

an open dialigue about the **future** of our community





KAMPLAN ADVISORY COMMITTEE 2014-2016

KAMPLAN 101

March 6, 2014 3pm – 5pm DES Boardroom Development & Engineering Services 105 Seymour Street





OUTLINE

- Planning 101
- KAMPLAN 101: A 30 Year Progression
- Appointing a Chairperson
- Overview of Sustainable Kamloops Plan 2010
- Next Meeting
- Questions/Comments



Community Planning:

- Proactively responds to long range planning challenges/ opportunities
- Provides direction for decision making through:
- The Official Community Plan (OCP), a comprehensive plan to guide growth/change to 2036;
- Themed plans/policies ie. Social Plan, Sustainable Kamloops Plan;
- Local Area Plans (ie. neighbourhood plans) that build on the OCP by providing detailed guidance in smaller areas;
- Other initiatives that respond to emerging issues/policy challenges.



PLANNING 101

Community Planning is Comprehensive:

- Economy
- Social Sphere
- Utilities and Municipal Servicing
- Environment
- Parks and Recreation
- Transportation
- Housing
- Topography
- Employment
- Climate
- Demographics
- Culture
- Heritage
- Infrastructure





- Why is Community Planning Important?http://www.youtube.com/watch?v=3Qa3Z-V 1D4
- What are we planning for?http://www.youtube.com/watch?v=r0kN51fy4KQ





PLANNING 101

The Good and the Bad: The basics of Community Planning

- Break into groups of 3
- Evaluate the pros and cons of the photographs
 - What are the positives from an urban planning perspective?
 - What are the negatives from an urban planning perspective?
 - Would you want to live there? Why/Why not?
 - Consider social, environmental and economic impacts for each photo.
- Reconvene and report



The Good and the Not so Good:

The basics of Community Planning

Urban Planning Example 1







The Good and the Not so Good:

The basics of Community Planning
Urban Planning Example 2





OTHER EXAMPLES

Comprehensive Community Planning











- What is KAMPLAN?
- How is it positioned legislatively?
- Why are we updating KAMPLAN?
- Highlights of KAMPLAN over 30 years
- Kamloops Pre-Amalgamation
- Kamloops Post-Amalgamation



What is KAMPLAN?

- An OCP is a local government bylaw
- OCPs provide objectives/policies to guide land use planning decisions
- OCPs are significant because, after adoption, all bylaws and works undertaken by a Council or Board must be consistent with it

How is it positioned legislatively?

 The Local Government Act (LGA) authorizes OCPs in BC (Sections 875-879)



Required Content of OCPs per LGA:

- Approx. location, amount, type and density of residential development required to meet anticipated housing needs over a period of at least 5 years
- Approx. location, amount and type of present and proposed commercial, industrial, institutional, agricultural, recreational and public utility land uses
- Approx. location and area of sand and gravel deposits that are suitable for future sand and gravel extraction
- Restrictions on the use of land that is subject to hazardous conditions or environmentally sensitive to development



Required Content of OCPs per LGA (cont'd):

- Approx. location and phasing of any major road, sewer and water systems
- Approx. location and type of present and proposed public facilities, including schools, parks and waste treatment and disposal sites
- Housing policies of the local government respecting affordable housing, rental housing and special needs housing
- Targets for the reduction of greenhouse gas emissions and policies and actions of the local government proposed with respect to achieving those targets



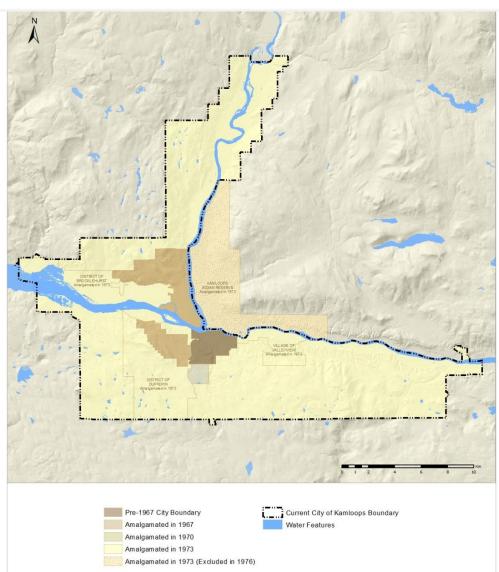
Why are we updating KAMPLAN?

- LGA requires periodic reviews/updates
- Sustainable Kamloops Plan and other policies incorporated
- Current Issues/Challenges/Opportunities Evaluated
- New 'User-friendly' focus

Highlights of KAMPLAN over 30 years

- KAMPLAN 1974
- KAMPLAN 1979
- KAMPLAN 1990
- KAMPLAN 1997
- KAMPLAN 2004

Kamloops Amalgamated





1974 - Post amalgamation

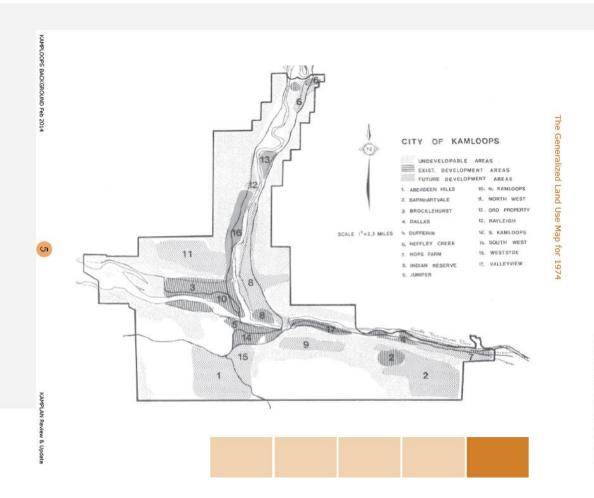
- The first OCP: unify & develop sense of community
- Key themes: rapid growth, planned approach to growth, coordinated servicing strategy
- Key improvements: recreational facilities, transit, & capital facilities in growth areas



1974 - Post amalgamation

- Key policies:
 - Residential:
 - Infill core & allow suburban growth
 - Protect rural area
 - Commercial
 - Ensure commercial availability to all neighbourhoods. Shopping Malls
 - Downtown core: function as focal point of the City for: highest order of commercial uses, administration, entertainment, major retail, wide range of services, & high density living
 - Industrial
 - Expand & buffer Industrial parks
 - Parks, Recreation, Culture
 - Strong emphasis to develop sense of community/identity
 - Expand Riverside Park to Pioneer Park
 - Servicing
 - Work with Gov't on Public Transit/Halston Bridge
 - Utilize existing services first
 - Growth
 - Focus growth in Core, Southwest, and Northwest
 - Avoid 'Leap Frog' development
 - Avoid Hazard Lands silts & flood plains







1979 - Agriculture Land Reserve

- ALR OCP: Maintaining Quality of Life
- Key themes: changes to provincial legislation (ALR, mandatory OCP components), rapid growth, focused growth in SW Sector, need for sanitary improvements (river disposal)
- Key improvements: Comprehensive plan suggested growth in SW sector more economic, infrastructure upgrades/oversizing in SW sector for growth demand



1979 - Agriculture Land Reserve

- Key policies:
 - Residential
 - Mixed use/higher density in Downtown core
 - Southeast sector growth halted pending sanitary improvements
 - Commercial
 - Downtown to continue as major focal point
 - Neighbourhood convenience centres encouraged
 - Industrial
 - Focus on expanded Industrial base
 - Institutional
 - School closure anticipated (Stuart Wood/Allan Mathews); New School - Juniper
 - Expansion of Gov't precinct new Courthouse
 - Servicing
 - Westsyde water connection to central system
 - Partial Barnhartvale sewer
 - Agricultural Land
 - First formal Agricultural policies
 - ALR exclusions addressed in block appeal to ALC



KAMLOOPS BACKGROIUND Feb 2014 KAMPLAN Official Community Plan for Kambogos 5

Generalized Land Use Map for KAMPLAN 1979

A map containing existing and proposed (5 year) land use patterns for the City was included in the 1979 KAMPLAN. The ALR was also identified on this map.

The map reflects the residential, commercial and industrial land use policies identified within the 1979 version of KAMPLAN.





1990 - New Focus

- Reverse the recession OCP: early 80's saw virtually no development (64 bp's in 1 year). Decisions reflected this (Campbell Creek, Bachelor bench)
- Key themes: generate development rather than regulate growth; forestry sector declining - focus on other key sectors such as mining, tourism, transportation hub, manufacturing; economic development
- Key improvements: Westsyde/Barnhartvale sewers,
 Riverside Coliseum



1990 - New Focus

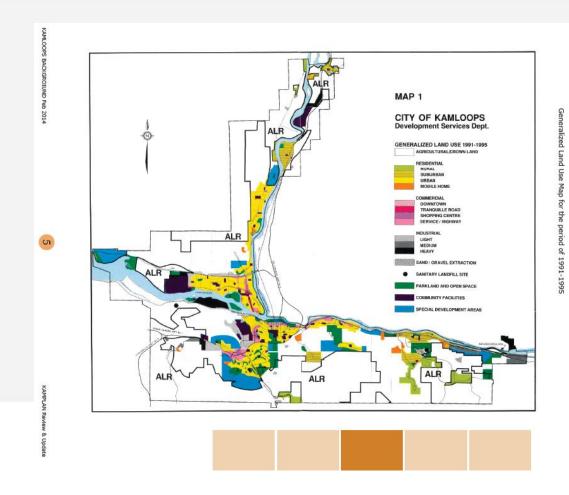
- Key policies:
 - Residential
 - Discourage expansion/development in rural areas
 - Neighbourhood model encouraged in Urban areas
 - Higher density in nodes & in City Centre
 - Commercial
 - Pedestrian oriented commercial in core; auto oriented/land extensive discouraged
 - Erosion of existing retail/office discouraged
 - BIA model supported
 - Industrial
 - Mitigation of Industrial uses
 - Infill existing serviced land before outward expansion



1990 - New Focus

- Key policies:
 - Parks/Open space
 - Support development of a strong community image
 - Equitable distribution of park and open space
 - Community Facilities
 - Major civic/cultural facilities to locate in City Centre
 - Cariboo College transition anticipated land designated for expansion
 - Servicing
 - Infill/utilization of existing services before expansion
 - Emphasis on waste reduction/energy conservation
 - Transportation
 - Focus on alternative modes
 - 6th Ave extension/Singh St bridge not anticipated until 100,000 population
 - Encouraged pedestrian/bike network system







1997 - Linking Land Use to Transportation

- Smart Growth infancy OCP: compact/controlled growth, mixed-use development, intensification, though auto a fact - can we reduce transportation upgrades?
- Key themes: limit growth to serviced areas, focus growth in southwest sector to take advantage of oversized infrastructure, sensitive integration, importance of diversified economy, affordability & downloading
- Key Improvements: University expansion, TCC



1997 - Linking Land Use to Transportation

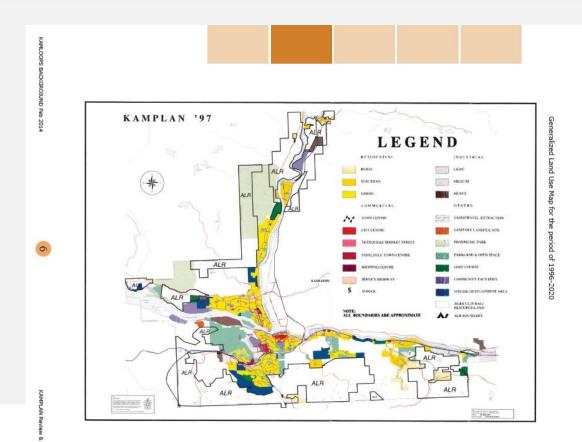
- Key policies:
 - Residential
 - Direct growth to least cost impact; SW Sector focused
 - Balance of housing choices for range of income
 - Commercial
 - · Bring work, shopping closer to home
 - Industrial
 - Encourage development to expand tax base and economy
 - Agriculture/Resource
 - Discourage urban development into ALR
 - Minimize conflicts
 - Hazard/Environmentally Sensitive Lands
 - Land >25% not suitable for development
 - Silts/Flood Plain/Wildland Interface identified
 - Heritage
 - Develop Heritage Management Plan
 - Infrastructure
 - Use of DCC's as cost recovery
 - WaterSmart





1997 - Linking Land Use to Transportation

- Key policies:
 - Transportation
 - · Major corridor improvements identified
 - Encourage alternative travel modes
 - TDM techniques/modeling
 - Environment
 - Importance of Air Quality
 - Encourage Transit use
 - Maintain appealing urban environment
 - Community Services
 - Affordable Housing strategy
 - Sr. levels of gov't responsible for social service delivery
 - Economic Development
 - Diversified economy
 - Encourage Tourism development
 - Community Energy
 - Increase energy efficiency through land use/transportation, site/building design, alternative energy source, etc
 - Growth Pattern
 - 50/20/10/10/10 accommodate population of 120,000 by 2020







2004 - Canada's Tournament Capital

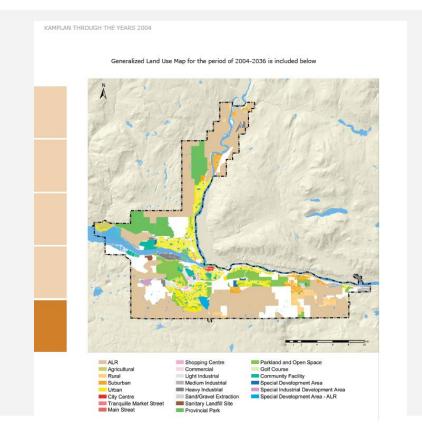
- Sustainability OCP
- Key themes: Canada's Tournament Capital branding, Sustainable Kamloops Plan, Regional Growth Strategies
- Key improvements: KCWQ



- Key policies:
 - Residential
 - Expanded Affordable Housing approach
 - Infill/intensification before peripheral expansion
 - Commercial
 - Higher standard of development
 - Industrial
 - Increase Industrial/commercial on North Shore
 - Agricultural/Industrial
 - Enhance viability of agricultural operations



- Key policies:
 - Parks & Recreation
 - Aggressively push brand
 - Police/Fire
 - CPTED principles introduced
 - Economic Development
 - Develop strong diversified economy
 - Encourage employment generating development
 - Infrastructure
 - Sewage treatment plant improvements
 - Environment
 - Participation in climate change strategies
 - Strong focus on environment issues



KAMLOOPS BACKGROIUND Feb 2014



KAMPLAN Review & Update





APPOINTING A CHAIRPERSON

- Review responsibilities
- Any volunteers?
- Vote (if need be)



SUSTAINABLE KAMLOOPS PLAN 2010

Sustainable Kamloops Plan (SKP): Foundations for Sustainability (2010)

"Balancing the integrated goals of economic prosperity, social well-being, and environmental stewardship..."







SUSTAINABLE KAMLOOPS PLAN 2010

SKP Key Components of Sustainability:

- Transportation
- Climate Change Greenhouse Gas Emissions & Adaptation
- Energy
- Land
- Natural Environment
- Air
- Water Use Efficiency
- Drinking Water Quality
- Stormwater

- Wastewater
- · Solid Waste
- Recreation
- Food Security
- Arts, Culture and Heritage
- Community Safety
- Economic Development
- Health and Wellness
- Education





SUSTAINABLE KAMLOOPS PLAN 2010



EXAMPLE:

- Increase density of development (as measured by population density)
 by 25% by 2050
- Allow minimum overall density of residential developments in new neighbourhoods of 25 units per hectare
- Encourage **mixed use developments** comprising commercial, institutional, recreational and related activities in all neighbourhoods
- Increase number of affordable housing units





- Agenda
- Feb. 6th Minutes
- Updated Contact List
- Timeline
- Corporate Public Engagement Policy
- Background Reports (historical)

Website:

http://www.city.kamloops.bc.ca/kamplan



NEXT MEETING

MEETING 3

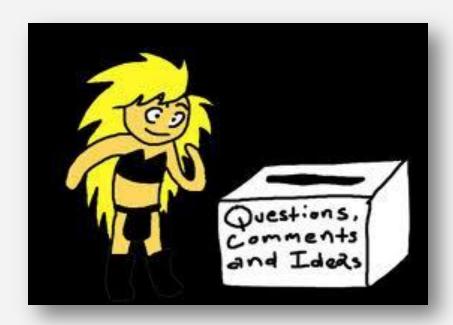
Background Reporting

MEETING 4

Public Engagement 101



QUESTIONS/COMMENTS



"There are no foolish questions, and no man has become a fool until he has stopped asking questions" – Charles Proteus Steinmetz