zones



4. Proposed mitigative works (if any, including construction and maintenance programs for such works) and/or actions designed to prevent hazardous occurrences. Certificates of approval are required on all constructed works for which the engineer is responsible.
 5. An assessment of the effect of the mitigative work in terms of its ability to reduce the potential impact of the hazard.
 6. A certification that the land may be used safely for the use intended.
 7. Any other recommendations which the engineer believes appropriate.
 8. The signature and seal of a B.C. registered P.Eng. or P.Geo. with experience in the specialized field appropriate to the study.
- e) Notwithstanding the uses permitted in the Zoning Bylaw, where a Geotechnical Report referred to in these Guidelines identifies a hazard which may be a threat to life, no uses shall be permitted which involve overnight accommodation or the assembly of people on, or the attraction of people to the site
- f) On the basis of the site-specific Geotechnical Report referred to in these Guidelines, conditions may be imposed restricting the uses and densities permitted in the Zoning Bylaw, the sequence and timing of construction, areas to remain free of development, vegetation or trees to be planted or retained, natural drainage to be maintained or enhanced or other matters as specified in sections 920 (7) of the *Local Government Act*.
- f) Where the Zoning Bylaw permits residential use and where the site-specific inspection or the Geotechnical Report identifies safe building sites, all new lots created shall include suitable building sites in areas not subject to hazard. Clustering of lots away from the hazard area is preferred and the regulations respecting the minimum size of parcels of land that may be created by subdivision may be varied to facilitate the optimum uses of the land.
- g) Land uses may be restricted in areas of geological hazard and landowners may be required to ensure that the land can be safely used for the use intended and that appropriate mitigative and protective conditions will be implemented. The areas of geologic hazard are the areas outside of the "safeline" and towards the toe of the slope, identified in the Thurber Engineering 1988 report (Dwg. 14-75-0-1), portions of which are illustrated on **Figure 4**, which estimates the 1/500 year probability of combined slope hazards.
- h) No alterations to the natural drainage, and no construction or excavation shall be permitted which might cause or contribute to hazardous conditions on the site or on adjacent lands.

9.5 Tree Protection Areas

It is the policy of Council:

- 9.5.1 A tree protection area is established covering the areas identified as Geotechnical DPA 4 on Schedule 1-C for the purposes of preventing tree cutting, except where required for authorized wildfire control, right-of-way maintenance or safety issues.
- 9.5.2 Tree protection will be regulated by tree cutting permits and by development permits.

10. INFRASTRUCTURE

10.1 Background

The physical infrastructure of Harrison Hot Springs - roads, sidewalks, street lighting, sanitary sewer, storm sewer/drainage controls, water systems and solid waste, will require ongoing improvements to accommodate a growing community. A Capital Works Plan will be prepared to guide investment in development services.

The existing waste treatment plant has sufficient capacity to about 2017, based on estimates of population and tourism use.⁸ It is generally assumed that seasonal residences, tourist and commercial accommodation and holiday park occupancy in the summer months result in a population equal to the permanent population. The current load on the sewer system and plant is therefore about 3200 permanent and seasonal population, while the design capacity of the plant is for a maximum population of 4750.

The infrastructure needs over the next five years can be generally described as follows:

- Water Supply – proposed expansion of the reservoir capacity and extension of the intake pipe, and extension of fire protection water supply to the southern areas of the village.
- Wastewater Management – significant upgrading of the treatment plant to meet community demand and environmental standards, improvement of collection system, and long-term planning of a new plant or connection to a regional wastewater treatment facility.
- Stormwater Management – development of a Drainage Plan, in conjunction with Miami River restoration and East Sector planning process that will improve flood protection, reduce and manage runoff, and encourage groundwater infiltration.
- Solid Waste Management – promotion of the "reduce, reuse and recycle" approach to waste management.

⁸ Dayton and Knight, 2000; assumes a 3.6% annual growth rate; tourism growth rates however, may be uncertain.

- Road System – replacement of the culvert with a new bridge across Miami River on Hot Springs Road, expanded parking on Lillooet Avenue and development of a trail and bike path network.
- Hotsprings Road Improvements – preparation of a plan in conjunction with Ministry of Transportation, for improving the pedestrian/bicycle safety and aesthetic character of the entrance corridor into the community.

10.2 Objectives

Council's objectives are to:

- 10.2.1** Provide development services such as water, sewer, roads and drainage as required to accommodate new development and to remedy existing deficiencies, particularly related to fire protection water supply, while recognizing the limited tax base to pay for additional services.
- 10.2.2** Meet or exceed all Provincial and Federal drinking water and ambient water quality standards.
- 10.2.3** Ensure that new development pays for the cost of extending or expanding infrastructure required to accommodate growth through development cost charges.

10.3 Policies

It is the policy of Council to:

10.3.1 Transportation

- Designate the Major Roads shown on the Future Land Use Designation Map - Schedule B. Roads are primarily intended to provide for the safe and efficient movement of traffic with minimal direct access to fronting properties.
- Minimize through traffic on roads in residential neighbourhoods.
- Develop a parking plan for Esplanade Avenue and Lillooet Avenue in conjunction with the proposed Village Centre Design Plan.
- In collaboration with Ministry of Transportation, apply for conversion of Hotsprings Road between Lillooet Avenue and Esplanade Avenue from Provincial Highway to local road.

- Improve sidewalks and bicycle paths in the Village, including measures to enhance pedestrian safety along Hotsprings Road and preparation of a Hotsprings Road Improvement Plan in consultation with the Ministry of Transportation that will balance the Provincial highways standards and the local objectives.
- Work with representatives from the Ministry of Air, Water and Land Protection to improve signage to the Provincial Park, and to minimize traffic impacts on the Village of visitors to the Provincial Park.
- Encourage the initiation of direct bus service from the long-distance bus terminal in Chilliwack to Harrison Hot Springs.
- Update Development Cost Charges to help finance the capital costs of providing roads to service new development.

10.3.2 Signage Policy

Council will work toward developing a standard sign system with a distinct resort character to be used throughout the community, with emphasis on key locations such as the entry to the Village, the entry to Village Centre (at Miami River crossing), within the Lakeshore Special Planning Area, as well as the beach area. Portable and temporary signs will be discouraged.

10.3.3 Sanitary Sewer

- Upgrade and expand the Village's sewage system in accordance with engineering studies and planned residential and tourist commercial land uses in the Village, taking into account visitor forecasts under a proposed Tourism Development Strategy.
- Review engineering and financing options and prepare plans for expanding the sewage treatment plant to serve long term population growth and tourism expansion in the community and to protect ambient water quality.
- Require that all new development connect to the community system at the developers' expense, and that the offsite incremental costs of wastewater system upgrading are funded by Development Cost Charges.
- Coordinate long-term wastewater management for Harrison Hot Springs with development services to the east shore of Harrison Lake in the District of Kent.

10.3.4 Water Systems

- Upgrade and expand the Village's water system in accordance with engineering studies and planned residential and tourist commercial land uses in the Village, taking into account visitor forecasts under a proposed Tourism Development Strategy.
- Ensure that the storage and supply components of the water system are developed to keep pace with community growth.
- Require that all new major development connect to the community system at the developers' expense and that the offsite incremental costs of system upgrading are funded by Development Cost Charges.
- Ensure that existing and potential well sites are identified and protected.
- Monitor proposals to withdraw water from Harrison Lake for GVRD residents and ensure consultation with Village residents.

10.3.5 Drainage

- Prepare an overall Drainage Plan for the Village which addresses:
 - the current variation in drainage standards and the existing deficiencies in the system;
 - on-site detention and groundwater infiltration potential to reduce peak flows; and
 - the potential for a complete urban standard drainage system, with runoff detention, integrated stormwater management, concrete curb and gutter and storm drainage systems.
 - the relationship between the flood protection infrastructure, Harrison Lake, the Miami River, and the Village of Harrison Hot Springs/District of Kent drainage infrastructure.
- Investigate funding available from the Provincial and Federal governments to assist the Village in financing the drainage study and the upgrading measures required to manage drainage.
- Ensure that the Drainage Plan recognizes environmental considerations, particularly the impact of runoff to the Miami River and to Harrison Lake, and promote integrated stormwater management in new subdivisions and developments.

- Establish Development Cost Charges to help finance the capital costs of drainage works to service new development.

10.3.6 Solid Waste

- Continue the existing system of public collection of residential solid waste and private collection of commercial solid waste.
- Work with the Fraser Valley Regional District on the implementation of the Regional Solid Waste Plan.
- Examine the rates levied for collection of residential solid waste with a view to the imposition of limits of refuse at a flat rate and the imposition of a surcharge for waste amounts in excess of the minimum.
- Continue to work with all levels of government and local interest groups in the promotion of waste reduction and recycling programs.
- Investigate the feasibility of establishing a municipal composting program, perhaps in conjunction with the District of Kent.

10.3.7 Energy and Climate Change

- Promote energy conservation, transportation efficiency and public transit in public infrastructure investments and development planning.
- Encourage the Provincial government to expand local government infrastructure planning grants in support of local actions to address climate change (Action 13, Weather, Climate and the Future: BC's Plan, Dec 2004).
- Encourage energy conservation and efficiency and other green building measures in proposals for new tourist accommodation facilities and major public facilities, including future redevelopment of the Memorial Hall.

11. PUBLIC FACILITIES

11.1 Background

The Village has the following public facilities:

- Harrison Hot Springs Elementary School
- Village Works Yard
- Village Public Works - sewage treatment, wells, etc.
- Fire Hall
- Chamber of Commerce/Tourism B. C. /Business Information Centre
- Memorial (Community) Hall
- Art Gallery/Cultural Centre
- Beach/Parks/Trails
- Boat Launch
- Float Plane Dock
- Post Office
- Church

These facilities may require upgrading or expansion to accommodate the additional population and visitors projected in this Official Community Plan. The elementary school serves students from kindergarten through grade 6. Students from grades 7 through 12 attend a high school in Agassiz. Policing (R.C.M.P.) and Ambulance services are also provided out of Agassiz.

Harrison contracts its building permitting and inspection function to the Fraser Valley Regional District. The Village participates in economic development planning through the Regional District with assistance from the Chamber of Commerce. The land use planning and engineering functions are carried out predominantly by consultants, with some contracted assistance from the Regional District.

11.2 Objectives

Council's objectives are to:

11.2.1 Ensure that public uses are located where they will best serve the needs of both area residents and visitors. In this regard, a 'community services precinct' will be developed in the area of the Village offices.

11.2.2 Work with other government and private agencies to ensure community services are available at a level appropriate to the needs of local residents and their ability to pay.

11.3 Policies

It is the policy of Council to:

- 11.3.1** Undertake further community consultation, through the Advisory Planning Commission, in preparation for a feasibility study on the construction of a new community hall on the existing site or at alternative locations.
- 11.3.2** Initiate a process to relocate the Village works yard to a larger site on Crown land east of McCombs Drive;
- 11.3.3** Encourage the School District to consult with Council regarding the need to maintain and, as required, to expand school facilities, at the elementary, junior and secondary school levels within the community;
- 11.3.4** Recognize existing public, institutional and utility uses, and direct such uses to locations where they can best serve the community; and
- 11.3.5** In consultation with neighbouring property owners, enhance the boat launching facilities and boat holding capacity near Rendall Park; and address the parking congestion problem in the area.

12. RECREATION AND CULTURAL SERVICES

12.1 Background

The community workshops indicated that parks, recreation and festivals are an important part of the community and the local economy. Many of the tourism businesses depend on recreational opportunities. Harrison has also been successful in establishing itself as a centre for the arts and cultural activities.

Several themes emerged from the public consultation:

- The need to expand the outdoor recreation opportunities, particularly a trail and bike system throughout the Village;
- The need to support boating and fishing recreation and to manage the related parking pressures around the boat launch site;
- The need to provide increased recreation programming and facilities for youth;
- The need to consider the future of the public hot springs pool in context with Village Centre development, along with enhancing the hot springs profile of the Village;
- The need to implement the Harrison-Agassiz bicycle route; and
- The need to continue to support the arts and cultural festivals.

12.2 Objectives

Council's objectives are to:

- 12.2.1** Expand the range of recreational facilities and opportunities for residents, particularly youth and for visitors.
- 12.2.2** Encourage the promotion of Harrison as a centre for cultural events including fine and performing arts, and as a destination with opportunities for day trips to surrounding attractions and cultural and natural history.
- 12.2.3** Encourage a wider variety of public uses for the hot springs water that will promote a year round tourist attraction.

12.3 Policies

It is the policy of Council to:

Recreation

- 12.3.1** Encourage the provision of additional recreational facilities in the community by the private sector, including commercial facilities catering both to tourists and residents, as well as recreation facilities in conjunction with new residential developments.
- 12.3.2** Work with the District of Kent in sharing recreational facilities and programs, and in development of the proposed bike path.
- 12.3.3** Work toward the goal of making the water from the hot springs more widely available, both as a year round tourist attraction and for the use and enjoyment of residents, including assessing the potential for a Village-owned public pool.

Cultural

- 12.3.4** Work with the arts community to encourage cultural opportunities and to promote Harrison as a base for cultural events such as fine arts and performing arts festivals;
- 12.3.5** Work with the cultural community toward strengthening heritage conservation and public awareness of the history of the community.
- 12.3.6** Include cultural activities as an integral component of recreation programs.

13. PARKS AND OPEN SPACE

13.1 Background

The parks and open space issues include:

- Concern about the park lands in the East Sector;
- Development of a system of inter-connected trails and bike paths;
- Protection of views of the lake and Mt. Cheam;
- Extension of the lakeshore promenade; and
- Development of a Miami River 'greenway' that reflects the ecological sensitivity of the riparian corridor and the need for careful planning of trails.

The participants at the public workshops noted that Harrison's natural setting was a very important attribute of the community. They were strongly in favour of preserving existing trees and greenspace throughout the Village, and ensuring enough park land would be set aside to meet the requirements of the additional population and the expansion of tourism.

The Village currently owns about 50 ha of park land and holds a park reserve covering 32 ha on Crown land. These include:

Lakefront Beach Area	12 ha
Rendall Park	1.1 ha
Spring Park	1.0 ha
Miami River Greenway Trail	2.7 km
East Sector Park	32.0 ha
Park at Driftwood & Cottonwood	1.0 ha
Peace Park	0.06 ha
Reservoir Park off Hot Springs Road	0.6 ha
Fire Hall	1.1 ha
S-W landlocked park land	1 ha

The majority of the accessible and developed parks are within the northern portion of the Village. There are no neighbourhood parks in the Village's southern portion.

Neighbourhood Parks are used by residents of a neighbourhood, usually within a 500 -800 metre radius, and primarily for active play. Neighbourhood Parks may contain a *Tot lot* which is a small area, approximately the size of a residential lot, containing play equipment and other facilities for children. In addition, the OCP has sought to establish a linear park or 'greenway' along the Miami River. A

preliminary concept for potential park and trail system components to be addressed in the Parks and Trails Master Plan is shown on **Figure 5**.

13.2 Objectives

Council's objectives are to:

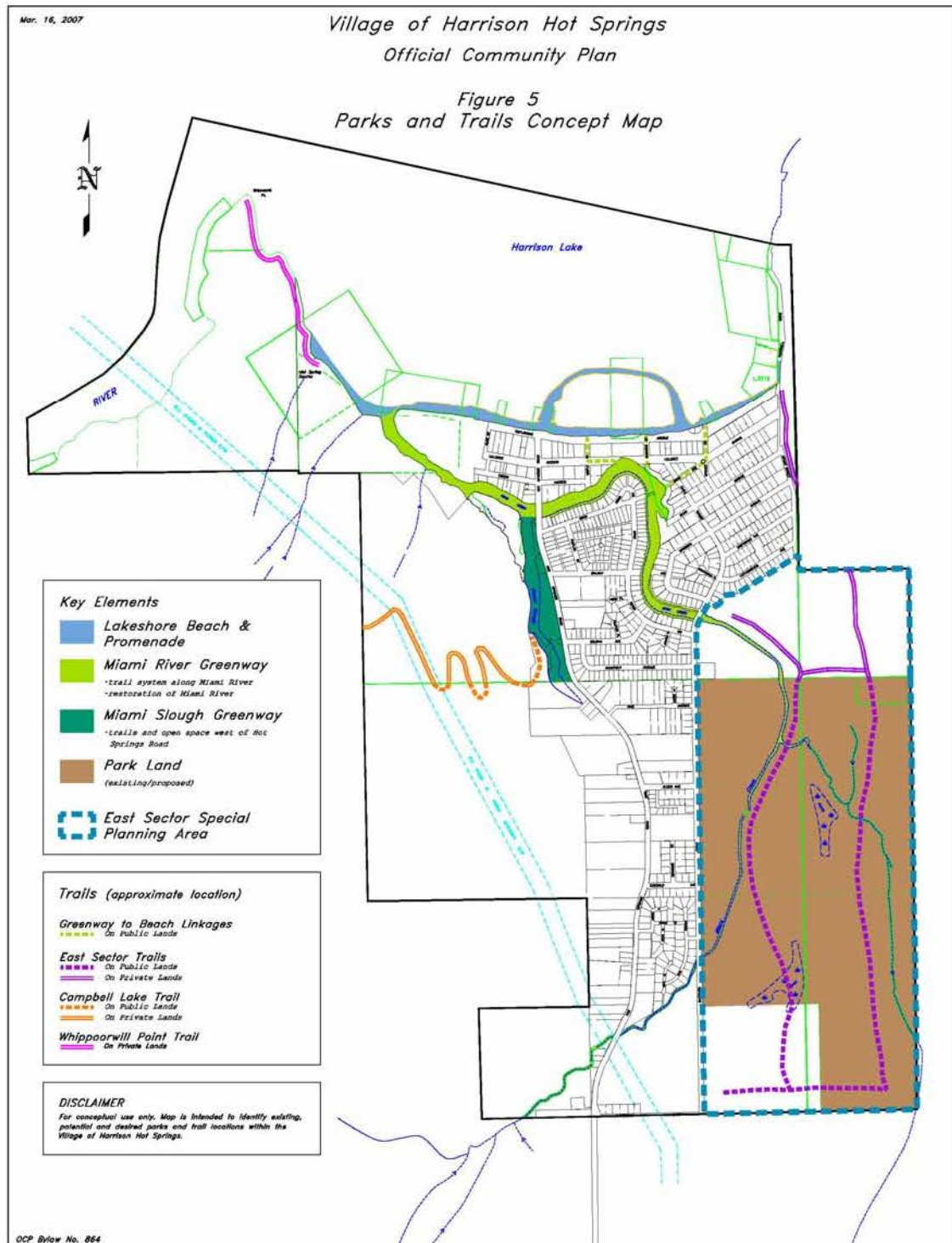
- 13.2.1** Develop a system of parks, open space and trails that will meet the need residents as well as visitors, to be guided by a Parks and Trails Master Plan
- 13.2.2** Protect views of Harrison Lake to the extent possible through the View Preservation Strategy (Section 3.3).
- 13.2.3** Establish a significant nature park in the East Sector that will serve as a legacy for future generations.
- 13.2.4** Ensure subdivision parkland dedication as per the *Local Government Act*, and other park acquisition in a manner consistent with a Parks and Trails Master Plan.

13.3 Policies

It is the policy of Council:

- 13.3.1** Public lands used as parks and open space, both developed and undeveloped are designated as Park on the Future Land Use Designation Map - Schedule 1-B. Further designation of park land in the East Sector may occur following the area planning process outlined in Section 7 of this Plan, and Council will actively consider acquiring additional Crown land for park purposes.
- 13.3.2** Council intends to prepare a Parks and Trails Master Plan to provide long-term direction for developing the overall parks and trail system for the use and enjoyment of residents and tourists. The Parks and Trails Master Plan will address and provide direction on many issues, including:
 - Determining the most appropriate locations for future park land acquisitions.
 - Further development and directions on the Miami River Greenway Trail, including :
 - Assisting river restoration - consideration of environmental values, aesthetics and so forth, as recommended in the Klohn Leonoff report;

Figure 5 – Parks and Trails Concept Map



- Further acquisition and development of a linear strip along the entire length of Miami River for development of a greenway linear park;
 - Recognizing the sensitivity of a public trail adjacent to residences and the need for careful planning and mitigation wherever possible;
 - Ensuring that the proposed trail system is compatible with conservation of riparian ecosystems and sensitive to the privacy concerns of adjacent private properties; and
 - Inclusion of the Miami Slough area along Hot Springs Road and other sections of the river within the overall Miami River 'greenway' system
- Preservation and enhancement of the network of trails throughout the community for the benefit of walkers and cyclists, including the implementation of a Hotsprings Road Improvement Plan (Section 10).

13.3.3 Council may request cash in lieu of land dedication during subdivision. New development will contribute toward the acquisition of parkland in relation to the following priorities:

- Expansion and development of the Miami River greenway linear park;
- Development of a neighbourhood park in south Harrison;
- Development of a linear pedestrian/bicycle path along Hot Springs Road;
- Acquisition of park land in the vicinity of Miami River slough; and
- Other priorities specified in a proposed Parks and Trails Master Plan.

13.3.4 Council intends to work co-operatively with the District of Kent and the Fraser Valley Regional District on a number of initiatives of mutual benefit, such as:

- development of a bicycle path between Agassiz and Kent; and
- location, acquisition and development of a regional park in the area.

14. ENVIRONMENTALLY SENSITIVE AREAS

14.1 Background

Protection of the natural environment is one of the major priorities expressed by residents at the community workshops. Environmentally sensitive areas are special natural areas in Harrison Hot Springs that have particular ecological values or functions and that are generally sensitive to the impacts of development. This includes the Miami River and Miami Slough and their watersheds, the various natural habitats in the East Sector, and other natural resource values associated with the steep slopes and with Harrison River.

The primary environmental concerns include:

- protecting air quality and maintaining controls on campfires;
- protecting water quality in the lakeshore area of Harrison Lake;
- inventorying and protecting the ecological values in the East Sector;
- protecting and rehabilitating the Miami River; and
- managing wildlife in the lakeshore park area.

14.2 Objectives

Council's objectives are to:

- 14.2.1** Protect the natural beauty and environmental integrity of the community paying particular attention to the forested areas, Miami River, Miami Slough, Harrison Lake, Harrison River and the hot springs.
- 14.2.2** Identify the environmentally sensitive areas of the community through a comprehensive inventory of important natural areas and features, including natural areas that affect the drainage and ecological functions of the Miami River.
- 14.2.3** Ensure environmentally sensitive areas identified in the inventory are protected through development controls (Development Permit Area and Parks and Trails Master Plan).
- 14.2.4** Encourage the protection and rehabilitation of Miami River through community initiatives and drainage management.
- 14.2.5** Introduce measures to reduce the use of pesticides in the community.

14.3 Policies

It is the policy of Council:

- 14.3.1** To develop an inventory of environmentally sensitive areas in the community and to identify conservation requirements for important natural areas and features.
- 14.3.2** To actively support the community efforts to protect and rehabilitate the Miami River, and to implement the provincial and federal governments' requirements for streamside protection.
- 14.3.3** To designate environmentally sensitive areas as Development Permit Areas that recognize the special natural features that require appropriate protection and enhancement measures.

14.4 Miami River Development Permit Area 5

It is the policy of Council:

Miami River Development Permit Area will be designated under Section 919.1 of the *Local Government Act* for the purposes of protecting and restoring the hydrological and ecological attributes of the river. The designation will serve to implement the provincial *Fish Protection Act* and its accompanying regulations and to comply with the federal *Fisheries Act*.

14.4.1 Category

The Miami River Development Permit Area is designated under Section 919.1 of the *Local Government Act* for protection of the natural environment.

14.4.2 Area

The Miami River Development Permit Area is shown as Development Permit Area 5 on Schedule 1-C (including Miami Slough), and involves a 'streamside protection and enhancement area' with the following boundaries:

- (a) 30 metres wide measured perpendicularly away from the top of the bank for those portions of Miami River west of McCombs Drive; and
- (b) 50 metres wide measured perpendicularly away from the top of the bank for those portions of Miami River east of McCombs Drive

14.4.3 Justification

The Miami River is an important wildlife and fish bearing stream with various tributaries and sloughs that provide a key role in drainage management and environmental quality in Harrison Hot Springs. A Development Permit Area (DPA) is established in order to protect, maintain and restore the ecological values of the Miami River, in accordance with federal and provincial legislation. This DPA is intended to complement other community efforts to rehabilitate the Miami River.

All permits issued and public works undertaken by the Village will be subject to the DPA Guideline specified in Section 14.4.4 below, including:

- (a) removal, alteration, disruption or destruction of vegetation;
- (b) disturbance of soils;
- (c) construction or erection of buildings and structures;
- (d) creation of nonstructural impervious or semi-impervious surfaces;
- (e) flood protection works;
- (f) construction of roads, trails, docks, wharves and bridges;
- (g) provision and maintenance of sewer and water services;
- (h) development of drainage systems;
- (i) development of utility corridors;
- (j) subdivision as defined in section 872 of the *Local Government Act*

The requirements do not apply to a development permit or development variance permit issued only for the purpose of enabling reconstruction or repair of a permanent structure described in Section 911 (8) of the *Local Government Act* if the structure remains on its existing foundation.

The requirements do not apply to small structures of less than 9 square meters dimension that have no permanent foundation and are not used for habitation, and are not located within 5 metres of the high water mark of the Miami River west of McCombs Drive.

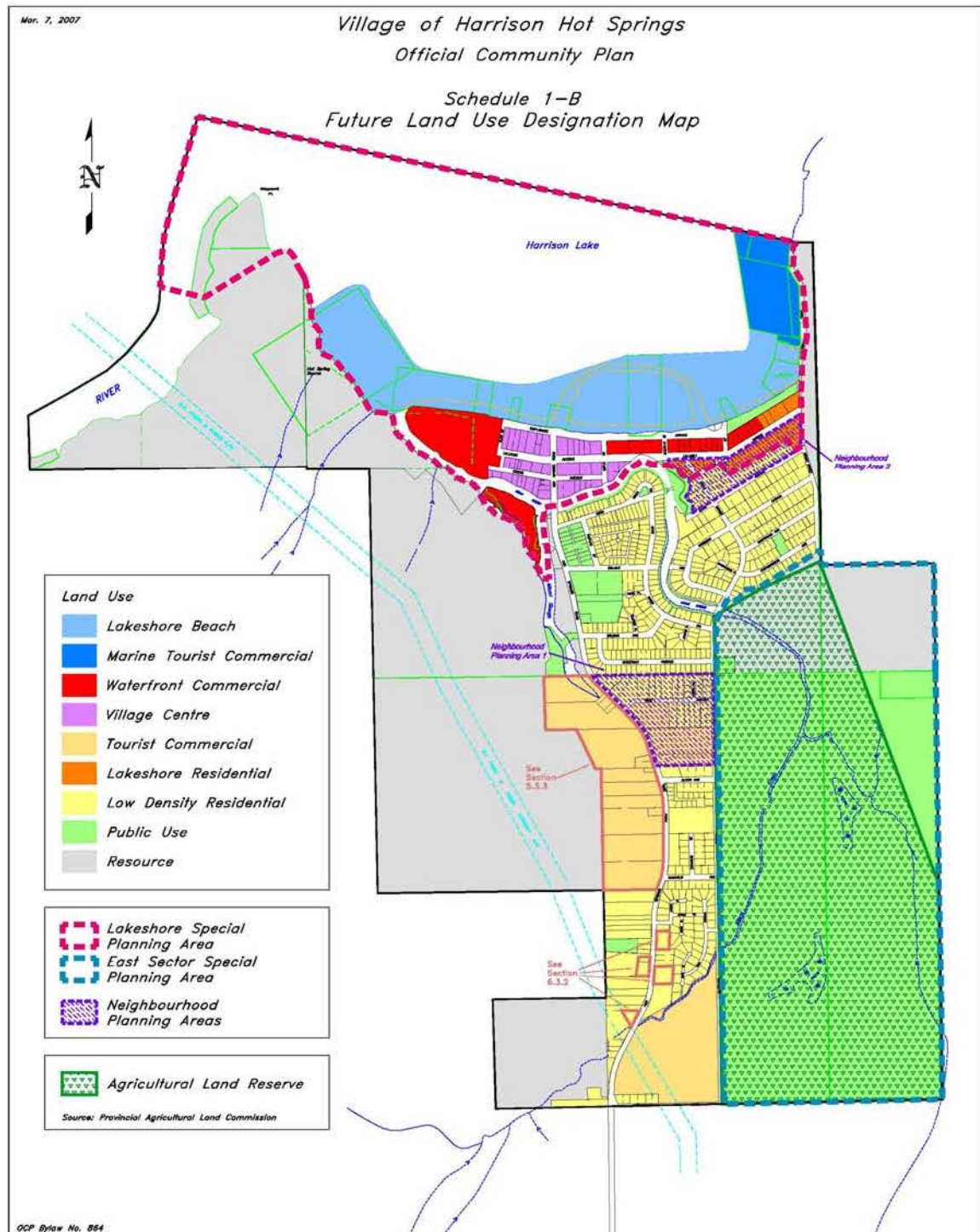
The requirements do not apply to park trails and vegetation management that are implemented in accordance with an approved Parks and Trails Master Plan that has been prepared with the assistance of a Qualified Environmental Professional and that takes into account the riparian protection requirements under the *Riparian Areas Regulation* of the *Fish Protection Act*.

The Development Permit Area Guidelines distinguish between the existing urbanized area west of McCombs Drive and the undeveloped areas east of McCombs Drive.

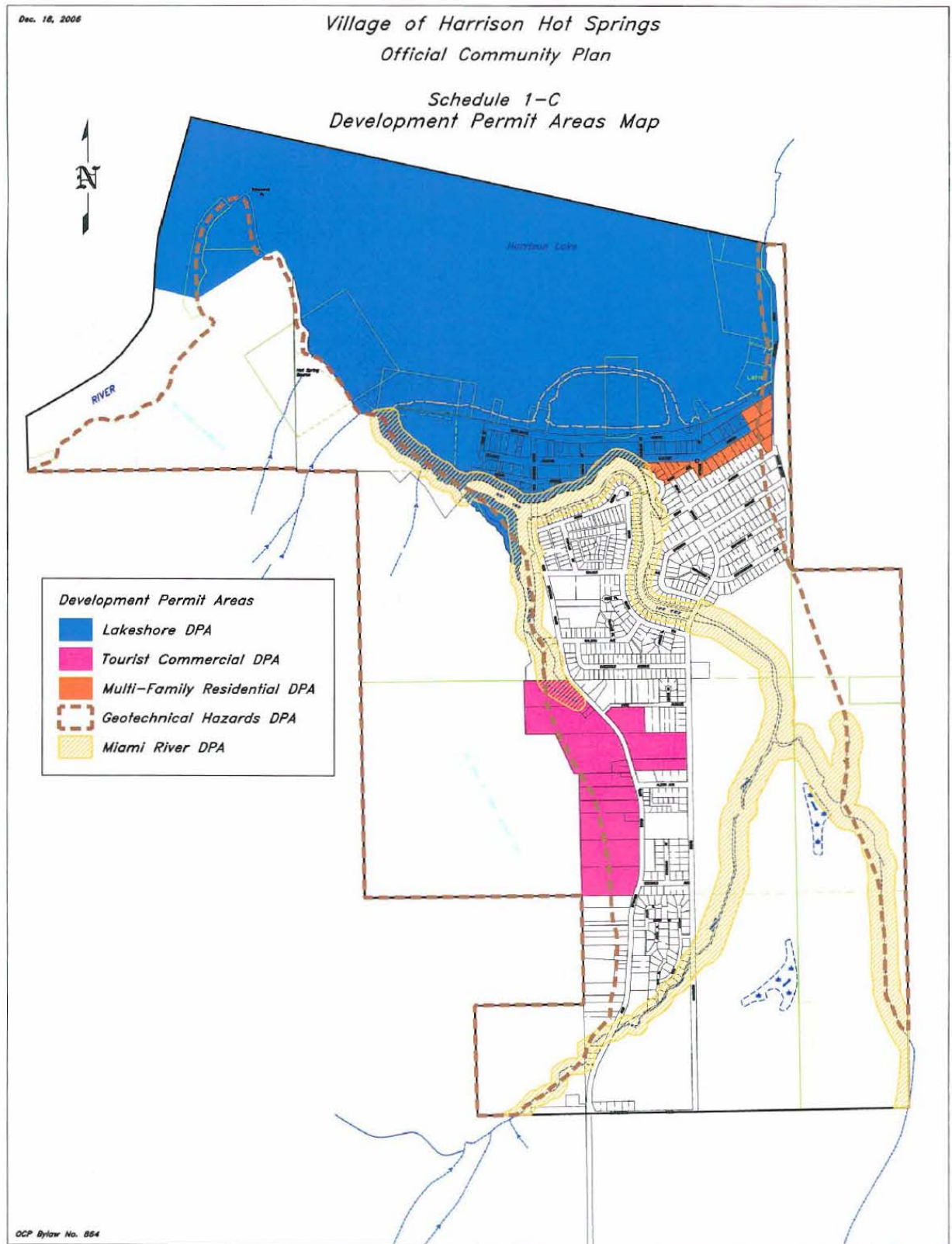
14.4.4 Guidelines

- (a) All new development west of McCombs Drive within 30 m of the top of the bank of Miami River, and all new development east of McCombs Drive within 50 m of the top of the bank of the Miami River, except as specifically exempted, will be required to obtain a development permit and to comply with the assessment requirements and riparian protection measures to be specified by a Qualified Environmental Professional in accordance with the *Riparian Areas Regulation* of the *Fish Protection Act*.
- (b) The development permit application will specify the measures to be undertaken to:
 - i) maintain, restore or enhance contiguous natural riparian vegetation within the stream protection and enhancement area recommended by a Qualified Environmental Professional as defined by the *Riparian Areas Regulation*;
 - ii) control drainage through landscaping, land shaping and other measures such that stormwater runoff from the development site does not increase nutrient and sediment loading to the Miami River; and
 - iii) prevent soil erosion and sediment runoff to Miami River during construction and after development.
- (c) Works within the wetted area of the Miami River and aquatic habitat will require written approval of the relevant federal and provincial agencies.

SCHEDULE 1-B – FUTURE LAND USE DESIGNATION MAP



SCHEDULE 1-C - DEVELOPMENT PERMIT AREAS MAP



SCHEDULE 1-D – DESIGN GUIDELINES



Village of Harrison Hot Springs

DESIGN GUIDELINES

FINAL DRAFT

April 1997

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LIST OF ATTACHMENTS

- Attachment 1 View Preservation Strategy*
- Attachment 2 Development Permit Review Checklist*

BACKGROUND & INTENT

SECTION 1

1.1 Background

- ***Policy Framework and Issues***

- ***Official Community Plan***

The Village's Official Community Plan Bylaw No. 622 (OCP) provides general policy direction for land use and development in the Village. The OCP sets out the land use designations and the areas where Development Permits are required for new development. Development Permit Areas in the OCP include the Lakeshore Special Planning Area, Commercial and Hazardous Areas. General guidelines for the form and character of new development are provided in the OCP for the Development Permit review process.

The OCP identified the need to provide more detailed design guidelines to maintain the quality of new development in accordance with the vision defined in the plan. The detailed design guidelines contained in this document are incorporated into the OCP and form part of the implementation of the Village OCP policy directions.

- ***Zoning By-Law***

The Village's Zoning Bylaw No. 672-1996 includes regulations for land use and sets out zoning categories for parcels. The Zoning Bylaw, like the design guidelines, is used to implement the broad directions of the OCP. The Zoning Bylaw regulations may be further refined through application of the design guidelines to the Development Review process.

- ***Overview of the Guideline Preparation Process***

- ***Preparation of Draft Guidelines***

Draft guidelines reflected the project terms of reference, input from the Village Council, study of Harrison's existing character, and reference to the Official Community Plan.

- ***Public Open House***

Panels were prepared to summarize guideline principles for discussion at the public open house held on March 5, 1997. Approximately 40 people attended and provided input.

- ***Guideline Refinement***

Guidelines were refined based on the open house and further direction from Council.

- ***OCP Amendment***

The guideline package is made available for public review prior to its formal adoption.

1.2 Intent

The primary intent of these design guidelines is to ensure that development in Harrison Hot Springs contributes positively to the character of the Village. There is a need to define a set of standards that can be referred to by all parties involved in development, including:

- *Village staff*
- *Business owners or residents interested in renovating existing buildings*
- *Prospective developers*
- *Design professionals*
- *The general public as stakeholders in their community's development*

It is hoped that the availability of a common basis for planning and design decisions will take the guesswork out of both proposal preparation and review.

Most importantly, it is intended that these guidelines will contribute to a coherence and integrity in the form, character and detailing of the Village's public face.

1.3 The Guideline Package

The guidelines provide detailed design direction in the following areas:

ARCHITECTURE

- ♦ Building Height, Form & Massing
- ♦ Rooflines and Roofs
- ♦ Orientation & Relationship to Streetscape
- ♦ Entrances
- ♦ Materials
- ♦ Detailing

SITE PLANNING

- ♦ Building Setbacks
- ♦ Streetscape / Landscape
- ♦ Parking

SIGNAGE

- ♦ Size & Mounting Options
- ♦ Materials
- ♦ Graphics & Style

To assist with evaluation of development proposals, a review checklist is provided as Attachment 1. Guidelines need to be consulted for detailed evaluation of proposals, but the checklist provides a clear, useful summary of guidelines and review comments to forward to applicants.

VISION & OBJECTIVES SECTION 2

2.1 A Vision for Harrison Hot Springs

Harrison Hot Springs seeks to retain a “small Village” character within its spectacular natural setting, while welcoming and managing high quality development. Development must reinforce the community’s balanced identity as both a lakefront resort to visitors and a place that residents can call home.

2.2 Objectives

- *To provide clear descriptions and illustrated examples that will direct the form, character and quality of future development in Harrison Hot Springs;*
- *To protect and enhance visual connections between the Village and Harrison Lake.*
- *To define development requirements, in terms of both process and physical form, to maintain and strengthen functional linkages between the Village and its lakefront.*
- *To describe means of establishing or improving the relationship between buildings and streetscapes;*
- *To determine a set of preferred architectural and site design treatments for new and retrofit development, reflecting in particular the sensitive, high quality character of the Harrison Hot Springs Hotel as well as aspects of other successful architecture in the Village;*
- *To enrich the pedestrian realm through supportive building edges and furnishings as well as landscaping and other streetscape detailing;*

DESIGN GUIDELINES

SECTION 3

3.1 DEVELOPMENT PERMIT AREA 1 LAKESHORE SPECIAL PLANNING AREA

3.1.1 Design Principles

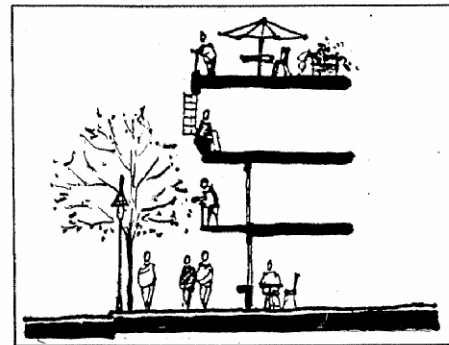
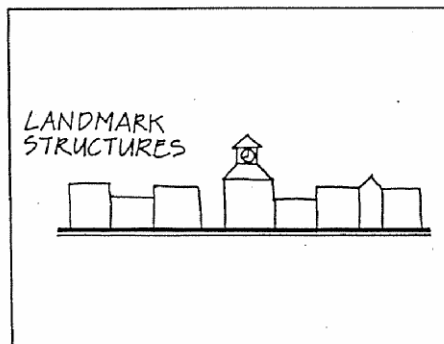
- ❖ Architecture responsive to the medium density mixed-use village context, and integrated with neighbouring buildings of various ages;
- ❖ Site planning based on creating continuous street-oriented edges and intensifying pedestrian activity within the Lakeshore Special Planning Area;
- ❖ Protection of view corridors within the village towards Harrison Lake and the surrounding mountains.
- ❖ Respect for the natural setting which should continue to dominate along the lakeshore;
- ❖ Variation on themes to result in a balance between continuity and a healthy diversity, both within a commercial, residential or mixed-use development and throughout the village.

3.1.2 Design Guidelines

ARCHITECTURE

Building Height

- A maximum height of 4 storeys is recommended within the Lakeshore Special Planning Area, with exceptions being made for small portions of buildings with landmark value (up to 6 storeys permitted, preferably close to the village edges near the base of the mountains).



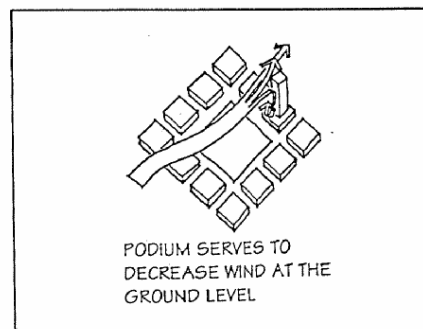
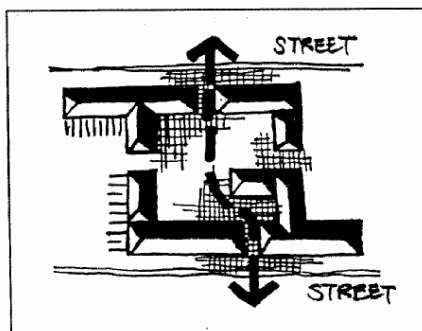
- Along Esplanade Avenue, a 2 storey facade is most appropriate as a general rule; 3rd floors should be stepped back from the street edge to preserve a small-scale feel for pedestrians, and 4th floors should be avoided except as architectural punctuations. Variety is more important than actual heights!
- Where applicable, a view analysis and accurate rendering of the proposed development in its real context may be required to ensure that new development does not unreasonably block visual connections to the lake. Viewing angles and distances will be determined by Council. Refer to Attachment 1, View Preservation Strategy.
- Where applicable, a sun/shade impact study may be required to prevent unwelcome shading of public or private uses.

Building Form and Massing

- Continuous facades are preferred...infill development is encouraged.
- Variation is the most critical characteristic, in terms of heights, facade relief, step-backs, colour, detailing, all of which should contribute to a traditional village character.
- Even if a single developer is responsible for a whole block, smaller architectural units should be apparent to prevent a homogeneous appearance.



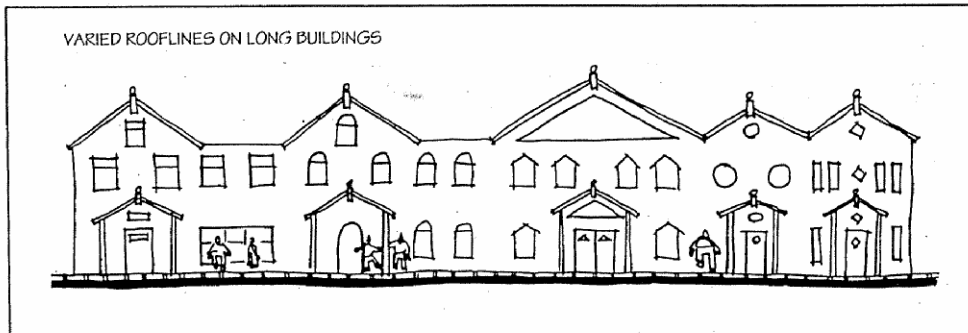
- Multiple narrow units are preferred for both commercial and residential development.
- Buildings should not occupy whole blocks...access between parallel streets through public walkways and courtyards within blocks is strongly encouraged, and is seen as an opportunity to create more ground-access commercial and residential frontage. At least one midblock connection is required for each block, and a token gesture "tunnel" effect is not acceptable.



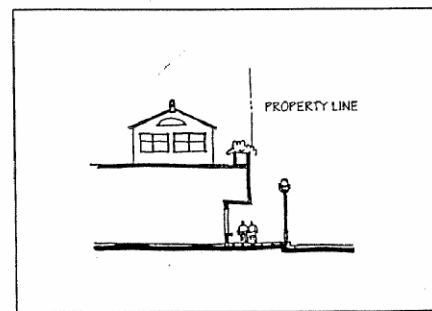
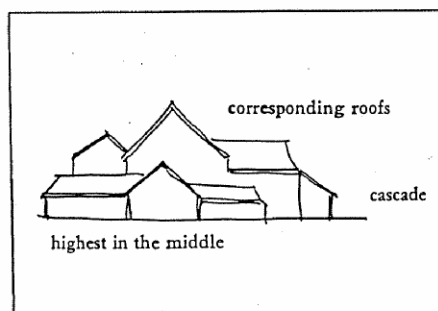
- Access to courtyards may be through gateways within facades which are continuous at the 2nd floor level.
- Care should be taken not to create wind tunnels.

Rooflines & Roofs

- Pitched roofs are preferable to flat roofs. Specifically, roof types and configurations could be reflective of the rural, lakefront context of the village. Sloping roofs are more compatible with the mountainous setting and people's associations of traditional architecture with such scenery.



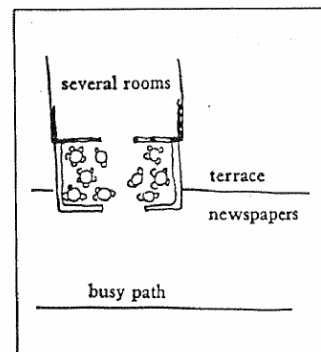
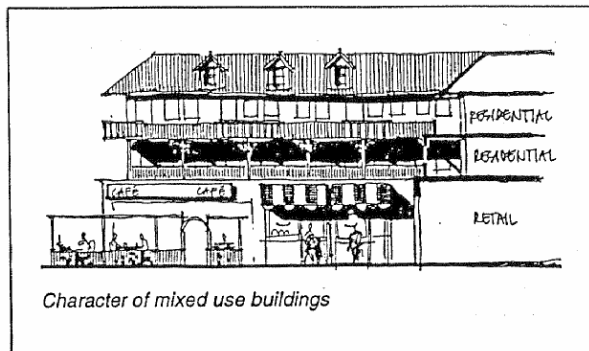
- Flat rooflines may be used in combination with peaked profiles, but flat sections shouldn't extend unbroken for more than 15 metres.
- Roofs of taller architectural units shall be sensitively designed in view of their potential as highly visible landmarks.
- A "cascade" effect of top floor and intermediate roofs down to awnings and canopies at the ground floor level is encouraged to add interest for the full height of the facade. This could reflect the style of the covered walkway in the Hotel courtyard.
- Rooftop mechanical equipment should be screened or housed in enclosures integrated with the architecture of the building.



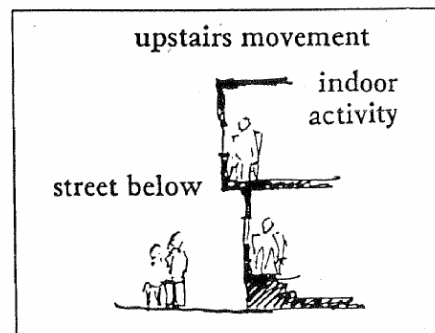
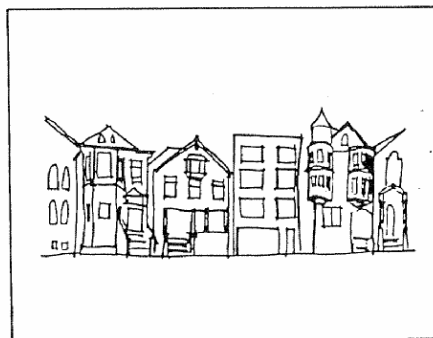
- Wood-shingled roofs, such as those found on older buildings within the village, are encouraged, but appropriately coloured asphalt shingles or metal roofing are also acceptable (such as that used for the Hotel).

Orientation & Relationship to Streetscape

- While it is natural for buildings to be oriented towards the lake, those structures located behind Esplanade Avenue must also address streets, especially at the ground floor. No face of a building should be significantly less detailed or finished than the front.
- Wherever possible, especially along Esplanade Avenue, interior uses should relate to, and be visible from, the sidewalks. Restaurant patios are an ideal example, but any configuration that facilitates interaction between inside and outside activities is encouraged.

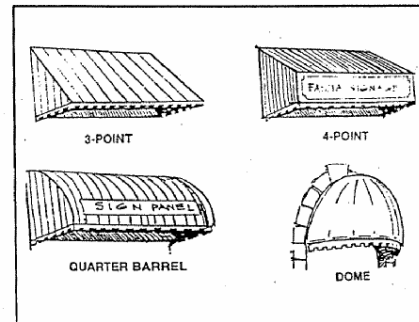
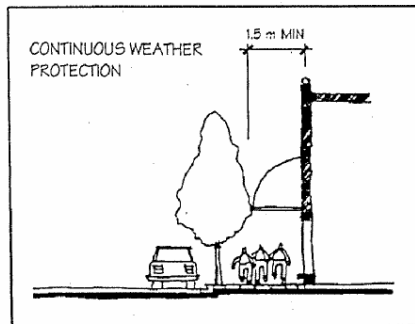


- Public-oriented ground floor uses are preferred over those that require privacy (and thus result in blank, "unfriendly" facades).
- Facades along streets used by pedestrians should incorporate lots of windows, even if blinds and curtains are used in some of them.
- Generous decks, balconies, and opening windows on second and third floors are encouraged to make residents feel they are part of the life of the street, and to make the public spaces both safer (through natural surveillance) and more lively.



- Walls and fences, especially those above 1.0 metres in height, are discouraged along sidewalks in the Lakeshore Area, unless adjacent uses are visually undesirable.

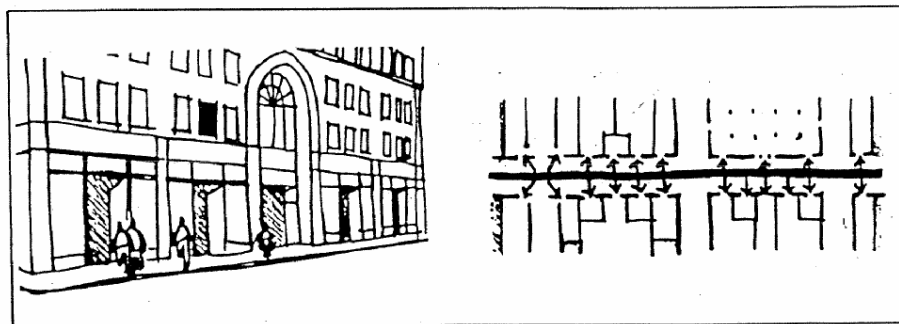
- Canopies / awnings may be continuous (but not necessarily uniform in style or detailing) where compatible with facades; extent may be 1.5 metres out over the sidewalk.



- Edges of buildings along sidewalks should be designed to support use (sitting, leaning, etc.).

Entrances

- Architectural and streetscape clues should be provided to alert people as to locations of entrances (and their relative importance). Examples include canopies (extent up to 2.5 metres out over sidewalk), columns, protruding bays, special materials, lighting, planting, signs. Entry features shall not block the flow of pedestrian traffic along sidewalks.
- Entrances to individual stores from the street are preferred over entrances off communal lobbies which limit the flow between the street and interior spaces.
- Sheltering structures are recommended at entrances for climate protection as well as orientation purposes. Benches near entrances allow people to sit while they wait.

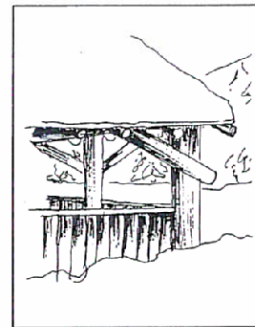


Materials

- Construction materials, for both buildings and streetscape features, should include as accents at least some rugged “earth” materials such as stone or wood. Other finishes to complement these anchoring materials (which are most important near foundations and entrances) can include brick, stucco, wood siding.

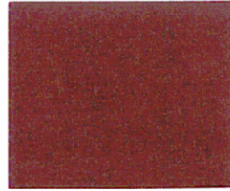


- Variation in texture and material is recommended to add interest to facades.



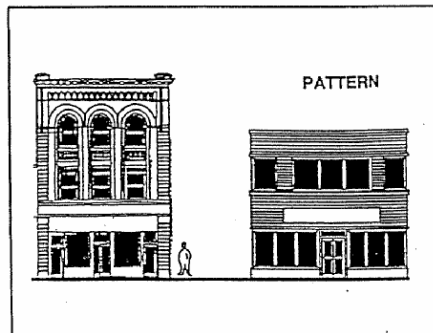
Colour

- The following families of colours are recommended for use in architecture and site furnishings. Again, variation on themes is preferred, so colours need not be matched exactly.



Detailing

- A balance should be achieved in detailing whereby it is neither overly ornate nor simple to the point of barren. Details should never appear arbitrary, but should reflect a function and an artistic style consistent with the building's architecture.
- Details should be consistent with traditional and tasteful village architecture, but can be expressed with contemporary variations.
- Ideal opportunities to incorporate detail include:
 - window frames, including soldier course caps, stone/brick sills, colour contrasts

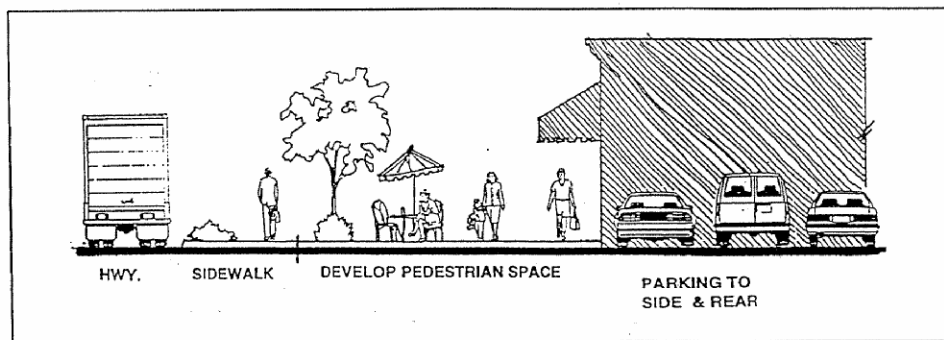


- small panes within large windows for at least some windows on a building (some picture windows are acceptable, but could be bay-style with the side panels detailed)
- shutters on windows (or beside them on facades)
- window box planters
- doors, including colour contrasts, feature materials, window detailing
- entrances, including canopies, columns, stairs and railings, mailboxes, integral benches, planters
- lighting (spotlights, bollard lights, overhead decorative lights)
- paving patterns (flagstone, brick pavers, concrete detailing)
- facade brickwork (e.g., diamond pattern from Hotel)
- rooflines (soffits and fascias, exposed structural beams)
- In general, detailing should be integral with the structure and proportionally scaled.
- Exposure of structural architectural elements is encouraged to give buildings a sense of solidity and integrity, as well as to add interest and detail.

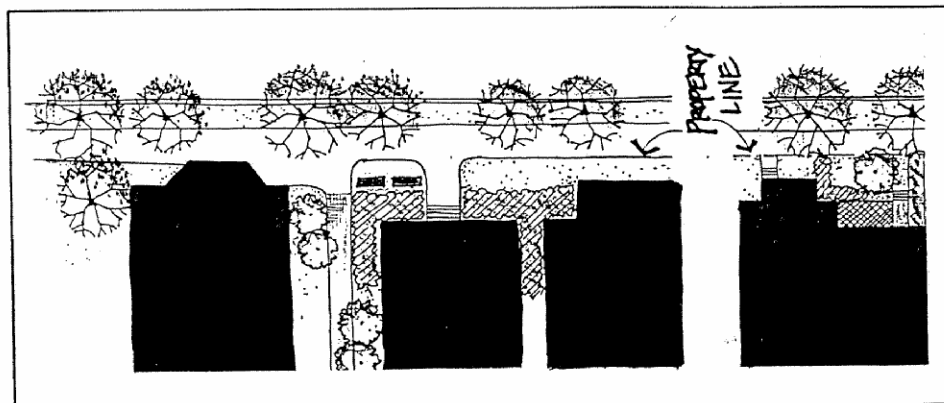
SITE PLANNING

Building Setbacks

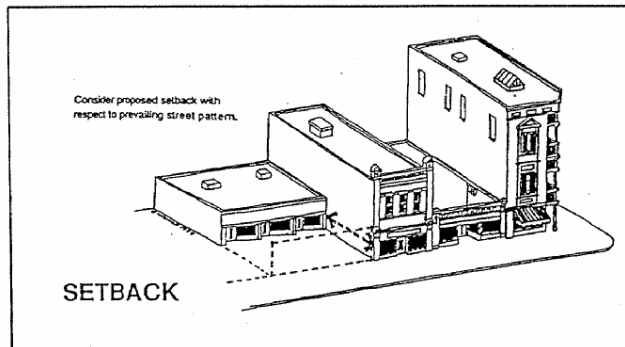
- On Esplanade Avenue, both front lot and side lot setbacks are discouraged, unless the space is used for an activity that contributes life to the street (such as a patio or plaza with seating). The width of the street is such that wide sidewalks and street tree plantings can be provided without requiring building setbacks from property lines. Wherever possible, building frontage along the street should be continuous at ground level, with narrow facades and frequent variation providing maximum interest for pedestrians. Surfacing in setbacks should be predominantly hard (pavers, etc.).



- On Lillooet Avenue and Cedar Avenue, setbacks of 2.0 to 4.0 metres are encouraged to allow room for street trees, benches and other site furnishings, and decorative lighting. This street can have a different character than Esplanade Avenue, with more loosely spaced buildings and more landscaping making for a slightly less urban feel. Surfacing in setbacks should be mostly soft materials (grass and/or plantings).

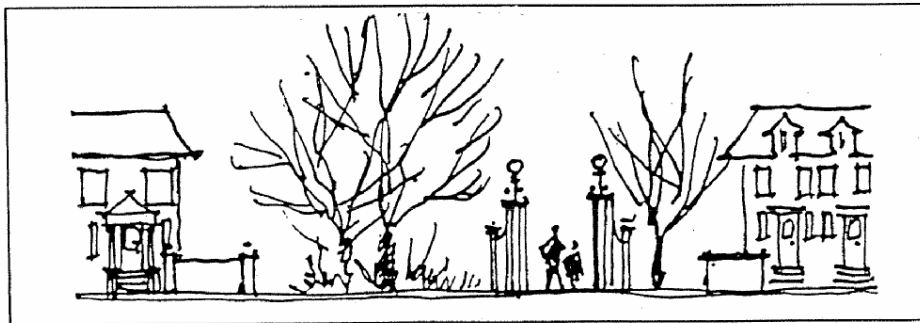


- Corner setbacks are recommended to create areas of at least 10 square metres that can be developed as plazas with seating and other pedestrian amenities.
- In general, new development should reflect existing setbacks.



Streetscape

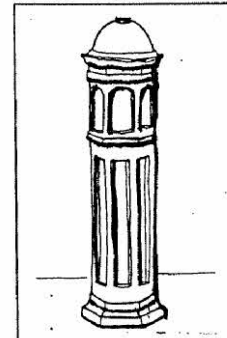
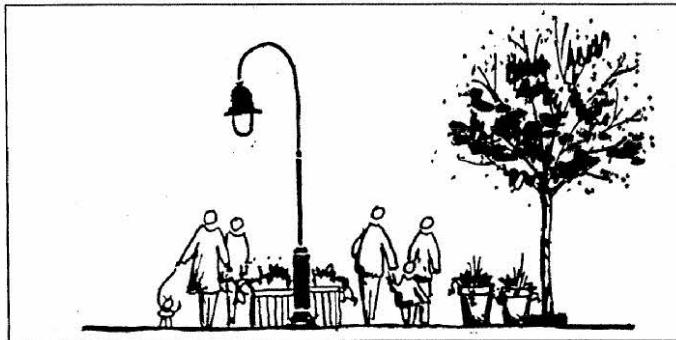
- Streetscape development should reinforce architecture and bridge gaps in buildings through continuity of treatment.
- High quality is critical in streetscape design and detailing. In general, a sturdy and rugged but classy look is desirable in site furnishings...a style in keeping with stone and wood building materials (possibly even incorporating these materials in streetscape items) and reflective of the massive scale of the surrounding mountains.



- Developers may incorporate items chosen by the village as “standard”, or furnishings that are compatible with the style of the standard palette. Streetscape elements with potential as “standard” items include the following:

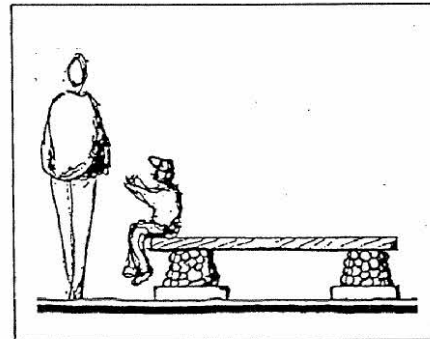
- *Lighting*

- overhead decorative lights - gooseneck fixtures from Hotel (Lumec Candela 5, colour 'Forest Green') throughout village centre streetscapes
- bollard lights - compatible with overhead decorative lights; black or green metal accents on sturdy bollards



- *Benches*

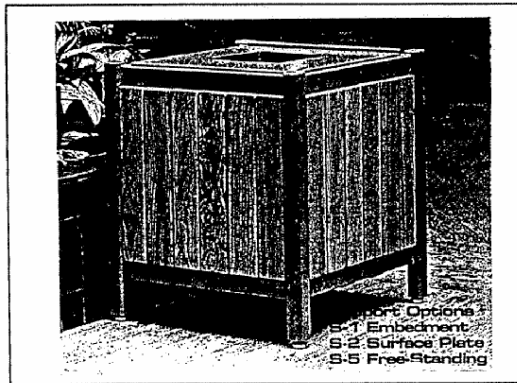
- wood (colour to match covered walkway in Hotel courtyard) with metal frame painted green; rugged style rather than highly ornamental; for use throughout the village centre



- along Esplanade Avenue and the promenade, special benches could be constructed using wood slats on stone bases; these could be funded through donations (Adopt-a-bench, memorials, sponsoring by service clubs, etc.) to result in a strong, consistent look for the whole waterfront in the long term
- existing yellow benches could be painted green and have plaques mounted to recognize donors

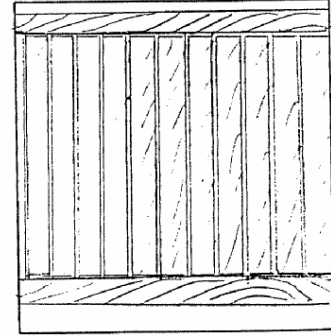
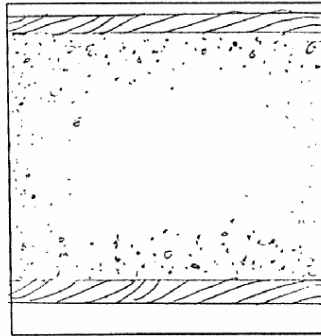
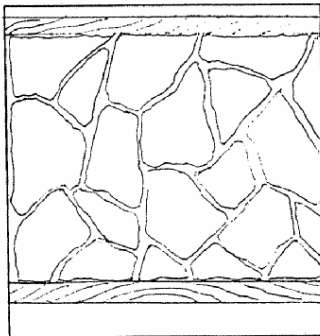
- *Garbage Cans*

- companion model to benches; square shape with wood in metal frame
- in focal areas, round all-metal cans (green or black) could set a more refined tone



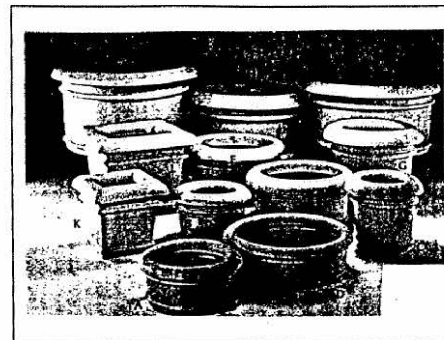
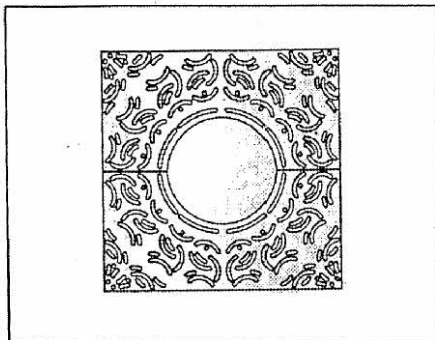
- *Paving*

- while concrete is acceptable as a basic material throughout the village centre, it is strongly recommended that details be incorporated with it, such as bands or sections of concrete unit pavers, flagstone accents, texturing and/or coloured concrete
- along the lakeshore promenade, natural surfaces are encouraged; in the long term, area-specific treatments could be:
 - section from the Hotel to Spruce Street: stone pavers replacing asphalt over time
 - section from the Hotel to Hot Spring source: compacted granular fines
 - section from Spruce Street to the Marina: a rugged wooden boardwalk at least 2 metres wide



- *Tree Grates*

- where tree planting is incorporated into sidewalks or plazas, wells should be large (1x2 metres) and surfaced one of two ways:
 - with generously spaced flagstone pavers (ensure roughened non-slip surface)
 - with steel tree grates, coated with dark green plastisol; supplied by Wabash Valley (contact Rick Alsip @ 1-800-490-0501), who can assist with custom sizing and designing a standard grate for Harrison



- *Planters*

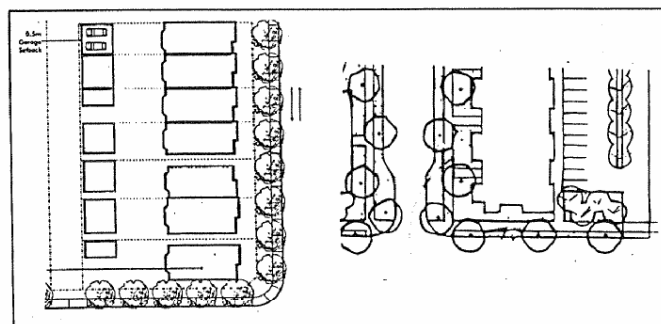
- natural materials are preferred
 - along Esplanade Avenue, free-standing clay pots or stone-faced planter walls
 - elsewhere in village centre, timber planters also acceptable

Landscape

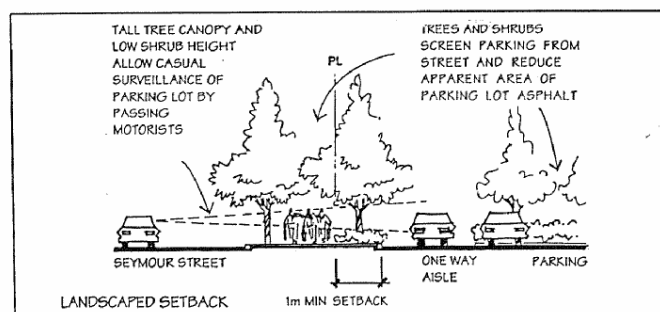
- The intent of these recommendations is to create a situation where the village appears to be fitting into the landscape as extended inward from the forested mountainsides. Once it is established, proposed landscaping should not seem like an afterthought, but rather like a part of the green fabric into which the village's buildings are integrated.
- Existing trees are to be preserved wherever possible (preservation plans may be required).
- Coniferous and broadleafed evergreens are encouraged as background or buffer plantings where they do not create safety hazards by interfering with visibility of public spaces.
- Flowering deciduous trees are encouraged where falling fruit is not a maintenance problem.
- A combination of fast-growing and slow-growing plants is recommended for each development to achieve both short-term and long-term effect.
- Pedestrian circulation routes should be generously dimensioned and desire lines should be respected to minimize wear and tear on areas not meant to be walked on. Shrubs and groundcovers (a mix of coniferous, broadleafed evergreen and deciduous shrubs) should be used as appropriate to define circulation routes and balance hard-surfaced areas.

Parking

- Whenever possible, off-street parking should be at the side or rear of buildings (internal to the block) rather than between the front of the buildings and the sidewalk. Vehicular access should be from secondary roads or rear lanes if practical, while frequent pedestrian access should be provided to sidewalks. It may be desirable to extend a short edge of parking lots to a sidewalk frontage for safety through improved visibility.
- Where parking lots abut sidewalks, a 1.5 metre buffer strip is required, including tree planting, shrubs (less than 1.0m in height to leave "window" for casual surveillance) and low wood or metal fencing in high-profile areas (Esplanade Avenue, especially near the Hotel).



- Access points to parking should be clearly identified with signage, lighting and breaks in landscaping. Provision should be made for pedestrians to walk around to the front of buildings on curbed sidewalks so they don't feel squeezed into the realm of the car.



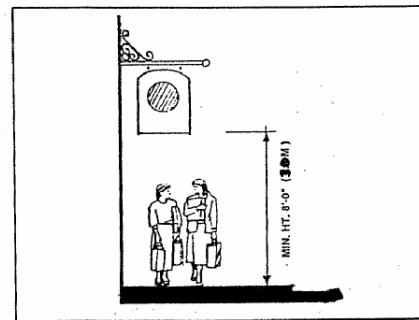
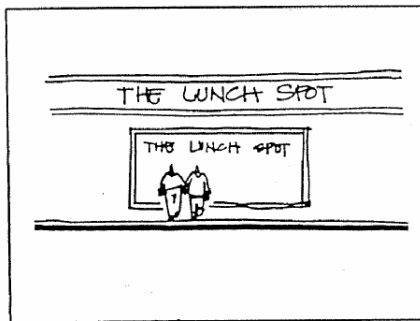
- On-street angle or parallel parking is acceptable provided that sidewalks are wide enough that pedestrians do not feel hemmed in by the parked cars (minimum sidewalk width 2 metres).
- Permanent parking lots shall be broken up by planting islands separated by 15 stalls or less. Tree species that don't drop fruit, seeds or branches shall be used in this situation.
- In general, design of parking access should minimize pedestrian / vehicle conflicts.

SIGNAGE

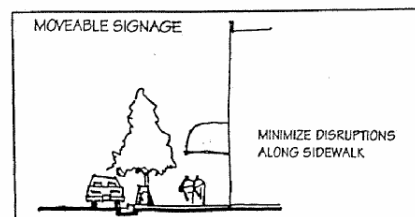
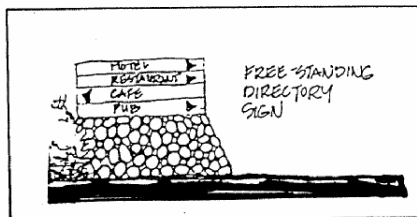
Note: Signage design must reflect Village of Harrison Hot Springs Signage Bylaw No. 479 for aspects not covered by these guidelines.

Size & Mounting Options

- The size of signs shall be in proportion with the building facade and scale of the streetscape.
 - Pedestrian situations (Esplanade Avenue, Lillooet Avenue, Cedar Avenue)*
 - facade mounted signs should be located above ground floor windows or beside entrances at eye level (maximum height to top of sign to be 4 metres)

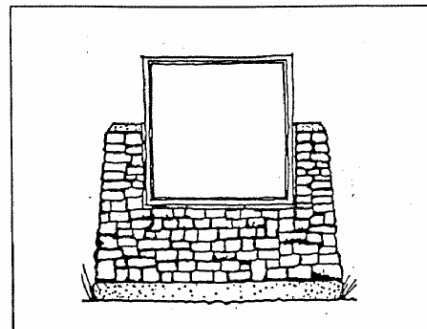
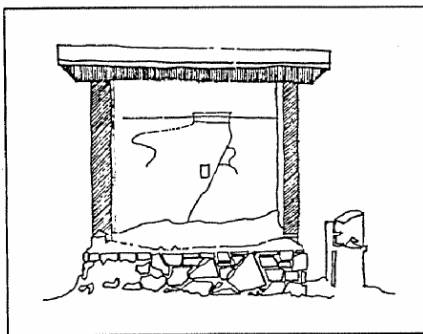


- signs hung perpendicular to facades at 2.5-3.0 metres clearance are encouraged (maximum size 40x150 cm); mounting arms can be metal (green or black) or wood to match facade and sign style
- awnings can serve as both signage and shelter, and are encouraged
- high quality sandwich boards are permitted, provided they don't block sidewalks
- Vehicular situations (Hot Springs Road)*
 - Signs may be larger (up to 6.0 metres in height), but should be integrated with landscaping and/or buildings to avoid the dominating billboard effect.
 - Free-standing signs are permitted provided that they relate to the context and contribute to the overall streetscape.
 - Sturdy bases are preferred with associated landscaping (area > area of sign face).



Materials

- Natural materials should be incorporated in signs and supporting structures. The following themes or approaches are encouraged:
 - wood backgrounds (colour matching the covered walkway at the Hotel) with painted or carved / woodburned lettering
 - sturdy wood posts, rough cut to suggest the forested natural setting
 - natural stone bases / backgrounds / framing walls (building on existing examples)



- brick bases can be used to reflect the style of the posts at the Hotel entrance
- copper or metal accents can be used, again reflecting the Hotel's entrance
- trees and shrubs to reflect lush setting and add accent colour
- neon should be used sparingly and only where compatible with the use (e.g., bars, restaurants...)

Graphics / Style

- Quality is again the objective, with letters, logos and graphics being clean, clear and professional-looking. The intent is not to prevent individual artistic expression (variety is critical), but to avoid gaudy, amateurish signs that look more temporary than permanent.
- Letter style can imitate the Hotel's font, or can be another classic, fairly simple style. Complex or flowery scripts that are difficult to read should be avoided.
- Culturally specialized businesses (e.g., ethnic restaurants) are encouraged to reflect their traditional style in their signage.

3.2 *DEVELOPMENT PERMIT AREA 2* ***MULTI-FAMILY RESIDENTIAL***

3.2.1 Design Principles

- ❖ Architecture responsive to the small-scale residential context, and integrated with the site.
- ❖ Site planning based on strengthening a sense of neighbourhood.
- ❖ Emphasis of the natural scenic setting, particularly near the creek.
- ❖ Variation on themes to result in a balance between continuity and a healthy diversity, both within a multi-family development and throughout the village.
- ❖ Sensitivity to the pedestrian experience.

3.2.2 Design Guidelines

ARCHITECTURE

Building Height

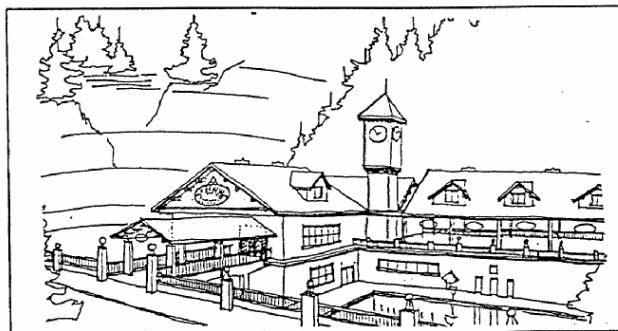
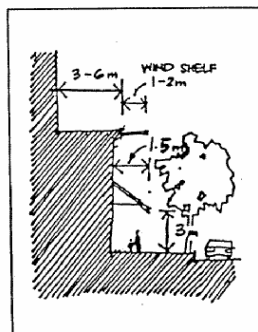
- A 4 storey maximum height is recommended, varied or stepped back to prevent blockiness.

Building Form and Massing

- Buildings should be modulated, vertically and horizontally, to suggest interior units and uses.

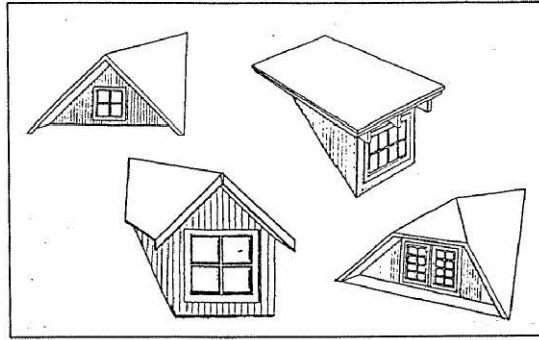
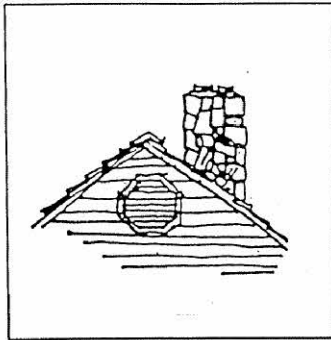


- Whenever possible, access should be from the ground rather than through internal hallways.
- Stepped back forms, especially incorporating interesting intermediate roofs and/or balconies, are encouraged.
- Architectural variation to lend individuality to sub-components of connected blocks is essential, and can be achieved through differences in colour, window style and framing, gable detailing, roof style, etc.



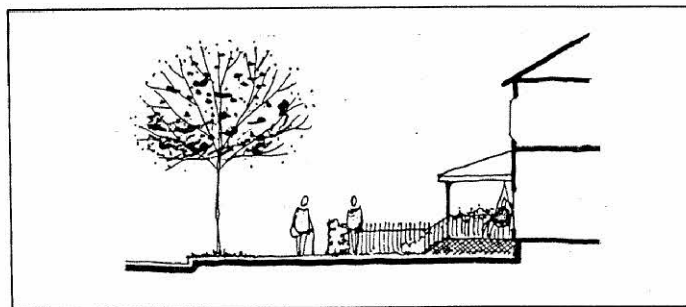
Rooflines

- Peaked roofs are preferred over flat roofs, but a combination of the two is acceptable.
- Dormers, turrets (especially in a nautical or agricultural style), bay windows, and similar details are strongly encouraged to contribute to a sense of “home” for residents and to add architectural interest.



Orientation & Relationship to Streetscape

- No side of the building should present a blank face to visible neighbours. On the other hand, side lot facades should be designed to prevent unwelcome visual intrusion to existing buildings.
- The ground floor of the multi-family residences should relate very strongly to its street frontage. It is partly for this reason that individual access to the units is preferred, because then each household has some semi-private space that contributes to the life of the street. It also makes people feel that they have an “address” of their own rather than just an apartment number, and the space around the buildings is less likely to feel like an abandoned no-man’s-land.
- Porch railings and low fences as described below are useful for defining territory while not barring visual interaction between residents and passers-by.



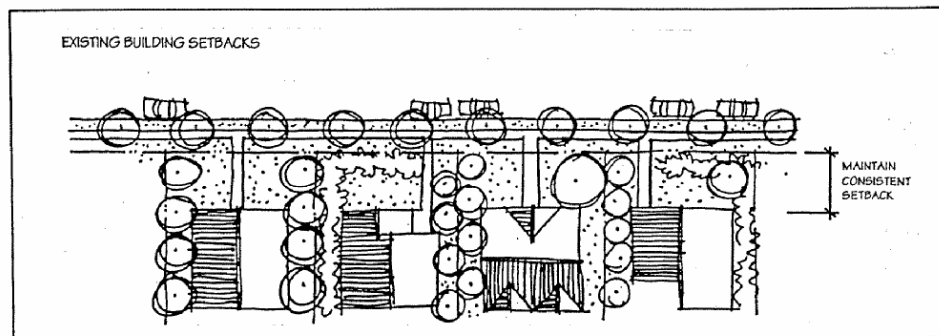
Entrances

- Whether entrances are to a lobby or to individual units, they should be marked by architectural accents, lighting, signage and/or landscape cues.
- Addresses should be very clearly visible to vehicular and pedestrian traffic.

SITE PLANNING

Building Setbacks

- Front-lot setbacks should be sufficient to provide semi-private garden space for ground-floor residents but not far enough that the street feels unrelated to the building (4-6 metres is recommended).



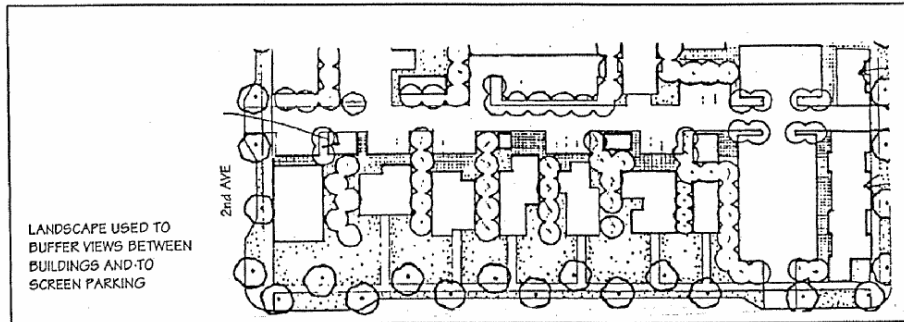
- Side lot setbacks should be sufficient for semi-private garden space and /or planted buffer zones as appropriate. If possible, the multi-family building configuration should be compatible enough to integrate at its edges with neighbouring homes.

Streetscape

- A green character, even less urban than that of Lillooet Avenue, is desirable for frontages of multi-family residences. Streetscaping should include:
 - Generous landscaping (minimum 70% soft surface within setback area)
 - Pedestrian-supportive amenities such as sheltering canopies at entrances, benches, shade trees, lighting (bollard and overhead), signage (if appropriate)
 - Fencing along gardens within the front lot setback is acceptable - wood or metal structures less than 1.2 metres in height, with appropriate detailing, are encouraged.

Parking

- Garages, whether individual or communal, should be accessed from rear lanes or infrequent driveways between blocks of units leading to parking in rear - it is critical that building fronts are not dominated by parking surfaces or structures.

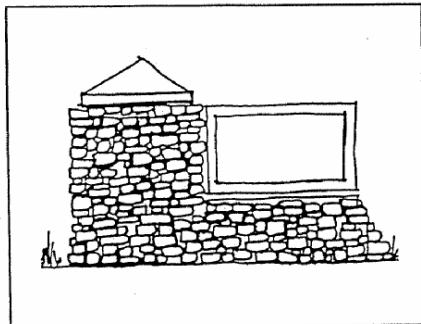


- Visitor parking should be laid out in small clusters and broken up by landscaping, or should be accommodated on-street.

SIGNAGE

Note: Signage design must reflect Village of Harrison Hot Springs Signage Bylaw No. 479 for aspects not covered by these guidelines.

- Signs should clearly orient visitors and reinforce residents' sense of belonging and "address".
- Scale, style, and materials should be appropriate to a "home" and should not appear slick, corporate or anonymous...they should reflect the character of the development.
- Quality is critical once again...no shoddy workmanship.



3.3 DEVELOPMENT PERMIT AREA 3 COMMERCIAL

3.3.1 Design Principles

- ❖ Architecture responsive to the low density mixed-use context, and integrated (where appropriate) with neighbouring buildings and sites.
- ❖ Site planning based on strengthening the entry corridor through better defined edges oriented to the street.
- ❖ Respect for the natural setting along much of the west side of Hot Springs Road (i.e., not particularly urban)
- ❖ Variation on themes to result in a balance between continuity and a healthy diversity, both along Hot Springs Road with its mix of commercial and residential uses, and throughout the village.
- ❖ Sensitivity to pedestrian experience, which is currently not well supported along Hot Springs Road.

3.3.2 Design Guidelines

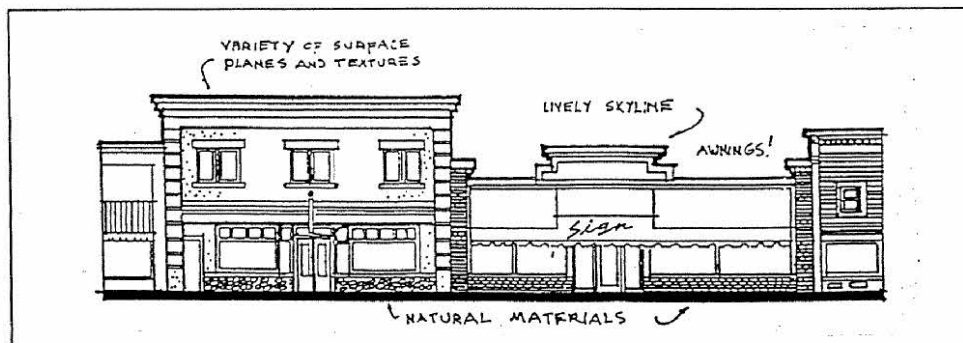
ARCHITECTURE

Building Height

- In keeping with the context, 1 or 2 storey buildings should be the general rule.

Building Form and Massing

- Strip-mall style development should not be accepted. Any adjoined commercial buildings must be differentiated from each other through a combination of architectural style, materials and detailing, variations in height and setback dimensions, colour, signage, etc.



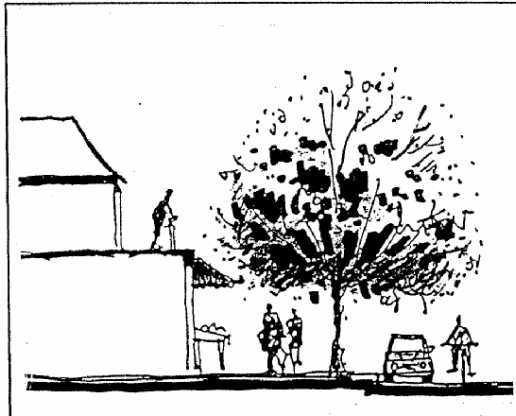
- Individual buildings in a style appropriate to Harrison Hot Springs are acceptable, but should be integrated with neighbouring properties through landscaping, shared parking, etc.
- Buildings can be oriented perpendicular to Hot Springs Road as long as access is provided to the narrow end from the sidewalk, and that the streetfront facade is detailed to a high standard consistent with neighbouring front facades.

Rooflines

- Peaked roofs are preferable - flat roofs are very typical of strip malls and should be avoided.
- False facades above the height of a building, to suggest upper floor uses, screen mechanical equipment and add architectural interest, may be acceptable as long as they do not appear flimsy.

Orientation & Relationship to Streetscape

- Buildings will naturally be oriented to primarily address the street. If rear facades of commercial buildings are visible from residential areas, they must be sufficiently detailed and interesting to prevent a neglected, “back turned” impression.



- Ground floor commercial uses should be transparent to the sidewalks, contributing life to them and drawing life from the activity along the street.

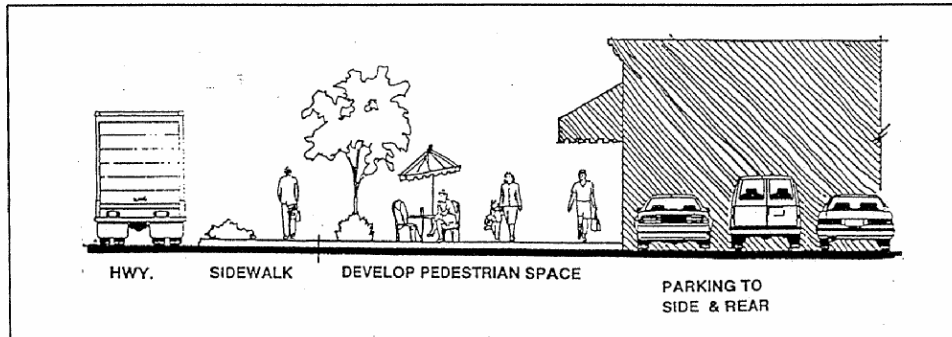
Entrances

- Whether entrances are to a lobby or to individual commercial units, they should be marked by architectural accents, lighting, signage and/or landscape cues.
- Addresses should be very clearly visible to vehicular and pedestrian traffic.

SITE PLANNING

Building Setbacks

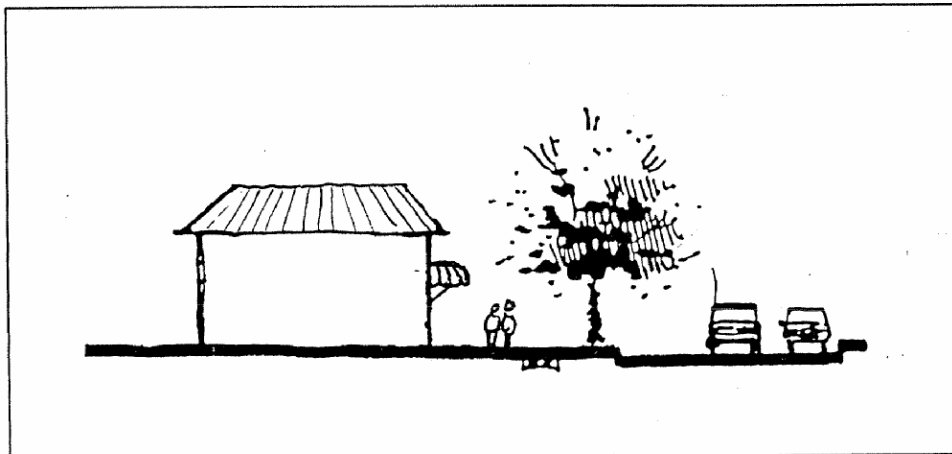
- Setbacks should range as follows:
 - minimum 2 metres (enough room for street tree planting in a curb-side boulevard)
 - maximum 4 metres (beyond which people on the sidewalk or in passing cars lose touch with activity in the buildings); in this case, interest needs to be added within the setback through a combination of planting, furnishings, varied paving treatments...



- Setbacks may not be used for head-in parking in front of commercial units.

Streetscape

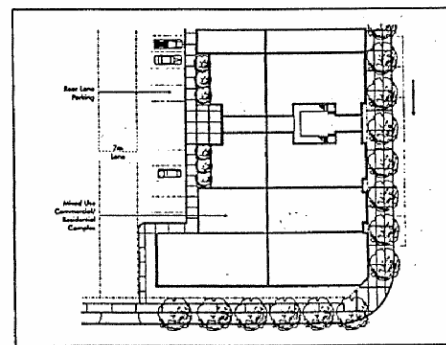
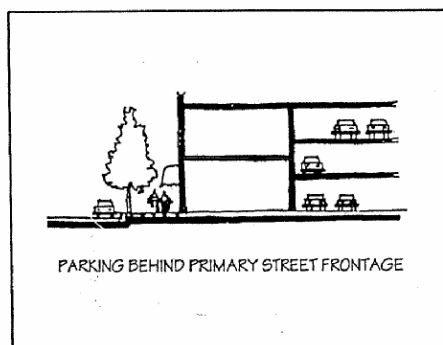
- The streetscape needs to be developed to a point where pedestrians feel safe, supported and comfortable, but does not need to be as detailed as the village centre streetscapes. Development should include the following:
 - Street trees in 1.5 metre wide boulevards surfaced with a combination of grass, groundcovers and accent paving where required (eg. stone or concrete unit pavers)



- Overhead pedestrian light standards consistent with style and colour of village centre fixtures
- Benches (preferably standard model) clustered at appropriate storefronts within setbacks

Parking

- Off-street parking should be provided beside (between) or in the rear of commercial buildings if parallel on-street parking is insufficient.
- Service/delivery access and garbage dumpsters should be in the back of buildings.
- Access points to parking should be clearly identified with signage, lighting and breaks in landscaping. Driveways to parking in the rear should be shared between a number of properties. However, frequent provision should be made for pedestrians to walk around to the front of buildings on curbed sidewalks so they don't feel squeezed into the realm of the car.

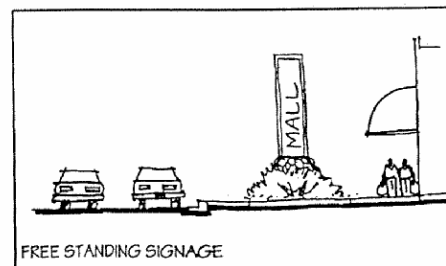


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Size & Mounting Options

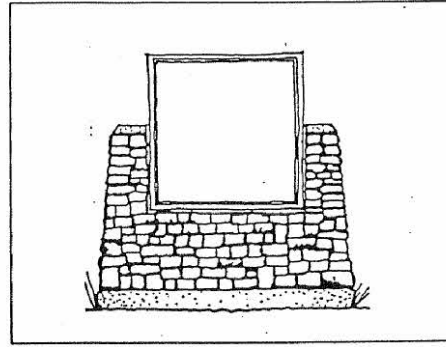
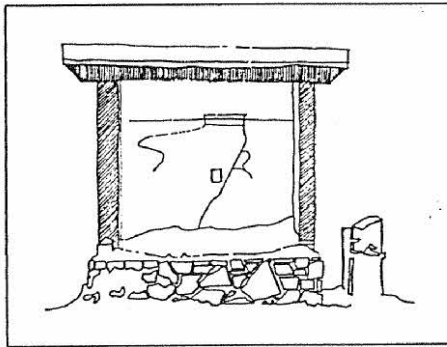
- As commercial enterprises along Hot Springs Road rely predominantly on attracting passing drivers, signs may be fairly large and prominent. Signage should still be in proportion with adjacent architecture, and physical with building facades is encouraged.



- Free-standing signs of up to 6.0m in height are permitted provided that they relate to the context and contribute to the overall streetscape.
- Sturdy bases are preferred, and should be complemented by landscaping covering an area at least equal to the face area of the sign.

Materials

- Natural materials should be incorporated in signs and supporting structures. The following themes or approaches are encouraged:
 - wood backgrounds (colour matching the covered walkway at the Hotel) with painted or carved / woodburned lettering
 - sturdy wood posts, rough cut to suggest the forested natural setting
 - natural stone bases / backgrounds / framing walls (building on existing examples)



- brick bases can be used to reflect the style of the posts at the Hotel entrance
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