

Metro Vancouver: Regional Spatial Planning and Economic Development

Christina DeMarco
Policy and Planning
Metro Vancouver

ISRN May 5, 2010

Problem Statement

Will private market land investment decisions in combination with the individual land use decisions of member municipalities and the infrastructure decisions of senior governments result in functional long term spatial patterns for a regional economy to flourish?



Presentation Outline

- 1. Metropolitan Governance
- 2. Regional Growth Strategy Elements
- 3. Why Protect Industrial Land Supply?
- 4. Proposed Industrial Land Protection Policies
- 5. Long Term Benefits: Robust and Resilient Economy





RGS Relationship to Local Planning



Local Government Act in BC gives regional districts statutory authority to adopt regional plans.

Regional Context Statement provides the policy link between a municipal Official Community Plan and the Regional Growth Strategy



A Tradition of Regional Growth Management



2. Regional Growth Strategy Elements



Region-wide Challenges

- Managing Growth and Ensuring Adequate Capacity
- Building Complete Communities
- Supporting a Strong and Competitive Economy
- Improving Housing Diversity and Affordability
- Protecting Natural Assets
- Optimizing the Use of Infrastructure
- Coordinating Efficient Land Use and Transportation
- Reducing Energy Use and GHG Production



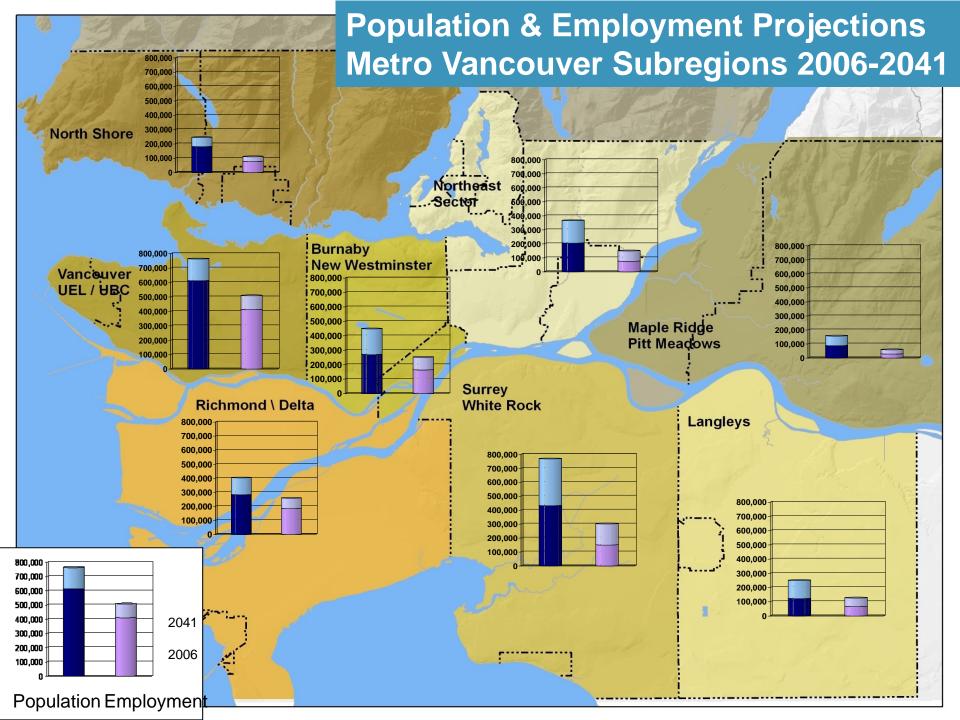
Metro Vancouver in 2041



Current Population 2.2 million - additional 1.2 million by 2041

Current Households 850,000 - additional 560,000 by 2041

Current Jobs 1.2 million - additional 600,000 by 2041



Draft New Regional Growth Strategy Goals



GOAL 1

Create a Compact Urban Area



GOAL 2

Support a Sustainable Economy



GOAL 3

Protect the Region's Natural Environment & Respond to Climate Change



GOAL 4

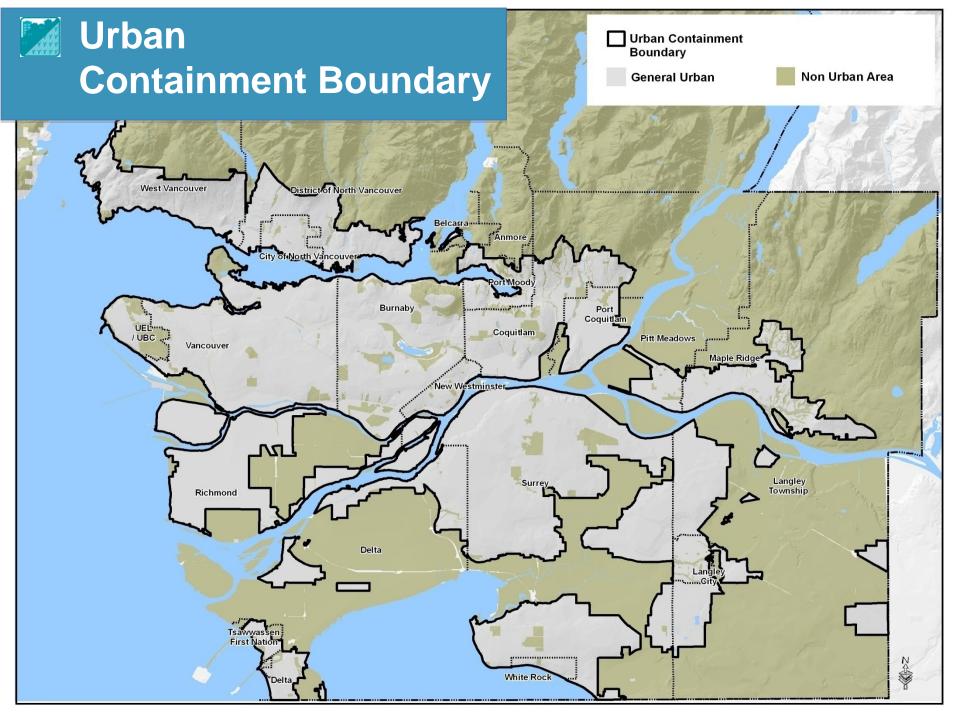
Develop Complete Communities

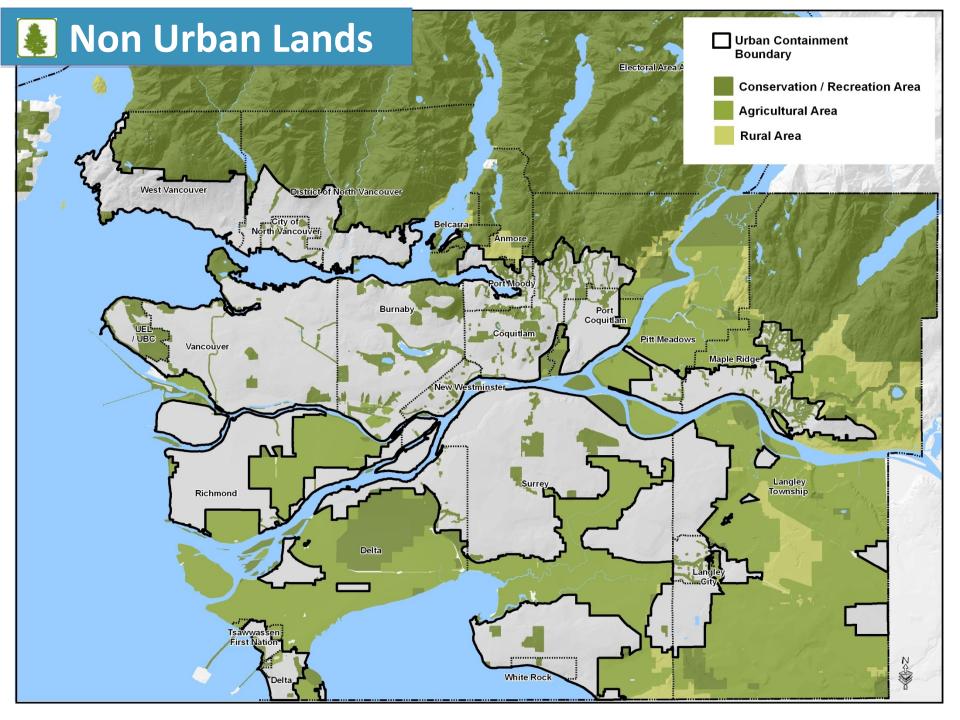


GOAL 5

Support Sustainable Transportation Choices



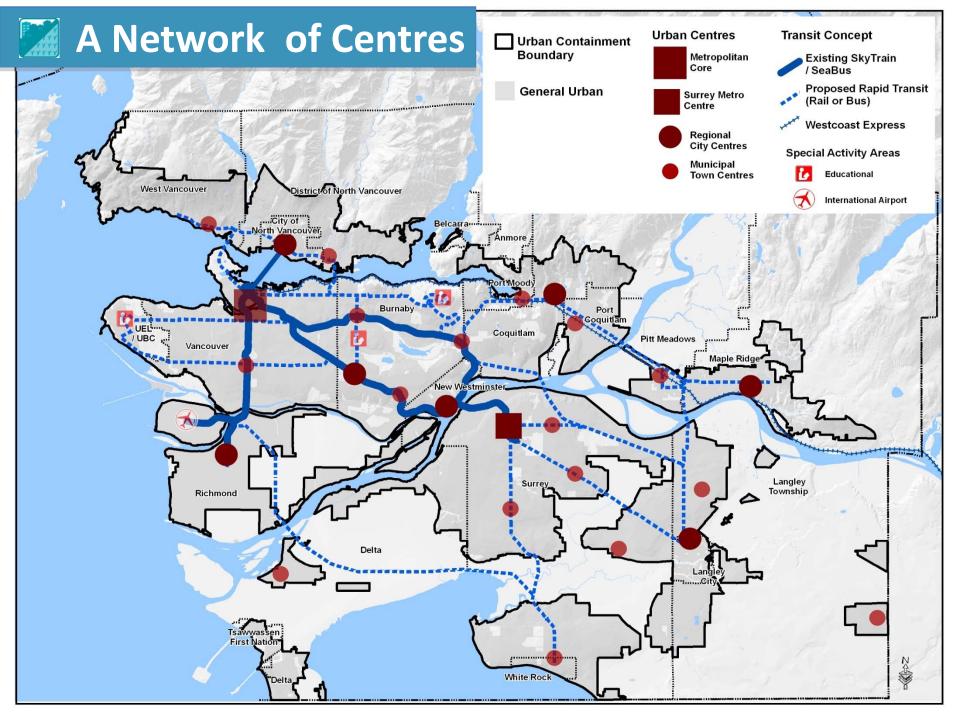






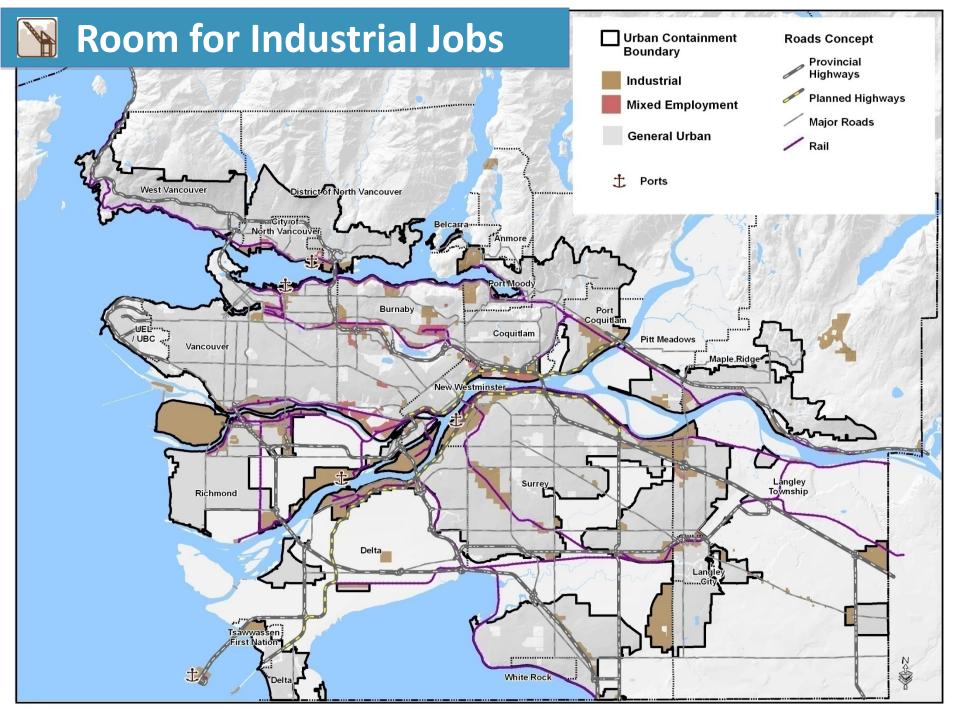
Agricultural Lands

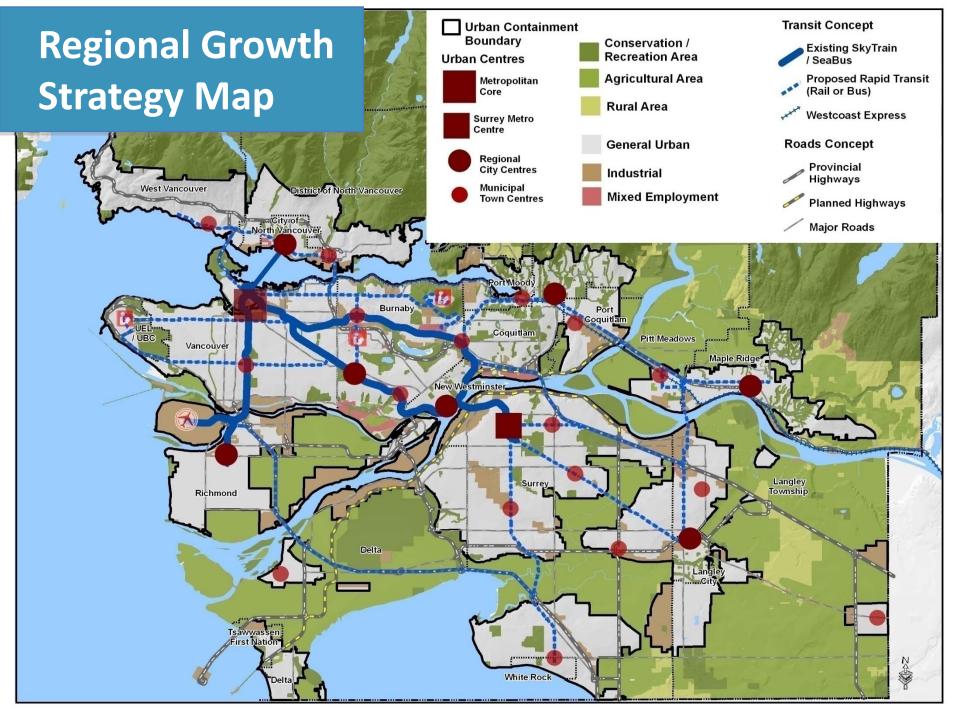




Create and Connect Vibrant Centres







3. Why Protect Industrial Land Supply?



Definition of "industry"

- Production, distribution, repair, transportation, storage, utilities.
- Uses that cannot fit well into urban centres
- Land prices lower than all other uses, except agricultural land
- Does not include high tech offices, call centres, financial back offices, big box retailing

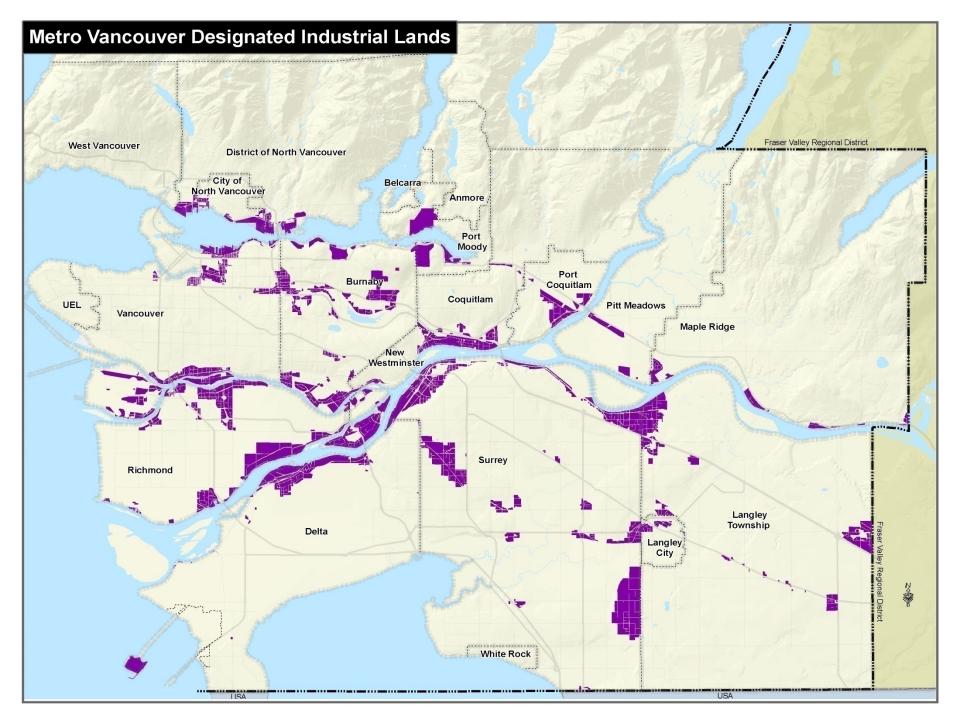


Why Protect Industrial Land Supply?

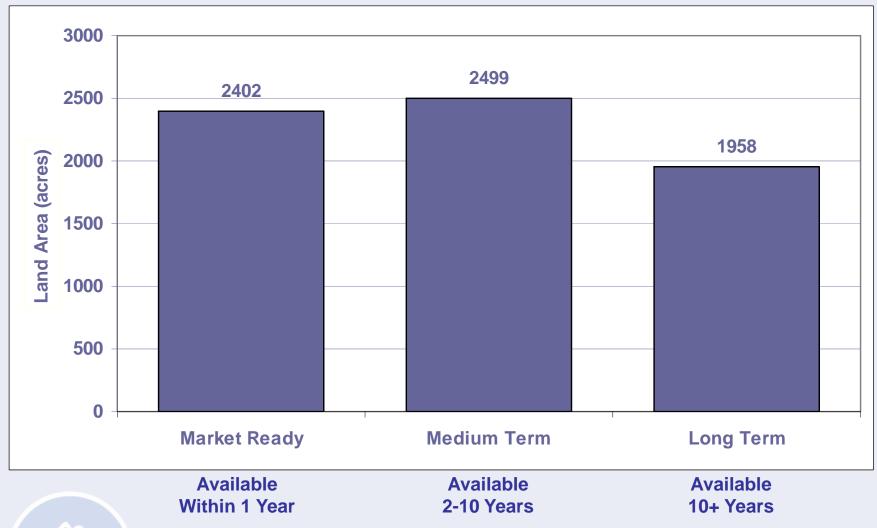
1. Limited remaining industrial land supply

- Future shortage expected by 2020-2025
- Need to preserve lands for efficient and appropriate uses and support general economy
- Prevent irreversible conversion to other uses



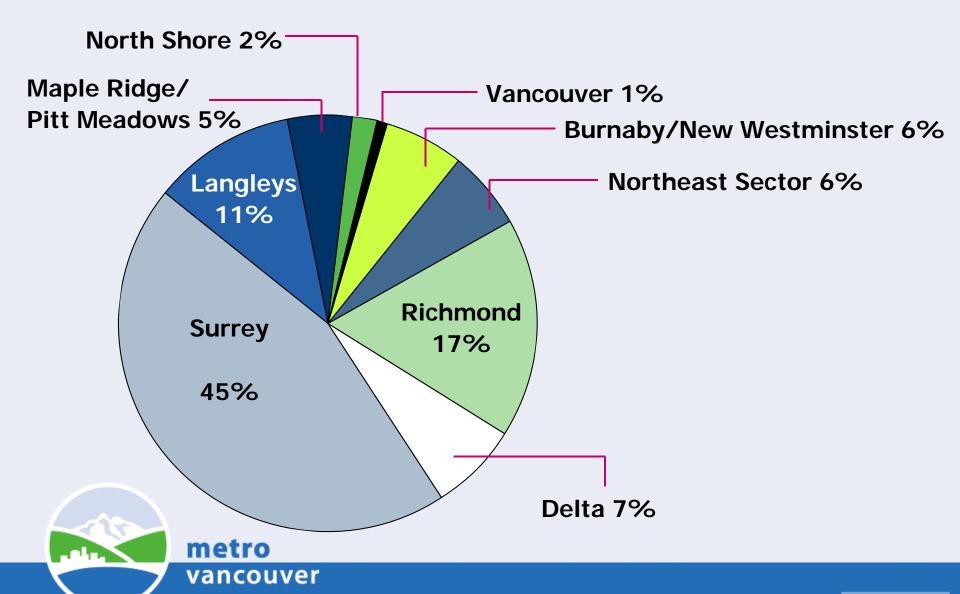


Industrial Land Supply (2005) – Market Readiness



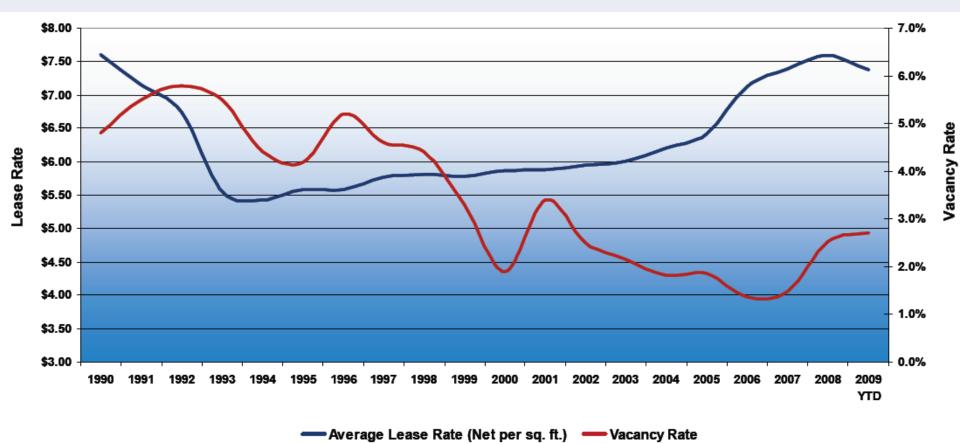


Vacant Industrial Lands Supply Distribution (2005)



Historical Industrial Market Conditions

Metro Vancouver Vacancy and Lease Rates

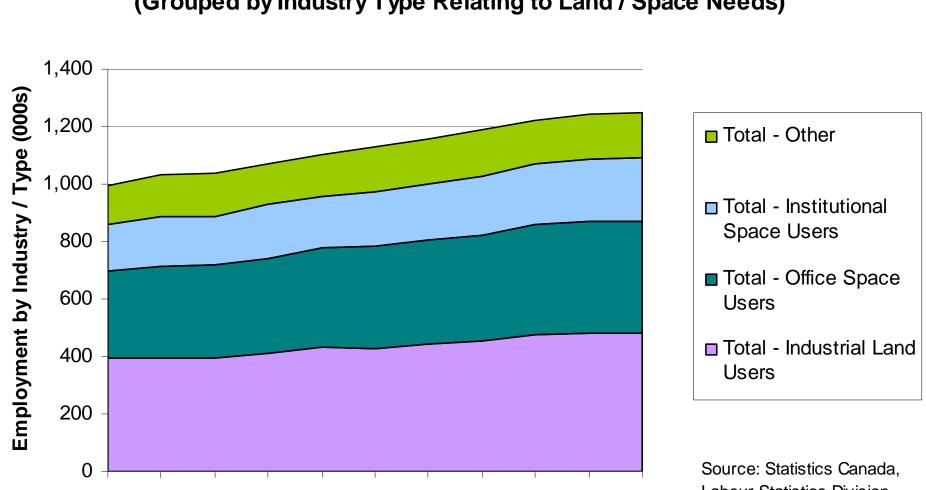




Source: Colliers Intl.

Employment Industry Trends





1999 2000 2001 2002 2003 2004 2005 2006 2007 2008 2009

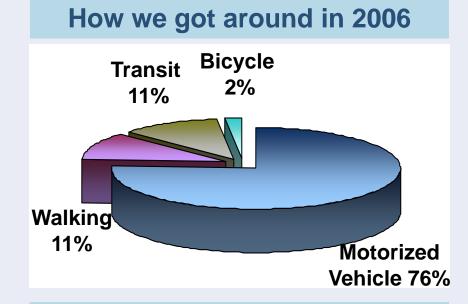
Source: Statistics Canada, Labour Statistics Division, Labour Force Survey

Why Protect Industrial Land?

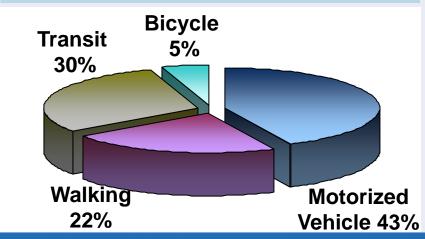
- 2. Regional and Local Consequences of using industrial land for office and retail uses:
 - Increases greenhouse gas emissions, traffic congestion / time / cost and reduces operating / transportation efficiencies
 - Reduces transit options for employees
 - Weakens urban centres by depriving them of appropriate office and retail users and vitality



Achieving Greenhouse Gas Reduction Targets



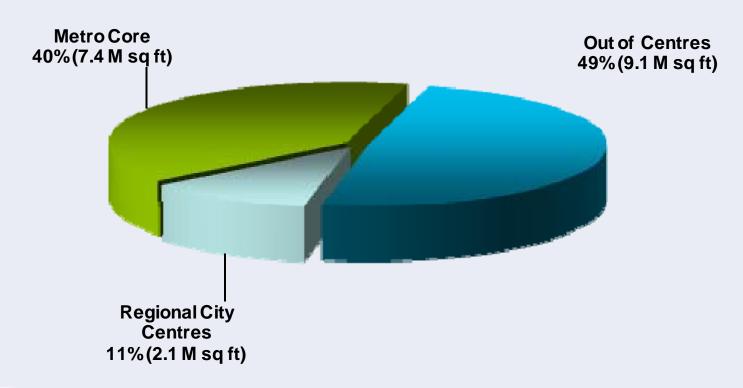






Land Use & Transportation: Office Trends

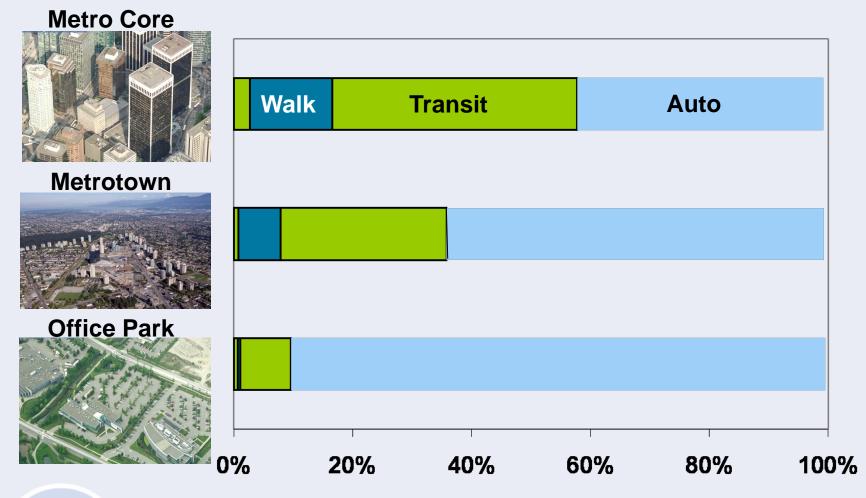
Distribution of Office Floorspace Growth in Metro Vancouver (1990-2006)





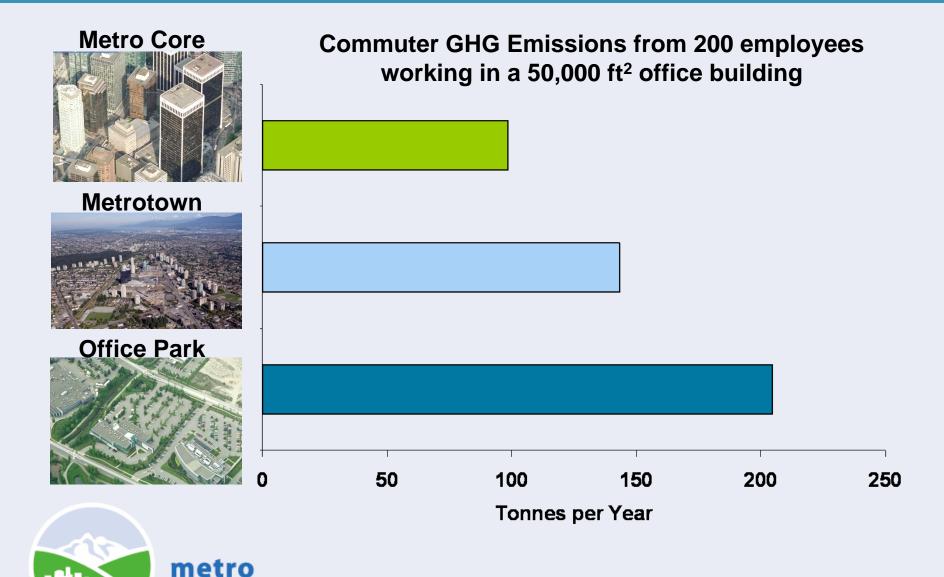


Efficient Transportation - How workers get to work





Greenhouse Gas Emissions from travel to work



vancouver

4. Proposed Regional Industrial Land Protection Policies



...the regional land use dilemma

Most of the employment dispersal has been the result of industrial lands being developed for non-industrial uses due to:

- cheaper land, cheaper development costs (tilt up construction, surface parking, flexibility) attracts developers
- higher tax revenue, off site amenity improvements, more attractive form of development, higher employment attracts municipalities



Regional Role

Absence of a regional policy framework has meant municipalities knew if they turned down proposals to convert industrial land, developers/businesses would simply move to the next municipality



Proposed Regional Industrial Land Policies

- Protect industrial land- municipality must apply to Metro Board to remove industrial land designation
- Direct office development / retail to appropriate transit oriented urban centres and corridors
- Supportive tools: appropriate zoning, density bonusing, variable DCC rates, lower parking standards, reduce development costs in centres, etc



Interests and tensions in adopting industrial policy

- Pursuing regional goals versus preserving local autonomy
- Local property tax issues
- Private land interests
- Provincial- big investment in goods movement transportation infrastructure- want industrial land base secured
- National- concerned about adequate land base for gateway function
- National- growing awareness of getting office jobs and services in accessible transit locations
- Port Authority



5. Long Term Benefits



Benefits of Successful Regional Industrial Policies

- 1. Adequate long term supply of industrial lands in the region
- 2. Secure industrial lands near transportation infrastructure (highways, ports, airports, rail)
- 3. Attract and maintain investment and jobs in the region
- 4. Efficient transportation system for goods and people
- 5. As many jobs as possible accessible by transit
- 6. Building vibrant communities, advancing place-making





