

Subject: DNV OCP Roundtable Update

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Date: Tue, 4 Aug 2009 10:25:20 -0700

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Sent on behalf of Brian Bydwell:

DNV OCP Roundtable Members,

Our OCP Team is continuing to raise awareness about the OCP Review process and prepare for Community Visioning in the Fall. We look forward to meeting with you all soon to plan the way forward.

Attached are meeting notes from the first Roundtable meeting held on June 25th as well as summaries of the second and third OCP Launch events, 'Our People' and 'Our Places.'

Roundtable Meetings

The next meeting of the OCP Roundtable is Wednesday, September 2nd from 6:00 - 9:00 pm at DNV Hall, Committee Room. The focus of this meeting will be to review input and information on the OCP Review process to-date and to discuss the proposed community visioning process and activities in the Fall. Community Visioning workshops are being planned with tentative dates of the evenings of Oct 6th and 8th (please hold these).

OCP Roundtable meetings are proposed Sept 23rd, October 21st and November 25th from 6-9 pm. The timing reflects previous Roundtable feedback, anticipated community visioning events and the need to meet with the Roundtable sufficiently in advance of these to effectively plan and review materials. If these times do not work for you, please advise Vi Mackie at mackiev@dnv.org or 604-990-2314.

A reminder that a Council workshop is being held Aug 24th, 6 pm, DNV Hall Committee Room to review the results of the Community Values Survey for the OCP by Ipsos Reid. The workshop is open to the public and members are welcome to attend.

OCP Survey

OCP Team members have been out at many community events with a display and touch screen survey kiosk to raise awareness about the planning process and continue to gain input on interests and issues for the OCP. The survey is also available on-line on the OCP website <http://identity.dnv.org/> and the DNV website homepage <http://www.dnv.org/> with options to complete the survey in multiple languages (English, Persian, Korean, Chinese). **Approximately 500 people have completed the survey to date!**

The survey closes Sept 8th. A prize draw for an iPod will take place from those who completed the survey. If you would like to find out about the schedule for the kiosk display, please contact Erin Ferguson, Supervisor, Sustainable Community Research and Consultation at fergusone@dnv.org or 604-990-2295.

A OCP Roundtable on-line 'Google Group' will be set up in the near future so that Roundtable members can receive and share information and dialogue on a Roundtable site. You will receive further information on this soon.

If you have questions about the OCP Review process or the Roundtable, please contact Susan Haid, Manager Sustainable Community Development at haidS@dnv.org or 604-990-2317 (away Aug 4-14, please

contact Vi to be directed to a OCP Team member).

I hope you enjoy August and see you Sept 2nd.

Brian Bydwell, Director Planning Permits and License

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Launch Event: Our People

Summary Report

June 20, 2009



Our People: Summary Report

Our People, the second launch event in the District of North Vancouver's comprehensive OCP Review process, explored the social fabric of North Vancouver. Issues ranged from demographics to the economy and youths, although there was also significant cross-fertilization with issues on the physical realm. Approximately 60 people attended this event which took place on June 20, 2009 at Norgate Elementary School. This event was one in a series of three OCP launch events to identify issues the community feels are important and begin the dialogue towards creating a vision and long-term plan for a bright and sustainable future in the District of North Vancouver.

Our People was held using an *Open Space* format. *Open Space* allows participants to create and manage their own agenda of working sessions around one central theme. They decide on the agenda and determine the topics to be explored in a series of facilitated small group discussions. This type of format is ideal for situations where the participants and issues are diverse, complex, and potentially controversial.

This particular session resulted in 12 topics being generated, with participants attending the two discussions that were most important to them. They were asked 3 questions:

1. Why is this issue important to you?
2. What local knowledge do you have on this issue? What are the challenges and opportunities ?
3. What are the "lessons learned" that you can share on this issue?

The following report provides a summary of the discussions in each topic area. It is not intended to be a comprehensive record of the input.

1. Healthy, Natural Environment Trails, etc.

Participant responses illustrate the central role that the natural environment plays in the District of North Vancouver, attracting residents and tourists to the community. They noted several benefits of protecting natural environments such as maintaining ecosystem function, increasing people's connection to nature, and retaining the District's unique sense of place. They value the recreational opportunities, such as hiking, that they have access to and note the connection to a healthy lifestyle. The significance and use of the District's natural and recreational assets within the region was also noted.

Some participants called for trail upgrades such as improved signage and way-finding, developing connections to transit routes, and cleaning up debris. Concerns were also expressed about trail maintenance costs; the possibility of a user payment model was raised.

Concerns were raised about the impacts of recreation on sensitive ecological systems, for example, amphibian habitats.

2. Young People - Missing Generation

Participants identified the low number of young people residing in the DNV as problematic. “Young people” were identified as teens, young adults, and young families. They felt that youth are important to the community because they bring broad representation and vibrancy to the community. A lack of affordable housing, jobs and night-life were seen as primary barriers to retaining young people.

Participants proposed strategies to retain and attract young people to the District. Recommendations included increasing density, trying out new affordable housing models, and employing a strategic engagement process to reach young people. They felt that higher-density, mixed-use centres could provide some elements that young people value and require to remain in a community. Outdoor recreational opportunities and associated businesses were also seen as means to attract young people.

3. Affordable Housing

Participants commented on the lack of affordable housing in the DNV, but also observed that they are not the only municipality that struggles with this issue. They identified the two types of affordable housing - market and non-market - and noted that they would like to have more information about affordable housing. Participants had ideas about how to increase affordability in both existing and new housing. Ideas for existing housing included easier re-zoning and allowance of densification in single-family areas. For new developments, they suggested locating housing near transit, developing high-density hubs, and ensuring that new housing is located next to schools and other services. However, there was some disagreement about whether density increases or decreases quality of life.

4. Civic Engagement

Participants shared their concern that the majority of DNV residents don't get involved in civic issues. Several reasons were seen as contributors such as people not feeling like they can make a difference, not having enough time to get involved, believing that decisions have already been made regardless of their input and feeling disconnected with decision-makers. Also identified was the lack of distinct identity between the District of North Vancouver and the City of North Vancouver. Some comments reflected the view that the District should be careful to reflect the comments and identity of the community.

Participants felt that there must be better ways to connect and communicate with citizens.

There was a call to review the methods of communication and outreach, engaging residents earlier in the process and ensuring that issues are locally relevant.

5. Housing Alternatives

Participants raised questions about the future of housing in the DNV such as “how can we stay here, as housing needs change?” and “how will we provide housing for seniors?” They felt that planning in the 1990s failed to provide adequate housing options for the youth and seniors of today. Differences between the City and the District were seen as less relevant than in the past and opportunities for housing alternatives were identified. Some solutions were: focus on new centres, develop near neighbourhood stores to retain services, and utilize infill housing (coach housing, triplex, duplex, small lots). This group also identified the need to talk to new immigrants about housing.

6. Sustainability

Sustainability was seen as an underlying theme for all discussions, yet participants recognized that everyone has differing definitions of sustainability. There was a concern that continued population growth is not sustainable and also that the District’s sustainability is impacted by the wider region and the globe.

Participants felt that reduction of the community’s ecological footprint is important; however, they weren’t certain that increased density would bring about sustainability. Economic stability was also seen as a critical issue and concerns about increasing taxes were raised. Participants felt that a clear definition of sustainability is needed and that sustainability should be at the heart of the OCP.

7. New Economic Vision

Participants in this group pointed out the value of questions rather than answers. They wondered “does growth cost more money or save money,” “does density mean smaller living spaces,” and “what would population growth mean?” They felt that they needed scenarios to help them decide on the best options. They also expressed their approval of neighbourhood centres as a key strategy.

This group questioned the assumption that growth is always good and something that we need.

8. Local Economy and Jobs

Participants felt that there has been a loss of high-paying jobs in the District and they recognize that there is a need to develop new economic strategies. The quality of jobs is also seen as a key issue, especially with the high cost of living in community. With lower paying jobs, employees cannot afford to live in the area, requiring them to commute, which in turn has an impact on the environment.

Participants noted the benefits of home based businesses and business training. They thought that there may be an opportunity to expand and build upon the educational industry of Capilano University. They called for increased support for businesses overall, including strategies for employee retention.

9. Active Transportation and Transit

Participants pointed out that movement has an effect on everything, including quality of life, making transportation a key consideration in all planning issues. They posed several ideas to increase transit use such as increasing frequency of transit service, providing access to service hubs, adding community shuttle buses and reducing fares. Transit was seen as particularly important for youth and seniors.

The participants provided direction to the District to work on collaborative planning with TransLink, ensuring that the views of residents are represented in TransLink planning processes. Active transportation was not addressed in depth, but participants did point out the importance of considering many ways of moving around the community.

10. Community Centres and Youth Centres

Participants felt that community centres and youth centres are highly valuable to the DNV, as they provide a wide range of services, are inclusive and accessible, and improve the health and well-being of residents. They indicated that they would like the District to maintain, upgrade and improve access to community centres.

Participants felt that it is important to address the fact that some neighbourhoods are better served than others. For example, the lower Capilano neighbourhood is lacking a community centre. However, they also observed that some community spaces are under-utilized. Specific recommendations are to include community centres in new developments and to integrate community gardens.

11. Designated Areas for Multi-Family Housing

Designating areas for multi-family development was seen as a positive action by participants. They felt that multi-family housing would provide beneficial opportunities for seniors, all ages, and all incomes. They particularly liked the model used in Lynn Valley and thus, felt it was important to set out a comprehensive plan for multi-family development. The group recognized that multi-family should be thoughtfully located, suggesting transit corridors, key intersections, and nearby services and mixed-use locations. In addition to location, they also pointed out other important considerations for multi-family such as providing green spaces for residents, defining a minimum and maximum number of units, and encouraging innovative designs.

12. Maintaining and Improving: Single-Family, Character of Neighbourhoods, Area Identity

Participants in this group grappled with the critical issue of how to preserve the character of single-family neighbourhoods while allowing an increase in density. Yet they questioned whether there was a need to increase density in the first place. What emerged was the importance of a variety of neighbourhood identities which are defined by the citizens who live there. They felt that each neighbourhood could be treated differently - its uniqueness celebrated. Once the definitions single-family and multi-family areas are clarified, decisions about the location of multi-family can take place and boundaries or 'buffers' can be created between higher- and lower-density areas. More specifically, some participants recommended that neighbourhoods in Edgemont should be multi-family zoned and that Marine Drive should allow taller buildings.

Participants felt that long-term planning would be helpful to address these issues and that clarity is needed on how the local plans will fit into the OCP.

Conclusion

Our People was one in a series of three public events to launch the District of North Vancouver's OCP Review. The purpose of this event was to gain initial input on issues and interests related to the social realm of DNV that should be considered in developing the plan. The OCP Review involves a comprehensive planning and consultation process over approximately the next year and half. The input from this and other events will contribute towards creating a vision to guide the plan.



Launch Event: Our Places

Summary Report

June 25, 2009



Introduction

Our Places, the third launch event in the District of North Vancouver's comprehensive OCP Review process, delved into issues associated with the built and natural environment. This ranged from environment and parks, to affordable housing and transit. With almost 100 people attending, the event took place on the evening of June 25 2009 at the North Shore Winter Club. This event was one in a series of three OCP launch events to identify issues the community feels are important and begin the dialogue towards creating a vision and long-term plan for a bright and sustainable future in the District of North Vancouver.

Our Places was held using an *Open Space* format. *Open Space* allows participants to create and manage their own agenda of working sessions around one central theme. They decide on the agenda and determine the topics to be explored in a series of facilitated small group discussions. This type of format is ideal for situations where the participants and issues are diverse, complex, and potentially controversial.

This particular session resulted in 16 topics being generated, with participants attending the two discussions that were most important to them. They were asked 3 questions:

1. Why is this issue important to you?
2. What are the challenges and opportunities in this issue?
3. What are the "pearls of wisdom" that you can share with DNV planners on this issue?

The following report provides a summary of the discussions in each topic area.

1. Pedestrian/Cyclist/Transit Issues

Pedestrian, cyclist and transit issues were important to participants because it addressed a key sustainability issue: the ability for people to move around without relying on their cars.

Safety for cyclists and pedestrians was a key concern, with many identifying inadequate cycle lanes and sidewalks such as those in Riverside Drive, the Mount Seymour Parkway, and Mountain Highway. Broken glass, uneven lanes, and the need to share lanes with parked cars were difficult for cyclists. Better facilities such as secure storage were also important.

Participants urged the DNV to work more closely with residents through bicycle advisory committees and also to look at European models for planning. They felt that car drivers needed to be better educated about the rights of cyclists and that the speed limit should be strictly enforced. More transit, better cycle lanes and sidewalks were all strongly urged. However, some participants pointed out that

densification was needed, since the existing low-density single-family neighbourhoods were incompatible with good transit, pedestrian and cycling infrastructure.

2. Waterfront Access

Participants felt that waterfront access was a fundamental part of the District's identity, providing recreation, employment, tourism, and supporting the area's ecological integrity. It was important to reconcile and coordinate the waterfront's many uses and jurisdictional bodies (DNV, City of North Vancouver, First Nations, Port Metro, etc). With the 15th largest port in North America and no local control or representation over this, participants felt that the District needed to be strategic and re-assert its role on the waterfront. Public access to the waterfront needed to be secured. The industrial land on the waterfront needed to be maintained while also expanding recreational opportunities.

3. Ecological Integrity and Conservation/Recreation Models

Participants felt that it was important to maintain the North Shore's environmental richness and biodiversity by supporting ecosystems and reducing human impact. They identified healthy streams, old growth forests, wetlands, watersheds, and the accessible trail network as local assets. However, it was also clear that the District's natural areas were threatened by development and human intervention. Participants felt that the core issue was a mentality that nature was there to be "used and exploited". They identified "heavy footprint" recreation (e.g. mountain biking) as a challenge, as well as the need to balance industry with waterfront access. Invasive species also posed a threat.

Participants advised the District to educate residents on ecological values and principles. They also advocated for lower-impact, "passive" recreation and limiting heavy impact recreation.

4. Low Density

Participants advocated maintaining the District's low density character, arguing that density is an expression of economics and developers, not of people. Participants believed that low density made the District a nice place to live, especially for District residents who had bought into the single family concept. Density would lead to more cars and more congestion, while less density would benefit the environment. They felt that low density, on the other hand, equalled a slower pace, more environmental responsibility, less garbage and water usage as well as a lower population. It created neighbourhoods that were more child-friendly and community oriented.

However, the group acknowledged that low density meant that there would not be better transit, and that the District would continue to exclude lower income people.

Low density also made it difficult to achieve economies of scale for delivering services.

The group felt that low density was an essential expression of the character of the DNV, and was essential to curbing growth (which they felt was not synonymous with economic sustainability). Some wanted to maintain the local area plans, and ensure that there would be a variety of range of densities and income levels in the District.

5. Higher Density

This group argued that creating more high density neighbourhoods supports sustainability because it limits sprawl, increases diversity and affordability, and saves our green spaces. Single family houses, on the other hand, limit supply and drive up housing prices. In addition, single family neighbourhoods do not support the aging population who often need better transit, services, and accessibility than are currently available.

The group felt that there are examples of density done well in the North Shore, and examples of high-density hubs in low-density areas. With the aging demographic, there would soon be opportunities to redevelop single family neighbourhoods.

However, the group also acknowledged that there was confusion about what density actually means, and hence people are not supportive. Council follows the popular vote. The group also felt that the local area plans may undermine opportunities for higher density developments and provide too much control by local areagroups who may wish to see no change. There was also the issue of First Nations land within North Vancouver and coordinating densification efforts.

6. Cultural Diversity

Participants felt that despite historical barriers, there was now more integration and acceptance between people and it was important to tap into cultural assets to create a dynamic District identity. Culturally diverse groups, such as Aboriginal people, were an important component of the community and their needs should be reflected not only in values but also in architecture and the built form.

The group felt that diversity was a good way of addressing the demographic bulge (or aging population). In planning for a more diverse community, the District could also plan for age diversity. Participants urged the District to tap into diversity as a resource for the OCP and look to other communities (Toronto, Seattle) for examples on what works. In addition, District planners were urged to connect with communities who are currently excluded and isolated.

7. Food from our beaches

The ability for our beaches to provide us with food is an important part of being a sustainable community. Harvesting food from our beaches would provide the

community with tools for stewardship of the natural environment and educate people on the changes that our aquatic environments are currently undergoing. In planning for North Shore beaches to become providers of food, this group identified balancing the activities of boaters, shipping and industry as important challenges.

The group felt there was a lot of potential for awareness-raising among North Shore residents, and opportunities for research and revitalization (e.g. Maplewood). Partnerships with First Nations people would help people to understand how to live from the land, and partnerships with the Port would help to improve the environmental ethic among industry.

8. Childcare, partnering, and schools

This group focused on the crisis of school shut-downs and lack of affordable child care, both of which are partly bi-products of the North Shore's aging demographic. Participants felt that schools needed to reassess their roles and become more like community hubs – addressing the need for community service space, daycare, and recreation. There should be more collaboration between schools and municipalities so that young families are able to stay in the District.

The group suggested that schools should become more flexible and look at different options for offering diverse programs such as community gardens, IB, French immersion. The areas around schools could be higher-density. Better communication and partnership between schools and the community (rather than “top-down” planning) would help to identify the best ways of keeping schools open and viable.

9. Food security, community gardens

Participants in this group believed that food security and local community agriculture helps to create more sustainability and reduce the impact of climate change, since the environmental and economic costs of transporting food are high. With its huge land base, there are many opportunities for the District to become a food producer. The group gave examples of how this could be supported, such as edible landscaping on public land, accessibility to community gardens and integration with school curriculums – there would be tremendous social benefits. The group advised DNV planners to provide leadership and create policies that would support the production and distribution of local food.

10. Infrastructure, Facilities, and Accessible Recreation

This group felt that well-maintained and accessible infrastructure and facilities were vital to creating a sense of community and belonging. Accessibility and proximity of services would help to keep people out of their cars and keep them healthy and mobile. In addition, aging infrastructure needed to be replaced soon.

The group felt that the District's people are its best asset (taxpayers, service users, volunteers). With thousands of volunteers donating their time, there should be money available to improve physical assets. Major challenges included the inaccessibility of services (transit issues), and lack of awareness on how money gets spent on public services. It was felt that there should be more accountability, as projects are often delayed and over-budget. In addition, programs for youths were insufficient.

Participants advised the District to develop a better understanding of the availability of space and the needs of the community, and use facilities well (e.g. multi-use facilities, community schools).

11. Climate Change: Adaption

The District consumes a great deal of energy and residents leave a large carbon footprint – hence, there should be more responsibility. Rising sea levels, peak oil and dependency on outside resources all affect our future.

The District has several assets. First of all, the ocean has a moderating effect, and forests provide bio-fuels. The ocean also provides opportunities for energy and tidal power, while the mountains are an energy source for turbines, and there is a great deal of rainfall. Fertile soils and backyards mean that there is an opportunity to grow our own food. There are also federal and provincial programs that are incentives for the District's highly educated populace.

However, challenges remain in terms of people's unwillingness to change their attitudes and behaviours, e.g. give up the 3rd car. There was also a great deal of complacency and denial of compelling evidence. People were not willing to pay for more sustainable alternatives.

This group suggested that the District take a leadership role, and stop the cycle of analysis/paralysis. They needed to look through a lens of resilience, managing for uncertainty and finding leaders in community to assist with challenges. LEED standards could be adopted. Local food production, composting, local power generation, and education were all ways of addressing climate change; however, we would also need to convince people who are not hearing the danger.

12. Village Hubs

Participants in this group felt that creating vibrant village hubs create strong, inclusive communities that support better transit, a diversity of housing and income levels, and pedestrian-friendly areas. European-style plazas or meeting places would solve a multiplicity of problems. Good urban design would beautify existing neighbourhoods and support businesses by drawing more people to the hub. It was felt that the District already had the starts of good village hubs in examples such as Edgemont and Deep Cove. Challenges, though, included the current lack of transit,

and the issue of parking and cars. Also, retrofitting existing neighbourhoods would be a problem – for example, the strip malls on Marine Drive.

13. Diverse transportation systems

This group of participants posed an interesting idea, in that providing better transportation involved not only offering *more* transit, but also a *diversity* of transit options. They cited examples from across North America, such as Regina’s “dial-a-bus”, co-op cars and buses, to smaller community shuttles and taxis. The group encouraged the creation of a sustainable business model that was not entirely dependent on Translink. In addition, the group identified the need for better East-West connectors. The group felt that North Shore residents were environmentally-oriented, action-oriented, and wanted to invest in good transit. At the same time, they also pointed out that a good transit system would be expensive to start up, and would have to be sustainable.

14. Housing for young and old

This group first identified the challenges the DNV would face if the aging demographic trends were to continue indefinitely, such as a weaker economy, less dynamism, loss of community, family and support networks. Then they looked at ways in which an adequate mix of housing options could support seniors and young people. Affordability was key for both groups – as seniors downsize, they will not be able to stay in single-family homes. Additionally, young people are also more likely to afford multi-family residences. The space and cost implications of single family neighbourhoods was “not wise” for the DNV. It was important to have a multi-generational community that was dynamic, walkable and able to provide a variety of services, jobs and recreation. This would lead to more social equity and the DNV being a “more fun place to live.”

15. Parks, natural spaces, and trails

This group felt that parks and green spaces were a major part of the DNV’s heritage. These areas are irreplaceable, improving people’s quality of life and providing a major attraction for the North Shore. It also supports biodiversity and ecological well-being. Participants identified a multiplicity of the North Shore’s strengths, such as the number of parks, the diverse opportunities, ambience, and volunteer groups providing stewardship.

There are also many challenges to maintaining the District’s excellent natural spaces. Maintenance, access, and education were all priorities. In addition, there is the issue of balancing the needs of humans versus the needs of wildlife. While it is important to provide access to these spaces, it is also important to protect natural places from

too much human intervention. Participants cited vandalism and pollution as threats. The efforts of volunteer groups also had to be better coordinated.

The group urged the District to appreciate what we have, allocate the level of resources necessary, but also avoid commercialization and privatization of forests. People had to become more aware and educated about nature. The District should work in partnership with community groups and First Nations to provide stewardship.

16. Supporting Green Business

This group felt that the DNV could become a hub for green industry, if the assets of the region were properly developed and marketed. They defined “green” as carbon neutral, non-polluting, sustainable, contributing to clean air and water, progressive employment practices, and non-vehicular transportation.

The approach would have to be strategic, looking at all the different ways in which we can attract the right businesses – from quality of life, to tax structure, to affordability. The group provided a multiplicity of ways in which this could be done, including:

- Tax incentives for green businesses
- Density bonus for green buildings
- Developing a North Shore-wide sustainable eco-development strategy emphasizing green business.
- Using Maplewood as a model
- Giving incentives for waste-heat recovery
- Supporting green energy users and producers

Conclusion

Our Places was one in a series of three public events to launch the District of North Vancouver’s OCP Review. The purpose of this event was to gain initial input on issues and interests related to the natural and built environment that need to be considered in developing the plan. The OCP Review involves a comprehensive planning and consultation process over approximately the next year and half. The input from this and other events will contribute towards creating a vision to guide the plan.

Official Community Plan (OCP) Roundtable Meeting
Thursday, June 25, 2009
Meeting Notes

In Attendance:

Karen Hilton, Darryl Condon, Fred Smith, Peter Clark, Corrie Kost, Dan Ellis, Wayne Hunter, JoAn Maurer, Bruce Mohun, Peter Richards, Patty Ward, Renee Strong, Krista Tulloch, Patrick Kinney, Jeremy Clark-King, Vincent Santacroce, Vanessa Conzon, Jennifer Johnson

DNV: Mayor Richard Walton, Councillor Robin Hicks, Brian Bydwell (Chair), Susan Haid

HB Lanarc Consultants: Vince Verlaan

Regrets: Mark Ely, John Neumann

Meeting Notes:

1. **Introductions of members of the OCP Roundtable** took place with members providing input on backgrounds, interests and opportunities to enhance the OCP process.
2. **The mandate and terms of reference of the Roundtable** was reviewed (Public Engagement Charter and Terms of Reference previously circulated).
 - The purpose of the Roundtable is *“to support District staff and consultants on the implementation of an authentic, engaging, inclusive and transparent public engagement and consultation process leading to the creation of a new District Official Community Plan flowing from the Community Vision.”*
 - The role of members of the Roundtable includes:
 - i. Act as a sounding board, working with staff and consultants as they implement, adjust, and evaluate various stages of the consultation process.

- ii. Uphold the principles of engagement presented in the District's Public Engagement Charter, and act as champions for adherence to these principles at each stage of the consultation process.
 - iii. Participate in the various consultation activities, as a way to provide input into the OCP review process, and with an eye to the quality of the process and its outcomes.
 - iv. Connect the District with key stakeholder groups, use their personal and/or professional networks to help disseminate information on the OCP review process and encourage participation of diverse interests.
- Once the Community Vision is developed with the community and approved in principle by Council (Fall 2009), the Roundtable will be asked to perform the following additional functions:
 - i. Uphold the District's Community Vision and act as champions for adherence to this Vision at each subsequent stage of the OCP content development (e.g. development of objectives, targets, policies, and implementation programs).
 - ii. Act as a sounding board, working with staff and consultants as they develop content, with an eye to fully meeting the intent of the Community Vision.
- The group's advice will be received by staff and consultants at each meeting and/or in electronic format following the meeting. The Roundtable's input will be communicated to Council through regular Council updates provided by staff. The Roundtable is not expected to submit a final report.

3. An update on OCP Review Process, Community Events and Available Resources was provided.

- A comprehensive planning and consultation process involving 5 main steps over approximately the next 18 months is outlined in the brochure, "*Identity DNV 2030 – Our Community. Our Plan.*" The OCP website: <http://identity.dnv.org/> contains information and resources about the OCP Review. Key messages are contained in these resources and are useful for Roundtable members in communicating to their networks about the OCP process.
- The current phase includes the public launch of the OCP Review and the creation of a vision, goals and principles to serve as a foundation and guide the Plan.

- The evening's event, "Our Places" is the third of three launch events which focuses the dialogue on the natural and built environment of DNV. All launch events are intended to begin the dialogue and get people thinking about issues the Plan needs to address and about ideas to create a vision for the future.
- Members of the OCP team will be out at community events during the summer with a display and touch screen survey kiosk to raise awareness about the OCP Review process and gain further input on key issues for the Plan. There will be a prize draw for completing the survey.
- Targeted engagement strategies are being developed for youth, diversity and potentially other under-represented groups to ensure broad participation.
- The Discussion Paper prepared by the Community Planning Working Group (CPWG) was highlighted as an excellent resource. The Paper contains the CPWG's ideas and advice on key issues, planning principles for a sustainable community, a framework for the OCP and principles for public engagement and was presented to District Council in April, 2009 to inform the OCP Review process. The paper can be found on the DNV website at: <http://www.dnv.org/article.asp?c=1029>.
- An OCP Discussion Guide with background information on current conditions in the District (e.g. community profiles), trends, key planning issues and the fundamentals of an OCP is being prepared by staff and will be available on the OCP website later in the summer.

4. Next steps, meeting schedule and means of communication were discussed.

- It was requested that meeting minutes be prepared and made available on the website. Staff advised that meeting notes will be prepared and circulated to Roundtable members. Regular updates of the Roundtable will be provided to Council through reports which are available publicly.
- It was suggested that the Roundtable have a virtual website and blog to share resources and ideas.
- An OCP Roundtable 'Google Group' will be established during the summer for this purpose. Members can receive, comment on and share information and dialogue using this tool. It also includes options to not receive email notification on each communication (to reduce email traffic).
- In addition to the Roundtable Google Group, meeting notices and materials will be distributed by regular email.

- The group preferred electronic copies of materials overall, however some paper copies are desired.
- Regular monthly meetings are preferable. The use of 'Doodle' (online tool) is an excellent way to coordinate the schedule. Vi Mackie (DNV staff) will contact members during the summer to coordinate the schedule.
- It was requested that the existing OCP be forwarded (electronically) to members. Several hard copies of the OCP will be made available to the Roundtable. Due to the age of the OCP (1990 adoption), it had not been available on the DNV website as a significant number of amendments (approx. 65) needed to be incorporated in electronic format. **The OCP (with amendments) was recently posted on the DNV website at: <http://www.dnv.org/article.asp?c=601>**
- It was noted, that the existing DNV OCP is a high-level principles-based policy document.
- A Council workshop to review the results of the Community Values Survey by Ipsos Reid is scheduled for August 24th, 2009 at District Hall (6 pm). Members are welcome to attend. A summary of the Community Values Survey will be brought to the OCP Roundtable at an upcoming meeting.

5. Adjourn

A photo of OCP Roundtable members present was taken. The meeting adjourned at 5:30 p.m. Many members attended the Our Places event.