



City of Vancouver *Land Use and Development Policies and Guidelines*

Planning, Urban Design and Sustainability Department

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GUIDELINES FOR ADDITIONS, INFILL AND MULTIPLE CONVERSION DWELLING IN THE R1-1, RT-7, AND RT-9 ZONES

Adopted by City Council on October 3, 2017

Amended January 16, 2018, December 18, 2018, July 20, 2022, October 17, 2023, and June 30, 2024



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1 Application and Intent

These guidelines are to be used in conjunction with the R1-1 district schedule of the Zoning and Development By-law and pertain to the approval of conditional floor area for additions to a character house, the approval of the conditional uses of infill and multiple conversion dwelling, and the approval of certain development relaxations, when associated with the retention of a qualifying character house. These guidelines are also to be used in conjunction with the RT-7 and RT-9 district schedules of the Zoning and Development By-law and pertain to the approval of the conditional uses of infill and multiple conversion dwelling.

The intent of the guidelines is to ensure that:

- (a) renovations, alterations and additions to existing character houses maintain a form and character sensitive to the design of the original house;
- (b) additions, infill, and conversion developments are respectful of the scale of adjacent properties and provide a good fit with the overall neighbourhood; and,
- (c) site design considers and respects existing amenities, including trees and mature landscape.

The guidelines will be used to:

- (a) assist owners and applicants in designing developments; and,
- (b) provide a basis on which City staff evaluates projects for approval of conditional floor area, the conditional approval uses of infill and multiple conversion dwelling, and discretionary variations in regulations.

Throughout this document, references to “character house” are applicable in R1-1. The principles and guidelines outlined can also be applied to any existing house in RT-7 and RT-9.

2 General Design Consideration

2.1 Character House Criteria

A character house is typically a single detached house constructed prior to January 1, 1940 that meets the following character merit criteria as established by the Director of Planning. Refer to Section 2 of the Zoning and Development By-law for its definition. An assessment is required to determine if a house is considered to have character merit and a candidate for discretionary incentives in zoning, including conditional floor area, infill or multiple conversion dwelling, and development relaxations.

The following are the minimum criteria:

- (a) Must have:
 - (i) Original massing and primary roof form - Alterations/additions that are subsidiary to the original massing and primary roof form, such as dormers, are not considered to have altered the character of the house.
- (b) Plus any four of the following:
 - (i) Entry - Original open front porch or verandah, or only partially filled in, or other original entry feature.
 - (ii) Cladding - Original cladding or replacement cladding consistent with the era when the house was built.
 - (iii) Window Openings - Original location, size and shape (50% or more). The windows themselves may not be original.
 - (iv) Period Details - Two or more period details, such as fascia, window casing or trim, eave brackets, soffits, exposed beam or joist ends, half-timbering, decorative shingling, porch columns, original wood doors, entry transom/sidelights, decorative

or feature windows (special shapes, bay windows, crafted/leaded glass), brick or stone chimneys, piers or foundations, secondary porch, turrets, etc.

- (v) Streetscape Context - The house is part of a context of 2 or more character houses on the same block face (including the subject house). In assessing the streetscape, at least 2 houses on either side of the subject house should be included.

Pre-1940s buildings that have been severely altered and do not qualify as character houses may be considered for incentives, including infill and/or conversion, if character elements are restored and reinstated as part of a development proposal. In special cases, a house built in 1940 or after that has particular architectural merit, and retains original and distinctive character features, may be considered a character house. In these cases, retention incentives may be supported on a case by case basis at the discretion of the Director of Planning.

A character house is not required to be listed on the Vancouver Heritage Register. Houses listed on the Vancouver Heritage Register are eligible for the zoning incentives available to character houses, including conditional floor area, infill or conversion, if meeting the above criteria.

2.2 Character House Retention Requirements

To be eligible for incentives, including conditional floor area, infill or conversion, the existing character house must be retained and restored to its original character as viewed from the street. At the pre-application stage, an assessment of the existing condition of the house will be undertaken by Planning staff to inform the amount of restoration required. This may include restoration of character elements, such as traditional window styles or opening up of entry porches that have been enclosed. The extent of restoration required will be determined by the scope of the proposal. Minimum expectations regarding the level of structural retention required in a character house undergoing major renovations and seeking conditional benefits in zoning are outlined in the *Retention and Renovation of Character Merit Buildings – Scope and Documentation* bulletin.

2.3 Additions

Additions should appear subordinate in visual prominence to the retained character house, as seen from the street. In general, additions should be located at the rear. Additions may extend to the side, noting that side additions should be set back from the front façade in order to create a clear distinction between old and new. Additions to the existing front façade are not supportable.

Figure 1 – Addition is set back from the front. This retains the original façade and minimizes disruption to the streetscape



Rear additions are not required to replicate the period or style of the original house; however, a high degree of design sensitivity should be brought to additions seeking an architectural expression that is distinct from the original house.

Additions should be subordinate to the form and massing of the original house. Large additions may be seen to overwhelm the original house form and compromise its character value. Therefore, the maximum floor space ratio may not be fully achievable through an addition when

the existing character house is modest in size. In those cases, infill may be a more supportable approach for the site.

Flexibility is provided with regards to building depth for additions. See Section 5.6 of these guidelines.

3 Site Design and Tree Retention

Existing trees and mature landscape are an important aspect of many character house sites, contributing to the character and amenity of the site and neighbourhood. Tree retention strategies should be explored at an early stage in the site design. Character house projects and associated infill, laneway houses or garages should be located and designed to preserve existing trees, where possible. Existing landscape features, such as stone walls, should also be retained, where possible.

To retain significant trees, the Director of Planning may relax the regulations regarding the siting of buildings, and the required number of parking stalls. Alternately, some sites may not be considered suitable for infill if significant tree removal is required. Utility connections and new landscape work such as driveways, walkways, patios, privacy fences and intensive plantings should be located to avoid disturbance of tree protection zones. Generally, site grading should respect the existing topography and provide compatibility with adjacent sites.

In some cases, electrical services such as a Pad-mounted Transformer (PMT) equipment may be required on the site, particularly for sites with more than 3 units. An area must be designated within the rear yard to accommodate such equipment unless confirmation is provided from BC Hydro that a PMT is not required. Engaging BC Hydro early in the planning process is recommended.

4 Uses

4.1 Multiple Conversion Dwelling

Multiple conversion dwelling is the conversion of an existing character house to contain more than one dwelling unit, but does not include a single detached house with secondary suite. In considering development permit applications for multiple conversion dwellings, the following factors will be taken into account:

- (a) quality and liveability of the resulting units;
- (b) suitability of the building for conversion in terms of age and size;
- (c) effect of the conversion on adjacent properties; and
- (d) effect of the conversion on the form and character of the existing house.

Additions may be permitted in accordance with these guidelines.

4.2 Infill

Infill may be permitted as an incentive to retain an existing character house by allowing the construction of a second residential building, typically in the rear yard on sites with a developed lane.

In general, infill buildings should be subordinate to the existing character house, and respectful of adjacent properties. The following guidelines are intended to ensure a modest, neighbourly scale for infill buildings. Numerical values are not intended to be prescriptive, but to provide appropriate benchmarks to assist with the evaluation of proposed designs.

4.2.1 Infill Location

Infill will typically be located in the rear yard of sites with a developed lane.

On large sites where there is no lane access, a rear yard infill may be considered, provided there is a consistent pattern on the block of vehicular access from the street and new driveways can be located to avoid existing trees.

Front or side yard infill buildings may be considered where doing so would not unduly detract from the character and pattern of development of the neighbourhood. Infill located at the front of the site should be generally consistent with the regulations for size, building form and location of new principal buildings, including height.

Relocation of a character house may be considered to provide an access path to the infill building, or required separation between the buildings, with due regard to the zoning regulations for yards, and provided significant features such as stone foundations and pillars can be retained and existing trees preserved, where possible.

4.2.2 Floor Space Ratio (FSR)

The infill should not exceed 0.25 FSR, or 186 square metres (2000 square feet).

Where the size of an addition would compromise the form or the character of the retained house, infill building may exceed 0.25 FSR, or 186 square metres (2000 square feet).

On large sites, consideration may be given to allow more than one infill to assist in breaking up the massing of buildings at the lane. In such cases the maximum floor area of each infill building should not exceed 186 square metres (2000 square feet).

4.2.3 Yards, Separation and Building Width

The minimum side yard setback should be 1.2 metres (4.0 feet).

The minimum rear yard setback should be 0.9 metres (3 feet).

The minimum separation between the existing character house and the infill building should be 4.9 metres (16 feet) to provide sufficient open space on site and in relation to neighbouring sites.

4.2.4 Infill Building Height

In R1-1, infill building height is limited to two storeys up to 8.5 metres (28 feet).

While there is no particular architectural style prescribed for infill buildings, careful attention to the design of the infill is necessary to ensure an appropriate scale at the lane. The height provision allows for flexibility to respond to a site's topography, and to assist in the provision of required assemblies for a green roof, or to accommodate discrete clerestory elements above the primary roof line, noting such elements should improve liveability, daylighting and ventilation, and add architectural interest through variation in the roof profile. It is not intended for buildings to maximize the allowable height where not necessary, such as excessive ceiling height.

In RT-7 and RT-9, rear buildings may be 3 storeys on sites less than 306 m² (3300 sq. ft.) or sites without a lane. This is to accommodate on-site parking. Careful attention to design of upper storeys to enhance neighbourliness.

4.2.5 Solar Panels

Solar Panels are excluded from building height in accordance with the *Solar Hot Water and Photovoltaic Panels – Installation Guidelines for Residential Zones* bulletin.

4.2.6 Green Roofs

Green roofs on infill buildings are encouraged to improve environmental performance, and to provide an amenable outlook from upper levels of neighbouring houses.

4.2.7 Balconies and Decks

Balconies and decks should be in-keeping with the roof design. Balconies may be located at the second storey of the infill building and should face the lane, or a flanking street at corner sites. Balconies or decks facing the interior of the site, or roof decks above the second storey, are not permitted for infill buildings.

5 Relaxations of Regulations of the Zoning and Development By-law

The Director of Planning may relax the regulations of the Zoning and Development By-law when a character house is retained as per Section 10.11 of the Zoning and Development By-law. In cases where relaxation of a regulation is proposed to support retention of a character house, the Director of Planning will also consider impact on adjacent properties. Further direction is given below.

5.1 Building Height

Additions may be permitted to match the building height of a character house to better relate to and integrate with its roof form.

5.2 Yards

Additions may be permitted to match the yard setbacks of a character house to better relate to its massing, or floor plans, with due regard to the requirements of the Vancouver Building By-law.

5.3 Site Coverage

The site coverage of buildings should be responsive to building massing and open space at neighbouring sites. The area of site coverage and impermeable materials may be increased due to site constraints if rainwater management best practices are proposed. Refer to the City of Vancouver Integrated Rainwater Management Plan, Best Management Practice Toolkit, Volume 2.

6 Basements

It is acceptable to utilize existing basement space in order to manage above grade building massing and maintain an appropriate visual scale for additions. The conversion of existing basement floor space into crawl space or parking is strongly discouraged.

Some existing character houses have basements with low headroom. To improve headroom, the existing basement slab may be lowered, or the house may be raised a modest amount, or a combination of both. Raising the house should not be considered where it will compromise existing character features, such as stone or brick foundations or pillars.

When raising the existing character house, the main floor should not be located disproportionately high above grade, entry porches or features should be kept in their original location at the main floor and the lowest level should continue to read as a 'base'. To that end, the main floor should not be raised more than 0.45 metres (18 inches), and should not be located more than 2 metres (6.56 feet) above grade, so that the basement will continue to conform to the requirements of the basement definition in the Zoning and Development By-law. If the renovation project includes a new basement and foundation, digging deeper to obtain increased headroom is preferred.

7 Quality, Durability and Expression

Additions, infill and conversion projects should be designed to be lasting, quality additions to neighbourhoods. Material selection and detailing should ensure performance over time. A variety of architectural styles may be considered for infill development, so that neighbourhoods may continue to evolve in a way that respects the character of existing streetscapes.

8 Entrances and Access to Dwelling Units

8.1 Multiple Conversion Dwelling

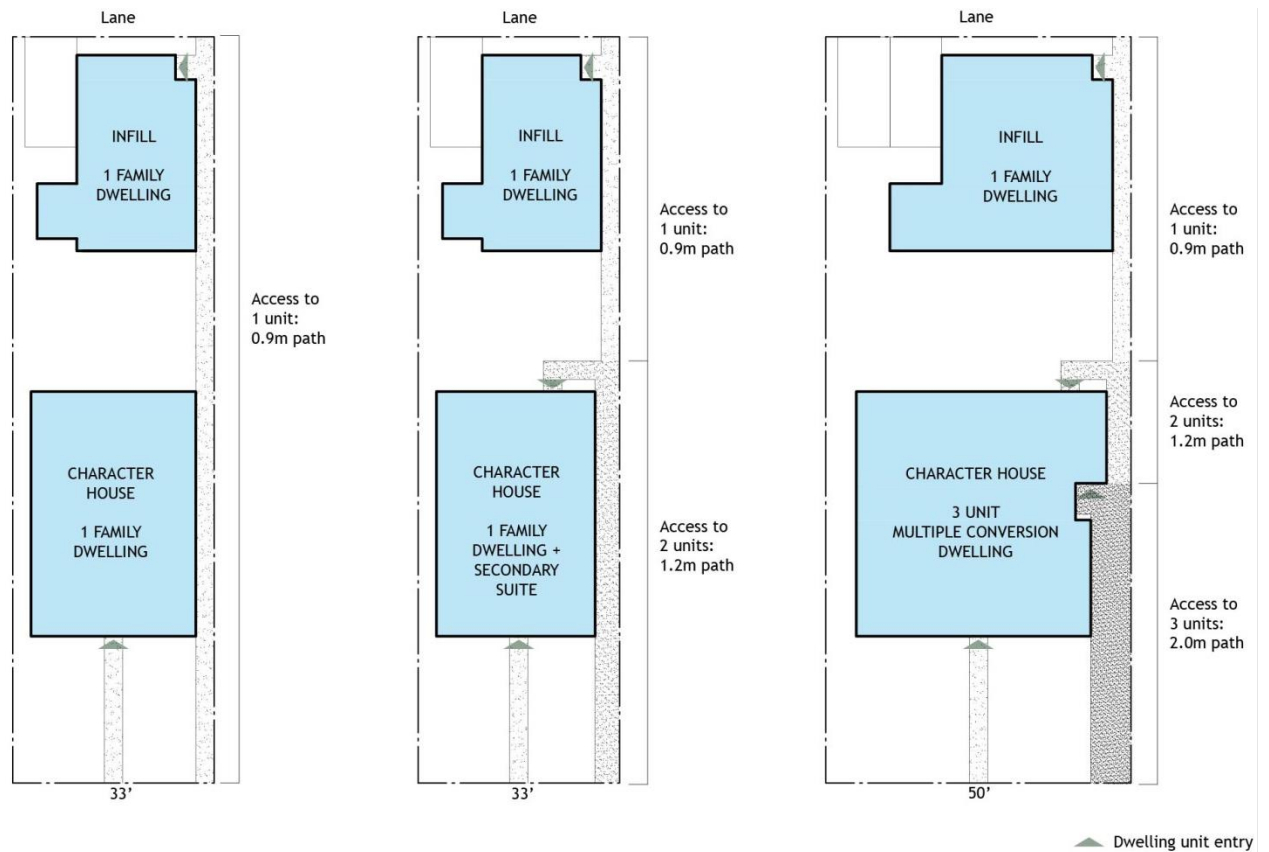
The original front entrance to a character house should be retained. Entries to additional dwelling units should be identifiable while maintaining the visual prominence of the original entry.

8.2 Infill

Pedestrian access to infill buildings will be from the street and along a path at the side of the existing character house. The path may also provide access to dwelling units located within the existing character house. The width of the path is related to the number of units served by the path and must meet Vancouver Building By-law fire fighter access requirements. Refer to the current Vancouver Building Bylaw for more information.

Consideration should be given to locating the infill entrance facing the lane. An inset entry porch should be provided to ensure the entrance is a safe and welcoming place for people to stand to avoid vehicular traffic in the lane.

Figure 2 – Examples of access path width requirements



For both infill and conversion projects, where entries to units are not visible from a street (e.g. units at the rear of the site), their presence and location may be announced through architectural or landscape features.

9 Dwelling Unit Density

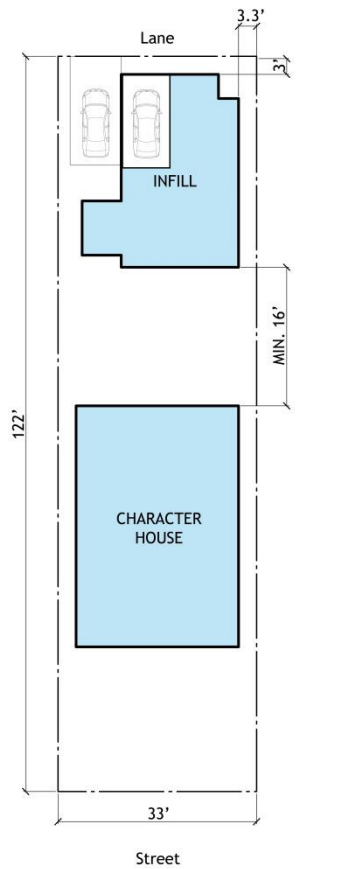
In R1-1 zone, for Multiple Conversion Dwelling and Infill, the dwelling unit density should not exceed 74 units per hectare, except where the calculation of dwelling units per hectare results in a fractional number, the nearest whole number shall be taken and one-half shall be rounded up to the nearest whole number. The total number of dwelling units on a site varies with lot width but should not exceed 6 units. For sites with a width of 10.0 metres (33 feet), the total number of units should not exceed 4 units. For sites with a width of 13.4 metres (44 feet), the total number of units should not exceed 5 units. For sites with a width of 15.1 metres (50 feet) or more, the total number of units should not exceed 6 units;

In RT-7 and RT-9, 6 units are permissible on any site with an area of 280 m² or larger. Design resolution should consider impacts to livability and privacy.

10 Parking

Refer to the Parking By-Law for minimum parking requirements. The Director of Planning may consider a lesser number of parking spaces if warranted due to site constraints. On 33 foot wide lots, two parking spaces may be considered: one internal and one external space, to enhance infill designs by providing living space at the ground floor facing the lane.

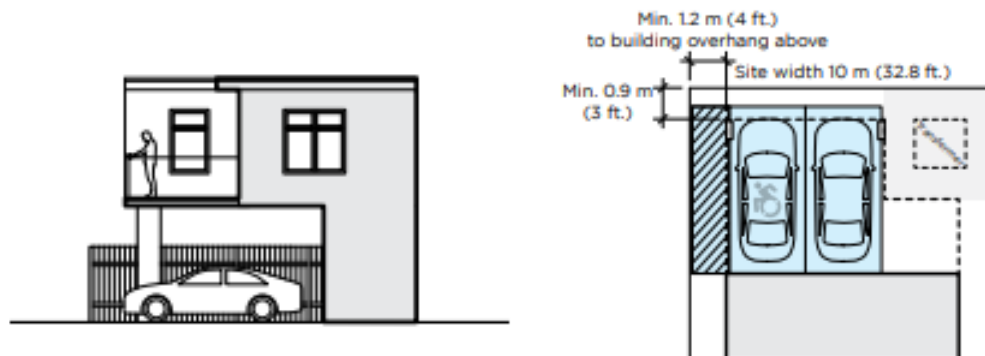
Figure 3 – Parking configuration for infill on 33 ft. lot



In R1-1, on wider lots, a maximum of two parking spaces may be contained within an infill building and excluded from floor area. Surface parking must be permeable, including permeable pavers or wheel strips. Standard unit pavers are not considered as permeable. Surface parking should be screened by a 1.0 metre (3.3 feet) landscape planting bed adjacent to a side property line. This dimension may be reduced to 0.3 metres (1 foot) for 33 foot lots to accommodate a fence and climbing vine planting.

In RT-7 and RT-9, parking spaces may be provided under the second storey or deck overhang of an infill building, within a separate accessory building (open or enclosed), or as surface parking. All parking spaces must be open on at least two sides to be excluded from floor area calculations.

Figure 4 – Parking under second storey of infill building



11 Landscape Design

The landscape design should enhance presentation to the street and the experience of the lane, improve the environmental performance of the property, provide sufficient outdoor amenity space for dwelling units on the site, and assist with the creation of privacy for the dwelling units on site and for neighbours.

11.1 Street Frontage

Front yards should create friendly and visually open semi-public spaces.

11.2 Tree Protection, Retention and Replacement

The Protection of Trees By-law applies to all trees on private property, and includes requirements for the retention and replacement of trees on the development site, protection of trees nearby on neighbouring sites and on City property. In accordance with the provisions of this by-law, applicants will be required to submit an arborist's report.

For sites which could accommodate additional trees, the Director of Planning may require trees to be planted on the development site in coordination with a landscape plan/tree plan.

11.3 Useable Open Space and Circulation

Private, semi-private or shared outdoor areas should be provided at grade, adjacent to and convenient for each dwelling unit. Walkways should be sensitive to overlook onto private patios. Planting beds should screen common walkways using planting, rather than fencing, where possible. The amount of open space provided should be functional and should relate to the size of the dwelling unit. Where the rear yard is limited in size, a usable upper level deck with a minimum clear depth of 1.5 metres (5.0 feet) may meet the intent of the guidelines for private outdoor space.

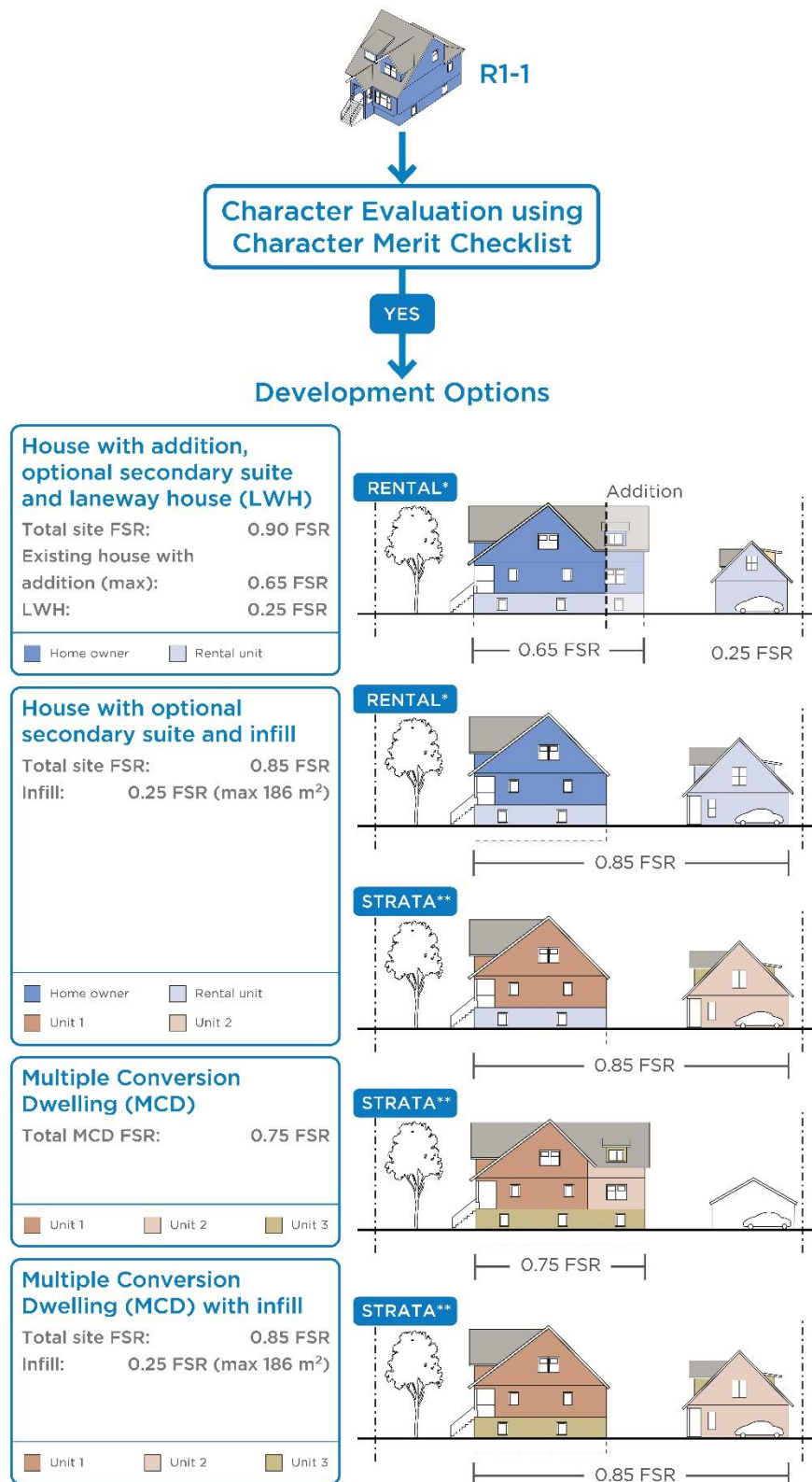
11.4 Lane Frontage

The 0.9 metres (3.0 feet) minimum setback between an infill building and the lane should be permeable and landscaped where not required for vehicle or pedestrian access. Planted areas that face the lane are intended to expand the public realm and should not be blocked from view by private fencing. Fencing, where desired, should be set back from the property line to enhance the prominence of the planting. Where possible, plants should be located at grade in contiguous soil, i.e. avoiding planter boxes. Planting should consist of woody, evergreen and hardy plant material for year-round presence and structure. Hose bibs should be located near lane edge planting. A 6 inch curb should be provided to protect planting beds at lane edge. Vehicular gates, including sliding types, are discouraged.

11.5 Garbage and Recycling

Garbage and recycling should be provided onsite in a designated storage area that is accessible to all units on the lot and screened from outdoor amenity space and the lane frontage.

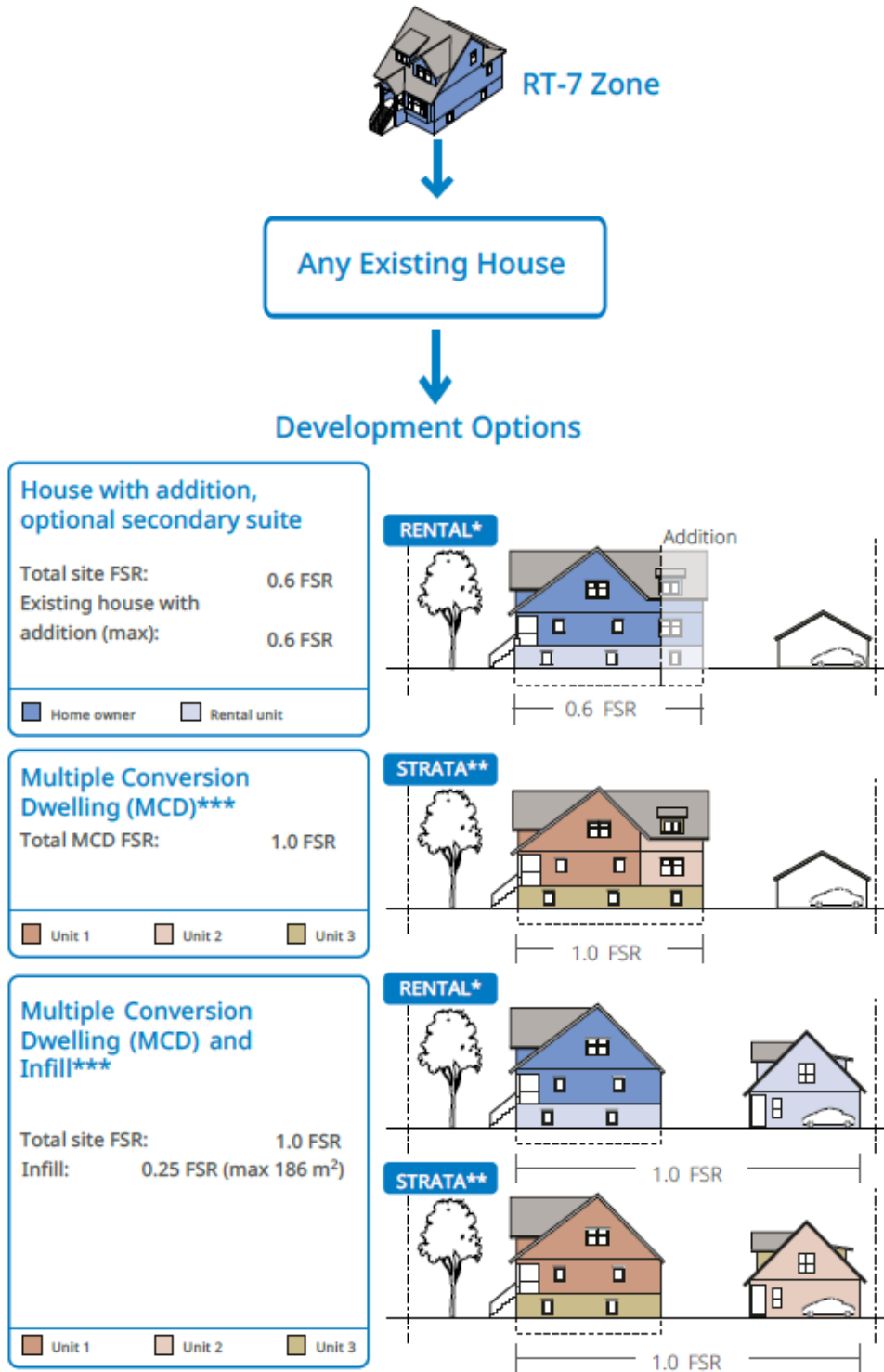
Figure 5 – Development Options for Character Houses in R1-1



* Rental projects cannot be converted to strata at a later date without meeting the required building upgrades.

** Projects that are able to be stratified may be rented.

Figure 6 – Development options for existing houses in RT-7

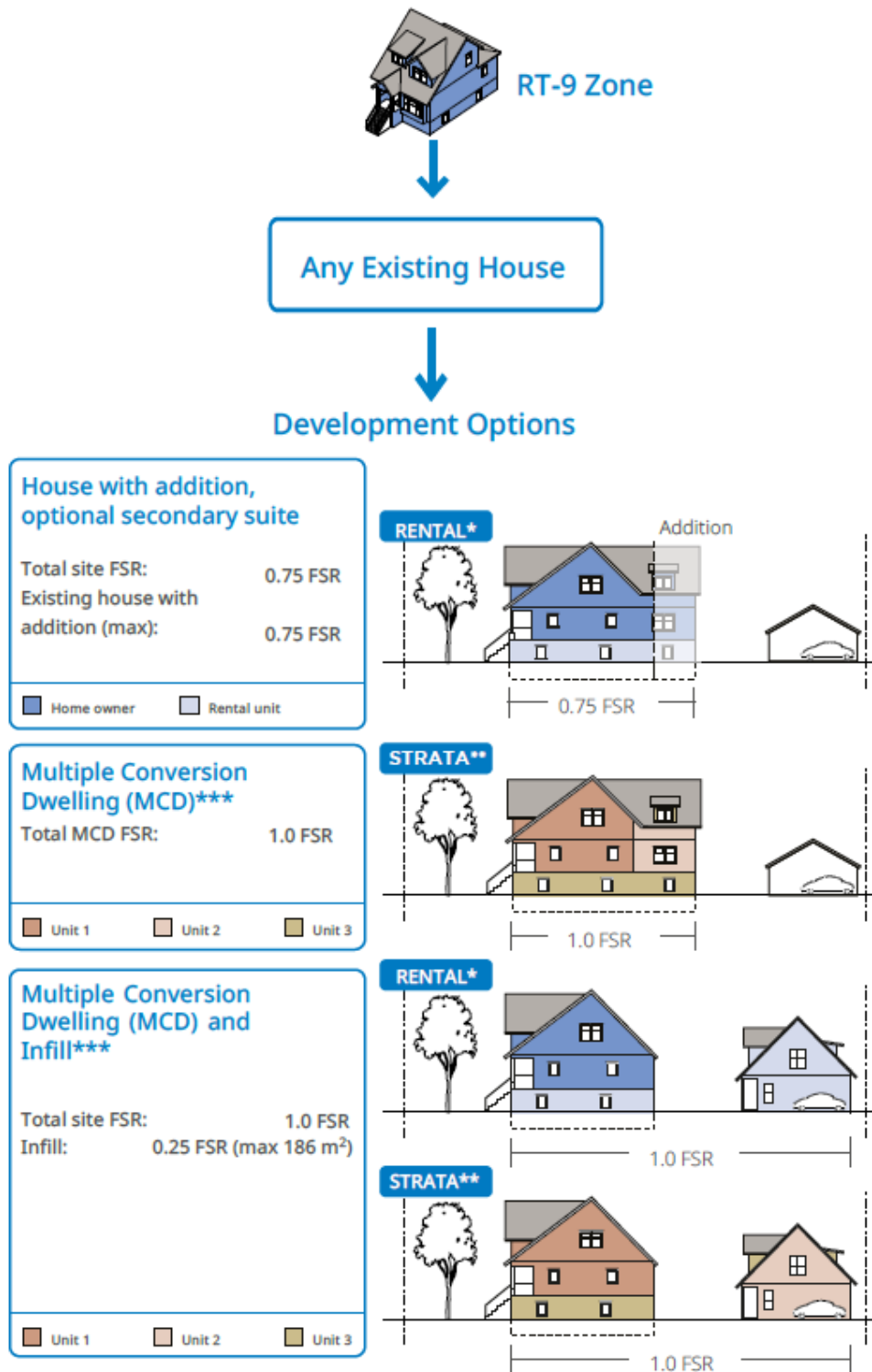


* Rental projects cannot be converted to strata at a later date without meeting the required building upgrades.

** Projects that are able to be stratified may be rented.

*** Density bonus fee not applied to character houses.

Figure 7 – Development options for existing houses in RT-9



* Rental projects cannot be converted to strata at a later date without meeting the required building upgrades.

** Projects that are able to be stratified may be rented.

*** Density bonus fee not applied to character houses.