

The Growth Containment Boundary & Land Use Designations are key components of the Regional Growth Strategy

Growth Containment Boundary

The Growth Containment Boundary (GCB) is a line that defines where growth is intended to be directed.

The GCB is intended to control urban sprawl and to encourage the development of compact, complete communities within municipalities or within a Rural Village Area in electoral areas.

Development within GCBs is intended to be diverse and provide places for people to live, work, learn, shop and play and may include lands intended to be conserved to support ecosystem functions or other green space purposes.

Land situated outside GCBs is intended primarily for rural purposes that require only limited infrastructure and services to be viable

Resource Lands & Open Space

The Resource Lands and Open Space land use designation includes land that is primarily intended for resource uses such as agriculture, forestry, aggregate and other resource development; and land that has been designated for long-term open space uses.

ALR Lands within Growth Containment Boundaries

While the majority of ALR lands are within the Resource Lands and Open Space land use designation, some ALR lands are within other land use designations. ALR lands within Urban and Rural Village Areas are intended for agricultural use except in instances where urban land uses have already been established at the time of the adoption of this RGS.

Urban Area

Urban Areas are lands located within the Growth Containment Boundaries of a municipality that are primarily intended for urban development.

Land in this designation should be served with community water and sewer systems and accommodate a broad range of urban land uses at urban densities, or have commitments in place to service it and develop the land to urban densities.

New development on land designated as Urban Area should primarily be focused into mixed-use centres adjacent to development that is designed to support its commercial vitality, and provide direct, convenient multi-modal access to the centre.

Industrial

Industrial lands are primarily intended for industrial use. This designation includes all land on which industrial uses are supported by an official community plan.

Rural Village Area

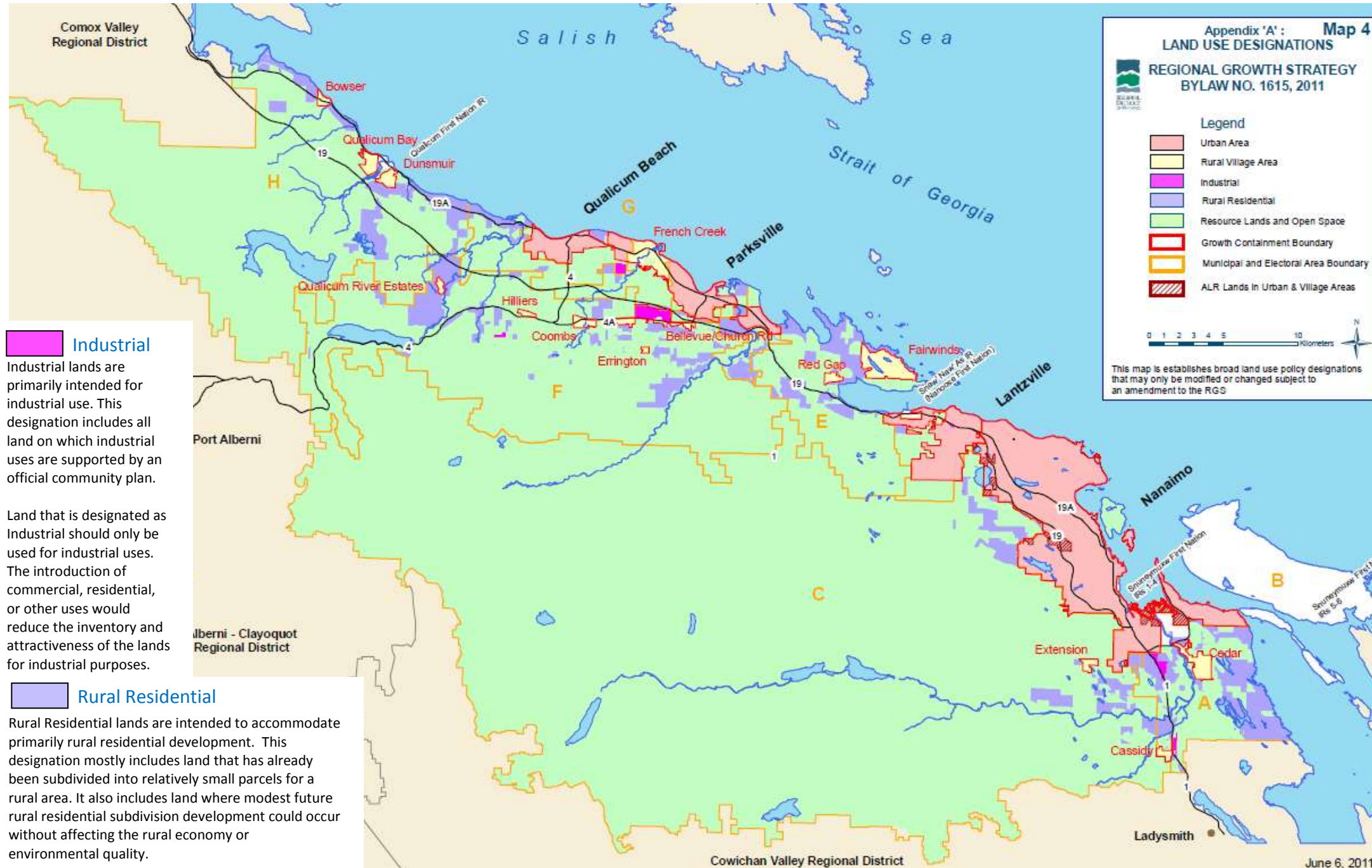
Lands located within Growth Containment Boundaries within an electoral area are designated Rural Village Area. These lands are intended to include a mix of housing, services and amenities that are serviced with community water and sewer systems or have commitments in place to be serviced.

Land that is designated as Industrial should only be used for industrial uses. The introduction of commercial, residential, or other uses would reduce the inventory and attractiveness of the lands for industrial purposes.

Rural Residential

Rural Village Areas are intended to serve the people who live in the village and the surrounding rural area. As such they will typically be smaller in size and generally have less variety in terms of different types of housing, places to learn, shop, work, play, and access services compared to mixed-use centres in Urban Areas.

Rural Residential lands are intended to accommodate primarily rural residential development. This designation mostly includes land that has already been subdivided into relatively small parcels for a rural area. It also includes land where modest future rural residential subdivision development could occur without affecting the rural economy or environmental quality.



Read the Draft RGS

Find out how these Land Use Designations together with the policies of the RGS will help us shape a more sustainable future for our region.

The bylaw to adopt the draft RGS is now being considered by the RDN board.

The full RGS and next steps in the bylaw adoption process are online at www.ShapingOurFuture.ca.

Copies are also available at all libraries and municipal offices in the RDN.

For more Information...

Visit:
www.ShapingOurFuture.ca

E-mail:
growthmanagement@rdn.bc.ca

Talk to a RDN staff member:
Local: 250-390-6510
Toll Free: 1 877 607 4111

Imagine...



...living in a **safe, attractive, community** that provides you with a choice of housing types within close walking distance or convenient transit access to the shops, services & amenities you need to **live, work, play & learn.**

The Benefits of living in a community that is **Complete Compact Connected** are...

77% of transportation emissions in the RDN were due to passenger vehiclesⁱ

Costs of Transportation

(yearly estimate)

\$9,000 = owning & operating a carⁱⁱ

\$150 = owning a bike

FREE = walking



Ensuring that housing, jobs and services are concentrated and well-connected within Growth Centre Boundaries is a key aspect of the Regional Growth Strategy's approach to sustainability.

We need to ensure that our communities are designed to allow us to maintain our independence and health, even as our needs change over time.

65+

1996 – 17%
2006 – 21%
2026 – 32%
2036 – 37%

The Cost of Physical Inactivity^{iv}

Canadian Health Care System = **\$2.1 billion**

Canadian economy = **\$5.3 billion**

Lifestyle & Choice

- More choice of housing types, employment, transportation and leisure opportunities will be available to us closer to home.
- Better access to goods, services and amenities for those of us who cannot drive due to social conscience, age, ability, or income.
- Lower costs (taxes) for infrastructure (roads, water, sewer) will be possible when more of us live closer to each other (and the places where we work, shop, play and go to school).
- Increased protection of our rural lands for agriculture and resource use will help us diversify our economy, enhance rural communities and improve our access to local food.

Health & Wellbeing

- Opportunities to improve our health will be increased when we have more safe and attractive ways to walk, bike or use wheelchairs.
- More personal time, due to shorter commutes, will increase our ability to connect with family and friends and take part in community activities and recreation.

Environment

- Meeting the needs of future population in designated areas will enable us to preserve the beauty, quality and ecological health of our natural environment.
- Having more access to what we need within easy walking distance means reduced car use thereby lowering Green House Gas Emissions which reduces our impact on climate change and improving air quality.

i Province of BC. (June 30, 2010). Nanaimo Regional District – Updated 2007 Community Energy and Greenhouse Gas Emissions Inventory
ii Canada Housing & Mortgage Corporation. http://www.cmhc-schl.gc.ca/en/co/buho/sune/sune_006.cfm
iii Urban Futures. (Fall 2007). *Population and Housing Change in the Nanaimo Region, 2006 to 2036.*
iv Katzmarzyk, P. T., & Janssen. (2004). The economic costs associated with physical inactivity and obesity in Canada: An update. *Applied Physiology, Nutrition, and Metabolism* 29(1) 90-115

Supporting Communities that are.....



Shaping Our Future



Draft Regional Growth Strategy

Complete

Our Goals ...



Compact



Connected



- 1 Prepare for Climate Change & Reduce Energy Consumption
- 2 Protect the Environment
- 3 Coordinate Land Use & Mobility
- 4 Concentrate Housing & Jobs in Rural Village & Urban Growth Centres
- 5 Enhance Rural Integrity
- 6 Facilitate the Provision of Affordable Housing
- 7 Enhance Economic Resiliency
- 8 Enhance Food Security
- 9 Celebrate Pride of Place
- 10 Provide Services Efficiently
- 11 Enhance Cooperation among Jurisdictions

See the policies that support our goals at

www.ShapingOurFuture.ca



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