



NORTH VANCOUVER
DISTRICT

OCP Implementation Committee
Recommendations for

OCP PROGRESS MONITORING 2011 – 2014

#2822204



Last updated 2016-02-24.

ACKNOWLEDGEMENTS

The District would like to acknowledge the significant contribution of the OCP Implementation Committee (OCPIC) and especially members of the OCP Monitoring Working Group (OCPMWG) sub-committee, in helping to shape this report. The indicator selection, data analysis, and the format of the report have been substantially informed by the input and recommendations from the OCP Monitoring Working Group.

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1 INTRODUCTION

BACKGROUND

The District of North Vancouver's Official Community Plan (OCP) provides a long-term vision of the community to 2030. Since OCP adoption in 2011 the District has been working with the community to implement all aspects of this Plan. Given the long-term horizon of the OCP and recognizing that community needs change over time, the OCP identified the need for periodic monitoring to ensure that OCP implementation is continuing on the right track. Headline targets and preliminary community indicators in the OCP provide guidance on the assessment and monitoring of our progress towards realizing the community's vision to 2030. Periodic monitoring of the OCP is intended to occur every 1 to 2 years according to need and depending on the availability of data. Major updates are anticipated every 5 years as new Statistics Canada (census) and TransLink (trip diary) information become available.

PURPOSE OF THIS REPORT

The following report represents a recommended monitoring framework and assessment tool to measure progress to date (2011 – 2014) towards achieving the OCP objectives and targets. The year the OCP was adopted, 2011, is used as the baseline year. Data in this report provides a snapshot of progress during this period. Over time, successive monitoring reports will identify key trends and emerging issues to inform adjustments, as may be needed, to strategic policies and implementation plans.

OCP progress monitoring is a useful tool for the community and Council to measure progress towards the community vision as articulated in the OCP, to inform decisions about the long-term future of our community, and to build awareness and understanding of key planning issues. This report provides an important and initial framework to guide OCP progress monitoring and reporting.

CITIZEN AND STAKEHOLDER ENGAGEMENT

Headline targets and preliminary community indicators in the OCP were developed in consultation with the community during the 2-year OCP review and engagement process. A volunteer citizen based advisory group – the OCP Implementation Committee and its Monitoring Working Group subcommittee – has provided an intensive effort and sound advice to help shape the development of this report, including the indicators selected, data analysis, and the format of the report. In addition, various community stakeholders, social service providers, government agencies, and inter-departmental staff have provided valuable information on key indicators and monitoring data.

2 METHODOLOGY

INDICATOR SELECTION PROCESS

The selection of indicators for this report began with a review of the headline targets and preliminary indicators identified in the OCP. Indicators were evaluated against the following screening criteria:

- Is the indicator meaningful and relevant in measuring outcomes and results towards reaching our OCP targets?
- Is the data supporting the indicator readily available and collected on a regular basis?
- Is the indicator a recognized and reliable measure?
- Is the data visual? i.e. Can it be mapped or otherwise presented in a visual format?

Through this screening process, preliminary indicators were refined and new ones added, as additional research and information on indicators became available. Final indicators selected are of two types:

- **Primary Indicators:** These are the key indicators that directly measure progress towards the identified OCP target or objective; and
- **Community Indicators:** These are additional indicators that help to provide a richer and more comprehensive perspective of progress towards OCP goals and objectives.

Where appropriate, key facts and other qualitative data including plans and policies completed in support of OCP goals and objectives have also been added.

DATA AVAILABILITY AND SOURCES

Data captured in this report relies on information collected by a variety of different data sources that may be recorded and tracked at different time intervals. Key data sources and availability of data can be summarized as follows:

KEY DATA SOURCES	DATA TYPE	DATA AVAILABILITY
Statistics Canada Census	population, income, language, housing, employment statistics	every 5 years
Province of BC	population estimates, GHG emissions, crime rates	every 1-5 years
Vancouver Coastal Health	community health profiles, My Health My Community, Community Wellness Survey	variable
TransLink	trip diary, mode share data	every 5 years
Metro Vancouver	housing, employment data	every 1-5 years
District of North Vancouver	housing unit counts, infrastructure, service delivery, parks and open space, environmental, employment and more	annually

DATA LIMITATIONS

Given the relatively short period of time lapsed since the OCP was adopted in 2011, and since some data (such as Stats Canada and TransLink data) is only reported every 5 years, some indicators have insufficient data to measure progress towards achieving the OCP directions. In these instances, this report still provides value by establishing the 2011 baseline data and presenting plans that are in progress.

LINK TO OCP STRATEGIC DIRECTIONS

Proposed OCP progress monitoring categories (based on OCP chapters) outlined in this report can be organized according to key strategic directions in the OCP:

OCP STRATEGIC DIRECTION	DETAILED DESCRIPTION	OCP PROGRESS MONITORING CATEGORIES
Create more complete, compact and connected communities	Establish a network of connected town and village centres that support effective transit, walking and cycling; and focus growth and renewal in four key centres: Lynn Valley and Lynn Creek Town Centres and Maplewood and Lions Gate Village Centres.	Growth management Urban Structure Transportation Parks and Open Space
Plan for a more balanced and diverse population	Facilitate diverse housing choices and vibrant, age-friendly communities with a range of facilities and services.	Housing Social Well-Being
Reduce our environmental footprint	Conserve energy and reduce greenhouse gas emissions through compact, connected and “green” communities, and encourage the protection and enhancement of our natural systems.	Environmental management Infrastructure Community and corporate emissions
Become more economically dynamic and sustainable	Encourage the protection, intensification and diversification of our employment lands, and a customer-oriented and business-friendly environment	Employment Lands Economic Development

3 SUMMARY OF INDICATORS

The following table summarizes the complete set of primary and community indicators for each OCP Section that are used in this OCP Progress Monitoring Report.

OCP SECTIONS	PRIMARY INDICATOR(S)	COMMUNITY INDICATORS
1 Growth Management	Percent net-new residential units within the 4 key OCP centres	Percent net-new units within 400m of Frequent Transit Network (FTN) Estimated population within 4 Key Centres and FTN
2 Urban Structure	Percent of detached and percent of attached residential units	
3 Housing	Percent of rental and Percent of owned residential units A net increase in social and low end of market rental units	Percent residential units by housing type Rental vacancy rates
4 Transportation Systems	Percent mode splits for all trips by transit, walking, cycling & auto	Total length of bicycle and pedestrian networks
5 Infrastructure	Number of asset management plans completed	Infrastructure assets managed by the District
6 Employment Lands	Percent increase in built area of employment generating lands	Total built office floor space
7 Economic Development	Number of jobs in the District	Percent of District workforce that work in the District
8 Social Well Being	Presence of a community hub facility within 400m of centres	Age groups as Percent of total population Civic election voting Household Income
9 Parks and Open Space	Community and neighbourhood park/1000 residents	Park improvement projects Linear length of trails
10 Environmental Management	Number of Integrated Stormwater Management Plans (ISMPs) completed	
11 Climate Action	Community CO2 emissions in tonnes	Corporate CO2 emissions in tonnes

4 SUMMARY OF RESULTS

The following table provides a summary of preliminary results of the primary indicators including 2011 baseline data, and 2014 data, where available.

OCP SECTIONS	OCP 2030 TARGET/ DESIRED TREND	2011 BASELINE	2014 MEASURES
1 Growth Management	75-90% of net-new residential units located in 4 key centres within the Network of Centres	0% net new residential units in centres	12% net new residential units in centres
2 Urban Structure	55% detached and 45% attached housing units (in the District overall)	66% detached and 34% attached	65% detached and 35% attached
3 Housing	Increase housing choices to suit the changing needs of residents	66% single detached 0.5% multiplex 11% ground oriented 22.5% apartments	65% single detached 0.5% multiplex 11% ground oriented 23.5% apartments
	A net increase in rental housing units	19% rental, 81% owned	Data not available
	A net increase in affordable housing	2,294 social & low end market rental units.	2,294 social & low end market rental units.
4 Transportation Systems	35% of District resident trips are by walking, cycling or transit	20% of trips are by walking, cycling or transit	Data not available
	Provide a more complete cycling network for recreational and commuter cyclists	510 km pedestrian and cycling network	556 km pedestrian and cycling network
5 Infrastructure	Available funding accommodates both aging infrastructure and the demands of growth	0 asset management plans completed	11 asset management plans completed
6 Employment Lands	33% increase in built square feet in employment lands	7,784,815 square feet	5% increase from baseline

OCP SECTIONS	OCP 2030 TARGET/ DESIRED TREND	2011 BASELINE	2014 MEASURES
7 Economic Development	36,000 total jobs in the District by 2030	28,085 jobs	Data not available
8 Social Well Being	A community hub facility within easy access of every centre	Cluster of community services in Lynn Valley Town Centre & Parkgate	Same, with addition of new community centre under construction
	Inclusive, age friendly community.	Significantly fewer young adults than the regional average	Data not available
	Involve citizens meaningfully in civic and community life	21% voter turnout	25% voter turnout
9 Parks and Open Space	Continue to exceed minimum of 2 ha for community and neighbourhood park/1000 residents District-wide	3.6 ha community and neighbourhood park/1000 residents	3.6 ha community and neighbourhood park/1000 residents
	Increase park, open space and/or trails in growth centres	304 linear km of trails District wide	318 linear km of trails District wide
10 Environmental Management	Integrated stormwater management plans and implementation on all urbanized watersheds	0 Integrated Stormwater Management Plans (ISMPs) complete	1 preliminary ISMP complete and 11 of 12 substantially underway
11 Climate Action	33% reduction in community greenhouse gas emissions	427,000 tonnes CO ₂ e	Data not available
	Reduction in Corporate emissions	4,629 tonnes CO ₂ e (2012) baseline	Data not available



5 INDICATOR ANALYSIS AND MONITORING RESULTS



5.1 GROWTH MANAGEMENT

Primary Indicator

Net-new residential units within the 4 key OCP centres as a percent of all net-new residential units

Why is this Important?

Situating new multi-family residential units within key OCP centres and along major transit corridors locates more residents with walking access to shops, community services, jobs and transit, reduces urban sprawl and maintains existing single family neighbourhoods, and enables more efficient use of civic infrastructure. Focussing new population growth along transit corridors is also key to supporting transit ridership and an effective transit system.

2030 OCP Target/Desired Trend

75-90% of net-new residential units are located in 4 key centres.

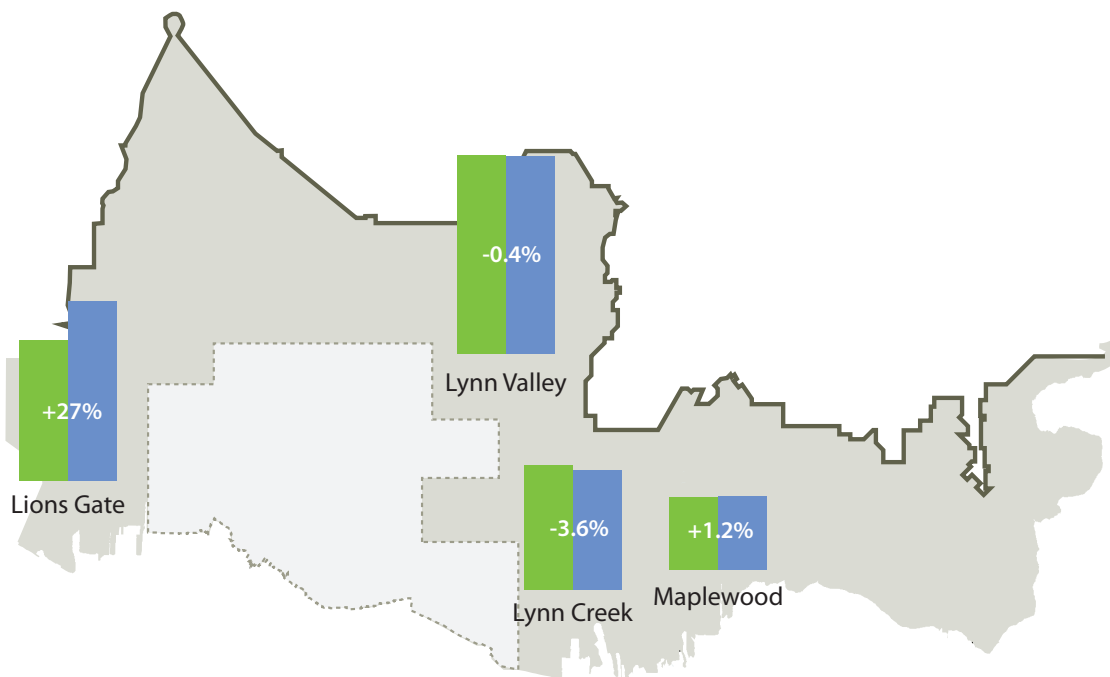
2011 Baseline

Baseline starting point of 0%.

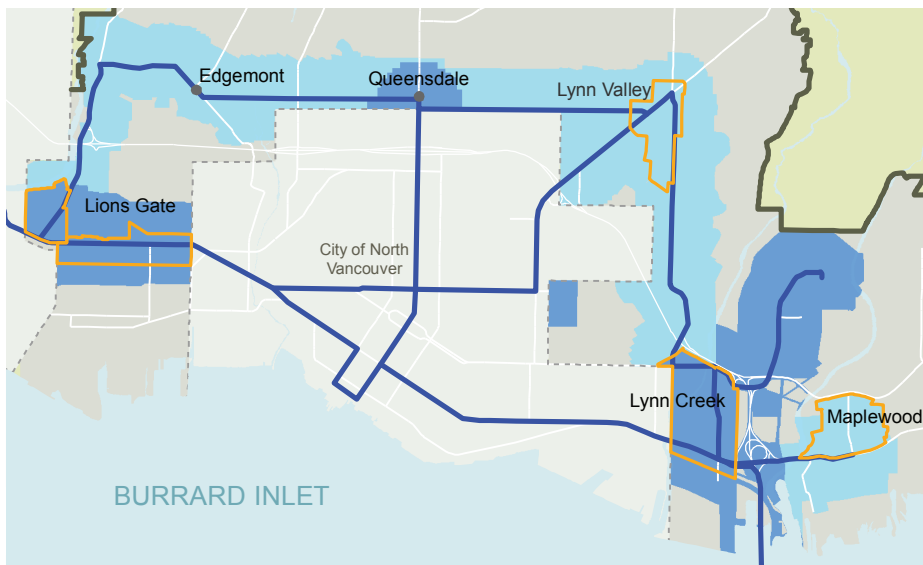
2014 Measure

Approximately 12% of net-new residential units (143 units) were built within the 4 key centres since 2011.

In general, some key growth centres experienced a slight decline in the number of residential units between 2011 and 2014. This decline reflects the early stages of planning for change with lot consolidation and building demolition to enable future development.



Change in total housing units by centre (2011-2014)



ESTIMATED # OF RESIDENTS WITHIN 400M OF THE EXISTING AND PLANNED FTN	
2011	28,638
2014	29,030
Difference	392 (+1.4%)

Map of the key OCP growth centres and 400m buffer around the Existing (dark blue) and Future (light blue) Frequent Transit Network (FTN).

Since 2011, the number of new units located within 400m of the Frequent Transit Network (FTN) and the 4 Key Centres has slightly increased by 232 units which place an estimated 392 new residents within walking distance of frequent transit.

Further insights

- Since the OCP was adopted in 2011, primary areas where new buildings have been constructed include the Marine Drive section of the Capilano Marine Village Centre, Lynnmour Inter-river and along Mt. Seymour Parkway. While the OCP directs the majority of growth to OCP centres, a small measure of growth is still anticipated in areas outside of centres. Marine Drive is a critical part of the existing Frequent Transit Network.
- With centres implementation planning, engagement and design guidelines for key centres now substantially complete, the District expects more detailed applications for development in centres.
- While this report presents the number of completed units (that received an occupancy permit) during 2011 - 2014, during this time there were a number of development applications within centres that were approved or under review. These proposed projects, if developed, will be captured in subsequent progress monitoring reports.

Plans and other progress towards OCP

Post OCP adoption and to the end of 2014, the District completed or embarked on a number of important policy plans and design guidelines to guide the redevelopment of Town and Village Centres. These include:

- OCP Amendment: Form and Character Guidelines for Multi-Family Housing (2014)
- Lynn Valley Town Centre Flexible Planning Framework (2013) and Design Guidelines
- Lower Lynn (now Lynn Creek) Town Centre Implementation Plan (2013) and Design Guidelines(2015)
- Lower Capilano Marine (now Lions Gate) Village Centre Implementation Plan (2013) and Design Guidelines (2015)
- Lower Capilano (Lions Gate)Village Centre: Peripheral Area Housing Policy (2014)
- Edgemont Village Centre Plan and Design Guidelines (2014)
- Maplewood Town Centre Implementation Plan (in progress)

5.2 URBAN STRUCTURE

Primary Indicator

Percent of attached and detached residential units within the District

Why is this Important?

Providing diversity in housing forms and housing choice is needed for seniors, young singles, couples, and families with children so that a wide mix of ages and abilities can thrive together and ensure a healthy, diverse and vibrant community.

2030 OCP Target/Desired Trend

Housing mix of 45% attached and 55% detached residential units (based on built form).

2011 Baseline

In 2011, there were 34% attached (multi-family) and 66% detached (single family) residential units.

2014 Measure

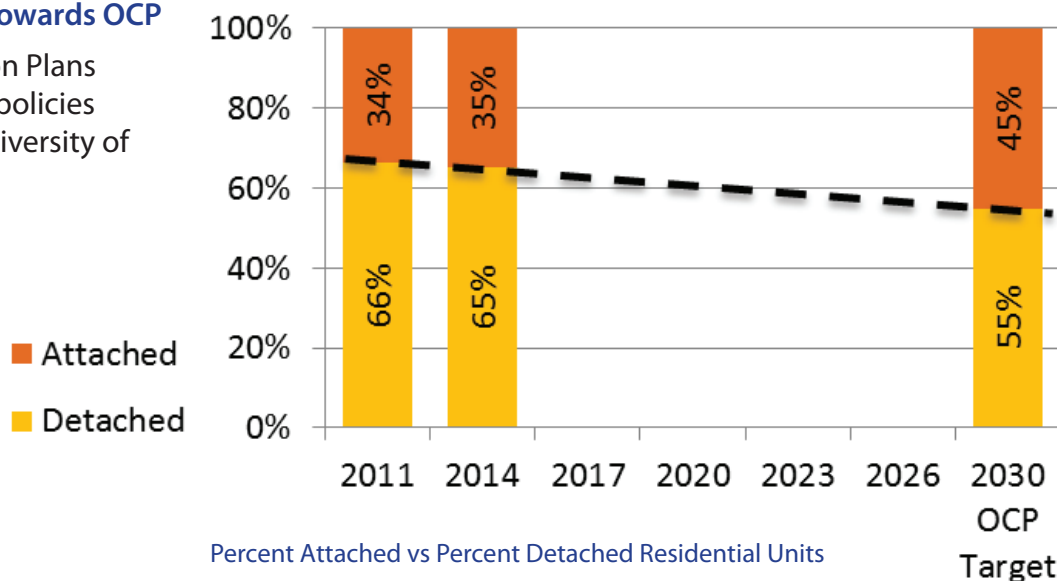
By the end of 2014, there were 35% attached and 65% detached residential units in the District.

In 2011, detached single family homes at 66% remain the predominant type of housing in the District, compared to 34% attached multi-family housing units. As of the end of 2014, 65% of residential units are detached (single family homes) and 35% of residential units in the District are attached (e.g. apartments, townhouses, duplexes) indicating a slow and gradual shift towards greater housing diversity in the District per the OCP target.

It should be noted that, the initial OCP baseline and target were based on Statistics Canada data that did not count secondary suites as separate from the single detached home. For consistency with the OCP target and baseline measure, the data recorded above does the same. Note however, that secondary suites are identified and assessed more fully in the Housing section of this report.

Plans and other progress towards OCP

- Centres Implementation Plans include more detailed policies to encourage greater diversity of housing options.



5.3 HOUSING

5.3.1 HOUSING - CHOICES

Primary indicator

Percentage of housing units by type

2030 OCP Target/Desired Trend

Increase housing choices to suit the changing needs of residents.

Why is this Important?

District residents need access to a range of housing choices to meet the needs of their household structure and family, life stage and income. A diversity of housing choices promotes a healthy and vibrant community of all ages, abilities and incomes.

2011 Baseline

66% of residential units were single family houses

2014 Measure

Relatively similar but slowly diversifying

ESTIMATED RESIDENTIAL UNITS BY TYPE	2011	2014
Single Detached House (SFH)*	66%	65%
Multiplex Units (Duplex, triplex, fourplex)	0.5%	0.5%
Townhouse/Rowhouse Units	11%	11%
Apartment Units	22.5%	23.5%

*Includes homes with secondary suites

Source: District of North Vancouver GIS data.

Plans and other progress towards OCP

- Centres Implementation Plans include more detailed policies to encourage greater diversity of housing options.
- Gradual entry approach to Coach Housing in the District was approved by Council in 2014.
- The District is starting to track more detailed housing metrics (such as number of bedrooms) and reporting on these findings will be possible in subsequent OCP progress monitoring reports.

DID YOU KNOW?

Between 2011 and 2014 an estimated 151 enhanced (Level 2 and 3) accessible design units were completed in the District. Units built to these guidelines make it easier for a person with disabilities to access and to function within the unit. As our population ages, demand for these type of units is anticipated to increase.

5.3.2 HOUSING - RENTAL AND OWNERSHIP

Primary indicator

Percentage of rental versus owned housing units in the District

Why is this Important?

Entry into home ownership is increasingly challenging given the high land values in the District. Growing demand for rental housing is reflected in low residential rental vacancy rates.

2030 OCP Target/Desired Trend

A net increase in rental housing units (as an overall % of total housing units).

2011 Baseline

In 2011, an estimated 19% of residential units were rented while an estimated 81% were owned.

2014 Measure

Data not available. New census data available 2017.

	TOTAL RENTED UNITS	TOTAL OWNED UNITS	TOTAL RESIDENTIAL UNITS
2011 baseline	19% (5,790 units)	81% (24,765 units)	100% (30,555 units)

Source: Statistics Canada 2011 National Housing Survey. (Total rented does not include secondary suites or private strata rental.)

There are an estimated 4,212 registered secondary suites in the District. Including non-registered suites, the actual number of suites is estimated at closer to 4,500 units. Secondary suites are an important source of more affordable rental units in the District, and houses with suites help offset the high cost of detached housing making home ownership more affordable for many residents.

Strata apartment market rental also makes a significant contribution to the rental housing stock. These strata apartment rental units are estimated at 20% of all apartment units.

High demand for purpose built apartments continues from 2011 – 2014.

	2011	2014
Average Purpose Built Rental Vacancy Rate	0.4%	0.7%

Plans and Other Progress Towards OCP Target

- Centres Implementation Plan Housing Policies (2013)
- New Corporate Policy: Strata Rental Protection (2013)

5.3.3 HOUSING AFFORDABILITY

Primary indicator

Number of social and low end of market housing units in the District.

Lack of affordable housing in the District is often cited as a factor contributing to the loss of our “missing generation” of 25-40 year olds and the inability of many local employers to find and retain staff. The number of households in need of appropriate housing and households spending at least half of their income on housing continues to rise and our lack of housing affordability is widely felt.

2030 OCP Target/Desired Trend

A net increase in affordable housing units to 2030 is desirable. This will entail working closely with community partners and senior levels of government to provide housing for modest to moderate income residents.

2011 Baseline

2,294 social (co-op and subsidized) and low end market (older purpose built rental) housing units.

2014 Measure

No change.

TOTAL SOCIAL AND LOW END OF MARKET UNITS	2011 & 2014
Co-op Housing	342 units
Government Subsidized Housing	682 units
Purpose built market rental (over 40 years)	1,270 units
TOTAL	2,294 units

DID YOU KNOW?

The Regional Steering Committee on Homelessness coordinates a Metro Vancouver Homeless Count every 3 years. For the North Shore, the number of homeless people changed slightly from 122 people in 2011 to 119 people in 2014. While overall numbers have remained relatively constant in recent years, there are still a significant number of homeless youth, families and seniors; and homelessness continues to be a focus for ongoing support in our community.

Other Progress Towards OCP Target



Between 2011 and 2014 the District donated land and worked with senior levels of governments, Vancouver Coastal Health, BC Housing, private donors and non-profit organizations to create an 8 bed Youth Safe House for vulnerable youth, and a 9 bed Support Recovery House for Women. The Youth Safe House, operated by Hollyburn Family Services Society, provides emergency support for homeless youth aged 14 - 18 teaching life skills (employment, education, interpersonal relationships) needed to live independently and integrate successfully into the community.

The Women’s Support Recovery House (see photo) was built in partnership with the Federal government, Province, BC Housing and is operated by Turning Point Society. This facility provides a safe and supportive environment with training and services to help women recovering from substance use issues to restore their health and get back on their feet as full and active community members.

5.4 TRANSPORTATION

5.4.1 TRAVEL MODE SHARE

Primary indicator

Percent mode splits for all trips by auto, transit, walking and cycling

Why is this Important?

Our ability to move around quickly, safely, affordably, and comfortably affects every aspect of our lives. Choosing active and more sustainable modes of transportation can:

- Encourage less reliance on automobiles,
- Reduce greenhouse gas emissions and improve air quality,
- Promote active transportation and healthy living, and
- Lead to more efficient use of existing infrastructure.

2030 OCP Target/Desired Trend

35% of District resident trips are by walking, cycling or transit.

2011 Baseline

An estimated 20% of District resident trips are done by walking, cycling or transit.

2014 Measure

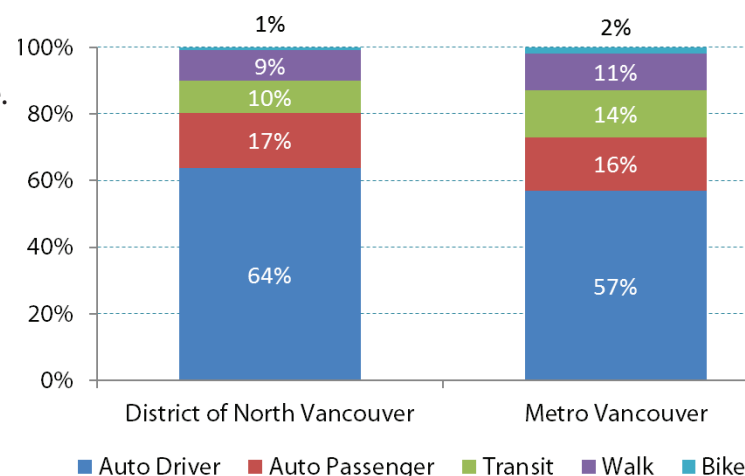
Data not available. New TransLink data available 2017.

In 2011, 20% of all trips were made by transit, walking and cycling combined. For comparison, 27% of all trips in the Metro Vancouver region were by transit, walking and cycling in 2011. Locating the majority of new growth in key town and village centres, as per the OCP, will provide residents with access to more active and sustainable transportation choices.

As directed by the OCP, the District continues to plan for and focus capital expenditures on walking and cycling infrastructure and to work with TransLink to support transit infrastructure. The District has also taken steps to facilitate the east-west flow of traffic in the District through the construction of the Keith Road extension and plans to expand the Keith Road Bridge.

Plans and Other Progress Towards OCP Target

- Road Network Study (2011)
- Transportation Planning Priorities Survey (2012)
- Bicycle Master Plan (2012)
- Neighbourhood Transportation Plans for Town and Village Centres (2013 and 2014)
- North Shore Area Transit Plan (TransLink, 2011)
- Transportation Plan (2012)
- Roadway Classification Report (2013)



Weekday mode for all trips (Source: 2011 TransLink Trip Diary data)

5.4.2 PEDESTRIAN AND CYCLE NETWORKS

Primary indicator

Total length of bicycle and pedestrian networks

Why is this Important?

Access to a well-planned walking and cycling network increases connectivity within neighbourhoods, expands transportation choices, and promotes healthy and active modes of transportation.

2030 OCP Target/Desired Trend

Provide safe and comfortable opportunities to walk and provide a more complete cycling network for both recreational and commuter cyclists.

2011 Baseline

In 2011, the estimated linear length of the pedestrian and cycling network was 510 km.

2014 Measure

At the end of 2014, the estimated linear length of the pedestrian and cycling network was 556 km.

The linear length of on-street bicycle and pedestrian networks increased by 46 km since 2011 as a result of coordinated capital improvement projects, partnerships and inter-departmental coordination. Continued efforts are needed to promote design of the built environment and implementation of pedestrian and cycling improvements to enable District residents of all ages and abilities to benefit from a range of walking and cycling choices. As opportunities arise, the District is seeking to establish a complete and continuous sidewalk and trail network.

ESTIMATED TOTAL LINEAR LENGTH (KM) OF PEDESTRIAN AND CYCLING NETWORK

	2011 (KM)	2014 (KM)
On-street Bicycle Facilities	30	49 (+19)
Pedestrian and/or Cycling Urban Trails	293	318 (+25)
Sidewalks	187	189 (+2)
Total	510	556 (+46)

DID YOU KNOW?

Vancouver Coastal Health recently released the results of the My Health My Community Survey. This information provides an overview of socio-economic, health and wellness, primary modes of transportation, and community resiliency by health care regions including the North Shore.

Plans and other progress towards OCP

- DNV Transportation Plan (2012)
- Bicycle Master Plan (2012)
- Pedestrian Master Plan (2009)
- Safe and Active Routes to School (2010 and 2011)
- Accessible Design measures in Centres Public Realm Design Guidelines (2013 and 2014)
- Parks and Open Space Strategic Plan (2012)

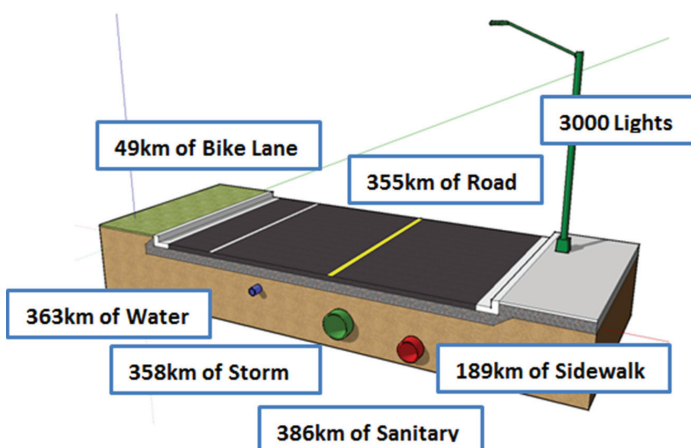
5.5 INFRASTRUCTURE

Primary indicator

Number of asset management plans completed

Why is this Important?

The District of North Vancouver's infrastructure includes the vast network of roads, waterworks, sewers, recreation centres, fire halls, libraries and other facilities that serve the diverse needs of our population. A significant portion of our infrastructure is reaching the end of its useful life and planning for replacements needed in the next 20 years is underway. To provide a sustainable level of service for future generations, asset management planning needs to factor in appropriate service levels, the life-cycle of infrastructure, and long-term replacement and maintenance costs. Focussing new growth in centres, where infrastructure can be accessed by a greater number of people, increases the efficiency of service delivery and the cost effectiveness of municipal assets and infrastructure.



2030 OCP Target/Desired Trend

Available funding accommodates both aging infrastructure and the demands of growth.

2011 Baseline

Zero Asset Management Plans completed

2014 Measure

By the end of 2014, eleven asset management plans covering \$1.6 Billion of existing assets were completed. Three asset management plans remain to be completed covering \$300 million of existing assets.

DID YOU KNOW?

The District model of asset management informed the development of the Asset Management for Sustainable Service Delivery: A BC Framework which is now recognized as municipal best practice

Plans and Other Progress Towards OCP Target

The following plans and policies are in place to guide the maintenance and improvement of District capital assets:

- Asset Management Policy, Strategy and Plan for major service categories
- 5 Year and 10 Year Financial Plans
- Adherence to the Asset Management for Sustainable Service Delivery: A BC Framework

5.6 EMPLOYMENT LANDS

Primary indicator

Percent increase in built area on employment generating lands (industrial + light industrial commercial)

Why is this Important?

Our industrial and light industrial employment lands play a vital role in achieving our vision of becoming a more complete and balanced community. Intensified use of employment lands should increase available jobs, reduce commuting times and associated greenhouse gas emissions, and enhance the municipality's economic prosperity.

2030 OCP Target/Desired Trend

33% increase in built area in employment lands

2011 Baseline

In 2011 there was an estimated 7,784,815 square feet of built area in employment lands.

2014 Measure

In 2014, there was an estimated 8,155,158 square feet of built area in employment lands (+4.8%).



Between 2011 and 2014, there was an estimated 5% increase of building area in employment lands. In the same time frame the amount of office space in the District grew by an estimated 20%. Guided by the policies in the OCP, the District continues to seek ways to grow and promote intensification of uses on employment lands.

■ Industrial ■ Light Industrial Commercial
OCP designated Employment Lands in the District

TOTAL BUILDING AREA ON EMPLOYMENT GENERATING LAND USES	TOTAL LAND AREA (HECTARE)	BUILDING AREA 2011 (SQ FT)	BUILDING AREA 2014 (SQ FT)
Industrial Lands	183	3,521,305	3,775,667 (+7.2%)
Light Industrial Commercial Lands	91	4,263,509	4,379,490 (+2.7%)
Total	274	7,784,815	8,155,158 (+4.8%)

Source: District of North Vancouver GIS data.

	2011 (SQ FT)	2014 (SQ FT)
Estimated Area of Office Spaces in the District	578,270	692,367 (+20%)

Plans and Other Progress Towards OCP Target

- Economic Strategic Action Plan

5.7 ECONOMIC DEVELOPMENT

Primary indicator

Number of jobs in the district

2030 OCP Target/Desired Trend

36,000 total jobs in the District by 2030.

Why is this Important?

Facilitating the growth of a diverse local economic climate in the District is important to the health and resiliency of our community and ensures a range of job opportunities for residents.

2011 Baseline

As of 2011, there are approximately 28,085 jobs in the District (including 4,825 home based businesses).

2014 Measure

Data not available. New census data available 2017.



In 2011, there were approximately 28,085 (usual fixed place of work and home based business) jobs in the District. An estimated 57% of these jobs were filled by local residents.

The total work force comprised 55% of the total population, and the ratio of jobs to labour force was 60%. District residents continue to look for and establish opportunities to work closer to home, and home-based businesses comprised of estimated 4,825 or 18% of jobs in the District.

DID YOU KNOW?

Industry sectors that provide the greatest number of jobs in the District include the following:

INDUSTRY SECTOR JOBS IN THE DNV (2011)	% OF JOBS
Health Care and Social Assistance	18%
Retail Trade	14%
Professional, Scientific and Technical Services	11%
Finance and Insurance	11%
Accommodation and Food Services	8%
Educational Services	5%
Public Administration	5%

5.8 SOCIAL WELL-BEING

5.8.1 COMMUNITY HUBS

Primary indicator

Presence of community hub facilities within 400m of OCP town and village centres

Why is this Important?

For the purposes of this OCP Progress Monitoring report, a “community hub” is defined as the co-location of a range of publicly supported community programs and services in a central place.

Community hubs allow residents to connect to a public facility close to their home. These hubs can offer integrated, innovative and client centered services including a variety of programs for residents of different ages and abilities. The ability to reach a wide variety of programs in a ‘one stop shop’ approach increases access and improves community connectedness and belonging.

2030 OCP Target/Desired Trend

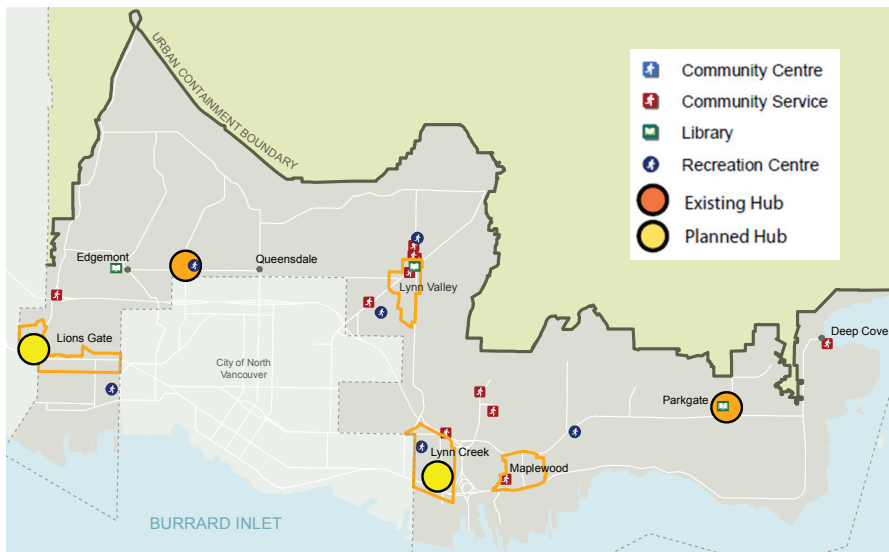
A community hub facility within easy access of every centre.

2011 Baseline

A cluster of community services exists in the Lynn Valley Town Centre and a community hub exists in the Parkgate Village Centre. Other community hubs in the District are located outside of OCP designated town and village centres.

2014 Measure

Same as 2011, except that the William Griffin Community Centre has been demolished. The new Delbrook Community Recreation facility is undergoing construction at this location.



DID YOU KNOW?

Norgate Elementary is a recognized as a “Community School” given the range of community services that are co-located at this facility. Services offered beside children’s education, include social service counselling for pre-teens and teens, childcare, programs for seniors and other community programs and services.

This map shows a wide spectrum of services that are provided geographically across the District. There are two major community hubs – Parkgate and Delbrook. Additional community services are needed in emerging town and village centres including: Lynn Creek Town Centre, Lions Gate Village Centre and Maplewood Village Centre.

5.8.2 SOCIALLY INCLUSIVE COMMUNITY

Primary indicator

Age groups as a percent of the total population

Why is this Important?

Sustaining a healthy mix of different ages and socio-economic backgrounds in our population is important to the ongoing health, diversity and vibrancy of our community. Recent demographic trends indicate growing numbers of seniors, gaps in the numbers of young adults entering the work force and starting new families, and declining numbers of school aged children. OCP policies to create a greater diversity of housing choices and affordability, to encourage business opportunities and job growth, and to guide the development of dynamic town and village centres will help attract the ‘missing generation’ of young adults and enable seniors to find suitable housing in our community.

2030 OCP Target/Desired Trend

Foster a socially inclusive community including a mix of ages, abilities and socio-economic backgrounds.

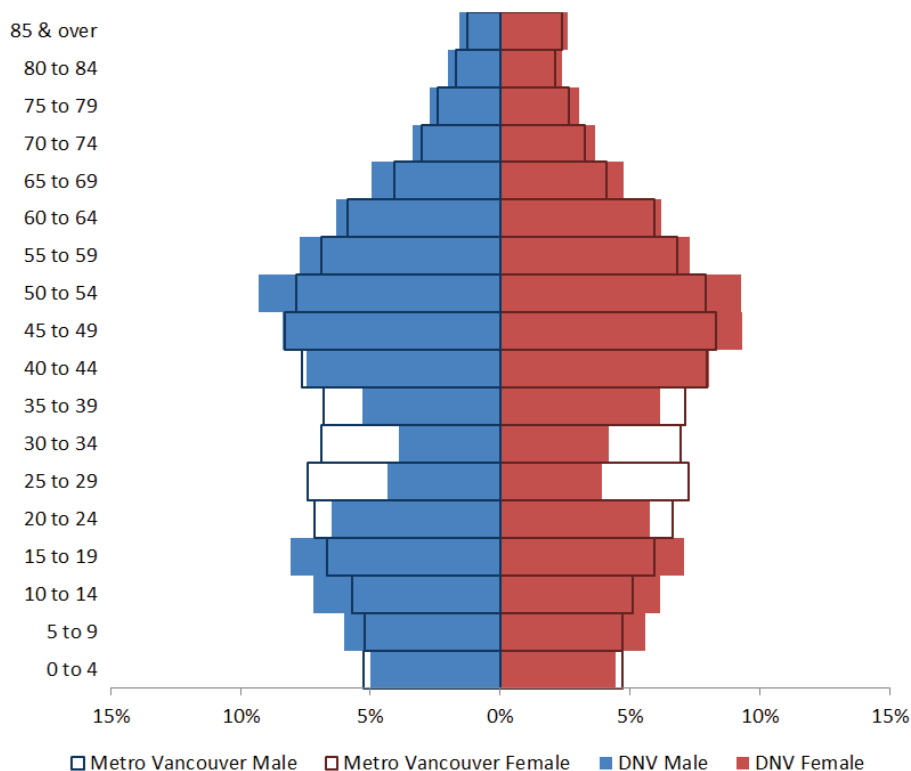
2011 Baseline

Significantly fewer young adults aged 25 to 40 than the regional average.

2014 Measure

Data not available. New census data available 2017.

2011 Population Pyramid
(% of total population)



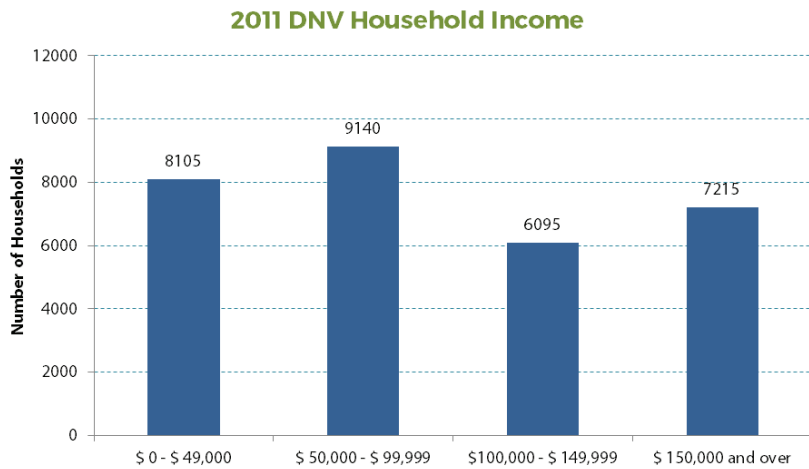
In 2011, our population profile reveals a slight decline in the numbers of children from 2006. However, these numbers are still higher than the 2011 regional average. The number of young adults aged 25 to 40 has declined since 2006. Our numbers of middle aged and senior adults are on the rise and slightly above the regional average.

POPULATION PROFILE BY AGE GROUP	2006	2011
0-19	26.4%	24.7%
20-39	21.0%	20.0%
40-64	39.6%	39.7%
65+	13.0%	15.5%
Total	81,910	84,420

Source: 2011 Canadian Census

DID YOU KNOW?

In 2011, 75% of District residents called English their mother tongue. Of the 22% of non-official languages spoken in the District, the majority spoke Farsi, then German, Korean, Cantonese and Spanish.



Source: 2011 National Household Survey

5.8.3 COMMUNITY SERVICES AND PROGRAMS

2030 OCP Target/Desired Trend

Provide, facilitate and support a range of community programs and social services that meet the needs of the community.

Why is this important?

Community services includes a wide range of social, cultural, recreation, education, health and other services and programs - typically offered by social service providers and governmental agencies - that support the health and well-being of all District residents. These community programs and services can provide vital assistance to residents in time of needs, but they are also form part of our everyday lives when we visit a Community Recreation Centre or access resources at the library.

What are we doing?

Social service providers and other community agencies work hard to provide programs for seniors, people with disabilities, youth, childcare, women in crisis, new immigrants, counselling services, homeless and emergency services, food security, restorative justice and other services in our community. The District provides community and core grants to support the work of non-profit social service providers and community groups that offer services to District residents. Grants provided to these agencies are used to leverage funds from other sources and guides the work of substantial community volunteer hours.

The **North Vancouver Recreation & Culture Commission (NVRC)** offers a wide range of opportunities for individuals, families and organizations to stay active, engaged and inspired as program or drop-in participants, volunteers, cultural grant recipients and event participants. The NVRC continues to offer financial assistance to families in need and a variety of low-cost opportunities to ensure all residents have access to programs and facilities.

In 2014 the North Vancouver Recreation Commission and the North Vancouver Arts Office were consolidated into the North Vancouver Recreation & Culture Commission (NVRC). The consolidation brings together municipal recreation and cultural expertise under one umbrella organization, enhances programming and services in North Vancouver and achieves efficiencies in service delivery. Also in 2014, the NVRC fully implemented a new program design and delivery system to better respond to shifting participation patterns and provide new innovative recreation and culture opportunities. This system delivers a creative mix of recreation and cultural activities and events which engage all residents in new ways and heightens vibrancy in each of the District's neighbourhoods and town centres.

DID YOU KNOW?

Vancouver Coastal Health (VCH) has a keen interest in built environments and their impacts on community health. VCH has published a number of publications on Healthy Built Environments recognizing the health benefits from social and connected public spaces, active transportation, GHG reduction, environmental protection and more. For more information see <http://www.vch.ca/your-health/population-health/built-environment/>. The District has established a Memorandum of Agreement with VCH to work together to encourage healthy built environments in our communities through OCP implementation.



The **North Vancouver District Public Library's** Strategic Framework was adopted by the Library Board in September 2014. Included in this framework is a vision of the library as a welcoming, inclusive place with a diverse collection that is responsive to community needs, provides current and adaptable technology, fosters an environment where people can build community and relationships and feel more connected to their community.

The **North Vancouver Museum and Archives** supports and provides access to our rich cultural and heritage through a publically accessible repository of archival and cultural resources and programs to build community identity and sense of place.

DID YOU KNOW?

A photograph of a community garden. In the foreground, a woman in a blue and white striped shirt sits on a wooden bench eating a banana. Next to her, a young boy sits on the same bench. In the background, several other people are engaged in various activities around raised garden beds. A man in a white shirt is talking to a woman in a red shirt. Another man in a blue shirt is looking at a plant. The garden is outdoors with a clear blue sky and trees in the background. A building with a green roof is visible in the distance.

The District now has a total of approximately 137 community garden plots. These gardens allow residents to grow their own food and to build community connections through interaction and education.

5.8.4 CITIZEN ENGAGEMENT

Primary indicator

Municipal Election Voter Turnout Rate

Why is this Important?

Effective civic engagement builds strong communities, leads to greater public participation and interest in the things we share, and facilitates more responsive governance and better decision making. Civic engagement can be observed in a number of different ways: voter turnout at civic elections, attendance at Council meetings, participants at public engagement events, involvement in civic committees, number of volunteers for various community initiatives, number of people accessing the District website, and more. Moving forward, the District will seek ways to measure civic engagement. Currently one of the few reliable sources of available data is voter turnout.

2030 OCP Target/Desired Trend

To involve citizens meaningfully in civic affairs and community life

2011 Baseline

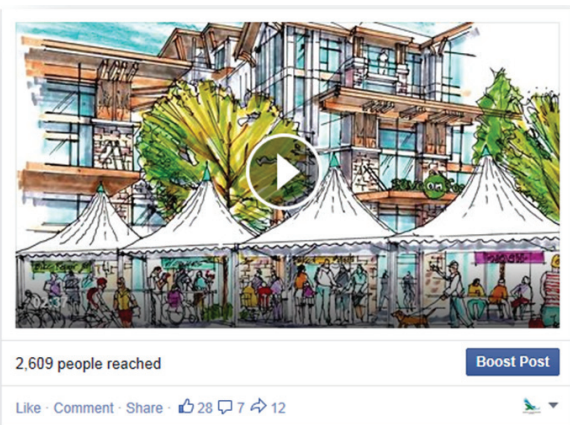
21% Municipal Election Voter Turnout Rate

2014 Measure

25% Municipal Election Voter Turnout Rate

DID YOU KNOW?

There are roughly 20 Council appointed committees, boards, commissions, task forces, and panels with 165 community participants.



Community engagement and outreach:

The District's Corporate Communications team has been exploring new ways of engaging with the public. New visual and social media tools are helping the District to reach out and connect with wider and more diverse audiences in our community. The District's website is also undergoing a complete redesign towards a more user friendly format.

5.8.5 PERSONAL AND PUBLIC SAFETY

2030 OCP Target/Desired Trend

To create safe and caring communities

Why is this important?

Together with other community partners, the District works proactively to reduce or prevent risks; to respond effectively to natural hazards, natural disasters and emergencies; and to protect public safety. These services and programs save lives and property from harm and provide necessary supports to citizens in times of need.

What are we doing?



Natural Hazards Risk Management: The District utilizes a risk-based approach to the management of natural hazards focuses on both the likelihood and consequence of natural hazard events such as landslides, debris flows, wildland-urban interface fires, severe storms, flooding, earthquakes. In May 2011, the District received the United Nations Sasakawa Award for Disaster Risk Reduction. The District is also recognized as a “Role Model City” for the United Nations Resilient Cities campaign.

Natural Hazard Development Permit Areas: In 2012, Council approved a series of Natural Hazard Development Permit Areas to protect development from potential hazards associated with wildfire, steep slopes and creeks (debris flow, flooding etc.)

North Shore Emergency Management Office: (NSEMO) supports both municipal and regional North Shore response capabilities by coordinating effective and efficient preparedness, planning, response, and recovery activities by bringing together resources from the three municipalities, response agencies, public safety lifeline volunteers and other organizations on the North Shore.

Fire and Rescue Services/RCMP/Ambulance Services: Our emergency services continue to provide essential emergency, public education, and support services to our community.

5.9 PARKS AND OPEN SPACE

Primary indicator

Ratio of community and neighbourhood park/1000 people District-wide

Why is this Important?

Community Parkland serves several neighbourhoods and includes parks for organized recreational opportunities, trails and natural features. Neighbourhood Parkland are more localized parks providing active and passive recreational opportunities and are intended to primarily serve residents within a reasonable walking distance (10min or up to approximately 800m).

2030 OCP Target/Desired Trend

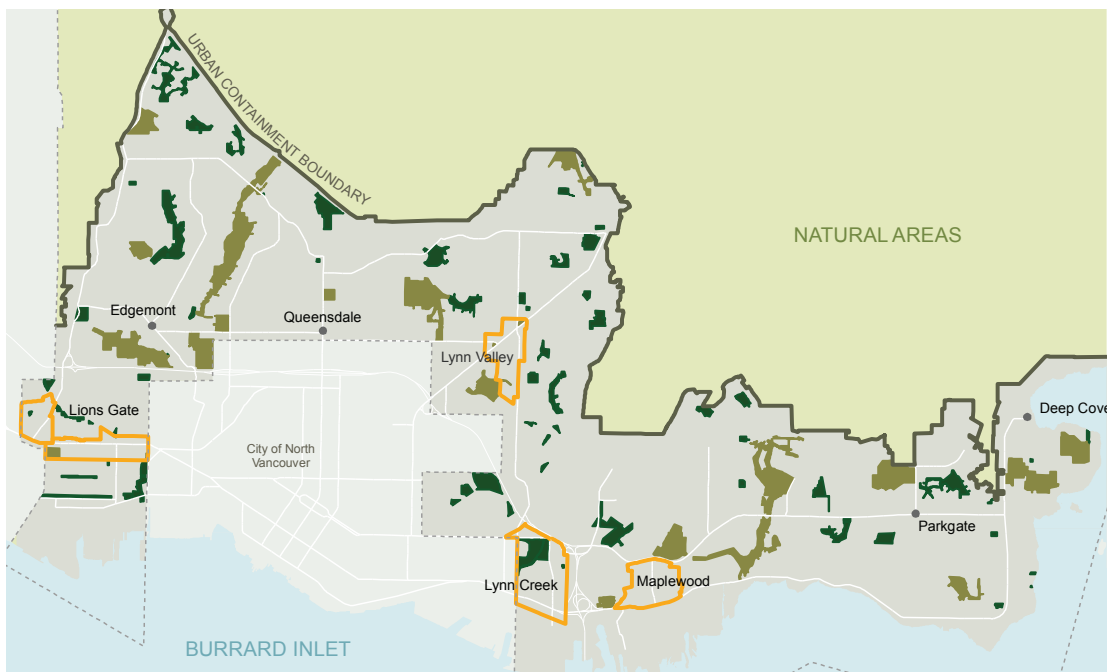
Continue to exceed 2 ha of community and neighbourhood park/1000 people District-wide, and increase park, open space and/or trails in OCP growth centres.

2011 Baseline

In 2011, the ratio of community and neighbourhood park/1000 people District-wide was 3.6.

2014 Measure

In 2014, the ratio of community and neighbourhood park/1000 people District-wide was 3.6.



Legend:
■ Community Parks
■ Neighbourhood Parks

	2011	2014
Community Park (ha)	188	188
Neighbourhood Park (ha)	117	119
Total (ha)	305	307
Hectare of Community & Neighbourhood Park per 1000 Residents	3.6	3.6

While small advances have been made to create new neighbourhood parks, open space and trails in Town and Village Centres moving forward, other key parks strategies are aimed at park updates and improvements to meet the changing needs of our community and to extend the trails network to strengthen community connections.

EXAMPLES OF KEY PARK IMPROVEMENT PROJECTS COMPLETED IN 2011 – 2014	TYPE
Windsor AstroTurf construction with associated infrastructure (washrooms etc.)	Sports Field Related
NS Spirit Trail Construction for Squamish Nation to Mackay Creek	Trail
Trail construction along Seymour Greenbelt with aggregate surfacing and supporting infrastructure	Trail
Multi Use and Mountain bike trail construction with associated infrastructure and signage	Trail
Artificial Turf Mat installation at Windsor field	Sports Field Related
Water Park replacement at Viewlynn	Other
Sportfield lighting upgrade at Myrtle Park - All weather field	Sports Field Related
Cates Tennis Court replacment (2) at Cate Park East	Tennis
BP Memorial Connector with bridge installation (2); boardwalk; stairs; fencing and drainage works	Ped. Infrastructure
Waterfront Access Upgrade at 790 Beachview Avenue	Other

DNV TRAILS*	2011 LENGTH (M)	2014 LENGTH (M)
Hiking Only	56,856	56,006
Mountain Biking Priority	20,861	20,802
Mountain Biking Only	863	863
Multi-Use	187,158	202,435
Unclassified	38,273	38,498
Total	304,011	318,604

*Note: Includes all trails located in the District, even if they are funded/constructed/maintained by Metro Vancouver.

Data Sources and Limitations

The data is provided by the DNV GIS and Parks departments. Trail length data are estimates only. Lengths may be adjusted periodically as updated information becomes available.

Plans and Other Progress Towards OCP Target

- Parks and Open Space Strategic Plan (2012)

5.10 ENVIRONMENTAL MANAGEMENT

Primary indicator

Number of Integrated Stormwater Management Plan (ISMP) completed

Why is this Important?

Metro Vancouver municipalities are required to develop a coordinated program to monitor stormwater and assess and report on the implementation and effectiveness of Integrated Stormwater Management Plans (ISMPs). ISMPs offer an integrated way of understanding and developing coordinated strategies to maintain or enhance watershed health.

2030 OCP Target/Desired Trend

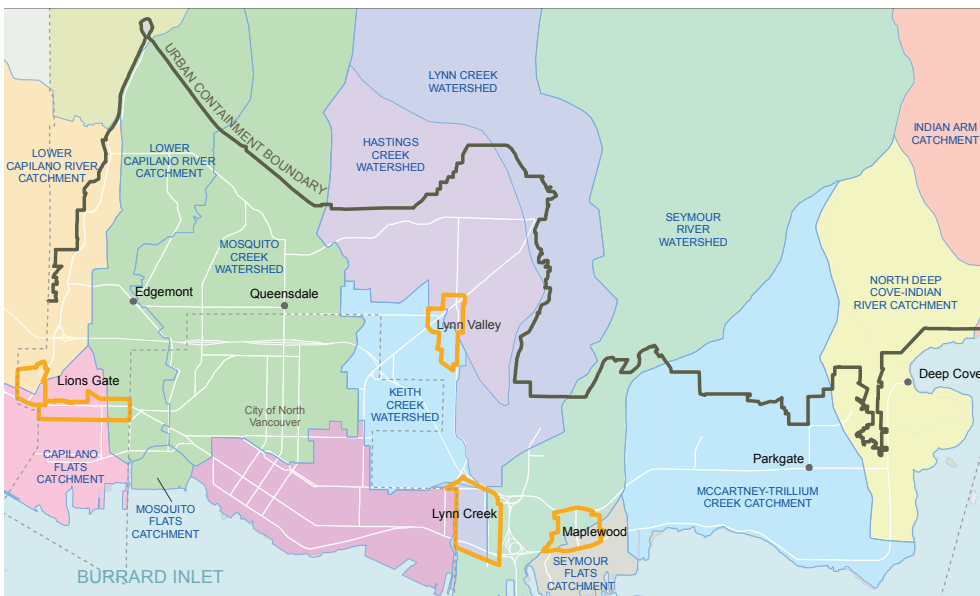
The District aims to have Integrated Stormwater Management Plans and implementation on all urbanized watersheds.

2011 Baseline

In 2011, no ISMPs were complete.

2014 Measure

In 2014, one preliminary ISMP has been completed while the remaining 11 are substantially underway.



DNV Watersheds

Integrated stormwater management plans are underway and tracking towards completion by the end of 2016. A preliminary ISMP has been completed for Hastings Creek Watershed. Hydraulic modelling, water quality and benthic monitoring have been conducted for 11 out of 12 urban watersheds (except Keith Watershed – no hydraulic modelling).

Plans and Other Progress Towards OCP Target

- Completion of Environmental and Natural Hazard Development Permit Areas
- Protection of the Natural Environment
- Streamside Protection
- Natural Hazards: Wildfire Hazard, Creek Hazard, Slope Hazard

5.11 CLIMATE ACTION

5.11.1 COMMUNITY EMISSIONS

Primary indicator

Community emissions in tonnes of CO₂e

Why is this Important?

The Province of B.C. aims to reduce greenhouse gas (GHG) emissions by 33% from 2007 levels by 2020. As part of our commitment to meeting the Climate Action Charter, the District is required to measure and report on community GHG emissions profiles. An important resource for this reporting, is the Community Energy and Emissions Inventory (CEEI) that collects data on energy consumption and greenhouse gas emissions from community activities (on-road transportation, buildings and solid waste) from GHG source sectors (utilities, public agencies etc.).

2030 OCP Target/Desired Trend

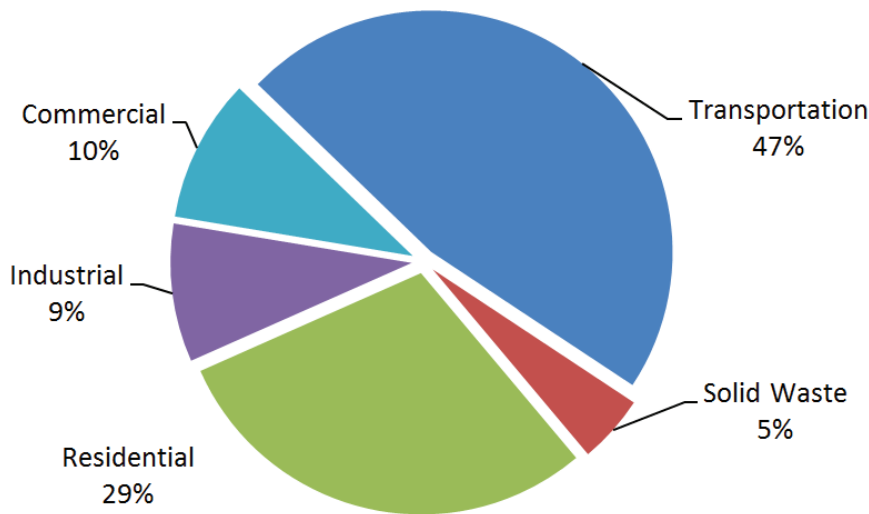
The District aims to reduce community emissions by 33% by 2030.

2011 Baseline

In 2010, community emissions were equivalent to 427,000 tonnes of CO₂.

2014 Measure

Data not available. Revised data pending from CEEI.



2011 Community CO₂e Breakdown

- Climate Action Revenue Incentive Program
- Energy and Water Conservation DPA
- Greenhouse Gas Emission Reduction DPA
- Building Energy Labelling program starting
- Water conservation
- Solar capacity mapping

DID YOU KNOW?



The District encourages new and innovative clean fuel alternatives for vehicles and supportive infrastructure such as electric charging stations. From a starting point of zero electric vehicle charging stations in 2011, by the end of 2014 there were 16 electric vehicle charging points in the District.

5.11.2 CORPORATE EMISSIONS

Primary indicator

Corporate (District operations) emissions in tonnes of CO₂e

Why is this Important?

Under the Climate Action Charter, the District is taking steps to lower our carbon footprint; plan for compact, complete and energy-efficient communities; and demonstrate leadership on sustainable development. The District also reports every year on progress toward these goals as well as achieving carbon neutrality in their corporate emissions. The majority of District corporate GHG emissions are attributed to fleet vehicles use and building energy use with electrical use making up the remainder.

2030 OCP Target/Desired Trend

A reduction in Corporate (District operations) emissions.

2012 Baseline

In 2012, the District's direct corporate emissions were equivalent to 4,629 tonnes of CO₂. Due to a change in collection methods, data for 2011 is not available.

2013 Measure

In 2013, the District's direct corporate emissions were equivalent to 4,351 tonnes of CO₂.

Total GHG emissions (measured by CO₂e) can vary greatly depending on GHG credits gained from climate action projects. In 2014, the District generated 4,566 in carbon offsets (through organic waste diversion and reduced landfill emissions) to reach carbon neutrality. The District's Energy Reduction Program has focused on making improvements to the District's facilities by implementing projects to reduce the energy use in buildings. To date, the program has reduced energy use in facilities by approximately 5% on an annual basis. Implemented measures include improvements to mechanical systems, lighting systems and building control systems. Slightly warmer weather in 2013 also contributed to a reduction in natural gas use. Fleets has implemented an anti-idling program, and replaced fleet vehicles with more efficient vehicles (e.g. Prius engineering cars, smart cars for the inspectors, electric car for building department).

Plans and Other Progress Towards OCP Target

- Climate Action Revenue Incentive Program (ongoing)
- Energy Retrofit Program
- District of North Vancouver Electric Vehicle Support Equipment Strategy (2014).

6 LAYING THE FOUNDATION FOR FUTURE OCP PROGRESS MONITORING

This report begins the process of measuring achievements towards OCP goals and objectives. As data becomes available from a variety of different sources, it is suggested that the following additional indicators be considered for use in future OCP Progress Monitoring reports.

Parks and Open Space:

- Amount of parks, open space and trails in town and village centres

Environment:

- Stream health (water quality)
- % of land base under environmental protection
- Extent (linear m) of fish accessible streams

Infrastructure/Finance:

- Status of long term funding strategy
- Community amenity contributions

Periodic monitoring of the OCP is intended to occur every 1 to 2 years according to need and depending on the availability of data. Major updates are anticipated every 5 years as new Statistics Canada (census) and TransLink (trip diary) information become available. The District will also be consulting with the public to ensure that the indicators used reflect what is important to the community and that the format is accessible to all.

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NORTH VANCOUVER
DISTRICT