



NEW WESTMINSTER

ENVISION 2032



ENVISION 2032

New Westminster's Sustainability Framework



ENVISION 2032

Livable. Successful. Sustainable.

On May 27, 2013, New Westminster City Council adopted the Envision 2032 Sustainability Framework:

MOVED and SECONDED

THAT Council endorse the recommended Envision 2032 sustainability framework and direct staff to develop an Implementation Strategy for the application of the framework's directions.

CARRIED



A Message from the Mayor

On behalf of Council, I would like to thank all of those who participated in the Envision 2032 process. Your efforts have created an exemplary Sustainability Framework for New Westminster. Working together, community residents and stakeholder groups have achieved a strong consensus on a comprehensive vision for social, cultural, economic and environmental sustainability that will lead us to a sustainable and successful future.

This is definitely not a document that will sit on a shelf. In fact, it is living document that will be reviewed regularly and updated. It will be applied rigorously as the lens that guides the City and its Community Partners in the development and application of our plans, policies, projects and practices.

The "Descriptions of Success" for the year 2032, that have been identified for the full range of policy areas that the City is involved with, are not just aspirational. Although some will be challenging to achieve, they describe a realistic future that we can and will achieve by working cooperatively together.

While Envision 2032 will guide our day-to-day decisions, continually making the City a better place to live, work and recreate, we should never lose sight of the ultimate reason for living sustainably – leaving a healthy world for our future generations.

*Wayne Wright
Mayor*



City of New Westminster
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INTRODUCTION

BACKGROUND

Sustainability has been considered in City activities for a number of years. *Envision New Westminster*, the 1998 Official Community Plan that is the namesake of *Envision 2032*, was the first policy document to make references to the application of sustainability as a planning principle and the Downtown Community Plan was the first plan to provide a section focused on sustainability.

While there has been no single plan or policy document before *Envision 2032* that provided a comprehensive sustainability framework, City staff has been researching and applying generally accepted best practices in their work, including the development of a sustainability report card that has been used to evaluate recent development proposals.

The City's 2012-2014 Strategic Plan created a focus on establishing and maintaining a sustainable quality of life for its residents. To support this focus, the strategic plan called for the creation of a sustainability framework, or "sustainability lens," to "guide and test all future decisions and initiatives against balanced economic, social, cultural and environmental perspectives."

The role of *Envision 2032* is to act as this sustainability lens to evaluate future plans, policies, projects and practices while meeting the criteria established by the Federation of Canadian Municipalities (FCM) and Union of BC Municipalities UBCM's for an Integrated Community Sustainability Plan (ICSP).

As shown on the graphic (*next page*), Community Partners have helped shape *Envision 2032* and will play an important role in the achievement of the community's sustainability vision that is described in *Envision 2032*. While the City is an important partner and will work to promote sustainability in its own operations, areas of jurisdiction and areas of influence, support and resources will be required from other key community partners.

These partners include the business sector, social service agencies, the arts and culture community, environmental advocates, recreation and sport organizations, education and health institutions, neighbouring municipalities, other levels of government and, of course, the many residents and community groups that strive every year to make New Westminster a more livable, successful and sustainable community.

In considering the process for *Envision 2032*, Council directed that the process should be conducted at the "Consult" and "Involve" levels of the International Association of Public Participation's (IAPP) Spectrum of Public Engagement. The process' activities and events have been designed to support this commitment, through activities designed to engage, inform and solicit informed feedback from the community.

A full description of the *Envision 2032* process, community engagement initiatives, Frequently Asked Questions and other resources, including Council reports, community input and other resources that contributed to the development of the sustainability framework, can be found at the process website: www.envision2032.ca.

STRUCTURE OF THE FRAMEWORK

Definition of Sustainability

This definition concisely defines the concept and basic elements of sustainability that the City is seeking to support.

Sustainability Principles

These are the guiding principles, adapted from United Nations sustainability principles for the community context, that were applied to Descriptions of Success to ensure that they satisfied basic sustainability criteria. Where no applicable Description of Success in a Policy Area is defined, these sustainability principles are sufficient to evaluate whether or not a proposal is generally supportive of sustainability.

Policy Areas and their Scope

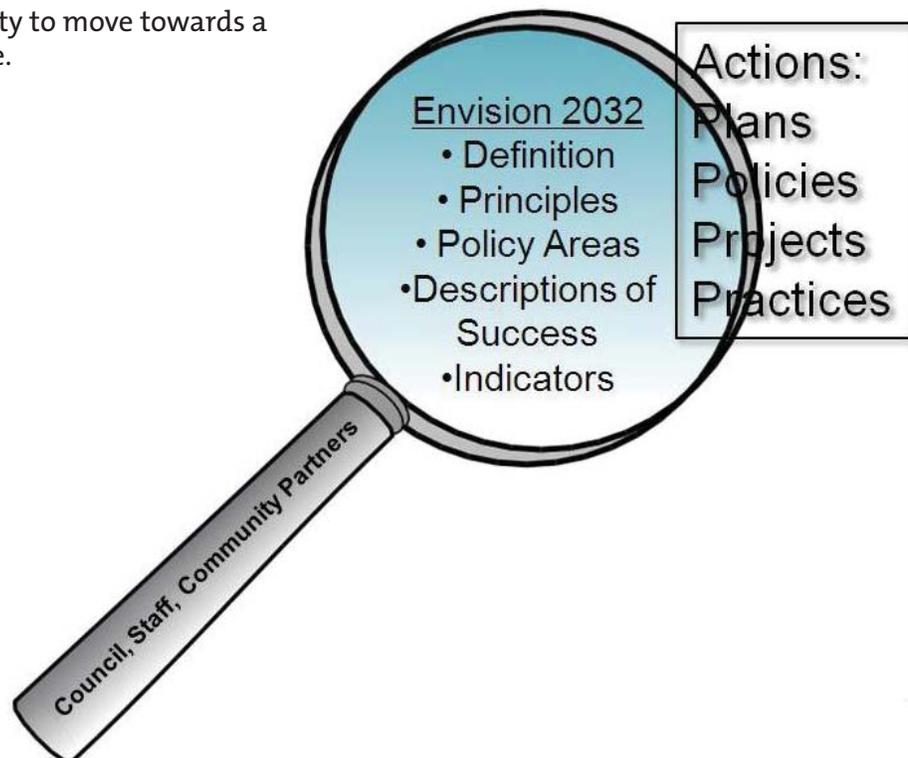
These eleven policy areas with a well-defined scope are established to identify all of the issues that need to be addressed for the community to move towards a sustainable and successful future.

Descriptions of Success

These “DoS” statements are the heart of the sustainability framework. They are intended to describe clearly, for each policy area, the sustainable and successful future the City and its Community Partners will be working towards. Taken together, they form the filter or “lens” that will be used to evaluate whether or not proposed plans, policies, projects and practices are moving us towards, or possibly away from, our desired sustainable future.

Glossary of Terms

These definitions provide more detail and clarity of the terms used in the framework, particularly those that are not currently in common use.





DEFINITION & PRINCIPLES

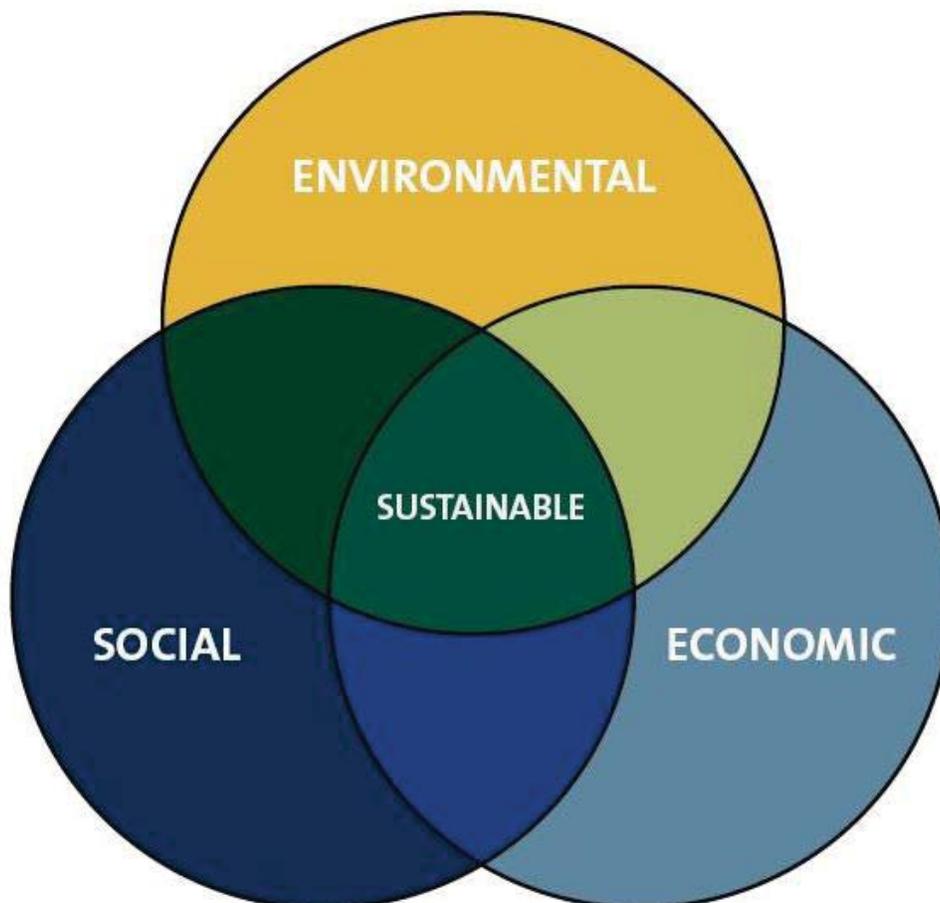
SUSTAINABILITY DEFINED

A commonly accepted definition of what we are trying to achieve in a sustainable world has been derived from the United Nations' definition of sustainable development contained in "Our Common Future," the 1987 report of the World Commission on Environment and Development, also known as the "Brundtland Commission."

"Sustainability" is meeting the needs of the present generation in terms of social and cultural systems, the economy and the environment while promoting quality of life but without compromising the ability of future generations to meet their own needs.

This has also been described as "Triple Bottom Line" thinking, where in addition to thinking about the financial bottom line (the Economy), the impacts of our decisions on Society (Socially and Culturally) and the Environment are equally important interests.

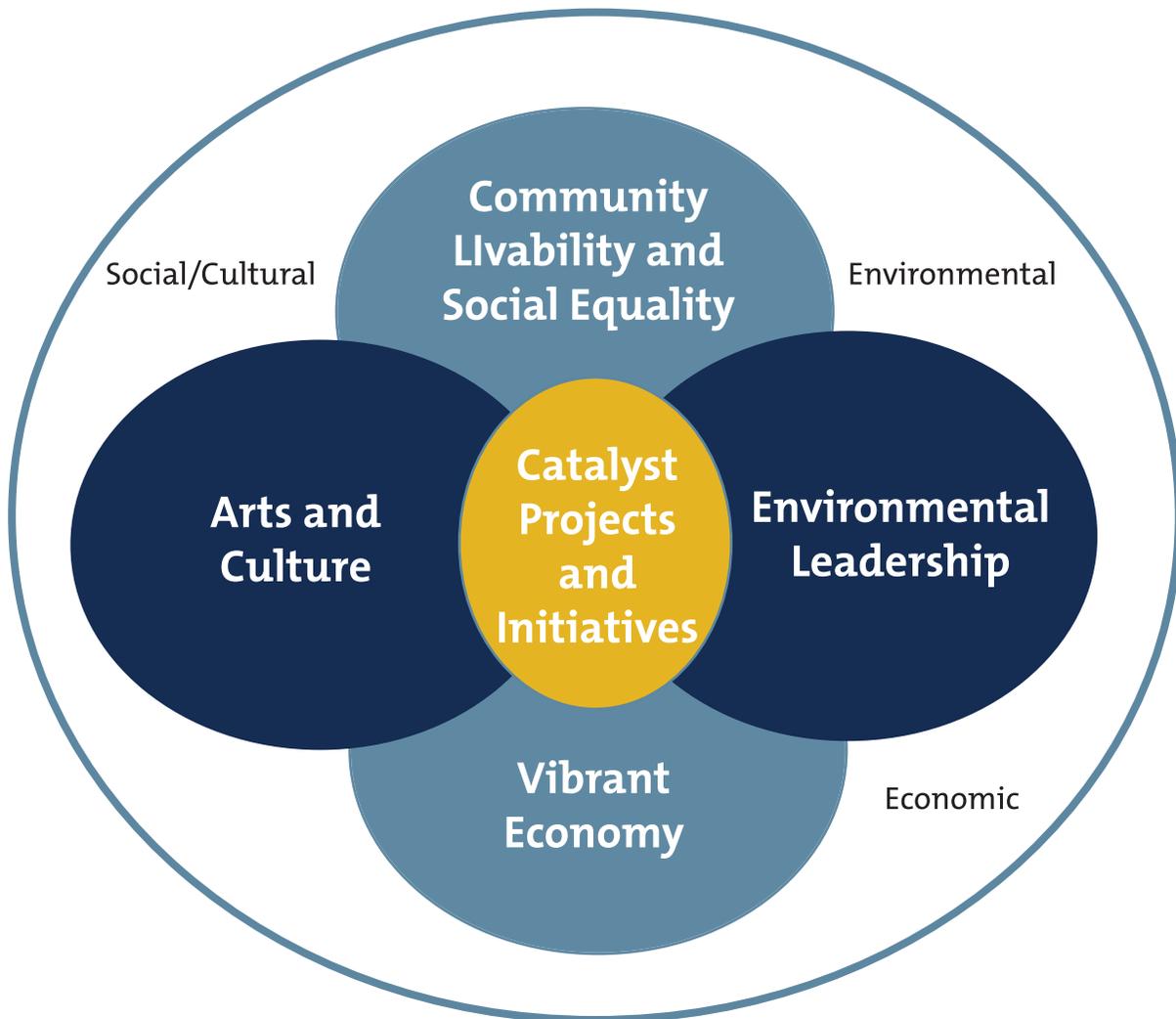
These interests, also known as the three sustainability "pillars," have historically been thought of as overlapping spheres, where we seek to balance of these interests, ideally with all three interests being fully addressed, as represented below by a "sustainable" area in the middle.



In other words, the economy should work to benefit of society and the economy and society must live within the constraints of the natural world's ability to support us and other life.

New Westminster has taken the three-pillar concept further, establishing the Social and Cultural interests as distinct sustainability "Pillars," with the resulting relationship being:

Sustainability Principles are the guiding principles that will help guide us toward sustainability as we have defined it. Initially, for the creation of *Envision 2032*, the principles will be used as a filter to ensure that the Descriptions of Success for each policy area are consistent in moving us towards sustainability.



GUIDING SUSTAINABILITY PRINCIPLES

In the future, where *Envision 2032*'s Descriptions of Success have not specifically addressed a policy area, these principles can be applied independently to determine if a proposed plan, policy, project or practice is consistent with City sustainability objectives.

Although there are a number of sustainability principles in existence, the “Melbourne Principles,” are ten guiding principles that are specifically tailored for moving cities towards sustainability [en.wikipedia.org/wiki/Melbourne_Principles]. They were developed in 2002 during an international assembly that was sponsored by the United Nations Environment Program (UNEP) and the International Council for Local Environmental Initiatives (ICLEI) in Melbourne, Australia.

These have been adapted to the City's context and form the guiding principles for *Envision 2032*:

1. Apply long-term thinking to all decision making.
2. Achieve lasting economic security and social well-being, with vibrant arts and culture.
3. Recognize the intrinsic value of nature and work

to enhance it.

4. Minimize our ecological footprint, which is the total impact of our production and consumption activities on the earth, whether this takes place within or outside of the City.
5. Strive to maintain harmony with natural systems when developing within the community.
6. Recognize and build on New Westminister's distinctive characteristics, including our history, human and cultural values, and built and natural heritage.
7. Support people with the resources they need to live more sustainable lifestyles and foster active participation in achieving the community's future vision together.
8. Engage and enable community partners, including organizations, business, institutions and other levels of government, to work towards a common, sustainable future.
9. Strive towards continuous measurable improvement in meeting sustainability objectives.
10. Institutionalize accountability and transparency in governance practices.







POLICY AREAS & SCOPE DEFINITION

Policy Areas are used to organize the content of *Envision 2032* and are intended to cover all of those areas where local government has a role, whether directly, through its legislated responsibilities and corporate operations, or indirectly, through influencing individuals, organizations and other levels of government.

While there is some overlap and flexibility in the scope of what is addressed in a particular Policy Area, the intent is to ensure that everything that a community could and should be doing to be successful and sustainable is addressed.

For New Westminster, the following Policy Areas have been identified:

1. Buildings, Sites and Urban Design;
2. Community and Individual Well-being;
3. Economy and Employment;
4. Energy and Emissions;
5. Environment and Natural Areas;
6. Arts, Culture and Heritage;
7. Affordable and Appropriate Housing;
8. Land Use and Development;
9. Parks and Recreation;
10. Resources, Waste and Infrastructure; and
11. Transportation and Accessibility.

DESCRIPTIONS OF SUCCESS

Description of Success statements are the heart of the sustainability framework. They are intended to describe clearly, for each policy area, the sustainable and successful future the City and its Community Partners will be working towards.

Taken together, they form the filter or “lens” that will be used to evaluate whether or not proposed plans, policies, projects and practices are moving us towards, or possibly away from, our desired sustainable future.



BUILDING, SITES & URBAN DESIGN

Policy Area Scope:

- a. Site landscaping and integrating natural features;
- b. Physical characteristics of buildings and sites;
- c. Residential, commercial, institutional, industrial structures;
- d. Ensuring that buildings and sites are safe from natural and other hazards;
- e. Infrastructure, construction practices and materials, including energy, related to buildings and sites; and
- f. The design of buildings, streets and public spaces enhance the community and how these are integrated into the existing built form.

Descriptions of Success:

1. New Westminster is seen as an architectural gem in the Lower Mainland and our buildings, both old and new, are attractive, high quality and seamlessly integrated with surrounding buildings and neighbourhoods.
2. All new development and redevelopment is designed to provide an attractive environment for pedestrians, cyclists and transit users and to reduce the reliance on, and impacts from, motor vehicles.
3. New Westminster is a recognized leader in development that applies innovation in a wide range of residential and commercial building types.
4. The public is fully aware of the environmental impacts of buildings and the financial and livability benefits of sustainable design, construction and operation, so there is a strong demand for green buildings and sites.
5. Development projects are planned using an Integrated Design Process that systematically considers and integrates all appropriate building and site sustainability features from the outset of the project.
6. Building to advanced “Green” construction standards has become the norm.
7. Development professionals, from architects and engineers to contractors and trades persons, are trained in sustainable building practices and skilled at applying them.



8. Buildings are designed with full life-cycle costs in mind, including capital costs, operating costs, rehabilitation costs and the costs of decommissioning the building at the end of its functional life.
9. Most buildings in New Westminster enable persons with special needs to either visit or occupy the building full time, with all new buildings being adaptable and developed according to Universal Design principles.
10. Buildings are designed to maximize livability for occupants and to minimize impacts, including noise, vibrations, traffic, emissions and visual and light intrusion.
11. Buildings are designed to minimize environmental and man-made dangers and to provide occupants with safety and security.
12. Attractive, usable open spaces with landscaping featuring low impact, native plants are included in all new development projects.
13. Natural features and habitat, such as green roofs, are integrated to the extent possible into buildings, sites and the public realm.
14. Community gardens and food systems are integrated into a wide range of land uses.
15. Buildings and sites are designed to be flexible in order to allow a number of different uses throughout the building's life-cycle without the need for major upgrades. Existing buildings and sites are well maintained and being retrofitted and upgraded to improve performance, with owners taking pride in making their properties attractive and nuisance-free.
16. Passive Design is an integral part of all new and upgraded buildings, with buildings and sites oriented, constructed and landscaped to maximize benefits and minimize impacts from sun, wind, rain and other environmental factors.
17. Buildings are energy efficient, minimize greenhouse gas emissions and incorporate innovative, low-impact energy sources.
18. Buildings are constructed with durable, low impact materials that include a significant component of natural and renewable materials.
19. There is negligible waste from construction by-products and practices and on-site building materials, including wood, aggregate and soils, are retained, recycled, repurposed or reused to the extent possible, for new projects on-site or on other sites.

INDIVIDUAL & COMMUNITY WELL-BEING

Policy Area Scope:

- a. Community safety and security;
- b. Physical, mental, emotional and spiritual health needs;
- c. Promoting a healthy built environment and healthy lifestyles;
- d. Achieving accessibility and inclusivity for all ages and abilities;
- e. Creating a friendly and welcoming community, including support for newcomers;
- f. Fostering a culture of engagement in civic affairs and community life;
- g. Meeting the needs of at-risk, marginalized and vulnerable community members;
- h. Supporting literacy, personal development and lifelong learning; and
- i. Food security, including local food production and access to healthy, affordable and sustainable food.

Descriptions of Success:

1. The basic needs of our residents are met, including food, shelter, health care and personal safety.
2. The community cares for all of its residents, including those that may be at-risk, marginalized or vulnerable.
3. The community welcomes newcomers, creates an environment in which they feel at home and provides opportunities for them to fully participate in all facets of community life.
4. The diversity of the community, including indigenous people and persons of different abilities, incomes, backgrounds, cultures and lifestyles, is recognized and valued, which contributes to an inclusive and vibrant community.
5. There are opportunities for all residents, including children, youth and seniors, to be fully engaged in the community, to make a meaningful contribution, and to be recognized and valued for their contributions.
6. There is convenient access to affordable, quality child care which facilitates child development and enables parents to work and contribute to the local economy.



7. The police, community organizations and residents are working together to eliminate the potential for crime and to ensure personal and property safety and security.
8. There is widespread awareness of the root causes of crime, including poverty and abuse, and the community is working together to remove these causes.
9. The built and natural environments are accessible and barrier-free and housing is designed to be easily adaptable in accordance with needs and abilities, enabling residents to age in place. The community supports healthy living, with health promotion information and services that are readily available, active transportation options and a broad range of parks and recreation opportunities that are easily accessible.
10. There is easy access to natural areas, which provides opportunities for connection to nature and respite while contributing to a more attractive and healthier environment.
11. There is access to affordable, healthy and locally-sourced food, which contributes to food security, and opportunities for community gardening, which facilitates inter-cultural and inter-generational interaction.
12. The well-being of pets is recognized, valued and protected, their basic needs are met and efforts are made to find caring homes for those without shelter.
13. The community is committed to lifelong learning that supports both personal and economic development, with knowledge, education and skills training being readily available and residents and businesses providing their expertise and experience.
14. There is a strong collaboration and sharing of knowledge and resources among a broad range of community partners to achieve a high quality of life.



ECONOMY & EMPLOYMENT

Policy Area Scope:

- a. Providing meaningful work that provides adequate income to support individuals and families;
- b. Supporting local goods, services and attractive livelihoods;
- c. Attracting or developing investment and other resources (e.g., skills and expertise) to the community;
- d. Promoting local businesses that provide economic viability, social responsibility, and low environmental impacts; and
- e. Education, skills training and employment coaching to support local business and an informed public, including:
 - i. Providing infrastructure and resources;
 - ii. Developing a highly skilled workforce;
 - iii. Supporting local economic activity;
 - iv. Lifelong learning opportunities; and
 - v. Accessing local knowledge and skills.

Descriptions of Success:

1. The City leads by example, providing sound and transparent fiscal management, maintaining its assets and working within available resources to avoid placing financial burdens on future generations.
2. New Westminster's economy is diverse and growing to meet local, regional, national and international demand and new business opportunities.
3. New Westminster has capitalized on its significant competitive advantage of being a central, well-connected and transit-oriented community where employers and employees from all economic sectors, including services, want to be located.
4. The City builds on its existing economic strengths, including its traditional industries, services and skills, while developing complementary economic activities, including the value-added processing of raw materials.
5. The Downtown, Uptown and most neighbourhoods have vibrant, safe and comfortable commercial centres with a wide variety of goods and services available that meet the needs of local residents and regional customers.
6. Local businesses play an important role in maintaining the social fabric of the community, providing meaningful employment that pays a living wage and supporting social initiatives.

7. Strong local business networks support the development of small and family-oriented local businesses, encouraging local investment in people and facilities.
8. There is a “buy local” culture, where residents and businesses use local goods and services to the extent possible, creating local skills and employment while reducing the costs and resources required for transportation.
9. New Westminster’s business community is “green” and works to ensure that the environmental impacts of its operations are minimized.
10. Well-known, high quality events that build on the City’s history and heritage bring thousands of visitors to the City every year.
11. The creative community feels at home in New Westminster and a vibrant arts and culture scene is a major draw for residents, regional visitors and tourists.
12. Cultural industries are an important local economic driver and employer.
13. New Westminster’s amenities, including parks, trails, recreation facilities, historic Downtown and neighbourhoods with character make the City a desirable place to work and do business.
14. New Westminster provides ample opportunities for its residents to live and work in the community if they wish to do so.
15. Strong partnerships, including governments, institutions, businesses and residents, exist to advance personal and community economic and employment goals, providing skills training, financial resources, knowledge, and technical support. Cooperation between local institutions and businesses has put New Westminster at the leading edge of commercial innovation.
16. Community partners work together to develop a technology-savvy local workforce that is highly skilled and entrepreneurial in spirit, ready to support new and existing businesses and specialties.
17. New Westminster is an “Intelligent City” promoting digital inclusion, where everyone has access to high speed information systems and the latest technologies for advancing educational, personal, social and business development goals.



ENERGY & EMISSIONS

Policy Area Scope:

- a. Meeting future energy needs in an affordable, reliable and sustainable way;
- b. Working to reduce greenhouse gas and other harmful emissions, whether these impact the local or global environment;
- c. Increasing the energy efficiency of older buildings and promoting the most energy efficient new buildings;
- d. Encouraging the use of clean, renewable, local energy sources for our buildings and transportation systems; and,
- e. How we use and manage energy in our homes, schools and businesses, in our municipal operations, and the community overall.

Descriptions of Success:

- 1. The City has set and achieved aggressive targets for reducing energy use and has established a comprehensive system of monitoring and reporting on energy indicators, from City-wide energy use to energy used in individual buildings and transportation.
- 2. The City has set and achieved ambitious targets for Greenhouse Gas (GHG) emission reductions for buildings, transportation, industry and waste and has established a comprehensive system of monitoring and reporting on emissions indicators.



3. Through the joint efforts of governments, provincially-regulated utilities, New Westminster's Energy Utility, businesses and other groups, strong price signals, financial incentives and information programs have resulted in conversion to low-impact alternative energy sources and significant reductions in energy use and Greenhouse Gas emissions.
4. Assisted by a broad range of programs and initiatives, New Westminster's building stock, including both old and new buildings, is continually improving its energy efficiency and is increasingly using locally-generated alternative energy sources to increase energy self-sufficiency.
5. The application of advanced building standards for new construction and the removal of unnecessary barriers to constructing green buildings have resulted in highly efficient buildings that generate minimal waste and consume few resources, including energy.
6. Most new development areas are built around district energy systems that use low-impact energy sources while buildings in existing neighbourhoods are increasingly connecting to district energy systems as it becomes cost-effective to do so.
7. The City has a culture of knowledge-sharing and innovation related to energy reduction, with community partners working together to develop demonstration projects and case studies that provide easily replicable and applicable examples of energy reduction solutions and clean, low-impact energy sources.
8. The business community works together to create energy-efficient, low-carbon commercial districts through initiatives such as the use of green buildings, support for shared, low-emission transportation and eco-industrial networking.
9. There has been a dramatic shift from the use of single occupant, fossil fuel-powered vehicles to clean energy technology which, combined with complete, compact development supporting a strong shift to walking, cycling and transit use, has greatly reduced the energy, emissions and the health impacts related to transportation.
10. Reduced emissions and conversion to cleaner fuels in goods movement vehicles has resulted in continually improving air quality and health outcomes and New Westminster works with federal, provincial and regional partners to encourage innovation in delivery mechanisms within the goods movement sector and the conversion of commercial fleets to cleaner fuels.

ENVIRONMENT & NATURAL AREAS

Policy Area Scope:

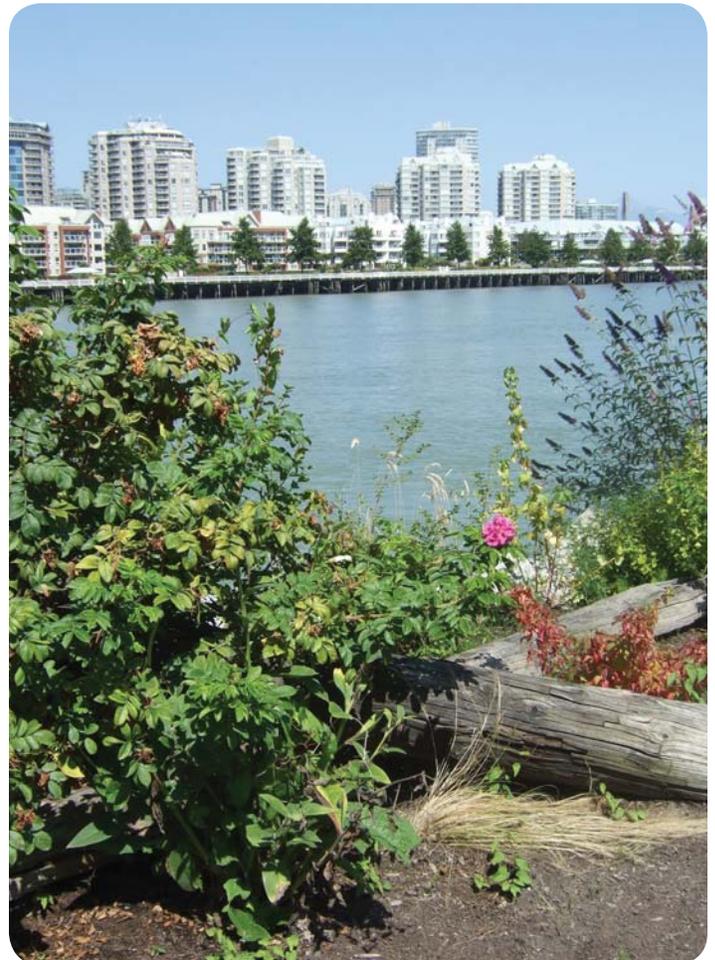
- a. Facilitating low impact lifestyles;
- b. Minimizing environmental impacts to air, water and land;
- c. Promoting the intrinsic values of nature and natural areas; and
- d. Protecting and restoring ecosystem integrity and biodiversity, including aquatic and terrestrial habitat.

Descriptions of Success:

1. There is a general awareness that, in addition to aesthetic and recreational values, nature provides a wide range of important functions, including cleaning air, water and land, and providing biodiversity and habitat.
2. Key sensitive ecosystems in the City are protected and are being restored while parks, natural areas and other green areas, including yards, are gradually increasing their biodiversity and habitat value.
3. New Westminster is known as an urban oasis, with a rich tree canopy throughout the City that provides for attractive streets, growing food and a range of environmental services, including cleaner air, shading in summer and habitat, such as for song birds.
4. The habitat and recreation value of local waters and wetlands, including the Brunette and Fraser Rivers, is being restored, streams are being “daylighted” and industrial waterfront properties are continually reducing their impacts on the foreshore.



5. A comprehensive network of green spaces and corridors has brought nature, habitat and usable common spaces into all areas of the City, including buildings and sites, where roofs, yards and walls all contribute to green space. Unused and underused urban spaces have been converted to green space, natural areas and facilities for stormwater management.
6. Green infrastructure is being utilized to reduce stormwater impacts and to recreate the original hydrology of the area to the extent possible. Community partners work together to share information and resources in order to promote environmentally-conscious, low impact businesses, institutions and lifestyles.



ARTS, CULTURE & HERITAGE

Policy Area Scope:

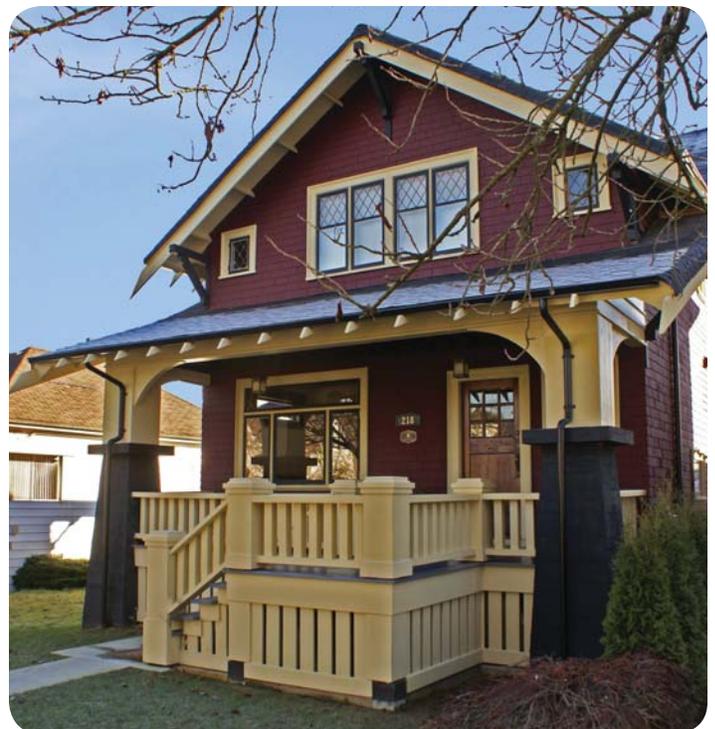
- a. Preserving, enhancing and celebrating the City's natural, built and cultural heritage;
- b. Fostering a sense of place for the City as a whole and for individual neighbourhoods;
- c. Establishing, preserving and enhancing neighbourhood character;
- d. Supporting a creative environment for a wide variety of artistic expression, including visual, performing, literary and other art forms;
- e. Providing a wide range of entertainment and cultural activities for residents and visitors;
- f. Fostering understanding and cooperation between cultures; and
- g. Promoting harmony between new development, or redevelopment, and established buildings, built form and natural surroundings.



Descriptions of Success:

1. There is widespread recognition of the value that arts and culture bring to the community in terms of livability and creating a sense of place.
2. New Westminster is a multicultural community, where diverse cultures live together in harmony and share their traditions and experience with others, contributing to a more vibrant and diverse community.
3. New Westminster is known as a regional centre of excellence for the arts and culture.
4. A wide range of flexible, multi-use facilities are available throughout the City that provide convenient access to arts and culture for residents and visitors, whether as practicing artists or as patrons of the arts.
5. Art is expressed and integrated throughout the City and accessible to all in many forms, both large and small, in private and public settings, including locations in buildings, sites and the public realm.
6. New Westminster's reputation as a cultural destination for the visual and performing arts as well as digital media makes the community a desirable place to live and visit, contributing strongly to the local economy.

7. Artists and artisans live throughout the city and are a visible segment of the population, adding vibrancy to the community, providing a local source for cultural products, and engaging the community in dialogue on societal issues through their work.
8. The City's heritage, including a respectful account of New Westminster's Aboriginal and post-resettlement history, is celebrated for its social benefits and for enhancing the character and liveability of the City.
9. The community regularly assesses what heritage means to it and which places best represent that heritage value, and is working together to preserve these places, publically recognizing projects which show excellence in heritage conservation.
10. Encouragement and resources, such as information and funding, are available to help maintain, restore and make heritage assets more energy efficient and green without the loss of heritage character elements.
11. The development of new buildings is carefully managed to create buildings and sites that are interesting and diverse and that are respectful of existing heritage assets and neighbourhood character.
12. Neighbourhoods in transition are being revitalized as complete, compact, transit-oriented neighbourhoods with their own distinct character and a sense of place that acknowledges their past.
13. The City uses available legislative tools to encourage, and in some cases to require, the retention, rehabilitation and restoration of heritage assets that the community has identified as having heritage value.
14. Community stakeholders and City departments are knowledgeable about the value of heritage assets, and communicate with each other and with other government agencies to encourage heritage conservation.



AFFORDABLE & APPROPRIATE HOUSING

Policy Area Scope:

- a. Housing accessibility and inclusivity;
- b. Affordable, livable and sustainable housing;
- c. Adaptable housing and support for remaining in place throughout the lifecycle; and
- d. Providing housing that is appropriate for all household types.

Descriptions of Success:

1. Shelter is considered to be a basic human right rather than a market commodity to be traded and housing prices and rents are stable, with a supply of secured affordable rental housing available.
2. There are safe, affordable housing options available for vulnerable people and those who are difficult to house.
3. There are a number of initiatives in place to support the development of affordable and appropriate housing, including innovative programs that make home ownership attainable for those with modest incomes.
4. New Westminster is seen as an inclusive community, where people of diverse backgrounds, means and abilities live together harmoniously and support each other.



5. Community partners, including governments, developers, builders and other organizations, work together to make resources available, including information and financing, to improve new development and maintain the existing housing stock, including rental units.
6. The City has progressive regulations that remove barriers and encourage innovation, including alternative construction methods, to stimulate the development of new, affordable housing units.
7. Housing units are designed to be highly livable with privacy, natural light, usable private outdoor spaces, open and green spaces.



LAND USE & DEVELOPMENT

Policy Area Scope:

- a. Managing development to maintain livability and natural areas while promoting community vitality and economic and social development;
- b. Establishing an appropriate mix of density and uses that support complete neighbourhoods;
- c. Locations, patterns, types and timing of physical development; and
- d. Minimizing the physical impacts of construction and development on neighbourhoods and the environment.

Descriptions of Success:

1. New Westminster is known for its diverse mix of land uses, higher densities and building forms that support a wide range of lifestyles and the ability for households and businesses to find appropriate options within the same neighbourhood over time as their needs change.
2. Future growth is focused primarily into transit-oriented nodes and corridors that respect existing neighbourhood character and can be developed into complete, compact areas that are walkable and have good access to frequent transit services.
3. Most new floorspace is constructed primarily in mixed-use areas that are in close proximity to amenities such as parks and community centres, employment and personal services to allow people to live, work, play and learn in the same area.
4. New development retains and provides a significant amount of open and green space, is integrated with natural features in the neighbourhood and provides quick access to natural areas.
5. The historic Downtown is the heart and economic centre of the City, supporting a wide range of residential, institutional, cultural, recreational and business activities sixteen hours a day, seven days a week.



6. Development is undertaken in a careful manner in order to minimize impacts on the surrounding neighbourhoods during construction and after occupancy. Enhancing neighbourhood livability is a fundamental objective of any development project, through ensuring that the project provides attractive buildings, sites and community amenities while minimizing negative impacts.
7. Land use and development decisions are informed by local values that are established through a dialogue with residents and others in the community.
8. Where there are potential conflicts between land uses, community partners work together to minimize impacts on both economic activity and neighbourhood livability.
9. Employers and self-employed workers find it easy to access central, serviced, flexible sites with a well-trained and highly skilled local workforce and business services that support a broad range of economic activities.
10. The Downtown, Uptown and other traditional neighbourhood centres have well-developed “High Streets” that are well connected and thriving, providing for regional, City-wide and neighbourhood needs as appropriate.
11. Traditional street design, with wide sidewalks, tree-lined boulevards and pedestrian-oriented street lighting that protects the night sky, continues throughout the City as it grows, contributing to the ambiance and historical feel of neighbourhoods.



PARKS & RECREATION

Policy Area Scope:

- a. Active and passive activities;
- b. Indoor and outdoor activities;
- c. Activities for all ages, abilities and incomes;
- d. Private and public facilities; and
- e. Integration of recreation with the natural environment and other activities, such as active transportation.



Descriptions of Success:

1. A network of community centres and other facilities, including those made available through community and regional partners, accommodate a wide range of recreation, cultural and meeting space needs.
2. Recreation and sport programs are diverse and cater to persons of all ages and abilities at all levels of achievement.
3. Park and recreation programs are designed to be inclusive, providing opportunities for all ages, incomes and household types to participate fully while accommodating those with special cultural needs and those with mobility or perceptual challenges.
4. New Westminster has first class sport and fitness facilities. The community is engaged and actively involved in the definition of recreational needs and the delivery of park and recreation services. Park and recreation facilities are designed to maximize the site's natural features and have minimal environmental impacts.

5. Parks and recreation facilities are well integrated into the community, incorporating excellent urban design features and enhancing nearby streetscapes.
6. Support for active living is an integral part of the City's parks and recreation philosophy and all facilities are designed to be fully accessible by healthy, low-impact transportation modes.
7. A comprehensive Greenway network, with user amenities such as washrooms, drinking fountains and rest areas, connects parks and recreation facilities and provide opportunities for passive and active recreation for persons of all abilities. There are attractive and convenient routes to access the waterfront and natural areas for passive recreation.
8. Increasingly, there are accessible natural areas within the City that showcase native habitat and plants.



RESOURCES, WASTE & INFRASTRUCTURE

Policy Area Scope:

- a. The entire water and material system, including sourcing, delivery, use and end of life of products and systems, i.e., decommissioning, refurbishing, repurposing, etc.;
- b. Cost-effective infrastructure and solid, liquid and air waste management practices;
- c. Minimizing the consumption of natural resources, particularly non-renewable resources;
- d. Protecting infrastructure from natural and other hazards;
- e. Minimizing physical degradation and waste products, particularly wastes that cannot be easily absorbed by nature; and
- f. Maximizing the recycling, reuse and repurposing of materials.

Descriptions of Success:

1. Through education and awareness programs, New Westminster residents and businesses understand the importance of waste reduction and the need to support waste reduction programs.
2. Organic waste is considered as an important resource and most food by-products are either composted or converted to fuels and used locally.
3. People produce only a small fraction of the waste that was once generated and there is a strong preference for products with minimal packaging that can easily be recycled, reused or repurposed at the end of their useful life rather than being disposed of.
4. Whether living in a single family or multi-family home, it is very convenient to compost or to recycle, reuse and repurpose consumer products.
5. Clean water is considered to be a valuable resource while education and strong price signals encourage people to reduce their consumption of treated water and to capture and use rainwater as much as possible.
6. “Net-zero” thinking is common, with residents, businesses and institutions continually striving to implement systems that require no net inputs of energy and resources or output of waste.



7. Large consumer products with a considerable environmental footprint are designed and disposed of with the same principles as any other product: minimal waste to landfill and components designed to be recycled, reused and repurposed.
8. The “Polluter Pay” principle is well established and there are clear financial incentives and disincentives to encourage the minimization of waste and the conversion of waste into useful products rather than sending it to landfills.
9. The downstream effects of waste are well understood and aggressive action is taken to minimize the impacts of human activities and waste on sensitive ecosystems, including land, aquatic and atmospheric systems.
10. Wastewater is minimized, treated locally where possible and utilized as a resource, such as for fertilizer or heat. Buildings are designed to be easily deconstructed at the end of their useful lives, the use of local, sustainable building materials has dramatically reduced construction waste and residual waste products are designed to be recycled, reused or repurposed.
11. Buildings and infrastructure are highly energy efficient and minimal energy and emissions are required for construction and operation, including the embodied energy and Greenhouse Gases related to fabricating construction materials.
12. Environmentally-friendly product choices are abundant, the great majority of products used in the City are environmentally benign and waste products are easily managed through composting, recycling, repurposing or reuse.



TRANSPORTATION & ACCESSIBILITY

Policy Area Scope:

- a. Movement of residents and materials to, from and within the community in a safe, efficient, low-impact and sustainable manner;
- b. All modes of local and regional transportation;
- c. Promoting connectivity within the City and region;
- d. Vehicles, roads, sidewalks, paths, trails, lighting, transit, supportive technologies; and
- e. Accessibility for all needs, including residents, employees and visitors.

Descriptions of Success:

1. Land use and transportation planning is closely coordinated, particularly in transit-oriented development nodes and corridors.
2. There is a recognized hierarchy of prioritized modes in New Westminster and the transportation system is tailored to meet these priorities with pedestrians and those with special accessibility needs having the highest priority, followed by cyclists, transit users, local-serving business and goods movement vehicles, high occupancy vehicles, private automobiles with local trip origins or destinations and then vehicles with no origin or destination in the City.
3. New Westminster is a fully accessible community, and those with special needs, including mobility and perceptual challenges, can easily reach the great majority of their destinations affordably, conveniently and with dignity.
4. Most New Westminster residents support active, sustainable transportation and view this as an important part of their lifestyles.
5. Few children are being driven to school and it is safe, convenient and affordable for most students, from kindergarten to college, to walk, cycle or take transit to school and activities.
6. There is an excellent network of routes and facilities available to facilitate walking, cycling and transit as preferred modes of transportation and innovative measures have been implemented to help overcome the effects of the City's wet climate and hilly topography.



7. All road users respect each other and cooperate to make travel safe, with walking and cycling being comfortable for persons of all abilities and as safe as any other transportation mode.
8. The City and property owners react quickly to address safety issues and keep streets, sidewalks and paths clean, clear and free of ice, snow and other hazards.
9. Collisions involving motor vehicles that cause injury, death or major property damage have become extremely rare.
10. Frequent transit service that is comfortable, safe, reliable and low impact is available in most parts of New Westminster throughout the day and week, with service coverage provided across the City, providing affordable and convenient access to destinations throughout the City and region.
11. It is convenient for people to use different modes for trips, mixing transit with walking, cycling, carsharing or park and ride trips.
12. Through pricing and regulation, combined with the provision of attractive low-impact transportation options, Transportation Demand Management practices have created a level playing field between modes, with motor vehicles paying for all of their true costs on society and priority modes being affordable and convenient travel options.
13. Innovative transportation facilities and programs have resulted in greatly reduced car ownership and use while improving accessibility to destinations.
14. Most through traffic without a local origin or destination, particularly heavy trucks, has been directed to provincial highways or routes around or outside of the City.
15. Those choosing to travel through New Westminster keep to major streets and respect the neighbourhoods that they travel through.
16. The barrier effect of major streets has been minimized and trucks travelling within the City move carefully on a limited number of routes that have been designed to minimize community impacts.
17. The community impacts of moving goods by rail have been dramatically reduced, and trains now move quietly and slowly through the City with sufficient safety measures in place at level crossings to minimize safety risks and eliminate the need for whistling.
18. New Westminster has taken advantage of its location next to a major river to shift a significant amount of regional goods movement from roads to waterways in a low-impact, environmentally responsible manner.
19. Transportation impacts on health and the environment have been minimized by switching to low-impact modes, creating attractive walking and cycling routes and reducing the physical and environmental footprint of vehicles and infrastructure.



GLOSSARY OF TERMS

Accessible or Accessibility: Providing access to needs for people with different abilities, including those with mobility or perceptual challenges. Accessibility can be promoted in many policy areas through the application of guidelines such as the Principles of Universal Design.

Active Recreation: Structured or unstructured recreation that is more physically demanding or requires special skills, facilities or equipment, including running, swimming, skating or a variety of team sports, such as soccer, baseball, hockey or lacrosse.

Active Transportation: Transportation that incorporates physical movement, such as walking, cycling, running rollerblading or non-motorized wheel chairs. This can combined with other modes such as walking and cycling combined with transit.

Adaptable: Adaptable housing is designed to benefit anyone whose mobility is limited due to age, disability or illness, making it easier for them to function more independently in their own home. It is built so that accessibility features can be added more easily and inexpensively after construction and also includes features that add considerable utility to a person with mobility challenges.

Affordable Housing: Affordable housing is homeownership and rental housing for households with incomes at or below the City's median income that does not cost a household more than 30 percent of its before-tax income.

Aging in Place: Aging in place is a term used to describe a senior living in the residence of their choice as they age, while being able to access services, or other supports, that they might need over time as their needs change, for as long as they are able. [www.ageinplace.com]

(Community) **Amenity:** These are physical features that benefit neighbourhoods or the City as a whole. Amenities can include affordable or special-needs housing, daycare, heritage conservation, public areas such as plazas, park and recreation facilities, environmental enhancement, transportation infrastructure, or other buildings and facilities.

Biodiversity: The diversity of plants, animals, and other living organisms in all their forms and levels of organization, including genes, species, ecosystems, and the evolutionary and functional processes that link them.

Building Standards: These are guidelines and standards that define how buildings should be constructed and operated and include basic standards, such as the BC Building Code, advanced green building standards such as LEED (Leadership in Energy and Environmental Design) and BuiltGreen as well as energy standards, such as the MNECB (Model National Energy Code for Buildings) or ASHRAE (American Society of Heating, Refrigerating and Air Conditioning Engineers).

Buy Local: A term referring to supporting local businesses through purchasing goods and services locally, preferably locally sourced or produced goods, in order to support local employment and business success and keep financial resources circulating within the community.

(Community or Neighbourhood) **Character:** These are the elements that give an area a distinctive feel, such as architecture and building forms, landscaping, public art, street design, open spaces, mix of uses, special destinations such as theatres or etc.

Clean Energy (or Low Impact Energy): Clean energy, also referred to as green energy, is defined here as non-polluting energy from renewable sources, such as solar, wind and geexchange.

Community Centre: This is a building or complex, whether private or public, which provides space for meetings, gatherings and a range of activities, such as arts, recreation, daycare or education.

Community Partner: These are organizations, which could include community groups, businesses, institutions, or other levels of government, who will work together to achieve Envision 2032's vision.

Complete Community: These are neighbourhoods where there is a mix of land uses, transportation choices and affordable housing options that allow residents and businesses meeting most of their needs in the same area, including housing, employment, services and amenities.

Corridor: See Nodes and Corridors

Creative Community: A socioeconomic community, first identified by economist and social scientist Richard Florida as the “Creative Class,” which includes creative, innovative and knowledge-based workers, including artists and those working in high technology. Florida’s research suggests that the creative community is a key driver of economic development in post-industrial cities and could represent up to 40% of the workforce.

Cultural (and Creative) **Industries:** Cultural Industries are knowledge-based industries which produce tangible or intangible artistic and creative products with social and cultural meaning and have the potential for wealth creation and income generation through the application of creativity, artistic knowledge and technical skills. [Adapted from United Nations Educational, Scientific and Cultural Organization (UNESCO) “Understanding Creative Industries” Report]

Daylighting: Daylighting is the redirection of a covered stream into an above-ground channel. Typically, the goal is to restore a stream of water to a more natural state. Daylighting can improve the riparian environment for a stream which had been previously diverted into a culvert, pipe, or a drainage system.

Demographics: The characteristics of the population, including relative proportions of persons by age, sex, language, education, income, household size and other parameters that can be used to help plan for meeting current and future needs. Recent demographics are available through sources such as the census and future demographics (projections) are available through sources such as BC Statistics.

Digital Inclusion: As high speed information infrastructure becomes more widely available in a community, there is risk that it will worsen the exclusion of people who already play a peripheral role in the economy and society, whether due to poverty, lack of skills, prejudice or geography. Digital inclusion is the term used for policies and programs to address this potential for exclusion and promote a more inclusive community.

District Energy System: A locally-based energy system from renewable sources that supplies a group of buildings that is located in close proximity to share infrastructure.

Downtown: This is the area defined by the Downtown Community Plan, bordered roughly by McBride Boulevard, Royal Avenue and the Fraser River, including the Quayside neighbourhood. It is the historic heart of the City and functions as an economic, cultural and residential hub.

Eco-industrial Networking: Eco-Industrial Networking is a process that creates collaborative networks between businesses, government and communities to more effectively use resources, such as waste or energy. For example, businesses in a network may produce excess “waste” heat or food processing byproducts that could be used for heating a greenhouse business and for creating compost.

Ecosystem: All of the organisms (i.e., plants, animals, and other organisms) living in a given area, and all the non-living physical and chemical factors of their environment, linked together through an exchange of nutrients and energy.

(New Westminster) **Energy Utility:** Energy utilities can manage one or more forms of energy, including heating, cooling and electricity, which can involve energy production, distribution facilities and conservation. Energy utilities can be private, public or a private-public entity. Utilities entirely within a municipality are not regulated by the BC Utilities Commission.

Food Security: A community enjoys food security when all people, at all times, have access to nutritious, safe, personally acceptable and culturally appropriate foods, produced in ways that are environmentally sound and socially just.

Footprint: The equivalent amount of land or resources required to sustain each person. For example, while a person may only need a 20 m² office or 50 m² apartment, a hectare of land is needed to provide the food and other materials that the person needs. [www.footprintnetwork.org]

Fossil Fuels: These are hydrocarbons formed from ancient plant and animal matter, including petroleum, tar sands, natural gas and coal. Fossil fuels have a high energy content but generate large amounts of Greenhouse Gases (GHGs) when burned.

Frequent Transit (Network or Service): According to TransLink, these are nodes or corridors where one or more types of transit service (e.g., Community Shuttle, bus, SkyTrain) runs at least every 15 minutes in both directions throughout the day and into the evening, every day of the week.

Full Life-Cycle Cost: The sum of all the costs associated with a project or initiative, including initial purchase and development costs, ongoing and special maintenance costs and the cost of decommissioning when the useful life of the initiative is complete.

Green: A term often used as a substitute for “sustainable,” but is generally more focused on the environmental aspects of sustainability.

Greenhouse Gas (GHG): The name given to a broad range of gases, which can be natural or man-made, that have the effect of trapping the sun’s heat within the atmosphere that contribute to global warming and climate change. Carbon Dioxide (CO₂) and methane (CH₄) are common GHGs.

Green Space: This is a vegetated area, including grasses, hedges, flower beds, trees and native plants, whether a large expanse like a field or wood or more compact areas, such as square or community garden that is distinct from the built environment.

Ground-oriented: Ground-oriented housing is dwellings which have their own entrance directly from the ground level of a building and comprises of many different types of houses, including detached, semi-detached, terraced houses, rowhouses and townhouses, etc.)

Heritage Asset: These are elements of natural, cultural and built environment valued by the community that have historical significance and are a key component of a neighbourhood or community’s character and sense of place.

Heritage Conservation: Any action undertaken to protect, preserve, or enhance the heritage value or character of a heritage asset.

Hierarchy (Transportation): The “Green” Transportation Hierarchy is an ordering of transportation modes based on their impacts to the environment and economic, health and community livability benefits, usually expressed as: walking, including wheelchairs and scooters, cycling, transit use, goods movement, high occupancy motor vehicles and then single occupant motor vehicles.

High Street: High Streets are usually the principal commercial and shopping streets within a community. They are generally walkable, accessible by a range of transportation modes and have an interesting streetscape with attractive buildings, sidewalks and landscaping.

Infrastructure: Infrastructure refers to the engineering systems that provide the physical services used by local residents and businesses, including streets, sidewalks, street lighting, drainage, water and sewer provided by the City. Infrastructure is also provided by communications companies and energy utilities, such as phone, internet, cable, gas, heat and electricity.

Indicator: An indicator is a value that is understandable, meaningful, and measurable and informs us where we are, where we are heading and how far we are from our future vision in a policy area. Examples could include income, energy use or new businesses.

Indigenous Species: See Native Species

Integrated Design Process: The Integrated Design Process (IDP) [<http://www.metrovancouver.org/buildsmart/design/Pages/Integrateddesignprocess.aspx>] is an approach for creating high performance buildings where the building structure, its systems and the site are treated as one interdependent system. The process brings together the key stakeholders and design professionals, including building owners, developers, designers, engineers, consultants, and occupants, to work collaboratively and interactively from the early planning stages through to building occupation.

Intelligent City: An economic development initiative in support of a successful digital economy for the community in the future through the expansion of broadband (high speed) communications infrastructure and making this widely available.

Knowledge-based (Economy or Workforce): A labour force that creates economic value primarily through acquisition, processing and use of information.

Lifelong Learning: Formal and informal learning opportunities made available throughout people's lives in order to foster the continuous development and improvement of their knowledge and skills whether for employment and personal fulfillment.

Livable or "Livability": While some definitions suggest that livability is limited to creating housing or neighbourhoods that are "suitable to live in" or "habitable," in BC's Lower Mainland the term has been expanded to mean communities that are healthy, attractive and pleasant places to live or work.

Living Wage: A wage sufficient to provide the necessities and comforts essential to a standard of living acceptable for our society.

Low Carbon: Energy, materials, products and services that involve a minimal output of Greenhouse Gases, whether for production, operation or disposal.

Low Emission: Energy sources and materials that produce a minimum of harmful emissions.

Low Impact: Technologies, supplies, fuels, etc, that produce little pollution (air, water, waste) or environmental impact (e.g. climate change).

Native (Plant) Species: Flora and Fauna that have historically existed in an area without human intervention and are consequently well adapted to the local climate, soils and other native species.

Natural Area: A geographical area having a physical and cultural individuality developed through natural growth rather than through urban design or planning.

Multi-storey: A building having more than one level.

Mixed-use: Developments that combine residential and commercial space in the same building or development. Residences above shops and live-work residences are examples of mixed-use developments. Mixed-use developments, including residential, commercial, institutional, service and employment uses, enable people to live close to work and amenities.

Multi-use Facility: These are buildings, facilities or sites, generally institutional, that serve multiple uses in close proximity, including arts, culture, recreation, education and meeting spaces.

“Net-zero” (Thinking or Resource Consumption): Often used in terms of buildings and energy, meaning that that, over time, the building produces as much, or more, energy than it consumes, although the energy can be in different forms and at different times. For example, a “passive house” may use energy during the dark hours for heating or electricity, but would replace this energy in daylight hours through passive heating and solar cells. “Net-zero” can also be applied to other resources, such as water or building materials, where the building or site uses less than is naturally available.

Nodes and Corridors: These are urban centres of various sizes and the corridors that connect them which are generally more dense and mixed-use than surrounding areas and are served by frequent transit services. These centres can range from small commercial nodes with a few businesses to larger neighbourhood shopping centres and City-serving centres the Downtown or Uptown areas.

Open Space: Undeveloped land, large and small that can take the form of parks, village greens and other open areas with few buildings or improvements. In an urban setting, open spaces can range from playing fields and highly maintained environments to relatively natural landscapes. They are often open to public access but may be privately owned, contributing to a sense of openness.

Organic: These are foods and products that are created using natural processes and avoid the use of artificial chemicals or ingredients.

Passive Design: An approach to building design that uses the building architecture to minimize energy consumption and improve thermal comfort. The ultimate vision of passive design is to fully eliminate requirements for active mechanical systems (and associated fossil fuel-based energy consumption) and to maintain occupant comfort at all times.

Passive Recreation: Passive recreation is activity that, while promoting good health, does not require a high level of physical exertion, a high degree of skill or specially developed facilities or equipment. Examples include walking, Tai Chi and moderate levels of cycling, hiking or swimming. Passive recreation can be practiced individually or in groups but generally is not competitive in nature.

Polluter-Pay: The polluter pays principle is applied to make the party responsible for producing pollution responsible for paying for the damage done to the natural environment.

Recycle: Recycling is the process of converting waste materials into new materials or products in order to prevent the waste of useful materials, reduce the consumption of fresh raw materials, energy usage, air and water pollution and avoid the need for “conventional” waste disposal.

Reduce: Reduction is the avoidance of material and product consumption or the substitution of more resource-intensive goods with those that require fewer inputs of material, energy and waste.

Renewable: Energy and materials from sources that do not deplete non-renewable resources. Renewable energy includes solar, wind, water, earth and biomass power, and energy from waste.

Repurpose: Repurposing is taking products from the waste stream and using them as inputs for other useful products without major physical alterations.

Reuse: This is the practice of selecting products that can be used repeatedly with minimal addition of resources or energy as opposed to single-use or disposable products.

Secured (Market Rental) Housing: That component of the City’s market rental housing stock where the tenure of tenants is secured through legal agreements, zoning and limits on stratification of units.

Self-sufficiency: Producing materials, products and services locally, which reduce reliance on external resources or service providers and increases community resilience.

Sense of Place: Sense of Place refers to the feelings that people have for particular locations or neighbourhoods and the meaning they gain from their relationship with these places, which can be places where people live, work or recreate. Elements that can shape a sense of place are diverse and can include factors such as architecture, natural characteristics and landscaping features, public spaces, the makeup of local residents, businesses and institutions, local activities and events and an area's history. A positive sense of place is one of the key factors contributing to a person's sense of community and belonging.

Smart Growth: Urban development strategies to reduce sprawl and create compact communities that are fiscally, environmentally and socially responsible. Smart growth is development that enhances the quality of life, protects our environment, and uses tax revenues wisely.

Solid Waste: This is solid waste other than human waste. Most solid "waste" can actually be used as a resource through recycling, reusing and repurposing, leaving little material to be disposed of.

Streetscape: These are the design elements of a street that define its character, including elements such as lighting, landscaping, width, buildings, public art and pavement and sidewalk treatments.

Stormwater: This is water resulting from natural runoff, whether from rainfall or meltwater from ice and snow, which may be channeled through surface flow, sewers, ditches or natural watercourses to collecting streams, rivers, lakes, and oceans.

Sustainable: Plans, policies, projects and practices that support the definition and guiding principles of sustainability.

Traditional Industry: These are New Westminster's traditional resource-based industries, including mills, pulp and paper operations, as well as transportation, including river, rail and road transport.

Transportation Demand Management: Policies, programs, services and products that influence how, why, when and where people travel to help make travel behaviours more sustainable. These include tools such as the management of parking supply and pricing, the establishment of priority lanes for low-impact modes and education and awareness programs.

Transit-Oriented (Corridor, Development, Neighbourhood or Corridor): An area is transit-oriented if it has higher density, a mix of land uses and frequent transit in close proximity. These can be either transit "nodes," such as near SkyTrain stations, corridors, such as locations along the Frequent Transit Network or other areas with reasonable transit service.

Universal Design: The design of products and environments to be usable by all people, to the greatest extent possible, without the need for adaptation or specialized design.[<http://www.ncsu.edu/project/design-projects/udi/>]

Urban Agriculture: Unlike field-based or greenhouse-based agriculture, urban agriculture seeks to incorporate food growing into the urban environment, such as yards, balconies, rooftops and surplus open spaces, such as community gardens.

Value-added (Processing): “Value-added” occurs when raw materials are enhanced by one or more additional process steps before going to market, increasing the value of the material and resulting products. For example, raw logs can have value added by being manufactured into building materials or furniture, creating additional local employment and revenue.

Wastewater (Liquid Waste): This is the human-created effluent that results when clean water is used and mixed with other waste products, to become “blackwater” (i.e., sewage) or “greywater” from other household waste products, such as dishwater.



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