



# Part C: Policy Framework

# The policy framework includes 5 goals, 32 objectives and 263 policy actions.

**Goals** are overarching statements on what the City hopes to achieve over time.

**Objectives** are more specific, measurable and actionable statements that are intended to help accomplish each goal.

**Policy Actions** state what the City will do to help achieve each objective. They provide a basis for decision making and resource allocation on City planning matters.



# **Goal 1: Complete Communities**



## Goal 1: Foster complete communities that are sustainable, equitable and accessible to everyone

A complete community meets the daily needs of residents within a walking or rolling distance and offers housing for a range of incomes and household sizes. This goal supports objectives and policy actions that promote complete communities and address the key elements that define them, including daily needs such as housing, parks and open spaces, food systems, community facilities and services, and mobility, with an emphasis on sustainability, equity and accessibility.

### Objectives

- » **1.1:** Concentrate growth in complete communities
- » **1.2:** Provide a range of housing choices to meet the needs of all residents
- » **1.3:** Maintain and create community facilities and services to meet the needs of a growing and diverse population
- » **1.4:** Provide quality parks and open spaces through parks protection, planning and programming
- » **1.5:** Protect and strengthen food systems to support healthy communities
- » **1.6:** Promote convenience within and between neighbourhoods

Perspectives and processes through which policies and objectives are developed and examined

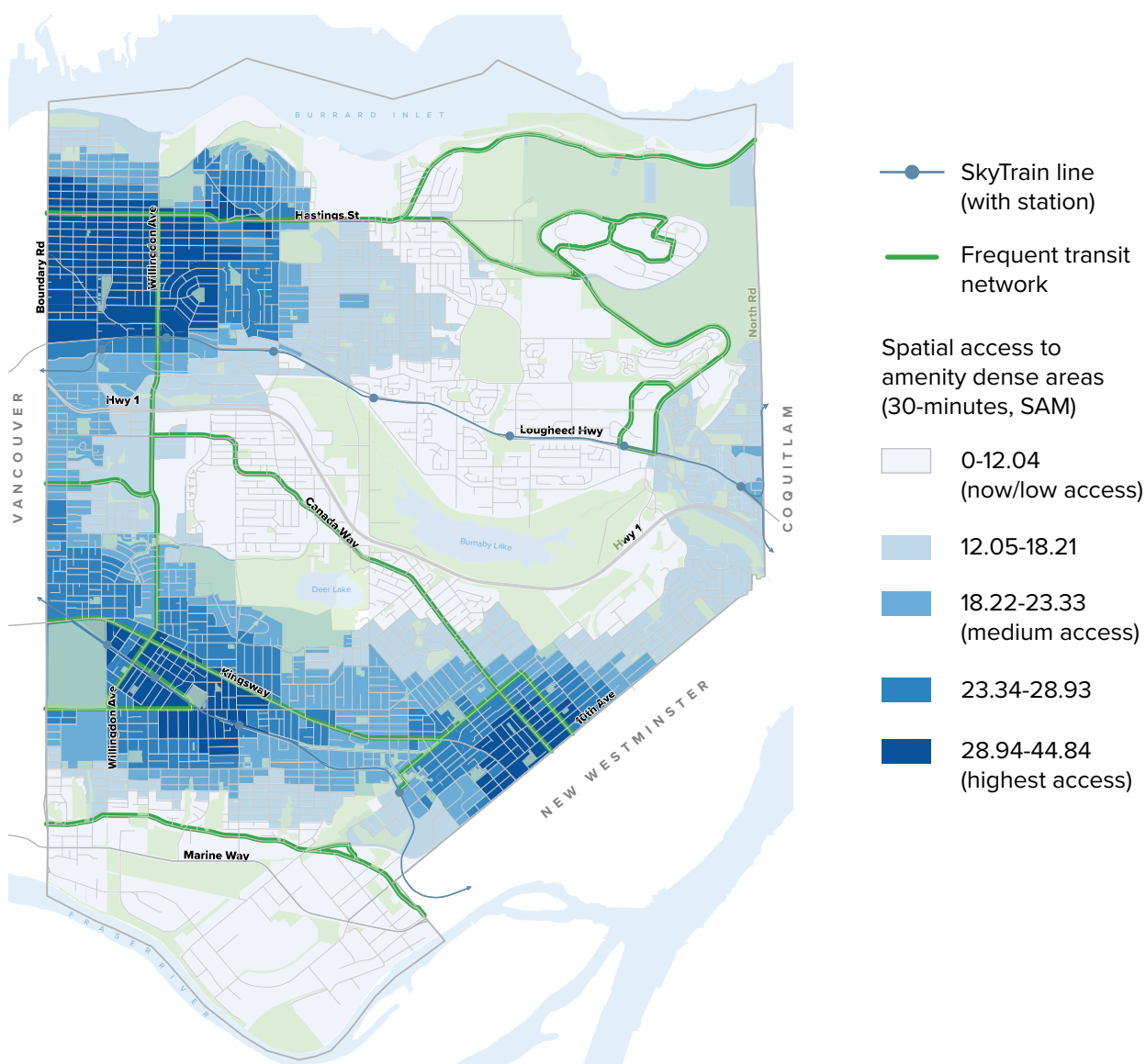
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# Objective 1.1: Concentrate growth in complete communities

Concentrating growth supports climate resilience by reducing greenhouse gas emissions, encouraging transit investment, and directing development away from green spaces and hazard areas. Complete communities improve livability and accessibility by providing shops, services, and public amenities within a walkable and rollable distance. Refer to Figure 1 to learn more about the density of amenities in Burnaby's neighbourhoods.

The Land Use Framework, which coordinates land use and transportation planning, is a key tool for achieving this objective.

**Figure 1. Burnaby's Amenity Density Map**



This heat map shows access to daily needs for a family with children. Areas with higher scores have greater access to a combination of grocery stores, pharmacies, healthcare facilities, child care centres, healthcare facilities, primary schools, libraries, public transit and sources of employment within a 30 minute walking distance.

## Policy Actions

### 1.1.1 Maintain a Land Use Framework that:

- » Supports compact, connected, walkable and rollable mixed-use development with a range of services to meet daily needs.
- » Concentrates growth and density close to transit stations, bus exchanges and along frequent transit routes.
- » Provides a wide range of housing options suitable for different household sizes and needs, especially for medium-density housing.
- » Supports the provision of parks, open spaces, and public amenities for a growing population.
- » Fosters climate resiliency by directing new growth to areas that are the most resilient to the impacts of climate change.
- » Reduces risks by directing new density away from known natural hazards.
- » Protects lands that are designated for agriculture, industrial or employment uses, while continuing to explore new areas for commercial use, primarily in Town Centres and along key transit corridors.
- » Supports a gradual transition between higher and lower densities.
- » Identifies special study areas where further consideration is needed to transition from existing land uses and to protect environmentally and culturally significant areas.

### 1.1.2 Advances reconciliation and builds equitable and complete communities through partnerships with the Host Nations. For more information, go to **Part A - Reconciliation with Indigenous Peoples**.



*Density close to transit routes*



*Mixed-use buildings with commercial units at ground level and apartments above*

# Objective 1.2: Provide a range of housing choices to meet the needs of all residents

Burnaby faces significant housing challenges, including rising housing costs that outpace local incomes and a lack of housing diversity. The policy actions below encourage a varied mix of housing forms, tenures, sizes, and affordability suitable for a range of incomes and needs, with an emphasis on rental housing. These policy actions complement the Land Use Framework’s wide range of housing opportunities.

## Policy Actions

- 1.2.1** Update the *Burnaby Housing Needs Report* to assess and respond to local housing needs.
- 1.2.2** Update *HOME: Burnaby’s Housing and Homelessness Strategy* to reflect evolving strategic priorities and reflect the needs identified in the *Burnaby Housing Needs Report*.
- 1.2.3** Engage with Host Nations and Indigenous housing providers to better understand Indigenous housing priorities and explore potential partnerships for housing development. **R**
- 1.2.4** Continue to support renters impacted by building redevelopment through the implementation, monitoring and regular review of the City’s policies and bylaws.
- 1.2.5** Convert the Tenant Assistance Policy into a tenant protection bylaw.

## Rental housing supply and affordability

- 1.2.6** Update community plans and bylaws to encourage the construction of purpose-built market and non-market rental housing.
- 1.2.7** Update the Rental Use Zoning Policy to create an Inclusionary Zoning Bylaw.
- 1.2.8** Support the delivery of affordable and special needs housing through the Community Benefit Bonus Policy.
- 1.2.9** Protect existing purpose-built rental housing by applying rental use zoning at the time of redevelopment.
- 1.2.10** Continue to lease City-owned land to meet housing needs.
- 1.2.11** Support the Burnaby Housing Authority in pursuing partnerships with other orders of government, non-profit housing providers and Indigenous housing providers to increase the supply of non-market housing. **R**

## Policy Actions (continued)

### Housing types and forms

**1.2.12** Provide opportunities for different forms of housing, tenures and affordability, especially in Town Centres, Urban Villages, and mixed-use areas that are close to transit and have shops and services nearby.

**1.2.13** Encourage a mix of housing types that meet the needs of persons with disabilities, low- and moderate-income households, families, seniors, Indigenous people, recent immigrants, and other groups with specific housing needs. **E**

**1.2.14** Explore opportunities for the development of alternative housing models, such as affordable homeownership and co-operative housing.

**1.2.15** Promote accessible housing by developing inclusive design principles for multi-family housing that serve families with children, people with disabilities, multi-generational households and seniors to allow residents to age in place. **E**

**1.2.16** Explore opportunities to locate affordable and rental housing projects away from major arterial routes and areas of noise and air pollution. **E C**

**1.2.17** Through the zoning bylaw, facilitate the development of more student housing for post-secondary educational institutions, including off-site dormitories close to campus. **E**



Mid-rise seniors housing



Low-rise co-op housing



Townhomes



Towers in Town Centres



# Objective 1.3: Maintain and create community facilities and services to meet the needs of a growing and diverse population

Community facilities are key contributors to livability and well-being. Locating community services in mixed-use buildings, compact neighbourhoods, and close to accessible transit provides opportunities for the delivery of services in places where people need it most. Altogether, these facilities play a critical role in keeping Burnaby a healthy, livable and affordable place to live and work. The policy actions below, along with the Land Use Framework, support the delivery of more community facilities and services to meet the current and future needs of the community.

## Policy Actions

**1.3.1** Deliver and support a broad range of community facilities to serve a growing and changing population, with attention to geographical and service gaps. **E**

Please refer to **Part E, Map 3 - School Planning and Map 4 - Parks Planning.**

**1.3.2** Locate community facilities with a specialized or larger audience in areas with rapid transit.

**1.3.3** Foster high-quality visitor experiences by providing accessible and well-maintained facilities, spaces and programming with an emphasis on multi-purpose use and climate-friendly built design.

**1.3.4** Increase access to City facilities, spaces and services and build a sense of belonging by providing free and low-cost programming and inclusive policies. **E R**

**1.3.5** Maximize co-location of compatible public amenities, such as community facilities, non-market housing, and non-profit office space, on City-owned property.

**1.3.6** Increase collaboration and coordination with other levels of government, Host Nations and local organizations to respond to urgent and emergent service, facility and space needs, and improvements to community resilience.

**1.3.7** Engage and collaborate with Host Nations, Indigenous people living in Burnaby and Indigenous organizations to understand community and cultural space needs. **R**

**1.3.8** Develop strategies, regularly update data, and streamline City processes to ensure the City delivers new and diverse public amenities that serve the needs of a growing and changing population. **E**

**1.3.9** Diversify opportunities to locate or integrate City-owned community facilities and spaces in suitable private developments through in-kind contributions.

**1.3.10** Leverage City-owned property or funding, as appropriate, to support privately operated community facilities and services that provide benefits to the public.

**1.3.11** Through collaboration, continue to explore opportunities to access under-used or off-hour spaces in civic and public facilities and spaces, particularly for school-age care, community meeting space, community services, recreation programs and emergency response (e.g., extreme weather response, epidemic etc.) **E G**

**1.3.12** Through partnerships, encourage the integration of social-serving facilities, such as child care, seniors' centres or other complementary social services, in non-market or secured rental housing developments.

## Policy Actions (continued)

### Addressing needs by facility type

#### Arts and culture

**1.3.13** Support more arts and cultural facilities and uses at neighbourhood and citywide levels.

**1.3.14** Research and define the need for new arts, cultural and heritage facilities and spaces in Burnaby, and identify opportunities for City and non-City-owned facility delivery.

#### Child care

**1.3.15** Pursue the development of larger group child care facilities that provide a continuum of care across age groups where possible.

**1.3.16** Continue incentives to deliver more group child care facilities on residential and employment lands.



Group child care facility

#### Shelters

**1.3.20** Collaborate with other levels of government to provide shelter and housing support for people experiencing homelessness, guided by a **Housing First** approach.

#### Library

**1.3.21** Continue to recognize and plan for libraries as key public places with expansive facility uses that meet various educational, social and cultural purposes.

Refer to **Part E, Maps 5A-F: Community Facilities**, which shows the general locations of City and non-City-owned community facilities that provide services, programming or resources.

#### Community resource centres

**1.3.17** Continue to facilitate the development of Community Resource Centres to support the social service agencies that provide much needed service to community members.

#### Schools

**1.3.18** Work with the Burnaby School District, the provincial government, post-secondary institutions and the child care sector to plan and create new schools and child care facilities in growth areas.

#### Health

**1.3.19** Work with Fraser Health Authority, health providers, non-profits and the provincial government to plan and expand health care services, including mental health and substance use treatment, complex care and services for other specialized health needs.



Supportive housing

**Housing First** is an approach that involves moving people experiencing homelessness rapidly from the street or emergency shelters into stable and long-term housing with supports. Stable housing provides a platform to deliver services to address issues frequently faced among the chronically and episodically homeless. The goal is to encourage housing stability and improved quality of life and, to the extent possible, foster self-sufficiency.

## Objective 1.4: Provide quality parks and open spaces through parks protection, planning and programming

Burnaby is home to a popular parks system, a network of open spaces, and critical natural areas. These spaces inspire community members to play, learn, connect and be healthy. Parks and associated outdoor amenities continue to be permanent and accessible public assets for people to enjoy. Open spaces on public and private lands augment and complement the parks system.






Strategic enhancement and expansion of green space is an integral component of the Land Use Framework objectives. As Burnaby experiences population growth,

demographic shifts and climate change, planning for the parks system, recreational service delivery, and opportunities for open spaces must evolve to meet the dynamic needs of the community.

Burnaby's park classification (refer to Table 1) categorizes parks by type based on key characteristics like size, intended use, and amenities or services on site. Refer to **Part E, Map 6: Municipal Parks** for the locations of municipal parks by park classification.



**Table 1. Burnaby municipal park classification**

<b>Recreation parks</b>				
Primary use is ensuring access to active and passive recreation opportunities, while connecting with nature and the community, for all ages and abilities.				
<b>Park subtype</b>	<b>Characteristics</b>	<b>Examples</b>	<b>Total</b>	<b>Percent</b>
City 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>» &gt; 100 acres</li> <li>» Established near important natural features (lake, ocean, river or forest)</li> <li>» May include several community facilities and amenities.</li> </ul>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>» Confederation Park</li> <li>» Barnet Marine Park</li> <li>» Robert Burnaby Park</li> <li>» Central Park</li> </ul>	7	34%
Community 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>» &gt; 5 acres</li> <li>» May include several community facilities and amenities.</li> </ul>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>» Kensington Park</li> <li>» Squint Lake Park</li> <li>» Edmonds Park</li> <li>» Bonsor Park</li> </ul>	16	6%
Neighbourhood 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>» Typically &gt; 2 acres</li> <li>» Walkable and rollable within the neighbourhood</li> <li>» Primarily active or passive recreation space (e.g., playground, sport court, picnic area or grass area)</li> </ul>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>» Beecher Park</li> <li>» Lyndhurst Park</li> <li>» Ernie Winch Park</li> <li>» Maywood Park</li> </ul>	68	6%
Special purpose 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>» Provides unique services</li> <li>» Common uses are golf courses, pathways, planted triangles, utility infrastructure with a shared use</li> </ul>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>» Riverway Golf Course and Driving Range</li> <li>» Tinkerbell Corner</li> <li>» Samples Pathway</li> </ul>	22	7%
<b>Natural parks</b>				
Primary use is protecting, preserving and enhancing biodiversity and natural ecosystems.				
	<b>Characteristics</b>	<b>Examples</b>	<b>Total</b>	<b>Percent</b>
	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>» Preserved for nature, typically limited development of trails or kiosks</li> </ul>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>» Capitol Hill Conservation Area</li> <li>» Burnaby Mountain Conservation Area</li> <li>» Froggers Creek Ravine Park</li> </ul>	32	47%



In addition to parks, Burnaby has a variety of **open spaces** that contribute to the City's green spaces and community life. The different types of open spaces are shown in Table 2.








Open spaces are found throughout the City and may be as small as a grassy road end or as large as the BC Parkway. Refer to **Part E, Map 7: Open Space** for the locations of existing and proposed open spaces.

In Burnaby, an **open space** is defined as an outdoor area with pedestrian public access other than a:

- » Municipal park
- » Regional park
- » Feature within an open road right-of-way
- » Sidewalk, including boulevards
- » Parking lot
- » Commercial patio
- » Cemetery

Open spaces have “public access” if they allow public use and if the physical conditions permit foot traffic.

**Table 2. Burnaby open space typology**

Open space subtype	Definition	Example	Photo
Community garden	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>» Garden with plots for community members and organizations</li> </ul>	Ingleton Avenue at Pender	
Green space	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>» Open area with primarily unpaved surfaces</li> <li>» Generally landscaped or vegetated</li> <li>» May include paths, walkways, benches, tables, play equipment or other structures</li> </ul>	Cherry Blossom Lane at Buchanan Street west of Rosser Avenue	
Green path	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>» Paved or dirt path with at least 1 metre of vegetation on one or both sides</li> <li>» May include stairs</li> </ul>	Sperling Avenue Road End, south of Broadway	
Green connection	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>» 8 metre wide rights-of-way for pedestrians and cyclists, for the purposes of providing mid-block connections and making it easier to walk and cycle</li> </ul>	Proposed open space type; refer to Draft Royal Oak Community Plan for examples	
Trail corridor	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>» A named trail and surrounding green space and vegetation</li> </ul>	Burnaby Mountain Urban Trail	
Plaza	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>» Open area with a hard surface and structures such as benches, tables, fountains, canopies, etc.</li> <li>» Intended for pedestrian traffic or public gatherings</li> <li>» Generally surrounded by buildings</li> </ul>	The Amazing Brentwood	
Protected area with public access	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>» Streamside Protection and Enhancement Areas (SPEAs), or other natural areas secured by covenant, that can be accessed by the public</li> </ul>	Trail west and south of Riverbend Business Park	
Shoreline	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>» Areas along Burrard Inlet or the Fraser River that are below the high tide line or high-water mark</li> <li>» Federally or provincially regulated</li> </ul>	Shoreline at Fraser River south of Willard Street road end	

## Policy Actions

**1.4.1** Advance reconciliation with Host Nations through the co-development of agreements and protocols within the park and open space network. **R**

**1.4.2** Prioritize the integration of climate resiliency in park and open space planning, design, development and maintenance. **G**

**1.4.3** Ensure a walkable or rollable proximity to parks and prioritize an equitable distribution of new park land, including natural areas, recreation and cultural spaces. **E C**

**1.4.4** Explore more opportunities for diverse and inclusive recreation and cultural programming in parks and open spaces. **R E**

**1.4.5** Balance protecting natural park land with the need for new recreational park services, public amenities and facilities in high demand areas.

**1.4.6** Ensure high-quality and inclusive open spaces on public and private property that augment the municipal park system.

**1.4.7** Develop an open space strategy to guide the management and development of a variety of open space types.

**1.4.8** Encourage shade features in open spaces, such as deciduous trees in green spaces and canopies in plazas. **G**

**1.4.9** Work with other levels of government and institutions that manage parks and open spaces to ensure an accessible citywide network of green spaces and connected urban trail network.

**1.4.10** Ensure the use of park land for community uses is mutually beneficial and compatible with the intent and purpose of a given park.

For more information on policies related to:

» Public spaces, go to **Part C, Goal 2 - Objective 2.1**

» Environment, go to **Part C - Goal 5**



*Byrne Creek Ravine Park, Natural Park*



*Central Park, City Park*



*Lobley Park, Neighbourhood Park*



*Edmonds Park, Community Park*

# Objective 1.5: Protect and strengthen food systems to support healthy communities

Food is essential for building healthy and resilient communities. By protecting food assets and supporting both local agriculture and urban farming, the City is committed to fostering a future where everyone can thrive and have access to safe, culturally appropriate, and nutritious foods.

## Policy Actions

**1.5.1** Work with the Host Nations and Indigenous knowledge keepers to strengthen traditional food systems and support cultural food assets, as outlined in the Burnaby Food System Strategy. **R**

**1.5.2** Encourage convenient access to healthy, fresh and culturally appropriate food options by protecting food assets (e.g., groceries and restaurants) and expanding commercial-retail opportunities in more neighbourhoods through permissive zoning.

**1.5.3** Cultivate a diverse and resilient food infrastructure, including groceries, specialty shops, markets, street food vending, free or low-cost food options, food processing and food storage. **E**

**1.5.4** Support food security, increase access to affordable, healthy food and support locally grown, sustainable food production by **E**:

- » Creating and maintaining new and existing community kitchens and community gardens in City and non-City-owned facilities to allow for more local food production, food programming, education and healthy food access.
- » Partnering with community organizations promoting food security, food recovery and local agriculture.
- » Fostering more public and private community gardens throughout the city by considering opportunities in new developments, underused spaces, or on rooftops or vacant lands awaiting redevelopment.

**1.5.5** Continue to advocate to other levels of government to address systemic issues impacting food security, including improvements to affordable housing and poverty reduction. **E**

**1.5.6** Encourage and support events that allow farmers, businesses, Host Nations, Indigenous Peoples living in Burnaby and other community members to showcase local foods.



Community garden



# Objective 1.6: Promote convenience within and between neighbourhoods

Convenient access to public and private amenities, shops and services, and destination venues is an integral part of a livable city. Locating destination venues in high density transit hubs and everyday shops, services and amenities in neighbourhood centres can increase access while supporting sustainable modes of transportation and lower carbon emissions. Mobility improvements can also help shift trips towards more climate-friendly modes of transportation. To make the city more convenient, the Land Use Map locates infrastructure, services and resources across the city to create more walkable and rollable complete communities.

## Policy Actions

### Complete and compact communities

**1.6.1** Encourage the development of local commercial nodes in all neighbourhoods, especially in underserved areas, to improve walking and rolling access to shops, services and jobs.

**1.6.2** Support the growth of small, local businesses by permitting more zoning flexibility in all neighbourhoods.

**1.6.3** Concentrate **destination facilities** and spaces in Downtown and in the Town Centres.

**1.6.4** When siting community facilities, explore opportunities for clustering with complementary uses and points of interest, such as playgrounds beside outdoor cafes, or the co-location of recreation centres, library facilities, or retail spaces.

**Destination facilities** are spaces that typically provide distinct services, programming or function. These facilities or places will usually, but not necessarily, accommodate a large volume of user groups and visitors. Examples include sports areas, convention centres, hospitals, large parks, or museums and art galleries.



## Policy Actions (continued)

### Convenience around, to and from neighbourhoods

**1.6.5** Prioritize maintenance and enhancement of streets, public spaces and active transportation networks around community facilities and between neighbourhood points of interest to improve safety and accessibility. **E**



**1.6.6** Encourage and facilitate local and regional partnerships to create **mobility hubs** for accessible, safe and user-friendly modes of transportation, including bike share, car share and other micro-mobility methods.

**1.6.7** Work with partners to ensure that transportation hubs are vibrant and convenient places where people can access complementary services like convenience stores, cafes, parcel lockers, washrooms and high-quality off-street bike parking. **E C**

**1.6.8** Develop a **curbside management** strategy that prioritizes multi-modal movement, access for people and goods, and support for businesses through activation and improving public space.

**1.6.9** Provide secure and convenient short-term bike parking infrastructure near active transportation networks and in Urban Villages and Neighbourhood Centres.



A **mobility hub** is a place that provides people a variety of transportation options, including shared bicycles, ride sharing and public transportation.

**Curbside management** refers to strategies that seek to “inventory, optimize, allocate, and manage the curb space to maximize mobility, safety and access for the wide variety of curb demands and users”\*

\*Institute of Transportation Engineers (ITE)



# **Goal 2: Welcoming Spaces and Culture**



## Goal 2: Create welcoming public spaces, cultural opportunities and a sense of belonging for all

Public spaces and cultural resources are the heart of the community. From parks and plazas to community centres and heritage sites, public spaces offer opportunities to gather, reflect and connect. Some public spaces contain heritage assets, sites that are culturally significant to the Host Nations or places of importance to other cultural or faith communities. All of these spaces help people experience and celebrate a sense of place and interact with others. Integrating these spaces into the fabric of the community is key to Burnaby's vibrancy.

This goal supports public spaces that offer healthy built environments, adaptability and accessibility, as well as the opportunity to engage in community affairs and gain a sense of belonging. It also supports the protection of heritage resources, culturally significant spaces, and archeological sites.

### Objectives

- » **2.1:** Create inclusive public spaces that are accessible and respond to everyday needs
- » **2.2:** Integrate arts, heritage and other aspects of Burnaby's cultural identity into the fabric of daily life, creating a vibrant community for all
- » **2.3:** Raise the visibility of Host Nations' connections to the land and resources, while supporting access to places of cultural significance
- » **2.4:** Encourage placemaking by recognizing the histories of diverse communities
- » **2.5:** Create processes that strengthen existing tools and resources to protect archaeological sites
- » **2.6:** Prioritize the identification, protection and enhancement of built heritage resources
- » **2.7:** Foster a sense of safety and belonging for everyone
- » **2.8:** Promote civic engagement, build relationships, and connect with diverse communities to enhance the planning and delivery of City services and projects

Perspectives and processes through which policies and objectives are developed and examined

 Reconciliation |  Equity, Diversity and Inclusion |  Climate Action

# Objective 2.1: Create inclusive public spaces that are accessible and respond to everyday needs

Whether in a Town Centre plaza or a neighbourhood park, public spaces are valuable assets to be enjoyed by all members of the community. Public spaces encourage social engagement, promote community well-being, and provide adaptable spaces for a variety of temporary and permanent uses. An inclusive public space feels welcoming and safe to people of all ages, abilities, backgrounds and genders. The policy actions below aim to foster inclusive, flexible and vibrant public spaces.

## Policy Actions

**2.1.1** Minimize barriers to accessibility and provide spaces for all people to connect, recreate, participate in public events and take part in social activities. **E**

**2.1.2** Enable the adaptive use of space to meet the needs of diverse and multi-generational users, allow for varied activities, and respond to different weather conditions. **C**

**2.1.3** Apply built design principles and consider the needs of all users to prevent exclusionary and discriminatory practices when maintaining and developing public spaces. **E**

**2.1.4** Apply universal accessibility and design standards when planning and designing new or upgraded indoor and outdoor City facilities and spaces. **E**

**2.1.5** Expand public washroom accessibility in high-use indoor and outdoor City facilities and public spaces. **E**

**2.1.6** Design publicly accessible outdoor and indoor spaces to be multi-functional and flexible with a range of uses like social gathering, cultural expression, food growing and vending, physical activity, and with adaptability to climate change and extreme weather where applicable.

**2.1.7** Identify temporary and permanent road and lane closure sites for a variety of open spaces and creative uses, such as plazas, green paths, green spaces, and pop-up commerce.

**2.1.8** Explore opportunities to permit temporary and

permanent activation of publicly accessible streets for community use.

**2.1.9** Provide opportunities for community members to steward and use open spaces for small-scale community programming.

**2.1.10** Encourage the provision of safe, convenient, connected, inclusive, functional amenity spaces and dedicated outdoor space in residential development projects to promote intergenerational connection and community use and programming.

**2.1.11** Encourage construction of healthy built environments at a human scale in high- and mid-density areas, prioritizing protection from noise and light pollution, sheltering from weather, context-appropriate tree planting and the siting of complementary uses. **E**

Refer to **Appendix B** for the Form and Character Development Permit Area for integration of related policies.



Civic Square

# Objective 2.2: Integrate arts, heritage and other aspects of Burnaby’s cultural identity into the fabric of daily life, creating a vibrant community for all

Burnaby’s identity has been shaped over time by its rich and diverse history, the creativity and skills of people who live and work here, and the cultural heritage of the communities that call the city home. Burnaby strives to be a place where the arts and creative industries thrive, and where all members of the community find opportunities to enjoy and participate in the arts, seek entertainment and express their cultural and creative identities.

There are several ways the City looks to sustain and grow the arts and cultural sector in Burnaby. This includes developing a culture plan to enhance the City’s and community’s ability to deliver arts and cultural programming, celebrate Burnaby’s cultural heritage, and support the local creative economy.

## Policy Actions

**2.2.1** Create a Culture Plan to support and grow the City’s cultural offerings, arts and creative industries, and tourism.

### Cultural sector

**2.2.2** Explore the creation of cultural and entertainment districts with complementary services in commercial and retail areas.

**2.2.3** Promote the development and design of entertainment, music and performance spaces citywide.

### Public art

**2.2.4** Continue to explore sustainable approaches for City and privately-initiated projects to deliver publicly accessible, local and culturally relevant cultural spaces. **E**

**2.2.5** Identify and deliver public art in publicly accessible locations in the city to encourage contemplation, education and connection.



Mural at Barnet Marine Park by Tsleil-Waututh Nation artists.

### What is a culture plan?

A culture plan provides strategic direction to guide the preservation and flourishing of arts, cultural heritage and creative industries in Burnaby.

Elements of Burnaby’s plan will include:

- » Developing a baseline of existing cultural resources and the sector’s economic impact.
- » Protecting, supporting and growing cultural spaces.
- » Exploring ways to support Host Nations priorities related to their cultural and artistic practices.
- » Supporting diverse artists and organizations.
- » Providing opportunities to activate public spaces by artists, non-profits, community groups and neighbours.
- » Building capacity and investment in the cultural sector.


### The City of Burnaby’s Public Art Policy


provides guidance for the acquisition, installation, interpretation, maintenance and lifecycle planning of artworks in public areas. These areas include parks, trails, civic facilities and other publicly accessible spaces in the city.

## Policy Actions (continued)

### Tourism

**2.2.6** Collaborate with Tourism Burnaby, Destination Vancouver, Metro Vancouver Destination Management Council (MVDMC) and other tourism organizations to identify tourism and placemaking opportunities in Burnaby.

**2.2.7** Support awareness of Burnaby's agricultural community by promoting farm tours and walking and cycling routes in the Big Bend farming area. 

**2.2.8** Reduce barriers to permitting temporary and permanent activation of streets for community and cultural uses such as festivals, markets and parades. 

For more information on policies related to:

- » Connection and belonging, go to **Part C, Goal 2 - Objective 2.7.**
- » Economic development and partnerships, go to **Part C, Goal 3 - Objectives 3.3 and 3.4.**



## Objective 2.3: Raise the visibility of Host Nations’ connections to the land and resources, while supporting access to places of cultural significance

Since time immemorial, the lands on which present-day Burnaby is located have been part of the ancestral and unceded territories of the Host Nations, who maintain deep and enduring connections to these parts of their territories. The City seeks to work with the Host Nations to raise the visibility of Host Nations’ history, connection and stewardship across the city. Additionally, the City looks to work with the Host Nations to identify protocols and ways the Host Nations may access sites, places and gathering spaces where culture may be practiced and cultural resources may be harvested, in order to continue the connection to the land, today and in the future. Placemaking initiatives focus on enhancing access to resources and sites and promoting Indigenous public art. They also prioritize supporting the preservation and revitalization of Indigenous languages through collaborating to identify Indigenous place names and incorporating expressions of Indigenous culture and language into programs, exhibits, and events.

### Policy Actions

#### Raising visibility and access to cultural sites and resources

**2.3.1** Continue to engage with the Host Nations to identify opportunities and strategies to increase the visibility of Indigenous histories and awareness of colonialism in Burnaby, the connection of Host Nations to these lands, and the presence of First Nations since time immemorial. **R**

**2.3.2** Explore opportunities to support access by Host Nations to traditional use areas and areas of cultural significance for cultural purposes, such as: **R**

- » Exploring agreements and opportunities with Host Nations and Indigenous Peoples living in Burnaby to grow and harvest traditional foods, medicine and plants or wildlife that have cultural significance.
- » Coordinating with Host Nations to identify opportunities and cultural protocols to provide access to Indigenous peoples living in Burnaby to harvesting and cultural sites of significance to the Host Nations, as appropriate.







## Policy Actions (continued)

### Commemoration

**2.3.3** Identify and support the interpretation and commemoration of places of historical and cultural significance. **R E**

**2.3.4** Create an inventory of places of historical and cultural significance through engagement with the Host Nations, including places where there is not an associated tangible heritage resource to preserve, such as traditional use areas.

**2.3.5** Develop guidelines for City and non-City-owned projects to recognize places of historical and cultural significance, such as traditional use areas, where applicable, through public realm design and in public art.

### Community practices and storytelling

**2.3.6** Continue to engage with Host Nations and Indigenous people living in Burnaby on community heritage and placemaking initiatives to conserve important stories and places that enhance cultural safety and acknowledge the original stewards of these lands. **R E**

**2.3.7** Support the sharing and practice of Indigenous cultural heritage in City-owned and private publicly accessible facilities and spaces.

**2.3.8** Work with Host Nations and Indigenous Peoples living in Burnaby to develop creative approaches to storytelling, community programs and exhibits to support the sharing of Indigenous histories and cultural expression. **R**

## Objective 2.4: Encourage placemaking by recognizing the histories of diverse communities

Burnaby's historic transportation corridors, parks, economic opportunities and neighbourhoods have long attracted diverse communities to work in the city and call this place home. Placemaking initiatives provide opportunities to commemorate the history of these communities, recognize places of significance and keep alive the stories of our past.

### Policy Actions

**2.4.1** Continue to engage with community members representing diverse cultures and lived experiences on heritage and placemaking initiatives, to record and preserve meaningful stories and places that reflect Burnaby's history and culture. **E**

**2.4.2** Support the preservation, practice and sharing of cultural heritage in public spaces and facilities, including City-owned and publicly accessible private spaces. **E**

**2.4.3** Identify opportunities to preserve heritage by creating an inventory of places of diverse historic and cultural significance, including places where there is no associated heritage building or other tangible built heritage to preserve.

**2.4.4** Develop policy and guidelines to support formal commemoration of places, people and events in City-owned spaces.

**2.4.5** Develop guidelines for City and non-City-owned projects to recognize places of diverse historical and cultural significance where applicable, through public realm design and in public art.

**2.4.6** Continue to recognize the unique heritage of the agricultural community through public education and commemorative initiatives.

# Objective 2.5: Create processes that strengthen existing tools and resources to protect archaeological sites

Burnaby has been part of the ancestral and unceded territories of the Host Nations since time immemorial. Its unique natural and cultural history can be found in archaeological and cultural sites, which include Indigenous knowledge and cultural heritage. Burnaby recognizes the rights of Host Nations and Indigenous Peoples to protect, manage and access archaeological and cultural sites. Archaeological sites are places where the physical remains of past human activity are found; they represent a tangible connection to the past lifeways and culture of Indigenous Peoples.

Looking ahead, Burnaby aims to establish processes that strengthen existing tools and resources to prioritize the protection of archaeological sites and to engage Host Nations in identifying a wider range of Indigenous cultural sites and resources for preservation, as aligned with the Interim Indigenous Relations and Reconciliation Framework and Strategy.

## Policy Actions

### Archaeological site protection

- 2.5.1** Collaborate with Host Nations to advance policy to guide the City in managing and protecting archaeological sites and **Indigenous cultural sites** located on City lands. **R**
- 2.5.2** Review development processes to increase protection of archaeological resources. **R**
- 2.5.3** Raise awareness within the development community about the importance and process of protecting archaeological resources.
- 2.5.4** Coordinate with the BC Archaeology Branch to support compliance with the *Heritage Conservation Act* through the sharing of archaeological inventory data and noncompliant sites. **R**

**Indigenous cultural sites** are locations with significance to the Host Nations that do not contain physical remains of past activity but instead represent intangible cultural heritage. They can be sites used for harvesting; places of spiritual significance; trails and transportation routes; traditional use areas; or sites with features like culturally modified trees.

### Indigenous cultural site preservation

- 2.5.5** Engage with Host Nations to understand how to identify, manage and preserve traditional use areas and areas of cultural significance. **R**
- 2.5.6** Integrate considerations for protecting Indigenous cultural sites into the development process. **R**

## Objective 2.6: Prioritize the identification, protection and enhancement of built heritage resources

Burnaby has a rich history expressed through the community's neighbourhood character, built heritage and urban form. Built heritage resources are buildings, artifacts and documents that have heritage value, reflect community history and support retention of a sense of place. The City manages these resources and provides for commemoration and interpretation of community history through the conservation and retention of privately owned heritage buildings.

Burnaby aims to establish processes that strengthen existing tools and resources to protect built heritage resources. The policy actions below promote heritage retention while supporting neighbourhood character and preserving Burnaby's diverse history.

### Policy Actions

#### Cultural Heritage Areas

**2.6.1** Continue the identification of **Cultural Heritage Areas (CHAs)** in Community Plans to protect and enhance areas where there are significant concentrations of built heritage resources.

**2.6.2** Develop design guidelines specific to CHAs to encourage retention of built heritage resources and their integration into new developments.

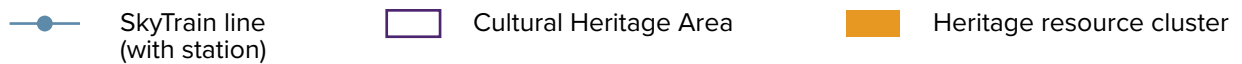
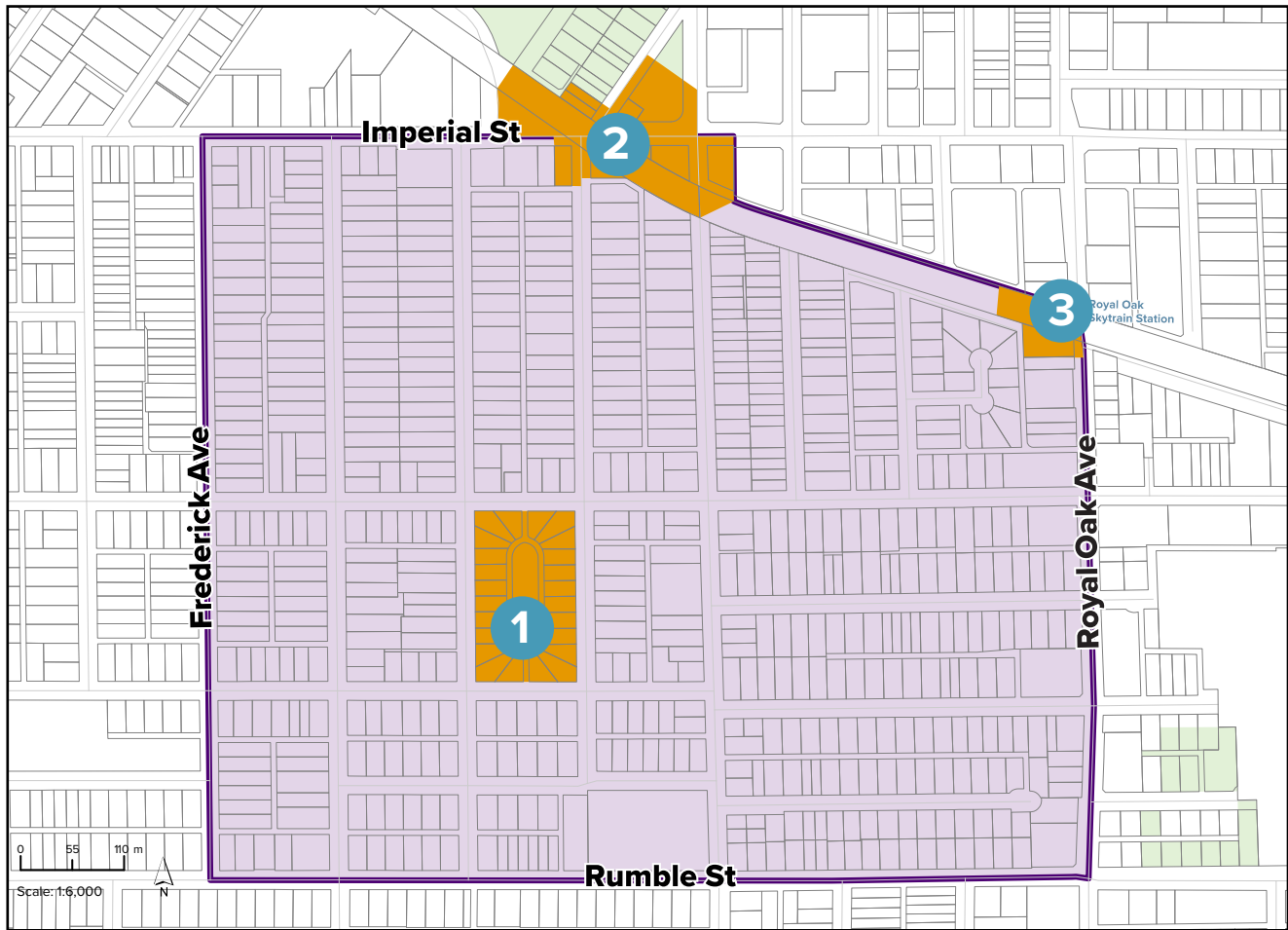
**2.6.3** Identify new CHAs through regular reviews of the heritage resources inventory.

**Cultural Heritage Areas** are distinct areas where there is a concentration of heritage resources, such as well-preserved older buildings, special places that have historical value, or other intact heritage features (refer to Figure 3).

Heritage retention is supported in Cultural Heritage Areas through incentives and development guidelines that encourage visual access to heritage buildings, provide standards for developing interpretive signage, and ensure that infill building designs harmonize with neighbouring heritage assets.



**Figure 3. Proposed Jubilee Cultural Heritage Area**



*An older home adjacent to Ledingham Park.*



*A track beneath Royal Oak SkyTrain Station, which serves as a reminder that the SkyTrain's route was once the Central Park Line, which connected Vancouver and New Westminster through Burnaby.*



*A triangular-shaped building where Imperial Street intersected with the interurban railway.*

The *Jubilee Cultural Heritage Area*, identified through the Royal Oak Inventory Project, is the City's first Cultural Heritage Area. As part of the City's efforts to protect built heritage assets, more Cultural Heritage Areas will be identified through future Community Plan processes. For further information, go to the Royal Oak Community Plan.

## Policy Actions (continued)

**2.6.4** Use *Local Government Act* tools to recognize and protect built heritage resources.

**2.6.5** Explore incentives to encourage property owners to retain heritage buildings.

**2.6.6** Continue to encourage the protection of built heritage resources through Heritage Designation Bylaws and the use of Heritage Revitalization Agreements, with the goal of achieving both retention and public access.

**2.6.7** Integrate heritage considerations at the beginning of development application processes and planning projects.

**2.6.8** Engage with community members reflecting diverse cultures and lived experiences to identify a broader range of heritage resources to be considered for retention.



*Jubilee Grove, photo credit: Daniel Chen*

## Objective 2.7: Foster a sense of safety and belonging for everyone

Burnaby strives to be a place where everyone feels a sense of safety and belonging. Because this sense differs from person to person, based on a variety of physical, social, emotional, historical and psychological considerations, fostering it requires a diversity of approaches. These policy actions aim to create a built environment, standards of service, strategies and operational programs that enhance safety and belonging for all.

### Policy Actions

**2.7.1** Create cultural safety and foster cultural competency by raising the visibility of Host Nations and Indigenous Peoples living in Burnaby, such as through facility design and naming, awareness building, public art, signage and education at City-owned lands, facilities and spaces. **R**

**2.7.2** Foster belonging by providing opportunities to share, practice, express and represent diverse cultural histories and stories in publicly accessible spaces, programming and public art. **E**

**2.7.3** Continue to support more public events, celebrations, programming and public activations.

**2.7.4** Continue to work with persons with disabilities, accessibility organizations and the Access Advisory Committee to improve accessibility in Burnaby, in alignment with the *Accessible British Columbia Act*.

**2.7.5** Ensure a good standard of service in City operations and programs for all Burnaby community members, by considering diverse needs and experiences, in alignment with the City Equity Policy. **R E**

**2.7.6** Continue to support public safety through crime prevention and reduction, focusing on concerns with long-term implications such as youth safety, substance use and gangs.

**2.7.7** Reduce fear of crime by improving service response and sharing evidence-based data about crime.

**2.7.8** Identify and address safety issues for people from diverse groups through engagement and education. **E**

For more information on policies related to:

- » Belonging, safety, healthy built environment and public spaces, go to **Part C - Goal 2**.
- » Natural hazards, go to **Part C, Goal 5 - Objective 5.4**.

Examples that support safety:

- » **Built environment:** welcoming public art; public spaces for people to gather and connect; accessible design; traffic calming design.
- » **Standards of service:** anti-racism and cultural safety training.
- » **Strategies and operations:** Community Safety Plan; Indigenous Relations and Reconciliation Framework; Accessibility audits; Elementary School Traffic and Safety Study.



# Objective 2.8: Promote civic engagement, build relationships, and connect with diverse communities to enhance the planning and delivery of City services and projects

Public engagement and outreach on City services, projects, planning and development is vital for keeping the City and the community connected. Tailored engagement and communication strategies may help underrepresented groups participate in City events and processes, ensuring that they are effective, relevant and impactful for everyone.

## Policy Actions

- 2.8.1** Continue to explore creative, equitable and relevant ways to engage and build relationships with the community. **E**
- 2.8.2** Use an equity lens to identify groups—such as newcomers, racialized communities, renters, persons with disabilities, seniors and youth—that are often underrepresented in civic processes. Engage with these individuals and groups to improve community services and build relationships. **E**
- 2.8.3** Continue to improve the City’s communication methods by: **E**
  - » Regularly updating communications materials and website content to reflect contemporary needs and increase public understanding of the City’s priorities.
  - » Minimizing community disruption by improving communication with the public about upcoming development and civic projects.
  - » Regularly evaluating communication and information access methods, including language services, to ensure that the City’s digital and physical communication methods are fully accessible to everyone.





# Goal 3: Thriving Economy



## Goal 3: Support a diverse and thriving economy

Fostering a strong and diverse economy supports the community's financial well-being, creates jobs, and helps local businesses succeed. This goal aims to strengthen the economy by incentivizing employment opportunities close to public transit and amenities; protecting existing industrial, employment and agricultural lands as key land uses; and encouraging partnerships to facilitate the pooling and leveraging of resources, expertise and networks.

### Objectives

- » **3.1:** Encourage and support transit-accessible employment opportunities
- » **3.2:** Protect and expand employment and industrial lands
- » **3.3:** Encourage a variety of economic activities
- » **3.4:** Support local economic development through planning and partnerships
- » **3.5:** Protect and expand the agricultural land base
- » **3.6:** Foster partnerships with the farming community and other levels of government to support the agricultural sector


Perspectives and processes through which policies and objectives are developed and examined


 Reconciliation |  Equity, Diversity and Inclusion |  Climate Action


# Objective 3.1: Encourage and support transit-accessible employment opportunities


Public transit is key to increasing access to both existing and future jobs. Most employee-focused businesses want to offer their staff a workplace that is easily accessed, close to amenities and in a central location. Encouraging diverse employment opportunities near transit and close to where people live increases workplace accessibility and enables workers to use sustainable modes of travel. This decreases congestion and supports the City’s climate action goals. The Land Use Map encourages opportunities to use and access transit by providing for employment lands and employment generating uses in and around transit-oriented development.

## Policy Actions

**3.1.1** Encourage growth and intensification of employment lands and commercial spaces in Downtown, Town Centres, near transit stations and along major corridors to create more jobs and services close to where people live. 

**3.1.2** Encourage and support the location of office spaces within 400 or 800 metres (5-to-10-minute walk) of a frequent transit network. 

**3.1.3** Continue supporting the development of small commercial spaces, especially near transit and corner sites in mixed use local nodes citywide. 

**3.1.4** Increase jobs in areas that are well served by public transit by identifying opportunities for specialty employment areas and districts, such as creative industry studios, maker spaces and live-work residential units. 

**3.1.5** Partner with TransLink, Business Improvement Areas (BIAs) and businesses to provide reliable and convenient transit access for existing and future employment, industrial and commercial areas.



Commercial spaces in Brentwood Town Centre



Small commercial spaces in Burnaby

## Objective 3.2: Protect and expand employment and industrial lands

**Employment and industrial lands** are a key component of Burnaby's economy, providing local job opportunities and supporting a variety of economic activities. These lands accommodate a mix of employment sectors that contribute to local and regional economic needs.

Industrial lands face increasing pressure for conversion into non-industrial uses with higher market value (such as retail, commercial and residential uses). This trend threatens the supply of industrial lands and may displace businesses that are unable to relocate elsewhere.

The Land Use Map and the policies below aim to protect, retain, and encourage more intensive use of employment and industrial lands. Refer to **Part E, Map 8 - Employment and Industrial Lands**.



**Employment lands** include uses like light industrial, warehousing, advanced technology, offices and indoor recreation facilities.



**Industrial lands** include uses like warehousing, wholesale, trade, manufacturing and outdoor storage. Uses can vary in scale and intensity.

## Policy Actions

### Protect, intensify and densify Industrial and Employment lands

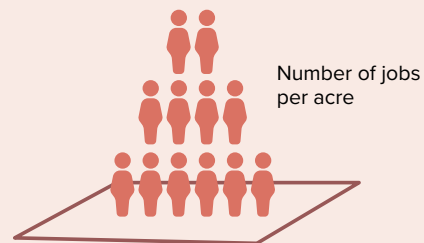
- 3.2.1** Encourage higher density and intensity development on employment and industrial lands, where appropriate.
- 3.2.2** Protect employment and industrial lands by preventing the conversion, rezoning or redesignation of these sites.
- 3.2.3** Direct new industrial and employment growth to strategic locations to protect these areas from development pressures, facilitate access to networks, support existing industries, and accommodate new industrial sectors of the economy.
- 3.2.4** Explore opportunities for creative reuse of large, vacant commercial spaces, particularly for industrial uses, to accommodate existing and emerging industry sectors and business models.
- 3.2.5** Ensure industrial activities remain the primary use of industrial lands by limiting non-industrial activities to appropriate supportive accessory uses, services and amenities only.
- 3.2.6** Ensure uses for designated employment and industrial lands are consistent with the intent of Metro Vancouver's Regional Growth Strategy.
- 3.2.7** Update the Economic Development Strategy and identify regionally significant parcels for trade-oriented lands.
- 3.2.8** Regulate subdivision of industrial lands to protect and expand the existing supply of viable large-scale parcels.

### Processes and regulations

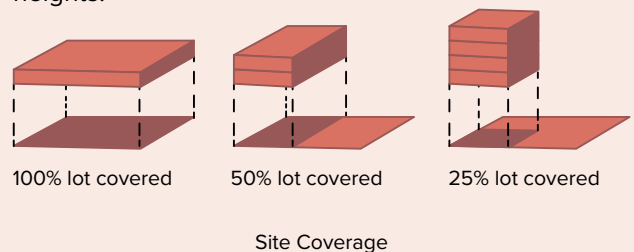
- 3.2.9** Regularly review and update bylaws and policies to ensure the definitions and the uses permitted on employment and industrial lands remain flexible and modern, allowing for emerging and diverse industries to settle in Burnaby.
- 3.2.10** Streamline municipal policies and processes and decrease regulatory barriers to employment and industrial lands development.

- 3.2.11** Explore a framework and incentives to encourage, guide and evaluate the redevelopment or intensification of industrial and employment sites to increase employment and efficiently use land.

**Industrial land intensity** is the amount of activity on a given amount of land. Examples include: jobs per acre or volume of goods produced/processed/stored per unit



**Industrial land density** reflects the volume of buildings on a given amount of land. Examples include: floor area ratio, site coverage or building heights.



## Objective 3.3: Encourage a variety of economic activities

Local and regional businesses strive to keep up with global economic trends, consumer demands, goods movement shifts and communications technology. Fostering an economy that can accommodate the space needs of a variety of commercial and industrial sectors helps businesses respond to economic change and thrive.

Burnaby seeks to foster an inclusive economic landscape that supports businesses, welcomes new ventures and provides opportunities for both traditional and emerging commercial activities, services and employment uses. The Land Use Map identifies commercial opportunities in addition to protecting existing employment and industrial lands to maximize economic resiliency.

### Policy Actions

#### Emerging economic activities

**3.3.1** Explore incentives and programs to support new industries, technologies, emerging models and operations as part of the Economy Development Strategy update.

**3.3.2** Protect, intensify and expand employment and industrial lands to support goods movement and foster thriving local and regional economies.

**3.3.3** Work with Host Nations and Indigenous Peoples living in Burnaby to attract Indigenous-led businesses, create Indigenous procurement opportunities, understand economic space needs and provide support through the development process. **R**

**3.3.4** Continue to support, protect and enhance major employment sectors, including health care; retail trade; professional, scientific and technical services such as legal services; accounting; and architectural, engineering and related services.

#### Creative and entertainment sector

**3.3.5** Plan and support the growth of cultural and entertainment districts and complementary economic activity that is reflective of the city's diversity and trends in Downtown, Town Centres and Rapid Transit Urban Villages.

**3.3.6** Seek opportunities to support creative industries and a vibrant nighttime economy.

#### Clustering

**3.3.7** Support the clustering of office, manufacturing and commercial uses to create destination nodes that encourage innovation, competition and specialization.

**3.3.8** Encourage a variety of economic activities, especially in Downtown, Town Centres and near transit corridors, to allow residents to meet their day-to-day needs. **C**





## Objective 3.4: Support local economic development through planning and partnerships

Working with businesses, organizations, community partners and Indigenous communities can help identify relevant opportunities and address challenges to empower local economic development. By fostering collaborations and creative partnerships, Burnaby is committed to cultivating a diverse and unique economic landscape that is informed by the needs of the community. This collective approach helps ensure that all community members and businesses have the support they need to thrive.

### Policy Actions

**3.4.1** Continue to work with the Burnaby Board of Trade (BBOT), Metro Vancouver, the business community and other economic development partners to update the City's Economic Development Strategy and develop initiatives that support local businesses, non-profit organizations, Host Nations and start-ups.

**3.4.2** Build partnerships and opportunities that encourage the retention of existing small businesses, social enterprise, non-profit societies, and arts and cultural organizations during redevelopment. **E**

**3.4.3** Explore opportunities to support small and local commercial tenants through incentives, policies and resources.

**3.4.4** Encourage commercial property owners, Business Improvement Associations (BIAs), developers and community partners to explore opportunities to activate vacant and under-used properties by offering them at affordable rates for short-term and temporary uses. This could provide opportunities for local start-ups, pop-ups, community markets, arts or cultural venues, social services and other uses. **E**

**3.4.5** Continue to work with post-secondary institutions to support innovation hubs with businesses, foster start-up opportunities, and encourage new entrepreneurial businesses and emerging economic sectors.

## Objective 3.5: Protect and expand the agricultural land base

Burnaby has a small but productive agricultural area in Big Bend. This area includes approximately 500 acres of land in the Provincial Agricultural Land Reserve (ALR) and several farms in the rural residential Riverside neighbourhood. This area is unique in its proximity to urban centres, mix of small farming operations and multicultural history. Along with climate change, the pressure to convert agricultural lands to non-agricultural uses remains one of the region's biggest challenges. Refer to **Part E, Map 9 - Agricultural Lands and Associated Assets** for details.

The City helps protect agricultural lands by permitting a wider range of agricultural uses and limiting residential footprints and conflicting non-farm uses. The Land Use

Map supports the protection of existing agricultural lands with considerations for the type and intensity of adjacent uses.



### Policy Actions

**3.5.1** Protect agricultural lands by preventing the conversion, rezoning, or redesignation of these sites into non-agricultural uses.

**3.5.2** Align zoning and other regulations with the Provincial *Agricultural Land Commission Act*, the Agricultural Land Reserve Use, Subdivision and Procedure Regulation, the *Farm Practices Protection Act*, the Minister's Bylaw Standards and other applicable provincial legislation, while establishing standards that are more protective of agriculture where appropriate.

**3.5.3** Regulate subdivision of agricultural lands in ways that maximize farmland for agricultural purposes, such as increasing minimum lot sizes.

**3.5.4** Ensure uses for designated agricultural lands are consistent with the intent of Metro Vancouver's Regional Growth Strategy.

**3.5.5** Explore the feasibility of adding existing City-owned agricultural land to the ALR.

**3.5.6** Reduce conflicts between agricultural and non-agricultural uses by requiring edge planning measures, such as landscape buffers, drainage controls, and siting requirements to minimize impacts on agricultural lands.



Agricultural lands in Big Bend area



## Objective 3.6: Foster partnerships with the farming community and other levels of government to support the agricultural sector

Agriculture plays an integral role in the city's economy as it creates jobs and produces revenue through food production, varied agricultural operations and farm related uses. Partnerships and increased collaboration with the farming community, agencies, organizations, and other levels of governments help to ensure the continuous economic growth, viability, and preservation of agricultural lands.

### Policy Actions

**3.6.1** Continue to support the efforts of the Agricultural Land Commission (ALC) to protect land in the Agricultural Land Reserve.

**3.6.2** Work with the Ministry of Agriculture and Food, the local farming community, and other partners to develop an Agricultural Area Plan.

**3.6.3** Develop an approach to using City-owned agricultural lands for local-serving purposes, such as food production and/ or education, through innovative community partnerships and with use of best practices.



**3.6.4** Build relationships with the farming community by establishing an official channel of communication, such as an Agricultural Advisory Committee.

**3.6.5** Work with other orders of government to advocate for provincial tax reforms, funding programs and other initiatives to support local farms.

**3.6.6** Support the economic viability of the agricultural sector in Burnaby, by identifying and addressing key challenges like land availability and affordability.

**3.6.7** Partner with other levels of government, businesses and organizations to facilitate educational programs that provide information on agriculture and its importance for the regional economy and local food systems.



# **Goal 4: Efficient Networks**



## Goal 4: Create and maintain efficient and well-connected transportation and infrastructure networks

Infrastructure is the foundation of a city and helps keep the community healthy and functioning. As systems age and population grows, Burnaby will need new and upgraded drinking water, wastewater, drainage and transportation infrastructure. Water, wastewater and drainage systems will also need to respond to the impacts of climate change, such as changes in temperature, precipitation and an increase in extreme weather events. Emergency services, including fire, paramedics, and police, must maintain service levels as neighbourhoods grow and densify and climate-related risks increase. To accommodate transportation needs in an efficient and sustainable manner, the City will continue planning for a seamless and safe transportation system with public realm improvements and better connectivity, encouraging a higher proportion of trips by transit, walking and rolling and cycling.

### Objectives

- » **4.1:** Increase opportunities for sustainable modes of travel by creating robust transportation networks
- » **4.2:** Prioritize infrastructure improvements in areas of growth and in areas in need of upgrades
- » **4.3:** Adapt infrastructure to respond to a changing climate

Perspectives and processes through which policies and objectives are developed and examined

**R** Reconciliation | **E** Equity, Diversity and Inclusion | **C** Climate Action

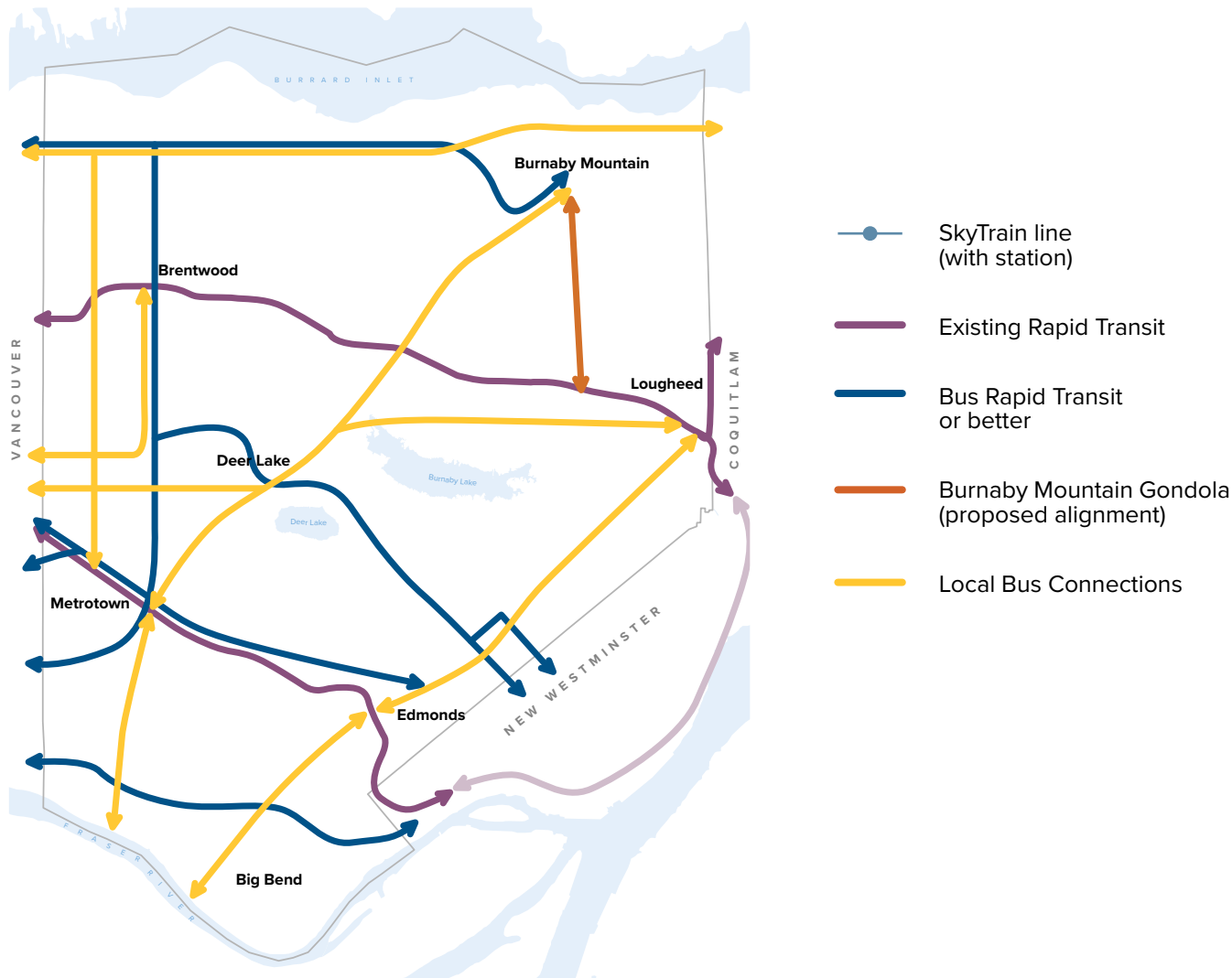


# Objective 4.1: Increase opportunities for sustainable modes of travel by creating robust transportation networks

As outlined in *Connecting Burnaby: Burnaby Transportation Plan*, the City has a target of 75% of all trips by sustainable transportation by 2050. Increasing the proportion of people using sustainable transportation options—like walking, rolling, cycling and taking public transit—can lead to improved health and well-being while supporting the reduction of greenhouse gas (GHG) emissions. The public transit system is critical to meeting this target, as it has the capability of moving more people over longer distances than any other mode. A well-designed public realm integrates the transportation system with adjacent land uses and makes it easy and pleasant to move around the city. Figure 1 shows Burnaby’s Transit Concept with higher capacity transit connections between major destinations.

Refer to **Part E, Maps 10A-E for Burnaby’s transportation networks** showing the long-range pedestrian, cycling, transit, goods movement and road classification networks.

**Figure 1. Burnaby’s Transit Concept**



## Policy Actions

### Well-connected transportation networks and infrastructure

- 4.1.1** Increase connectivity and encourage the use of active transportation by integrating neighbourhood streets, paths and open spaces into the transportation network. **C E**
- 4.1.2** Continue to expand and enhance the city's cycle network to make it safer and more comfortable for everyone. **C E**
- 4.1.3** Continue to work with partners to support goods movement in the region as outlined in *Connecting Burnaby: Burnaby Transportation Plan*.
- 4.1.4** Continue to support goods movement in the city by continuing to integrate truck networks with industrial lands.
- 4.1.5** Prioritize building safe and accessible transportation infrastructure to support the Vision Zero target of no deaths or serious injuries on Burnaby's transportation network. **C E**
- 4.1.6** Continue to work with TransLink to provide new and enhanced transit services in areas where growth is anticipated in order to maintain or improve the level of service. **C E**

The **public realm** consists of all publicly accessible areas and spaces where people can interact and engage with each other. Typical public realm areas found near transit include streets, sidewalks, lanes, and plazas.



## Policy Actions (continued)

### Sustainable transportation

**4.1.7** Continue to partner with transportation agencies and other levels of government to identify and encourage future rapid transit investment opportunities in Burnaby. **C**

**4.1.8** Continue to work with TransLink to regularly update its Area Transportation Plan for Burnaby to align bus service and routing with demand. **C E**

**4.1.9** Build on the City's Transportation Demand Management (TDM) policies to effectively promote behavioural change and a shift towards sustainable transportation. **C**

**4.1.10** Encourage partnerships with transportation agencies to support regional initiatives that accelerate the adoption of sustainable modes of transportation. **C E**

**4.1.11** Increase active and sustainable transportation infrastructure and amenities outside of the Town Centres. **C E**

**4.1.12** Identify and develop key streets as connections that support and encourage accessible and active transportation modes over other forms of transportation, such as driving. **E**

**4.1.13** Continue to engage with **regional and community partners** to coordinate policies, programs and infrastructure to support and encourage more people to use active and sustainable transportation. **C**

**4.1.14** Continue to support pilot programs and partnerships aimed at increasing access to micro-mobility for commercial and goods movement within Burnaby. **C**

**4.1.15** Work with partners to incentivize the shift of commercial vehicles to zero-emission vehicles, and support the use of lower-impact low-emission vehicles in the local delivery of goods and services. **C**

### Transportation system and public realm integration

**4.1.16** Encourage built design that supports integration between streets and adjacent land uses. **E**

**4.1.17** Create safe and accessible transportation infrastructure in and around public open spaces. **E**

**4.1.18** Consider the integration of public realm and transportation in the creation of an Open Space Strategy.

#### Regional and community partners

refers to organizations like the BC Ministry of Transportation and Transit, TransLink, Metro Vancouver Regional District, neighbouring municipalities, and partner organizations like Metro Vancouver, Fraser Health Authority, Burnaby School District, academic institutions and others.



Sustainable modes of transportation



## Objective 4.2: Prioritize infrastructure improvements in areas of growth and in areas in need of upgrades


Infrastructure improvements are needed in places where growth is expected, as well as in areas where existing infrastructure is aging. Conversely, focusing growth where there are existing or planned amenities and services is cost efficient. Infrastructure planning also needs to consider projected changes in climate and the environment. Monitoring development patterns over time will help the City plan and determine where to focus future infrastructure needs.

Burnaby's drinking water, wastewater, drainage and transportation infrastructure are tied into the regional network, which is impacted by growth throughout Metro Vancouver. The City works with other levels of government to ensure that regional infrastructure keeps pace with growth in Burnaby.

Refer to **Part E - Maps 11A-B for Burnaby's water and wastewater networks.**


## Policy Actions

**4.2.1** Ensure that infrastructure and services keep pace with population growth by updating projections and conducting ongoing capacity analysis.

**4.2.2** Support efficient infrastructure upgrades by focusing growth in higher density areas such as in Downtown, Town Centres and Rapid Transit Urban Villages. 

**4.2.3** Align infrastructure upgrades with nearby redevelopment to minimize disruption.

**4.2.4** Consider economies of scale, functionality and related long-term maintenance when planning and developing new infrastructure and public amenities.

**4.2.5** For City-owned property or City-led projects, maximize opportunities to achieve co-beneficial outcomes across City objectives, infrastructure and public amenity categories where possible. 

**4.2.6** Continue to collaborate with other levels of government and service providers (e.g., Metro Vancouver, TransLink, BC Hydro, Fraser Health) on infrastructure planning.

**4.2.7** Update and coordinate with Metro Vancouver Liquid Waste Services on development impacts to regional water and sewer systems.

**4.2.8** Update and coordinate with Metro Vancouver and TransLink on development impacts to regional transportation systems.

**4.2.9** Support infrastructure planning by improving the quality and frequency of data collection related to growth and development.

**4.2.10** Ensure that emergency services keep pace with population growth by expanding emergency facilities and related infrastructure as needed.

**4.2.11** Strengthen coordination between emergency services and development and transportation planning.

Waste treatment and disposal sites are permitted under industrial land use designations and zoning districts. Currently, there are no municipal treatment facilities or sites in Burnaby.





## Objective 4.3: Adapt infrastructure to respond to a changing climate

In addition to planning for population growth, the City must address the impact of climate change on **infrastructure**. For example, extreme heat and drought put pressure on the water supply. Precipitation events and storms, on the other hand, can overwhelm existing drainage capacity, resulting in run-off from streets that creates flooding and flushes pollutants into streams. The City is committed to improving, expanding and upgrading water infrastructure to respond to climate change.



Rain gardens are a type of green infrastructure

**Infrastructure** includes a range of options and solutions, from hard engineering infrastructure, such as pipes and pump stations, to green infrastructure (nature-based solutions), such as:

- » Dikes along the shoreline
- » Rain gardens to filter and slow the flow of rainwater into storm sewers
- » Permeable surfaces to allow water to seep into the ground
- » Trees and vegetation to provide shade and cooling

### Policy Actions

**4.3.1** Design and develop infrastructure that manages the quantity of rainwater runoff, improves water quality, withstands and adapts to the changing climate and protects aquatic life. **C R**

**4.3.2** Prioritize nature-based infrastructure options and complement existing natural networks where possible to adapt to climate change and enhance habitat connectivity. **C R**

**4.3.3** Continue to effectively manage rainwater run-off and promote urban cooling and **carbon sequestering** by planting more trees in green spaces, plazas, streets and community infrastructure. **C E R**

**4.3.4** Encourage the capture and reuse of stormwater for agricultural and landscape irrigation. **C**

**4.3.5** Promote water stewardship through policies and regulations and by partnering with private development and other government bodies. **C E R**

For more information on related policies, go to **Part C, Goal 2 - Objective 2.1 and Goal 5 - Objectives 5.3 and 5.6.**

**Carbon sequestering** is the process of capturing and storing atmospheric carbon dioxide. It is one method of reducing the amount of carbon dioxide in the atmosphere with the goal of reducing global climate change.

# Goal 5: Climate Action and Environment



## Goal 5: Lead in climate action, and protect, enhance and restore the natural environment

Burnaby, like the rest of Metro Vancouver, has been experiencing the impacts of climate change, including changes to temperature and precipitation and more extreme weather events that threaten the livelihood and well-being of people and the natural environment. These impacts are projected to become more frequent and severe in the next few decades.

Through regulatory and strategic policies, operations and advocacy, Burnaby can reduce carbon emissions and help the community and natural environment adapt to the effects of climate change. This involves practicing leadership through City-led initiatives, strengthening natural systems to benefit nature and people, supporting the reduction of carbon emissions in all sectors, and actively encouraging climate-friendly development practices and design. It also involves reducing the risk of natural hazards, collaborating with Host Nations on environmental stewardship, exploring environmental protections on agricultural lands, and promoting ongoing education and community empowerment.

### Objectives

- » **5.1:** Advance climate change adaptation and environmental protection through City planning, operations and advocacy
- » **5.2:** Support transition to a low carbon future by reducing greenhouse gas emissions in all sectors
- » **5.3:** Advance sustainable and climate-friendly development practices and processes
- » **5.4:** Reduce risks in natural hazard areas to protect public health and infrastructure, and to foster safety
- » **5.5:** Strengthen community resilience through emergency preparedness
- » **5.6:** Work with Host Nations and Indigenous Peoples living in Burnaby to bring Indigenous perspectives to environmental protection
- » **5.7:** Protect, manage and restore the environment to support resilient ecosystems
- » **5.8:** Support the protection of agricultural lands and the natural environment
- » **5.9:** Educate and empower community members to participate in environmental stewardship and climate action


Perspectives and processes through which policies and objectives are developed and examined


 Reconciliation |  Equity, Diversity and Inclusion |  Climate Action


# Objective 5.1: Advance climate change adaptation and environmental protection through City planning, operations and advocacy

The City advances climate action and environmental leadership through City initiatives, day-to-day operations, advocacy, and using evidence-based data to incrementally build resilience to climate change impacts while reducing carbon emissions and supporting biodiversity. In alignment with Burnaby's Climate Action Framework and Environmental Sustainability Strategy, the City strives to deeply integrate climate change adaptation and environmental protection in the decision making, planning, development and operations of City projects and regular business to foster long-term and meaningful change.

## Policy Actions

**5.1.1** Integrate climate change resilience and environmental protection into all City decision making, such as planning, operations and the development of City projects. 

**5.1.2** Manage climate risks and environmental impacts when planning for growth, infrastructure design and delivery, and project development, in alignment with the *Emergency and Disaster Management Act*. 

**5.1.3** Collaborate with regional partners and other levels of government to advocate for climate-resilient adaptation for businesses, housing and transportation networks. 








Tommy Douglas Library makes use of a geothermal heating system, which results in very low greenhouse gas emissions intensity.

# Objective 5.2: Support transition to a low carbon future by reducing greenhouse gas emissions in all sectors

Greenhouse gas (GHG) emissions are produced by people everyday—from the buildings we live and work in, to our means of transportation, to the things we consume and the waste we create — contributing to global changes in our climate. As the Land Use Map designates areas for growth and change across the city, redevelopment and infrastructure upgrades must consider ways to reduce GHG emissions. Different or diversified energy sources can reduce GHG emissions and improve the community’s ability to adapt to a changing energy landscape. Energy storage can be used for back up in case of emergencies and to store renewable energy when more energy is produced than used.

## Policy Actions

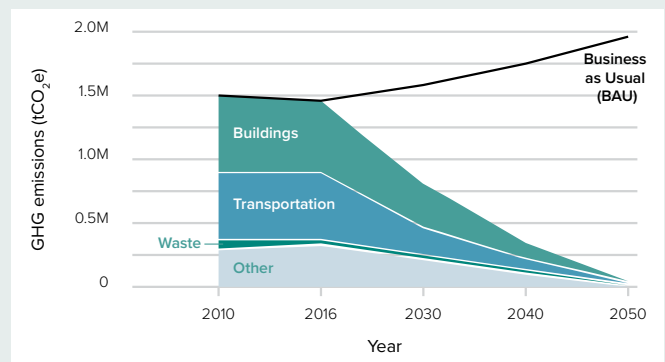
### Buildings

- 5.2.1** Continue to require low carbon energy sources in new buildings. 
- 5.2.2** Continue to improve the energy efficiency of new and existing buildings with adoption of progressive steps in the BC Energy Step Code and through building retrofits. 
- 5.2.3** Continue to reduce GHG emissions in new and existing buildings through the implementation of the Zero Carbon Step Code and decarbonization retrofits of existing buildings. 
- 5.2.4** Continue to support zero-emissions for new buildings through the Green Building Policy and Construction and Demolition Waste Diversion Bylaw, as well as through emerging and proposed carbon reduction and embodied emissions strategies for new construction. 
- 5.2.5** Pursue energy use reporting requirements in buildings to establish baseline information and support accountability. 

In 2019, City Council declared a Climate Emergency, recognizing the dangers posed by climate change and the need for a collaborative effort to maximize carbon reduction opportunities. This emergency declaration established the City’s carbon reduction targets, which align with the targets set by the Intergovernmental Panel on Climate Change to limit global temperature increases to a maximum of 1.5 C above pre-industrial levels. These targets are also consistent with targets set at the regional, provincial and national levels. Refer to Figure 1 for details.

**Figure 1. Pathways to Carbon Neutrality in 2050.** This graph shows the reduction of GHGs by sector if everyone takes more action.

Source: Climate Action Framework



Burnaby’s GHG carbon reduction targets are:

- » **45%** reductions by **2030**
- » **75%** reductions by **2040**
- » carbon neutrality by **2050**

## Policy Actions (continued)

**5.2.6** Implement an approach to make existing buildings more energy efficient and climate ready through the Zero-Emission Building Retrofit Strategy.



**5.2.7** Reduce the amount of waste and carbon emissions in building materials and the development and construction industries by:

- » offering incentives for using low-carbon materials
- » adopting guidelines and zoning regulations that encourage prefabricated construction
- » repurposing or relocating buildings instead of demolishing them
- » establishing and sharing best practices

For more information on sustainable development, go to **Part C, Goal 5 - Objective 5.3.**

## Transportation

**5.2.8** Continue to support pilot programs and partnerships aimed at increasing access to micro-mobility for commercial and goods movement.

**5.2.9** Work with public and private partners to incentivize the shift of commercial vehicles to zero-emission vehicles and support the use of lower-impact low-emission vehicles in the local delivery of goods and services.

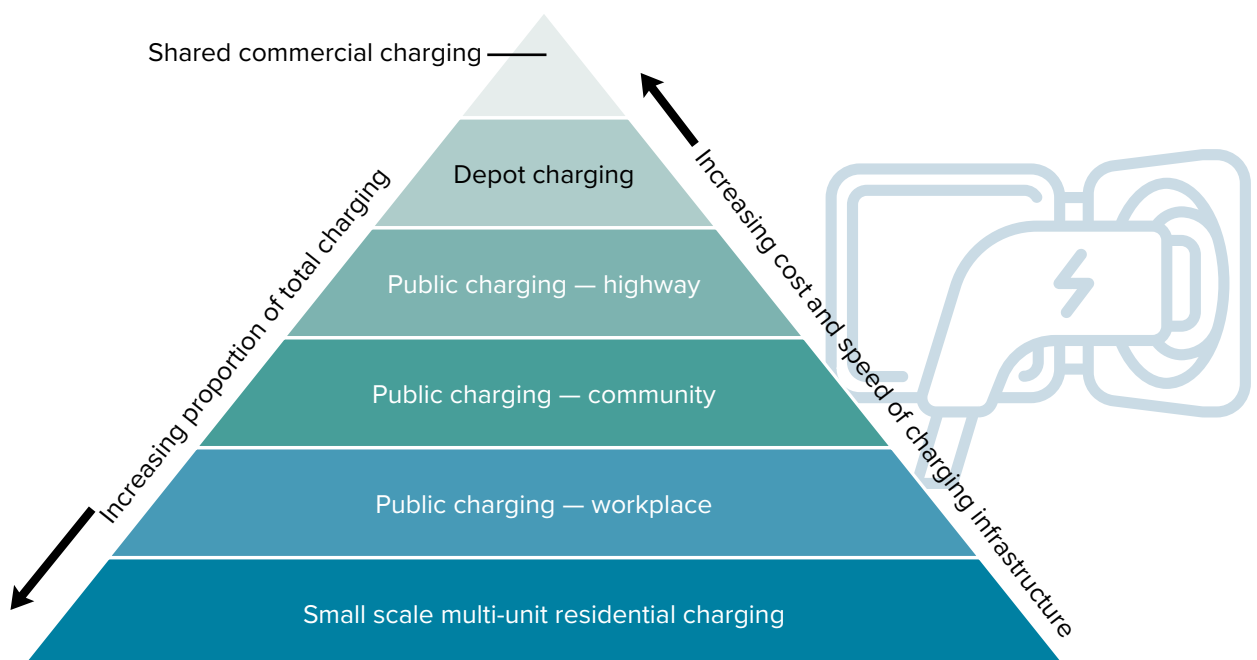
**5.2.10** Implement strategies that optimize City investment in publicly accessible electric vehicle (EV) charging, in alignment with Burnaby's Public EV Charging Strategy (refer to Figure 2).

**5.2.11** Continue to require new residential and non-residential buildings to have EV-ready infrastructure.

**5.2.12** Explore opportunities to support EV charging in existing residential buildings (refer to Figure 2).

**5.2.13** Explore ways to promote incentives for low- and zero-emission vehicles.

**Figure 2. Categories of EV charging infrastructure.**



## Policy Actions (continued)

### Waste

- 5.2.14** Establish a circular economy through programs, partnerships and policies, and transition towards zero waste in a cost-effective, efficient and environmentally friendly manner.
- 5.2.15** Explore technology and processes to generate energy from food and yard waste.

### Energy Sources and Storage

- 5.2.16** Continue to advance the implementation of systems that distribute energy to multiple buildings or neighbourhoods (i.e., district energy).
- 5.2.17** Explore the feasibility of small-scale (i.e., site-level) renewable energy projects to support development of diverse energy sources at different scales.
- 5.2.18** Establish a regulatory and policy approach for the integration of small-scale battery and energy storage to complement renewable energy generation and enhance resilience.



*BCIT's energy efficient Health Sciences Centre*

# Objective 5.3: Advance sustainable and climate-friendly development practices and processes


Climate change is already affecting the everyday lives of people in Burnaby. Ensuring that design and development practices are sustainable and climate friendly is an important and impactful way to improve climate change adaptation through the built environment, which can improve the lives of individuals day-to-day. It is also a key way to reduce infrastructure demand costs and long-term building operating costs. With climate friendly building design and practices, the growth enabled by the Land Use Map can contribute to community resilience.


## Policy Actions


**5.3.1** Through Development Permit Area (DPA) guidelines and development review, promote climate friendly building design features that :


- » Increase water filtration through the installation of permeable surfaces, ample on-site green spaces and opportunities for urban agriculture and green roofs.
- » Protect and enhance native and natural plants and trees on and around buildings to provide cool shady areas, manage rainwater runoff, and contribute to the urban green canopy.
- » Provide alternative energy sources and storage on site, including large- or small-scale district energy, geothermal and solar photovoltaic technologies.
- » Integrate building materials that aim to reduce the urban heat island effect.
- » Incorporate passive design elements such as passive cooling features and building siting that considers solar orientation to reduce heating and cooling requirements.

Refer to **Appendix B for a map of Burnaby’s Form and Character DPA.**

**5.3.2** Integrate Indigenous knowledge and practices through continued work with Host Nations to create DPAs and guidelines. 

**5.3.3** Reduce potable water consumption in buildings and landscaping by encouraging high-efficiency plumbing fixtures in all new buildings, landscaping methods that reduce water requirements, application of water efficiency standards and grey water collection and recycling. 

**5.3.4** Continue water metering implementation for new and existing buildings as effective ways to measure and conserve water usage. 

**5.3.5** Consider implementing a discounted “agricultural water rate” for active farms using highly efficient irrigation practices. 




*Raingardens along Beresford Street*



## Objective 5.4: Reduce risks in natural hazard areas to protect public health and infrastructure, and to foster safety

There are a range of natural hazards that exist or can occur in Burnaby, with varying degrees of risk to public safety and infrastructure. Climate change increases the frequency and severity of some natural hazards, like flooding and heat waves. To decrease the risk of natural hazards and extreme weather events, the City can minimize impacts by directing development and growth away from known natural hazard areas, while protecting and accommodating existing uses. The Land Use Map recognizes area-based natural hazards like the Still Creek and Fraser River floodplains, by applying a Special Study Area to the Still Creek corridor and reducing intensive uses along the Fraser River foreshore.

### Policy Actions

**5.4.1** Conduct, plan and implement climate adaptation strategies in alignment with the Provincial *Emergency and Disaster Management Act (EDMA)*. 

**5.4.2** Work with regional and provincial organizations for emergency planning, assessment, data collection and preparedness based on the *Sendai Framework for Disaster Risk Reduction*.

**5.4.3** Assess and manage natural hazards, including those influenced by climate change, by:

- » Using diverse approaches to reduce the risk of natural hazards, including protecting, accommodating and relocating infrastructure.
- » Directing growth and infrastructure development away from areas that are vulnerable to natural hazards through establishment of Development Permit Areas (DPAs) and guidelines.
- » Including Host Nations in climate change planning and emergency management.  



*Stabilization project on steep slopes along John Matthews Creek.  
Photo Credit: Burnaby Now*

**5.4.4** Manage natural hazards on steep slopes by:

- » Creating DPAs and guidelines that restrict development on steep slopes.
- » Varying setbacks to avoid development on the top of steep slopes.
- » Considering the type of land use on the bottom or top of steep slopes.
- » Protecting and enhancing native plants to prevent erosion and runoff and maintain natural beauty.

## Policy Actions (continued)

**5.4.5** Reduce the impacts of flooding on community health and safety, infrastructure, property and agricultural and natural areas by:

- » Creating DPAs and guidelines to manage construction or alterations on floodplains.
- » Maintaining and updating flood data to understand flooding risks.
- » Evaluating and preventing risks to critical infrastructure in flood plains.
- » Repurposing and designing public infrastructure to minimize the impacts of flooding.
- » Working with residents and businesses to protect properties in flood plains.

**5.4.6** Identify challenges, impacts and specific mitigation policies for the Still Creek Special Study Area, from Boundary Road to Burnaby Lake.

**5.4.7** Manage growth in the Still Creek Special Study Area in a way that considers natural impacts, restores the flood plain, and adapts to climate change.

**5.4.8** Continue with flood area risk mitigation along the Fraser River in alignment and partnership with regional strategies and initiatives.

**5.4.9** Protect people and property from flood hazards by planning and securing land for larger off-site rainwater management to improve flood storage capacity.



*Flooding in Still Creek. Photo Credit: David Nadalini/1130 News Radio*

# Objective 5.5: Ensure emergency services meet population needs and strengthen community resilience through emergency preparedness

Emergency services, including fire, paramedics, and police, address situations with imminent dangers to health, property or the environment. As neighbourhoods grow and densify, it is important to maintain service levels for these critical first responders.

Emergency preparedness on a personal, household, community and organizational level has become even more important with more frequent emergencies due to climate change. Preparing for emergencies—such as those caused by extreme weather events—will increase our capacity to adapt to climate change over time.

## Policy Actions

### Emergency preparedness

**5.5.1** Update plans, procedures, and services to improve the City’s ability to respond and maintain City services during emergencies.

**5.5.2** Develop a Business Continuity and Disaster Recovery Program for City services and operations to support the City’s ability to remain operational after an adverse event.

**5.5.3** Increase opportunities to respond to extreme weather events by using City facilities, encouraging partnerships, raising awareness and strategically integrating cooling and warming resources in key areas of the city. **C**

**5.5.4** Continue to help the community plan for emergencies through education and awareness. **E**

**5.5.5** Explore the designation of existing City-owned buildings as “Emergency Learning Hubs” with occasional programming and resources to help community members prepare for emergencies.

**5.5.6** Partner with community and nonprofit organizations to educate and spread awareness on emergency preparedness.



# Objective 5.6: Work with Host Nations and Indigenous Peoples living in Burnaby to bring Indigenous perspectives to environmental protection

Host Nations are the original stewards of the land and have valuable knowledge about how to care for the environment. Additionally, ensuring Host Nations and Indigenous Peoples living in Burnaby can continue accessing the land for traditional uses will advance reconciliation. Centering Host Nations and Indigenous leadership is necessary to integrate and support Indigenous knowledge and practices related to the environment, climate adaptation, and cultural practices and resources. The OCP considers these priorities by acknowledging the histories and identities of Host Nations and protecting parks, open space, and natural areas that have the potential for environmental stewardship.

## Policy Actions

**5.6.1** Partner with Host Nations and Indigenous Peoples living in Burnaby to include Indigenous knowledge and leadership in environmental protection, land management, and climate change resilience strategies. **R C**

**5.6.2** Identify and address each Host Nation’s priorities for land use and protection of wildlife and plant life. **R C**

**5.6.3** Explore ways to support Indigenous cultural practices and resources, such as expanding restoration and habitat preservation to include Indigenous stewardship practices for native plant and animal species. **R C**

For more information on related policies on Host Nations’ connection to the land and resources, go to **Part C, Goal 2 - Objective 2.3.**



Barnet Marine Park














# Objective 5.7: Protect, manage and restore the environment to support resilient ecosystems

Although much of the landscape in Burnaby has been modified by human activity, there are many diverse and healthy natural ecosystems that support rich biodiversity. These ecosystems include extensive areas like Burnaby Mountain, Barnet Marine Park, Burnaby Lake, Deer Lake, Central Park and the Fraser Foreshore, and natural assets like salmon-bearing streams and their riparian corridors, mature second-growth forests, wetlands and meadows. The Land Use Map reflects the location of these ecological assets in designated parks, open space and natural areas and the range of management, protection and enhancement activities within these areas.

This objective supports policy actions to protect and enhance both aquatic and terrestrial ecosystems, in alignment with regional goals as well as the City of Burnaby's *Climate Action Framework and Environmental Sustainability Strategy*.

## Components that make up Burnaby's proposed Blue Green Network include:

-  **Watersheds:** Areas of land in which all waterways (such as creeks, streams and wetlands) and overland flowing rainwater drain to a common water body.
-  **Sensitive ecosystems:** Existing streams, the Fraser River, the Burrard Inlet foreshore and natural areas in parks and public or private lands that support a diverse, noteworthy, and native community of animal and plant species.
-  **Habitat connectivity corridors:** Linear, naturally managed areas that serve as passages between key natural features and follow natural drainage patterns. These networks enable movement of water and wildlife, and dispersal of plants, and aid seasonal migration, reproduction and feeding for wildlife.
-  **Proposed green streets:** A street or section of a street that has unique back-of-curb design features, such as heavy landscaping, denser street tree plantings, enhanced rainwater management amenities and boulevards, and curbless design. These streets provide enhanced pedestrian and cyclist linkages to larger parks or open spaces in the neighbourhood.
-  **Special study areas:** Areas that require further consideration and planning due to environmental concerns, natural hazard concerns, Indigenous significance, or other considerations.
-  **Parks, open space and natural areas:** Existing and proposed spaces for active and passive recreation with some level of habitat value, particularly for insects, birds, pollinators, and small mammals.
-  **Existing streams:** Natural streams and creeks that are still maintained in an open state as a legacy of the City's open watercourse policy. These streams function as natural stormwater drainage, fish and wildlife habitat, and riparian ecosystems, and some have pathways for public access.
-  **Proposed restored waterways:** Urban streams, creeks and other watercourses that could be restored to their natural condition, in cases where they have been buried, piped or otherwise impacted by human activity. These efforts may occur in conjunction with new development, streetscape upgrades or other public realm improvements. While in some cases daylighting may result in opportunities for people to interact more closely with nature (e.g. pedestrian trail next to a stream), the priority is to preserve and enhance natural watercourses and riparian habitat to their fullest extent possible.
-  **Agricultural Land Reserve**
-  **Cemetery**
-  **Wildlife**

Burnaby's proposed **Blue-Green Network** (refer to Figure 3) shows opportunities for connecting and restoring aquatic and terrestrial habitats to support biodiversity. This network is a city-wide vision to protect and expand habitat for birds, fish and wildlife in the city.

**Blue-Green Network** refers to an integrated network of parks, trails, greenways, natural forested areas, streams, riparian habitats, watercourses and other green or blue spaces that support biodiversity, enhance the community's public realm, improve urban water systems, increase access to nature and addresses various climate action goals.

**Figure 3. Proposed Blue-Green Network**







*Byrne Creek, creek daylighting project along Stride Avenue*

## Policy Actions

### Aquatic biodiversity

**5.7.1** Keep areas near rivers and streams as natural as possible and explore ways to enhance and restore their natural functions to strengthen the resilience of riparian ecosystems and provide space for wildlife. 

**5.7.2** Apply the Streamside Protection and Enhancement Development Permit Area (DPA) and guidelines to protect and restore streamside areas and continue to meet or exceed provincial standards. 

Refer to **Appendix C for Burnaby's Streamside Protection and Enhancement DPA.**

**5.7.3** Reduce or remove barriers to fish passage on all streams, through infrastructure upgrades, restoring watercourses and managing stormwater runoff.



*Salmon Fry in Stoney Creek*

## Policy Actions (continued)

### Terrestrial biodiversity


**5.7.4** Protect, acquire and connect sensitive ecosystems to increase the total area of **land protected for nature** in Burnaby from 22% to 25% by 2050, in alignment with Metro Vancouver’s Regional Growth Strategy.

Refer to Figure 3 for Burnaby’s proposed Blue Green Network.


**5.7.5** Manage the urban forest to increase the total canopy cover from 32% to 40% by 2075 by implementing the City’s draft Urban Forestry Strategy.



**5.7.6** Develop and implement a coordinated approach to managing natural assets that provide ecosystem services on City and non-City owned lands, with an emphasis on:

- » Native plants
- » Species at Risk
- » Maintaining and enhancing soil quality
- » Investing in long-term invasive species management programs 

**5.7.7** Reduce fragmentation and create more trail and green corridors between parks and open spaces to facilitate pedestrian access and habitat connectivity.

**5.7.8** Explore ways to partner with other levels of government on natural and engineered infrastructure projects and upgrades to improve watershed health and climate resilience. 

For more information on related policies on adaptive infrastructure, go to **Part C, Goal 4 - Objective 4.3**.

The Urban Forestry Strategy is a comprehensive and city-wide approach to expanding and protecting Burnaby’s urban forest. Refer to the Urban Forestry Strategy for a comprehensive and city-wide approach to expanding and protecting Burnaby’s urban forest.

### Land protected for nature

Burnaby’s target of land protected for nature is derived from Metro Vancouver (MV)’s Regional Growth Strategy (RGS). The RGS has a goal of increasing the land protected for nature in the region from 40% to 50% by 2050. Burnaby contributes to this by increasing our local target from 22% to 25%.

MV identified the areas of overlap between known sensitive ecosystems and forested land greater than 0.5 ha in size with regional, provincial and federal data sets of protected and conserved areas. In Burnaby, the land protected for nature includes:

- » land dedicated or designated as a park or open space;
- » land that is under a conservation covenant, or that has limited development potential due to the presence of Environmentally Sensitive Areas;
- » sensitive ecosystems;
- » cemeteries; and
- » land in the Agricultural Land Reserve that serves as habitat and/or connectivity corridors





## Policy Actions (continued)

### Parks, open space and natural areas

**5.7.9** Restore damaged habitats in environmentally sensitive areas in parks and open spaces.

**5.7.10** Increase the City's capacity to manage invasive species and mitigate new infestations in parks, open spaces, and natural areas.

**5.7.11** Explore additional tools and options to protect natural areas beyond the municipal park system.

For more information on related policies, go to **Part C, Goal 1 - Objective 1.4.**



*Deer Lake Park*




Aerial view of the Big Bend area

## Objective 5.8: Support the protection of agricultural lands and the natural environment

Agricultural lands in Burnaby are unique and have diverse environments that include features like streams, wetlands and sensitive ecosystems. These lands are located in the Fraser River floodplain and have experienced drainage issues due to soil conditions and impacts from adjacent development. Agricultural production can also have impacts on water quality. Burnaby supports opportunities to protect both agricultural production and natural ecosystems on agricultural lands for ‘win-win’ solutions. This includes but is not limited to advocacy, regulation, and management strategies.


### Policy Actions

- 5.8.1** Develop and implement a drainage management strategy for agricultural lands and adjacent lands.
- 5.8.2** Identify opportunities to protect environmentally significant areas of farmland, including streams, wetlands, young forests, and other sensitive areas. 
- 5.8.3** Strengthen soil protection by creating specific soil removal and deposit regulations for agricultural lands.
- 5.8.4** Encourage other levels of government and non-government agencies to work with farmers and implement programs that assess, maintain and enhance ecosystem services in agricultural areas.
- 5.8.5** Encourage and promote initiatives that foster environmental stewardship alongside agricultural production.

# Objective 5.9: Educate and empower community members to participate in environmental stewardship and climate action

Everyone has a role to play in protecting the environment and addressing climate change. The City works with community partners and organizations to promote understanding of the importance of environmental protection and climate action. Encouraging volunteerism and stewardship through partnerships with schools and other organizations helps empower community members to take care of the places they live, work and play in.

## Policy Actions

**5.9.1** Explore new initiatives to involve the public, volunteers, and partners in environmental education, scientific research, and protecting and caring for the environment. 

**5.9.2** Enhance natural area stewardship by providing diverse learning and volunteer opportunities that create stronger connections between people and nature.

**5.9.3** Raise awareness about the impact of pollution and work with property owners and other groups to improve water quality and fish habitat in rivers, creeks and streams.

**5.9.4** Promote waste reduction in businesses and homes through programs and partnerships with schools and other organizations.



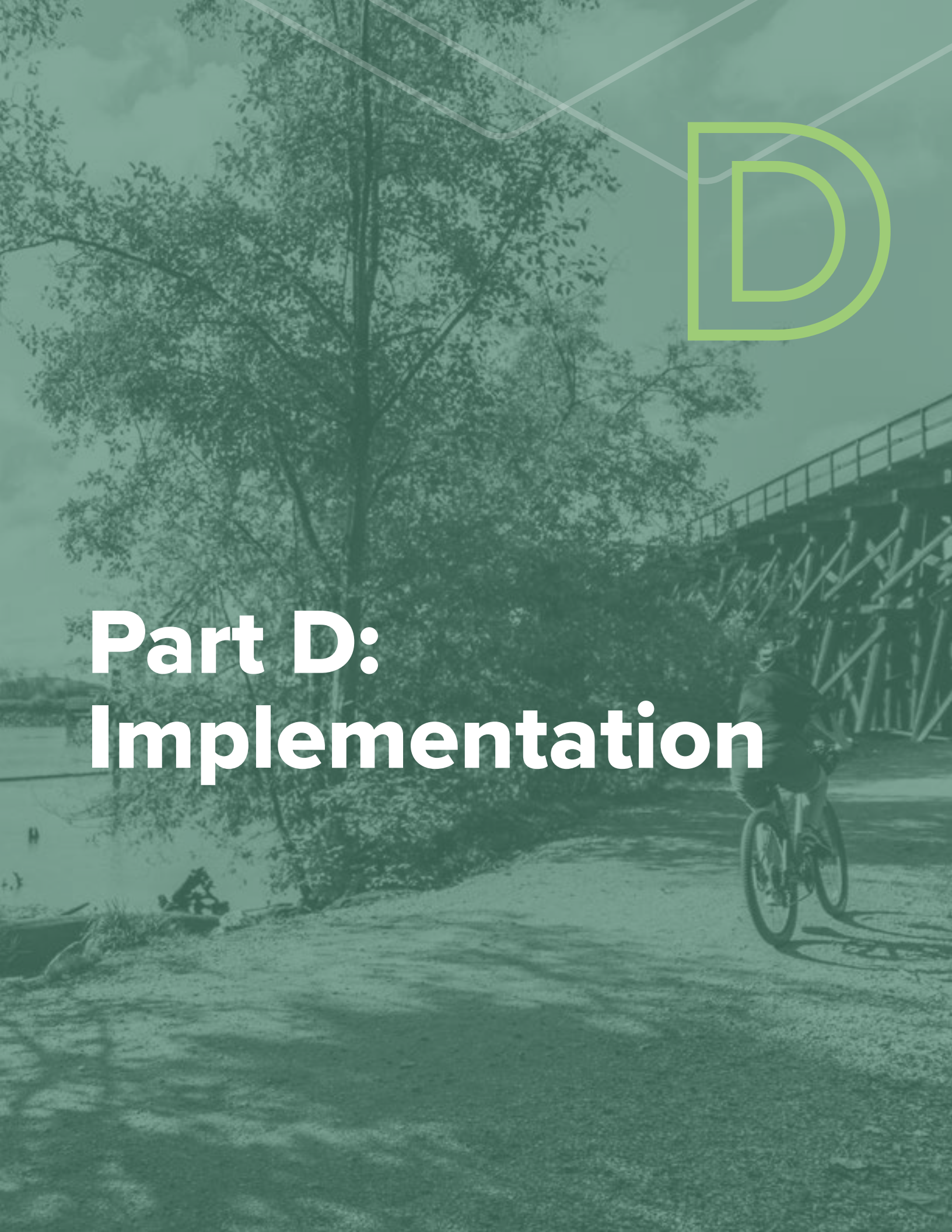
Burnaby streamkeepers



Salmon event. Photo credit: Daniel Chen



# Part D: Implementation



Effective implementation is key to transforming Official Community Plan (OCP) policies into reality and keeping the plan’s vision alive and relevant. Implementation of the OCP requires coordination across City departments and a combined municipal, community and private sector effort. This includes leveraging future development, carrying out City-led initiatives and collaborating with community members, property owners, community partners, other orders of government and Host Nations.

In accordance with the *Local Government Act*, City Council will not adopt bylaws or authorize works if those bylaws and works are inconsistent with the

OCP. Council will look to the OCP as a foundation for its decisions, ensuring that their actions align with the community’s long-term vision. City staff will also follow the OCP’s direction in their work, advancing a unified approach to managing growth in the city.

Key implementation mechanisms include a dedicated OCP Implementation Action Plan and a suite of statutory land use management tools, which are described further below.



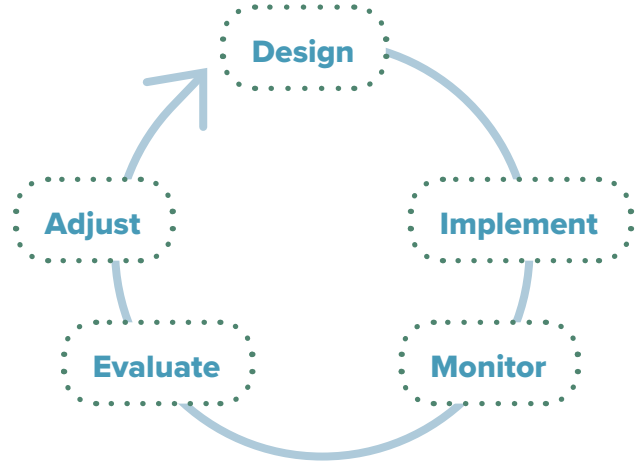
# Implementation Action Plan

The OCP Implementation Action Plan will include a set of actions (such as plans, services, programs, projects or other initiatives) that the City will undertake. It will also include a performance monitoring and evaluation framework to measure the City’s progress towards intended outcomes.

The City will use an adaptive management framework for this process (refer to Figure 1), which will consist of:

- » Designing an implementation strategy with actions and timelines for completion
- » Carrying out the actions in the strategy and using the policies in the OCP to guide ongoing decision making
- » Monitoring outcomes by establishing measurable indicators and using reliable and relevant data sources to track progress
- » Evaluating and reporting on indicators and progress towards desired trends
- » Adjusting and amending City plans, policies and operations where necessary to achieve success
- » Outlining regular reporting periods, including how they will align with Housing Needs Reports, Regional Context Statement updates, provincial requirements for OCP updates and Statistics Canada Census of Population releases

**Figure 1. Adaptive Management Framework**



The Implementation Monitoring Table, which lists actions to be included in the Implementation Action Plan, can be found at the end of this chapter.



## Performance Monitoring and Evaluation

The purpose of ongoing performance monitoring and evaluation is to assess the progress of OCP implementation prior to the next five-year update. Monitoring can show which areas are seeing progress and which areas require further attention. Evaluation will include reviewing whether current policies

remain relevant considering ongoing change in the community. Reporting out on progress at regular intervals will keep the community informed about the City's progress on the OCP, and will support communication and engagement efforts with the public, community partners and Host Nations.

## Regional Growth Strategy

The Regional Growth Strategy (Metro 2050) sets out a land use framework for the Metro Vancouver region. The City's Regional Context Statement identifies the relationship between the OCP and Metro 2050.

If amendments are proposed to the OCP, the City will notify Metro Vancouver to confirm whether the changes require amendments to Metro 2050 or to the Regional Context Statement. If they do, the City must follow a formal process to request acceptance from the Metro Vancouver Board. As part of this process, Metro Vancouver staff will consider the impacts that the proposed amendments could have on achieving regional goals. The amendments will also be referred to affected local governments in the region and First Nations for comment. Certain land use changes may

require engagement with other affected bodies such as TransLink, the Agricultural Land Commission, the Port of Vancouver, the Ministry of Transportation and Transit and others. The Metro Vancouver Board will consider engagement feedback before determining whether to accept the proposed amendments. For more information, see the [Metro 2050 Regional Growth Strategy](#).

Under the *Local Government Act*, the City is required to review the Regional Context Statement every five years to assess its continued alignment with the Regional Growth Strategy.

## OCP Amendments

The OCP is a living document that can be amended to address the community’s evolving needs. OCP amendments may be pursued to support new developments, reflect updated policies, incorporate new information, or respond to emerging opportunities and challenges.

OCP amendments are also the subject of Provincial laws. For instance, under Section 460 (1) of the *Local Government Act (LGA)*, municipalities must, by bylaw, establish procedures under which a property owner can apply for an OCP amendment. Burnaby’s procedures for OCP amendments can be found in the forthcoming OCP Procedures Bylaw.

In Burnaby, OCP amendments fall into three categories:

- » **Five-Year Updates:** These amendments respond to the updated requirements of Section 473.1 of the *LGA*, which require integration of the most recent Housing Needs Report into the OCP. These updates involve a comprehensive review of the OCP, along with citywide public consultation and a public hearing, to ensure that the OCP plans for enough housing units for housing needs over the next 20 years. The Land Use Map and its supporting principles, objectives and policies have been informed by the most recent update to the 2021 Housing Needs Report and sufficient capacity has been designated to meet the anticipated housing demand. The next full update to the Housing Needs Report is due in 2028, followed by the next five-year OCP update in 2030.
- » **Major Amendments:** Major amendments can be pursued at any time. These amendments include changes to land use designations or the policy framework to accommodate development or new policy directions. It may also include amendments to achieve consistency with the Regional Growth Strategy or to incorporate a new or amended community plan.
- » **Minor Amendments:** Minor amendments are identified by staff and advanced to City Council in an annual report. They include changes to text other than policies, correction of errors and changes to the Land Use Map to reflect approved subdivisions or lot consolidations.



# Implementation Tools

Development applications will be assessed for consistency with the OCP, as well as any relevant subsidiary plans, policies, guidelines and bylaws. Project proponents must consider the OCP and its overall objectives and demonstrate how their proposals are consistent with its vision, objectives and policies.

The following section describes key land use management tools the City has at its disposal to shape development and assist with implementing OCP policies.



## Zoning Bylaw

The Zoning Bylaw is the City’s primary means for regulating land use and is one of the most important tools for implementing the OCP. The Zoning Bylaw regulates density, siting, and the size and dimensions of uses and structures on a given piece of land, in addition to other development features, such as parking. The Zoning Bylaw also facilitates property rezonings when a change of use is proposed, consistent with OCP land use designations.

As the OCP is updated, amendments to the Zoning Bylaw may be necessary to bring it into alignment with OCP policies regarding land use, density, building height, and form and character. In general, rezonings must reflect OCP land use designations. However, if a rezoning reflects existing land uses on the property, rather than the OCP land use designation, those changes are deemed to be consistent with the OCP.

## Subsidiary Plans

The City develops and periodically updates subsidiary plans, strategies and guidelines, which complement and overlap with the OCP. Existing subsidiary plans include, but are not limited to, neighbourhood-level community plans and topic-specific strategies, such as the Lochdale Urban Village Community Plan, *Connecting Burnaby: Burnaby Transportation Plan*, and *HOME: Burnaby’s Housing and Homelessness Strategy*. In addition to the OCP, City planning, operations and decision-making will continue to be informed by these subsidiary plans, strategies and guidelines.



## Community Plan Integration and Updates

Community plans are comprehensive plans that guide change in smaller geographic scales (i.e., neighbourhoods). These plans are shaped by the unique characteristics of each area, the input received from community members, and the analysis of current demographics, public spaces, mobility trends, housing needs, employment opportunities and other data. All of the above must be carefully considered to help inform land use decisions and investments in the public realm.

Community plans must also consider physical geography and neighbourhood context to address community needs. For example, opportunities for outdoor spaces and community facilities can be refined at the community level. Also, neighbourhood context influences the built form, public realm characteristics, and intangible elements like heritage, history and community stewardship, all of which contribute to the unique identity of the area.

Whether newly developed or updated, community plans must align with the OCP to ensure they support its land use and policy frameworks. Any new policies or land use designations proposed in community plans must be evaluated to determine if amendments to the OCP are necessary. If amendments are needed, the OCP must be amended prior to the adoption of the community plan.

The development and/or update of community plans is dependent on factors such as:

- » market conditions
- » development and population growth trends
- » demographic changes in different parts of the city
- » the City's strategic priorities
- » the implementation of major infrastructure improvements

Staff will continue to seek guidance from City Council and the community to determine the timing and priorities for community plan development.

### Community plan monitoring

When community plans are developed and updated, monitoring strategies will be established to track the progress, alongside regularly scheduled OCP review periods. The following are examples of metrics that may be tracked:

- » Number of residential dwelling units developed, tracked by housing form, unit type and size (i.e. number of bedrooms), and tenure.
- » Consistency between the types of residential dwelling units being developed and projected housing needs according to the Housing Needs Report.
- » Ground-level retail and service floor space developed, tracked by number and size range of Commercial Retail Units (CRUs), occupancy rates, as well as office and other commercial floor space developed.
- » Number, type, and age range of child care facilities and child care spaces created, as well as other types of public amenities and services.
- » Active transportation enhancements completed, including the number of new sidewalks, cycling lanes and facilities, green corridors and street upgrades, and new street connections.
- » Amount of new park space and open space acquired and implemented.
- » Amount of tree canopy.
- » Land acquisition for new Burnaby School District sites, as identified in the plan.



## Development Permit Areas and guidelines

Development Permit Areas (DPAs) and associated guidelines are another implementation tool provided by the *Local Government Act*. This tool lets municipalities establish additional requirements for development in specific areas, in order to address issues such as natural hazards, environmental concerns, tenant protection, or the design of new buildings. Development permits are required within designated DPAs identified in the OCP.

For properties located within a DPA, a development permit must be obtained prior to applying for a building permit, subdividing land, or engaging in land altering activities in hazardous or sensitive areas. Burnaby's DPAs include the Form and Character DPA, the Streamside Protection and Enhancement DPA and the Tenant Protection DPA..

Refer to **Appendix B** for the **Form and Character Development Permit Area**.

Refer to **Appendix C** for the **Streamside Protection and Enhancement Development Permit Area**.

Refer to **Appendix D** for the **Tenant Protection Development Permit Area**.



## Variations

A Development Variance Permit (DVP) is a land use permit that can vary some of the requirements of specific bylaws identified in Section 498 of the *Local Government Act*. In Burnaby, these include (but are not limited to):

- » Burnaby Zoning Bylaw
- » Burnaby Subdivision Control Bylaw
- » Burnaby Sign Bylaw

In Burnaby, DVPs may include “minor variations,” which can be approved by the General Manager, Planning and Development, and other standard variations that must be approved by City Council. Zoning

requirements related to use and density of land, residential rental tenure and floodplain areas cannot be varied through a DVP, as per the *Local Government Act*.

Another mechanism to vary the permissions of the Zoning Bylaw, as identified in Section 536 of the *Local Government Act*, is the Board of Variance. The Board of Variance is an independent body of City Council-appointed members. It hears appeals and considers requests for minor variations to the Zoning Bylaw regarding the siting, dimensions or size of a building, where hardship can be demonstrated. The Board of Variance cannot vary uses or density.

## Temporary Use Permits

Pursuant to Section 492 of the *Local Government Act*, the City can determine areas and conditions where temporary uses may be allowed. A Temporary Use Permit (TUP) allows, for a period of time, the use of land in a manner that is not permitted under the applicable zoning districts. TUPs are subject to City Council or delegate approval, are valid for up to three years, and can be renewed once subject to conditions. When a TUP expires, the permitted uses revert to those outlined in the Zoning Bylaw.

Temporary uses permitted through a TUP must:

- » be consistent with the OCP, other applicable community plans and other relevant City Council policies
- » have no negative impacts on the future use and development of the property and surrounding areas, as designated in the OCP or other applicable community plans

- » be compatible with the surrounding land uses
- » have no significant impacts on the natural environment and surrounding areas, including noise, traffic, safety and security, and other considerations

Before issuing a TUP, City Council may specify further conditions to be binding on the holder of the permit.

## Development Cost Charges and Amenity Cost Charges

Development Cost Charges (DCCs) are one time fees that municipalities can levy on new development when a building permit is issued, or when a subdivision is approved. DCCs require developers to provide capital costs for off-site infrastructure needed for new growth, including transportation, water, drainage and sewer infrastructure upgrades, fire protection facilities, and parkland acquisition and improvements. As such, DCCs are a useful tool for obtaining new infrastructure to support growth.

Similarly, Amenity Cost Charges (ACCs), a tool introduced by the Province in November 2023, help pay for new public amenities in our community. ACCs can be used to help offset the cost of building public

amenities related to growth, such as recreational and community centres, libraries, child care facilities, non-profit office space and cultural facilities. ACCs are one-time fees levied on most new development when a building permit is issued or a subdivision is approved.

The City will periodically review and update its Development Cost Charges Bylaw, Amenity Cost Charges Bylaw, and capital budget approach to align with full cost and life cycle accounting of various types of growth in different locations. The intent of the updates is to address costs, achieve better return on investment and support sustainable development as outlined in the OCP.

## Community Benefit Bonus Policy

Through the City's Community Benefit Bonus (CBB) Policy, additional residential density above what is permitted in the Zoning Bylaw is offered to developers in exchange for cash-in-lieu or the provision of on-site public amenities, such as parks and public open spaces, civic facilities, libraries, non-profit office spaces, affordable housing, cultural facilities, child care centres, and public realm and environmental enhancements.

CBBs are commonly referred to as “density bonuses” and are typically offered in zoning districts where higher density is desired. This policy is governed by the *Local Government Act* and is defined and implemented by the sections in the Burnaby Zoning Bylaw that allow for density bonusing.

The CBB policy sets out the type and value of public amenities expected in return for the density bonus. Developers of sites with density bonusing provisions have the choice to:

- » make no amenity contribution and develop using the permitted height
- » build an agreed upon on-site amenity and include additional height in their project
- » make a cash-in-lieu payment to the City for a community benefit and include additional height in their project.

Where a cash-in-lieu option is chosen by the developer, the funds are to be allocated towards public amenities and housing projects.

As part of OCP and community plan implementation, the City will review the CBB policy to ensure alignment. This review will consider the type of public benefits that qualify for a density bonus, areas of the city where the bonus applies, and the method for how bonuses are calculated.

The City will also periodically review its CBB policy concurrently with the Amenity Cost Charges (ACC) Bylaw to ensure the public amenities addressed through density bonusing complement those already captured through the collection of ACCs.



*The Yukon Crescent Children's Centre is one of the child care centres that have been achieved through the Community Benefit Bonus Policy*

## Park Land Provision

Under section 510 of the *Local Government Act*, where a subdivision creates three or more additional lots, the owner must either provide 5% of total area for park land or a cash payment equal to the market value of that land for park purposes elsewhere. The OCP contains policies and designations identifying the location of future parks. The City may determine whether land or money is required, where an agreement is required prior to final approval of the subdivision.

## Budget

A key component of implementing the OCP is ensuring consistency with the City's five-year Financial Plan. Proposed operational and capital expenditures that help achieve the OCP's goals and policies will be reviewed each year as part of the City's annual budget process.

# Implementation Monitoring Table

Objective	Draft indicators	Monitoring timeframe	Team responsible
<b>Goal 1. Foster complete communities that are sustainable, equitable and accessible to everyone</b>			
<b>1.1:</b> Concentrate growth in complete communities	Housing unit growth in Urban Centres	To be determined after phase 4 engagement	To be determined after phase 4 engagement
<b>1.2:</b> Provide a range of housing choices to meet the needs of all residents	Distribution of housing types		
<b>1.3:</b> Maintain and create community facilities and services to meet the needs of a growing and diverse population	Population per community facility, by type		
<b>1.4:</b> Provide quality parks and open space through parks protection, planning and programming	Access to parks and open space, by type		
<b>1.5:</b> Protect and strengthen food systems to support healthy communities	Access to food systems, by type		
<b>1.6:</b> Promote convenience within and between neighbourhoods	Distance to amenities, by type		
<b>Goal 2. Create welcoming public spaces, cultural opportunities and a sense of belonging for all</b>			
<b>2.1:</b> Create inclusive public spaces that are accessible and respond to the needs of everyday life through design, use and stewardship	Access to public spaces, by type (accessible, adaptable features)	To be determined after phase 4 engagement	To be determined after phase 4 engagement
<b>2.2:</b> Integrate arts, heritage and other aspects of Burnaby's cultural identity into the fabric of everyday life, creating a vibrant community for all	Public art and event statistics		
<b>2.3:</b> Raise the visibility of Host Nations' connections to the land and resources, while supporting access to places of cultural significance	To be determined after phase 4 engagement		
<b>2.4:</b> Encourage placemaking by recognizing the histories of diverse communities	To be determined after phase 4 engagement		
<b>2.5:</b> Create processes that strengthen existing tools and resources to protect archaeological sites	Number of protected heritage sites		
<b>2.6:</b> Prioritize the identification, protection and enhancement of built heritage resources	Number of protected heritage resources		
<b>2.7:</b> Foster a sense of safety and belonging for everyone	Population health survey		
<b>2.8:</b> Promote civic engagement, build relationships, and connect with diverse communities to enhance the planning and delivery of City services and projects	Engagement statistics		

## Implementation Monitoring Table (continued)

Objective	Draft indicators	Monitoring timeframe	Team responsible
<b>Goal 3. Support a diverse and thriving economy</b>			
<b>3.1:</b> Encourage and support transit-accessible employment opportunities	Mode share, by journey to work	To be determined after phase 4 engagement	To be determined after phase 4 engagement
<b>3.2:</b> Protect and expand employment and industrial lands	Hectares of employment/ industrial land		
<b>3.3:</b> Encourage a variety of economic activities	Employment growth, by industry		
<b>3.4:</b> Support local economic development through planning and partnerships	Employment growth, by industry		
<b>3.5:</b> Protect and expand the agricultural land base	Hectares of agricultural land and productivity indicators		
<b>3.6:</b> Foster partnerships with the farming community and other levels of government to support the agricultural sector	Agricultural partnerships, by type, and level of government		
<b>Goal 4. Create and maintain efficient and well-connected transportation and infrastructure networks</b>			
<b>4.1:</b> Increase opportunities for sustainable modes of travel by creating robust transportation networks	Mode share	To be determined after phase 4 engagement	To be determined after phase 4 engagement
<b>4.2:</b> Prioritize infrastructure improvements and expansion to areas of growth and areas in need of upgrades	Infrastructure upgrades, by area		
<b>4.3:</b> Adapt infrastructure to respond to a changing climate	Infrastructure upgrades, by type		



# Implementation Monitoring Table (continued)

Objective	Draft indicators	Monitoring timeframe	Team responsible
<b>Goal 5. Lead in climate action, and protect, enhance and restore the natural environment</b>			
<b>5.1:</b> Advance climate change adaptation and environmental protection through City planning, operations and advocacy	Reduction in greenhouse gases	To be determined after phase 4 engagement	To be determined after phase 4 engagement
<b>5.2:</b> Support transition to a low carbon future by reducing greenhouse gas emissions in all sectors	Reduction in greenhouse gases		
<b>5.3:</b> Advance sustainable and climate-friendly development practices and processes	Reduction in greenhouse gases		
<b>5.4:</b> Reduce risks in natural hazard areas to protect public health and infrastructure, and to foster safety	Hazard mitigation measures (e.g., flood barriers, earthquake-resistant buildings, landslide prevention)		
<b>5.5:</b> Strengthen community resilience through emergency preparedness	Emergency service response times		
<b>5.6:</b> Work with Host Nations and Indigenous Peoples living in Burnaby to bring Indigenous perspectives to environmental protection	To be determined after phase 4 engagement		
<b>5.7:</b> Protect, manage and restore the environment to support resilient ecosystems	Air and water quality metrics, and number and health of native species		
<b>5.8:</b> Support and balance the protection of agricultural lands and the natural environment	Environmental resources protected on agricultural land; soil and drainage indicators		
<b>5.9:</b> Educate and empower community members to participate in environmental stewardship and climate action	Number of events and attendance, by type		

**Short-Term Action:** 1-2 years

**Medium-Term Action:** 3-5 years

**Long-Term Action:** 5-10 years and beyond

Note: Indicators that are reported from Census data will be available every 5 years. Indicators that are based on external data sources will be updated after data releases, typically every 3-5 years.