







TRANSPORTATION

TARGETED OFFICIAL COMMUNITY PLAN REVIEW

The Official Community Plan (2011) outlines the following goal for transportation:

Provide a safe, efficient, and accessible network of pedestrian, bike and roadways; and enable viable alternatives to the car through effective and coordinated land use and transportation planning.

Why Transportation Matters	 Central to residents' health and financial well-being. Can be leveraged to impact the other areas (ie. climate change and economy). Transportation networks that are accessible for all ages, abilities, and incomes are an important component of equity. High priority for residents.
Progress Since 2011	 20% of all daily trips are by walking, cycling, or transit – this indicator is moving in the right direction, but the rate of change is not sufficient to meet the OCP's target of 35% by 2030. Walk mode share has increased to 11.2%, from 7.8% in 2017.
Key Issues	 Traffic congestion. Difficult to move around the District quickly and reliably Unreliable transit. Currently does not compete with driving. Incomplete infrastructure. Unfinished development in Town and Village Centres means sidewalk, bus, and bus infrastructure is not yet realized. Negative perceptions. Walking, cycling, and transit seems unsafe, undesirable and/or out of reach. Resource limitations. Lack of funding and land for priorities.
Possible Options (Please note that this is not an exhaustive list)	 Continue to work with partners to achieve long-term North Shore transporation projects. Continue to invest in transit priority measures at high priority locations. Complete sidewalk network in Town and Village Centres, near Frequent Transit Network and RapidBus stops. Complete the multi-use bike network. Implement an internal transportation demand management program for District staff. Develop and implement a curbside management strategy that leverages the road right-of-way as a valuable public asset. Fund and promote training and education programming to encourage mode shift from driving to walking, biking, transit and other sustainable transportation options.





ECONOMY AND EMPLOYMENT LANDS

TARGETED OFFICIAL COMMUNITY PLAN REVIEW

The Official Community Plan (2011) outlines the following goal for economy and employment lands:

Support a diverse and resilient local economy that provides quality employment opportunities.

Why Economy and Employment Lands Matters	 Appropriately located employment land uses offer opportunity for local residents to earn a living, while also allowing entrepreneurs to create and grow businesses in the community. Local businesses provide a range of goods and services to the community. Providing an appropriate mix and range of business types in the right locations supports a more diverse and resilient economy.
Progress Since 2011	 Growth of 4,620 jobs between 2011 and 2016. Growth of 104,000 ft² of commercial floor space in industrial areas between 2011 and 2016. Percentage of District residents working in the District has remained steady between 2011 and 2016.
Key Issues	 Employers are struggling to attract and retain workers in the community due to housing and transportation issues. There are limited opportunities for business growth within the existing employment land supply. Some employment uses are not locating in preferred locations, creating potential conflicts with other employment uses.
Possible Options (Please note that this is not an exhaustive list)	 Review local land use and zoning to ensure appropriate uses and development densities. Improve cooperation and collaboration with economic partners. Improve transit and affordable housing options to allow local workers the opportunity to live in the community where they work. Review and improve customer experience for business owners and operators with the District of North Vancouver. Consider procuring a business relations staff at the District of North Vancouver to serve as a single point of contact to improve experience.









HOUSING

TARGETED OFFICIAL COMMUNITY PLAN REVIEW

The Official Community Plan (2011) outlines the following goal for housing:

Encourage and enable a diverse mix of housing type, tenure and affordability to accommodate the lifestyles and needs of people at all stages of life.

Why Housing Matters	 The increased unaffordability of housing in the District is putting increasing pressure not only on low-income households, but also moderate and middle-income households who play key service roles in the community, such as police, firefighters, teachers and medical professionals. This is starting to impact the demographic make up of the community, with an aging population and few new younger working households. Housing diversity and affordability is central to attracting and retaining a diversity of demographics, housing diversity and affordability.
Progress Since 2011	 The District has approved the rezoning for 238 net new non-market units, and 762 market rental units since the adoption of the OCP in 2011. The District has issued occupancy permits for 80 new non-market units and 410 new market rental units since the adoption of the OCP in 2011. Between 2011 and 2016 housing diversity shifted toward more multi-family housing, with a decrease from over 69% to 67% of all units being single-detached in this time period.
Key Issues	 Current non-market and market rental units are not being developed at a rate which impacts core housing need or affordability issues in moderate and middle-earning households. Shift toward multi-family housing, while happening, is not occurring at the rate required to achieve 2030 targets. District vacancy rates remain below healthy rate of 3-5%. In 2018, rate was 1.7%.
Possible Options (Please note that this is not an exhaustive list)	 Continue to focus growth in Town Centres to achieve housing objectives. Strengthen partnerships across sectors to ensure an appropriate mix of market and non-market housing options. Clarify regulatory approaches to capturing value from market developers. Strengthen policies to better protect existing purpose-built rental units and renters. Explore alternative housing models (i.e. coop housing, affordable home ownership, etc).









CLIMATE EMERGENCY

TARGETED OFFICIAL COMMUNITY PLAN REVIEW

The Official Community Plan (2011) outlines the following goal for climate emergency:

Conserve the ecological integrity of our natural environment, while providing for diverse park and outdoor recreational opportunities.

Develop an energy-efficient community that reduces its greenhouse gas emissions and dependency on nonrenewable fuels while adapting to climate change.

Why Climate Emergency Matters	 The world's leading climate scientists have indicated that urgent action is required in all aspects of society in order to avoid the worst impacts of climate change. The District anticipates that impacts to residents, businesses, and natural areas from extreme weather and rising energy costs will amplify in the future with climate change. Residents, businesses, and institutions can all take action to reduce energy use and GHG emissions. Climate action can improve the health and well-being of our community, greatly enhance our urban and natural areas, and support a more sustainable and equitable society.
Progress Since 2011	 Between 2011 and 2015, District corporate emissions decreased approximately 21%. Since 2011, the District has adopted several Environmental Protection and Natural Hazard Development Permit Areas. The District has developed a Climate Change Adaptation Strategy (2017) and Community Energy & Emissions Plan (2019), and declared a Climate and Ecological Emergency (2019).
Key Issues	 Fossil gas dependence for heating buildings and fueling vehicles. Vehicle dependence (spread-out land use pattern requires personal vehicles). Extreme weather and rising sea levels. Lack of resources and tools for community members to take action.
Possible Options (Please note that this is not an exhaustive list)	 Implement a widespread building retrofit program to replace existing gas heating systems with high-efficiency electric systems. Design compact complete communities so residents do not have to rely on a personal vehicle. Use transportation demand management measures to reduce car trips. Increase the resiliency of municipal assets to climate change and strengthen capacity to respond to, and recover from, extreme weather events.