

Summary of Neighbourhood Planning Indicators

Land Use Application (Development Services, 2000-2016)

The number of Contract zone, Zoning amendment, and Discretionary use applications received from 2011 to 2017. The higher the number of land use changes applied for, the higher the need for a new or revised neighbourhood plan.

Existing Neighbourhood Plan Age (OCP, 1980s-Current)

Age of approved neighbourhood plans and subdivision covering most or all areas within a neighbourhood community boundary. The older the neighbourhood plan or subdivision date, the higher the need for a new or revised neighbourhood plan.

Growth Plan (OCP, 2014)

The total area of Intensification Area (300k), Urban Corridor and City Centre that falls within a neighbourhood boundary. The higher the percent of growth area within a neighbourhood boundary, the higher the need for a new or revised neighbourhood plan.

Existing Neighbourhood Plan Coverage (OCP)

Total coverage of a neighbourhood plan areas falling within a neighbourhood boundary. Where there is a partial or no existing neighbourhood plan, the higher the need for a new neighbourhood plan.

Underutilized Land Inventory (ULS, 2018)

The total number of vacant lots within a neighbourhood boundary. The higher the number of vacant lots, the higher the need for a new or revised neighbourhood plan.

Population Change (Census, 2011-2016)

The change in population from 2011 to 2016 census years. Where there is a sharp increase or decrease in population, the higher the need for a new or revised neighbourhood plan.

Housing Condition (Census, 2016)

The number of dwellings requiring "Major Repairs". Where there is a higher level of dwellings requiring major repairs within a neighbourhood boundary, the higher the need for a new or revised neighbourhood plan.

Building Permit Applications (Development Services, 2000-2016)

The total number of building permit applications received. The higher the number of building permits within a neighbourhood boundary, the higher the need for a new or revised plan.

Housing Diversity (Census, 2016)

The level of diversity of housing stock within a neighbourhood. The lower the level of housing diversity within a neighbourhood boundary, the higher the need for a new or revised neighbourhood plan.

Main Mode of Commuting (Census, 2016)

The percent of single occupant vehicles as the main mode of commuting in comparison to the Transportation Master Plan modal split. The higher the percentage of single occupant vehicles from the modal split targets, the higher the need for a new or revised neighbourhood plan.

Housing Affordability (Census, 2016)

The percent of the population spending 30% or more on housing. The greater the percent spending above 30% the higher the need for a new or revised neighbourhood plan.