



**SECONDARY PLANNING
STRATEGY
FOR
DOWNTOWN DARTMOUTH**

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REPRINT OF THE
DOWNTOWN DARTMOUTH
SECONDARY PLANNING STRATEGY
WITH AMENDMENTS TO
10 SEPTEMBER 2016**

SECONDARY PLANNING STRATEGY
FOR
DOWNTOWN DARTMOUTH

THIS IS TO CERTIFY that this is a true copy of the Downtown Dartmouth Secondary Planning Strategy which was passed by a majority vote of the Halifax Regional Council at a duly called meeting held on the 11th day of July, 2000, and approved by Minister of Municipal Affairs on August 16, 2000, which includes all amendments thereto which have been approved by the Halifax Regional Municipality and are in effect as of the 10th day of September, 2016.

GIVEN UNDER THE HAND of the Municipal Clerk and under the seal of Halifax Regional Municipality this ____ day of _____, 20__.

Municipal Clerk

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CHAPTER 1: INTRODUCTION - A NEW PLAN FOR THE DOWNTOWN

Why a New Plan?

This new plan breaks new ground for Downtown Dartmouth. Previous planning documents addressed the downtown only as a small portion of the larger community of Dartmouth. This approach did not enable full consideration of the unique issues and opportunities facing the downtown.

A “stand alone” plan for the area has allowed for public debate on the downtown as an important public resource, and is the first step in effecting real changes for a successful revitalization of the area.

The boundaries of the downtown have been expanded beyond the traditional focus on the commercial area, to properly recognize the common characteristics of age, street pattern and proximity to Halifax Harbour and the Shubenacadie Canal system. The close relationships between the five neighbourhoods and the central business district are also recognized with this approach. The downtown planning area as shown on Map 1, represents a distinctive district where appropriate policies and targets can be set.

Regional Context

A plan for Downtown Dartmouth is an important component of a regional growth strategy for the Halifax Regional Municipality. Over the years substantial investments have been made by municipal, provincial, and federal levels of government in providing and upgrading urban services in the area. The Waterfront Development Corporation Limited estimates that it has invested approximately 10.8 million dollars in physical improvements and land acquisitions in Downtown Dartmouth between 1979 and 1989. Given these levels of investment, a strategy which encourages more people to live in downtown areas is a more cost effective alternative to further urban sprawl in the outlying areas of the region.

Community Involvement and This Plan

In developing this plan, it was recognized the result must be a “community plan” - one that is truly based on public values and buy-in. In this spirit, a partnership approach was adopted with municipality working closely with key partners and stakeholders - the general public, neighbourhood groups, the business community, Dartmouth Downtown Development Corporation, and the Provincial Waterfront Development Corporation.

The process was officially launched by Halifax Regional Council in March, 1998. A community based committee of downtown residents, business people and stakeholders was appointed to “steer” the process. An extensive public consultation program was developed to provide a variety of ways in which people could participate, including a public opinion survey, public meetings and workshops, a “safety walk”, and neighbourhood meetings. Thousands of newsletters were distributed to all residents and businesses in the area, as well as local employees and ferry commuters. Information about the process was also posted on the municipality’s website in an

effort to get the message out.

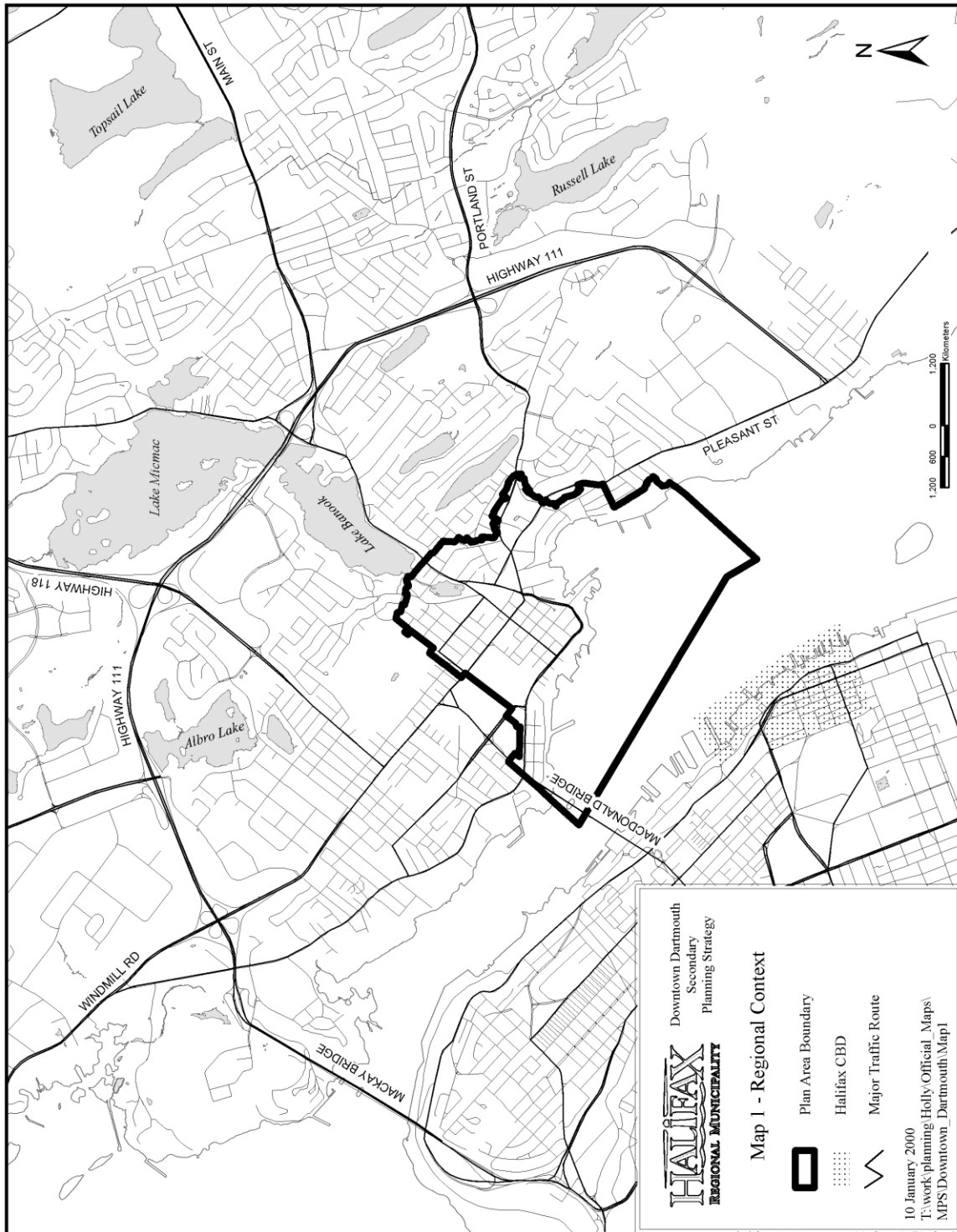
Over ten public sessions were held throughout the process. Following initial public meetings to kick-off the process, targeted workshop sessions were held in the spring of 1998 which enabled a sharing of ideas and opinions. These led to the development of the community vision, and the objectives and policy directions for each section of the plan. A summary of the main planning directions was presented at an open house session in the fall of 1998. Subsequent meetings of the citizen steering committee and various neighbourhood meetings throughout 1999 and 2000 helped to further refine and shape the plan and land use by-law. The draft documents were presented to the public and community council in February of 2000. Numerous suggestions helped strengthen and improve the final documents. All meetings held throughout the process were well attended, in the spirit of a full and open public participation process.

Organization of the Plan

This plan is divided into 6 sections:

1. Introduction - This chapter outlines the purpose and rationale for the plan, and the process involved in its development.
2. Community Overview - This chapter gives a brief history of the downtown community, and outlines key demographic and economic features.
3. Development Concept - This chapter provides an overview of the vision for the community, and the main themes of the plan.
4. The Policies - This chapter includes the detailed discussion, objectives, and policies for future development and spending over the life of this plan. The section is organized under various land use headings.
5. Implementation - This chapter rolls out the ten year action plan to be followed by Council in implementing the various policies, programs, and projects recommended in this document.

Map 1: Regional Context



Downtown Dartmouth Secondary Planning Strategy

CHAPTER 2: COMMUNITY OVERVIEW

Context

Downtown Dartmouth is situated on the eastern side of Halifax Harbour in the historic core of Dartmouth. It has long been the centre of civic and business affairs in the community. Within the greater Halifax region, downtown is the second largest commercial node, next to Downtown Halifax, the centre of business and government administration for the Atlantic region (refer to Map 1).

Downtown Dartmouth is both a major employment and a residential node within the region. Approximately 6300 people live within its boundaries and another estimated 9000 people live within walking distance. There are about 400 businesses and a total of 4800 people working in the area. Consequently, for a relatively small geographic area, it is a major generator of tax revenue for the municipality, and represents a fairly high concentration of urban infrastructure.

A Brief History

What we presently know as Downtown Dartmouth represents the beginnings of the Dartmouth community. The Mi'kmaq people were the first visitors to the area, travelling the Shubenacadie inland waterway to access Dartmouth's shores for fishing during the summer months. The first permanent European presence was established in 1749 when a government sawmill was built at Dartmouth Cove, where a large stream emptied from the Dartmouth lakes. The current business core of the area includes the eleven blocks which were laid out by Crown surveyors a year later in 1750 to accommodate some 350 settlers arriving aboard the H.M.S. Alderney. This initial town plot extended from Dundas Street down to the harbour, and from North Street to Dartmouth Cove. In 1783 some replotting and street extensions took place to accommodate the arrival of the Quaker whaling settlers.

As Dartmouth expanded over the next 200 years, the downtown area as we know it today went through many ups and downs, but with increasing development and investment typically following economic downturns. A strong retail and service sector catered to local residents and business, and significant employment was provided by various industries such as Starr Manufacturing and the Dartmouth Marine Slips.

Since the 1960's, however, the area has been perceived as being in a constant downturn. The opening of the Macdonald Bridge in 1955 fueled a period of rapid suburban growth during which many downtown residents relocated to the suburbs. Similarly, the development of major shopping malls and business parks on the periphery of Dartmouth has been to the detriment of the downtown retail and service sectors.

The 1966 "Central Dartmouth Urban Renewal Plan" was one of several efforts aimed at revitalizing the community. This plan called for major new collector and arterial roads, and intensive redevelopment of older and supposedly "blighted" neighbourhoods and streetscapes for housing, commercial and civic uses. Several subsequent plans and studies also called for major changes, but on a less drastic level. All presumed that massive government investment was the key to success. However, as evidenced by public spending on the Alderney Drive "waterfront expressway" and on physical improvements to Portland Street, these initiatives failed to attract

more businesses or residents to the area.

If the numbers of residents and business people involved in this planning process are any indication, there is considerable renewed interest in revitalizing downtown, however, in a manner which is sensitive, gradual, and self-sustaining. The time is now for downtown revitalization; across North America, people are rediscovering downtowns and all that they offer in terms of housing, services, open space, and history.

Community Profile

People

According to the most recent census data collected in 1996, the population for the whole of the downtown planning area¹ is 6,305 people, which represents about 10 % of Dartmouth's population. While the municipality as a whole has experienced population growth over the past decade, the number of people living in Downtown Dartmouth has been declining steadily. During the five year period between 1991 and 1996, the population of the downtown decreased by 7.9 %.

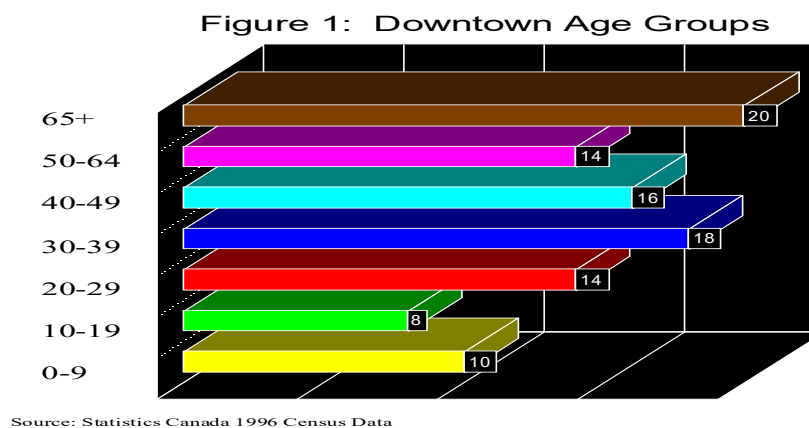
Table 1: Downtown Population Change 1991-1996

| | 1991 | 1996 | % change |
|-----------|--------|--------|----------|
| Downtown | 6845 | 6305 | -7.9% |
| Dartmouth | 67798 | 65629 | -3.2% |
| HRM | 330845 | 342966 | 3.7 |

Also, the proportion and structure of families living in the downtown continues to change. There are less "traditional families" (a decrease of 11 % since the last census year), partly due to the fact that people are having fewer children, living in smaller households, and choosing to raise their children in single parent families. This decline can also be attributed to a movement of families out of the downtown, probably due to the availability of affordable housing alternatives in the suburbs. This is supported by the fact that HRM's population growth has been largely concentrated in the outlying suburban areas.

¹The downtown planning area includes the business district and five surrounding neighbourhoods.

Figure 1: Downtown Population by Age Groups



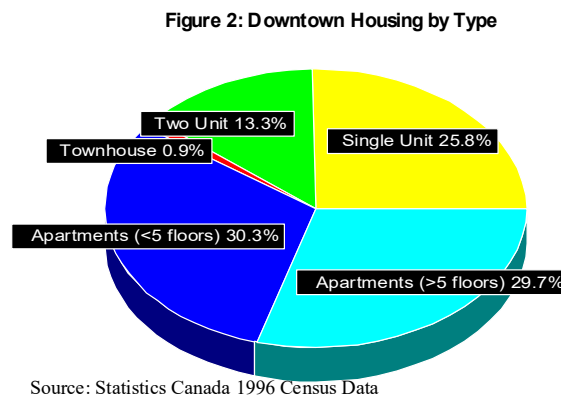
Both of these factors have contributed to declines in school enrollments within the downtown area, which if it continues, may threaten the viability of area schools. A substantial increase in downtown housing stock and in particular “family oriented housing” is needed to offset these trends if the area is to experience population growth in the near future and also sustain its schools. Recent population forecasts predict that the region as a whole will continue to see population growth over the next twenty years². The challenge will be for the downtown to capitalize on this growth.

Figure 1 illustrates the age structure of the downtown area. Approximately half of residents are over the age of 40, with seniors representing the largest single age group at about 20% of the entire downtown population. Barring a large increase in the birth rate, or a substantial influx of young people and families, this trend is expected to continue over the next ten years. The burgeoning baby boom generation, who are now entering their 50's, will be in need of alternative accommodations to suit their changing lifestyles. The downtown with all it offers in terms of services, is ideally positioned to take advantage of this growing segment of the population.

Overall, these population trends point to the need for housing to accommodate young urban professionals and families seeking a downtown location, and also the aging baby boomers, who will be seeking alternative accommodations. This will enable the downtown to strengthen its family base and support a more diverse, balanced population.

² September, 1999 HRM Quarterly Economic Report

Figure 2: Downtown Housing by Type



Housing Trends

Overall, downtown appears to have a good mix of housing types (refer to Figure 2). The bulk of housing units are apartments and condominiums (60 %) which contrasts to Downtown Halifax where 90% of units are apartments. However, it is interesting to note that about one quarter of these apartment units are publicly operated seniors housing units, and not market units. It is also significant that the downtown is made up of a strong base of single and two family housing units (at 39 % of total housing units). For the most part, this housing is older, in keeping with the age and character of the neighbourhoods.

Current market research by Canada Mortgage and Housing Corporation indicates high vacancy rates for rental accommodation in Dartmouth as a whole (in the range of ten percent). However, high vacancy rates in Highfield Park (a large high density apartment area which is outside of the downtown) is most likely altering the rental market picture for the downtown.

A municipal study of large apartment developments in the downtown (over 20 units) undertaken in 1998 within the downtown actually shows a low vacancy rate of under 3%, which is consistent with regional housing trends. This low vacancy rate, coupled with anticipated demand for apartments as the older age groups increase, indicates a growing market for new housing construction.

At present, the residential market within the region is very strong. Market indicators prove 1999 to be one of the strongest residential markets of this decade, with housing demand outweighing supply on the Halifax Peninsula during most of this year. Market analysts attribute this to low mortgage rates, and an overall improving economy within the region.

Historically, Downtown Dartmouth has been a marginal market for new housing construction. Developers have been reluctant to pursue developments in the area because of concern of safety and image, and because of past public opposition to apartment projects³.

At the writing of this plan, there appears to be renewed private sector interest in residential development downtown, with proposals being considered for several of the downtown opportunity sites. The Municipality and Waterfront Development Corporation are considering a proposal for

³ December 16, 1998 Focus Group with Development Sector

townhousing on its properties located at the corner of Wentworth, Alderney Drive, and King Street. While the downtown is not likely to see a “housing boom”, a period of gradual, sustained growth is probable.

...it is reasonable to expect that Downtown Dartmouth could achieve a population of 10,000 residents by year 2020.

Canada Mortgage and Housing Corporation is expecting approximately 1800-2000 new housing starts in 1998/99 within the municipality⁴. While the majority of these will probably be constructed in outlying suburban areas, there will be potential for the downtown to capture this market. The 1991 Dartmouth Waterfront Plan predicted an additional 3051 residents could be attracted to the waterfront by 2010, to be housed in apartment or townhouse type developments. Based upon these market predictions, it is reasonable to expect that Downtown Dartmouth could achieve a population of 10,000 residents by year 2020.

Downtown Businesses

While arguably Downtown Dartmouth remains an important business and employment node, it has struggled over the past decade to maintain its prominence, in the face of increasing investment and growth in the Dartmouth’s business park and suburban commercial districts. In 1999, business occupancy tax assessments totaled \$77, 120, 900 for Downtown Dartmouth, which represents approximately 48 % of the total business assessments for all of Dartmouth. However, since 1995 business occupancy and commercial assessments have been on an overall decline in both the downtown and in larger community of Dartmouth. Recent years have seen some stabilization and slight increases in tax assessments.

Despite the perceived decline in the prominence of the downtown commercial district, the number of business uses actually continues to grow at a fairly steady rate. Recent data indicates that there are 404 businesses which operate in the area, representing an increase of 50% since 1988.

The retail and professional business sectors make-up the largest proportion of businesses in the area (52%). In fact there has been a 40% rate of growth since 1988 in both of these sectors.

In terms of ground floor retail/commercial locations, a 1999 survey shows only 20 vacant storefronts out of a total of 232 in the whole of the downtown, however, 13 of these are situated on Portland Street, the downtown’s traditional “main street”, which presents a negative image of the downtown business community.

After a prolonged period of high vacancy rates in downtown office space, a recent upturn in demand has led to a turnaround in the local office market. Vacancy rates in office space have declined substantially and are less than 5% at the time of writing this plan.

...a 1999 survey shows only 20 vacant storefronts out of a total of 232 in the whole of the downtown, however, 13 of these are situated on Portland Street, the downtown’s traditional “main street”...

⁴ 1999 Draft Dartmouth Cove Land use Plan; EDM.

According to recent economic indicators, HRM is experiencing positive economic growth in employment, tourism, and industry sectors, and this trend is expected to continue, particularly as the offshore industry continues to develop in this Province⁵. Downtown Dartmouth is poised to take advantage of the economic spin-offs likely to result from an improved economy within the region.

Issues & Opportunities

These trends present both issues and opportunities for the downtown. Although at first glance past trends appear to paint a grim picture for the downtown, a clear vision and strategy will help build downtown's future. Downtown Dartmouth is strategically located to take advantage of future housing needs of young professionals and families seeking an urban location as well as the burgeoning baby boomers. This coupled with the synergy resulting from this planning process, and upcoming development projects (e.g., residential proposal for the Wentworth/Alderney site) will hopefully build momentum and create interest in future development in the downtown.

During the course of this planning process, a growing awareness has emerged that the Dartmouth community should not try to emulate Halifax or Bedford; it is a unique community in its own right and should build upon its unique character and community needs as a basis for its future direction.

Downtown Dartmouth is unique because....

- *it boasts a prime harbourfront location and breathtaking views*
- *of its proximity and ease of access to major employment centres*
- *it still has much of the traditional street pattern & architecture*
- *has underutilized infrastructure which can accommodate substantial population growth*
- *the availability of ample redevelopment parcels to accommodate a mix of development types*

Downtown's strengths should be recognized and built upon as a starting point for future development. The next chapter elaborates more on how these opportunities shape the overall vision to take the downtown into the millennium.

⁵ IBID

CHAPTER 3: THE DEVELOPMENT CONCEPT

Community Vision

In May of 1998 a public survey was carried out to seek some direction from the community on what the future vision for the downtown area should be.

A clear consensus emerged as to what direction future development and improvements within the area should take.

The protection of existing stable neighbourhoods, the recognition of the waterfront as a valuable public asset, the enhancement of parks and recreation facilities, and encouragement of appropriate new housing are the main points which people feel will fulfill their goals for the area. There is a strong recognition that new, quality retail outlets and businesses will only come as the residential component of the area is strengthened and supported by the municipality.

Based on public input through the planning process, a vision statement has been prepared which reflects how people want the area to grow and develop. This statement provides the basis for this planning document, its policy and will guide the municipality in considering new development, and public expenditures within the area.

The Main Ideas

The overall development concept has evolved from the vision and ideas generated through the public process. There are six strategic directions which are the main threads which weave this plan together.

The Vision:

Downtown Dartmouth is an attractive & safe community with a lively business district, quiet and stable neighbourhoods, and an accessible and beautiful waterfront for all to enjoy. The community has retained a strong sense of its heritage and culture, provides a broad range of quality housing choices for all, and assures that all lifestyles can be met through an abundance of park and recreation facilities and employment opportunities.

1. Community-Oriented Business Area

One of the key concepts underpinning this strategy is the belief that there should be a concentrated central area which is oriented towards local service rather than regional needs.

In this area, a broad mix of land uses are encouraged including housing, commerce, culture and public uses. This plan achieves this mix by combining what had been four separate land use zones into one downtown business zone in which all of these uses can occur in response to market conditions.

The Portland/Alderney “main street” provides a focus for street level activity and encouraging businesses to spill out onto the street.

Business investment will be stimulated through streamlined the rules for development, proactive development strategies for key sites, and through various incentives and public investments.

2. Increased Residential Development

This plan sets out a clear and realistic strategy to encourage more housing in Downtown Dartmouth. Housing trends point toward a need for a variety of forms of residential development to house families and baby boomers attracted to a downtown location. This plan builds on the philosophy “if you build residential the businesses will come”. Repopulation of the downtown core will in turn support the development of a commercial sector aimed at serving first and foremost the needs of the local community.

In terms of the form of housing desired, this plan will encourage a transition of housing from the centre outwards to the neighbourhoods. That is, lower and medium density housing will be encouraged within the neighbourhoods, whereas higher densities will be stimulated within the business district and waterfront areas. Table 2 provides guidance on how this plan defines low, medium, and high density housing, and the typical housing types that fall within these density ranges.

Table 2: Density Benchmarks⁶

| Density Ranges | Units Per Acre | Comparable Housing Types |
|----------------|----------------------|---|
| Low Density | 12 units per acre | Single family (8-12) Semi-detached (10-12) |
| Medium Density | 12-36 units per acre | Townhouses (12-20) Stacked Townhouses (25-40) Three storey walk up apartments (34-40) |
| High Density | 36 units per acre | Six Storey apts (65-75) High Rise apts (85-95) |

The strategy for residential development consists of several components:

- Vacant or underutilized buildings in the core will be encouraged to convert to residential use.
- All new residential construction exclusive of the Portland/Alderney main street will be required to have a residential component.
- Ten “residential opportunity sites” are identified to stimulate further residential growth.

It is estimated that full development of the opportunity sites at the desired densities would **result**

⁶ Regional Municipality of Ottawa Carleton Regional Plan Review. “Understanding Residential Density”: 1995.

in 864 new dwelling units and 1900 new residents in the downtown (and a total population of 8,200), which is a start towards achieving the goal of a target population of 10,000 residents in the downtown by the year 2020.

A strategy which seeks to strengthen the housing base of the downtown offers several benefits to the municipality and the local community:

- the development of vacant sites will help improve the appearance and strengthen the stability of existing neighbourhoods;
- will stimulate private sector interest in the downtown which will help in the revitalization of the downtown
- will improve sense of safety and help to create a vibrant, livable community downtown; and
- will more efficiently utilize existing municipal infrastructure where substantial investments have been made.

3. Build on Small Town Character

As a traditional downtown, and as part of the oldest settled area in the region, Downtown Dartmouth is unique. It has retained its character, with a traditional street pattern and predominantly small scale development. The lack of redevelopment which has taken place - despite typical, massive and inappropriate 1960's and 1970's "urban renewal" plans - should now be seen as fortunate. It is proposed that these assets be built upon through new design guidelines and protection of important public views to promote development that is of a human scale and reflects the traditional character of the downtown.

4. Enhanced Image & Safety

One of the major threats affecting the revitalization of the downtown is its negative image and perceived loss of safety. Although the business community has continued to grow, factors such as poor maintenance and vacant storefronts continue to plague people's sense of safety and further contribute to the decline of the business area. The plan proposes a focus on civic pride and beautification, and increasing "eyes on the street" surveillance through more housing and business that are open beyond 9 to 5, as well as a stronger police presence.

5. A Vibrant Waterfront

The Dartmouth waterfront is the heart of the community and an important resource for the whole of the region. In keeping with its public value, this plan mandates the water's edge to be maintained for public access and linked into the overall open space network. Marine related, dependent and enhanced uses will be encouraged along the waterfront, with an emphasis on high quality design of building and public spaces. In keeping with our maritime heritage, the working character of the waterfront will be maintained and enhanced.



6. Distinctive Neighbourhoods

Protecting the traditional flavour and stability of the five neighbourhoods that envelope the business area is seen as an important goal of this plan. A variety of housing types is desired, with an emphasis on family oriented housing and infill that is sensitive to the neighbourhood.

Policy Sections

These main ideas provide the foundation for the policies that follow. The following chapter details the various policies under eight headings:

1. The Neighbourhoods
2. The Business District
3. The Waterfront
4. Urban Design
5. Heritage
6. Recreation, Open Space, & Environment
7. Transportation and Infrastructure and
8. Safety

Map 2: Future Land Use



Downtown Dartmouth Secondary Planning Strategy

CHAPTER 4: THE POLICIES

4.1 The Neighbourhoods

The Downtown Dartmouth plan area encompasses five distinct neighbourhoods which surround the business district and house three quarters of the downtown's population (refer to Map 3 for location).



Figure 3: The Neighbourhoods

- The **Harbourview** neighbourhood, located between the harbour and Windmill Road, is an 1840's subdivision which contains many older homes. Its lands were originally part of the Dartmouth Common until 1840 when the area was divided into 41 buildings lots which were laid out west of Windmill extending to the harbour's edge. The neighbourhood takes its name from the sweeping views of the harbour it offers from many points.⁷
- The **Park Avenue** neighbourhood (also known as the “downtown neighbourhood”) forms part of the northern boundary of the original 1750 town plan, and is next door to the Dartmouth Common. It is one of the oldest downtown neighbourhoods, and still retains many historic houses. The large 22 room Seaview estate once stood at the corner of Church and Edward Streets until it was demolished in 1965 to make way for housing redevelopment⁸.
- **Austenville** is well known for its streets named after trees and flowers. It is named after the original developer, James Austen who acquired much of the area in the mid 1800's.
- The **Hawthorne** neighbourhood was developed on a number of former large estate properties in the mid 1800's, with the largest being that of Colonel Robert Bligh Sinclair. This area was historically home to a large black community, which still exists today.
- **Hazelhurst**, the area between Dartmouth Cove and Portland Street along Old Ferry Road, is named after the huge estate of John Prescott Mott which extended from Dartmouth Cove up to Portland Street. Mott operated large scale chocolate and soap factories in the area where Hazelhurst Street is now located.

Downtown's neighbourhoods were originally built before the turn of the century and still retain much of their historic character. They are laid out with grid iron street patterns as was the practice in the 18th and 19th centuries. Traditional housing on small lots are the prevalent form of

⁷ Neighbourhood Improvement Program Harbourview Scheme; 1976.

⁸ Images of Our Past: Historic Dartmouth; Mike Parker: 1998.

development.

Over the years, some lots have been consolidated to make way for medium and high density apartment buildings, resulting in the mix of housing types which now exists⁹. Much of this apartment development occurred during the 1960s and 70s, and was the catalyst for the formation of a number of residents' associations both in the downtown and in other areas of Dartmouth. Through the Neighbourhood Improvement Program (NIP) sponsored by senior levels of government and in close cooperation with local residents' groups, large scale downzonings occurred to slow the unchecked development of apartments. More recent concerns are with inappropriate commercial and industrial development on the periphery of neighbourhoods. There is also a desire to see properties better maintained and housing renovated to improve the appearance and encourage investment in the neighbourhoods.

Through a series of public meetings and workshops in spring of 1998, area residents were asked to provide direction on how they wish to see their neighbourhoods grow and develop.

Within the neighbourhoods, the consensus is to preserve the character, scale and mix of housing and amenities. Dramatic changes in this housing mix are not desired. The community would like to build upon traditional housing stock in the downtown in an effort to attract more families and young people into the area. This will help offset an increasingly aging population and declines in school enrollments.

The plan seeks to promote neighbourhood stability through the creation of the "Neighbourhood" land use designation and zone. The predominant form of housing enabled by the Neighbourhood Zone is lower density housing consisting of single, two unit dwellings and small scale townhousing. This plan also sets out a strategy for five "residential opportunity sites" within the neighbourhoods, to encourage innovative housing opportunities that would not be otherwise enabled by the zoning (Policy N-5).

Higher density housing and larger apartment development will be directed towards the business district and on the waterfront, where the development process will be streamlined to stimulate private sector interest. Five additional residential opportunity sites are discussed further in the business district and waterfront sections of this plan where higher densities are permitted (refer to Map 3 & Policies B-6 & W-6).

Objectives:

- *To protect and strengthen the traditional character and stability of the downtown neighbourhoods.*
- *To provide a variety of housing types to meet the needs of a diverse population base, with an emphasis on housing for family households.*
- *To ensure a high level of design in all housing development, which is sensitive and complements surrounding neighbourhoods*

Policies

Policy NB1

This plan establishes a "Downtown Neighbourhood Designation" to recognize and protect the

⁹For details on population and housing stock within the downtown, refer to Chapter 2 - Community Overview.

character of residential neighbourhoods surrounding the downtown business district. Within the designation, a Downtown Neighbourhood Zone will control future development to ensure it is consistent with the traditional lot and housing patterns in the neighbourhoods. Lower density housing types such as one and two unit dwellings, small scale townhousing, and limited conversion of existing dwellings will be encouraged throughout the neighbourhoods. Proposals for medium density townhousing and low rise apartments that are not enabled by the zoning may be considered on designated “residential opportunity sites” in accordance with Policy N-5.

Policy N-2

This plan encourages the retention and creation of dwelling units suitable for families with children in an effort to diversify the population and maintain area schools. This shall be achieved through the following means:

- a) specific targets for family housing on the residential opportunity sites (Policies N-5, B-6 & W-6);*
- b) standards set out in the Land use by-law for conversion of units to family type accommodation;*
- c) policies which encourage incentives for renovation of existing housing (Policy N-3).*

Housing Renovation

There is a desire to see older housing stock in the neighbourhoods renovated and upgraded to improve the image of the area and stimulate further investment and repopulation. Housing renovation will be encouraged through several means. Additional development opportunities will be provided to encourage re-use of older housing, with added incentives for registered heritage properties. Other means include vigorous enforcement of minimum standards by-laws, public/private partnerships, and new incentive programs to be developed at the provincial level.

Policy N-3

This plan shall foster the renovation of existing housing stock and improvements to the condition of properties within the neighbourhoods to enhance neighbourhood stability and image. The following means should be used to achieve the intent of this policy:

- a) vigorous enforcement of HRM’s land use and other by-laws, including the Noise and Minimum Standards By-laws. Where needed, such by-laws shall be revised or strengthened to ensure residents reasonable enjoyment of their properties.*
- b) incentives to upgrade older housing, in particular registered heritage properties (refer to expanded provisions for heritage properties in Policy H-11).*
- c) Partnerships with the private sector and senior levels of government and to encourage the development of HRM owned parcels for residential purposes and to explore other creative incentives aimed at fostering residential investment and renovation.*

Residential Opportunity Sites

This plan provides opportunity for medium density housing such as, larger townhouse developments and low rise apartments, to be integrated within the neighbourhoods. Six “residential opportunity sites” are identified within the neighbourhoods where such proposals can be considered. These sites are either vacant or under-used and are suited for redevelopment. An opportunity exists for innovative housing projects on these sites which provide alternative housing

choices, while also blending with the character of these areas. Figure 4 provides detailed descriptions of these sites, and Map 3 shows their location.

The development agreement process will be used to consider proposals on these sites. This process will enable Council to assess proposals on a case by case basis with opportunities for public input. Policy N-5 sets out the parameters for development, and will enable the application of design standards for each site to ensure any development reflects the unique characteristics of each neighbourhood. Density and height limits are specified in policy both to provide certainty for the neighbourhood and also to stimulate private sector interest in these sites.

Proposals for these sites should complement and strengthen the surrounding neighbourhood. The scale of any infill development will be ground-oriented, with careful building and site design. Where appropriate, a mix of housing types is desired on these sites including detached dwellings, townhouses, small-scale apartments. Targets are set out to ensure development on these sites is geared towards the needs of families with children.

Figure 4: Neighbourhood Residential Opportunity Sites:

Site A - Park Avenue/King Street (2.1 acres)

This site has been vacant since 1970, when portions of Church Street, Park Avenue, and Edward Street were closed and deeded to a developer who planned to build two 15-storey high rise residential buildings. A number of existing single family houses were torn down in anticipation of this project, which never occurred. The site is the largest of the opportunity sites within one of the smallest neighbourhoods. Any redevelopment must be carefully designed to complement rather than overwhelm the area. Area residents would like development on this site to be geared towards younger people and families to the area to counter an aging population in the area.

Site B - Devonshire Street (1.3 acres)

Site B consists of three parcels along Devonshire Street, off Myrtle Street. Currently, one parcel is utilized as auto body shop, one for a 4 unit apartment building, and the largest one is a storage yard with a workshop, formerly the Dartmouth Fuels truck depot. Also adjacent to the site is a road reserve owned by HRM which accesses Maple Street. A portion of the parking lot located behind the credit union property at 155 Ochterloney Street could also be incorporated within a redevelopment, and would likely be necessary should the road reserve be utilized. Redevelopment of this site also offers the opportunity to provide rear yard access to abutting homes on Maple Street which lack street access and parking.

Site C - Tulip Street (0.86 acres)

This site is located at the end of Tulip Street, and was formerly used as an autobody shop. The use of a private lane or shared driveway will most likely be required to provide adequate access. The heritage of the site should be considered in evaluating any redevelopment proposal, as it was once part of the Edgemere estate.

(RC-Jun 27/06;E-Aug 26/06)

Site D - Maple/Thistle Streets (0.5 acres)

The site located at 46 Maple Street at the corner of Maple and Thistle Streets was historically used for various industrial and commercial uses, with automotive sales and storage having been in place for a number of years. The site is more suited for residential uses, and given its high-visibility, and the challenges posed by the large grade difference to Thistle Street, design is of critical importance.

Site E - Prince Albert Road (0.9 acre)

This former car dealership site was previously designated and zoned for commercial use; but given the location of the site would best be utilized for housing. Given the previous commercial designations on the site, and its location on a major downtown street, a mix of ground floor commercial uses may also be appropriate along Prince Albert Road. Because the bulk of the site is located behind various residential properties on three streets, the provision of adequate setbacks and buffering is vital to ensure the retention of reasonable privacy in the adjacent backyards.

Site F- 8 Linden Lea (1.16 acres)

This site is developed with a three storey multiple unit dwelling that is nearing the end of its functional life. The site is surrounded by a mix of single unit dwellings, low rise walk up apartments and two unit dwellings. On the west side of Linden Lea is a small park. The site is within walking distance of transit facilities and downtown amenities and may be best utilized for multiple unit residential development. The irregularly shaped lot and moderately steep slope at the rear of the site require an innovative design but the large lot area provides for large building footprint, private amenity space and retention of the trees surrounding the site boundary that will provide a mature vegetative buffer. (RC-Aug 9/16; E-Sep 10/16)

Policy NB4

Small scale townhouse development may occur within the neighbourhoods without impacting on neighbourhood character or stability. Such developments shall be considered through the site plan approval process to ensure appropriate site design standards are satisfied to maintain compatibility and minimize any adverse effects on adjacent dwellings. The Land use By-law shall set out the requirements for site plan approval.

Policy N-5

In order to achieve the goals of strengthening the neighbourhoods, bringing more people to live downtown, and of providing a variety of housing options with an emphasis on families, additional housing opportunities will be provided for six sites shown on Map 3. The development of medium density housing including townhousing and low-rise apartment buildings may be considered on these sites. The development agreement process will be used to assess individual proposals and set

out detailed site and building design standards which reflect the unique character and scale of the neighbourhoods¹⁰.

Council shall consider the following criteria in its evaluation of development agreement proposals under this policy:

- a) where suitable, a mix of dwelling types should be achieved including townhousing,*

¹⁰ The requirements for the development agreement process are set out in the Municipal Government Act and HRM's policy includes requirements for public notification and input and final approval by Council.

apartment and detached dwelling units. As a target, approximately 25 % of housing should be designed to accommodate families with children;

- b) reasonable controls should be set out on the bulk, scale, and density of any proposed development to ensure it does not significantly alter the character of the area;*
 - i) The preferred form of development is low rise, ground-oriented, medium density housing. Development proposals should be consistent with the surrounding neighbourhood and should not exceed a maximum density of 35 units per net acre¹¹ and a height of three stories. Minor variations¹² in these limits may be considered where the proposal clearly offers substantial benefits to the neighbourhood in terms of additional open space, landscaping, and urban design amenities or where there are unique site conditions which justify variations in height or density in order to minimize site disturbance.*
 - ii) On Site A, only street level townhousing or detached dwellings will be permitted along the King Street corridor to ensure compatibility with adjacent residences. Any apartment buildings should be sited to the northern and western portions of the site towards Alderney Manor and the Dartmouth Common. Minor variations¹² in allowable building heights may be considered for these portions of the site to encourage innovative building design and development which is in keeping with the natural terrain. Appropriate buffers should be provided between any apartment buildings and adjacent dwellings on Edward Street.*
- c) the architecture and external appearance of any proposed buildings should reflect the traditional character of dwellings within the immediate neighbourhood and are in keeping with traditional design principles set out in Policy D-1 of this plan;*
- d) the proposal should not involve the wholesale demolition of existing housing stock;*
- e) where applicable, street corridor views of the harbour should be maintained and enhanced;*
- f) adequate buffers and screening should be provided for any proposed apartment buildings or parking areas from adjacent single family residences, and the attractive fencing and landscaping to enhance privacy should be provided where appropriate;*
- g) adequate landscaping and/or street trees should be provided around the perimeter of the development to enhance the aesthetics of the site;*
- h) adequate recreation and amenity space including play areas for children should be provided where appropriate;*
- i) parking areas should not be located so as to dominate the site. The visual appearance of parking areas should be minimized through use of landscaping treatments, rear yard or enclosed parking, reduced parking standards or other appropriate means;*
- j) traffic circulation and access to and from the site should be designed to minimize adverse impacts on adjacent residential uses. (RC-Jun 27/06;E-Aug 26/06)*
- k) adequate provisions should be made for safe and convenient pedestrian circulation on the site;*
- l) underground infrastructure services should be adequate to support the development;*
- m) measures should be proposed to mitigate the impacts of construction on adjacent properties;*
 - i) Given the extent of surface bedrock on Site A, every effort shall be made to develop*

¹¹ Net residential density means a measure of land exclusively in residential use including parking areas but excluding public streets, rights of way and non-residential uses. (RC-Jun 27/06;E-Aug 26/06)

¹² Minor as referenced by this policy would mean increases of an additional storey in height or density increases in the range of one to five units per acre.

- the site sensitively with minimal disturbance to the site and surrounding neighbourhood;*
- n) significant natural and cultural features on the site should be identified and protected where appropriate;*
 - o) adequate measures are incorporated to ensure the development is maintained to a high standard, including all building and site areas and landscaping; and*
 - p) the developer shall make a reasonable effort to collaborate with neighbourhood residents on the design of any proposed development.*

Business Operations within the Neighbourhoods

Past concerns have been expressed about inappropriate commercial activities within the neighbourhoods. Generally, the desire is to limit commercial uses within the neighbourhoods to neighbourhood oriented services and home based businesses.

Neighbourhood Convenience Outlets

It is common in traditional urban areas to find neighbourhood oriented commercial services within walking distance of residential neighbourhoods. Such services include personal services, convenience stores, and daycares. They are an important component of the make-up and dynamic of neighbourhood life, and should continue to be encouraged in a controlled manner to minimize intrusion on neighbouring residences.

Policy N-6

Neighbourhood commercial uses shall be permitted to locate within the Neighbourhood designation subject to the approval of a site plan to ensure that adequate measures are incorporated to minimize the impact of business operations on adjacent residential properties. Requirements for site plan approval shall be set out in the Land Use By-law.

Home Based Business

The traditional separation of home and work life has changed in response to on-going technological advances which are giving people increased opportunity to work from home. This plan will accommodate these current lifestyle trends, ensuring that these home businesses blend into the neighbourhood fabric and do not detract from it. In general, businesses requiring external advertising and high customer traffic will be limited.

Policy N-7

Home business uses shall be permitted within the Neighbourhood designation subject to appropriate controls on the nature of the business and the scale of operations to ensure compatibility with residential uses.

Commercial Encroachment

Generally, further encroachment of commercial uses into the neighbourhoods should be discouraged, except for the commercial uses referenced above.

However, the area along Prince Albert Road between Pleasant Street and Eaton Ave is somewhat unique. It directly interfaces with the business district and had previously been zoned for

commercial use. Consequently, that area contains a mix of both commercial and residential development. There is a desire to accommodate some limited commercial development in this area, given its location adjacent to a major community landmark, the Starr Manufacturing site.

Policy N-8

To provide a transition to the business district limited commercial development may be permitted on properties fronting Prince Albert Road adjacent to the Starr Manufacturing site. Where compatible, expansion of existing uses or new commercial proposals may be permitted in this area through the site plan approval process. The Land Use By-law shall set out requirements to limit the impact of commercial development on adjacent residential uses.

St. George's Tennis Club

The St. George's Tennis Club has been in operation for over 100 years, on St. George's Lane off Portland Street and Pleasant Street. It is a popular club, and adds an interesting character to the Hazelhurst neighbourhood. The existing club is recognized as an existing use. Any expansion, however, such as a new or expanded clubhouse or an enclosed playing area, could raise concerns in terms of noise and aesthetics. To ensure continued compatibility with the surrounding housing, any expansion should only be considered through the development agreement process.

Policy N-9

Expansions to St. George's Tennis Club may only be considered through the development agreement process. Expansions are considered to include a new or expanded clubhouse, or permanent or temporary indoor tennis courts. Any proposal for such expansion shall be evaluated in terms of:

- a) architectural design for any new or expanded buildings;*
- b) appearance of any seasonal structure, and screening of this structure and the times when it may be in place;*
- c) hours of operation.*

Map 3: Neighborhood Residential Opportunity Sites (RC-Aug 9/16; E-Sep 10/16)



Downtown Dartmouth Secondary Planning Strategy

4.2 The Business District

From its beginnings Downtown Dartmouth served as the centre of business and civic life for the community. The new direction for the downtown seeks to build on this role to bring about the revitalization of the area.

A History of Business

Since not long after 1750 when the first permanent European settlement was established in Dartmouth, the downtown area has been the centre of business for the community. The ferry service to Halifax has always been a key component in commercial activity for the area, at first allowing Dartmouth farmers to carry their produce to Halifax markets, and evolving over time into a major commuter and tourist route.

The level of retail and commercial activity in the downtown peaked in the 1950's and 60's, with a thriving district of small retail and specialty shops, department stores, and other small businesses. With the opening of the MacDonald Bridge in 1955, followed by the development of Burnside Industrial Park and major shopping malls, the level of activity in downtown decreased considerably. Also during this period, portions of the historic core of downtown were razed to make way for large scale office complexes and a waterfront expressway to replace downtown's "Commercial Street". While these projects contributed high quality office space and employment to the area, their massive building structure had little connection to the traditional fabric of the downtown.

The decline of retail activity is most evident today in the empty and unattractive storefronts which are most visible on Portland Street. Extensive government funding in the early 1980's for capital improvements to streets and public infrastructure was not successful in revitalizing the area, as such improvements by themselves do not generate long-term business or customer traffic. While downtown is still arguably the main office and service centre for Dartmouth, the level of retail activity has remained relatively low as shoppers continue to patronize other areas. Today little remains of a once thriving business community. Local conveniences and department stores have given way to pawn shops, graffiti, and vacant and run down buildings. While small improvements have been made through the initiative of individuals, a coordinated effort is needed.

All agree that the strategy should focus on bringing more people to live downtown, reducing regulation for the business sector, upgrading properties and fostering private sector investment through incentives. Past efforts to have the area compete directly with Downtown Halifax are not wanted, rather the unique features of the area are to be built upon. This will lead to the development of a specialty-retail, service and cultural environment that is unique in the region, drawing on an increased local population as well as attracting more shoppers and tourists from outside of the downtown.

Objectives

- *Revitalize the business district by building on its strengths: its small town character and traditional role as a community-oriented service centre.*
- *Promote a lively, "people friendly" atmosphere with activity beyond 9 to 5 daytime hours.*
- *Increase the number of residents in the Downtown through the provision of a mix of quality housing.*

Policies

Mix of Land Uses

The business district is intended to cater first and foremost to people living and working in the area, as well as tourists and those living in others areas of the municipality. The area included within the district should be kept relatively compact until such time as there is a need for additional commercial land. In order to foster development, this plan will encourage a broad range of land uses. Most commercial area uses are appropriate, for maximum diversity and appeal. In addition to office uses, there is a need to develop more specialty retail, artist studios and galleries, coffee shops, and cafes which open in the evening to attract people to the area beyond A9 to 5".

Business opportunities will be enhanced through the "Business District Zone" which will allow the development of broad mix of land uses, based upon the traditional character of the downtown. Upper limits will be set on the height of buildings and urban design standards will apply to new commercial and residential development. This plan seeks to provide flexibility for Council to consider larger scale commercial proposals which meet the intent of the plan, but which may exceed specific aspects of the Land Use By-law. Policy B-3 allows these proposals to be considered by council through the development agreement process. Similarly, car-oriented commercial uses, such as drive through restaurants and gas stations, require special consideration in traditional downtown settings, where the needs of the pedestrian should take precedence over the car. The development agreement process will be used to consider design options to best integrate these commercial uses within the area.

As the downtown has declined, lower rents have given way to a number of businesses which the community now see as negative for the area. Such businesses include adult entertainment uses and pawn shops. These uses are not consistent with the vision of the area as a quality, specialty oriented marketplace. Further proliferation of these uses is not desired.

Policy B-1

This plan establishes a Downtown Business District to reflect the historic central area of Dartmouth (refer to Map 3). In keeping with its traditional character, a broad mix of retail, service, office, cultural, and residential uses shall be encouraged with the exception of uses which are seen as negative for the area. A Downtown Business District Zone will ensure an appropriate mix of uses, on lot sizes reflecting the traditional development pattern.

Policy B-2

Further proliferation of pawn shops and adult entertainment uses shall be discouraged by this plan. If deemed necessary, Council should seek to strengthen existing regulations which apply to pawn shop operations.

Policy B-3

Commercial projects not permitted by the Downtown Business District Zone may be considered by Council through the development agreement process. This process shall be used to assess whether the proposal is consistent with the pedestrian orientation and traditional character of the business district. The following criteria shall be used in evaluating a proposal for such uses:

- a) that the development is in keeping with the character of the area, in terms of traditional*

- b) building design and placement in relation to the street (refer to Urban design Policy D-1); that height limits and design features are incorporated to ensure proposed buildings are pedestrian oriented and are in keeping with the scale of adjacent buildings. As a guideline proposed commercial or mixed use buildings should not exceed five to seven stories;*
- c) that a mix of uses should be encouraged including residential components, with the ground floor dedicated to commercial or other uses aimed at serving the general public. The ground floor of buildings should incorporate design elements to reinforce a human scale and enhance street level activity.*
- d) that any signs are consistent with the heritage theme and reflect a pedestrian-oriented scale;*
- e) that parking areas do not visually detract from the streetscape and adequate consideration is given to landscaping and other surface treatments for parking areas on the site. Wherever possible, parking areas should be enclosed within a building;*
- f) Car-oriented uses such as drive-through restaurants and gas stations shall only be permitted where they are specially designed so that any drive through component is clearly secondary to the pedestrian orientation of the use.*

Main Street

Historically, Portland Street and Alderney Drive (formerly Front and Commercial Streets) functioned as the “main street” where many storefronts lined these streets to capture the interest of passers by. Up and until the 1960s, Downtown Dartmouth was a vibrant community and destination for many in outlying areas. Over the years the pedestrian character of the main street has diminished as a result of residents moving out of the area to outlying areas, and the rise in suburban shopping. Many storefronts have given way to taller office towers, and smaller, street oriented shops.

This plan seeks to restore “main street” by requiring storefronts at the ground floor, encouraging businesses to spill out onto the street through sidewalk cafes, and the small scale outdoor display of certain new goods and articles such as foods, flowers, and crafts.

Policy B-4

The municipality will encourage street-level activity on the Downtown’s traditional shopping street through provisions for sidewalk cafes & outdoor displays of merchandise, and by retaining the majority of ground floor space in buildings located within the Portland and Alderney Corridor for commercial storefronts.

Residential Development Opportunities

The development of high quality housing within and surrounding the business district is seen to be the key to revitalizing the area. Section 4.1 of this plan presents a strategy for key “residential opportunity sites” within the neighbourhoods, fulfilling one component of an overall strategy to increase the population base of the area.

Similarly, the business district affords opportunities for residential development of various types, of a higher density than is appropriate within the neighbourhoods. A clear strategy for residential development will create a stimulus for further development. A variety of opportunities exist for residential development within the business district, ranging from apartments over commercial

storefronts on the “main street”, to conversions of existing commercial buildings to residential space, to new mixed use projects, or higher density apartments on key opportunity sites. The strategy will include these various opportunities for residential development.

Increased housing opportunities within the business district will be realized by streamlining the development process for smaller scale apartment buildings to be developed under the proposed zoning for the area, and larger scale projects will be permitted at council’s discretion (pursuant to Policy B-6).

Policy B-5

The development of housing within the business district will be stimulated through the following means:

- a) providing for apartments above ground floor shops on the “main street”;*
- b) requiring residential development to be a component of all new development located off the “main street”;*
- c) promoting conversion of underutilized commercial buildings to residential space;*
- d) encouraging higher density housing on key opportunity sites.*

Residential Opportunity Sites

As indicated in Chapter 3, ten residential opportunity sites are identified in this plan which can serve as “demonstration projects” to stimulate further residential investment and development. Four of these sites are within the business district.

These sites are suited for higher density housing because they are currently vacant or underutilized, and redevelopment of this nature could occur without substantially altering the character of the area through the removal of existing buildings and housing. In contrast to the neighbourhood residential opportunity sites, these four properties are not the only sites where infill or apartment development can take place within the business district or waterfront areas. They are only singled out in this document as a means of promoting more intense development on what currently are vacant or underutilized lands. Additional sites exist within the business district which could accommodate major residential projects through redevelopment of existing buildings.

As with developing any housing in the downtown, the site and building design on these lands must relate to surrounding uses. The stepping back of high rise buildings above the third floor should in most cases be considered to avoid a massive building appearance, as should the use of traditional building materials and massing. Mixing residential with commercial uses at street level is also encouraged.

Figure 5: Business District Residential Opportunity Sites

Site A - Belmont House Block

This site comprises one half of the block bounded by Alderney Drive, Ochterloney Street, North Street and Edward Street. The southern half of the block is developed with an eight storey office building, and a two level parking garage. The undeveloped portion of the site is used as surface level parking. Commercial zoning has been placed on the site, to accommodate potential parking structure expansion, or further commercial development. However, the site is also attractive for residential purposes, and could be utilized for high density housing, with potential for excellent views of the harbour.

Site B - Ochterloney Street

These lots were formerly utilized for two service stations, and are now used for offices and auto repair. These existing uses are seen as temporary, and it is anticipated that the site will be redeveloped in the short term. The commercial zoning on the site will accommodate commercial redevelopment, however the site could also be used for medium density housing either on its own or with a ground floor commercial component. Any building on the site should not exceed four storeys, and design would have to be reflective of the heritage character of the area.

Site C - Prince Street/Alderney Drive

This parcel is owned by the Waterfront Development Corporation, and is used for hourly and monthly parking. Located adjacent to the 10 storey Admiralty Place, the site has excellent views of the harbour and is well suited to high density development of up to 10 storeys in height.

Site D - King Street/Alderney Drive/Wentworth

This site includes two parcels, one owned by HRM and the other by the WDCL. A portion of the HRM lot is used for monthly rental parking, which could be relocated elsewhere. This site is conducive to either medium or higher density housing. Any development should be sensitive to existing single family housing along King Street, as well as lower rise commercial buildings along Portland Street. **(RC-Jun 27/06;E-Aug 26/06)**

Site E – Irishtown Road/Ochterloney Street

Location and Context

This site consists of 4 separate parcels, the largest of which is designated as an Opportunity Site under the Regional MPS. The RMPS seeks to encourage medium to high density infill on such sites within the urban core. Intensive redevelopment of this site can occur without the loss of any existing housing which is a goal of this plan. Given the total area of 1.6 acres, the site offers an excellent opportunity for a major infill project with landmark architecture which can be vital to achieving this plan's goals of increasing the area resident base and supporting local business development. (RC-Dec 7/10;E-Feb 5/11)

Policy B-6

As an incentive for residential development in the business district, the planning approval process will be streamlined for internal conversions of multiple units, townhousing and small scale multiple unit development. The Downtown Business District Zone will establish parameters for the size, and design of multiple buildings and parking areas.

Policy B-7

This plan identifies four residential opportunity sites within the business district where housing redevelopment will be encouraged. To maximize housing opportunities on these sites, the use of reduced standard laneways may be considered through the site plan approval process for small scale housing proposals permitted by the Zone. Standards will be set in the Land use By-law to ensure the laneway is designed to facilitate safe traffic access.

“Development of Opportunity Site E

Site E is appropriate for high density, mixed use development. Full development of these brownfield parcels can help achieve population growth and support local business

revitalization as desired by this plan. However, historic/heritage goals, recreation, and urban design goals must be addressed.

Canal Greenway and Parkland Issues

Site E abuts the Canal Greenway, the historic corridor which incorporates the former Shubenacadie Canal and Starr Manufacturing lands. A master plan for improvements to the corridor has been developed by HRM and the Shubenacadie Canal Commission. A portion of Site E was part of both the canal and Starr properties at one time, and development of the site should contribute to both the revitalization and heritage interpretation of the lands in the context of the larger master plan. The municipality has intended to close the public street between Queen Street and Prince Albert Road, to recapture former canal lands for parkland and historic interpretation purposes. However large scale development on Site E may require access to this street, which could impact the implementation of that portion of the Canal Greenway plan.

The Canal Greenway lands are largely unimproved for public use and currently provide limited recreation opportunity. Development of up to 300 units on Site E will create major demand for useable recreation lands. Direct pedestrian access may be provided from residential and commercial space directly onto the park's trail system. This is not standard practice however if properly done it can offer benefits in animating and engaging the site and fostering viable businesses. However, Council must consider whether such a major development is premature or inappropriate by reason of the demands placed on the Canal Greenway as parkland. A requirement for parkland fees as enabled by the HRM Charter and the Regional MPS would help ensure that the public space is adequately improved. Although the Subdivision By-law typically exempts lot consolidations from this fee, it would be collected if these lands were further subdivided as is permitted under the zoning.

Urban Design Considerations

Slender, higher buildings on the Irishtown Road frontages may be considered as an alternative to lower, bulkier structures in order to reduce wind impacts and the duration of shadows on public spaces and nearby properties. Building height at the Ochterloney Street frontage should not exceed that permitted by the land use by-law. Building massing and form should be determined based on current urban design principles, such as the use of appropriate proportions for streetwall heights for the building bases/podiums, and the need for setbacks of mid and high rise building sections from adjacent private lands.

The site is located adjacent to the former Greenvale School, a registered heritage property. Full as of right development on Site E under existing zoning could have negative impacts in terms of shadows, wind patterns, as buildings may be up to 7 stories in height plus and have 100% lot coverage. Allowing taller but more slender structures over a low rise podium may mitigate these impacts. In addition, Policy CH-2 of the Regional MPS provides guidance for evaluation of the impact of proposals next to registered heritage properties.

Policy B-7a

Notwithstanding Policy D-1, Residential Opportunity Site E, as shown on Map 4, is appropriate for mid and high rise residential and mixed use development not exceeding 300

units within three buildings. In addition to the need for a high quality of design and construction, any proposal must foster attractive pedestrian oriented streetscapes, and ensure active, complementary interaction with the adjacent HRM parkland and Shubenacadie Canal corridor. Development on each of the separate parcels shall only be considered together and under a single development agreement to ensure comprehensive and complementary development. The development agreement process shall be utilized for any development on the lands. Council shall therefore consider:

- a) that building heights:
 - (i) up to 70 feet in height plus roof on the Ochterloney Street frontage may be permitted;
 - (ii) up to 14 stories on the south side of Irishtown Road may be permitted; and
 - (iii) up to 18 stories plus penthouse on the north side of Irishtown Rd may be permitted.
- b) that high quality building materials are used and the building design:
 - (i) makes use of podiums to provide 100% indoor/underground parking for residents and businesses. The parking portion of such podiums shall be screened from any adjacent private or public property through the provision of active, useable floor area and careful design at the edges of the structures;
 - (ii) incorporate interesting details and materials at the pedestrian level, with a high proportion of windows in any ground floor commercial space;
 - (iii) include a variety of housing unit types including multiple bedroom units and townhouse-form units at ground level that can accommodate residents in a variety of life stages, household sizes, incomes and tenure needs; and
 - (iv) include provision for pedestrian-oriented commercial uses, preferably café or restaurant uses with outdoor patios, where the site abuts HRM parkland.
- c) appropriate massing and building form for low, mid and high rise components of the buildings including:
 - (i) the need for transitions in scale, or separation distances equal to building height, from directly abutting areas which are designated as Downtown Neighbourhood;
 - (ii) defining appropriate standards for bulk and above grade setbacks at the low, mid and high rise levels, and separation distances between buildings to ensure adequate street-level conditions with respect to minimizing wind and maximizing sun penetration and sky exposure;
 - (iii) ensuring an appropriate streetwall height of the low rise portion of each building to street width at a target ratio of 2:3; and
 - (iv) potential wind and shadow impacts on public space and appropriate means to minimize such impacts.
- d) that the project provide:
 - (i) extensive, high quality soft and hard landscaping which enhances the pedestrian environment and complements the Canal Greenway;
 - (ii) substantial useable active and passive amenity space both inside and out to cater to a range of ages and lifestyles, particularly in support of families; including the provision of useable green space on rooftops; and
 - (iii) payment of 10% parkland dedication fees for any further subdivision or consolidation of the parcels;.
- e) that the project address the site's historical context as part of the former Shubenacadie Canal and Starr Manufacturing sites by:

- (i) ensuring a detailed archaeological assessment is carried out, and that measures are in place to allow proper site investigation prior to and during construction;
 - (ii) allowing restoration of a naturalized open stream bed to replace the piped waterway, formerly the mill stream, that flows underneath a portion of the site; and
 - (iii) including provision for preservation, restoration, and display of canal features, and interpretation of canal history.
- f) the establishment of phasing times for completion; and
- g) **Regional MPS Policy CH-2 (regarding development adjacent to heritage properties) and Policy IM-15 (general implementation criteria). (RC–Dec 7/10;E–Feb 5/11)**

Policy B-8

Higher density housing proposals that do not meet the standards of the Business District Zone may be considered by Council through the development agreement process. In addition to the general criteria set out in Policy N-5, the following criteria shall be considered by Council in evaluating such proposals:

1. *The “residential opportunity sites” referenced in Policy B-7 should be given priority for higher density development;*
2. *The design of apartment buildings should be sensitive to the traditional character of the downtown and the immediate surroundings. A general guideline of 100 units per acre and 5 storeys shall be utilized as parameters for the scale and massing of development. The following additional criteria apply to the residential opportunity sites:*
 - a) *Up to eight stories may be permitted on Site A provided no greater than 3 stories is permitted on the Edward and North Street elevations;*
 - b) *Up to 10 stories may be permitted on Site C, provided the design of the building is stepped down towards Portland and King Streets.*
 - c) *Up to four stories may be permitted on Site B.*
 - d) *Up to five stories may be permitted on Site D with sensitive treatment along King Street adjacent to existing single family dwellings.*
3. *Buildings should be designed to reinforce a human scale streetscape. The stepping back of higher rise buildings away from the street should be considered to avoid a massive building appearance, as should the subdivision of large building facades to create the appearance of several smaller buildings;*
4. *Commercial or other uses serving the public are encouraged at the street level of residential buildings.*
5. *Where on-site parking is required, it should be enclosed within a building.*
6. *Reduced standard laneways may be considered as an alternative means of access to the residential opportunity sites.*

Starr Manufacturing/Greenvale School Sites

The Starr Manufacturing and Greenvale School sites are important links to Dartmouth’s past, and key to the revitalization of the business district. The block containing these sites was an early transportation route, first used by the M’ikmaq to access the harbour and Dartmouth’s inland lakes. During the early part of the 19th century it became a major shipping corridor with the construction of the Shubenacadie Canal. Portions of the original workings of the canal are thought to be still in tact beneath the buildings which remain on the site. Starr Manufacturing industries began

operations on the site during this period, and became world famous for being one of the first manufacturers of ice skates.

Greenvale School also within this block, represents an important community landmark. The brick building which remains today was designed by renowned Architect Andrew Cobb in 1915, replacing an earlier school building which existed on the site. Many generations of Dartmouthians have been educated within this building.

At the writing of this plan, the municipality owns these properties and others within this block, and has been exploring development options for these lands which would see the historic features of the site preserved, the integration of recreation and trail opportunities along the site, and also opportunities for private sector development. The current direction from the community is to maintain and re-use the Greenvale School building, preserve the underground canal features, extend the multi-use trail across the site, and encourage small scale commercial and residential development on the remainder of the site that blends with the neighbourhood. Other options which have been put forward include retaining and/or reusing portions of the Starr Manufacturing building as part of a redevelopment of the site.

The site must be developed in keeping with the community values and interest related to the site. The development agreement process is the best route to ensure these objectives are met, and to encourage an appropriate mix of uses to balance the varied interests on the entire block. A development agreement will not be required for re-use of existing buildings within this block for any uses permitted by the zone applied to these lands.

Policy B-9

Council recognizes the importance of the Starr Manufacturing and Greenvale School sites in the history of the Dartmouth and as a gateway to the downtown. A mixed use development will be encouraged on this block consisting of open space, heritage, and small scale commercial and residential components which blend with the character of the area. The development agreement process will be used to ensure a comprehensive approach which reflects the various community goals for the site¹². In evaluating proposals for the site, council shall consider the following criteria:

- a) that the proposal is consistent with the objectives for the site which are to encourage protection and promotion of the site's heritage features, provision of a trail link and other open space opportunities, and development of small or medium scale commercial or residential components;*
- b) the design of any buildings on the site reflects its role as a gateway to the downtown business district, its relationship to existing development on site and surrounding neighbourhoods, and its history as part of the Shubenacadie Canal system;*
- c) the unique heritage attributes of this site including the retention and stabilization of the Greenvale School building, the protection of the underground canal features on the northern portion of the site, and if feasible, opportunities to reuse structural elements of the Starr Manufacturing building;*
- d) the preservation and restoration of significant natural features on the site where feasible*

¹² A development agreement will not be required for re-use of existing buildings within this block which are consistent with the uses permitted by the Business District Zone. Any major expansion or new development will be subject to approval of a development agreement.

- including mature trees, and water features related to the former stream bed running through the site;*
- e) that adequate provisions are made for pedestrian and bicycle circulation on the site including an extension of the Dartmouth multi-use recreation trail (Trans Canada trail) along the length of the site;*
 - f) the design scheme of any proposed buildings, signs and lighting fixtures incorporates traditional design elements and materials to complement the traditional small town character of the area. (Refer to downtown urban design guidelines Policy D-1).*
 - g) the provision of extensive landscaping in the form of suitable trees, shrubs, grassed areas and planting beds, particularly to enhance the aesthetics of any proposed parking areas on the site;*
 - h) the impact of any additional traffic on existing street networks and the best means of accommodating traffic flow to, on and from the site; and any required upgrading to the existing street network;*
 - i) the provision of adequate municipal sewer and water services to the site, and the treatment of existing underground infrastructure; and*
 - j) remediation of environmental contamination on the site which meets the requirements of the Nova Scotia Department of Environment.*

Incentives

A common point during the public consultation for this plan was the need for some form of government incentives to encourage business and residential development within the area. However, the recently adopted Municipal Government Act precludes direct municipal assistance to businesses, allowing only promotion of an area and capital expenditures financed by levies within designated Business Improvement Districts. The use of reasonable incentives to encourage business development within the area should be explored, and the appropriate provincial legislation amended where appropriate

Policy B-8

The municipality should work with the Province to develop and implement an incentive based program for the downtown business district. Such a program is recognized as an important part of stimulating business investment within the area.

Streetscape Improvements

One area where the municipality can foster private sector investment is through funding for public streetscape improvements.

Downtown's public streetscapes and spaces play an important part in the civic life of the community. As such, it is important that pedestrian amenities such as benches, planters, lighting, be incorporated to provide a safe and comfortable setting for visitors to the area. Banners and other street furniture have been used in the past to provide visual interest, but not consistently. An overall visual identity program is needed to unify the design of downtown's public streetscapes to signify that one is within a special district. Priority areas for streetscape improvements are Ochterloney, Alderney, and Portland Streets, the three main pedestrian corridors in the downtown.

Also, in many areas of the downtown sidewalks and street surfaces have deteriorated, with Portland Street being a particular concern. Other problems include insufficient lighting on Portland

Street, and unattractive light and sign standards, which further detract from the image of the area. Streetscape improvements are long overdue. In developing a streetscape improvement plan, consideration should be given to opportunities to create additional outdoor public spaces within the core area to accommodate activities such as festivals, theatre, art exhibits.

Policy B-10

A streetscape improvement plan should be developed for the downtown business district to establish a visual identity for pedestrian amenities in the area. The plan should identify short and longer term priorities for public investment in the area.

Promotion

While individual businesses and the Dartmouth Downtown Development Corporation help promote the area, the municipality and perhaps provincial agencies such as the Waterfront Development Corporation, can take a greater role in this regard. Both municipal tourism staff and the Greater Halifax Economic Partnership could provide some coordination and assistance in larger scale marketing, in close co-operation with the Dartmouth Downtown Development Corporation and other community groups. In addition to the business aspect of the downtown community, the residential sector could also benefit from increased promotion to attract more developers, builders, and ultimately residents.

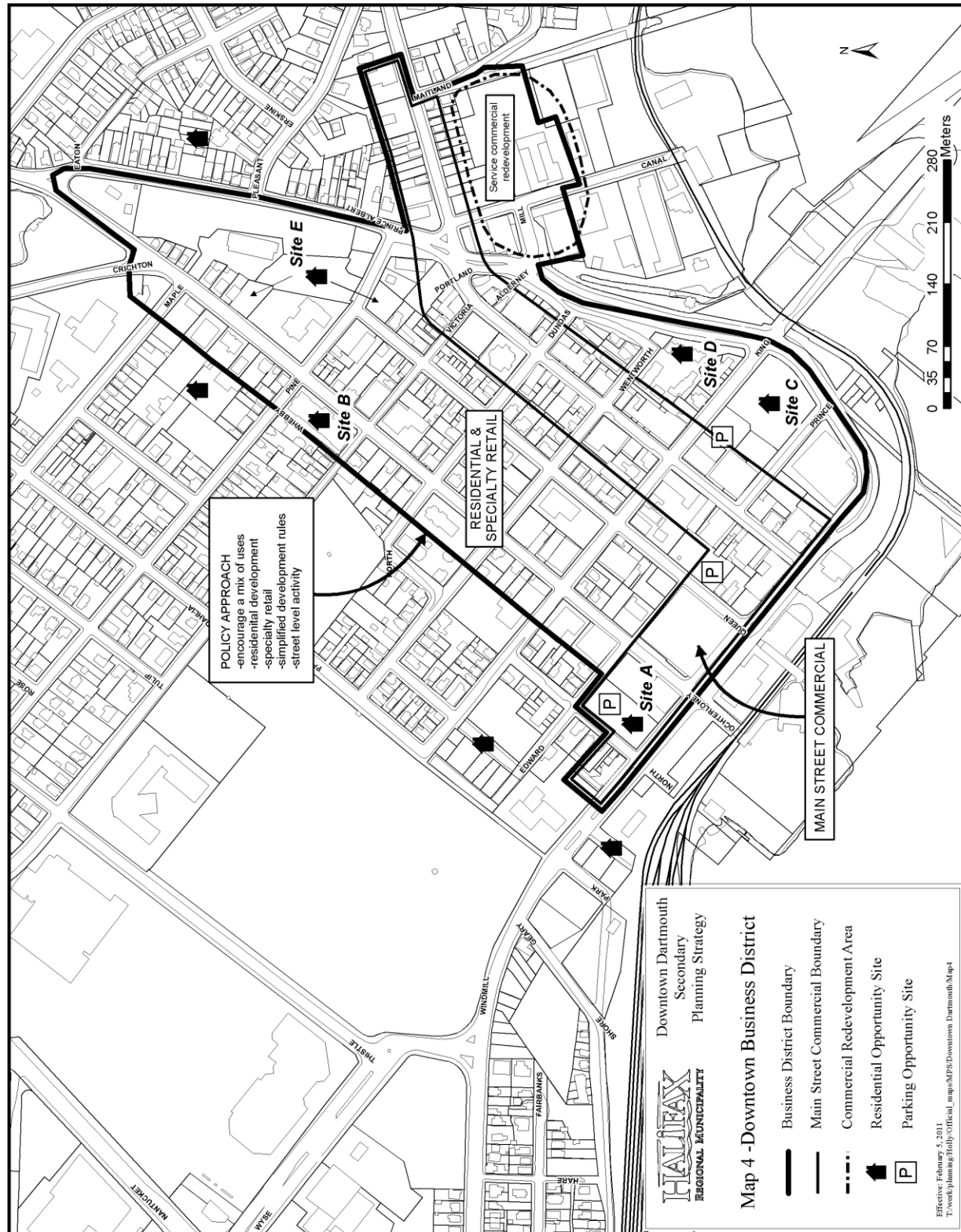
Policy B-11

Improved marketing plans and promotional materials should be developed to promote the downtown area as a specialty retail destination and desirable residential market. Such materials and plans should be developed by Dartmouth Downtown Development Corporation, in close cooperation the Greater Halifax Economic Partnership, the Waterfront Development Corporation, and other relevant government agencies and departments.

Note to Reader:

Parking Requirements for the Business District are discussed in section 4.7 of this plan.

Map 4: Downtown Business District Proposals



Downtown Dartmouth Secondary Planning Strategy

4.3 Waterfront Development

Dartmouth's waterfront lands are an invaluable resource, not only to local residents and those visiting the historic downtown core, but to the broader community and region. They provide an important linkage for the region's port activities, and reflect a shared heritage with the many other harbour communities.

For the purposes of this plan, the Downtown Dartmouth waterfront is defined as those lands on the west side of Alderney Drive and the Canadian National Rail line extending from the MacDonald Bridge to the Coast Guard lands within Dartmouth Cove.

Citizens have described the downtown waterfront as the "heart of their community" and hold strong views about its future development. A major theme emerging from this planning process was for future development in this area to build upon its unique character: its role in the history and settlement of old Dartmouth, the park-like setting and sweeping views of the harbour it offers, and ample opportunities for the development of cultural and family oriented recreation attractions. The Dartmouth waterfront means different things to different people; a place for recreation, a place to experience the working waterfront, opportunities to live and shop by the water, or a place for major public events. The strategy for development of this public resource should consider and provide for the broad diverse public interests in these lands.

Objectives

- *Encourage a mix of high quality development which is dependent, related, or enhanced by a waterfront location*
- *Provide visual and physical public access to the land/water edge*
- *Capitalize upon the unique natural and cultural history of Dartmouth using it as a basis for future development of the waterfront*

Policies

Dartmouth Waterfront Development Plan (The Sperry Plan)

Over the past number of years, several studies have provided guidance to Council on the use and development of its waterfront lands. Perhaps most notable is the Dartmouth Waterfront Plan completed in 1991 by Sperry Consultants. The Alderney Landing theatre/market project which has recently opened on the waterfront was one of the key initiatives implemented from this plan and subsequent more detailed reports¹³. With some exceptions, the public continues to support the concepts recommended in the Sperry Plan. Concerns have been raised in the community about certain aspects of this plan. Harbourview residents in particular have expressed concerned about the long term recommendation for medium to higher density housing on infill lands adjacent to the neighbourhood. In general, people want to see the municipality focus on realizing some of the smaller, attainable projects, with projects such as the Canal island and west waterfront housing seen as unrealistic for the area. This plan sets out eleven projects which are seen as higher priorities to be implemented in the short to medium term (refer to figure 6). The overall principles of this plan are supported in particular the concept to reserve waterfront land for land uses which are related, dependent, or enhanced by a waterfront location. Projects considered on the waterfront

¹³ City of Dartmouth Waterfront Development Proposal, Canada-Nova Scotia Co-operative Agreement on Economic Diversification: June 1995.

should enhance the public's accessibility to the water's edge and create additional water related activities and attractions.

Policy W-1

Council should continue to use the 1991 Dartmouth Waterfront Development Plan together with these planning documents as a basis for its land development strategy for the waterfront lands. Higher priority should be placed on the eleven initiatives indicated in Figure 6 to bring a community focus to the waterfront, and enhance connections to the water.

Figure 6: Waterfront Priority Projects

1. *Development of a multi-use linear trail and greenway system which extends along the waters edge from the MacDonald Bridge to the Downtown Ferry Terminal, through Dartmouth Cove to the Woodside Ferry Terminal.*
2. *Development of two "anchor" parks at either end of the waterfront*
3. *Re-establishment of the Dartmouth Common at the western edge of the waterfront on the Geary Street lands.*
4. *Construction of a children's activity centre within the Alderney Landing area to provide a family focus on the waterfront.*
5. *Development of two "anchor" parks at either end of the waterfront*
6. *Expansion and further development of the existing marina, including the development of required boating support services.*
7. *Development of additional public recreational docking space at the existing marina and the Dartmouth Cove area.*
8. *Attraction of small tour boat operators in the vicinity of the Ferry Terminal.*
9. *Implementation of a physical enhancement plan for public infrastructure and amenities in the Canal. Maitland Street area.*
10. *Development of interpretive opportunities related to the industrial heritage of the rail and shipyards.*
11. *Preparation of a Phase II plan for the relocation or alteration of the CN marshaling yards.*

Land Uses

Policy W-2

This plan defines a special "Waterfront Designation" to recognize Downtown Dartmouth's waterfront lands. This designation shall be applied to lands extending from the MacDonald Bridge, on the water side of Shore Road and Alderney Drive to the Dartmouth Cove area including lands and water lots on the water side of the Canadian National Rail line extending to the Coast Guard lands. Within this area, a broad mix of land uses shall be encouraged, with a special emphasis on public and water related uses that are dependent, related, or enhanced by a waterfront location.

The Waterfront from the MacDonald Bridge to Ferry Terminal Park - Alderney Landing & West Waterfront Areas

Currently, the most actively used public waterfront lands extend from the marina adjacent the Events Plaza to the southern end of the Ferry Terminal Park, including Alderney Landing and the Ferry Terminal building (refer to Map 5). This area, referred to as "Alderney Landing", will remain the core public use area. Past initiatives proposed for this area have included an events plaza, the recently constructed theatre/market building, a marina expansion, an outdoor skating

path, and a children's activity centre. Private sector development of complementary residential and commercial projects has also been contemplated¹⁴.

Continuing along the west waterfront, the plan envisions a variety of small, pedestrian oriented uses and a secondary trail linkage extending to the Bridge. Over the longer term, additional development may be possible with the eventual relocation of the CN rail marshalling yards.

Development adjacent to the Harbourview neighbourhood will need special design considerations to be sensitively integrated with the neighbourhood. Area residents are particularly concerned about the development potential of lands on the water side of Shore Road. Many of these concerns originate from the Dartmouth Waterfront Plan which recommended the development of medium and higher density housing to replace the marshalling yards should they be relocated. Harbourview residents value their views of the harbour and ultimately would like these views protected. The plan concluded that some degree of development would be necessary to finance the relocation of the yards. The compromise reached during this process was to allow for some limited development under the zoning, however of a scale which would be sensitive to the neighbourhood. Although the plan does not mandate the protection of private views, with more analysis, design solutions may be possible which allow for development which is sensitive to the character of the neighbourhood. In general, larger buildings and greater densities should be directed towards the southern portion of the yards away from Shore Road residences. A detailed planning process is recommended to provide for public participation in the future use and development of these lands should the marshalling yards be re-located.

A waterfront segment of the Trans Canada Trail is also being planned for construction to connect all areas of the waterfront to the inland trail system which terminates at Sullivan's Pond.

The strategy for land use and development will seek to encourage water dependent, related or enhanced uses within the Waterfront District, in particular those having a pedestrian focus. Mixed use projects are preferred, with public oriented uses located at the street level. The zoning on the main public portions of the waterfront will encourage a fine grain development pattern which is in keeping with the historic fabric of the downtown. Larger projects may be considered at the discretion of Council. A high quality of urban design will be required for all development.

Policy W-3

The "Waterfront Zone" will define the parameters for development within the main public portion of the waterfront extending from the MacDonald Bridge to the Ferry Terminal Park. This zone will encourage a small grain, traditional building pattern similar to the historic fabric of the downtown area. A mix of uses will be encouraged including residential, commercial, cultural, recreational, and water related land uses of a limited scale and intensity. As per Policy W-9, the Waterfront Zone shall also be applied to lands in Dartmouth Cove to create a transitional area between marine businesses and adjacent residential neighbourhoods.

Lands within the Waterfront Zone shall be subject to the approval of a site plan for all development involving the construction of new buildings. Controls shall be set out in the Land Use By-law to ensure the provision of a high quality pedestrian environment, addressing issues related to building and site design. Further height restrictions shall be set out for waterfront lands below the

¹⁴ Dartmouth Waterfront Plan: Sperry & Partners, 1991.

Harbourview neighbourhood to ensure compatibility of development with adjacent residences.

Policy W-4

Within the Waterfront District larger scale development may be considered by Council through the development agreement process. In assessing such proposals, Council shall give consideration to the following:

- 1. Water-related uses and mixed use developments are encouraged including water related, commercial, cultural, and residential components. Generally commercial recreational uses that consume large amounts of land for parking and building areas are not a suitable use of waterfront land.*
- 2. The preferred scale of development is five stories or less, stepping down towards the water's edge.*
- 3. Residential proposals should not exceed a density of 75 units per acre, and should incorporate adequate soundproofing measures to buffer residents from nearby waterfront events.*
- 4. A high quality of urban design is encouraged and adequate consideration is given to Policy D-1.*
 - a) Special consideration should be given to building materials in proximity to the water's edge. Wood frame building construction is preferred to reflect traditional maritime architecture.*
 - b) The proposal should impart a sense of history to the area and contribute to the area's evolving history.*
 - c) Proposals should respect that the waterfront is a pedestrian precinct. Wherever possible, buildings should be designed to create public spaces, and appropriate consideration should be given to weather protection for pedestrians.*
- 5. Visual access to the harbour shall be provided through the incorporation of street corridor views leading to the water and through the use of urban design features. The height of any proposed building should respect the viewplanes from the Dartmouth Common as shown on Map 7. Where feasible, the design of buildings proposed for waterfront lands adjacent to the Harbourview or Hazelhurst neighbourhoods should consider opportunities to minimize impact on adjacent properties. Greater building heights may be considered on the southern portion of the marshalling yards through a detailed planning process referenced in Policy W-7.*
- 6. The water's edge shall remain accessible to the public.*
- 7. Special consideration should be given to traffic access and parking to ensure that proposals are designed with pedestrian orientation in mind. Where parking is needed it should be enclosed within a building, and surface parking areas should be limited. A new internal street may be needed to provide access to development sites. Alternative street design standards should be considered for any new streets which are in keeping with the historic and pedestrian character of the downtown.*

Policy W-5

In considering future recreational facilities and programming on the waterfront, special emphasis shall be placed on family-oriented activities.

Policy W-6

Council should encourage the proactive redevelopment of two strategic "opportunity sites" along the west side of Alderney Drive to reinforce the connection with the downtown business core, and

bring a pedestrian focus to the waterfront:

- a) *Site W-1 (Park Avenue, Alderney and North Street) for medium or higher density residential use;*
- b) *Site W-2 (North/Ochterloney/Alderney Drive) for mixed tourist/commercial use.*

Because portions of parcel W-1 are owned by the Canadian National Corporation, and may require relocation of an existing operations building and alterations to the railyards themselves, Council shall work cooperatively with CN to achieve public objectives for this site.

Policy W-7

The municipality together with appropriate stakeholders should prepare a land use plan for the marshalling yards site, should the yards be relocated from the Dartmouth waterfront. The municipality will encourage participation of the public in this process.

Dartmouth Cove - East Waterfront

The history of the eastern portion of the waterfront, Dartmouth Cove, dates back to prehistoric times when the Mik'maq people traveled to its shores to fish during summer months. In 1749, with European settlement, a government sawmill was established to help with building construction on the Halifax side of the harbour. The Canal Interpretive Park located in this area commemorates the significant history associated with the construction of the Shubenacadie canal during the nineteenth century.

Related to its role as an important transportation route, there is a long history of industrial uses in this area. Dating back to the founding days of Dartmouth, the area has been used as for the whaling industry, for various shipyards and manufacturing uses such as chocolate and soap factories. The lands surrounding the Cove were interspersed with many large estates of some of Dartmouth's most renowned residents. Notable examples include "Hazelhurst" estate, the home of industrialist J.P. Mott who operated factories in the area, and "Evergreen House" originally constructed for Judge Alexander James and later occupied by local folklorist Helen Creighton (Evergreen House is one of the few remaining estates from that period)¹⁵. Many of the large estate properties have since been subdivided to make way for single family housing and apartment.

The East Waterfront continues to be utilized for ship repair, and other marine service industries, and its importance is expected to increase with the development of the off-shore industry in the region¹⁶. Until the recent revival of the shipyards, industry has co-existed with residential neighbourhoods. More recent growth in the offshore industry has increased activity in and around the Cove area, resulting in conflicts for its residential neighbours. Noise and dust from ship repair operations, evening hour operations, unsightly storage, and the uncontrolled infilling of water lots are key concerns. Appropriate controls are needed to ensure that future expansions of industry are in keeping with the nearby residential neighbourhoods.

The 1991 Dartmouth Waterfront Plan proposed a marine business park and high end residential development along a canal to be created in the area. The shipyards were identified as an appropriate marine use, which would continue to add visual interest to the waterfront¹⁷.

¹⁵The Story of Dartmouth; John Martin: 1957.

¹⁶ Draft Dartmouth Cove Land use Plan; EDM Consultants: 1999.

¹⁷ Dartmouth Waterfront Plan; Sperry & Partners: 1991.

More recent studies¹⁸ have confirmed that a market exists for marine businesses to service the emerging the offshore industry. The “Dartmouth Cove Land use Plan” (in its draft form) also indicates there are significant barriers to future residential development because of the environmental and geotechnical conditions of the area. Although detailed environmental testing was beyond the scope of this study, it documents the historical industrial uses of the area, as well as the findings of environmental and soil tests which have been conducted over the years on properties owned by WDCL. The study concludes that current land values would not support the redevelopment of lands closest to the water for residential or park use.

Key recommendations of the study are:

- the delineation of industrial areas through zoning and physical improvements to enhance the identity of the area
- buffering residential areas from industrial use through green space and enhancement of the Shubenacadie Canal
- strengthening the existing commercial uses by defining a core commercial area adjacent to Portland Street
- development standards for future industrial uses (screening of storage areas, landscaping and site standards, noise regulation)

This plan seeks to preserve the working character of the waterfront, and also address the concerns of the neighbouring residential community. The land use strategy for Dartmouth Cove will create opportunity for “marine business” in the area, not heavy industrial operations which have historically located in the area. The Plan applies a “Marine Business Zone” to the majority of water oriented lands and water lots in the area, and sets restrictions on new storage yards, “obnoxious” uses, and creates standards for landscaping, and development on the water’s edge. Many of the existing marine salvage and ship repair operations will not conform to the new regulations for the area, thus limiting their ability to expand. The intent of this plan is to allow the continued operation of these industries but to ensure that any further expansion is in keeping with the new standards for this area.

The plan will also minimize further impacts on adjacent neighbourhoods by creating a gradual transition of development between marine business activity along Canal Street and existing residential neighbourhoods. The Waterfront Zone will serve as a “buffer zone” along Maitland Street to create a transition to nearby neighbourhoods (refer to Policy W-10).

The potential for further infilling of the Cove to create more industrial land and wharfage is also a neighbourhood concern. Although this plan limits industrial expansion on the land base of the Cove, the municipality does not have jurisdiction over the activity of infilling or the creation of wharves, which are governed by approvals at the federal and provincial levels of government. While these planning documents do apply zoning to the water lots in the Cove, these documents can only regulate the use (and not the creation) of infilled land. Recognizing these limitations, this plan discourages further wharf construction and infilling for industrial purposes without adequate public consultation and environmental impact studies. (Policy W-17)

New municipal and provincial regulations governing noise and sandblasting should allow for greater controls on industrial activities. The municipality should continue to work with the

¹⁸ Draft Dartmouth Cove Land use Plan; EDM Consultants: 1999.

Province and other levels of government who have jurisdiction over the Cove to ensure appropriate environmental controls are applied in this area.

Coast Guard Lands

In April of 2000, the federal government announced plans to relocate the Coast Guard facility from Dartmouth Cove to the Bedford Institute of Oceanography and declare these lands as surplus. The municipality has an interest in these lands as a site for the Dartmouth sewage treatment facility, and also to reserve a corridor for a waterfront trail which would extend from Dartmouth Cove to Woodside Ferry Terminal (refer to Map 6).

These planning documents apply the Marine Business Zone to most of the Coast Guard site because of its proximity to the Woodside Industrial Park, and the site's suitability for marine related activities. Nearby residents along Harbour Drive have expressed some concern about the potential redevelopment of these lands and the impact on their properties. This plan addresses these concerns by requiring an existing buffer area between the Coast Guard site and Harbour Drive residences to be maintained. These lands are currently vacant and wooded, and have limited development potential because of steep terrain. In anticipation of these lands remaining in public ownership, the Park and Open Space Zone will be applied to create a buffer from any future marine activities that could occur on this site (Policy W-10). The plan provides flexibility for Council to consider other uses such as residential or mixed use proposals which may also be suitable on the site (refer to Policy W-6). To address the development concerns on this site, the municipality will seek to provide opportunities for public involvement in the development of these lands.

Since the adoption of this plan, the former Dartmouth Marine Slips property has been vacated and industrial marine operations have ceased on the property. The closure of the shipyards and disposal of the lands was not anticipated by this Plan.

In recent years, the potential for alternative uses on lands surrounding Dartmouth Cove has come to the forefront especially on the former Dartmouth Marine Slips property. With striking views of the harbour, convenient access to public transit, employment centres throughout the capital district, services, and recreational facilities, the former marine slip property is an ideal location for a high quality mixed-use development on the waterfront. Re-development of this nature could further the objectives of this plan for the business district and alleviate resident concerns expressed towards nuisances associated with marine related industry on the lands.

The Municipality may therefore consider a mixed use development proposal on the former Dartmouth Marine Slips property through the development agreement process. (RC-Jul 8/09; E-Jul 26/08)

Policy W-8

In recognition of the long history of industry and more recent growth in marine based activities in the Cove, Council shall establish a Marine Business Zone which applies to the majority of water based properties within this area. The Marine Business Zone shall permit the development of a limited range of low impact marine business, commercial, recreation, and light industrial uses compatible with the adjacent residential neighbourhood.

The Marine Business Zone shall set out restrictions on obnoxious uses, landscaping, working and

storage yards, and exterior materials of buildings to ensure that development in this area will not negatively impact on adjacent residential areas. Special provisions will be established in the Land Use By-law for existing industrial operations that do not meet these requirements to enable expansions provided they are in conformance with the Marine Business Zone.

Policy W-9

Any development of marine business uses on the water side of the CN Rail line in the Dartmouth Cove area shall be regulated under a Site Plan Approval Process. Site standards shall be set out in the Land Use By-law to address such items as screening of outdoor storage, exterior lighting, maintenance, and requirements for landscaping.

Notwithstanding policies W-8 and W-9, HRM may consider permitting a mixed use development on the former Dartmouth Marine Slips property (identified as PID Nos. 00130286, 00130419, 00130278, 41164286 and 40943730) by approval of a two-stage development agreement.

The Stage I development agreement shall generally show the concept of the proposal including the land uses, site plan, access and street layout, servicing capability, parks and open space, and phasing of the development. Notwithstanding the development agreement criteria of Policy W-9A, the stage I agreement shall establish further specific requirements of any Stage II development agreement. Council shall hold a public hearing prior to the approval of the Stage I development agreement.

Stage II development agreements shall be generally consistent with the intent of the Stage I development agreement, through the provision of fine grain details of a phase under the Stage I development agreement. Stage II development agreements shall be approved by a resolution of Council.

Any development agreement application shall conform with the following criteria:

- 1. The development shall consist of a mix of land uses (residential, commercial, office, institutional, and park and open space uses) with residential land uses that contain a mix of unit types being the primary land use.**
- 2. Residential proposals should incorporate adequate soundproofing measures to buffer residents from nearby waterfront events and activities.**
- 3. A high quality of urban design is encouraged and adequate consideration is given to Policy W-9B.**
 - a) Special consideration should be given to building materials in proximity to the water's edge.**
 - b) The proposal should impart a sense of history to the area and contribute to the area's evolving history.**
 - c) Proposals should respect that the waterfront is a pedestrian precinct. Wherever possible, buildings should be designed to create public spaces, and appropriate consideration should be given to weather protection for pedestrians.**
- 4. Visual access to the harbour shall be provided through the incorporation of street corridor views leading to the water and through the use of urban design features. The height of any proposed building should respect the viewplanes from the Dartmouth Common as shown on Map 7.**

5. The Development should address public accessibility the water's edge.
6. Special consideration shall be given to parking to ensure that proposals are designed with pedestrian orientation in mind rather than cars. Where parking is needed it should be situated below finished grade or enclosed within the core of a building with other uses wrapping the core to render the parking invisible. Surface parking is strongly discouraged, but when deemed absolutely necessary surface parking areas are to be strictly limited in size and duration.
7. An internal street may be needed to provide emergency and delivery access to the development. Alternative street design standards should be considered for any new streets which are in keeping with the historical grid and pedestrian character of the downtown.
8. The Development shall minimize the amount of infilling that occurs on the water lots to ensure the character of Dartmouth Cove is not significantly altered.

Policy W-9B

Notwithstanding Policy D-1, HRM should ensure that a high quality of urban design is provided for the development. To achieve this objective Council shall adopt the following design guidelines for the former Dartmouth Marine Slips property:

- a) The traditional street grid pattern and grain of development of Downtown Dartmouth should be maintained and re-established in the new development;
- b) Microclimate issues such as wind, solar orientation, and shadowing should be considered, with positive impacts capitalized upon, and negative impacts minimized.
- c) Pedestrian street level activity shall be encouraged in all development through the incorporation of outdoor cafes, ground floor uses, and uses that are open beyond daytime hours of operation. Consideration should be given to weather protection for pedestrians through use of decorative canopies and awnings.
- d) Proposals should respect that the waterfront is primarily a pedestrian precinct, and pedestrian circulation should be an important consideration of all development. Buildings should be designed to create attractive and functional public spaces and pedestrian routes. Active ground level uses shall be encouraged adjacent to public access points and public open spaces.
- e) Public art should be provided on or adjacent to buildings throughout any proposed development, commensurate with HRM's Cultural Plan.
- f) Important views from parks and streets should be respected in the design and configuration of development, especially harbour and street corridor views as shown on "Map 7 - Public Views."
- g) A high quality of design should be required for streetscape elements and furniture.
- h) Public safety should be a consideration in the design of new buildings and public spaces to ensure the design of public spaces does not create opportunities for crime at any time, with special attention paid to placement and intensity of lighting, visibility, directional signage, and land uses which will provide opportunities for eyes on the street through incorporation of residential development and street level activity after normal working hours.
- i) A high level of refinement in the architectural details shall be provided to provide visual interest, both in the upper stories, and in particular at pedestrian level.
- j) The waters edge should be designed for unrestricted public access by either public ownership and/or perpetual easement. (RC-Jul 8/08;E-Jul 26/08)

Policy W-10

This plan ensures that adjacent residential neighbourhoods are adequately buffered from marine business uses in Dartmouth Cove through the following regulatory means as shown on Map 6:

- a) The Waterfront (WF) Zone will be applied to portions of the Maitland Street area as a transition to the adjacent Hazelhurst neighbourhood.*
- b) The Downtown Neighbourhood Zone will be applied to the water lot located adjacent to Hazelhurst, recognizing its proximity to neighbouring low density residential uses.*
- c) The Park and Open Space Zone will be applied to federally owned lands on the upper portion of the Coast Guard site to create a buffer from adjacent Harbour Drive residential properties. These lands should be acquired by the municipality to provide opportunities for open space, and a secondary trail link. If the municipality does not acquire these lands within the timeframe allowed by the Municipal Government Act, this site shall revert to the Downtown Neighbourhood Zone.*

Policy W-11

To implement the findings of the Dartmouth Cove Plan, HRM in cooperation with the Waterfront Development Corporation and the private sector should:

- a) Allocate funds to beautify and upgrade the public infrastructure in the Canal/Maitland Street area;*
- b) Commence site planning for the proposed harbour walkway. The preferred routing of this trail is shown on Map 6. The trail should capitalize on area attractions such as the Shubenacadie Canal, historic shipbuilding activity, Evergreen House, access to ferries, spectacular harbour views, and wild flora;*
- c) Continue efforts to cooperatively address ways for existing industry to improve the appearance and minimize the impact of their operations on residential neighbourhoods;*
- d) Consult with local residents groups on planned developments of public lands in the area.*

Policy W-12

The unique role the Shubenacadie canal plays as an historic and open space linkage from the waterfront to the Dartmouth lakes system should be recognized through heritage promotion, interpretive displays, and through the continuation of the trail system along this corridor. In particular, HRM in cooperation with the Shubenacadie Canal Commission shall develop the canal lands located at the mouth of the Dartmouth Cove as a major community and tourist destination through the re-establishment of an interpretive centre in this area.

Policy W-13

Council shall endeavour to maintain all waterfront lands on the harbour side of the CN rail line in public ownership, with the water's edge to be reserved for a greenway corridor. The municipality in partnership with the Waterfront Development Corporation, Canadian National Rail, and the private sector should develop a continuous secondary greenway along the waterfront which extends from the MacDonald Bridge to the Woodside Ferry Terminal. This trail link will be integrated into the overall open space system of parks and trails (refer to Policy O-6 in the Open Space section and Maps 5 & 6).

Policy W-14

If the municipality is successful in its negotiations to acquire the Coast Guard lands for the purposes of siting a sewage treatment facility, the public and neighbouring residents should be

involved in the future development of these lands.

Public Participation

As past waterfront projects have shown, waterfront development generates both public interest and controversy. For waterfront projects to be successful in the future, all groups having a stake in the waterfront must be involved. One suggested strategy is to create an umbrella “waterfront advisory group” for government agencies, industry representatives, and citizens to consult on important development issues on the waterfront.

Policy W-15

The Municipality and Waterfront Development Corporation Limited shall ensure on-going public input into the development and planning of the waterfront through communication and consultation with resident, business, and cultural groups. The proposal to establish an umbrella “waterfront advisory group” made up of various interest groups should be considered for all levels of government, industry representatives citizen groups and the general public to consult on issues related to waterfront development.

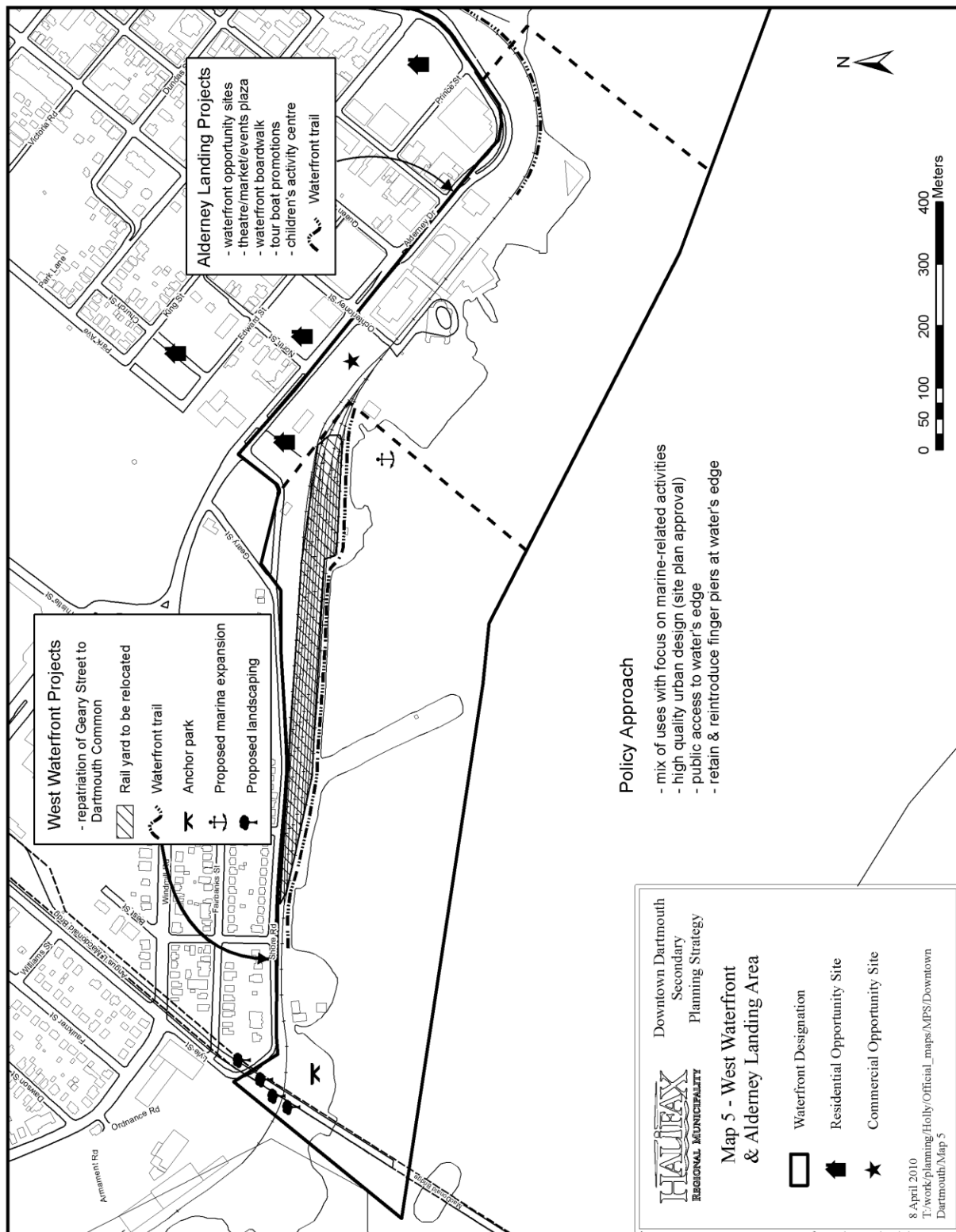
Policy W-16

In future planning efforts both regionally and at the community level, Council in cooperation with the Waterfront Development Corporation Limited and other agencies should consider a public visioning process for the whole of the harbourfront within HRM to establish a comprehensive strategy for public investment and development within this area.

Policy W-17

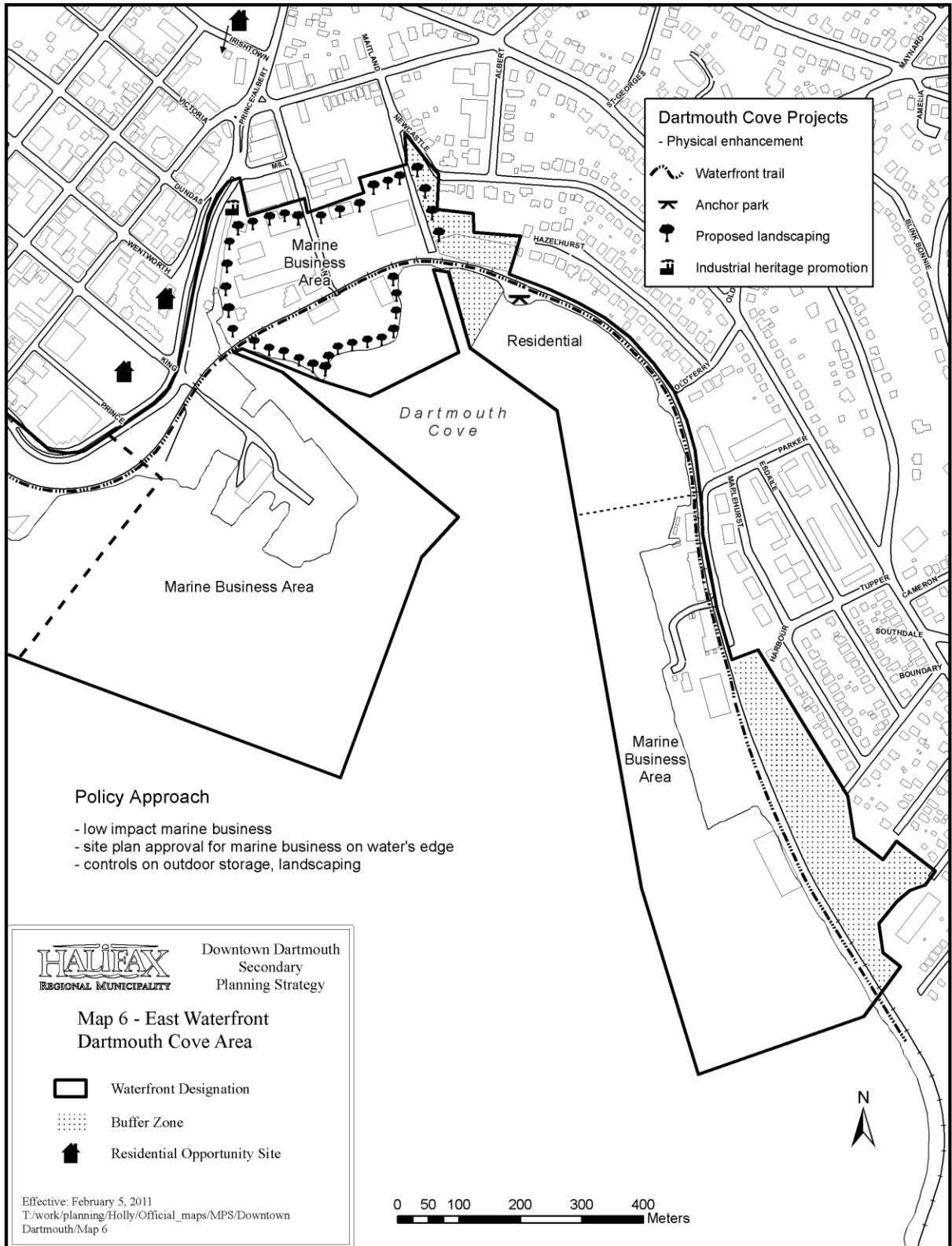
Council should encourage the appropriate federal and provincial authorities to undertake public consultation and environmental impact studies prior to authorizing any infilling of the harbour.

Map 5: West Waterfront & Alderney Landing Proposals



Downtown Dartmouth Secondary Planning Strategy

Map 6: Dartmouth Cove Proposals



Downtown Dartmouth Secondary Planning Strategy

4.4 Urban Design

A common theme which emerged during the planning process is the need to ensure attractive, high quality developments which complement existing architecture and blend into the character of the area.

One of the defining characteristics of the commercial core is the small scale, fine grain, traditional development pattern. For the most part, the original block pattern is intact, and most development consists of older two and three level buildings. The community has expressed a strong desire to retain this character and pattern, while at the same time promoting revitalization and business and housing development. Clearly, major redevelopment projects like Queen's Square are not successful catalysts of downtown revitalization.

A more human scale of development will enhance the public's sense of safety and comfort, and therefore encourage more people to use the downtown area. Downtown Dartmouth's success will therefore be closely related to the ability to achieve a welcoming and comfortable pedestrian oriented environment.

The chief means of achieving this goal is to establish design criteria which can be applied to developments, or to specific classes of developments.

A guide to "Facade and Signage Improvements for Downtown Dartmouth" was prepared for the Downtown Dartmouth Development Corporation in 1992 to assist businesses in renovating their facades to be complementary to the form, scale, and design of existing development. Plan policies will require that renovations to existing buildings conform to the basic approach recommended in this document. In addition, design guidelines and controls shall be adopted to guide the external design of new development in the downtown.

The following policies related to urban design are intended to be implemented with a measure of flexibility - it is not intended that new development or renovation projects rigidly conform to a particular architectural style or period, rather that development within the downtown complement its surroundings and enhance its role as a people place.

Objectives:

- *preserve and enhance the traditional small town character and fine grain development pattern within the downtown*
- *preserve important scenic public views*

Policies

Policy D-1

HRM should ensure that a high quality of urban design is provided for all major developments in the downtown area. To achieve this objective Council shall adopt the following design guidelines for consideration in the design and renovation of buildings and spaces in the downtown area:

- a) The scale, massing, and grain of future development should reflect the downtown's role as a "people place" and respect its historic, small town character. While specific direction is provided in each of the various policy sections within this plan, in general three to five

- storeys is the desired scale of development.
- b) The traditional street grid pattern and grain of development should be maintained and re-established in new and existing development.
 - c) Building facades should maintain a consistent street edge except to provide access to rear parking areas. The use of interesting colour for building facades should be encouraged where it is complementary to the streetscape to add a sense of vibrancy to the area.
 - d) The exterior architectural design of new buildings should be complementary to adjacent buildings of historic or landmark significance in terms of the building height and materials, rhythm, colour, and proportion of the building design elements. Traditional building materials such as wood shingle and brick are preferred. Architectural design details should be provided to encourage visual interest.
 - e) Development should be oriented to pedestrians rather than cars. Surface parking areas should be designed to minimize the visual impact on the streetscape.
 - f) Microclimate issues such as wind, solar orientation, and shadowing should be considered and capitalized upon in all new development or major renovation projects.
 - g) Pedestrian street level activity should be encouraged in all development through the incorporation of outdoor cafes, ground floor uses, and uses that are open beyond daytime hours of operation. Consideration should be given to weather protection for pedestrians through use of decorative canopies and awnings.
 - h) Public art should be provided on or adjacent to buildings.
 - i) Opportunities to experience nature should be provided to soften the urban setting through the incorporation of roof top gardens, flower boxes, community gardens for vacant lots, and through the use of greenways through the business core.
 - j) Important views from public parks and streets should be respected in the design and configuration of development, especially harbour and east-west street corridor views.
 - k) Pedestrian circulation and access should be an important consideration of all development. In particular, public access to the water's edge should be protected and enhanced where possible.
 - l) A high quality of design should be required for streetscape elements and furniture.
 - m) Public safety should be a consideration in the design of new buildings to ensure the design of public spaces does not create opportunities for crime at any time, with special attention paid to placement and intensity of lighting, visibility, directional signage, and land uses which will provide opportunities for eyes on the street through incorporation of residential development and street level activity after normal working hours.

These guidelines shall be administered by Council through its planning approval processes and through agreements for the disposition of public land. In general, these guidelines shall be used to provide general guidance to business operators and developers about public objectives with respect to urban design. The land use by-law shall set out mandatory design controls for certain aspects of these guidelines.

Policy D-2

Council should encourage the retrofit of existing buildings to ensure that they meet the above guidelines. Any renovations to the facades of existing buildings shall be reviewed by the Development Officer to ensure the proposal meets the intent of the "Facade and Signage Improvements for Downtown Dartmouth".

Signs

Business signs are an important part of advertising and marketing of individual businesses. While some individuality is desired, there is a need for some consistency in design and materials to achieve a unified image that reflects and reinforces the small town character of the downtown.

Policy D-3

Council should encourage signs that are consistent with the traditional character of the downtown area. The Land Use By-law shall set out requirements for the design, size, placement and lighting of signs throughout the downtown area.

Temporary Signage:

In recent years, HRM has received a number of complaints regarding signage throughout the region, especially along major transportation routes. Most of the concerns raised with signage deal with the location, number, and maintenance of mobile signs, sandwich boards, posters, inflatable signs, planter box type signs, and banners (known as Temporary Signs). To address the lack of adequate sign provisions and effective enforcement tools for temporary signage, HRM established a license by-law under the Municipal Government (HRM By-law S-800). Therefore, any reference or provision relating to temporary signs within the land use by-law is superceded by the provisions of By-law S-800.

Policy D-3A

Further to Policy D-3, the land use by-law shall contain sign provisions for those signs not regulated under HRM By-law S-800 (A By-law Respecting Requirements for the Licensing of Temporary Signs). (RC-Sep 26/06;E-Nov 18/06)

Views (Deleted RC July 23/13; E-Oct 5/13)

Protected Views

One of the key physical attributes of the downtown community is its physical and visual ties to the harbour. Dartmouth was founded largely because of its waterfront location, and much of its history is tied to the harbour. The preservation of important public views of the harbour is therefore an important aspect of its community identity. Past studies have identified the most significant views as those from key points on the Dartmouth Common and numerous views of the harbour along street corridors. It is therefore important that a range of public views be protected. Views from private property will not be protected.

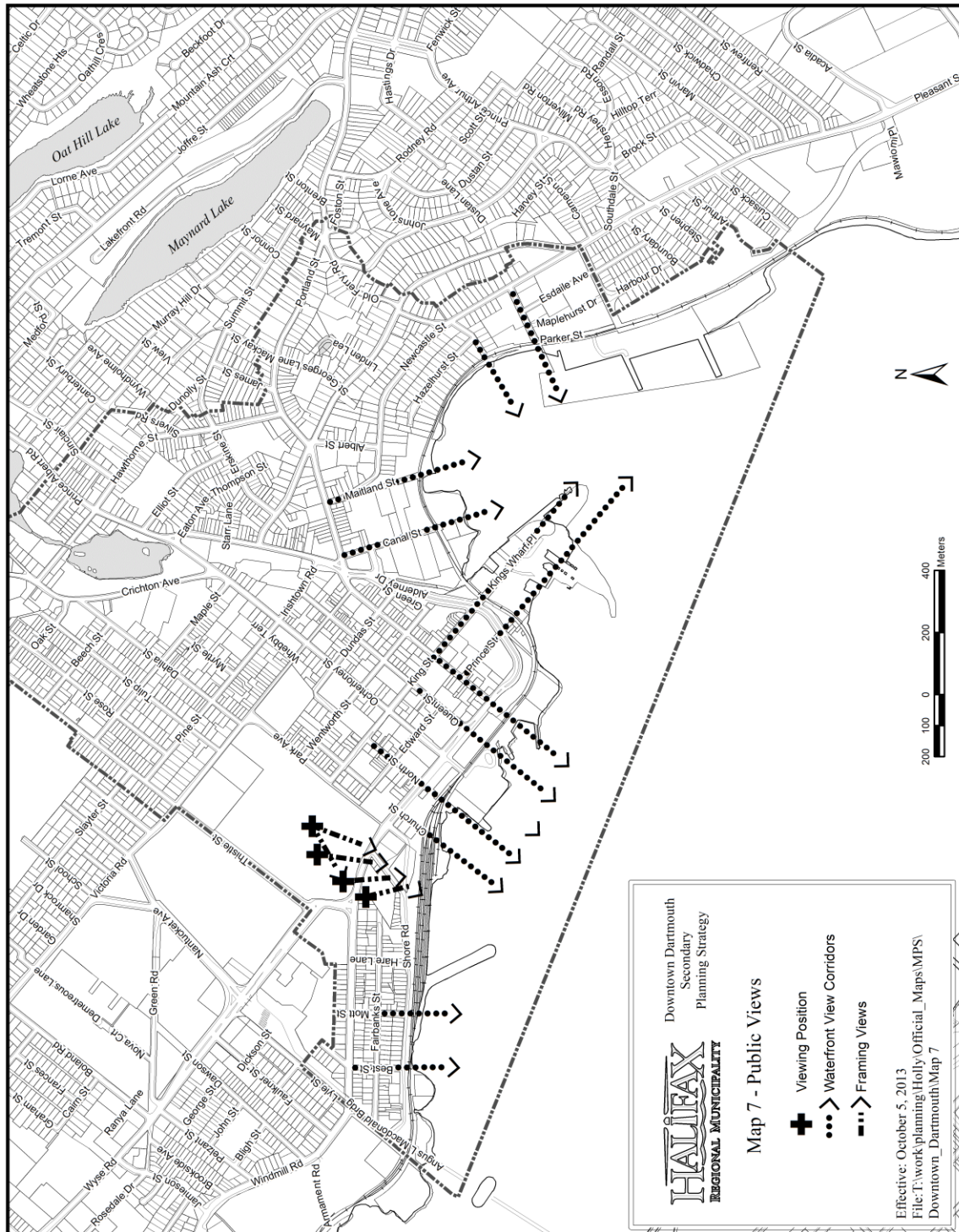
Policy D-4A

As identified by the Regional MPS, scenic views from the Dartmouth Common are an important component of the region's cultural heritage. Significant views shall therefore be protected, as shown on Map 7. This will ensure protection of a variety of public views from the Common. The Land Use Bylaw shall contain schedules establishing detailed geometry for each view plane, and appropriate provisions to ensure that development does not intrude into any view plane.

Policy D-4B

To maintain continued visibility of the harbour throughout the downtown, views of the harbour from public streets as shown on Map 7 shall be protected through the Land Use Bylaw as Waterfront View Corridors.

Map 7: Public Views



Downtown Dartmouth Secondary Planning Strategy

4.5 Heritage

Introduction

During the course of preparing this plan, it was made clear by the majority of citizens that the heritage of Downtown Dartmouth is a key factor in the area's unique character and identity. While heritage means different things to people, it is seen to include not just historic buildings, but also traditional streetscapes, a small town atmosphere based on small scale development, important public views of the harbour, community culture, and natural history.

The desire to protect what is important, is balanced against the objective of encouraging new development which blends into the community. A public opinion survey indicated that 93% of respondents supported measures to protect heritage features in the area, however there were varying opinions on the appropriate means of protection. Individual building registration topped the list of protection options at 52%, and the creation of one or more heritage conservation districts was chosen by 45.5 % of respondents. Consistently, Christ Church, Greenvale School, the Shubenacadie Canal system, and Starr Manufacturing were cited as important historic sites. However, strong concerns were also heard about the physical and aesthetic condition of some heritage properties, and the long term financial viability of preservation by the public sector.

Objectives:

- *To foster the recognition, protection and enhancement of historically-significant properties.*
- *To preserve and enhance, buildings, streetscapes, areas and views that are of historical or cultural significance.*

Policies

Heritage Properties and Streetscapes

There are a large number of heritage properties in the community, many significant because of their age, architecture, or because of associations with important people or events. As of late 1998, there are about 60 municipally registered heritage properties and one provincially registered heritage property in the downtown (Nantucket Whaler House) (see Map 8).

The registration of individual properties under the provincial Heritage Property Act remains as an important tool in encouraging the retention and rehabilitation of such properties. In conjunction with registration of individual properties, there is a need to develop financial or other appropriate incentives which increase the feasibility of retaining a higher proportion of significant properties. Providing for increased re-use opportunities is one means by which this can be accomplished, provided that adjacent and nearby properties are protected from inappropriate uses or building additions or site conditions.

In many areas of the downtown, the presence of heritage properties along with other traditional development creates streetscapes which are also significant. This is not just within the commercial area, but also in many of the neighbourhoods in the downtown community. These streetscapes are perceived to be as important as individual properties. The use of heritage conservation districts is an appropriate tool to preserve and enhance these areas.

Policy H-1

The Municipality shall seek the retention, preservation, rehabilitation and restoration of those areas, sites, streetscapes, structures, and conditions such as views which impart a sense of the community's heritage, particularly those which are relevant to important occasions, eras, or personages, which are architecturally significant, or are of a significant age. Where appropriate, in order to assure the continuing viability of such areas, sites, streetscapes, structures, and/or conditions, suitable re-uses shall be encouraged.

Policy H-2

The municipality should use a variety of means to protect historic buildings and sites in the downtown, including tools enabled under the Heritage Property Act, and the use of public/private partnerships and other incentives to encourage the protection and restoration of heritage.

Policy H-3

Appropriate criteria shall be maintained by which the municipality shall continue to identify such areas, sites, structures, streetscapes and/or conditions identified in Policy H-1.

Policy H-4

The Municipality should seek to register those properties which meet the adopted criteria as registered heritage properties and protect them within the terms of the Heritage Property Act.

Policy H-5

The municipality should investigate the use of a heritage conservation district as a means to protect and promote the unique built and visual heritage features of the downtown.

Policy H-6

Urban design guidelines and controls shall be adopted in this plan and Land Use By-law to encourage development that is compatible and complementary to the heritage resources of the Downtown Dartmouth community (refer to Policy D-1).

Policy H-7

All proposals for development agreements involving exterior alterations on properties adjacent to registered heritage properties shall be forwarded to the Heritage Advisory Committee for review and comment on how the proposal impacts on local heritage resources.

Policy H-8

The demolition and exterior alterations of registered heritage properties shall be regulated under the provisions of the Heritage Property Act.

Policy H-9

Prior to selling or otherwise disposing of any surplus municipal property which may have heritage significance, an evaluation of the property shall be carried out to determine the level of significance, if any. Where the surplus property is of significance, measures shall be undertaken to ensure the retention of the building to the greatest reasonable extent through heritage registration, restrictive covenants or other appropriate means.

Policy H-10

Council should encourage the reuse, restoration and retention of registered heritage properties within the downtown. One means through which this will be encouraged is by allowing for an

increase in development rights for registered heritage properties, where it can be demonstrated that the current use is an impediment to its reuse. Internal conversions of registered heritage properties to accommodate uses not otherwise permitted may be considered through the development agreement process. In considering any requests, the following criteria shall be addressed:

- a) the present use is an impediment to the building's retention;*
- b) that the building is suitability for conversion, in terms of building size, the size of proposed individual residential units, and/or the nature of the proposed use;*
- c) that adequate measures are proposed to ensure the continued protection of the building as a registered heritage property, and that renovations and additions to the building are consistent with the intent of HRM's "Heritage Building Conservation Standards" as updated from time to time;*
- d) that no additions of greater than ten percent (10%) of the footprint area of the building are proposed; and that all additions including wheelchair ramps, fire escapes and emergency exits are designed to be as compatible as possible with the exterior of the building;*
- e) that adequate measures are proposed to minimize impacts on abutting properties and the streetscape as a whole as a result of traffic generation, noise, hours of operation, parking requirements and such other land use impacts as may be generated as part of a development;*
- f) that the placement and design of parking areas, lighting and signs, and landscaping is in keeping with the heritage character of the building;*
- g) where applicable, the proposal should include an assessment and strategy to protect significant on-site archeological resources which may be impacted by the proposed development.*

Industrial Heritage

The community has a long association of industrial use, contributing significantly to the development of the region as a whole. Starting with the government sawmill in Dartmouth Cove in 1749, there has been a continuous industrial presence which has generated considerable levels of associated development and employment.

The Shubenacadie Canal system, Starr Manufacturing, and the shipyards in Dartmouth Cove are three remaining examples of the legacy of the community's industrial heritage. Others over time have included the chocolate and soap factories where Hazelhurst Street is now located, Symonds Foundry on the harbour at the foot of Church Street, and a number of other boat and shipyards which have now disappeared. Efforts should be taken to maintain and commemorate the community's industrial past.

Much of the former Canal system is in public ownership, and will remain so. Continued efforts to upgrade the canal corridor as a recreational and heritage link are important, and can be carried out in conjunction with community groups, the Shubenacadie Canal Commission, and other groups and agencies.

The Starr Manufacturing site is a prominent one in the community because of its relationship to the Shubenacadie Canal, the mass production of skates in the 19th century, and its former stature as a major employer. Considerable debate and discussion has been generated due to its importance as a heritage site, and its potential for major commercial or residential redevelopment. Most in the

community want to see a mix of development on the Starr and adjacent Greenvale sites, including residential, recreational, and commercial opportunities, as well as the protection and interpretation of the valued heritage features of the site. While redevelopment of the site is accommodated by this planning strategy, the public interest in the site must be protected. This can be accomplished through the retention of a portion of the site in public ownership, or through public/private partnerships, and the provision of interpretation and public access. In addition, the use of the site as a key link between Sullivan's Pond and the waterfront in the multi-purpose trail must be addressed.

Policy H-11

The Municipality together with the Shubenacadie Canal Commission should endeavour to retain, restore, and interpret elements of the Shubenacadie Canal system, due to its significance to the industrial heritage of Downtown Dartmouth and as a major recreation link. Other sites of past industrial history in the community should also be commemorated.

Policy H-12

In considering any potential redevelopment of the Starr Manufacturing and Greenvale School sites, the public interest in heritage features of the site shall be addressed. Key features of the site shall be protected and/or interpreted, with appropriate public access provided. Further, the completion of the Trans-Canada Trail along the site should be required as a condition of any redevelopment (refer to Policy B-20 in the business chapter).

Heritage Interpretation Programs

In addition to protecting existing heritage features of the community, a complementary interpretive program is needed. Such a program can provide background, detail and interpretation of not just the built heritage of the area, but also on the area's diverse cultural, industrial and natural histories.

In the past this function has been served by the Dartmouth Heritage Museum, which was renamed the Regional Museum of Cultural History following amalgamation in 1996. The museum provided a valuable resource to residents, schools and tourists through the provision of displays and artifacts, and as a storehouse of historic items and documents. Also, the museum operated Quaker House on Ochterloney Street and Evergreen on Newcastle Street as historic houses and interpretation facilities. Due to budget concerns, there is a risk that all of these facilities may be lost to the community. This is seen as unacceptable, and all possible means should be explored to save them.

The Downtown Dartmouth community is still rich in historic sites and buildings despite wholesale demolition during the 1960s and 1970s. A heritage trail with consistent interpretive signs and brochures could be developed to capitalize on these resources and to serve as a means by which to educate the community and tourists alike about local heritage resources.

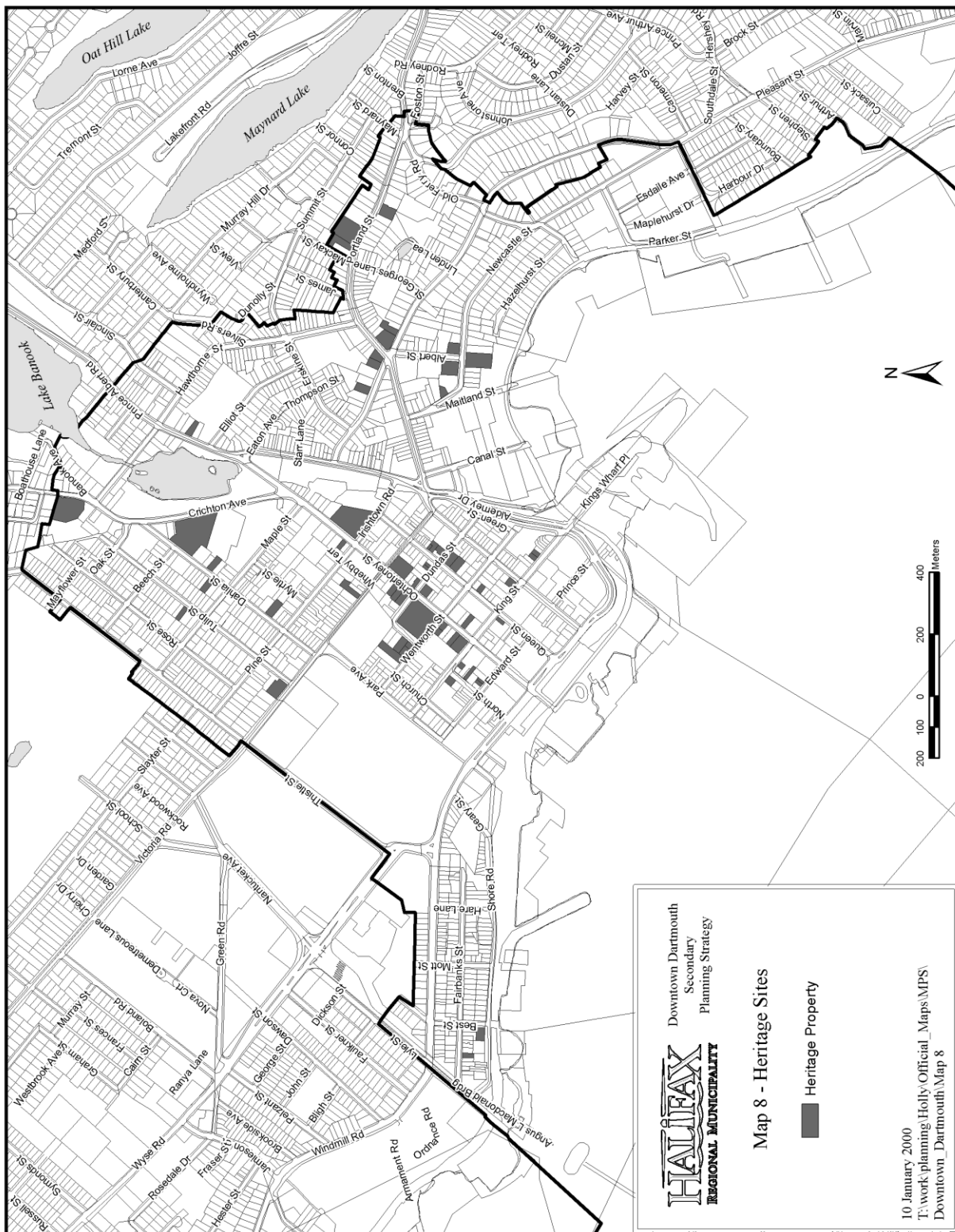
Policy H-13

In order to ensure the presence of a continued heritage display and interpretation program in the community, all possible means to maintain the Dartmouth Museum, Nantucket Whaler House and Evergreen House shall be explored.

Policy H-14

A Heritage walk shall be developed within the community which provides appropriate directional and interpretive signs and promotional materials pertaining to the built heritage, and the cultural, industrial and natural histories of the community.

Map 8: Heritage Sites



Downtown Dartmouth Secondary Planning Strategy

4.6 Recreation, Open Space and Environment

Downtown Dartmouth is enhanced by several open space assets, from regional parks and open spaces such as the Common, the Shubenacadie Canal, and the recently designated Trans Canada Trail, to more neighbourhood oriented parks and active play areas. Clearly, the community values these resources and supports ongoing municipal investment in them: parks rated second in the top three choices for public expenditures in the downtown community survey, and proximity to parks and open spaces were frequently cited as an asset of living in Downtown Dartmouth.

The provision of a diverse range of recreational facilities, programs and open spaces within the downtown contributes to the well-being of its citizens, has economic spin-offs as a draw for tourists, and adds to the overall vitality of the downtown. The provision of adequate open space is particularly important in downtown areas as a means of accommodating the open space needs of urban dwellers and also to provide a source of visual relief and relaxation within the urban environment. This plan reflects a broad notion of open space encompassing more than just parks and playing fields, to include the protection of naturally and culturally significant features, the establishment of greenways through downtown, and landscaping and beautification of major boulevards and entryways to the downtown community.

Objectives:

- *to ensure the provision of adequate, diverse, and accessible open space and recreational opportunities, both passive and active, to meet the needs of downtown citizens and visitors*
- *to promote a visually pleasing downtown environment through the protection of important views, controls on development, landscaping, and beautification initiatives*
- *to promote environmental responsibility & stewardship in the maintenance of an attractive downtown environment*

Policies

Recreation & Open Space Resources

Over the past decade, the 1987 Dartmouth Parks and Recreation Master Plan has provided guidance on the provision and development of recreational lands and facilities within the downtown area and the whole of Dartmouth. While this plan has generally served the community well, it should be reviewed to determine whether or not its recommendations are still valid and to measure its outcomes. Furthermore, a more focused master plan is needed that examines the unique open space needs and opportunities of the downtown community.

Throughout the public consultation process employed to develop this plan, citizens were asked to identify recreation and open space needs within the downtown area. The following needs were identified:

- planned programs and facilities for youth of all ages and in particular, a skateboarding facility for teens
- recreational activities for seniors
- childrens' outdoor play attraction on the waterfront
- facilities to support winter recreational activities recognizing historical importance of

- skating
- upgrades and expansions of existing open space areas: basketball courts on Park School site, Geary Street parkette, lighting in the Waterfront Park, Pine Street tennis courts.

These needs should be examined in the context of a broader plan for the downtown's open space resources.

Policy O-1

Council shall direct its Parks Planning staff to prepare a Recreation and Open Space Master Plan for the downtown community, ideally to be completed by Spring 2001. The following issues should be addressed as part of the terms of reference for this study:

- *measurement of outcomes from the 1987 Dartmouth Recreation Master Plan*
- *recreation needs identified during the public consultation to prepare this plan*
- *integration of the municipality's park planning guidelines*
- *inventory and recommendations on the open space resources within the downtown area*
- *a plan to complete remaining greenway links through the downtown*
- *opportunities to establish a bicycle-friendly environment within the downtown*
- *maintenance standards for downtown parks and open spaces, with particular attention to personal safety hazards*
- *priorities for land acquisition*
- *opportunities for public/private partnerships or other alternative management arrangements*

Policy O-2

Partnerships with community associations and the private sector should be sought as means to enhance maintenance of downtown's public spaces and foster civic pride in the downtown area.

Policy O-3

Municipally owned parks within the downtown should continue to be monitored to identify and correct any environmental or public safety hazards such as burned out lighting, damaged public amenities (benches, planters, waste facilities), and overgrowth of vegetation.

Public Advisory Committee

Policy O-4

The municipality should investigate the establishment of a public advisory committee to provide advice on matters related to recreation and open space facilities and programs within the downtown area.

Greenways

Recreation facilities, open space, or cultural points of interest need to be linked into an overall open space system, to allow for convenient, comfortable access by pedestrians, cyclists and motorists alike. An integrated network of parks and open space facilities is needed to maximize recreational, commercial, and cultural resources within the downtown. A network could be created by designating a series of trails, boulevards and greenway corridors of various levels of hierarchy that would provide inviting routes to link neighbouring communities.

In 1996, construction was completed on the Dartmouth multi-use trail to provide a greenway from the Graham's Grove on Prince Albert Road to Sullivan's Pond for cyclists, walkers and other non-motorized users. This trail has recently been designated as the Trans Canada Trail and will be the route for the Relay 2000 Millennium celebration in June 2000. In this particular study area, the missing link in the greenway is the connection from Sullivan's Pond to the Dartmouth waterfront and then on to the bridgehead. Map 9 illustrates the preferred route for this remaining link as well as priorities for additional greenways in and around the downtown area.

Policy O-5

The municipality should endeavour to complete the Trans-Canada trail system from the Sullivan's Pond/Lake Banook section to the Dartmouth waterfront by year 2004. The primary alignment should follow from Sullivan's Pond through the intersection of Maple and Ochterloney across the Starr Manufacturing site and continue as closely as possible the route of the Shubenacadie Canal. In planning for future pedestrian and cyclist greenways within the downtown area, consideration should be given to routes shown on Map 9.

Policy O-6

The municipality through partnership with the private sector, CN and other land owners should make every effort to develop the remaining greenway linkages in the waterfront trail, including the development of anchor parks at the Dartmouth Cove and bridge trail termination points. Should the CN marshalling yards be relocated, portions of this land should be reclaimed for open space use (refer to Policy W-1).

Beautification

Policy O-7

The municipality should continue to beautify the Downtown Dartmouth area with special emphasis on landscaping its entranceways, boulevards, and treeplanting along major public streets. As a priority plantings should be encouraged along Ochterloney, Alderney and Portland Streets to reinforce their role as major pathways through the downtown area.

Policy O-8

The Land Use By-law shall set out standards for private property requiring landscaping of vacant lots and minimum levels of landscaping for new development (refer to section 4.8 Policy S-8 for additional requirements related to landscaping & beautification).

Policy O-9

The municipality in cooperation with the Downtown Dartmouth Development Corporation, should investigate and if feasible, implement a program of continued relocation of overhead wiring underground on priority streets within the downtown. Priority should be placed on highly visible public streets such as Ochterloney, Alderney and any remaining portions of Portland Street.

Policy O-10

As per the urban design policies in section 4.4 of this plan, the municipality shall recognize public views and landscapes of historic and cultural significance, as important components of the open space resources of the downtown and shall endeavour to protect them through appropriate means.

Dartmouth Common

The Dartmouth Common is a regional resource that the community has actively lobbied to protect over the last number of years. In the early days of Dartmouth, lands were set aside as common for the enjoyment of the community as a whole. The original land grant encompassed 150 acres extending from Park Avenue North to Boland Road and from Victoria to the Harbour.

Over the past several decades, the original land grant has been eroded through the development of shopping centres, schools, and community facilities. In 1986, a Dartmouth Common Act was enacted to protect the remaining Common lands from further encroachment of development. This legislation prevents any further disposition and building on common lands, with provisions established for existing uses. This legislation is now part of the new Municipal Government Act. A community based committee of council called the “Dartmouth Common Committee” is responsible to administer these regulations and in conjunction with Council, plan for the future of the Common.

A 1989 Dartmouth Common Enhancement Plan has guided public investment in the Common over the past several years. Some its recommendations include: promotion of the original Common boundary, improved accessibility for physically challenged users, and the need for a strategy for municipal maintenance and management of these lands.

Only a small portion of the original common land grant is within the planning area for the downtown planning strategy. However, the Common plays a special role for the downtown community: it serves as an open space resource for the many people who live, work and visit the downtown, it provides economic benefits to the region through tourism and quality of life spin-offs, and is a dominant feature of the urban landscape: shaping its visual character and forming a impressive gateway into the downtown.

Policies in this plan will recognize and ensure the continued protection of this resource by integrating the objectives and priorities of the Dartmouth Common Enhancement Plan and the Dartmouth Common Committee into the overall strategy for the downtown area.

Policy O-11

A Dartmouth Common Designation shall be applied to all reclaimed lands of the original commons grant that fall within the downtown planning area. Future development within this portion of the Common District shall conform to legislation pertaining to the Common. A Park Zone shall be applied to public lands of the Dartmouth Common and any existing community parks lands within the downtown to reflect this intent.

Policy O-12

Council in consultation with the Dartmouth Common Committee should use the Common Enhancement Plan as a basis to establish priorities with respect to management and enhancement of the Common lands. As a priority the Geary street lands on the waterfront, shall be repatriated to Common use.

Recreation Facilities

In conjunction with other nearby community facilities, the Findlay Community Centre is an important resource for the residents of the downtown Dartmouth area. In addition to providing

important space to local clubs and organizations, the municipality provides direct recreational programs from this facility. Because of the high demands placed on this centre, expansions or additional recreational facilities may be necessary. It is important that an adequate recreation facilities and service is maintained for the downtown community.

Policy O-13

Council shall endeavour to maintain community based recreation service to the downtown Dartmouth area.

Schools

The provision of adequate and well maintained school space is a vital component of any healthy community. Schools provide opportunities for indoor and outdoor recreational activity and therefore, could be utilized for community centres in addition to their contribution to the learning process. There are three schools within the boundaries of the downtown; these being Dartmouth High, Bicentennial Elementary/Junior High, and Hawthorne Elementary. In addition to serving the downtown population, other neighbourhoods of Dartmouth also utilize these schools. The student population of these schools is illustrated below in Table 1.

Table 3: Downtown School Enrollments

| School (Capacity) | 1998-99 | 1992-93 | 1989-90 |
|--------------------------------|----------------|----------------|----------------|
| Dartmouth High (1260) | 1113 | 1120 | 1086 |
| Bicentennial Junior High (560) | 347 | 412 | 348 |
| Bicentennial Elementary | 123 | n/a | 122 |
| Hawthorne Elementary (475) | 318 | 311 | 290 |

With the financial concerns that have faced the school board in recent years, there are fears in the community that schools and elementary schools in particular, may face cutbacks or closures. Maintaining or increasing enrollment levels is the best means to prevent such a serious community loss. Encouraging more family-oriented housing, maximizing the use and availability of schools throughout the year, and making the downtown more inviting to families in general, is the preferred policy approach (refer to the residential policies in the Neighbourhood & Business District sections of this plan for a detailed discussion of the residential strategy).

Policy O-14

The maintenance of existing schools in the downtown community should be a priority of the municipality. The municipality shall seek to increase the viability of downtown schools by investigating opportunities to maximize use of schools throughout the year, by encouraging the construction of family oriented housing as a component of new development, and by enhancing the area as a quality family environment.

Environment

Harbour Clean-up

In parallel with the process to develop this plan, the municipality has been proceeding with a public private/partnership to clean up the Halifax Harbour. The most likely scenario being recommended involves one sewage treatment plant to be located in the Dartmouth Cove area of the downtown waterfront. In general, the public at large support the concept of sewage treatment and the siting of a plant on the Dartmouth side. What is paramount, however, is the design of such a facility and that it would be sensitively integrated into the community.

Policy O-15

The municipality shall seek to clean-up of the Halifax Harbour in part through the siting of sewage treatment facilities on the Dartmouth waterfront. The municipality should ensure any sewage treatment plant which is developed on the Dartmouth side is sensitively designed to be properly integrated into the surrounding community (refer to Policy T-13).

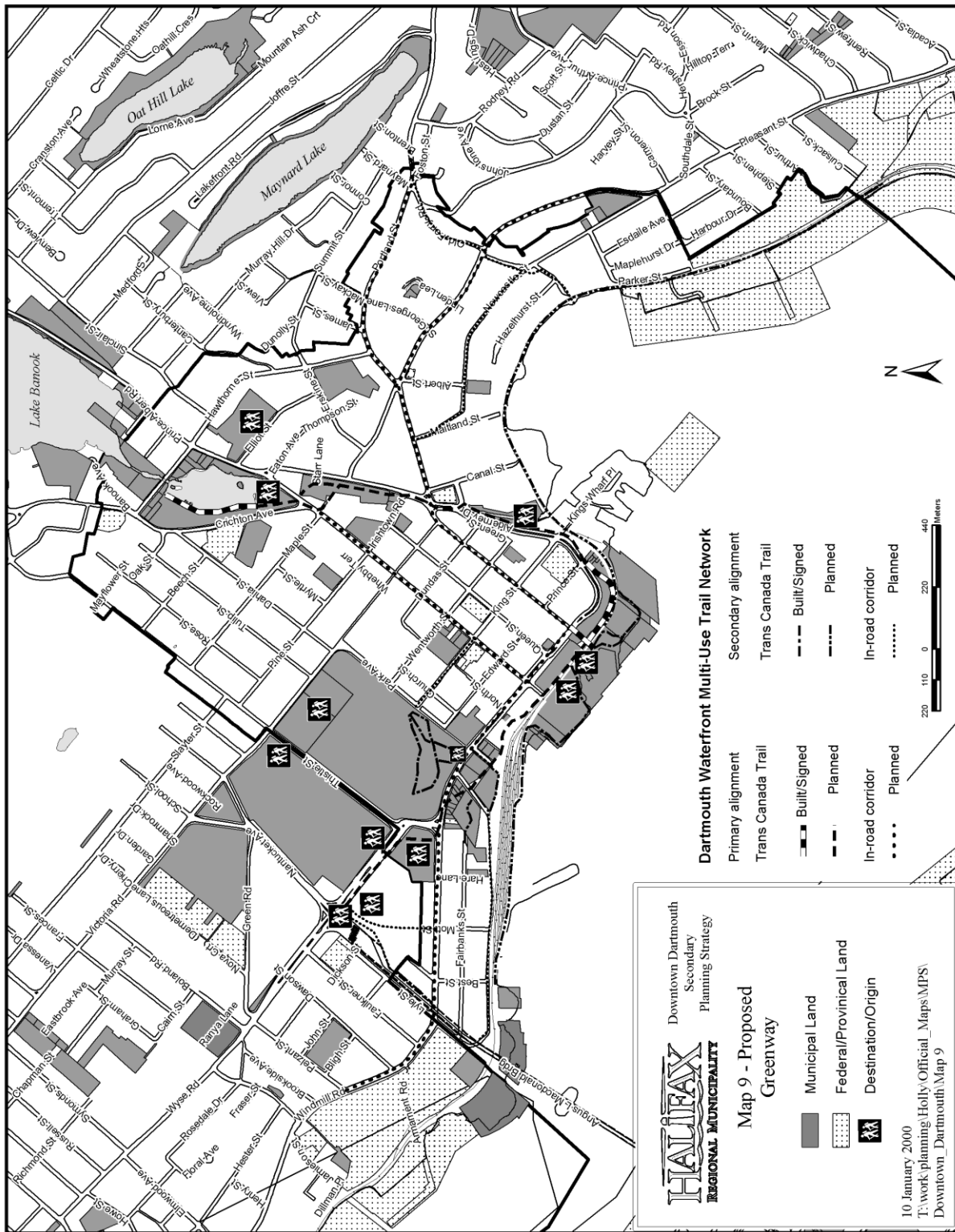
Policy O-16

To provide opportunities for downtown citizens to experience nature, the municipality should support the establishment of community gardens, composting and naturalization projects within existing parks, vacant lots, and publicly owned lands where appropriate. In addition, amenities such as roof top gardens shall be encouraged within new development in the downtown area.

Policy O-17

Together with the DDDC, the municipality shall support efforts to promote waste reduction, reuse, and recycling in the downtown business sector and residential areas.

Map 9: Open Space Inventory & Proposals



Downtown Dartmouth Secondary Planning Strategy

4.7 Transportation & Infrastructure

Over the past several decades, the Downtown Dartmouth area has seen significant changes to traffic flows, and modes of travel. From the early days of settlement, Dartmouthians have relied heavily on the ferry service for transportation to Halifax markets; in fact the Dartmouth ferry is known as the oldest operating salt water ferry service in North America. With the opening of the MacDonald bridge in 1955 the emphasis has shifted from ferry service and transit to roads and automobiles. The bridge construction led to rapid suburbanization of Dartmouth, which in turn saw increased commuter car traffic on the downtown's older streets.

In response to this rapid growth, the 1960's ushered in an "expressway era" of road building in Dartmouth. A 1966 traffic study recommended several major arterial and freeway projects within the downtown core, the most significant of which saw the construction of Alderney Drive as a major "waterfront expressway" to reroute traffic away from congested streets of the downtown core. Another recommendation was to develop a crosstown arterial along Victoria Road, with interchanges on the Starr Manufacturing site and at the bridgehead. Perhaps symbolically, also at about this time the main city bus terminal was relocated further away from downtown to the Dartmouth Shopping Centre. Fortunately for the downtown, all of these road building plans were not realized and the original grid iron street pattern remained intact within the downtown. Some street closures have occurred over the years to enable various land assembly projects. However, most of the traditional street pattern remains, continuing to reinforce the historic small grain development pattern of the downtown, which was based upon needs of people rather than cars.

More recently there has been a growing public awareness that the transportation network in the downtown inevitably involves a balance between pedestrians, car and transit users within an emphasis on creating a pedestrian oriented environment. Commuters, local employees, residents, and tourists alike are all significant users of the transportation network, traveling by car, bus, ferry, bicycle, wheelchair or on foot. The following policies therefore, strive to achieve a balanced and safe transportation network which makes the community accessible and useable by all.

Objectives:

- *To provide a safe and balanced transportation network for pedestrians, cyclists, automobiles and transit users.*
- *To maximize accessibility for persons with disabilities*
- *To maintain the traditional street pattern.*
- *To promote increased use of the ferry and bus system.*
- *To provide accessible and well-promoted parking.*

Policies

Public Traffic Concerns

Through the public consultation process, a large number of traffic issues arose, which require further consideration and design solutions. Each are discussed in further detail in the following sections.

Intersections

There are several intersections which cause confusion among motorists, or are seen as dangerous to pedestrians. Foremost is the Portland Street/Alderney Drive/Prince Albert Road intersection, where the roads meet at odd angles. This area is seen as dangerous by many pedestrians because of the number of lanes and volume of traffic with several left and right turn possibilities, awkward intersection alignments, and incomplete sidewalks which inhibit crossings. Access to the Shubenacadie Canal park along the waterfront is a major problem, and the intersection is an obstacle to completing the multi use trail between the waterfront and Sullivan's Pond.

Other intersections which do not function well are at Prince Albert Road/Ochterloney Street, Crichton Avenue/Ochterloney Street, Victoria Rd/Thistle Street, Five Corners (Portland/Pleasant/Albert) and many intersections along the length of Ochterloney Street between Pine Street and Alderney Drive where grades impede driver's visibility. Possible solutions include redesign and reconstruction, a potential reduction of traffic turning movements, or improvements to pedestrian and vehicular signage.

Shortcutting

Shortcutting by commuter traffic through residential streets is perceived as a problem in two areas of the downtown. The largest concern is the typical morning rush hour traffic which causes some congestion on Maple Street and Thistle Street en route to the Macdonald Bridge. Possible solutions include directing traffic down Ochterloney or Prince Albert to Alderney Drive. Recent changes to the intersection of Ochterloney and Maple are intended to encourage motorists to follow the preferred route.

Another traffic problem occurs where vehicles turn onto Edward Street from Ochterloney Street, and cut down North Street to Alderney Drive to avoid traffic signals at Ochterloney and Alderney.

Portland Street

The common suggestion of permanently closing off all or part of Portland Street to create a pedestrian mall enjoys little public or business support. It is recognized by all, however, that Portland Street does not function well in its current configuration due to narrow pavement width, the parking of delivery vehicles, raised parking, poorly placed planters, and poor traffic connections with Alderney Drive. There are a number of changes which could be considered, including one way traffic, angled parking, improved access from Alderney Drive, and resurfacing with more durable materials. In any event, changes to loading and parking are required. In keeping with efforts to restore the street as a traditional shopping street, any redesign or reconstruction should emphasize pedestrian use.

Accessibility

A 1998 safety audit of the area indicated a number of problem areas for persons with disabilities. These include lack of curb cuts at corners, poor surface conditions of roads and streets, slippery surfaces such as bricks, and poor access to private property and parking lots. The findings and recommendations of this audit should be a key part in any program of traffic and street improvements.

Alderney Drive

Alderney Drive is generally seen as a visual and physical barrier to the waterfront. Its width of four to six lanes, short pedestrian crossing times, and relatively high vehicle speeds are the main contributing factors. While it is necessary for this street to continue to function as an arterial street carrying high volumes of traffic, some changes may be appropriate, such as off-peak parking along the street, reduced speed limits, and longer pedestrian crossing times.

At first glance, there appears to be potentially straight forward solutions to each of the problems noted above. However, the street network as a whole must be considered to avoid creating problems in other areas. The plan therefore recognizes the need to undertake a transportation study for the area.

Policy T-1

The municipality in cooperation with the Downtown Dartmouth Development Corporation shall undertake a transportation study of the downtown by 2002 to determine the need and priority for capital improvements to streets and intersections in the downtown, to address possible traffic pattern changes, pedestrian and cyclist needs, and on-street parking. In particular, the study shall address the following issues:

- *intersection improvements at Five Corners; Portland/Alderney/Prince Albert; Ochterloney/Prince Albert; and Crichton/Maple/Ochterloney, Victoria Road south; and any others as determined by the study;*
- *traffic calming measures for Maple Street and Thistle Street, and other areas as determined by the study;*
- *Portland Street improvements, with consideration given to one way flows, angled or parallel parking, the need for parking metres, resurfacing and reconstruction needed to accommodate pedestrians and cyclists, and the intersection with Alderney Drive at the waterfront;*
- *traffic speeds, on-street parking, bicycle needs, and pedestrian crossing times on Alderney Drive;*
- *opportunities to filter traffic through the main east-west streets of the downtown;*
- *closure of Thistle Street between Wyse Road and Victoria Road bearing in mind transit routing needs;*
- *accessibility issues for persons with disabilities*
- *pedestrian and cyclist access to the ferry terminal.*

Policy T-2

In considering any future changes to the street network, the traditional gridiron street pattern of the downtown shall be retained, and restored where appropriate through redevelopment.

Parking

In any downtown business area, the availability and accessibility of public parking is an important consideration. A 1994 study of parking availability in the downtown found that short term parking is adequately supplied, with better signage and promotion recommended. Signage improvements have already been implemented to enhance the visibility of short term public parking areas. Furthermore, the downtown business district is well served by transit, and the majority of its client base is within walking distance.

Typically, land use regulations require on-site parking to be provided for any new commercial or residential development, regardless of location. This approach is inappropriate for downtown areas where there is much less reliance on the car in favour of transit and walking, and where lot and building configurations frequently do not favour on-site parking. Appropriate downtown parking requirements will be included in the Land Use By-law which reduce parking requirements for the Portland Alderney corridor and for anywhere for re-use of existing buildings within the business district, and reduce parking requirements overall.

The overall strategy for parking within the business district will see reduced parking standards, favouring short-term on-street parking and a focus on a few well located public parking areas. The long term goal is to consolidate public parking and have it integrated within developments at the following sites: Belmont House, Queen Street, and at the Royal Bank building on Portland Street. This will free up additional lands for redevelopment over the long term.

A recent shortage has been noted in monthly rental parking, which could prove to be a problem for ferry commuters who rely on ample park and ride areas. It will be necessary to monitor the supply of monthly parking spaces and to consider this need in any major re-development projects in the downtown.

The land use by-law will also include design requirements for new commercial parking lots to minimize visual intrusion on the streetscape.

Parking within the Business District

Policy T-3

The municipality in cooperation with the Downtown Dartmouth Development Corporation shall adopt and carry out the following strategy to manage parking within the business district in an effort to promote use of transit and pedestrian friendly environment:

- *continued provision of short term on-street public parking*
- *continued promotion and consistent signage of short term public parking areas at Queen Street, Alderney Gate*
- *on-going monitoring of monthly parking areas to accommodate ferry commuters*
- *the incorporation of reduced parking standards within the Land Use By-law for the downtown business district to enable new development along the Portland Alderney corridor and re-use of existing buildings throughout the business district without the provision of parking.*
- *to encourage the development of consolidated public parking areas in key locations and the integration of parking within major redevelopment projects.*
- *over the long term to investigate alternative parking options such as the implementation of a “cash in lieu” policy which would allow Council to accept a financial contribution in place of the required on-site parking.*

Design of Parking areas

Policy T-4

Standards and requirements for parking lots, driveways, and loading areas shall be included in the Land Use By-law.

- New driveway accesses to Portland Street and Alderney Drive shall be limited to maintain a continuous building presence along the streets.
- Where possible the municipality should encourage the designation of loading areas on side streets to minimize service and delivery vehicles from parking on Portland, Queen, and Ochterloney Streets.

Transit

In collaboration with the Federation of Canadian Municipalities, HRM has joined with other communities in seeking a 20% reduction in Carbon Dioxide emissions believed to contribute to global warming. Downtown Dartmouth is currently ahead in the alternatives to the car. Specifically, its ferry service is an key asset not only from an environmental perspective, but also as one of the key heritage, commuter, tourism and recreation features of the downtown. There is considerable public concern that changes to the system, such as increased fares and decreased visibility due to construction of new developments, could lead to a decline in the viability of the service. This could result in lost opportunities for tourism and for potential new residents to the area. Other concerns include decreases in the quality of customer service, and the loss of parking for ferry riders.

Since transit service operates on a cost recovery basis, routes and services which drop below a certain threshold face the risk of reductions or cancellation. Such cuts to transit could be very detrimental to the downtown area. As part of encouraging a program of continuing downtown revitalization, all reasonable efforts need to be made to maintain and improve levels of service.

A number of bus routes serve the nearby Sportsplex, providing excellent linkages to Halifax and other areas of Dartmouth, Cole Harbour/Westphal and Eastern Passage. However, bus connections to the ferry terminal are more limited and residents of Bedford and Sackville are currently not able to obtain easy access to downtown by bus. To ensure that the downtown as a vibrant business, recreation, and residential community is accessible to other areas of the region, bus routes and terminals should be examined and changed as needed.

Policy T-5

Continued investment in public transit should continue and be increased as a means of enhancing the efficiency of the street network, improving access to the downtown, and reducing environmental impact.

Policy T-6

Efforts should be undertaken to encourage greater use of the transit system, and the ferry service in particular, through increased promotion, public/private partnerships, upgrades to facilities, route changes and connections, and any other appropriate means.

Dartmouth Ferry Service

Policy T-7

Council shall maintain and enhance the ferry service between Dartmouth and Halifax in recognition of the longstanding tradition of ferry usage in Dartmouth, its potential for reducing road congestion, its role in attracting tourism and commuters to Dartmouth's waterfront area and its environmental benefits. Council should investigate the following proposals brought forward by the community:

- a) *reductions in ferry travel costs to make it on par with bridge fare;*

- b) *development of tourism, retail, and food services within the ferry terminal to provide needed facilities to those using the ferry;*
- c) *removal of the exact change policy;*
- d) *The use of short term travel cards for tourists;*
- e) *reorientation of bus routes and timings to facilitate connections with the ferry.*

Pedestrian and Bicycle Systems

While vehicle access and circulation are important to the success of a downtown, the availability of convenient and safe walking and cycling routes are also key. People need to be able to circulate within the area, access the district from other areas, and travel through in a convenient manner. The Trans Canada trail from Sullivan's Pond to the Port Wallace area, developed in 1995, is very well used and there is unanimous desire to extend the trail to the Macdonald Bridge, and along the waterfront.

Policy T-8

The completion of the Trans Canada Trail from Sullivan's Pond to the Bridge, and along the harbour should be a priority to encourage increased pedestrian and bicycle traffic (refer to open space policies).

Accessibility

Policy T-9

Improvements to curb cuts, sidewalks, traffic signals, crosswalks and other public facilities and infrastructure should be undertaken to ensure proper access for pedestrians, cyclists and those who are mobility disabled.

Public Participation

There is an expressed community desire that the widening of existing roads not be undertaken at the expense of community character. This concern particularly relates to the Prince Albert Road corridor. Where widenings are seen as necessary, area residents should have full opportunity to consult with municipal staff and councillors in a public forum.

Policy T-10

Prior to undertaking any road widenings, public consultation should be undertaken to ensure local input. Road widening shall be discouraged where it is not compatible with the area, or where improved transit would be a viable alternative.

Rail Service

The presence of the Canadian National Railway in the community is part of the heritage of Downtown Dartmouth. It provides another level of interest to the working waterfront, has potential for increased use in the Dartmouth Cove marine business area, and offers a longer term opportunity for the establishment of commuter rail service or tourist trains to the Woodside Ferry Terminal. While efforts will continue to be made to relocate the marshalling yards, the overall value of the service is recognized.

Policy T-11

The municipality should investigate through partnerships with CN and the private sector, financial strategies to relocate the CN marshalling yards off of the waterfront as well as alternative uses for the waterfront rail line, including opportunities for tourist or commuter rail service to Woodside, and continued service to the Dartmouth Cove marine business area (refer to waterfront policies).

Underground Infrastructure

As the oldest permanently settled area on the east side of the harbour, Downtown Dartmouth also has some of the oldest domestic water and sanitary sewerage systems.

After a number of attempts, the first large scale installation of a public water supply began in 1891, continuing for several years until most of community was serviced with central water. Many of the water lines on local streets are now old, and there are concerns about the state of the pipes and the quality of the water that runs through them.

Although the sewer system has seen a number of upgrades over the years, currently, raw sewage from Dartmouth is piped to a number of outfalls which empty directly into the Halifax Harbour without treatment of the raw sewage. The municipality has recently released a strategy to clean-up the Halifax Harbour through a number of smaller, decentralized sewage treatment plants located in various areas of the municipality. The “Harbour Solutions” strategy calls for up to two treatment plants on the Dartmouth side to be located on the Dartmouth waterfront, possibly in the area below the bridge and/or Dartmouth Cove. The municipality is now launching the siting process for these plants in conjunction with a private partner (to be selected) who will eventually construct and possibly manage these facilities. During the process to develop this plan, the public was asked to identify any concerns it had about the possibility of siting these plants on the waterfront. Most agreed that clean-up of the harbour is long over due, and instead their comments focused on the design of these facilities, suggesting that they be sensitively designed to fit into their community context, with opportunities to showcase alternative technologies and integrate community needs.

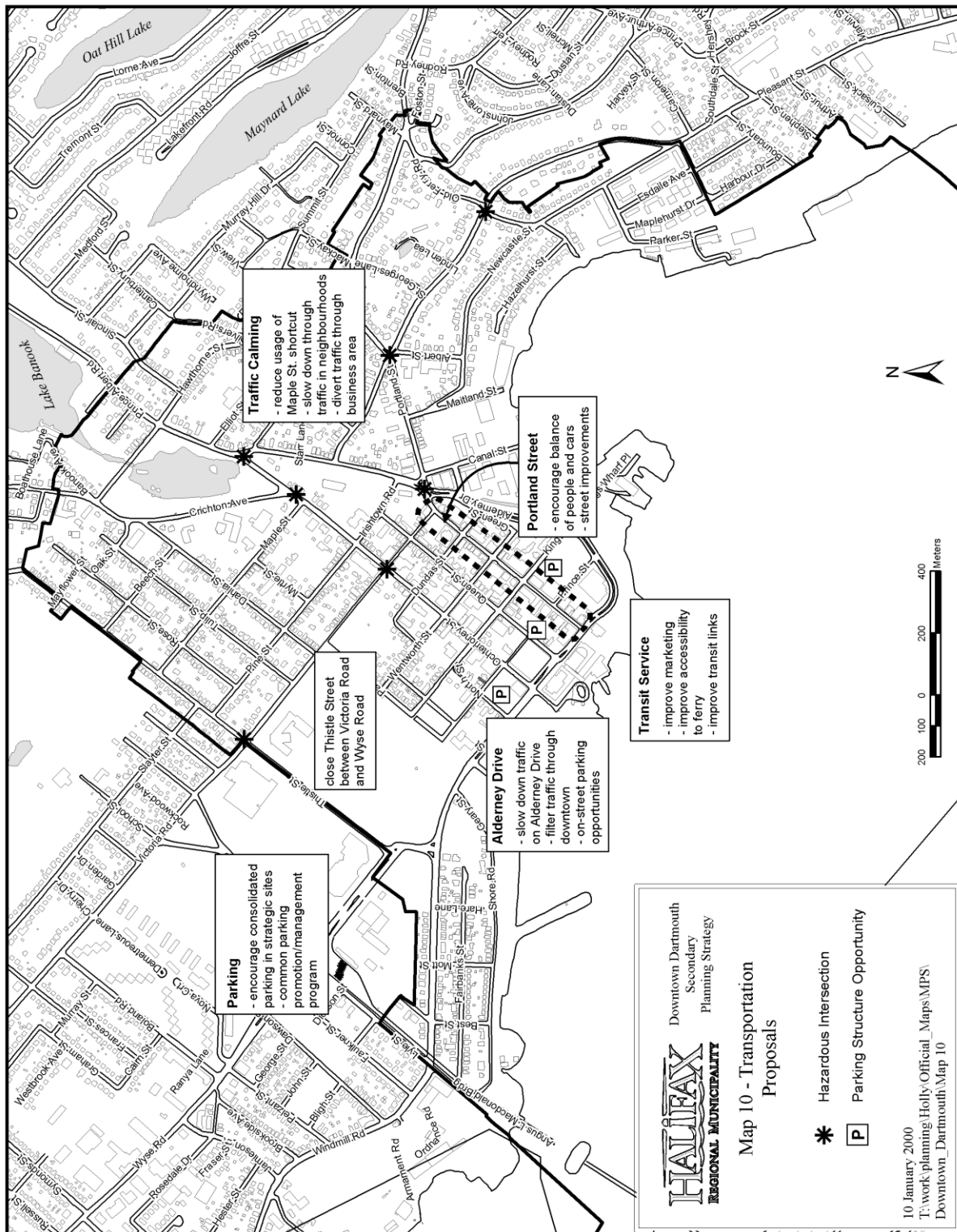
Policy T-12

The Halifax Regional Water Commission shall be encouraged to carry out an ongoing program of pipe maintenance and rehabilitation in order to ensure an adequate supply and quality of water.

Policy T-13

Recognizing that a sewage treatment plant will likely be sited in the Dartmouth Cove area, the municipality shall give special consideration to the design and locating of such facilities. The Marine Business Zone shall permit the establishment of a sewage treatment facility. The feasibility of designing these facilities to showcase alternative treatment technologies and to integrate community needs should be investigated (refer to Policy O-15).

Map 10: Transportation Proposals



Downtown Dartmouth Secondary Planning Strategy

4.8 Community Safety

Crime rates in downtown Dartmouth are relatively low. However, concern about public safety and fear of crime is increasing, it is one of the main concerns facing residents and business people within the downtown area. Approximately 52 % of respondents of a recent community survey, highlighted concerns of personal safety as an important problem threatening the future development of the downtown area. When asked where public monies should be spent in the downtown, approximately 45 % of survey respondents indicated safety patrols and other crime prevention initiatives as their top choices. Issues related to the physical appearance and maintenance in the downtown also ranked strongly as factors which affect the public's sense of safety.

Often neglecting the small details of broken windows, graffiti, garbage, poor maintenance, vacant buildings, and lighting can send the message that a place is not cared for, and in turn can attract crime to an area. Further adding to these concerns, is the recent relocation of the community policing office out of the downtown, which the community believes has reduced the visibility of policing in the downtown, and negatively affected service levels to the area. There is an increasing awareness that fear of crime and perceived loss of safety affect people's quality of life and enjoyment of their community, and that over time these factors can deter people from using the downtown, potentially resulting in financial loss for downtown businesses.

In recognition of this, the community has mobilized to proactively address these issues. A citizen safety committee was re-established by the Downtown Dartmouth Development Corporation representing residents, business people, and members from the Fire, Police, Planning and Development Services departments of the Halifax Regional Municipality. This committee has focused on the implementation of two priority initiatives aimed at the prevention of crime in the area. The first one involved an evening "safety walk" was carried out in the spring of 1998 with citizen volunteers, who audited problem areas in the physical environment, such as, poor lighting and visibility, entrapment areas, litter, graffiti and other maintenance concerns. Participants prioritized their recommended improvements and an action plan has been developed targeting certain departments within HRM, Downtown Dartmouth Development Corporation, and private property owners. To date, half of the recommended improvements have been completed and a committee has been struck to monitor the remainder of this plan. The second initiative which was implemented during the fall of 1998, was a citizen safety watch program which will involve volunteers working with the Police as the "eyes and ears" of the street to increase surveillance in the area.

To build on the success of these initiatives, the Downtown Dartmouth Development Corporation and the Safety Committee would like to see a program established to address crime prevention issues in a comprehensive fashion in the downtown including a public awareness and communications campaign. Application has been made under the National Crime Prevention Strategy to obtain the funding needed to carry this out. It is evident that a cooperative effort is needed between, HRM, the community and the DDDC to implement the community's goals with respect to safety.

Objectives:

- *to improve the public's sense of safety and promote a positive image of the downtown as a safe, friendly and clean place*
- *to reduce potential for crime through proactive crime prevention efforts involving the cooperation of the municipality, and business and residential communities*
- *to increase public awareness about safety and enhance community involvement in downtown crime prevention efforts*

Policies*Policy S-1*

The Halifax Regional Municipality in cooperation with the Downtown Dartmouth Development Corporation shall develop a program of crime prevention in the downtown area. Social issues such as youth crime, graffiti, panhandling, prostitution, and drug trafficking shall be addressed in the context of such a strategy.

Policy S-2

HRM and the Downtown Dartmouth Development Corporation shall continue to support and promote the Downtown Citizen Safety Watch as a means to increase surveillance in the downtown.

Policy S-3

The Police presence and visibility in the downtown should be strengthened through such means as foot and bike patrols, enhanced response times, and consideration of a downtown satellite police office.

Policy S-4

Council shall continue to monitor and implement the results of the Downtown Dartmouth Safety Walk and in particular, shall undertake all appropriate measures to ensure adequate safety on public property. A program should be established to provide support to carry out future safety audits in other neighbourhoods at different times of the day. Priority shall be given to safety walks in the residential neighbourhoods surrounding the downtown and for public areas such as parks and schools.

Policy S-5

HRM shall endeavour to provide a consistent and appropriate level of lighting within the downtown through the following means:

- *in cooperation with Nova Scotia Power Inc., the implementation of consistent level of street lighting;*
- *the development of standards to regulate the level of lighting on private property, in particular on privately owned parking areas and alley ways;*
- *In cooperation with the DDDC, and NSP, the development of a program encouraging residents and businesses to leave their building lights on after dark.*

Land Uses*Policy S-6*

To encourage after hours activity and in turn enhance the public's sense of safety within the

business district, this plan shall seek to increase the number of residents living in the downtown and foster the development of ground oriented business uses that are open into the evening hours.

Policy S-7

The Land Use By-law Council shall set out restrictions for certain types of land uses such as pawn shops and adult entertainment businesses which, if permitted to proliferate, can detract from the overall image of the business district.

Image

Policy S-8

To enhance civic pride, control litter, and generally improve the physical appearance of the downtown area, the following initiatives shall be considered through cooperative efforts between the municipality and the Downtown Dartmouth Development Corporation:

- *programs to promote environmental responsibility in terms of litter cleanup including those aimed at promoting the use of outdoor ashtrays, litter education, and a volunteer street sweep litter program;*
- *programs to encourage civic pride and beautification through the use of flower boxes, planters, public art, and other public amenities;*
- *standards and programs to encourage landscaping of vacant properties;*
- *higher minimum standards for the maintenance of properties in particular, registered heritage properties.*

Policy S-9

To effect visible action on safety improvements in the downtown, the municipality shall consider opportunities to proactively target both Police and By-law enforcement efforts to properties where there are suspect minimum standards deficiencies and criminal activities.

Crime Prevention Through Environmental Design

Policy S-10

Council should ensure that the design of new buildings and open space areas within the downtown area does not contribute to crime and safety problems. A checklist of safety concerns shall be used by planners and development officers in reviewing concept plans for new development. In major redevelopment projects, Police Services shall be consulted to gain their input on potential safety issues.

Community Involvement

Policy S-11

Through public awareness campaigns, HRM together with the Downtown Dartmouth Development Corporation shall encourage the reporting of criminal activity and other safety hazards by promoting the appropriate contact numbers.

Policy S-12

HRM should consult with the Downtown citizen Safety Committee before making any policy or infrastructure changes that may significantly alter public safety in the downtown area.

Policy S-13

The municipality together with the Downtown Dartmouth Development Corporation shall seek to involve businesses and residents in efforts to prevent crime and heighten awareness of safety issues. The following means shall be considered:

- *public forums on safety*
- *recruitment of volunteers to carry out specific programs*
- *seminars on home and business security*
- *school presentations*

CHAPTER 5: IMPLEMENTING THE PLAN

The success of this plan will be measured by its ability to make the ideas and concepts a reality. It serves as the public policy framework for both municipal investment and private development in the downtown over the next twenty years, and is implemented through a variety of means. The land use objectives and policies of this plan are implemented through the accompanying Land Use By-law, which will serve as the regulatory framework for development. A ten year action program also accompanies this plan (table 2) detailing a number of key initiatives which are intended to have a visible impact contributing to the revival of the downtown area. The action program includes a balance of recommended improvements to the public spaces of the downtown as well as private development opportunities. The action program relies on a number of small high profile projects to create the synergy needed to turn the downtown around.

Objectives:

- *To effectively implement this plan on an ongoing basis with a focus on a number of visible high profile initiatives*
- *To ensure all development, capital expenditures, and decisions of Council affecting the downtown are consistent with the plan*
- *To facilitate a planning approval process is open and consultative, providing for heightened public awareness and a variety of opportunities for ongoing public participation.*

Policies

5.1 The Plan

This plan provides council, its staff and the community with a framework for managing change and development in the downtown over the next ten to twenty years. It is acknowledged that the “status quo” is not an option if the downtown is to see further growth and revitalization. However, at the same time the integrity of this plan should be respected, and not changed without serious justification.

Policy I-1

The Plan shall be the primary policy document to guide future development and investment in the downtown area. It shall be implemented through adoption and enforcement of its Land Use By-law and other By-laws of Council, and through Council’s annual capital and operating budgets.

Policy I-2

The Plan shall provide a framework for making decisions about development approvals, including amendments, development agreements, and site plan approvals.

Policy I-3

The Plan is a flexible document adaptive to change. Requests to amend to the Plan should demonstrate that such an amendment is consistent with the overall intent of the planning strategy or changing circumstances warrant such a change. Adequate research and analysis shall be presented by individuals requesting a change to justify the amendment.

A Focus on the Downtown

This plan sets out clear direction for Downtown Dartmouth over the next 10 to twenty years based on a common vision held by both residents and business. To achieve this vision and to stimulate investment an infusion will be needed in terms of public monies, staff resources, and private sector improvements. For the municipality's part, the emphasis needs to be on recognizing the downtown as a priority for public expenditure over and above its industrial parks and other suburban commercial areas.

Policy I-4

In recognition of the role downtowns play in the economic and social health of the region, Downtown Dartmouth should be a priority for expenditure of capital funds within the municipality. The action plan presented in this document should be used as a basis for setting capital budget priorities and guide major public works and capital expenditures.

Downtown Action Program

A total of 50 items are contained within the ten year action plan containing a mix of action items including projects requiring capital expenditures, programs which tend to on-going and come out of operating budgets, studies for initiatives requiring more research and analysis, and regulations which involve land use, development review or other municipal policies or processes which may need to be implemented. The action items are presented under the various sections of this plan, and cross references are included for the specific policies. Three timeframes are set out which reflect the relative priority levels: short term (1-3 years), medium (4-6 years), long (7 or longer). Ongoing refers to initiatives already underway.

Key high priority initiatives are:

- Development of residential opportunity parcels
- anchor development on the Starr/Greenvale site
- Alderney landing theatre/market complex
- Completion of the Multi-use trail
- Waterfront trail and physical improvements in Dartmouth Cove area

Financing the Action Program

In times of fiscal restraint, creative solutions will be needed to fund the various programs, projects and studies required to implement the downtown action program.

Previously streetscape improvements referenced in section 4.2 of this plan were funded directly through Provincial Main Street programmes which no longer exist. Starting in the 1999 budget year, limited municipal funds will be made available on a project basis to be shared between all downtown business organizations within HRM for streetscape improvements. Downtown Dartmouth Development Corporation should seek to obtain a portion of these funds to undertake the streetscape improvements identified by this plan. The 1999-2000 capital budget contains a total of 150,000 for all projects within the municipality for this budget year.

Many jurisdictions employ techniques such as "tax increment financing" which allows local governments to fund projects by keeping the increase in property tax collections that normally

results from new construction and rising assessments in an area. This money is used for funds needed to upgrade buildings, acquire properties, institute public capital improvements, create incentives for the private sector to redevelop vacant or underutilized properties. In effect, the tax rate is frozen for the benefit of local governments and any tax revenues that result from increases in the tax base flow from the collection office to a designated redevelopment agency, rather than to general revenues. Unfortunately, in this province, legislation precludes municipalities from using this tool, however discussions should be undertaken to explore this option possibly through provincial programs.

Another option which would be immediately available to Council is to implement an area rate applied to a larger area encompassing for example, the former city of Dartmouth which would mean overall the impact would be relatively small, with the larger community (who benefits) paying for the physical improvements needed.

Partnerships with other public agencies, the private sector and various community groups will be another means by which this action program will be implemented.

Although not desirable, Council may choose to distribute the action program over several additional budget years to minimize the impact on the public at large.

Policy I-5

Council should investigate alternative financing strategies to fund the initiatives included in its action plan. The following measures should be considered: tax increment financing, area rates, partnerships with the community and private sector, and if deemed necessary extension of the action plan over a longer implementation period.

5.2 Plan Monitoring: How success will be measured

Downtown Organizations

To assure that this new plan is a success, municipal staff must work closely with local residents and business associations, and draw on the extensive skills and knowledge of local people. The Dartmouth Downtown Development Corporation represents all businesses in the area. Its main goal is to promote and improve the area as a place to do business, live and visit - an objective which is shared by HRM.

Another key player, the Waterfront Development Corporation Limited is a provincial agency with the mandate to facilitate and support quality developments along the Halifax Harbour waterfront. Land assembly and resale projects, such as that which led to the development of the Admiralty Place condominium project are one means; funding of public infrastructure like the waterfront park is another. Close coordination is needed with this important agency to realize the vision of this plan.

Also, there are several active neighbourhood associations which participate heavily on planning and other important local issues. In addition, the recently formed Central Dartmouth Neighbourhoods Association has the potential to grow as an important larger group which can provide a voice for all neighbourhoods.

These and other groups with an interest in the downtown need to band together with a common

mission to carry out the objectives of this plan.

Although there are many players in revitalization of the downtown, one body needs to be appointed to take ownership and monitor the implementation and effectiveness of this plan. It is suggested that the steering committee appointed to develop this plan convene once a year in conjunction with staff from HRM, WDCL and the DDDC to review the progress and effectiveness in achieving the plan's recommendations. This body could recommend changes to Council on an annual basis for any needed changes.

The measures on which success will be benchmarked include quantitative measures such as the amount of tax dollars generated, housing starts, vacancy rates, employment and residential population, the number of trees planted. Although perhaps less measurable, more qualitative indicators such as the stronger sense of community and sense of place, the level of public involvement, and the increased life and activity in the streets, will also represent success.

Policy I-6

Council should monitor the effectiveness of this plan through an annual review of the targets set forth in this plan.

5.3 Public Participation

Policy I-7

Council shall ensure that the planning process is open and consultative and provide a variety of opportunities to increase public awareness on planning issues and have input in the process including mechanisms such as:

- *public notice of major capital infrastructure works;*
- *public information meetings held on major development proposals*
- *Public meetings before the sale of publicly owned land parcels, in particular on the waterfront.*

Relationship to Other Plans

The driving force behind this process was to create a “stand alone” plan which would clearly articulate the values and attributes which are unique to the downtown Dartmouth community. Bearing this in mind however there may be a need to establish a connection or relationship with the overall Dartmouth municipal planning strategy to link into broader community issues such as commercial development, open space and transportation. While the Dartmouth plan is outdated and perhaps lacks clear overall direction, there are some areas where a relationship is needed.

Ideally, there should be a “hierarchy of plans” addressing regional, community, and local interests. On matters specific to local downtown needs, the policy in this plan should take precedence. However, on broader regional or community matters, other relevant plans should be referenced including the Dartmouth Municipal Planning Strategy and any regional policy which may come into effect in the future.

Policy I-8

This plan shall be adopted as a secondary plan of the Dartmouth Municipal Planning Strategy, and will take precedence over any issues local in nature affecting the downtown Dartmouth

community. Reference shall be made to the Dartmouth Municipal Planning Strategy or any relevant regional policy on issues general in nature or affecting broader community or regional needs.

Table 4: Downtown Action Program

| Action Item | Type | Time Frame | | | | Lead Role |
|---|----------------|------------|-----|------|----------|---------------------------|
| | | short | med | long | on-going | |
| Neighbourhoods | | | | | | |
| Enforcement of minimum standards for residential properties (N-3) | Regulation | | | | ✓ | HRM Development Services |
| Incentives for residential renovation (N-3) | Policy/Program | | | ✓ | | DDDC HRM Province |
| Business District | | | | | | |
| Regulation of pawn shops/secondhand stores (B-2) | Regulation | ✓ | | | | HRM Development Services |
| Street Oriented Activity (Street Café/Vending) (B-4) | Program | | | | ✓ | HRM |
| Promotion of Public/Private Residential Opportunity Parcels (B-5) | Program | | | | ✓ | DDDC, HRM, Private Sector |
| Starr/Greenvale Site Reuse/Redevelopment (Policy B-9) | Project | ✓ | | | | HRM |
| Business Incentives (B-8) | Policy/Program | | ✓ | | | DDDC, HRM, Province |
| Marketing Plan (Policy B-11) | Study | | ✓ | | | DDDC |
| The Waterfront | | | | | | |
| Alderney Landing Theatre/Market complex | Project | ✓ | | | | HRM/DDDC |
| Waterfront Trails (Policy W-1) | Project | | ✓ | | | HRM, Private Sector, DDDC |
| Waterfront anchor parks (W-1) | Project | | ✓ | | | HRM, Private Sector, DDDC |
| Re-patriation of Geary St lands (W-1, O-11) | Project | ✓ | | | | HRM |
| Children's Activity Centre | Project | ✓ | | | | HRM/Private Sector |
| Residential Opportunity Parcel (W-6) | | ✓ | | | | HRM |
| Tourist/Commercial Opportunity Parcel (W-6) | | ✓ | | | | HRM |
| | | | | | | |

| | | | | | | |
|--|--------------------|---|---|---|---|----------------------------|
| Marina & public Docking Expansion (W-1) | Project | | ✓ | | | Private Sector/WDCL |
| Tour Boat Promotion (W-1) | Program | | | | ✓ | WDCL |
| Relocation of the Marshalling Yards (W-1) | Study | | ✓ | | | HRM |
| Dartmouth Cove Physical improvements (W-10) | Projects | ✓ | | | | WDCL/HRM |
| Harbour Vision (W-16) | Study | | | ✓ | | |
| Urban Design | | | | | | |
| Entry Landscaping/Beautification (O-10) | Project | | | | ✓ | HRM/DDDC |
| Streetscape Plan (B-10) | Project | ✓ | | | | DDDC, HRM |
| Heritage | | | | | | |
| Heritage Conservation District (Policy H-5) | Project/regulation | | ✓ | | | HRM |
| Shubenacadie Canal Interpretation & Industrial Heritage Promotion (H-11) | Project | | ✓ | | | Canal Commission |
| Heritage promotion (museum) (Policy H-13) | Program | | | | ✓ | HRM/Community |
| Heritage Walk Interpretation (H-14) | Project | ✓ | | | | DDDC |
| Open Space & Recreation | | | | | | |
| Open Space Master Plan (O-1) | Study | ✓ | | | | HRM Park Planning Division |
| Park Upgrades & Maintenance Partnerships (O-4) | | | | | ✓ | HRM |
| Trans Canada trail Sullivan's Pond to Bridge (O-7) | Project | ✓ | | | | HRM/Private Sector |
| Underground Wiring (O-12) | | | | ✓ | | DDDC |
| Transportation | | | | | | |
| Downtown Transportation Plan (T-1) | Study | ✓ | | | | HRM/DDDC |
| Maple/Thistle traffic calming | Project | | | | ✓ | HRM |
| Alderney Drive Traffic rerouting | Project | | | | ✓ | |
| Promotion of existing public parking (T-3) | Program | | | | ✓ | DDDC/HRM |
| Cash in lieu Parking Policy(T-3) | Study | | | ✓ | | HRM |
| Parking consolidation (T-3) | Project | | | ✓ | | DDDC/HRM |
| Ferry Incentives & promotion (T-7) | Program | | ✓ | | | Metro Transit/DDDC |
| Physical Accessibility Improvements | | | | | | |

| | | | | | | |
|--|------------|---|---|--|---|----------|
| (T-9) | | | | | ✓ | |
| Pipe rehabilitation (T-12) | Program | | | | ✓ | HRWC/HRM |
| Sewage Treatment Plant siting (T-13) | Project | ✓ | | | | HRM |
| Safety & Image | | | | | | |
| Crime Prevention strategy (S-1) | program | | | | ✓ | DDDC/HRM |
| Citizen's Watch (S-2) | program | | | | ✓ | DDDC/HRM |
| Safety Walk Monitoring & Promotion (S-4) | project | ✓ | | | | DDDC |
| Lighting Standards (S-5) | regulation | ✓ | | | | HRM |
| Building Lights On (S-5) | program | | ✓ | | | |
| Graffiti Removal, Litter Cleanup & Beautification (Adopt a planter) (S-8) | program | | | | ✓ | DDDC |
| Landscaping of vacant property (S-8) | program | ✓ | | | | DDDC/HRM |
| higher minimum building & property standards (S-8) | Regulation | | ✓ | | | HRM |
| Enforcement Crackdown of by-laws - zoning and minimum standards (Policy B & S-9) | | | | | ✓ | HRM |

Downtown Dartmouth Plan Preparation – List of Committee Members & Staff

Steering Committee

- Bill Campbell, Waterfront Development Corporation
- Ross Cantwell, Resident, Harbourview neighbourhood
- Danny Chedrawe, Developer
- John Cunningham, District Councillor
- Marion Currie/Beatrice MacGregor Downtown Dartmouth Development Corporation
- Marjorie Gibbons, Resident, Newcastle/Hazelhurst neighbourhood
- Brenda Gorman Wright, Resident, Park Avenue neighbourhood
- Ruth Green, resident, Ochterloney Seniors Centre
- Jack Leedham, resident Newcastle/Hazelhurst neighbourhood, Board member Downtown Dartmouth Development Corporation
- Maureen MacKay, Resident Prince Albert/Hawthorne neighbourhood
- Tim Olive, Business Operator, James F. Lahey, resident Newcastle/Hazelhurst neighbourhood, Dartmouth South MLA
- Jody Wood, resident, Austenville neighbourhood, President Central Dartmouth Neighbourhoods Association

Staff

Project Managers

Mitch Dickey, Planner, Planning & Development Services

Jacqueline Hamilton, Planner, Planning & Development Services

Technical Support

Hilary Campbell, Planning Technician, Planning & Development Services

Maria Jacobs, Planning Technician, Planning & Development Services

Administrative Support

Connie Moore, Administrative Assistant, Planning & Development Services

Dorothy Evans, Administrative Assistant, Planning & Development Services

Supervisors

Donna Davis-Lohnes, former General Manager, Planning Services

Austin French, Regional Coordinator, Planning & Development Services

Interdepartmental Support

Rob Jahncke, Parks Planning Division, Recreation Services

David McCusker, Transportation Services

Paul Connors, Transportation Services

Cathy Spencer, Development Services

**Downtown Dartmouth Secondary Planning Strategy
Amendment Index**

| Amendment Number | Policies/Maps | Subject | Council Adoption Date | Effective Date |
|------------------|---|--------------------------|------------------------|------------------------|
| 1 | Deleting sentence two under heading Site C-Tulip Street, Deleting the words “private roads and” from footnote 11, Deleting sentence two from clause (I) of subsection (b) of Policy N-5 & Deleting sentence four under heading Site D- King Street/Alderney Drive/Wentworth in Fig5 | Regional Plan Amendments | C - June 27, 2006 | E - August 26, 2006 |
| 2 | Adding Policy D-3A: Temporary Signage | Project 00327 | C - September 26, 2006 | E - November 18, 2006 |
| 3 | Adding Policy D-5a & D-5b: Viewplanes for Brightwood and Dartmouth Common | Case # 00798 | RC - July 8, 2008 | E - July 26, 2008 |
| 4 | Adding Preamble for Policy W-8 and added Policy W-9a for Dartmouth Marine Slips | Case # 00798 | RC - July 8, 2008 | E - July 26, 2008 |
| 5 | Replaced Map 3, 4 and 6 and added wording to Figure 5 of Section 4.2 | Case # 15781 | RC – Dec 7 2010 | E 0 Feb 5 2011 |
| 6 | Replaced Map 2 – Generalized Future Land Use | Case # 16687 | RC – October 4, 2011 | E – November 26, 2011 |
| 7 | Replaced Map 7 – Deleted Section 4.4 “view” and added “protected views” | Case # 01367 | RC – July 23, 2013 | E – October 5,2013 |
| 8 | Amending Map 3: Neighborhoods, Adding Site F – Linden Lea to section 4.1, Amending the text in Policy N-5 by deleting the word “Five” and replacing it with “Six” | Case # 19258 | RC – August 9, 2016 | E – September 10, 2016 |