16.4. Specific Guidelines: Downtown Commercial

Downtown Smithers is the social, economic, and historic heart of the community, playing a significant role in the community's overall character and identity, and as such, the historic downtown theme needs to be considered during design. Specific objectives of the Downtown Commercial area are to:

- Build on the existing pedestrian scale of development;
- Reinforce Main Street as the heart of the community;
- Sensitively incorporate residential uses into the downtown;
- Preserve/restore views to the mountains and of prominent buildings.

16.4.1 GUIDELINES:

16.4.1.1 Mountain Theme

- Where possible building design should integrate alpine elements such as deep overhangs, projecting timbers, balconies, projecting upper levels, bay windows, recessed doors and windows, and flower boxes.
- All relief details should be compatible with neighbouring buildings both in height and depth.
- Shallow balconies figure significantly in downtown Smithers design, sheltered by the
 deep overhangs and in turn sheltering doors and windows below. These balconies are
 a focal point for decoration, as well as the favoured location for flower boxes.
- All construction is to be limited to between 1 ½ and 3 stories with a maximum height restriction of 12.0 m.
- The traditional downtown palette is based on natural earth tones with more exuberant colours limited to accents, ornamental painting and appropriately fitting murals.
- Three-dimensional painting is acceptable around doors and windows when shutters are not present.
- All facades visible from the street should receive typical treatment.
- All windows should receive one or more of the following treatments: recessing, shutters, painted decorative trim, gridded mullions.

APPENDIX "A"

Town of Smithers Design Review Evaluation Checklist Supplement

The following is intended to be a concise design review tool that highlights the most important elements of the Form and Character Design Guidelines within this Official Community Plan. It also provides a brief evaluation of each of these important elements and, most importantly, notes those elements that are lacking or need more work. In this way, the applicant is then made aware of specific improvements that need to be made for acceptance of the Development Permit or Building Permit Application.

Design Location and Element	Specific Deficiency	Recommended Response
1. GENERAL		
a. Four Season Design		
(wind, rain, snow, ice)		
Q1. Does the site and building address		
protection and safety regarding seasonal		
elements?		
Q2. How does the site address winter		
snow clearance and deposition?		
b. Site Design		
(layout, access, buffer)		
Q1. Does the building engage the		
street and provide adequate access		
points?		
Q2. What and how is a buffer provided		
for adjoining uses if required?		
c. Building Orientation + Form		
(entrances, orientation, scale)		
Q1. Are building entrances prominent?		
Q2. Is the building facing the street and		
providing continuity in the streetscape in		
form and massing?		
d. Landscaping		

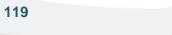


(green, retention, parking, function)	
Q1. Are the significant trees and	
vegetation on the property retained?	
Q2. Does the site plan further green the	
site including roofs, sidewalks, side	
yards and rear yards?	
e. Building Materials	
Q1. Are the building material natural, full	
dimension, and do they blend in with the	
authentic Mountain theme?	
Q2. Are the colours an earth-tone and	
only accents are used for brighter	
colours?	
f. Signage	
(branding, scale and presence)	
Q1. Does signage fit with the tempo and	
clarity of the street?	
Q2. Is it straight-forward and scaled with	
the building, minimizing clutter?	
g. Lighting	
(location, safety, illumination levels)	
Q1. Is the lighting direct lighting with	
minimum glare potential.	
Q2. Does it conform to "Dark Sky"	
policies such that there is no excess	
lighting on the property?	
2. SPECIFIC GUIDELINES: DOWNTOWN COMMERCIAL	





	Destination of a street	
D.	Building design Q1. How does the building design break	
	ů ů	
	up the mass of the large format building	
	so that there are no blank walls (e.g.,	
	building form, landscape, murals, etc.)	
	Q2. Does the building incorporate natural	
	materials like heavy timbers and stone to	
	integrate with the mountain landscape?	
C.	Lighting and signage design	
	Q1. Does the site balance lighting so that	
	there is no excess lighting and minimum	
	shadow.	
	Q2. Is signage coordinated and scaled	
	with the entrance and the building façade	
	in one signage band?	
d.	Landscape design Q1. Are green islands with trees places	
	with every 10 spaces of parking?	
	Q2. Is a 3m landscape buffer with	
	planting provides as a transition to	
	adjoining residential uses?	
_	ECIFIC GUIDELINES: JLTI-UNIT RESIDENTIAL	





a.	Site design Q1. Are larger groups of units divided into smaller clusters? Q2. Are the ground units fronting and connected to the street? Q3. Is there community amenity space and is it directly accessible and convenient? Q4. How is the parking designed to minimize large expanses of pavement? Q5. Is there natural surveillance from the units of the play space for safety and security?	
b.	Building design Q1. How are the buildings divided into smaller groups so that the scale and massing fit with a pedestrian-scaled neighbourhood? Q2. Are the building facades articulated and divided to avoid long monotonous buildings? Q3. Are the mechanical elements screened from view? Q4. Does the building design transition in height down to adjoining single-family residential units?	

C.	Lighting and signage design Q1. How are the parking lots and public	
	area lit so they support safety and	
	security without over-lighting areas	
	unnecessarily?	
	Q2. Does the architecture have	
	additional lighting to highlight signage	
	and features?	
	Q3. Is the signage limited to project entry	
	and wayfinding?	
d.	Landscape design Q1. How does the green plan for the site	
	conserve natural features and integrate	
	play space, amenity space and	
	pathways?	
	Q2. How does the landscape plan	
	provide an adequate buffer to adjoining	
	single-family areas?	
	Q3. Do the larger parking areas have	
	landscape islands every 10 stalls?	
	Q3. How does the multiple-family	
	development integrate street	
	landscaping and connect to individual	
	. •	
	units through front yards where possible?	
	possible ?	
5. SU	MMARY COMMENTS ON APPLICATION	