



Meeting April 8, 2024  
COMMITTEE COVER REPORT

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**PLANNING AND DEVELOPMENT COMMITTEE**

**TO:**            *MAYOR AND COUNCILLORS*

**SUBJECT: BURNABY 2050 PHASE 3 ENGAGEMENT PLAN - DRAFTING**

**RECOMMENDATION:**

**THAT** the report titled “Burnaby 2050 Phase 3 Engagement Plan – Drafting,” dated April 8, 2024, be received for information.

**REPORT**

The Planning and Development Committee, at its meeting held on April 8, 2024, received and adopted the attached report providing Council with an overview of the Burnaby 2050 Phase 3 engagement program.

On behalf of the Planning and  
Development Committee,

Mayor M. Hurley  
Chair

Councillor P. Calendino  
Vice Chair



Meeting April 8, 2024

File: 7050001

## COMMITTEE REPORT

**TO:** PLANNING AND DEVELOPMENT COMMITTEE (PDC)  
**FROM:** GENERAL MANAGER PLANNING AND DEVELOPMENT  
**SUBJECT:** **BURNABY 2050 PHASE 3 ENGAGEMENT PLAN – DRAFTING**  
**PURPOSE:** To provide Council with an overview of the Burnaby 2050 Phase 3 engagement program.

**RECOMMENDATION**

**THAT** the report titled “Burnaby 2050 Phase 3 Engagement Plan – Drafting,” dated April 8, 2024, be received for information.

**EXECUTIVE SUMMARY**

The third phase of Burnaby 2050 public engagement will take place from April 16 through June 9 of 2024. The focus of this engagement period will be to present to the public draft content and early policy ideas for feedback. The content to be presented for feedback includes: the draft Vision, Values, and Guiding Principles; the Policy Directions on 14 different policy topics, and two Growth Scenario options (Attachments 1-16). The content will be presented in a Policy Guide, available online and as a physical booklet. The public will be offered a variety of ways to engage on this material including through a Survey (Attachment 17) and a series of Open Houses. In addition, targeted engagement opportunities will be made available for specific audiences.

**1.0 POLICY SECTION**

In accordance with the *Local Government Act (LGA)*, a local government may establish an official community plan (OCP) to guide decisions on planning and land use management. During the development of an OCP, opportunities must be provided for consultation with people and organizations who may be affected by it.

**2.0 BACKGROUND**

On June 20, 2022, Council received for information a report titled “Official Community Plan (OCP) – Project Initiation, Process, and Upcoming Next Steps” which described the scope of the OCP update as well as the timeline and engagement objectives. That report outlined a four-phase engagement strategy that would begin with Phase 1 “Surfacing” in the summer of 2022 (Figure 1). The “What We Heard Report” for Phase 1 engagement was received by Council on February 27, 2023 and the “What We Learned Report” for engagement from Phase 2 “Visioning” was received by Council on November 8, 2023.

**Figure 1: Four Phases of Burnaby 2050**



### 3.0 GENERAL INFORMATION

#### 3.1 Phase 3 Engagement Goals

The engagement goals for the 3<sup>rd</sup> phase of Burnaby 2050 public engagement are as follows:

- Raise awareness of the OCP and opportunities to provide input and provide the community with information that is relevant and easy to understand, particularly around how specific policies will shape the direction of the community.
- Inspire dialogue and participation using creative methods.
- Demonstrate that the project team has listened and incorporated community input gathered through previous phases of engagement, including the draft Vision, Values, and Guiding Principles.
- Obtain feedback on growth scenarios, land use concept, and draft Policy Directions on specific policy areas.

An engagement program has been developed for the spring of 2024 with these goals in mind. It is summarized below.

#### 3.2 Engagement Content

During this phase of engagement, staff will present preliminary policy ideas and draft content for Burnaby 2050 to the public for feedback. This content was developed in direct response to the input received in the first two phases of engagement, in combination with internal Policy Review research efforts, and in alignment with planning best practices. There are three main components staff are seeking feedback on:

- **Vision, Values, and Guiding Principles:** Presented for the first time at the March 13, 2024 PDC meeting, these fundamental statements serve as the foundation for Burnaby 2050, articulating how the community envisions the future of Burnaby, what their top values are, and the principles to follow in order to achieve that vision.
- **Growth Scenarios:** Staff have developed two potential “growth scenarios” for how the city might grow and develop over the next 25 years. These are

presented as stylized maps indicating where the priority locations for different levels of growth might be. The scenarios have been evaluated against a set of criteria and the results of that evaluation are also presented highlighting the different advantages and disadvantages of growing in different ways.

- **Policy Directions:** Concept-level policy ideas have been developed for each of 14 different policy topics. Once the public has provided feedback, the Policy Directions will be used to guide the development of more detailed policy content for the final OCP.

The content will be presented in the form of a Policy Guide (available online and in booklet form) along with an accompanying Online Survey. The Policy Guide content is attached to this report in text format (Attachments 1-17) and a desktop published version will be presented on-table at the Committee's April 8 meeting.

### 3.3 Engagement Audiences

There are five key engagement audiences for the Burnaby 2050 engagement program, and engagement tactics are designed to reach each audience group in a way that is tailored to their needs. The engagement audience groups include:

- **General Public:** including all those who live, work, attend school, own property, or recreate in Burnaby;
- **Community Partners:** including non-profit organizations, government agencies, local businesses and organizations representing businesses, organizations serving equity-deserving groups, advocacy groups, faith-based organizations, and adjacent municipalities;
- **Host First Nations:** including Squamish Nation, Kwikwetlem First Nation, Tsleil-Waututh Nation, and Musqueam;
- **Burnaby City Council and Advisory Bodies;** and
- **Burnaby Staff:** including all City staff and staff working for Burnaby Library, Burnaby School District, Burnaby RCMP and Fire Services.

### 3.4 Engagement Activities

The engagement period will begin on April 16, 2024 and close on June 9, 2024. The Phase 3 Engagement Plan includes a number of engagement activities designed to meet the different audiences listed above. The activities planned for Spring 2024 include:

- **Policy Guide and Survey:** The Policy Guide presents the proposed Policy Directions for Burnaby 2050 along with the draft Vision, Values, and Guiding Principles, and the proposed Growth Scenarios. The Policy Guide will be available as an interactive website and a physical booklet. The survey is broken up by policy topic so respondents can engage on the topics that interest them. The survey is available online with physical copies available on request.
- **Open Houses:** The three public Open Houses are opportunities for community members to speak with planners and learn about the proposed Policy Directions, draft Vision, Values, and Guiding Principles, and the proposed Growth Scenarios.

- **Community Partner Workshops:** These dialogue sessions are opportunities for representatives from Community Partner organizations to provide feedback on the proposed content for Burnaby 2050.
- **Workshops for Indigenous People in Burnaby:** These dialogue sessions are opportunities for Indigenous people living in Burnaby to provide feedback on the proposed content for Burnaby 2050.
- **Youth Advisory Council (YAC) Meeting:** The last of the YAC's sessions, this meeting will be an opportunity for youth members to provide feedback on the proposed Policy Directions, draft Vision, Values, and Guiding Principles, and the proposed Growth Scenarios.
- **Host Nations Referral Letters:** Letters sent to the host Nations will offer funded opportunities to provide written feedback on the proposed Policy Directions, draft Vision, Values, and Guiding Principles, and the proposed Growth Scenarios.

While members of the public and organizations are encouraged to engage through the activities listed above, staff can also accept input in other ways. Community members and organizations may submit general written comments to the Burnaby 2050 inbox at [Burnaby2050@Burnaby.ca](mailto:Burnaby2050@Burnaby.ca) or by mail at "4949 Canada Way, Burnaby, V5G 1M2, c/o Burnaby 2050 Team."

### **3.4.1 Burnaby Community Assembly**

In addition to the public engagement activities listed above, the Burnaby 2050 Community Assembly will take place concurrent to the Phase 3 Engagement Period. The Burnaby Community Assembly is a special engagement process being led by SFU's Centre for Dialogue under the Urban Resilient Futures Partnership. The Assembly brings together 45 residents, selected by civic lottery, for 7 Saturdays between February and June 2024 to have focused discussions about Burnaby's future. The Assembly will engage with the broader community in April and May of 2024 through a variety of engagement activities such as a public workshop and online surveys. In June, the Assembly will provide Council with a set of recommendations to be considered in the development of Burnaby 2050.

### **3.5 Next Steps**

The Phase 3 Engagement period will close on June 9, 2024. Following that, the engagement data will be reviewed, analyzed, and reported in a What We Learned report. The findings in the What We Learned report will be used by staff to inform the development of the draft content for Burnaby 2050. Drafting is intended to take place in the fall of 2024 with a draft OCP ready for the public to comment on by spring 2025.

Input on the two Growth Scenarios will help inform the development of the parcel-based land use map for Burnaby 2050. Staff are targeting September 2024 to have a draft version of the parcel-based land use map ready for public comment.

#### **4.0 COMMUNICATION AND COMMUNITY ENGAGEMENT**

A comprehensive promotional strategy has been developed to encourage broad and robust participation in the Burnaby 2050 Phase 3 Engagement activities, including:

- A postcard-style mailer will be sent to all residential households in the City;
- The City’s social media channels will use paid and unpaid posts to advertise engagement opportunities;
- Promotional video will be produced and distributed via social media;
- Posters and Policy Guide booklets will be distributed to community centres, libraries, neighbourhood houses, and other community hubs;
- A news release will be issued by the City;
- Emails will be sent to the Burnaby 2050 mailing list;
- Invitation-only events will be promoted directly with invitees via email; and
- The Burnaby 2050 website will be refreshed with the latest information.

#### **5.0 FINANCIAL CONSIDERATIONS**

Sufficient funding for all OCP-related work in 2024 is included within the Planning & Development department operating budget in the 2024-2028 Financial Plan.

Respectfully submitted,

E. W. Kozak, General Manager Planning and Development

#### **ATTACHMENTS**

- Attachment 1 – Vision, Values, Guiding Principles
- Attachment 2 – Growth Scenario Maps and Evaluation Outcomes
- Attachment 3 – Agriculture and Food Systems Policy Directions
- Attachment 4 – Archaeological and Indigenous Cultural Sites Policy Directions
- Attachment 5 – Climate Change, Natural Hazards, and Resilience Policy Directions
- Attachment 6 – Community Well-Being Policy Directions
- Attachment 7 – Economic Development and Industrial Lands Policy Directions
- Attachment 8 – Environment Policy Directions
- Attachment 9 – Growth Management Policy Directions
- Attachment 10 – Heritage and Neighbourhood Character Policy Directions
- Attachment 11 – Housing Policy Directions
- Attachment 12 – Implementation Policy Directions
- Attachment 13 – Infrastructure Policy Directions
- Attachment 14 – Land Use and Urban Design Policy Directions
- Attachment 15 – Parks and Open Space Policy Directions
- Attachment 16 – Transportation Policy Directions
- Attachment 17 – Survey Questions

**REPORT CONTRIBUTORS**

This report was prepared by Erin Rennie, Planner 3, and reviewed by Wendy Tse, Director Community Planning.

## Burnaby 2050 VISION, VALUES, GUIDING PRINCIPLES

The following Vision Statement, Values, and Guiding Principles were developed using the findings from the Burnaby 2050 Phase 2 “Visioning” Engagement Period which took place in the Spring and Summer of 2023. Community members from across the city expressed their hopes for the future of Burnaby, what mattered to them most, and their priorities. This information is detailed in the “What We Learned Report (2023)” available at [www.Burnaby.ca/Burnaby2050](http://www.Burnaby.ca/Burnaby2050). Community input was analyzed and used to write the statements below.

### VISION

A **Vision Statement** is a description of our desired future state. It is aspirational and inspiring. It “paints a picture” of what we’re hoping to achieve by the year 2050.

#### Burnaby 2050 Vision Statement

**Option 1:** “Burnaby is a safe, thriving, green city with a vibrant economy and connected neighbourhoods that people want to live in and be in for generations to come.”

**Option 2:** “Vibrant and connected, green and safe – Burnaby is a place we can all call home.”

**Option 3:** “Burnaby is a safe, green and affordable city where people in all their diversity can prosper.”

### VALUES

**Values** are our shared core beliefs. These are the fundamental ideas that are most important to Burnaby residents.

#### Burnaby 2050 Values

Our city’s core values as a city are: Opportunity, Connectedness, Sustainability, Stewardship and Inclusion

- **Opportunity**

Burnaby prides itself on having diverse educational and employment opportunities. Burnaby is an excellent place to do business or start an organization. It is centrally located and has a strong business climate, many transportation choices, efficient permitting processes and a highly skilled workforce. Burnaby is a city where everyone can thrive and prosper.

- **Connectedness**

Burnaby is woven together by strong social bonds and efficient transportation systems. We embrace connection in all forms – social, technological and environmental – to foster a city with strong physical and social cohesion. We deeply appreciate the freedom to walk or roll safely to access most of our daily needs. Residents value the convenience of being able to easily travel between neighbourhoods, creating more social connection and economic growth.

- **Sustainability**

Burnaby residents enjoy nature and value healthy ecosystems. Burnaby protects and enhances its lakes, streams, wetlands, parks, trees, natural areas, wildlife habitats and atmosphere. Burnaby takes great pride in its climate leadership and protects the environment for future generations.

- **Stewardship**

Burnaby values good stewardship of public assets and shared spaces. Good stewardship includes making infrastructure, facilities, systems and communities more resilient so Burnaby can adapt and ‘bounce forward’ in a crisis or disaster. Residents hold public servants and decision-makers to the highest standard of integrity and expect public funds and facilities to be well-managed for the benefit of all, now and in the future.

- **Inclusion**

Burnaby is proud to be a friendly and welcoming community. We create spaces where all residents, visitors and businesses feel like they belong. We strive to create a safe community where every individual feels valued, respected and empowered to contribute to our shared future regardless of age, gender, race, religion, sexuality, income, or ability. Burnaby is a place where all community members can reach their full potential.

## GUIDING PRINCIPLES

**Guiding Principles** are short prescriptive statements about how to plan in Burnaby. They are practices that are timeless, long-standing, effective and near universal.

### Burnaby 2050 Guiding Principles

Burnaby 2050 is guided by the following planning principles:

1. Lead in climate action.
2. Protect ecosystems and the natural environment.
3. Enhance access to nature for people and wildlife.
4. Protect farmland and promote food security.
5. Nurture reconciliation through strong and respectful relationships with Host First Nations and Indigenous community members living in Burnaby.
6. Develop a safe, inclusive, multi-modal and well-connected transportation system that encourages public transportation and active living.
7. Build a vibrant and resilient economy that supports innovative and diverse employment sectors and opportunities.
8. Foster diverse housing options that serve the needs of all household types through all stages of life.
9. Foster complete communities that are sustainable, equitable and accessible to all.
10. Design healthy and resilient urban environments that are adaptable to changing needs.
11. Create safe and welcoming public spaces that are fun and accessible for everyone.
12. Foster equity, diversity and a sense of belonging for all.

13. Foster and celebrate diverse local histories, cultures and heritage.
14. Efficiently meet the infrastructure and service needs of Burnaby residents through coordinated land use planning and service planning, including the use of nature-based solutions.
15. Provide equitable opportunities for the public to meaningfully participate in decisions.
16. Collaborate with neighbouring municipalities, local First Nations and all levels of government to achieve common goals for the future.
17. Use best practices in urban design techniques to encourage active mobility, social connection and a sense of place and belonging.
18. Responsibly use financial tools to efficiently and transparently finance the cost of maintaining, replacing and expanding infrastructure services to support Burnaby residents.

Burnaby 2050 – Growth Scenario Evaluation

**Context: How will Burnaby accommodate projected growth?**

Burnaby is forecast to grow by over 100,000 new residents, over 55,000 new homes, and over 50,000 new jobs by 2050. For the past 3 decades, Burnaby has chosen to focus new growth in the four Town Centres and in the Urban Villages. While Burnaby will continue with this strategy, it is considering complementing that strategy by allowing different types of housing growth in other parts of the city to support more housing choice for residents. Through engagement we have learned that the community is seeking more choice in the types of housing available, particularly more low-density ground-oriented forms (like townhouses and rowhouses). There is a desire to balance housing growth with the preservation of community character and to see more mixed-use development allowing for local shops and services within neighbourhoods. The community also values convenient and easy access to sustainable transportation and access to green spaces, parks and community facilities.

**Provincially-Mandated Minimum Densities**

In the Fall of 2023, the Province of British Columbia introduced regulations mandating minimum housing densities for all major cities in BC. The mandates are intended to make it easier and faster to build more housing units to meet the current and future demand of the growing population.

The regulations call for increased density close to transit stations and bus exchanges and “Small-Scale Multi-Unit Housing” within residential areas that meet the requirements. Find out more on the BC Government’s Website:

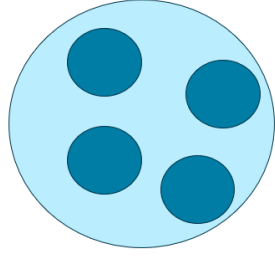
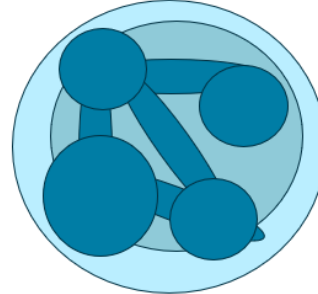
<https://www2.gov.bc.ca/gov/content/housing-tenancy/local-governments-and-housing/housing-initiatives>

Transit Oriented Areas (TOAs)		Small-Scale Multi-Unit Housing (SSMUH)
0-200m from SkyTrain Station	Minimum height up to 20 storeys	3-6 units per residential lot
200-400m from SkyTrain Station	Minimum height up to 12 storeys	
400-800m from SkyTrain Station	Minimum height up to 8 storeys	

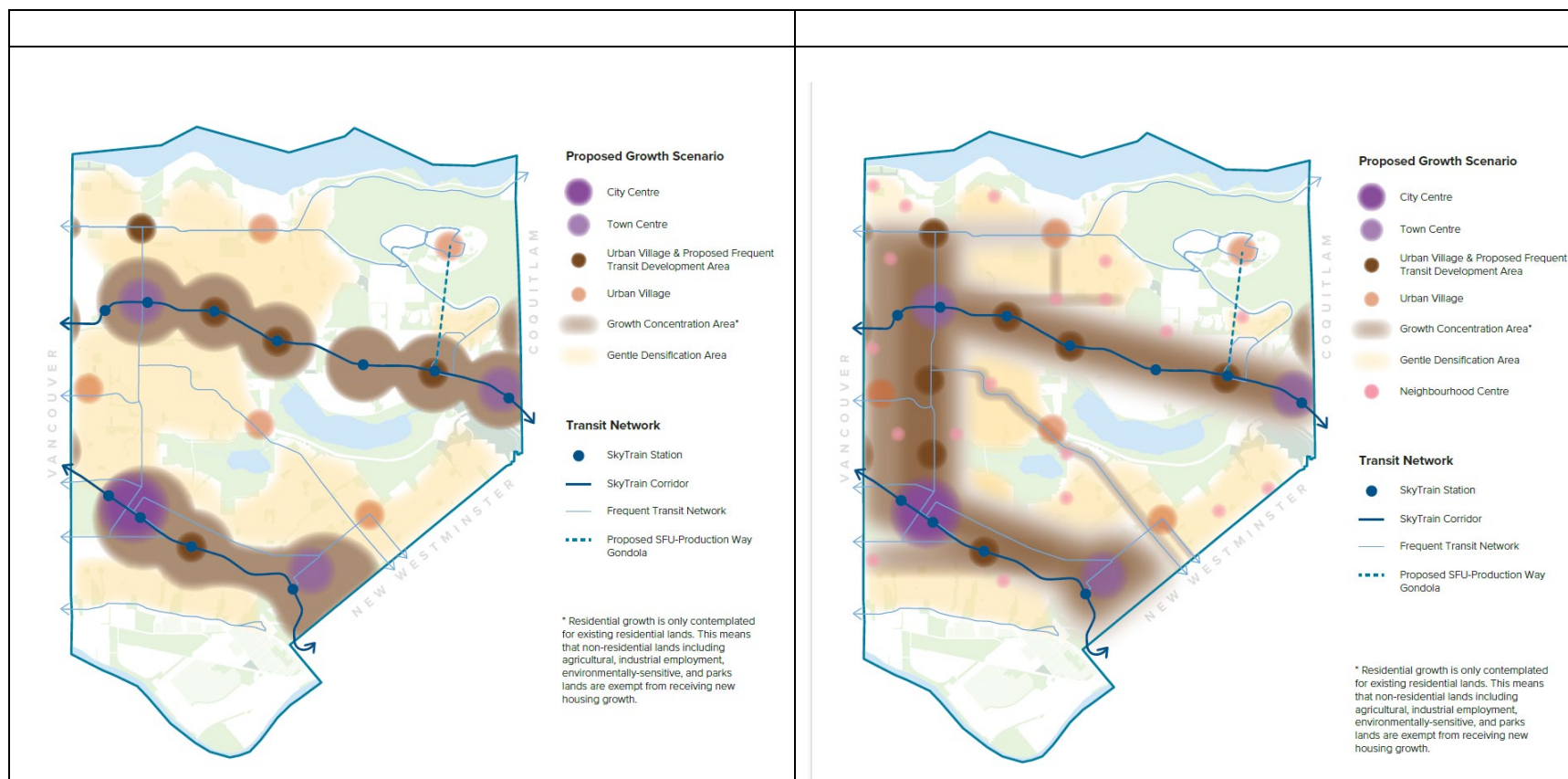
*Note: The new minimum housing densities mandated by the BC Government only apply to residential lands. These density minimums have no effect on employment, agricultural, conservation, or industrial lands.*

**The two proposed growth scenarios:**

One of the goals of the OCP is to lay out the land use framework for the city. In order to assess different ways of distributing residential growth, the city undertook a GIS modelling exercise to evaluate two potential growth scenarios as outlined below. Both scenarios have the same provision of schools, parks and green spaces, employment centres and institutional uses.

	<p><b>Baseline Growth Scenario: Nodal Growth</b></p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>Continue to focus growth in Town Centres and Urban Villages, and add growth to new Provincially-mandated Transit Oriented Areas (TOAs) and Small-Scale Multi-Unit Housing (SSMUH) areas.</li> </ul> <p><b>The Baseline Growth Scenario</b> emphasizes higher density growth in established nodes and locations with high-capacity rapid transit. It also replaces existing single and two-family zoning with SSMUH.</p>
	<p><b>Corridor Growth Scenario: Corridors and Nodes</b></p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>Continue to focus growth in Town Centres and Urban Villages, and focus new growth in Provincially-mandated TOAs; focus additional growth on transit corridors; add more townhouses and rowhouses and low-rise apartments; and add neighbourhood commercial nodes.</li> </ul> <p><b>The Corridor Growth Scenario</b> builds on the Baseline Scenario to include a greater mix of housing types, such as townhouses, rowhouses and low-rise apartment options and supports more gradual transitioning of density between higher density areas around SkyTrain stations and lower density small-scale multi-unit housing. The Corridor Growth Scenario also includes neighbourhood commercial centres with opportunities for local shops or corner stores, providing places where the community can access services close by.</p>

<p><b>Baseline Growth Scenario</b> Key Features:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>Nodal-based land use framework:             <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>Provincially-legislated Transit Oriented Area growth around SkyTrain stations</li> <li>Continued concentration of housing and employment growth in Town Centres and Urban Villages</li> </ul> </li> <li>Provincially-legislated Small-Scale Multi-Unit housing permitted in all existing residential neighbourhoods.</li> </ul>	<p><b>Corridor Growth Scenario</b> Key Features:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>Corridor-based land use framework:             <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>Provincially-legislated Transit Oriented Area growth around SkyTrain stations and bus exchanges.</li> <li>More gradual density and height transitions between Transit Oriented Areas and surrounding neighbourhoods.</li> <li>Density to support increased transit on key corridors such as Willingdon Avenue.</li> </ul> </li> <li>Provincially-legislated Small-Scale Multi-Unit housing permitted in all existing residential neighbourhoods.</li> <li>Neighbourhood commercial nodes with opportunities for local shops or corner stores.</li> </ul>
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### City Centre & Town Centres

**City Centre:** This is Burnaby's downtown where there are the highest density forms of development. Destination for major institutional uses, community facilities, urban parks and plazas, and higher-order cultural and entertainment uses. Served by higher-order transit.

**Town Centre:** High to Medium-High density forms of development. Destination for district-level institutional and cultural facilities. Residential development in Town Centres is primarily multi-family and ranges from high-rise to mid-rise.

Residential forms include:

- Townhouses
- Mid-rise apartments
- High-rise apartments

Height range: 30-40+ Storeys

### Urban Village & Proposed Frequent Transit Development Area

Medium-high density forms of development. These are generally located in areas with higher-order transit (SkyTrain or Bus Rapid Transit). May include special use districts (such as university, brewery district, hospital district, artist hubs, live work etc).

Residential forms include:

- Townhouses
- Low-rise apartments
- Mid-rise apartments
- High-rise apartments

Height range: 6-20+ Storeys

### Urban Village

Medium to medium-high density forms of development. These will be similar to Urban Villages where a Frequent Transit Development Area (FTDA) is proposed but may not have access to higher-order rapid transit.

Residential forms include:

- Townhouses
- Low-rise apartments
- Mid-rise apartments
- High-rise apartments

Height range: 6-20+ Storeys

### Growth Concentration Area

Areas designated for a moderate to high residential density include those around Town Centres, Frequent Transit Development Areas (FTDAs), and along the Frequent Transit Network (FTN) and other key transportation corridors. These areas support residential development in the form of townhouses and rowhouses, low- and mid-rise apartments and

mixed-use developments. They also allow for a transition between higher growth areas and those designated for gentle densification.

Residential forms include:

- Rowhouses
- Townhouses
- Low-rise apartments

Heights range: 4 to 8 storeys

#### **Gentle Densification Area**

Small-Scale Multi-Unit residential housing forms offer an opportunity to increase housing diversity within neighbourhoods with minimal change to neighbourhood character. Any qualifying residential lot can add secondary suites and laneway houses or can re-build to include between 3 and 6 residential units, depending on lot size and location.

Residential forms include:

- Secondary suites and accessory dwelling units (laneway homes)
- Single-detached houses
- Duplexes
- Small-Scale Multi-Unit Houses up to 6 units.

Heights range: up to 4 storeys

#### **Neighbourhood Commercial Node**

Neighbourhood-scale commercial uses provide opportunities to meet the daily needs of the surrounding neighbourhood.

Uses include:

- Convenience stores
- Grocery stores
- Health clinics
- Cafes and restaurants

Height range: up to 4 storeys

### **Summary of key differences between the scenarios**

<b><i>Baseline Growth Scenario</i></b>	<b><i>Corridor Growth Scenario</i></b>
<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• Slightly higher proportion of population within 800m of SkyTrain stations</li> <li>• Less diversity of housing options as more of the growth will either be in high-density TOAs or in Small-Scale Multi-Unit Housing forms.</li> </ul> <p><b>Other potential advantages of Baseline Growth Scenario</b></p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• Potential for faster and easier development since no subdivision or land assembly is required to build Small-Scale Multi-Unit homes on existing residential lots.</li> <li>• Potential for supply of privately-owned rental units in Small-Scale Multi-Unit housing</li> </ul>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• Greater overall mix of housing types and forms</li> <li>• Higher proportion of people living within walking distance of shopping areas</li> <li>• More gradual transition between high density TOAs and Small-Scale Multi-Unit housing areas</li> <li>• Transit-supportive growth area along Willingdon and other frequent transit corridors.</li> <li>• More housing choices: more space is made available for different types of housing forms including townhouses, rowhouses, and low-rise apartments.</li> </ul> <p><b>Other potential advantages of Corridor Growth Scenario</b></p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• Potential for non-market and purpose-built rental housing within low-rise and mid-rise multi-unit buildings.</li> <li>• Potentially more plantable area to support urban tree canopy because townhouses and apartments generally have lower lot coverage than Small-Scale Multi-Unit Housing forms.</li> </ul>

## Burnaby 2050 Policy Directions

### Agriculture and Food Systems

#### Overview

Burnaby has a small but productive agricultural area in Big Bend. This includes some land that is in the Agricultural Land Reserve (ALR) and a number of farms in the Riverside neighbourhood. This area also has a culturally diverse heritage, with many historic Chinese Canadian small-scale farms that still exist today. Supporting food systems improve the sustainability of food production in Burnaby and helps ensure people in Burnaby have access to the food they need.

Proposed policies in this section will support the [Burnaby Food System Strategy](#) and aim to:

- Protect agricultural land.
- Promote agricultural viability while advancing a sustainable and healthy food system that can withstand and recover quickly from the impacts of climate change.

#### Challenges and Opportunities

Challenges:

- Use of agricultural land for non-agricultural purposes.
- Climate change impacts on farming and food production, including drought, flooding, and new pests and plant diseases.
- The small size of many lots, which limits the options for commercial farming
- Misalignment of City bylaws with the rules for using land in the provincial Agricultural Land Reserve.

Opportunities:

- Update bylaws to follow the Agricultural Land Commission Act and other provincial guidelines.
- Work with host Nations to support Indigenous rights and access to land and marine food systems.
- Create policies and programs to support agri-tourism and other economic opportunities on farms.
- Engage with local farmers and organizations to work together on challenges related to farming.
- Develop a specific plan for the Big Bend agricultural area.

#### Engagement Findings

- Burnaby residents want:
  - more locally grown produce and opportunities for people to grow and access healthy food.
  - community gardens
- Farmers in Burnaby want:
  - farmland to be protected.

- drainage problems from nearby development to be fixed.
- temporary housing for farm workers.
- more communication between the City and farmers.
- more flexibility over what they can do on their land, such as farm sales and agri-tourism.

### Policy Directions

<b>Protect and Expand Agricultural Land Base</b>	
Policy Directions	Why We Are Proposing These Policies
1. Protect farmland by regulating how the land can be used and assessing and preventing nearby development and other activities from impacting the quality of the land.	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>● Development can impact soil quality and drainage, making the land more difficult to farm.</li> <li>● Burnaby doesn't have a lot of agricultural land, but it's important to protect this valuable local resource. See figure 1.</li> <li>● Strengthening Burnaby's bylaws to support farming and related uses will help limit the encroachment of other types of development into farming areas.</li> </ul>
2. Ensure farming is the main use of agricultural lands by limiting residential development and changing bylaws to match the Agricultural Land Commission rules. a) If the Riverway Golf Course is redeveloped in future, limit the uses to agriculture, parks and conservation.	

<b>Support Farmers and Farming Activities</b>	
Policy Directions	Why We Are Proposing These Policies
3. Engage and communicate with farmers in Big Bend and consider developing an Agricultural Plan and an Agricultural Advisory Committee.	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>● Farmers want more communication with the City and could help create a plan to support agriculture in Burnaby.</li> <li>● Allowing farmers to use their farm to generate money in different ways would help them be more successful.</li> <li>● Economic opportunities related to food could create partnerships with the four host Nations.</li> <li>● Supporting the four host Nations' rights and access to food systems is an important part of reconciliation.</li> <li>● We also need to work together to expand traditional food and medicine in gardens in the city.</li> </ul>
4. Support more economic opportunities for farmers, such as agri-tourism, farm sales and creating opportunities for food production outside of Big Bend.	
5. Support and strengthen Indigenous food sovereignty and food security and provide access to land-based, freshwater, and marine food sources.	

<b>Agriculture that can Withstand and Recover Quickly from Challenges</b>	
<b>Policy Directions</b>	<b>Why We Are Proposing These Policies</b>
6. Support the protection of ecosystem services and climate change mitigation and adaptation strategies on agricultural lands in the Big Bend, as the basis for future management strategies, and in collaboration with all levels of government.	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• We need to understand how climate change will impact food production so we can help protect farmland for the future.</li> <li>• The regional and provincial governments are also interested in supporting farmers and protecting ecosystems in the area and could support new or existing programs for farmers in Burnaby.</li> </ul>
7. Reduce food waste by composting organic waste and recovering edible food that would otherwise be thrown out.	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• Reducing waste and recovering food would help reduce Greenhouse Gas (GHG) emissions from transporting and producing food.</li> <li>• Food that is edible but would be thrown out can be shared with community members who need food instead.</li> </ul>

<b>Food Systems</b>	
<b>Policy Directions</b>	<b>Why We Are Proposing These Policies</b>
8. Continue advancing the work of the <a href="#">Burnaby Food System Strategy</a> to increase access to affordable, healthy food and support locally grown, sustainable food production.	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• The Burnaby Food System Strategy will be done in 2024 and will help improve the quality, fairness and sustainability of Burnaby's food systems.</li> <li>• This Strategy will help protect historic farms and increase opportunities for cultural diversity in Burnaby's farms, collaborate with other government and community partners, and create policies to support local food production and equitable access to healthy food.</li> </ul>

## Glossary

**Ecosystem services:** the benefits people obtain from ecosystems. Ecosystem services provided by farmland include nutrient and organic matter recycling (from food waste), food for pollinators, wildlife habitat, flood control, and carbon sequestration.

## Related Plans and Strategies

[Burnaby Food System Strategy](#)

## Burnaby 2050 Policy Directions

### Archaeological and Indigenous Cultural Sites

#### Overview

Since Burnaby's last OCP was adopted in 1998, a significant shift has taken place in recognizing the rights of Indigenous Peoples to manage and access archaeological and cultural sites. The Archaeological and Indigenous Cultural Sites policies recognize the evolution of this policy area, in consideration of provincial, federal and international laws and guidelines, including:

- [United Nations Declaration on the Rights of Indigenous People \(UNDRIP\)](#), which establishes a universal framework for the survival, dignity and well-being of Indigenous Peoples, including rights to manage and access archaeological and cultural sites.
- The Province of BC's [Declaration on the Rights of Indigenous Peoples Act \(DRIPA\)](#)
- The Province of BC's [Heritage Conservation Act](#), which governs the protection and conservation of cultural heritage in BC. This Act is currently being updated.
- The Government of Canada's [United Nations Declaration on the Rights of Indigenous Peoples Act \(UNDA\)](#).

The proposed policy directions outlined are intended to recognize the importance of archaeological resources and in consideration of UNDRIP's articulation of Indigenous rights in relation to these resources, while recognizing that the *Heritage Conservation Act* is the jurisdiction of the Province of BC. In 2020, Council authorized staff to develop policies to reduce the risk of impacting archaeological sites on City lands. In 2023, Council adopted the *Implementation of the Heritage Policy and Programs Review* that includes actions to support protection of archaeological sites.

#### Challenges and Opportunities

##### Challenges:

- The Province of BC is planning to significantly change the [Heritage Conservation Act](#), but the changes have not been announced.
- Property owners and the development industry may be concerned about the impacts of policies protecting archaeological and Indigenous cultural sites on their ability to develop their land.
- Implementation of DRIPA may require involvement from municipalities.

##### Opportunities:

- Better protection of archaeological resources and identification and recognition of Indigenous cultural sites would help advance reconciliation in Burnaby.
- Continued improvement in the notification process to inform development projects about overlap with protected archaeological sites and areas of archaeological potential earlier in the planning process.
- Collaboration with host Nations to identify Indigenous cultural sites to support protection of these sites, and access to the sites by Indigenous Peoples.
- To prepare for any potential delegation of authority to implement aspects of DRIPA in relation to this policy area.

Last Updated: April 2, 2024

## Engagement Findings

In 2022-2023 the City invited input from the four host Nations on policies and processes for protecting, managing and interpreting archaeological and cultural heritage resources. Comments received expressed support for:

- Adopting a civic archaeology policy.
- Having opportunities to share information and advice with the City on how to protect archaeological and cultural heritage resources.
- Enhancing notification by the City of applicants when there is overlap between a proposed development and a protected archaeological site.
- Coordinating between the City and host Nations to identify Indigenous cultural sites.
- Providing host Nations with access to Indigenous cultural sites for cultural practices.
- Respecting the privacy of host Nations if they do not want to share cultural information with the City or the public.

## Policy Directions

Archaeological Resource Protection	
Policy Directions	Why We Are Proposing These Policies
1. Advance a policy to guide the City in managing and protecting archaeological sites and cultural heritage resources on City lands.	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• To reduce risk of impacting archaeological sites and cultural heritage resources during civic infrastructure projects.</li> <li>• To support reconciliation, engage with host Nations and comply with the <i>Heritage Conservation Act</i> when undertaking infrastructure projects.</li> <li>• To support protection of these resources by notifying development proponents</li> </ul>
2. Encourage protection by informing development proponents when a proposed project overlaps with a protected archaeological site, or an area of archaeological potential identified by the BC Archaeology Branch.	

<p>3. Explore ways to support compliance with the <i>Heritage Conservation Act</i> through the City's development processes, such as:</p> <ol style="list-style-type: none"> <li>Requiring applicants to demonstrate they have consulted with a professional archaeologist for projects that overlap with protected archaeological sites as a condition of submitting a building permit application.</li> <li>Raising public awareness about the importance of protecting archaeological resources.</li> </ol>	<p>when their project overlaps with a site identified by the BC Archaeology Branch</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>To support the protection of archaeological sites by guiding developers to comply with the Province's regulations.</li> </ul>
<p>4. Find ways to coordinate with the BC Archaeology Branch to support and encourage compliance with the <i>Heritage Conservation Act</i>.</p>	

<b>Protecting Indigenous Cultural Sites</b>	
Policy Directions	Why We Are Proposing These Policies
<p>5. Work with host Nations to understand, identify and protect Indigenous cultural sites.</p> <ol style="list-style-type: none"> <li>Support the ability for Indigenous Peoples to access Indigenous cultural sites for ceremonial and cultural practices.</li> <li>Share information and tools to identify Indigenous cultural sites.</li> <li>Encourage development proponents to engage with potentially impacted First Nations or a professional archaeologist where projects overlap with Indigenous cultural sites.</li> </ol>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>As Indigenous cultural sites are not protected by the <i>Heritage Conservation Act</i> or documented by the BC Archaeology Branch, the City's knowledge of the location of these sites would enable us to support their protection in collaboration with the host Nations.</li> <li>Knowledge of the location of Indigenous cultural sites would enable planning and collaboration to mitigate the impacts of climate change on these resources.</li> </ul>

## Glossary

**Archaeological site:** a place (or group of physical sites) in which evidence of how and where people lived in the past has been preserved. In British Columbia, the Provincial government's Archaeology Branch is responsible for maintaining and distributing archaeological information, and deciding if permits can be issued to allow development to take place within protected sites.

**Archaeological potential:** an area where an archaeological site has not been identified, but that has a high level of potential to include a site. The BC Archaeology Branch provides local governments with access to the location of areas of high archaeological potential,

which includes areas that have been previously assessed for archaeological potential and areas that are within 50 meters of a known archaeological site.

**Cultural heritage resources:** objects, sites, or locations of a traditional societal practice that are of historical, cultural, or archaeological significance. These resources include archaeological sites, as well as other types of sites, such as sites used traditionally for ceremonial purposes, resource gathering, or other cultural purposes.

**Indigenous cultural sites:** locations with significance to the host Nations that are outside of the definition of an archaeological site. They can include sites used for harvesting, processing and gathering. They can be sites of spiritual significance (including sites used for traditional ceremonies), trails and transportation routes, culturally-modified trees, and places associated with traditional uses. In many cases, these sites have potential to include an archaeological site. **Note:** The City is using the term “Indigenous cultural sites” as a placeholder, with the intent of reviewing this term with the host Nations to determine if it is an accurate term to describe these sites, or if a different term is preferred.

## Burnaby 2050 Policy Directions

### Climate Change and Natural Hazards Mitigation, Adaptation, and Readiness

#### Overview

Burnaby is seeing the devastating impacts of climate change every year, with wildfires, droughts, extreme heat, flooding and large storms becoming more frequent. The greenhouse gas emissions (GHG) we produce through the buildings we live and work in, the transportation we use, the things we consume and the waste we create contribute to global climate change that affects us locally.

In 2019, Burnaby declared a Climate Emergency and established targets to reduce GHG emissions. The 2050 carbon reduction targets are:

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

The policies in this section will help us reduce our GHG emissions faster to meet these targets and take actions that make us more adaptable and better able to respond to and withstand the impacts of climate change.

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#### Challenges and Opportunities

##### Challenges:

- Municipalities have limited power and tools to address climate change.
- Burnaby has to rely on other orders of government, industry and individuals to make changes in the biggest areas of GHG emissions.
- Deep GHG emissions reductions will require policy changes by other orders of government, as well as reductions in industry or individual consumption in addition to changes by municipal government.
- It can take a long time to see the benefits of investing in climate adaptation.
- The impacts of these policies will be slow and incremental.
- Since City budgeting processes separate capital and operational costs, it is difficult to understand the long-term financial benefits of investing in climate adaptation.

Burnaby's two greatest sources of carbon emissions are buildings (40% of emissions) and transportation (36% of emissions).

##### Opportunities:

- Climate action also helps to build more sustainable and healthy communities, such as better public transit and cycling and walking infrastructure.
- Burnaby has been a leader in addressing climate change in BC and has strong support from City Council and the provincial government to invest in preventative measures and climate adaptation.

Last Updated: March 26, 2024

- BC Hydro provides Burnaby with electricity generated through renewable energy (hydroelectricity). This makes electrification of building systems (heating, hot water), or transportation a way to significantly reduce GHG emissions.

### Engagement Findings

- Addressing climate change impacts like extreme heat, smoke and flooding is one of the community's top five priorities.
- Residents don't want the city to be unsafe, polluted or too dependent on cars.
- There needs to be greater public awareness and education about climate emergencies, including how people are notified about emergencies, receive support in emergencies and volunteer for emergency response.
- Community members want to see Burnaby focus on:
  - Clean energy
  - Carbon footprint reduction
  - Green infrastructure, such as rain gardens, surfaces that allow rainwater to flow into the ground, green roofs and more.
  - More buildings that will be safe and comfortable as climate change impacts our City
  - Waste management
  - Water conservation
  - Low and zero-emission vehicles

### Policy Directions

City Leadership	
Policy Directions	Why We Are Proposing These Policies
1. Use research and data on climate change mitigation, climate change adaptation and natural hazards in the City's operational, land and facilities planning. <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>a) Work with host Nations to include traditional knowledge in the City's climate change plans and adaptation strategies.</li> <li>b) Design buildings and infrastructure to lower the impacts of natural hazards and climate change.</li> <li>c) Prevent, respond and recover from natural disasters.</li> </ul>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• This policy direction builds on the commitments to address climate change in the City's Declaration of Climate Emergency and the Burnaby Climate Action Framework and the City Energy Strategy.</li> <li>• These policy directions align with the Emergency Disaster Management Act and funding opportunities from the federal government.</li> <li>• Research by the Canadian Climate Institute shows that for every dollar spent on climate change adaptation measures today we can save \$13 to \$15 in the future.</li> </ul>

Low carbon, Climate-ready Communities and Emergency Preparedness	
Policy Directions	Why We Are Proposing These Policies
<p>2. Build communities that can accommodate growth and support the City's GHG emission targets.</p> <p>a) Use land use and regulatory policies that encourage “complete communities” that include amenities, so residents do not need to drive as often.</p> <p>b) Use urban design and development practices that help make the built environment safer and more comfortable as climate change impacts the City. Prevent the impacts of natural hazards caused by climate change by protecting sensitive areas through Development Permit Areas (DPA) and guidelines.</p>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• Transportation emissions make up 36% of the city's GHG emissions. Reducing the need for residents to drive to get to amenities will significantly reduce emissions.</li> <li>• Building infrastructure that can better withstand and adapt to climate change will save money in the long run and reduce the impact of climate change on people who are more exposed or at risk of extreme heat, wildfires, smoke and more.</li> <li>• People who are isolated are more at risk in natural disasters.</li> <li>• Individuals and households need to be prepared for emergencies.</li> </ul>
<p>3. Help community members become more prepared for climate change, extreme weather and natural hazards.</p> <p>a) Encourage different organizations and sectors to work together to adapt to climate change.</p> <p>b) Educate community members and businesses on how to prepare for emergencies.</p> <p>c) Help build strong communities so neighbours can help each other in emergencies.</p> <p>d) Create a system to understand how vulnerable Burnaby is to climate change.</p> <p>e) Support people who are more at risk or more exposed to the impacts of climate change.</p>	

Energy Sources and Storage	
Policy Directions	Why We Are Proposing These Policies
<p>4. Explore opportunities for energy sources and storage that reduce GHG emissions, including:</p>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• Different or diversified energy sources can reduce GHG emissions and improve the community's ability to adapt to a changing energy landscape.</li> <li>• Energy storage can be used for back up in case of emergencies as well as to store renewable energy when more energy is produced than used.</li> </ul>

<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>a) Systems that distribute energy to multiple buildings or across a neighbourhood (district energy).</li> <li>b) Renewable energy projects.</li> <li>c) Small- and large-scale batteries and energy storage.</li> </ul>	
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Buildings	
Policy Directions	Why We Are Proposing These Policies
<p>5. Continue to improve energy efficiency and reduce GHG emissions in new and existing buildings.</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>a) Use low-carbon energy sources.</li> <li>b) Speed up the process to make existing buildings more energy efficient and climate-ready.</li> <li>c) Support the measurement and reporting of energy use in buildings.</li> <li>d) Protect natural plants and trees around buildings to provide cool, shady areas and manage storm water runoff.</li> <li>e) Help people who are more at risk or more exposed to climate change.</li> </ul>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• Existing buildings are the source of 40% of emissions across the city and are Burnaby's biggest opportunity to reduce emissions.</li> <li>• Every new building contributes to emissions, and it's easier and less expensive to build a low-carbon energy efficient and climate-ready building from the start than to adapt it later.</li> <li>• These directions align with the BC Energy Step Code and the BC Zero Carbon Step Code.</li> <li>• Embodied carbon (the GHG emissions it took to make and transport a material) is a growing source of GHG emissions in buildings. Reducing the embodied carbon in new buildings could reduce overall GHG emissions of a new building by up to 30%.</li> </ul>
<p>6. Reduce the amount of waste and carbon emissions in building materials and the development and construction industries by:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>a) Tracking progress.</li> <li>b) Offering incentives for using low-carbon materials.</li> <li>c) Using guidelines and zoning regulations that promote prefabricated construction.</li> <li>d) Repurposing or relocating buildings instead of demolishing them.</li> </ul>	

Transportation – Electric Vehicles and other Zero Emission Vehicles	
Policy Directions	Why We Are Proposing These Policies
<p>7. Make it easier for people to own an electric vehicle or other zero emission vehicle.</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>a) Support the building of more electric vehicle infrastructure, including charging stations.</li> <li>b) Provide incentives for electric vehicle or other zero emission vehicle retrofits and upgrades to electrical capacity.</li> </ul>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• Transportation emissions make up 36% of Burnaby's GHG emissions.</li> <li>• Transitioning from fossil fuel powered vehicles to zero-emission vehicles will make up 20% of the emission reduction Burnaby needs to reach carbon neutrality by 2050.</li> </ul>

c) Education and awareness about EVs and other zero emission vehicles, and federal government incentives.	
<b>Natural Hazards</b>	
<b>Policy Directions</b>	<b>Why We Are Proposing These Policies</b>
<p>8. Assess and manage natural hazards to keep the risk at a level acceptable to the community.</p> <p>a) Use strategies to reduce the risk of natural disasters, including protecting, accommodating and relocating infrastructure.</p> <p>b) Direct growth and infrastructure development away from areas that are vulnerable to natural hazards by using Development Permit Areas (DPA) and guidelines.</p> <p>c) Consider how climate change will increase the risk of natural hazards.</p> <p>d) Include host Nations in climate change planning.</p>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• Natural hazards, like flooding, extreme weather, and the rise of sea levels, are going to become more frequent and more severe.</li> <li>• Protecting, accommodating and relocating infrastructure can reduce the impacts of extreme heat and flooding.</li> <li>• The risks of building on steep slopes can be reduced with land use and site-specific guidelines and requirements.</li> <li>• Flooding is a major risk to the Still Creek and Big Bend areas, and reducing flood risk will prevent property damage, injuries and loss of life.</li> <li>• Still Creek has a high risk of flooding, which is going to become worse with climate change.</li> <li>• The Still Creek Integrated Stormwater Management Plan recommended the area should go through a community planning process.</li> </ul>
<p>9. Manage natural hazards on steep slopes.</p> <p>a) Restrict development on steep slopes through Development Permit Areas (DPA) and guidelines.</p> <p>b) Vary setbacks to avoid development on the top of steep slopes.</p> <p>c) Consider the type of land use on the bottom or top of steep slopes.</p> <p>d) Protect native plants to prevent erosion and runoff and maintain natural beauty.</p>	
<p>10. Reduce the risk of flooding on community health and safety, infrastructure, property and natural areas.</p> <p>a) Manage construction or alterations on floodplains using Development Permit Areas (DPA) and guidelines.</p> <p>b) Maintain and update flood data to understand flooding risks.</p> <p>c) Evaluate and prevent the risk of critical infrastructure in flood plains.</p> <p>d) Repurpose and design public infrastructure to minimize the impacts of flooding.</p> <p>e) Work with residents and businesses to protect properties in flood plains.</p>	
<p>11. Designate the Still Creek corridor from Boundary Road to Burnaby Lake as a special study area.</p>	

a) Manage growth in a way that considers natural impacts, restores the flood plain and adapts to climate change.	
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## Glossary

[Development Permit Areas \(DPA\) and guidelines](#): are a set of regulations that apply to specific areas with related requirements and considerations for any development or alteration of land. The Local Government Act provides authority to municipalities to create development permit areas and guidelines, and can cover a range of topics such as hazardous conditions, natural environment and form and character for development.

## Related Plans and Strategies

- City of Burnaby
  - [Burnaby.Climate.Action.Framework](#)
- Metro Vancouver
  - [Metro.Vancouver.Climate.8606](#)
- Government of BC
  - [CleanBC.](#)
  - [Climate.Preparedness.and.Adaptation.Strategy](#)
- Government of Canada
  - [8696.Emissions.Reduction.Plan;Clean.Air?Strong.Economy](#)
  - [A.Healthy.Environment?a.Healthy.Economy](#)
  - [National.Adaptation.Strategy](#)

## Burnaby 2050 Policy Directions

### Community Well-being

#### Overview

Burnaby is a great place to live, work, learn, play and visit. We want to make sure this city continues to offer a high quality of life for people of all ages, abilities and backgrounds. Community well-being aims to ensure that people feel like they belong, have healthy lifestyles and can access the services they need to thrive. The goal of these policy directions is to connect these concepts to land use planning; facility and space needs; and strategic directions and partnerships.

Accessible and affordable community infrastructure needs to keep up with Burnaby as it grows over the next 25 years.

Community and social facilities and spaces play a vital role in supporting community well-being as they are places where people may come together to access health, educational social, cultural, or recreational programs, services or events. Examples of these facilities and spaces can include community centres, childcare centres, libraries, schools, health facilities, shopping, places of worship and more.

#### Challenges and Opportunities

Challenges:

- Limited land and funding to build and improve community infrastructure.
- The City relies on funding from the provincial and federal government to build new community and social infrastructure.
- Many amenities are only found in certain areas of the city.
- Burnaby's population is becoming more diverse, and different groups need different services and amenities.

Opportunities:

- Other partners, including other orders of government, public institutions, developers and community organizations, also want to increase community facilities and amenities.
- There are many different and innovative ways to support community well-being, such as outdoor places for people to gather or facilities with multipurpose spaces and programming.

#### Engagement Findings

- Community members want more facilities and amenities that support seniors, newcomers, low-income groups, families, youth and children, women, the 2SLGBTQIA+ community, and individuals experiencing homelessness.
- Residents want to feel like they belong and have a community, but some people report feeling lonely and isolated.

- Residents believe communities would be more close-knit if there were more services near public transit, more community events, more recreation programs, and more spaces to gather, connect, learn and grow as a community.
- Public safety is a concern for many residents. This includes road safety, crime, natural hazards and extreme weather.

### Policy Directions

<b>Planning for Community Spaces</b>	
Policy Directions	Why We Are Proposing These Policies
1. Ensure there is enough variety and access to facilities and services to meet community needs, including: <ol style="list-style-type: none"> <li>Facilities that serve a growing population: recreation centres, libraries, childcare, seniors services, cultural spaces, youth centres and schools.</li> <li>Facilities that serve diverse groups of people: newcomer services, Indigenous-serving programs, unique recreation and cultural spaces, non-profit offices, neighbourhood houses, services for people with low income, and services for people experiencing homelessness such as shelters, day centres and supportive and transitional housing.</li> </ol>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• Burnaby's population is growing and becoming more diverse and will need more and different facilities and services in the future.</li> <li>• It's easier for people to bike, walk or roll to amenities and services if they are clustered in hubs across the city, closer to where people live. This helps people be more active and reduces greenhouse gas (GHG) emissions.</li> </ul>
2. Improve service delivery of community facilities and amenities across the city, especially for amenities that meet daily needs for the community.	
3. Find ways to provide more entertainment across the city, such as in commercial and retail hubs with complementary services.	

<b>Community Infrastructure Opportunities and Delivery</b>	
Policy Directions	Why We Are Proposing These Policies
4. Improve areas of the city that do not have many facilities or services. <ol style="list-style-type: none"> <li>Make regulations less restrictive.</li> <li>Enhance policies and streamline development processes to support delivery of City-owned amenities.</li> <li>Advocate to and partner with other orders of government, host Nations and local organizations to deliver facilities and services.</li> </ol>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• Making it easier to build and offer services across Burnaby will make them more accessible for community members.</li> <li>• Different orders of government, host Nations and community organizations all play a role in building infrastructure and providing services, ranging from direct investments, advocacy and partnerships.</li> </ul>

5. Develop and update strategies to ensure the City plans, funds and builds new infrastructure to keep up with population growth.	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>Working with different partners will help build and provide high-quality services more efficiently.</li> </ul>
6. 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 cares where the population is expected to grow.	
7. Work with Fraser Health, 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.	

<b>Access to Spaces and Amenities</b>	
Policy Directions	Why We Are Proposing These Policies
<p>8. Make community facilities, spaces and amenities easier and more convenient for people to get to.</p> <ol style="list-style-type: none"> <li>Build community facilities together and near other complementary amenities.</li> <li>Identify underused spaces that the community could use.</li> <li>Ensure City-owned facilities are accessible.</li> <li>Prioritize upgrades to make streets, public spaces and high-density areas more accessible.</li> <li>Ensure emergency access routes stay open, accessible and functional.</li> </ol>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>Community facilities are often a hub for communities to access affordable activities, programs and services in their neighbourhood.</li> <li>Making it easier to build and find spaces for new community facilities and amenities will make these services more accessible across the city.</li> </ul>

<b>Belonging and Safety</b>	
Policy Directions	Why We Are Proposing These Policies
9. Increase the sense of belonging and community connection for diverse communities through public art, cultural programming, community events, education and training.	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>Safety means different things to different people.</li> <li>Public safety can be improved in many ways, including designing public spaces to help people feel more visible and protected, using data to improve services and preparing for emergencies in advance.</li> </ul>
<p>10. Continue to support public safety.</p> <ol style="list-style-type: none"> <li>Prevent and reduce crime, focusing on youth safety, gangs and guns.</li> <li>Reduce fear of crime through improving service response and use of evidence-based data about crime.</li> </ol>	

<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>c) Plan, design and program public spaces to make them feel safer.</li> <li>d) Identify and address safety issues for people from diverse groups through engagement and education.</li> <li>e) Help community members and neighbourhoods prepare for emergencies.</li> </ul>	
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<b>Places for Community</b>	
<b>Policy Directions</b>	<b>Why We Are Proposing These Policies</b>
<p>11. Create adaptable public spaces that help community members have healthy lifestyles.</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>a) Create places where people can gather and connect with each other.</li> <li>b) Create places to have fun and exercise.</li> <li>c) Create places to relax and rest.</li> <li>d) Create places for people to go to in emergencies.</li> <li>e) Design places that are safe, inclusive, welcoming for all people.</li> <li>f) Design places that celebrate, preserve and share diverse cultures.</li> <li>g) Design places where people can grow, cook and access healthy food.</li> </ul>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• Public spaces serve many different purposes for the community.</li> <li>• Neighbourhoods across the city need places that people can use to relax, have fun and access services.</li> </ul>
<p>12. Explore different ways for community members to care for, manage and use public open spaces.</p>	

<b>Arts, Cultural Heritage and Creative Industries</b>	
<b>Policy Directions</b>	<b>Why We Are Proposing These Policies</b>
<p>13. Develop a vision and policies for arts, cultural heritage and creative industries.</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>a) Understand the current state of arts, cultural heritage and creative industries in Burnaby.</li> <li>b) Find ways to protect and grow cultural spaces.</li> <li>c) Create a framework to prioritize policies and investments in arts, cultural heritage and creative industries.</li> <li>d) Increase support for Indigenous, racialized, emerging and diverse artists and organizations.</li> </ul>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• The City needs to research and work with arts, cultural heritage and creative industries to understand how to support these sectors and increase opportunities for community members to access arts and culture.</li> </ul>

<b>Community Building and Engagement</b>	
<b>Policy Directions</b>	<b>Why We Are Proposing These Policies</b>
14. Continue to explore creative, equitable, and relevant ways to engage and build relationships with the broader Burnaby community.	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• Some groups in the city, including Indigenous people living in Burnaby and people of different ages, abilities and backgrounds, are not usually involved in City decision-making.</li> <li>• Diverse groups have different needs and using an “equity lens” to work with the community will help create more inclusive, accessible services.</li> </ul>
15. Engage and collaborate with host Nations, Indigenous people living in Burnaby and Indigenous organizations to understand what kind of spaces Indigenous people need.	
16. Use an equity lens to identify groups the City doesn’t usually consult with and that don’t have access to the services they need. Engage with these groups to improve community services and build relationships with diverse communities.	

## Burnaby 2050 Policy Directions

### Economic Development and Industrial Lands

#### Overview

Areas that support economic development and job opportunities (referred to as Employment Lands) help Burnaby grow, prosper and have strong, vibrant neighbourhoods.

Currently, most jobs in Burnaby are on the west side of the city in Downtown Metrotown, Brentwood Town Centre and the Central Valley/Still Creek area. From the 2021 Census, almost half of the people who live in Burnaby work in sales and service jobs, or business, finance and administration, while over a quarter of people work in trades, transport and equipment operation, or in natural and applied sciences (see Figure 1).

Burnaby is going to continue growing and is expected to welcome more than 50,000 new jobs by 2050. The City needs to protect employment and industrial land while navigating changes in how we work to create more job opportunities for residents.

Labour Force by Occupation	
Sales and service occupations	25%
Business, finance and administration occupations	20%
Trades, transport and equipment operators and related occupations	14%
Natural and applied sciences and related occupations	13%
Occupations in education, law and social, community and government services	10%
Health occupations	7%
Occupations in art, culture, recreation and sport	5%
Occupations in manufacturing and utilities	3%
Occupation - not applicable	3%
Legislative and senior management occupations	1%
Natural resources, agriculture and related production occupations	1%

<sup>8</sup>Labour Force: individuals over 15 years old who are working or actively seeking work during the referenced period.

**Figure 1. Burnaby's Labour Force by Occupation in 2021 (Source: Statistics Canada)**

The proposed policies in this section aim to:

- Create complete communities where businesses and residents can thrive together.
- Intensify our employment lands and use these lands efficiently to accommodate both existing and emerging industries.
- Reduce greenhouse gas (GHG) emissions.
- Increase transit use and walking and biking to get to work.
- Explore ways to support economic development opportunities that benefit host Nations and Indigenous people living in Burnaby.
- Promote the economic well-being of all residents and businesses through an economy that is diverse and that can withstand and recover quickly from challenges.

## Challenges and Opportunities

### Challenges:

- There's high demand for industrial land in Burnaby but limited supply, making it expensive to purchase and rent industrial space.
- There's high pressure to redevelop industrial land to create housing, offices and retail spaces.
- It's difficult to plan for how remote work will change the demand for office spaces.
- New technological industries need different support and infrastructure.
- It's difficult to attract and retain workers if they can't afford housing in Burnaby.
- Burnaby is losing small, local businesses that can't afford or find spaces to operate.

### Opportunities:

- Find ways to protect and use existing industrial land more efficiently to allow for more types of industrial activity.
- Process applications for businesses and commercial development faster so it's more attractive for employers to invest in Burnaby.
- Change the zoning bylaw to reflect changes in how we work, such as more remote work, more technological innovation and different business models.
- Find ways to create, support and attract different jobs, from small local businesses to large industries.
- Encourage more amenities and services in industrial areas as accessory uses.
- Incorporate mixed uses (industrial, commercial and office spaces) in new developments, where appropriate.
- Protect areas that help move goods in, out and through Metro Vancouver.

### Engagement Findings

- Residents believe that there are enough job opportunities in Burnaby now, and there will continue to be enough jobs in the future.
- Community members value having local businesses and local jobs that contribute to the sense of community.
- Businesses want to have childcare, services and amenities nearby so they can attract and retain workers.
- Residents want more office space, commercial areas and job opportunities across the city, including Metrotown, Edmonds, Brentwood and Lougheed.

## Policy Directions

<b>Industrial Lands</b>	
Policy Directions	Why We Are Proposing These Policies
<p>1. Protect existing industrial land and expand industrial activities, where appropriate.</p>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• Industrial land is needed to support Burnaby’s economy, but we have a limited supply of these areas.</li> <li>• Industrial lands provide important services, such as repair shops or warehouses for residents.</li> <li>• If we use industrial land more efficiently, we won’t need to expand development to other areas.</li> <li>• Creating space for businesses to grow creates more job opportunities, which attracts a larger pool of skilled labour, and leads to more industries coming to Burnaby.</li> <li>• Different industries need different types of buildings, sites and locations to operate.</li> <li>• Ensures land is mainly used for industrial purposes.</li> <li>• Employers want buildings with services nearby so they can attract and retain employees.</li> <li>• Providing services near jobs means workers don’t have to travel as much, reducing greenhouse gas (GHG) emissions.</li> </ul>
<p>2. Encourage more density and more intense use of industrial lands. This could include:</p> <p>a) A greater mix of commercial, office and retail space.</p> <p>b) Increasing the size of industrial buildings compared to the lot they are on.</p> <p>c) Reducing requirements for parking.</p>	
<p>3. Encourage more accessory services and amenities in industrial areas to meet the needs of workers nearby. These services could include healthcare, restaurants, coffee shops, child care, fitness studios, grocery stores and more.</p>	

<b>Municipal Regulations</b>	
Policy Directions	Why We Are Proposing These Policies
<p>4. Review existing zoning, regulations and processes to increase the speed of development on employment lands and allow more flexibility to accommodate new technologies and industries.</p>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• The City’s current processes are complicated and time-consuming, which may deter employers from starting businesses here or moving to Burnaby.</li> <li>• Existing zoning rules are too restrictive for non-residential development.</li> <li>• New industries like hydrogen and biotech need specialized buildings and properties, so zoning regulations need to be more flexible for these businesses.</li> </ul>

<b>Employment and Transportation</b>	
Policy Directions	Why We Are Proposing These Policies
5. Create jobs close to public transit and places where people live.	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• If people work close to where they live, they can walk or bike to work, reducing greenhouse gas (GHG) emissions, saving time and allowing people to live more active lifestyles.</li> <li>• Businesses want to be close to where people live so they can attract workers and make it easier for customers to get to them.</li> </ul>

<b>Local Economy and Businesses</b>	
Policy Directions	Why We Are Proposing These Policies
6. Support a vibrant local economy. <ol style="list-style-type: none"> <li>Encourage a variety of different economic activities, including film, tourism and more.</li> <li>Accommodate new industries such as artificial intelligence, e-commerce, renewable energy and more.</li> <li>Allow for different business models, such as local startups, home-based businesses and work from home arrangements.</li> <li>Support Indigenous entrepreneurship and small businesses.</li> </ol>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• Industries and technology are changing fast, and Burnaby needs to be flexible to attract employers in these sectors.</li> <li>• Attracting new and different industries will create more local job opportunities for residents.</li> <li>• In previous phases of engagement, residents said they want more small local businesses that contribute to the sense of community.</li> <li>• Small, local businesses create more local job opportunities for residents.</li> <li>• Many small and local businesses are struggling with rising costs and need support to stay in Burnaby.</li> <li>• Helping businesses plan and prepare for emergencies and become more environmentally-friendly will improve Burnaby's ability to withstand and recover quickly from climate change impacts.</li> </ul>
7. Support small local businesses. <ol style="list-style-type: none"> <li>Create retail and commercial spaces in residential neighbourhoods.</li> <li>Find ways to prevent small businesses from having to leave their space.</li> <li>Advocate for small business spaces in new developments.</li> <li>Support businesses in adapting to climate change.</li> <li>Encourage partnerships with local business associations, business improvement areas and cultural business districts.</li> </ol>	

## Glossary

**Employment lands:** refers to lands that are mainly used for employment and economic activities, can be designated for industrial, commercial, office and/or institutional uses.

**Industrial lands:** are intended for heavy and light industrial activities, including distribution, warehousing, repair, construction yards, infrastructure, outdoor storage, wholesale, manufacturing, trade, e-commerce, emerging technology-driven forms of industry, and appropriately - related and scaled accessory uses.

## Burnaby 2050 Policy Directions

### Environment

#### Overview

Burnaby is home to vibrant ecosystems, including conservation areas such as Burnaby Mountain, Barnet Marine Park, Burnaby Lake, Deer Lake, Central Park, the Fraser Foreshore, that support mature forests, wetlands, meadows, and salmon-bearing streams.

To protect these areas, the City aims to address climate change, support the diversity of wildlife and plant life, and balance the pressure to increase development to accommodate population growth with the overall health of the environment.

The goals of this policy area are to:

- Support the diversity of wildlife and plant life and adapt to climate change by considering the impact of land use planning on nature.
- Provide services in a way that protects our natural assets, including trees, plants, green spaces, rivers, creeks and streams.
- Find ways for the community to be involved in protecting and taking care of the environment.

#### Challenges and Opportunities

Challenges:

- Limited funds and limited land base to purchase land for conservation.
- Uncertainty about the long-term impacts of climate change.
- Impacts of provincial regulations to increase housing density on environmentally sensitive areas.
- Not enough staff to monitor and enforce rules for private properties or maintain natural areas.
- Potential delays to project timelines because of environmental requirements.
- Difficult to coordinate and recruit volunteers to protect and care for the environment.

Opportunities:

- New municipal regulatory and finance tools to protect environmentally-sensitive areas.
- Innovative solutions that use nature to improve water quality.
- Undeveloped City-owned land could be turned into conservation land.
- Agreements and opportunities to work with host Nations on environmental protection.
- Public land can be used in many ways, such as recreation and managing rainwater.

#### Engagement Findings

- Residents value having access to parks and green spaces and want them to be protected in the future.
- Residents are concerned about the impacts of climate change, loss of green space, reducing waste and waste management.

- The community's top priorities related to the environment include:
  - Adapting and responding to climate change.
  - Sustainable infrastructure.
  - Healthy and accessible parks, green spaces and ecosystems.
  - Environmentally friendly transportation options, including reducing cars and traffic, improving transit, and building more walking and bike routes.
  - Planting trees on streets to improve air quality.
  - Clean and visible streams, not hidden, buried or diverted.

### Policy Directions

<b>Nature and Land-use Planning</b>	
<b>Policy Directions</b>	<b>Why We Are Proposing These Policies</b>
1. Increase the total area of protected natural and conservation areas. <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>a) Explore ways to work with host Nations to protect and care for natural areas.</li> <li>b) Purchase land with sensitive ecosystems or that are prone to natural hazards to add to the conservation land base.</li> <li>c) Direct new development away from forested areas and sensitive ecosystems.</li> </ul>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• In the Phase 2 engagement, community members shared that they want to protect parks and green spaces (see figure 1) and are concerned about over development.</li> <li>• Healthy natural areas provide clean air and water, cool areas, spaces for recreation, wildlife habitat and reduce GHG emissions.</li> <li>• These policies consider the well-being of water, plants and wildlife across various scales, from individual neighbourhoods to city-wide and regional levels.</li> <li>• New provincial legislation will increase density near important streams in Burnaby. Increasing density should increase housing for people as well as create more spaces for fish and other wildlife (see figure 1).</li> <li>• More development and densification are increasing demand on limited public land. New development should consider the impact on the ecosystem and use public land in multiple ways to provide environmental benefits.</li> </ul>
2. Continue to approach growth in a way that considers the impacts on water and ecosystems, especially in the future redevelopment on the north shoreline of Burrard Inlet and the Still Creek and Fraser River floodplains.	
3. Use Development Permit Area (DPA) and Guidelines, to better protect natural areas and reduce the risk of natural hazards and disruption of archaeological sites. <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>a) Protect mature trees and environmentally sensitive areas with flexible development setbacks.</li> <li>b) Find ways to increase park or conservation land to protect streams in areas that will have high density or industrial use.</li> </ul>	
4. Use public spaces to achieve multiple community goals, such as addressing climate change, creating gathering places, offering recreation, and managing rainwater.	

<b>Use Nature to Address Climate Change</b>	
Policy Directions	Why We Are Proposing These Policies
5. Keep areas near rivers, streams and creeks as natural as possible and look for ways to uncover streams that had previously been hidden, buried or diverted.	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• Redevelopment creates the opportunity to restore rivers, creeks and streams to their natural state.</li> <li>• Protecting water quality and groundwater is important, especially during drought.</li> <li>• Increasing the flow of rainwater to downstream areas and into the ground will improve water quality and reliability, especially during drought.</li> <li>• Burnaby needs more cool and shady spaces since we are experiencing hotter weather each year.</li> </ul>
6. Continue to manage rainwater on public and private lands in a way that considers environmental impacts. <ol style="list-style-type: none"> <li>a) Replace surfaces that do not allow water to flow through with ones that do, such as rain gardens and drainage channels with plants.</li> <li>b) Create policies to reduce the amount of runoff rainwater, improve water quality and restore groundwater.</li> </ol>	
7. Make and update policies and by-laws to help grow and improve trees and green spaces, on both public and private land. These policies should protect older trees, make sure everyone has access to cool, shady areas, and increase the variety of types of trees.	

<b>Manage Natural Assets</b>	
Policy Directions	Why We Are Proposing These Policies
8. Explore ways to pay for upgrades, improvements and maintenance of infrastructure and natural areas to adapt to climate change, such as through new developments, utility fees or taxes.	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• Burnaby needs more reliable funding to adapt to climate change, and finding new ways to pay for improvements can help leverage more funding from the provincial and federal governments.</li> </ul>
9. Recognize the benefits and importance of natural assets, such as trees, plants, green spaces, streams and more, and invest in maintaining them. <ol style="list-style-type: none"> <li>a) Find ways to support the diversity of wildlife and plant life, such as managing species that are not native to the area, using plants that are native to the area and can adapt to climate change, protecting soil quality, and reducing noise, light, air and water pollution.</li> </ol>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• Trees, wildlife, and natural water sources are valuable. They prevent erosion, improve air quality and provide recreation.</li> <li>• Many natural assets, including trees and water sources, can't be replaced by man-made infrastructure.</li> </ul>

<b>Environmental Education and Stewardship</b>	
<b>Policy Directions</b>	<b>Why We Are Proposing These Policies</b>
<p>10. Recognize and prioritize Indigenous knowledge and leadership in protecting the environment.</p> <p>a) Identify and address each host Nation's priorities for land use and protecting wildlife and plant life.</p>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• Host Nations are the original stewards of the land we live on and have valuable knowledge about how to care for the environment.</li> <li>• Ensuring host Nations and Indigenous people living in Burnaby can continue accessing the land for traditional uses will advance reconciliation.</li> <li>• Education and volunteerism are important ways to protect the environment, but volunteers and non-profits have limited time and resources.</li> <li>• Since the Fraser River Flood in 2021, the provincial government, federal government and industry have been working to restore ecosystems on agricultural land.</li> <li>• There are opportunities to improve water quality and fish habitat while flood infrastructure is being built.</li> <li>• Agricultural practices impact the water quality of streams in the area, which creates challenges for wildlife.</li> </ul>
<p>11. Explore agreements and opportunities with host Nations and Indigenous people living in Burnaby to grow and harvest traditional foods, medicine and plants or wildlife that have cultural significance (e.g., large cedars for carving).</p>	
<p>12. Find resources and new ways to involve the public, volunteers and partners in environmental education, scientific research and protecting and caring for the environment.</p>	
<p>13. Work with landowners and other groups to improve rivers, creeks and streams around Agricultural land near the Fraser River to improve water quality and fish habitat.</p>	

## Glossary

**Development Permit Areas (DPA) and Guidelines:** a set of regulations that apply to specific areas with related requirements and considerations for any development or alteration of land. The *Local Government Act* provides authority to municipalities to create development permit areas and guidelines and can cover a range of topics such as hazardous conditions, natural environment and form and character for development.

## BURNABY 2050 POLICY DIRECTIONS

### Growth Management

#### Overview

Growth management is all about making sure there are services and amenities in place to make the city livable for a growing population. This can include focusing growth in locations that are well-suited to population growth. By 2050, Burnaby is expected to grow by more than 100,000 people and more than 50,000 jobs. This growth means that we will need more housing, services, public infrastructure, offices, and commercial and industrial space. The City will need to ensure everyone who lives, works and plays in Burnaby has a high quality of life and can access nature and green spaces.

The growing population will need a range of housing options that appeal to different household sizes and people in all stages of life – from young people to families to seniors living alone. Creating complete communities, where housing is close to workplaces, recreation, shops and services will help foster a sense of community and reduce the environmental impacts of growth.

#### Challenges and Opportunities

##### Challenges:

- Ensure that infrastructure and municipal services can support growth.
- Build more housing without losing agricultural, commercial, industrial and green spaces.
- Offer a wide range of housing options to meet the needs of different residents with limited space.
- Ensure living in Burnaby is affordable, while demand for housing increases.

##### Opportunities:

- Provide more housing that is close to public transit to encourage more sustainable transportation.
- Protect green spaces and parks so everyone has access to nature.
- Encourage more shops and services in neighbourhoods so residents don't have to travel as far on a daily basis.

#### Engagement Findings

- Community members value access to safe and sustainable transportation options, such as transit, walking and cycling.
- Community members want to live within walking distance of shopping, parks and green spaces, community and recreation centres and the SkyTrain.
- One of the main concerns for residents is that growth is happening too fast, putting more pressure on infrastructure and losing the sense of community in their neighbourhoods.
- Residents want more mixed-use development, more variety of housing options, better north-south transportation, and to have developers help pay for the cost of new infrastructure.

## Policy Directions

<b>Direct Growth to Transit Areas</b>	
Policy Directions	Why We Are Proposing These Policies
1. Focus housing and job growth in areas that have access to frequent transit. <ol style="list-style-type: none"> <li>a) Coordinate development, growth and transportation planning to improve access to transit and use public resources more efficiently.</li> </ol>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• Focusing growth around areas with access to transit will match regional growth plans, which will help make more strategic transit investments.</li> </ul>

<b>Create Neighbourhood Commercial Centres</b>	
Policy Directions	Why We Are Proposing These Policies
2. Enable the creation of new neighbourhood commercial centres in lower density neighbourhoods so people have better walking access to shops and services. <ol style="list-style-type: none"> <li>a) Encourage shops, parks, schools, medical offices and childcare to be built in the same area.</li> </ol>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• Neighbourhood commercial centres will give people access to shopping and services within walking distance of their homes, so they don't have to drive as much, reducing Greenhouse Gas emissions.</li> <li>• Neighbourhood commercial centres will also help people take pride in their community and become more connected to their neighbours.</li> </ul>

<b>Support a Mix of Housing Types</b>	
Policy Directions	Why We Are Proposing These Policies
3. Increase the variety of housing types in all neighbourhoods by permitting different housing forms, tenures, sizes and costs in different parts of the city. <ol style="list-style-type: none"> <li>a) Ensure housing policies reflect the different needs and preferences of the community, including Indigenous people living in Burnaby.</li> </ol>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• Different people, such as students, families and seniors, need different types of homes at different prices. Creating more housing variety will help meet all the needs in our community.</li> </ul>

<b>Balance Employment and Labour Force</b>	
Policy Directions	Why We Are Proposing These Policies
4. Find ways to increase job opportunities in areas that are accessible by public transit. <ol style="list-style-type: none"> <li>a) Encourage areas that offer specific types of jobs, such as studios for creative jobs, brewery districts and more.</li> <li>b) Allow more small businesses in neighbourhoods.</li> <li>c) Use agricultural, industrial and employment land more efficiently.</li> </ol>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• If there are more and different types of jobs across the city, there will be more opportunities for people to find jobs without having to travel as far for work.</li> </ul>

<b>Plan Growth That Keeps Pace with Services</b>	
<b>Policy Directions</b>	<b>Why We Are Proposing These Policies</b>
<p>5. Encourage redevelopment to take place over predictable phases so infrastructure can be upgraded efficiently, and without too much community disruption.</p> <p>a) Coordinate utility planning between Burnaby and regional partners and infrastructure providers, including Metro Vancouver, TransLink, Fortis, BC Hydro, the Province of BC and the Government of Canada.</p> <p>b) Coordinate services and projects with community partners, including the non-profit sector, Fraser Health and the Burnaby School District.</p> <p>c) Communicate to the public about projects happening in each community.</p> <p>d) Improve the quality and frequency of growth and development data.</p> <p>e) Use incentives and disincentives to focus growth and amenities in specific areas.</p> <p>f) Update development finance tools to reflect the infrastructure and amenities needed in certain areas.</p> <p>g) Coordinate City services, including parks, drainage, transportation and planning.</p> <p>h) Work with host Nations and Indigenous organizations to improve access to jobs, education and services for Indigenous people living in Burnaby.</p>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• If the City coordinates infrastructure planning with other partners, we will be able to provide better services to the community as it grows.</li> </ul>

<b>Protect Environmentally-sensitive and Hazard Lands</b>	
Policy Directions	Why We Are Proposing These Policies
<p>6. Discourage new building projects in areas that are environmentally sensitive, at high risk for natural hazards, on steep slopes or in agricultural areas.</p> <p>a) Continue to protect land for agriculture, conservation and recreation.</p> <p>b) Set aside land for the flow of storm water.</p> <p>c) Protect areas next to streams or rivers.</p>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>Protecting areas that have hazards or sensitive ecosystems will help Burnaby adapt to climate change and prevent long-term damage or loss of buildings.</li> </ul>

<b>Build Strong Communities</b>	
Policy Directions	Why We Are Proposing These Policies
<p>7. Support a mix of uses within districts.</p> <p>a) Encourage shops and services within neighbourhoods so residents don't have to travel as far.</p> <p>b) Increase access to jobs, schools, and services across the city.</p>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>Strong, distinct communities that have the services that residents need will make living in Burnaby easier and more enjoyable.</li> </ul>

<b>Monitor and Report on Growth</b>	
Policy Directions	Why We Are Proposing These Policies
<p>8. Find ways to monitor and manage growth, including creating tools to estimate how much Burnaby will grow.</p> <p>a) Work with the Metro Vancouver Regional District to update estimates for growth.</p> <p>b) Create plans to accommodate the increase in people, jobs and homes in Burnaby.</p> <p>c) Engage with host Nations and Indigenous people living in Burnaby to understand their concerns and insights on community growth.</p>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>The City needs to understand how much Burnaby is growing and will continue to grow to meet the community's need for infrastructure and services.</li> </ul>

### **Related Plans and Strategies**

Metro 2050 Regional Growth Strategy

## BURNABY 2050 POLICY DIRECTIONS

### Heritage and Neighbourhood Character

#### Overview

Since time immemorial, the lands we know as Burnaby have been part of the ancestral and unceded territories of the host Nations, who maintain deep and enduring connections to this part of their territory. Burnaby has also been shaped by diverse settler communities with roots across the world. Burnaby's historic transportation corridors, parks and conservation areas, and diverse and vibrant neighbourhoods are features rooted in the past and valued in the present and they will endure into the future.

Proposed policies in this section aim to:

- Increase collaboration with host Nations to increase awareness of the ongoing connection Indigenous peoples have to these lands.
- Identify and tell the stories about places of significance that reflect the diverse histories and cultures in Burnaby.
- Preserve tangible heritage resources, or resources that can be touched, such as objects, monuments, buildings or historic sites.
- Integrate heritage resources and stories of special places into Burnaby's development.

#### Challenges and Opportunities

Challenges:

- New opportunities for re-development may make retaining heritage buildings less attractive to property owners.
- Previously recognized and commemorated heritage resources mainly reflect the history of European settlers, so there's a lack of visibility of host Nations' connections to the land, art, language and history.
- The City's existing heritage resources, plaques and monuments do not reflect the diversity of cultures in our community.
- Burnaby is continuing to grow and change, and it can be challenging to preserve special places and stories in new urban development.

Opportunities:

- Engage with host Nations to advance reconciliation through increasing the visibility of Indigenous culture, history and heritage in Burnaby.
- Identify a broader range of special places and stories of Burnaby's history that can be preserved, interpreted and shared to advance equity, diversity and inclusion.
- Approach place-making in a more holistic way by using urban design, public art, interpretive elements and street, trail and building names to recognize special places and stories.
- Preserve existing buildings to avoid demolition waste, which will also support greenhouse gas emission reduction and adaptation to climate change.

- Share stories across cultures to increase cross-cultural awareness and build community connections.
- Support and foster the ability for communities to use public spaces for cultural traditions, such as smudging.

### Engagement Findings

- Neighbourhood character and the built environment was one of the top five themes in the Phase 2 engagement.
- Residents are concerned that neighbourhood character is being lost because of high-rise development.
- Community members believe that recognizing the historical significance of a place is important.
- Residents want opportunities to learn about Burnaby's heritage through experiences and interpretive signage. For example, shopping in a historic shopping area or cycling on a heritage trail.

### Policy Directions

<b>Heritage Asset Retention</b>	
<b>Policy Directions</b>	<b>Why We Are Proposing These Policies</b>
1. Encourage retention of built heritage resources. <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>a) Provide heritage grants and other incentives to encourage property owners to retain heritage buildings.</li> <li>b) Use more municipal government tools to require the retention of registered heritage resources, such as Heritage Designations, inclusion on the Community Heritage Register or Heritage Revitalization Agreements.</li> <li>c) Integrate heritage considerations into the City's development permit processes and planning.</li> </ul>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• In previous phases of engagement, the community expressed they valued heritage buildings in their neighbourhoods.</li> <li>• Retaining, maintaining and using heritage buildings can be more environmentally friendly than constructing new buildings.</li> <li>• Integrating heritage applications into Burnaby's development permitting will streamline the process.</li> <li>• New provincial legislation that allows higher density development will likely increase redevelopment of heritage houses.</li> <li>• Creating Cultural Heritage Areas could enable the City to make area-specific development permit guidelines to protect neighbourhoods with many heritage resources.</li> </ul>
2. Explore the creation of Cultural Heritage Areas (CHAs) to identify areas with significant concentrations of built heritage resources. <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>a) Revise City development processes to include protection and enhancement of Cultural Heritage Areas.</li> </ul>	

<b>Decolonizing Heritage</b>	
Policy Directions	Why We Are Proposing These Policies
3. Continue to engage with host Nations to find ways to increase the visibility of Indigenous history and the history of colonialism in Burnaby.	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• The <i>Truth and Reconciliation Commission of Canada Calls to Action</i> include calls to ensure Indigenous histories and the history of colonialism are visible in communities.</li> <li>• There are few built heritage resources, plaques, memorials or place names that acknowledge the history of current presence of Indigenous peoples in Burnaby.</li> <li>• Representatives from three host Nations have expressed support for engaging with the City to increase the visibility of Indigenous histories and current presence in Burnaby.</li> <li>• Other community engagement has indicated public interest in reflecting more diversity in the City's heritage program.</li> <li>• There are few built heritage resources that commemorate non-European settlers.</li> <li>• To capture a broader range of meaningful places and stories to foster a sense of belonging.</li> </ul>
4. Engage with host Nations and community members with diverse backgrounds and lived experiences on heritage initiatives, such as identifying additions to the City's heritage inventory and commemorating special places.	

<b>Placemaking</b>	
Policy Directions	Why We Are Proposing These Policies
5. Ensure opportunities to identify, manage and commemorate heritage resources are incorporated in the development process.	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• Including heritage considerations in the development process will encourage the protection of heritage resources.</li> <li>• Guidelines for public art will help ensure artwork reflects its location.</li> <li>• Incorporating community and artist involvement in the design of public spaces will support learning about the history of significant places and the sharing of stories.</li> <li>• Allowing more flexibility in public spaces for cultural practices (such as smudging or firecrackers) will foster cultural inclusion and expression.</li> <li>• Sharing diverse histories will help make Burnaby a more welcoming place where people from all cultures can feel like they belong.</li> </ul>
6. Incorporate commemorative and interpretive elements in urban design and public art. <ol style="list-style-type: none"> <li>Continue to support public art across Burnaby through the City's Public Art Policy, to include both public spaces and privately-owned spaces that are accessible to the public.</li> <li>Encourage public art that reflects the history and culture of the host Nations and Burnaby's diverse community history in public realm and streetscape design.</li> </ol>	
7. Support initiatives that foster a sense of belonging and support diverse cultural practices in public spaces and facilities.	

<p>a) Engage with community to create opportunities for expression of diverse cultural and Indigenous heritage in public spaces, including privately-owned spaces that are publicly accessible.</p>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• Supports intercultural learning and community cohesion.</li> </ul>
<p>8. Work with diverse communities to develop creative approaches to storytelling, community programs and exhibits in order to share diverse histories and cultural expression.</p>	

## Glossary

**Cultural heritage areas:** areas that contain a concentration of heritage buildings or other tangible heritage assets, where incentives and guidelines could be provided to encourage retention. New development in these areas could be encouraged to be sympathetic to nearby heritage assets.

**Heritage inventory:** a list of tangible heritage assets maintained by the City. Resources listed on the heritage inventory are considered to have heritage value: owners of these resources can request access to incentives to assist with their retention.

**Public art:** artworks in public areas that may be located on City lands (such as parks, trails, and outside of civic facilities), and those in publicly accessible private sector spaces. Examples could include free-standing works (such as sculptures), work integrated into the architecture or landscape of a building during its construction, other independent artistic expressions in public space (such as a multi-media installation), or monuments.

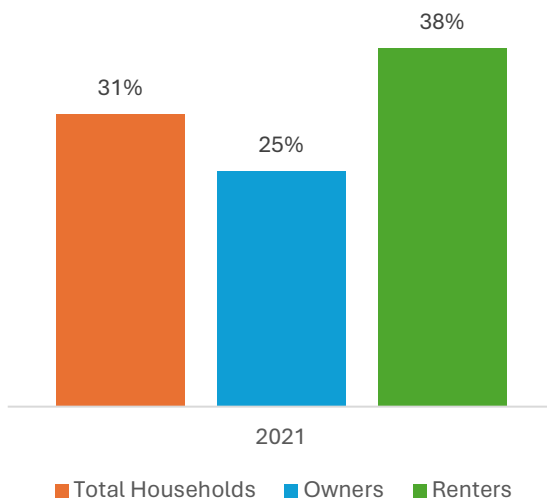
## Burnaby 2050 Policy Directions

### Housing

#### Overview

As Burnaby's population grows, it's becoming more challenging for residents to find available and affordable housing. Home ownership and rental housing is becoming increasingly unaffordable, and it's likely that the percentage of people renting homes in the city will increase.

Burnaby needs more rental housing, especially affordable rental housing, to meet the community's needs. In 2021, 38% of renters were spending more than 30% of their income on shelter, the benchmark for whether a household can afford suitable and adequate housing in the community. Some community groups face greater challenges with finding and affording housing, including lone-parent households (especially women who are the only parent in their household), seniors, non-permanent residents, recent immigrants and Indigenous people living in Burnaby.



**Figure 1: Proportion of Burnaby Households Spending More Than 30% of Their Before-Tax Income on Shelter (Statistics Canada)**



**Figure 2: Projected Increase in Dwelling Counts in Burnaby by 2050**

The proposed housing policies aim to:

- Align with new provincial housing legislation that allows higher densities in certain areas and other plans and strategies, including Burnaby's [Housing and Homelessness Strategy \(HOME\)](#) and the [Metro 2050 Regional Growth Strategy](#).
- Create compact, livable communities that offer different housing options to residents.
- Use the information in the [Housing Needs Report](#) to understand gaps and address current and future housing needs.

## Challenges and Opportunities

### Challenges:

- Short time frames to address changes to provincial housing legislation in city policies and bylaws.
- High pressure on housing caused by increased home sale prices and rising rent.
- The cost of owning and renting a home is rising faster than incomes in Burnaby.
- High demand and a long waitlist for subsidized housing.
- Households with lower incomes that don't have cars can't afford to live near rapid transit, making it difficult for them to travel around the city and access jobs and services.
- Most residential buildings in Burnaby are 10 to 70 years old and weren't built with energy efficiency or climate change in mind.

### Opportunities:

- New provincial legislation will allow for higher density and more variety in housing types.
- The provincial government is reviewing the BC Building Code to improve accessibility in housing design and opportunities to age in place.
- Building Code requirements foster greater energy efficiency and adaptation to climate change in new residential development.
- Plan housing near transit, amenities, services and job opportunities to reduce isolation, strengthen the local economy, and enable people to bike, walk or roll to instead of drive.

## Engagement Findings

- Residents are mostly concerned about not having enough options for housing and not being able to afford housing. This is especially true for new immigrants, young workers and seniors.
- Residents want more affordable housing options and high-density, mixed-use development that supports all ages, incomes and abilities.
- Residents want more family housing, non-profit and co-op housing, and more housing with ground level access such as townhouses and rowhouses.
- Infrastructure, such as roads, streetlights, drainage and more, need to be updated to support more housing.
- Community members want new housing to fit with the character of their neighbourhood.

## Policy Directions

<b>Inclusive and Livable Neighbourhoods</b>	
<b>Policy Directions</b>	<b>Why We Are Proposing These Policies</b>
1. Provide opportunities for many different forms of housing, tenures (e.g. ownership, rental, co-operative housing), and affordability in mixed-use areas that are close to transit and have shops and services nearby.	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• A wider variety housing gives community members more choices that better meet their needs.</li> <li>• Housing that is close to shops, transit and services encourages people to walk, bike or take transit more often, reducing greenhouse gas (GHG) emissions.</li> </ul>

<p>2. Help create different types of housing that meet the needs of different community members. This includes, but is not limited to, housing for people with disabilities, low-income households, families, seniors, Indigenous people and immigrants.</p> <p>a) Work with other orders of government and community partners to find ways to create housing that meets the needs of specific groups.</p> <p>b) Develop inclusive design principles.</p> <p>c) Use the development process to help create more accessible housing.</p> <p>d) Work with host Nations and organizations that serve Indigenous people living in Burnaby to create housing for Indigenous people.</p>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• The <i>2020 Housing Needs Report</i> found that Burnaby needs more housing that is affordable and accessible.</li> <li>• These policies will help create more housing that offers support to different groups, fosters inclusion and encourages accessibility.</li> <li>• In previous phases of engagement, residents shared that they wanted to have a sense of community in their neighbourhood or building.</li> <li>• Housing that encourages people to connect with each other and build relationships will make individuals and communities happier and healthier.</li> <li>• Housing that is more energy efficient helps reduce greenhouse gas (GHG) emissions.</li> <li>• Energy efficient buildings that are designed to adapt to climate change are more comfortable, safer and have lower utility fees.</li> </ul>
<p>3. Build stronger communities by promoting connection and relationship-building in multi-family buildings. This could be achieved through developing guidelines for building design and amenities or encouraging development of co-operative or cohousing.</p>	
<p>4. Support climate-friendly and sustainable housing development.</p> <p>a) Encourage the development of energy efficient buildings.</p> <p>b) Require buildings to be adaptable to climate change, such as incidents of more extreme weather.</p> <p>c) Use climate-friendly building and design practices in City projects.</p>	

<b>Secure Housing Tenure</b>	
Policy Directions	Why We Are Proposing These Policies
<p>5. Support housing options that provide security of tenure for residents, such as finding ways to make homeownership more attainable and supporting the development of co-operative housing as an alternative to renting.</p>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• Co-operative housing offers more security of tenure to residents, which reduces the risk of people having to move between rental homes frequently.</li> <li>• Home ownership is the most secure form of tenure. If there are more affordable options for people to own homes, it will reduce pressure on the rental market.</li> </ul>

<b>Renter-Friendly Community</b>	
Policy Directions	Why We Are Proposing These Policies
6. Continue to protect and grow the supply of rental housing in Burnaby.	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• There is growing demand for rental housing. The supply of rental housing also needs to grow to keep prices affordable.</li> <li>• Protecting existing rental housing will help keep affordable options available to residents and reduce the environmental impact of demolishing and building new housing.</li> <li>• Tenants are sometimes forced to move when their home is rezoned to enable redevelopment.</li> <li>• Working with developers to make sure that they are providing support to their tenants reduces tenants' stress and cost when they need to find a new home.</li> </ul>
7. Continue to support renters that have to move when the building they live in is redeveloped as part of rezoning. <ol style="list-style-type: none"> <li>Continue to monitor implementation of Tenant Assistance Policy.</li> <li>Encourage developers to provide culturally appropriate support to Indigenous tenants that have to move when their home is redeveloped or rezoned.</li> </ol>	

<b>Supply of Non-Market Housing</b>	
Policy Directions	Why We Are Proposing These Policies
8. Expand the supply and price range of non-market housing (rental housing rented at below market rates). <ol style="list-style-type: none"> <li>Update community plans and bylaws to encourage more non-market housing.</li> <li>Continue to lease City-owned land for development of non-market rentals and co-operative housing.</li> <li>Partner with other orders of government, non-profit housing providers and Indigenous housing providers to increase supply of non-market housing.</li> </ol>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• The <i>Housing Needs Report</i> found that many residents in Burnaby are struggling to afford rental housing.</li> <li>• Creating more affordable rentals that are below the market price will help residents that can't find homes in Burnaby.</li> </ul>

## Glossary

**Housing forms:** different structures of housing, such as single- and two- family housing, apartments, townhouses, rowhouses, laneway homes and more.

**Co-operative housing:** housing where residents become members of a co-operative and own the building or buildings they live in together. This is often more affordable than owning a home individually and has more security than renting a home.

**Co-housing:** housing where many families and households live together in a close-knit community. Residents own their individual units and share common spaces.

**Non-market housing:** rental housing that costs less than market rates for rentals in the area.

**Related Plans and Strategies**

[\*Metro 2050 Regional Growth Strategy\*](#)

[\*Burnaby Housing and Homelessness Strategy \(HOME\)\*](#)

[\*Burnaby Housing Needs Report\*](#)

## Burnaby 2050 Policy Directions

### Implementation and Performance Monitoring

#### Overview

Once an OCP is adopted by Council, staff begin work to implement the policies and work towards the plan's goals. Through performance monitoring, the City measures progress towards the goals in the OCP to see how well the policies are working. Based on the results of performance monitoring, new policy directions may be added through OCP amendments or updates. These updates also enable the City to improve the tools used to implement the policies, such as Implementation Action Plans, zoning regulations and local community plans.

The key objectives of implementation and performance monitoring are to:

- Advance OCP policies and goals through action plans, zoning regulations, and local community plans.
- Track and analyze progress on the goals and revise policies as needed.
- Keep the community and partners informed about the City's progress on the OCP.
- Ensure there is ongoing communication and a robust referral process with host Nations.
- Meet provincial requirements, including regularly updating the OCP every five years and aligning with Housing Needs Reports.
- Identify funding sources to implement OCP policies.

#### Challenges and Opportunities

Challenges:

- Ensure the OCP continues to be relevant and up to date.
- Effectively monitor the City's progress in achieving the goals in the OCP.
- Update the OCP regularly to be consistent with provincial requirements.
- Ensure the OCP is accessible and easy to understand for community members.
- Find sufficient funding to implement actions outlined in the OCP.

Opportunities:

- Update the OCP amendment process to make it more accessible and meaningful.
- Find ways to continually improve the OCP by measuring progress on the policy directions.
- Improve communication and engagement with community members.
- Recognize that new provincial legislation has made OCPs more important because public hearings are no longer required for development projects that are consistent with the OCP.
- Strengthen relationships with host Nations and regional partners.
- Clarify OCP priorities to strengthen the City's budgeting, decision-making and grant applications.

## Engagement Findings

- Burnaby residents want the City to be more proactive in implementing policies and continue to be a leader in municipal innovation and advancement.
- Residents want to be more involved in how the City makes decisions through more public engagement and communication.
- Residents want the City to be more transparent and accountable on following through with commitments.

## Policy Directions

<b>Implementation Action Planning</b>	
Policy Directions	Why We Are Proposing These Policies
1. Develop Implementation Action Plans that prioritize short- and medium-term actions and identify which City department is responsible.	Implementation Action Plans will help prioritize actions, identify clear steps for City staff, and be more transparent with how taxes and other charges are used to achieve the goals of the OCP.

<b>Performance Reporting</b>	
Policy Directions	Why We Are Proposing These Policies
2. Regularly report on the City's progress towards achieving the goals of the OCP, including on Reconciliation, equity and climate change.	Regular performance reports will help the City be accountable to the commitments and goals in the OCP and ensure community values are considered in decision-making.

<b>Reporting Cycle</b>	
Policy Directions	Why We Are Proposing These Policies
3. Align the OCP performance reporting with other reports, including: <ol style="list-style-type: none"> <li>Housing Needs Reports;</li> <li>Regional Context Statement Updates;</li> <li>Provincial requirements for OCP updates; and</li> <li>Statistics Canada Census of Population.</li> </ol>	A regular reporting cycle will help hold the City accountable for continuous improvement and avoid inefficiencies.

<b>Data and Analysis</b>	
Policy Directions	Why We Are Proposing These Policies
<p>4. Improve City data collection, analysis and reporting to support better decision-making by:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>a) Using a database to track development approval information;</li> <li>b) Developing a tool to project population growth;</li> <li>c) Exploring new digital tools to support planning; and</li> <li>d) Seeking feedback from host Nations and Indigenous peoples living in Burnaby.</li> </ul>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• Better data means the City can make better decisions.</li> <li>• Having a way to project population growth will make the City less reliant on external sources for new projection information.</li> </ul>

<b>Funding</b>	
Policy Directions	Why We Are Proposing These Policies
<p>5. Raise and manage funds to implement the OCP by using a variety of funding tools, such as new charges for developers, grants from the provincial and federal governments, sale of City property, user fees, utility fees, property taxes and more.</p>	<p>By using all funding tools available, the City will be able to provide high-quality infrastructure and services to residents over the long-term.</p>

<b>OCP Amendments</b>	
Policy Directions	Why We Are Proposing These Policies
<p>6. Improve and clarify the OCP amendment process to include:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>a) Opportunities to engage with host Nations.</li> <li>b) Opportunities for Metro Vancouver, TransLink, the Vancouver Fraser Port Authority, Vancouver Airport Authority Burnaby School District and Fraser Health Authority to provide feedback.</li> <li>c) More accessible, informative and efficient public engagement processes.</li> <li>d) More accessible and efficient processes for Public Hearing notifications and public submissions.</li> </ul>	<p>Anyone who might be affected by an OCP amendment should be aware of it and have the opportunity to provide feedback.</p>

<b>Implementation Tools</b>	
Policy Directions	Why We Are Proposing These Policies
<p>7. Ensure consistency between the OCP and implementation tools such as the zoning bylaw and local community plans.</p>	<p>The OCP is the overarching guiding document for all other City bylaws. Processes need to be in place to avoid inconsistency between the OCP and other bylaws.</p>

## Burnaby 2050 Policy Directions

### Infrastructure

#### Overview

Infrastructure is the foundation of our city and helps keep our community healthy and functioning properly. The policies in this section specifically relate to infrastructure that distributes drinking water, removes wastewater, drains stormwater, and manages solid waste and recycling.

By 2050, Burnaby is expected to grow by more than 100,000 people. Our city will need new and upgraded infrastructure to support this population growth. As we expand infrastructure to meet increased demand, we need to consider ways to:

- Pay for ongoing and proactive infrastructure upgrades and maintenance.
- Adapt to climate change such as hotter temperatures, flooding and more extreme storms.
- Conserve drinking water to meet the demands of a larger population while summers are getting hotter and drier.
- Find alternative and sustainable sources of energy to meet demand and reduce greenhouse gas (GHG) emissions.

#### Challenges and Opportunities

Challenges:

- Costs of maintaining and replacing aging infrastructure while also having to pay for new infrastructure to accommodate growth.
- Climate change impacts on infrastructure, such as more extreme storms that can overwhelm stormwater drainage systems.
- Provide enough water for people to drink and for agricultural irrigation and other uses.
- Find ways to divert larger amounts of waste produced from a bigger population.

Opportunities:

- Coordinate infrastructure upgrades with redevelopment to cover costs.
- Use innovative ways to reduce the impact of storm water run-off on sewers, capture and re-use water, and convert waste into energy.
- Educate the public so there is greater awareness of water conservation, waste reduction, and how growth and climate change impacts infrastructure.

#### Engagement Findings

- Concern about infrastructure keeping up with the pace of growth and potentially limiting new development.
- The community wants to find ways to have developers pay for community infrastructure.

#### Policy Directions

Utility Service Provision	
Policy Directions	Why We Are Proposing These Policies
1. Prioritize new infrastructure in areas of high growth to keep pace with demand.	

Last Updated: March 19, 2024

<p>2. Work with Metro Vancouver Liquid Waste Services and Metro Vancouver Water Services to provide information about how development could impact the regional water or sewer system.</p>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• Building new infrastructure in areas that are growing the fastest will ensure community members have the services they need.</li> <li>• Metro Vancouver needs to know where there will be high demand for regional water and sewer services so they can plan for infrastructure upgrades before the system reaches capacity.</li> </ul>
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<b>Funding for Utility Provision</b>	
Policy Directions	Why We Are Proposing These Policies
<p>3. Implement and update asset management plans to ensure budgets include plans to accommodate growth and maintain existing infrastructure.</p>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• Asset management plans are a tool that help ensure there is enough funding, staff and resources to maintain infrastructure over the long-term.</li> <li>• Well-maintained infrastructure prevents expensive and disruptive breakdowns.</li> <li>• The City doesn't need to spend taxpayer dollars on infrastructure if developers fund the cost of new or upgraded infrastructure for new developments.</li> </ul>
<p>4. Use new financing tools that require developers to cover the cost of infrastructure needed to service new developments, including roads, water, sewer and storm water infrastructure.</p>	

<b>Stormwater Management</b>	
Policy Directions	Why We Are Proposing These Policies
<p>5. Design and develop infrastructure to manage the amount of stormwater runoff quantity and improve water quality.</p>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• Stormwater runoff can include pollutants that impact water quality and the environment. Improving infrastructure to manage and filter stormwater will help protect our water sources.</li> <li>• Community members have a role to play in protecting our water quality, and need to know how to dispose of pollutants and chemicals so they don't impact our waterways.</li> <li>• Stormwater management infrastructure helps slow down the flow of run-off, which helps prevent erosion in rivers, creeks and streams.</li> <li>• Stormwater affects public and private land, and managing runoff needs to be a joint effort to prevent erosion and water pollution.</li> </ul>
<p>6. Raise public awareness about how run-off and pollution impacts stormwater and the environment.</p>	
<p>7. Require private properties to have stormwater management infrastructure, such as rain gardens, surfaces that allow water to infiltrate into the ground, landscaping that captures and filters rainwater and more.</p>	

<b>Climate Mitigation and Adaptation</b>	
Policy Directions	Why We Are Proposing These Policies
<p>8. Support the development of infrastructure, buildings and neighbourhoods that reduce greenhouse gas (GHG) emissions.</p>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• Reducing greenhouse gas (GHG) emissions from buildings and</li> </ul>

<p>9. Design and build infrastructure that can withstand, accommodate and adapt to the effects of climate change, such as extreme heat and more storms.</p> <p>a) Work with host Nations to incorporate Indigenous perspectives on traditional land management and environmental protection into the City’s climate change work.</p>	<p>infrastructure will help address climate change.</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• If we use materials, designs and construction methods that consider the impacts of climate change, our infrastructure, buildings and neighbourhoods will be more adaptable to higher temperatures and more extreme weather.</li> <li>• Host Nations have valuable knowledge on how to care for the land that should be considered in how the City adapts to climate change.</li> <li>• Working with host Nations can build stronger relationships and advance reconciliation.</li> </ul>
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<b>Water Conservation</b>	
Policy Directions	Why We Are Proposing These Policies
<p>10. Reduce water consumption.</p> <p>a) Require high-efficiency plumbing fixtures in all new buildings.</p> <p>b) Require water-metering in all new developments.</p> <p>c) Develop a strategy to convert existing services to water meters.</p> <p>d) Promote low-water, drought resistant landscaping.</p> <p>e) Capture and re-use water for agricultural and landscape irrigation.</p>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• Summers in Burnaby are getting hotter and drier, and we will need to conserve water to make sure there’s enough for everyone as the city grows.</li> <li>• Water metering helps ensure people pay fairly for the water they use, understand the cost of water and reduce their water use.</li> <li>• Landscaping that doesn’t use as much water and irrigation with wastewater will help save drinking water.</li> </ul>

<b>Solid Waste</b>	
Policy Directions	Why We Are Proposing These Policies
<p>11. Educate community members about how to reduce waste through programs and partnerships with schools and other organizations.</p>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• Working with schools and community organizations would help teach people how to separate and throw away different types of waste correctly.</li> <li>• If everyone makes small changes in how they throw away waste, it will make a big difference over time.</li> <li>• Because Burnaby’s population is growing, our community is creating more waste and needs more energy.</li> <li>• New technology makes it possible to generate energy from food waste, which could heat homes, produce compost for gardens and farms, and reduce thousands of tonnes of greenhouse gas (GHG) emissions every year.</li> </ul>
<p>12. Explore technology and processes to generate energy from food and yard waste.</p>	

## Burnaby 2050 Policy Directions

### Land Use and Urban Design

#### Overview

Through the OCP, the City can find the right balance between the competing demands for Burnaby's limited land base, ensuring that all residents have access to housing, recreation, job opportunities, services, transportation and more. The current OCP uses quadrants, town centres and urban villages to divide the city and ensure neighbourhoods serve the needs of residents.

By 2050, Burnaby is expected to grow by more than 100,000 people and add 50,000 new jobs. This growth means we need to rethink how we use land in Burnaby to accommodate more people, more housing, more services and amenities, and more jobs – all while supporting more sustainable transportation options. New provincial legislation will change the approval processes for new housing, allowing higher densities in certain areas than what has traditionally been permitted in Burnaby. We need to adapt and align with these changes, while still keeping the unique look and feel of neighbourhoods across the city.

#### Challenges and Opportunities

##### Challenges:

- There aren't many areas with medium-density housing, like townhouses and low-rise apartments.
- Distinct, separate areas for different uses, like shopping, housing and industrial activities make it hard or inconvenient for people to walk or take transit for their day-to-day trips.
- Many neighbourhoods don't have shopping, services or amenities nearby.
- Arts and cultural spaces, like galleries and theatres, are only in a few places in the city, making it difficult for people to access them.
- New developments are putting more pressure on the environment.
- Burnaby's land use map is not based on land parcels, which can be confusing for property owners and developers.

##### Opportunities:

- There are lots of tools Burnaby can use to set specific requirements for new development in certain areas, such as Development Permit Areas and guidelines. These tools can support things like environmental protection or the look and feel of a neighbourhood.
- Residents want more walkable neighbourhoods that offer a combination of housing, job opportunities and services.
- Create communities near transit to increase ridership (and therefore enhance service) and reduce greenhouse gas (GHG) emissions.

- Update the land use map to project for future growth to help identify where the City needs to build infrastructure.

### Engagement Findings

- Residents want to protect and celebrate the unique character of neighbourhoods across Burnaby.
- Residents feel overwhelmed by tall towers in Burnaby's town centres and want more housing choices.
- Residents want walkable communities that make it easier to access services.
- People feel that there's a loss of community in Burnaby.
- Residents want more mixed-use properties and creative buildings and design.

### Policy Directions

<b>New Land Use Map</b>	
Policy Directions	Why We Are Proposing These Policies
1. Create a land use map based on parcels. <ol style="list-style-type: none"> <li>Support more walkable communities that have more housing options, shops, services and amenities.</li> <li>Create more medium-density housing like townhouses and low-rise apartments.</li> <li>Focus housing and job opportunities near public transit.</li> <li>Protect, connect and expand conservation land and park space.</li> <li>Support more mixed-use areas.</li> <li>Encourage more sustainable and active transportation, like cycling and walking.</li> <li>Provide more clarity on parcels and land use for property owners and residents.</li> <li>Focus development away from environmentally sensitive areas and places at risk of hazards.</li> <li>Protect and enhance farmland.</li> </ol>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• A parcel-based land use map will make it easier to use to make planning and development decisions.</li> <li>• Building more medium-density housing will give residents more choices in housing.</li> <li>• More jobs, services and shopping where people live will make it easier for people to walk, bike or roll on a daily basis.</li> <li>• More housing and jobs near transit will allow more people to take transit, which may support more frequent transit service in the future.</li> </ul>

<b>Support Reconciliation</b>	
Policy Directions	Why We Are Proposing These Policies
2. Work with host Nations to identify places that are significant to their communities and ensure host Nations and Indigenous people living in	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• Collaboration with host Nations to ensure significant and cultural places are accessible for their community will help advance reconciliation.</li> </ul>

Burnaby can access and use these significant and cultural places.	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>Greater recognition of Indigenous history and current presence in Burnaby fosters deeper understanding of our community's heritage.</li> </ul>
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<b>Healthy Built Environments</b>	
Policy Directions	Why We Are Proposing These Policies
<p>3. Create healthy and equitable buildings and environments.</p> <p>a) Provide social services, cultural spaces, places of workshop, places for cultural expression and places where people can connect to their community.</p> <p>b) Consider noise, pollution, nature and access to amenities when deciding how land should be used.</p> <p>c) Create affordable and rental housing in places with access to green spaces and amenities and areas that are far from noise and pollution.</p>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>Public spaces can have a big impact on our health, so creating healthier environments will help residents live happier, healthier and longer lives.</li> </ul>

<b>Quality Urban Design</b>	
Policy Directions	Why We Are Proposing These Policies
<p>4. Create guidelines for the form and character of development in certain areas to streamline the development approval process and improve design quality. These guidelines would:</p> <p>a) Consider how the size of buildings relate to the size of a person and the surroundings.</p> <p>b) Improve walking and cycling safety.</p> <p>c) Provide clear standards for how public spaces are designed.</p> <p>d) Create accessible and safe spaces for people of all ages, abilities and stages of life.</p> <p>e) Protect and expand areas near creeks and streams and tree cover.</p> <p>f) Reduce impacts on birds, fish and wildlife.</p> <p>g) Reduce hazards like flooding, landslides and wildfires.</p>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>Burnaby has the power to create and enforce Development Permit Areas (DPA) and guidelines, but currently doesn't do so.</li> <li>DPA guidelines will improve the quality of design across the city and make the development process more clear, simple and fair.</li> </ul>

<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>h) Incorporate sustainable and native plans, landscaping and stormwater management.</li> <li>i) Encourage innovation and creativity in architecture and design.</li> <li>j) Consider local context and Indigenous culture in design.</li> <li>k) Encourage sustainable building design that adapts to climate change.</li> </ul>	
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<b>Transition Areas</b>	
<b>Policy Directions</b>	<b>Why We Are Proposing These Policies</b>
<p>5. Improve transition spaces between areas with different uses and different densities.</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>a) Integrate post-secondary institutions and schools into the surrounding communities.</li> <li>b) Use buffer areas to transition between areas with different uses, such as between residential and industrial areas.</li> <li>c) Improve transitions between urban and natural areas and urban and agricultural areas to protect natural areas and farmland.</li> <li>d) Avoid sudden changes in densities between different areas.</li> </ul>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• More transition spaces between areas that are used for different purposes, such as industrial and residential or commercial and agricultural, will help reduce nuisance complaints about noise, light, smells and more.</li> <li>• Integrating schools and institutions into neighbourhoods will help better connect these organizations to the community.</li> </ul>

<b>An Adaptable Land Use Framework</b>	
<b>Policy Directions</b>	<b>Why We Are Proposing These Policies</b>
<p>6. Use a framework to make decisions about how land should be used that can be adapted to new trends, community needs, new technology and climate change.</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>a) Monitor, report and update the OCP regularly.</li> <li>b) Make the zoning bylaw more flexible by using broader categories with fewer restrictions.</li> </ul>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• The community's needs will keep changing, so the City needs guidelines to make decisions about how we use land that can evolve as Burnaby grows.</li> </ul>

<b>Local Community Planning</b>	
Policy Directions	Why We Are Proposing These Policies
<p>7. Continue to develop Community Plans that:</p> <ol style="list-style-type: none"> <li>a) Set the long-term vision for the future of the area the Community Plan covers.</li> <li>b) Provide opportunities for the community to share their input.</li> <li>c) Identify, protect and foster things that are special or unique to the community.</li> <li>d) Encourage people to create, retain and interpret arts, culture and heritage.</li> <li>e) Find ways to protect and uncover creeks and other parts of nature.</li> <li>f) Engage with host Nations and Indigenous people living in Burnaby and recognize the territories and places of names for host Nations.</li> <li>g) Complement the Official Community Plan.</li> </ol>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• The Official Community Plan is a high-level plan that works alongside more detailed community plans that guide development in specific areas.</li> <li>• These smaller scale Community Plans can consider local perspectives in the long-term vision for each neighbourhood more effectively.</li> </ul>

<b>Neighbourhood Map</b>	
Policy Directions	Why We Are Proposing These Policies
<p>8. Update the Neighbourhood Boundary Map to reflect how residents understand their neighbourhoods, make neighbourhoods more consistent sizes and support community planning work.</p>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• The current neighbourhood boundary map is inconsistent and doesn't reflect the current understanding of each neighbourhood.</li> </ul>

## Glossary

**Development Permit Areas (DPA) and guidelines:** a set of regulations that apply to specific areas with related requirements and considerations for any development or alteration of land. The *Local Government Act* provides authority to municipalities to create development permit areas and guidelines, and can cover a range of topics such as hazardous conditions, natural environment and form and character for development.

## Burnaby 2050 Policy Directions

### Parks and Open Space

#### Overview

Burnaby's vast network of parks, open spaces and natural areas are beloved by the community. These spaces inspire Burnaby to play, learn, protect, and connect by creating diverse local experiences in sustainable natural spaces and public places. Parks help make our vibrant community healthier and more beautiful. Access to parks and outdoor recreation amenities is a critical part of a fulfilling life for residents. As Burnaby experiences population growth, demographic shifts and climate change, the parks system must evolve to meet the dynamic needs of all residents.

We need to protect and strategically manage our parks and open spaces for all in our community, so that parks continue to be safe, accessible and inclusive for everyone.

#### Challenges and Opportunities

##### Challenges:

- Maintaining the quantity and quality of park spaces and amenities to meet growing population needs, especially in our Town Centres and Urban Villages.
- Increased and changing demands for outdoor recreational spaces and experiences.
- Climate change is affecting wildlife, plants and water in parks, open spaces and natural areas.
- Aging parks infrastructure requiring maintenance and replacement.
- Maintaining parks as places of physical and emotional safety for all.

##### Opportunities:

- Focus on clarity of purpose, efforts, and alignment by updating parks and open space policies, funding tools, and bylaws to meet the needs of today's and future residents.
- Implement equitable distribution of parks that focuses on local access for all.
- Connecting with community members who care deeply about parks and are interested in learning about, volunteering at and caring for parks.
- Collaboration with host Nations to manage parks could build stronger relationships and advance reconciliation.

#### Engagement Findings

- Burnaby residents strongly value access to parks and green spaces, walkability and having a sense of community.
- Community members ranked parks and recreation as the most important part of ensuring Burnaby is a great place to live, work and play.
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- Community members ranked natural areas as the second most important feature to have within walking distance.
- Residents identified parks, green spaces and recreation as the top features to preserve, enhance or change in the city.

### Policy Directions

<b>Reconciliation and Parks</b>	
Policy Directions	Why We Are Proposing These Policies
<p>1. Advance reconciliation in the parks system.</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>a) Partner with host Nations to develop agreements and protocols for working together on parks.</li> <li>b) Support cultural practices in public spaces to improve the visibility Indigenous culture in parks.</li> <li>c) Collaborate and manage natural resources together to build trust and relationships with host Nations.</li> <li>d) Acquire and manage land with host Nations to preserve archaeological sites.</li> <li>e) Explore opportunities to engage, learn and share with host Nations.</li> <li>f) Support Indigenous-led initiatives to incorporate cultural practices, ceremonies and storytelling in parks programming.</li> </ul>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• Host Nations have valuable knowledge about parks and natural areas in Burnaby and can help protect and care for them.</li> <li>• There are places that are historically and culturally important to host Nations in parks.</li> </ul>

<b>Environmental Protection</b>	
Policy Directions	Why We Are Proposing These Policies
<p>2. Find ways to use nature to adapt to climate change.</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>a) Prevent wildlife habitats and parks from being split up into smaller areas.</li> <li>b) Create a vision for environmental protection to be used across City departments.</li> <li>c) Acquire and protect land for parks.</li> <li>d) Prevent other activities from moving into or using park land.</li> <li>e) Align with regional plant and wildlife diversity and tree canopy targets.</li> <li>f) Reduce habitat loss.</li> <li>g) Restore and enhance native species in parks.</li> </ul>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• More coordination over how parks are used will help ensure the environment is protected for future generations.</li> <li>• Nature is often more effective at adapting to climate change than human-made buildings or structures. It's more efficient and cost-effective to protect nature than to try and replace it.</li> </ul>

<b>Parks Planning</b>	
<b>Policy Directions</b>	<b>Why We Are Proposing These Policies</b>
<p>3. Develop a new Parks, Recreation and Culture Plan.</p> <ol style="list-style-type: none"> <li>a) Identify the long-term vision for parks.</li> <li>b) Find a way to create new parks in areas that will have higher population growth.</li> <li>c) Identify the community's short- and medium-term priorities for parks, recreation and culture.</li> <li>d) Develop new standards to ensure all community members can access parks.</li> <li>e) Provide clear timelines for creating new parks and new services.</li> <li>f) Improve the classification and management of different parks services.</li> <li>g) Improve accessibility and safety in parks.</li> <li>h) Update the Park Bylaw.</li> <li>i) Complete an inventory of natural assets, such as trees, wetlands, creeks and more.</li> <li>j) Identify and understand risks to ecosystems and environmentally sensitive areas.</li> </ol>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• The Parks, Recreation and Culture department needs a new plan to guide how parks are developed, managed and protected.</li> <li>• The City needs sustainable funding to create new parks in growing neighbourhoods and maintain older parks.</li> <li>• Since Burnaby's population is growing and there are more pressures to develop park land, the park system needs to be protected so everyone has access to nature and recreation.</li> </ul>
<p>4. Find sustainable funding sources to acquire parkland, create new parks and maintain existing parks.</p> <ol style="list-style-type: none"> <li>a) Consider population growth, distribution and needs when planning new parks.</li> <li>b) Create new parks in areas with more population growth.</li> <li>c) Consider new ways to acquire, use and protect land to provide residents with access to parks and open space.</li> <li>d) Update parks in older communities.</li> <li>e) Develop a network of trails across the city.</li> <li>f) Improve collaboration between City departments and with community partners.</li> <li>g) Adapt parks planning to meet changing community needs.</li> </ol>	

<p>5. Develop a policy for parks that balances the impacts of development on parkland so no ecosystems or natural areas are lost.</p> <ol style="list-style-type: none"> <li>a) Prioritize protecting existing park land.</li> <li>b) Formalize a payment structure for when other activities move onto or use park land.</li> <li>c) Find a way to better understand and meet the need for parks in different neighbourhoods.</li> <li>d) Separate utility and institutional needs from park services.</li> <li>e) Encourage utility development, such as gas and drainage, in non-park land.</li> </ol>	
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<b>Stewardship</b>	
Policy Directions	Why We Are Proposing These Policies
<p>6. Provide learning and volunteer opportunities to the public to create stronger connections to nature.</p> <ol style="list-style-type: none"> <li>a) Build and grown interpretive, educational and volunteer programs.</li> <li>b) Provide opportunities and education to help the public and volunteers care for parks.</li> <li>c) Support research on park lands.</li> <li>d) Clarify how research can be done in parks.</li> </ol>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>● Spending time in nature is good for people’s health, wellness and social connection.</li> <li>● As Burnaby’s population grows, there will need to be more opportunities for people to access and connect with nature.</li> </ul>

<b>Parks Management</b>	
Policy Directions	Why We Are Proposing These Policies
<p>7. Protect, restore and manage park assets.</p> <ol style="list-style-type: none"> <li>a) Restore damaged habitat and increase the diversity of plants and wildlife.</li> <li>b) Manage invasive species so they don’t spread.</li> <li>c) Re-establish natural ecosystems in recreation areas that aren’t used very much.</li> <li>d) Use operational practices that help restore ecosystems and green infrastructure.</li> <li>e) Monitor and maintain restoration and enhancement efforts, utilizing adaptive management.</li> </ol>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>● Parks provide habitat for wildlife and plants and need to be protected from the impacts of climate change.</li> <li>● Community members value recreation opportunities in parks and want to have safe, high-quality facilities and programs.</li> <li>● Proactively maintaining recreation facilities will avoid expensive repairs or replacements in the future.</li> <li>● Understanding the different types of open spaces in Burnaby will help the City manage them more effectively.</li> </ul>

8. Provide high-quality, inclusive visitor experiences with well-maintained facilities and programming that helps build a sense of community.	
9. Develop a consistent approach to how the City classifies, provides and manages open spaces. <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>a) Develop high-quality public and privately-owned open spaces to add to existing parks.</li> <li>b) Balance how people use open spaces with environmental protection.</li> <li>c) Work with other governments and institutions that own parks and open spaces.</li> </ul>	

### Glossary

**Green Infrastructure:** the natural, enhanced, and engineered assets that collectively provide society with ecosystem services required for healthy living (Source: Metro Vancouver).

## Burnaby 2050 Policy Directions

### Transportation

#### Overview

Our community needs effective transportation to get to work, access services, move goods and materials and grow our economy. Burnaby is expected to add more than 100,000 people and 50,000 jobs by 2050, so we need to rethink how we manage transportation to accommodate growing demand.

The City's transportation policies shape the way community members move around the city. As the city grows, our transportation network needs to grow as well, while staying efficient and sustainable. Good transportation policies can also help people walk and roll, bike, and take public transit more often, reducing greenhouse gas (GHG) emissions and helping people be healthier and more active.

The policies in this area support the goals of the [Burnaby Transportation Plan](#) and will be implemented alongside the actions in that plan.

#### Challenges and Opportunities

##### Challenges:

- Roads need to accommodate many different kinds of transportation, including vehicles, public transit, people walking and rolling, cycling and more.
- The high volume of traffic on roads delays the movement of goods around and through the city, increasing costs for industry and businesses.
- Delivery services, ride-sharing services, public transit and emergency vehicles are competing for limited curb space.

##### Opportunities:

- Improve transportation infrastructure to encourage people to use more sustainable alternatives, such as public transit, walking and rolling, biking, car-share or other forms of transportation.
- Create compact communities that include shopping, services, housing and jobs close together, so people don't have to travel as far for their daily needs.
- Encourage transition to zero-emission technology to reduce greenhouse gas (GHG) emissions.
- Explore new and innovative ways to move goods in, around and through the city.
- Support investments in regional transit to prevent transit delays and disruptions.

#### Engagement Findings

- Residents reported that Burnaby has a good transportation network overall.
- People want transit issues to be fixed, including delays, overcrowding and lack of service.
- There's not enough safe walking and rolling and cycling options in the city.

- Transit stations and bus exchanges need better amenities and services.
- Residents want more North to South connections.
- “Walkable” was one of the top 10 words that residents used to describe what they want for the future of Burnaby.

### Policy Directions

<b>Land Use Integration</b>	
Policy Directions	Why We Are Proposing These Policies
1. Focus growth and density close to public transit, including transit stations, transit routes, bus exchanges, and the Frequent Transit Network.	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• More housing near transit will make transit, walking and rolling and biking more convenient, encouraging people to drive cars less.</li> <li>• Fewer households will need their own vehicles which can help them save money.</li> <li>• New provincial legislation enables higher density housing near frequent transit bus stops and transit hubs.</li> <li>• Linking different forms of transportation and offering amenities around transit stations will make it easier to do more errands in a single trip and encourage more people to use transit.</li> <li>• Having amenities near transit will also make people feel safer since there will be more people around and visible from transit stations.</li> </ul>
2. Create accessible, safe and user-friendly transportation hubs that link different forms of transportation and offer amenities nearby.	

<b>Public Realm and Placemaking</b>	
Policy Directions	Why We Are Proposing These Policies
3. Create design guidelines that prioritize walking and rolling, biking and public transit.	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• Guidelines that prioritize people who walk and roll, cycle and use public transit will help users feel safer and more comfortable.</li> <li>• More attractive, inviting environments will also encourage people to socialize and connect with their community, increasing health and well-being.</li> <li>• Roads and pathways that recognize our diverse history and culture will help people learn about and celebrate Burnaby’s heritage and advance reconciliation.</li> <li>• Interactive outdoor elements contribute to neighbourhood character and give people safe, fun places to socialize and enjoy their neighbourhood.</li> </ul>
4. Work with host Nations, Indigenous people living in Burnaby, community members from diverse cultures and cultural organizations to identify and recognize roads that are historically and culturally important.	
5. Explore and implement ways to activate streets with patios, public art and more.	

	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>Encouraging more people to socialize and enjoy their community can increase shopping at local businesses.</li> </ul>
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<b>Goods Movement and Curbside Management</b>	
Policy Directions	Why We Are Proposing These Policies
6. Explore different ways to move and deliver goods to improve efficiency and reduce greenhouse gas (GHG) emissions.	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>Reducing greenhouse gas (GHG) emissions will help Burnaby address climate change.</li> <li>Smaller vehicles will reduce demand for parking spaces, which can instead be used to create more accessible sidewalks and parking lots.</li> <li>There's increasing demand for spaces to stop at curbs, including deliveries, passenger pick-up and drop-off, electric vehicle (or other zero emission vehicle) charging and more. There needs to be a way to manage these uses fairly, while making sure that sidewalks are accessible and safe.</li> </ul>
7. Encourage policies that provide fair access to the curb for different uses, such as deliveries, bus stops, passenger pick up and drop-off, parking and emergency vehicles.	

<b>Transportation Demand Management</b>	
Policy Directions	Why We Are Proposing These Policies
8. Create a city-wide strategy that makes it easier to move around the city without driving and encourages people to walk and roll, bike or use public transit.	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>There are many strategies the City can use to encourage people to walk and roll, bike or take public transit. For example, building better cycling facilities, providing car share options and raising parking fees.</li> <li>These strategies help reduce traffic and make it easier and faster to move around the city.</li> </ul>

<b>Regional Collaboration</b>	
Why We Are Proposing These Policies	Why We Are Proposing These Policies
9. Coordinate policies, programs and infrastructure investments that encourage people to walk and roll and bike" with neighbouring municipalities, host Nations, TransLink, Fraser Health Authority and the Burnaby School District.	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>Many different organizations in Burnaby are working to increase walking and rolling and biking.</li> <li>Working together will help reduce duplication, save money and reach a bigger audience.</li> </ul>

Monitoring and Implementation	
Policy Directions	Why We Are Proposing These Policies
10. Implement and monitor the progress of the Burnaby Transportation Plan.	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>The Burnaby Transportation Plan was created in 2021. The City needs to ensure it is implemented to make transportation in Burnaby safer, more convenient and more environmentally friendly.</li> </ul>

## Glossary

**Amenities:** services or facilities that improve a person’s experience at, or travelling through, publicly accessible spaces. This could include public and private facilities such as health clinics, libraries and convenience stores, and services such as parcel lockers, washrooms and bicycle racks.

**Walking and rolling:** walking and rolling is the mode of transportation for a pedestrian. It includes people traveling by foot and people using mobility devices such as wheelchairs or walkers and people using strollers.

## Related Plans and Strategies

[Connecting Burnaby: Burnaby’s Transportation Plan](#)

## Burnaby 2050 Phase 3 Policy Guide Survey

### Policy Questions

*Likert scale question for EACH policy direction in ALL policy areas:*

1. Do you support this policy direction?

Strongly support	Support	Oppose	Strongly oppose	Don't know

*Next question will appear if user selects "strongly oppose"*

2. Please tell us why? (50 words)

*Open ended question for EACH policy area:*

1. Do you have any suggestions or comments on the [NAME OF POLICY AREA] policy directions (100 words)?

### Vision, Values, Guiding Principles Questions

1. Please select the **vision statement** that best aligns with your vision for the future of Burnaby.
  - a. **Option 1:** Burnaby is a safe, thriving, green city with a vibrant economy and connected neighbourhoods that people want to live in and be in for generations to come.
  - b. **Option 2:** Vibrant and connected, green and safe – Burnaby is a place we can all call home.
  - c. **Option 3:** Burnaby is a safe, green and affordable city where people in all their diversity can prosper.
2. Do you think this set of **values** aligns with your core beliefs for the future of Burnaby?

Yes	No

3. Do you think these **guiding principles** are effective in guiding planning in Burnaby?

Yes	No

4. Do you have any comments for the above **vision, values or guiding principles?** (50 words)

## Growth Scenario Question

1. Thinking about Burnaby in 2050, which growth scenario do you prefer?

Baseline Scenario	Corridor Growth Scenario	Combination of both scenarios	Neither scenario
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### These questions will pop up if user selects “Baseline Scenario”:

1. Which features of the Baseline Scenario do you like (100 words)?
  - a. Continuing to focus growth primarily in Town Centres and Urban Villages
  - b. Growth concentrated around SkyTrain stations (Transit Oriented Areas)
  - c. Most neighbourhoods in Burnaby will be designated for Small-Scale Multi-Unit Housing
  - d. The fact that most housing will either be high-rise tower form or Small-Scale Multi-Unit Housing form.
  - e. Other. Please describe \_\_\_\_\_
2. What needs to be changed (100 words)?
3. Is there anything else you would like to see included (100 words)?

### These questions will pop up if user selects “Corridor Growth Scenario”:

1. Which features of the Corridor Growth Scenario do you like (100 words)?
  - a. Continuing to focus growth in Town Centres and Urban Villages
  - b. Growth around SkyTrain stations (Transit Oriented Areas)
  - c. Medium-density growth directed to corridors along frequent transit routes (like Willingdon)
  - d. Some neighbourhoods in Burnaby will be designated for Small-Scale Multi-Unit Housing
  - e. Increased mix of housing forms like townhouses, rowhouses and low-rise apartments.
  - f. The more gradual transition between higher density areas around SkyTrain stations and lower density Small-Scale Multi-Unit Housing
  - g. Neighbourhood commercial centres with opportunities for local shops or corner stores
  - h. Other. Please describe \_\_\_\_\_
2. What needs to be changed (100 words)?
3. Is there anything else you would like to see included (100 words)?

**These questions will pop up if user selects “Combination of both scenarios”:**

1. Which features do you like in each scenario (100 words)?
  - a. Continuing to focus growth in Town Centres and Urban Villages in both scenarios
  - b. The growth around SkyTrain station areas (Transit Oriented Areas) in both scenarios.
  - c. Medium-density growth directed to corridors along frequent transit routes (like Willingdon) in the Corridor Growth Scenario.
  - d. More space designated for Small-Scale Multi-Unit Housing Areas in the Baseline Growth Scenario.
  - e. Some space designated for Small-Scale Multi-Unit Housing Areas in the Corridor Growth Scenario, but less than in the Baseline Growth Scenario.
  - f. The increased mix of housing including new townhouses, rowhouses and low-rise apartments in the Corridor Growth Scenario.
  - g. The more gradual transition between higher density areas around SkyTrain stations and lower density small-scale multi-unit housing in the Corridor Growth Scenario.
  - h. Neighbourhood commercial centres with opportunities for local shops or corner stores in the Corridor Growth Scenario.
  - i. The expansion of parks, open spaces, and natural areas in both scenarios.
  - j. The expansion and addition of school sites in both scenarios.
  - k. The continued protection of employment, industrial, and agricultural lands in both scenarios.
  - l. The fact that the Baseline Growth Scenario might be faster to implement because it would require fewer subdivisions than the Corridor Growth Scenario.
  - m. Other. Please describe \_\_\_\_\_
  - n. Other. Please describe \_\_\_\_\_
  - o. Other. Please describe \_\_\_\_\_
  
2. Is there anything else you would like to see included (100 words)?

***This question to appear if user selects “Neither scenario”:***

1. Please tell us why (150 words):

## Tell Us About You – Demographic Questions

1. **Do you (select all that apply):**
  - Live in Burnaby
  - Work in Burnaby
  - Go to grade school in Burnaby (elementary or high school)
  - Go to a post secondary school in Burnaby.
  - Access shopping, recreation, or other activity in Burnaby
  - Work for the City of Burnaby
  - None of the above

Other (please specify): \_\_\_\_\_

**2. What are the first 3 digits of your post code?**

- V5A
- V5B
- V5C
- V5G
- V5H
- V5J
- V5S
- I don't live in Burnaby
- Other (please specify): \_\_\_\_\_

**3. Please indicate your age group:**

- Under 18 years
- 18 to 24 years
- 25 to 34 years
- 35 to 44 years
- 45 to 54 years
- 55 to 64 years
- 65 and older
- Prefer not to answer

**4. What type of housing structure do you live in?**

- Single detached house or duplex
- Townhouse/Row house
- Apartment/Condo (fewer than 5 storeys)
- Apartment/Condo (more than 5 storeys)
- Suite in a house
- Laneway home
- Other (please specify): \_\_\_\_\_

**5. Do you own or rent your home?**

- Own
- Rent
- I don't live in Burnaby
- Other

**6. What is your total household income before-tax?**

- Under \$25,000
- \$25,000 to \$49,999
- \$50,000 to \$74,999
- \$75,000 to \$99,999
- \$100,000 to \$149,000
- \$150,000 or over
- Prefer not to answer

**7. How many people are in your household?**

- \_\_\_\_\_
- Prefer not to answer

**8. Do you consider yourself any of the following (select any that apply)?**

- Man
- Woman
- Gender non-binary
- 2SLGBTQIA+
- Racialized Person
- I am a caregiver for children (parent, grand parent, foster parent, etc.)
- I am a caregiver for an aging parent or family member.
- New to Canada (moved to Canada in the past 5 years)
- New to Burnaby (moved to Burnaby in the last 5 years)
- Person with a disability
- Refugee
- Indigenous
- Any other identity that is important to you \_\_\_\_\_
- Prefer not to answer

**9. How did you find out about this public engagement process?**

- City of Burnaby's website
- Social media
- City staff
- Postcard
- Local paper
- City newsletter
- Other (please specify): \_\_\_\_\_