

The following checklists provide guidance for the necessary urban design and cultural heritage drawings and reports, or sustainability metrics that must be completed to meet relevant Performance Standards in the Urban Design Guidelines. Please review the list of relevant Performance Standards and required drawings, reports and metrics according to application type: Official Plan Amendments (OPA), Zoning By-law Amendments (ZBL), Site Plan Control Development Applications (DA), and Plan of Subdivision (SUB). **Please reference the City of Vaughan Pre-Application Consultation Complete Application Package Guide and the Sustainability Performance Metrics program for more information on the reports, drawings and sustainability measures required by the City of Vaughan.**

## Official Plan Amendments (OPA)

Relevant Performance Standard(s) or UDG Sections	Relevant Performance Standard(s) or UDG Sections Description	Urban Design and Cultural Heritage Drawings and Reports	Comments
<input type="checkbox"/> [TBD During Pre-Application]		<i>Urban Design and Sustainability Guidelines</i>	
<input type="checkbox"/> 4.1 Context Analysis	Context analysis should guide the design of sites, landscapes and buildings to ensure that new developments integrate seamlessly with their surroundings.	<i>Context Map</i>	
<input type="checkbox"/> 4.3.5 Development Adjacent to Natural Heritage	Vaughan's Natural Heritage Network provides multiple ecological benefits to the City and the Region, in terms of quality of life for residents and environmental sustainability. The interface between urban development and the Natural Heritage Network should consider the sensitivity of the natural area to inform appropriately designed transitions, vegetation protection zones, and site organization.	<i>Demarcation of physical and stable top of bank, areas regulated by TRCA, and/or limits of natural heritage systems, wetlands, and/or natural hazards</i>	
<input type="checkbox"/> 4.3.7 Development Adjacent to Cultural Heritage	Development sites within or adjacent to Heritage Conservation District resources or listed/Part IV heritage properties should consider and respond to the attributes and character of Heritage buildings and landscapes. Development adjacent to heritage buildings and landscapes should contribute to and enhance their existing heritage character.	<i>Archaeological Assessment</i>  <i>Cultural Heritage Impact Assessment</i>	
<input type="checkbox"/> 5.2.12 Pedestrian and Cycling Connections and Street Furnishing	Accessible streets and cycling connections are key to reducing the City's dependence on driving. These connections should be coordinated with future development sites to ensure a fine-grain active circulation network between the public and private realm. Cycling connections should be demonstrated in a context plan for the site. These connections should be complemented by street furnishing that creates a comfortable and attractive public realm.	<i>Pedestrian and Bicycle Circulation Plan</i>	
<input type="checkbox"/> 5.2.2 Micro-Climate and Sky View	The micro-climate created by a building within its context should be considered to ensure that buildings have a balanced impact on wind, sunlight, views, noise and air quality. A balance should be created between elements of the microclimate, such as reducing wind but improving natural ventilation, improving energy efficiency while reducing winter snow and ice build-up, and promoting passive heating in winter and cooling in summer.	<i>Sun/Shadow Study (6 storeys or greater)</i>	
<input type="checkbox"/> 5.3 Building Design	Please review the relevant building design performance standards according to the building typology of the proposed development. Building Design refers to the design of all building components and elements. This section includes Performance Standards for building envelopes, which establish parameters within which building massing may take a flexible and creative form.	<i>Computer Generated Building Mass Model</i>	
<input type="checkbox"/> 6.0 Landscape Typologies	Please review the relevant landscape typologies performance standards according to the site context and proposed private or shared amenity spaces and building use. This section provides guidance on how privately owned open spaces should be designed to extend a robust and visible landscape character throughout the City. These recommendations define the hierarchy of anticipated private open spaces and identify key design goals for each typology.	<i>Landscape Master Plan</i>	
<input type="checkbox"/> 6.1.1 The Green Approach	The Green Approach focuses on creating a network of green spaces, edges and buffers that collectively reconnect and enhance the City's existing natural systems while increasing the tree canopy.	<i>Tree Inventory and Preservation Study / Arborist Report / Edge Management / Restoration Plans</i>	

## Zoning By-law Amendments (ZBL)

Relevant Performance Standard(s) or UDG Sections	Relevant Performance Standard(s) or UDG Sections Description	Urban Design and Cultural Heritage Drawings and Reports	Comments
<input type="checkbox"/> [TBD During Pre-Application]		<i>Urban Design and Sustainability Guidelines</i>	
<input type="checkbox"/> 4.1 Context Analysis	Context analysis should guide the design of sites, landscapes and buildings to ensure that new developments integrate seamlessly with their surroundings.	<i>Context Map</i>	
<input type="checkbox"/> 4.3.5 Development Adjacent to Natural Heritage	Vaughan's Natural Heritage Network provides multiple ecological benefits to the City and the Region, in terms of quality of life for residents and environmental sustainability. The interface between urban development and the Natural Heritage Network should consider the sensitivity of the natural area to inform appropriately designed transitions, vegetation protection zones, and site organization.	<i>Demarcation of physical and stable top of bank, areas regulated by TRCA, and/or limits of natural heritage systems, wetlands, and/or natural hazards</i>	
<input type="checkbox"/> 4.3.7 Development Adjacent to Cultural Heritage	Development sites within or adjacent to Heritage Conservation District resources or listed/Part IV heritage properties should consider and respond to the attributes and character of Heritage buildings and landscapes. Development adjacent to heritage buildings and landscapes should contribute to and enhance their existing heritage character.	<i>Archaeological Assessment</i>  <i>Cultural Heritage Impact Assessment</i>	
<input type="checkbox"/> 5.0 Site and Building Design	Please review the Site and Building Performance Standards. These address specific components of site and building design including Site Organization & Design and Building Design.	<i>Site and Building Elevations</i>  <i>Site and Building Cross Section</i>	
<input type="checkbox"/> 5.2.12 Pedestrian and Cycling Connections and Street Furnishing	Accessible streets and cycling connections are key to reducing the City's dependence on driving. These connections should be coordinated with future development sites to ensure a fine-grain active circulation network between the public and private realm. Cycling connections should be demonstrated in a context plan for the site. These connections should be complemented by street furnishing that creates a comfortable and attractive public realm.	<i>Pedestrian and Bicycle Circulation Plan</i>	
<input type="checkbox"/> 5.2.2 Micro-Climate and Sky View	The micro-climate created by a building within its context should be considered to ensure that buildings have a balanced impact on wind, sunlight, views, noise and air quality. A balance should be created between elements of the microclimate, such as reducing wind but improving natural ventilation, improving energy efficiency while reducing winter snow and ice build-up, and promoting passive heating in winter and cooling in summer.	<i>Pedestrian Level Wind Study (6 storeys or greater)</i>  <i>Sun/Shadow Study (6 storeys or greater)</i>	
<input type="checkbox"/> 5.3 Building Design	Please review the relevant building design performance standards according to the building typology of the proposed development. Building Design refers to the design of all building components and elements. This section includes Performance Standards for building envelopes, which establish parameters within which building massing may take a flexible and creative form.	<i>Colour Rendered Perspective Drawings</i>  <i>Computer Generated Building Mass Model</i>	
<input type="checkbox"/> 6.0 Landscape Typologies	Please review the relevant landscape typologies performance standards according to the site context and proposed private or shared amenity spaces and building use. This section provides guidance on how privately owned open spaces should be designed to extend a robust and visible landscape character throughout the City. These recommendations define the hierarchy of anticipated private open spaces and identify key design goals for each typology.	<i>Landscape Master Plan</i>	
<input type="checkbox"/> 6.1.1 The Green Approach	The Green Approach focuses on creating a network of green spaces, edges and buffers that collectively reconnect and enhance the City's existing natural systems while increasing the tree canopy.	<i>Tree Inventory and Preservation Study / Arborist Report / Edge Management / Restoration Plans</i>	

## Site Plan Control Development Applications (DA)

Relevant Performance Standard(s) or UDG Sections	Relevant Performance Standard(s) or UDG Sections Description	Urban Design and Cultural Heritage Drawings and Reports	Comments
<input type="checkbox"/> [See Urban Design Brief TOR]		<i>Urban Design and Sustainability Brief</i>	
<input type="checkbox"/> 4.1 Context Analysis	Context analysis should guide the design of sites, landscapes and buildings to ensure that new developments integrate seamlessly with their surroundings.	<i>Context Map</i>  <i>"Land Use Mix and Diversity"</i>	
<input type="checkbox"/> 4.3.5 Development Adjacent to Natural Heritage	Vaughan's Natural Heritage Network provides multiple ecological benefits to the City and the Region, in terms of quality of life for residents and environmental sustainability. The interface between urban development and the Natural Heritage Network should consider the sensitivity of the natural area to inform appropriately designed transitions, vegetation protection zones, and site organization.	<i>Demarcation of physical and stable top of bank, areas regulated by TRCA, and/or limits of natural heritage systems, wetlands, and/or natural hazards</i>  <i>Natural Green Space</i>	
<input type="checkbox"/> 4.3.7 Development Adjacent to Cultural Heritage	Development sites within or adjacent to Heritage Conservation District resources or listed/Part IV heritage properties should consider and respond to the attributes and character of Heritage buildings and landscapes. Development adjacent to heritage buildings and landscapes should contribute to and enhance their existing heritage character.	<i>Archaeological Assessment</i>  <i>Cultural Heritage Impact Assessment</i>  <i>"Cultural Heritage Resources"</i>	
<input type="checkbox"/> 5.0 Site and Building Design	Please review the relevant performance standards in this section according to the subject site context and building type. Site Organization & Design Refers to the way that elements of the site area are laid out and their relationships to each other, as well as the design of each element of the site. Building Design refers to the design of all building components and elements. This section includes Performance Standards for building envelopes, which establish parameters within which building massing may take a flexible and creative form.	<i>Digital 3D Model</i>  <i>Site and Building Elevations</i>  <i>Site and Building Cross Section</i>	
<input type="checkbox"/> 5.2.12 Pedestrian and Cycling Connections and Street Furnishing	Accessible streets and cycling connections are key to reducing the City's dependence on driving. These connections should be coordinated with future development sites to ensure a fine-grain active circulation network between the public and private realm. Cycling connections should be demonstrated in a context plan for the site. These connections should be complemented by street furnishing that creates a comfortable and attractive public realm.	<i>Pedestrian and Bicycle Circulation Plan</i>  <i>Pedestrian Connections</i>  <i>Active Transportation</i>  <i>Walkability</i>	
<input type="checkbox"/> 5.2.16 Utilities	Utilities must be considered as an integral component of site and building design to reduce their visual impact on the public realm.	<i>Public Utilities Plan (Intensification Areas)</i>	
<input type="checkbox"/> 5.2.2 Micro-Climate and Sky View	The micro-climate created by a building within its context should be considered to ensure that buildings have a balanced impact on wind, sunlight, views, noise and air quality. A balance should be created between elements of the microclimate, such as reducing wind but improving natural ventilation, improving energy efficiency while reducing winter snow and ice build-up, and promoting passive heating in winter and cooling in summer.	<i>Pedestrian Level Wind Study (6 storeys or greater)</i> <i>Detailed Wind Tunnel Model Analysis (6 storeys or greater)</i> <i>Sun/Shadow Study (6 storeys or greater)</i>  <i>"Green Buildings"</i>  <i>Energy Conservation</i>	
<input type="checkbox"/> 5.3 Building Design	Please review the relevant building design performance standards according to the building typology of the proposed development. Building Design refers to the design of all building components and elements. This section includes Performance Standards for building envelopes, which establish parameters within which building massing may take a flexible and creative form.	<i>Architectural Control Architect Approved Drawings (where applicable)</i> <i>Architectural Guidelines</i>  <i>1:50 to 1:100 Scale Detailed Colour Building Elevations (6 storeys or greater)</i> <i>Colour Rendered Perspective Drawings</i>	
<input type="checkbox"/> 5.3.11 Building Signage	Building signage should contribute to establishing a sense of place and enhancing the character of the building facade. It should contribute to pedestrian scale and ambiance, while clearly communicating its message.	<i>Signage Design and Lighting Plan</i>	
<input type="checkbox"/> 5.3.12 Building Lighting	Building lighting should provide safety and visibility while reducing light pollution and emphasizing dark sky and energy efficient lighting.	<i>Exterior Photometric Lighting Plan</i> <i>Lighting</i>  <i>Signage Design and Lighting Plan</i>  <i>Landscape Plans and Details (Including Exterior Lighting)</i>	
<input type="checkbox"/> 5.3.9 Façade Design and Materials	Facades should be designed to create visual interest. This can be achieved through a combination of step-backs, articulation and use of materials.	<i>Architectural Materials Board or High-Quality Photos (as determined)</i>	
<input type="checkbox"/> 6.0 Landscape Typologies	Please review the relevant landscape typologies performance standards according to the site context and proposed private or shared amenity spaces and building use. This section provides guidance on how privately owned open spaces should be designed to extend a robust and visible landscape character throughout the City. These recommendations define the hierarchy of anticipated private open spaces and identify key design goals for each typology.	<i>Landscape Plans and Details (Including Exterior Lighting)</i>	

## Site Plan Control Development Applications (DA) continued

Relevant Performance Standard(s) or UDG Sections	Relevant Performance Standard(s) or UDG Sections Description	Sustainability Metrics - Applications Must Meet Targets for the Following:	Comments
<input type="checkbox"/> <b>3.2 Accessibility and Sustainability</b>	Throughout Vaughan, new buildings and sites should promote accessibility and sustainability as overarching priorities.	<i>Landscape and Street Tree Planting / Materials &amp; Solid Waste Management</i>	
<input type="checkbox"/> <b>4.3.1 Streets and Blocks</b>	Streets and blocks should provide permeability for pedestrians, cyclists and vehicles and promote a connected and continuous grid-like street network. The development of large blocks should encourage public access through the creation of a network of smaller blocks and streets and/or through mid-block connections.	<i>Compact Development</i>	<i>"Site Accessibility"</i>
<input type="checkbox"/> <b>4.3.2 Lot Sizes and Variety</b>	There are a wide variety of lot sizes within Vaughan. This diversity of site character provides the opportunity to respond to the surrounding context in many different ways. Ultimately this should result in a site specific approach to the site layout and building design with generous landscape and open space. Lots should be designed to promote a diversity of character in response to the surrounding context.	<i>Site Permeability</i>  <i>Compact Development</i>	<i>"Site Accessibility"</i>
<input type="checkbox"/> <b>4.3.6 Development Adjacent to Agriculture</b>	Agriculture plays an important role as an agricultural asset, wildlife corridor and transition zone between the urbanized areas. The interface between urban development and agriculture should consider the sensitivity of adjacent agricultural uses and protect for their long-term viability.	<i>Urban Agriculture</i>	
<input type="checkbox"/> <b>4.3.8 Development Adjacent to Open Space</b>	Development sites adjacent to a park should create an effective transition between public and private space while prioritizing public access to the park, providing eyes on the public space and protecting maximum sun exposure at key times of the day and year. This section of the Urban Design Guidelines should be read in conjunction with Official Plan Section 7.3.2 Parks and Open Space Design.	<i>Parks</i>	
<input type="checkbox"/> <b>5.2.6 Servicing, Storage Areas and Loading</b>	Servicing, storage and loading are necessary components of all building sites. These areas need to be functional and easily accessible, and their visual impact should be minimized through location and screening.	<i>"Site Accessibility"</i>	
<input type="checkbox"/> <b>5.2.8 Driveways and Laneways</b>	Laneways and driveways provide access to parking, servicing and loading functions that are located away from the primary public street. These are highly functional spaces with many uses. They should be designed to accommodate a safe environment as well as the functional, informal and social needs of the residents.	<i>"Site Accessibility"</i>	
<input type="checkbox"/> <b>5.2.11 Mid-Block Connections/Mews</b>	Mid-block connections/mews are important threshold spaces. They provide finer-grain connectivity within a neighbourhood and should be designed to provide connections between buildings and to adjacent properties within a development block. These spaces typically do not include programmatic uses aside from a pedestrian, cyclist and/or vehicular connection with landscaped edges.	<i>"Site Accessibility"</i>  <i>Pedestrian Connections</i>  <i>Active Transportation</i>  <i>Walkability</i>	
<input type="checkbox"/> <b>5.2.3 Surface Parking;</b>	Surface parking is often necessary in interim redevelopment scenarios or where land values do not necessitate below-grade or structured parking in non-intensification areas. Overall surface parking should be designed to reduce its overall visual appearance through proper location and landscape. The performance standards for parking are general, and best practices depending on land use should also be considered.	<i>Parking</i>	
<input type="checkbox"/> <b>5.2.4 Below-Grade Parking</b>	Below-grade garages should be considered as the preferred option for parking, as a means of maximizing areas for building footprint, open spaces and landscape.	<i>Parking</i>	
<input type="checkbox"/> <b>5.2.5 Above-Grade Parking</b>	Parking garages that face onto public sidewalks should be designed to integrate into the surrounding streetscape. The lower levels should be wrapped with active uses. Standalone parking structures are not permitted.	<i>Parking</i>	
<input type="checkbox"/> <b>5.3.13 Bird Friendly Design</b>	New buildings will consider birds through the treatment of glazing, landscape and lighting to reduce the incidence of bird strikes and create an urban environment in which birds can thrive.	<i>Bird Friendly Design</i>	
<input type="checkbox"/> <b>6.1.1 The Green Approach</b>	The Green Approach focuses on creating a network of green spaces, edges and buffers that collectively reconnect and enhance the City's existing natural systems while increasing the tree canopy.	<i>Tree Inventory and Preservation Study/Arborist Report/Edge Management/Restoration Plans</i>	
<input type="checkbox"/> <b>6.2.5 Urban Squares</b>	Urban squares, including plazas, are publicly accessible, predominantly hardscaped areas located between the building face and the street. The design of plazas should be consistent with the overall character and vision of the development but should also be in keeping with the streetscape design.	<i>Parks</i>	

**7.3 Multi-Family Residential Buildings** Residential apartment, condominium, and rental buildings provide a range of at-grade and upper level housing options. Their design should promote landscaped residential streetscapes and provide an effective transition between public space and private units. A range of typologies, including townhouse, Mid-Rise and High-Rise buildings can support apartment style development. These building standards are discussed in Section 5. *"Housing Unit Mix"*

**5.2.9 Grading and Drainage** The proper grading of a site affects both its technical ability to effectively deal with stormwater and the visual character of the development. Both the technical and visual design should be well executed to ensure the development fits well on the site and in the community. *Stormwater*

## Plan of Subdivision (SUB)

Relevant Performance Standard(s) or UDG Sections	Relevant Performance Standard(s) or UDG Sections Description	Urban Design and Cultural Heritage Drawings and Reports	Comments
<input type="checkbox"/> [See Urban Design Brief TOR]		<i>Urban Design and Sustainability Brief</i>	
<input type="checkbox"/> [TBD During Pre-Application]		<i>Urban Design and Sustainability Guidelines</i>	
<input type="checkbox"/> 4.1 Context Analysis	Context analysis should guide the design of sites, landscapes and buildings to ensure that new developments integrate seamlessly with their surroundings.	<i>Context Map</i>  <i>"Land Use Mix and Diversity"</i>	
<input type="checkbox"/> 4.3.5 Development Adjacent to Natural Heritage	Vaughan's Natural Heritage Network provides multiple ecological benefits to the City and the Region, in terms of quality of life for residents and environmental sustainability. The interface between urban development and the Natural Heritage Network should consider the sensitivity of the natural area to inform appropriately designed transitions, vegetation protection zones, and site organization.	<i>Demarcation of physical and stable top of bank, areas regulated by TRCA, and/or limits of natural heritage systems, wetlands, and/or natural hazards</i> <i>Natural Heritage</i>  <i>Natural Heritage System</i>	
<input type="checkbox"/> 4.3.7 Development Adjacent to Cultural Heritage	Development sites within or adjacent to Heritage Conservation District resources or listed/Part IV heritage properties should consider and respond to the attributes and character of Heritage buildings and landscapes. Development adjacent to heritage buildings and landscapes should contribute to and enhance their existing heritage character.	<i>Archaeological Assessment</i>  <i>Heritage Conservation District Conformity Report</i>	
<input type="checkbox"/> 5.2.12 Pedestrian and Cycling Connections and Street Furnishing	Accessible streets and cycling connections are key to reducing the City's dependence on driving. These connections should be coordinated with future development sites to ensure a fine-grain active circulation network between the public and private realm. Cycling connections should be demonstrated in a context plan for the site. These connections should be complemented by street furnishing that creates a comfortable and attractive public realm.	<i>Pedestrian and Bicycle Circulation Plan</i>  <i>Pedestrian Connections</i>  <i>Active Transportation</i>  <i>Walkability</i>	
<input type="checkbox"/> 5.2.16 Utilities	Utilities must be considered as an integral component of site and building design to reduce their visual impact on the public realm.	<i>Public Utilities Plan (Intensification Areas)</i>	
<input type="checkbox"/> 5.3 Building Design	Please review the relevant building design performance standards according to the building typology of the proposed development. Building Design refers to the design of all building components and elements. This section includes Performance Standards for building envelopes, which establish parameters within which building massing may take a flexible and creative form.	<i>Architectural Control Architect Approved Drawings (where applicable)</i>  <i>Architectural Guidelines</i>	
<input type="checkbox"/> 6.0 Landscape Typologies	Please review the relevant landscape typologies performance standards according to the site context and proposed private or shared amenity spaces and building use. This section provides guidance on how privately owned open spaces should be designed to extend a robust and visible landscape character throughout the City. These recommendations define the hierarchy of anticipated private open spaces and identify key design goals for each typology.	<i>Landscape Master Plan</i>	
<input type="checkbox"/> 6.1.1 The Green Approach	The Green Approach focuses on creating a network of green spaces, edges and buffers that collectively reconnect and enhance the City's existing natural systems while increasing the tree canopy.	<i>Tree Inventory and Preservation Study/Arborist Report/Edge Management/Restoration Plans</i>	

**Plan of Subdivision (SUB) continued**

Relevant Performance Standard(s) or UDG Sections	Relevant Performance Standard(s) or UDG Sections Description	Sustainability Metrics - Applications Must Meet Targets for the Following:	Comments
<input type="checkbox"/> <b>3.2 Accessibility and Sustainability</b>	Throughout Vaughan, new buildings and sites should promote accessibility and sustainability as overarching priorities.	<i>Landscape and Street Tree Planting / Preservation</i> <i>% Tree Canopy within Proximity to Building / Pedestrian Infrastructure</i> <i>Materials Management</i>  <i>Materials &amp; Solid Waste Management</i>	
<input type="checkbox"/> <b>4.3.1 Streets and Blocks</b>	Streets and blocks should provide permeability for pedestrians, cyclists and vehicles and promote a connected and continuous grid-like street network. The development of large blocks should encourage public access through the creation of a network of smaller blocks and streets and/or through mid-block connections.	<i>Street Networks / Block</i>  <i>Compact Development</i>	
<input type="checkbox"/> <b>4.3.2 Lot Sizes and Variety</b>	There are a wide variety of lot sizes within Vaughan. This diversity of site character provides the opportunity to respond to the surrounding context in many different ways. Ultimately this should result in a site specific approach to the site layout and building design with generous landscape and open space. Lots should be designed to promote a diversity of character in response to the surrounding context.	<i>Compact Development</i>	
<input type="checkbox"/> <b>4.3.8 Development Adjacent to Open Space</b>	Development sites adjacent to a park should create an effective transition between public and private space while prioritizing public access to the park, providing eyes on the public space and protecting maximum sun exposure at key times of the day and year. This section of the Urban Design Guidelines should be read in conjunction with Official Plan Section 7.3.2 Parks and Open Space Design.	<i>Parks</i>	
<input type="checkbox"/> <b>5.2.11 Mid-Block Connections/Mews</b>	Mid-block connections/mews are important threshold spaces. They provide finer-grain connectivity within a neighbourhood and should be designed to provide connections between buildings and to adjacent properties within a development block. These spaces typically do not include programmatic uses aside from a pedestrian, cyclist and/or vehicular connection with landscaped edges.	<i>Pedestrian Connections</i>  <i>Active Transportation</i>  <i>Walkability</i>	
<input type="checkbox"/> <b>5.2.2 Micro-Climate and Sky View</b>	The micro-climate created by a building within its context should be considered to ensure that buildings have a balanced impact on wind, sunlight, views, noise and air quality. A balance should be created between elements of the microclimate, such as reducing wind but improving natural ventilation, improving energy efficiency while reducing winter snow and ice build-up, and promoting passive heating in winter and cooling in summer.	<i>"Green Buildings"</i>  <i>Energy Conservation</i>	
<input type="checkbox"/> <b>5.3.12 Building Lighting</b>	Building lighting should provide safety and visibility while reducing light pollution and emphasizing dark sky and energy efficient lighting.	<i>Lighting</i>	
<input type="checkbox"/> <b>6.2.5 Urban Squares</b>	Urban squares, including plazas, are publicly accessible, predominantly hardscaped areas located between the building face and the street. The design of plazas should be consistent with the overall character and vision of the development but should also be in keeping with the streetscape design.	<i>Parks</i>	
<input type="checkbox"/> <b>7.3 Multi-Family Residential Buildings</b>	Residential apartment, condominium, and rental buildings provide a range of at-grade and upper level housing options. Their design should promote landscaped residential streetscapes and provide an effective transition between public space and private units. A range of typologies, including townhouse, Mid-Rise and High-Rise buildings can support apartment style development. These building standards are discussed in Section 5.	<i>"Housing Unit Mix"</i>	
<input type="checkbox"/> <b>6.0 Landscape Typologies</b>	Please review the relevant landscape typologies performance standards according to the site context and proposed private or shared amenity spaces and building use. This section provides guidance on how privately owned open spaces should be designed to extend a robust and visible landscape character throughout the City. These recommendations define the hierarchy of anticipated private open spaces and identify key design goals for each typology.	<i>Landscape Cost Estimate</i>	
<input type="checkbox"/> <b>5.2.9 Grading and Drainage</b>	The proper grading of a site affects both its technical ability to effectively deal with stormwater and the visual character of the development. Both the technical and visual design should be well executed to ensure the development fits well on the site and in the community.	<i>Stormwater</i>  <i>Soils and Topography</i>	