GIS in Community & Regional Planning



The role of GIS in Re-writing the Zoning Bylaw for the

City of Vernon



LandInfo Technologies

Presentation Overview

- The GIS Initiative at the City of Vernon
- Re-writing the Zoning Bylaw with GIS
- Assessing the GIS Contribution to the Project



City of Vernon

- Location
- Population
- Economic Base
- Attractions
- Growth
- Greater Vernon Initiatives













Renewed GIS Focus

- The City has been using GIS for a number of years
- Initial focus was on data capture and inventory
- A renewed effort to use GIS technology to its full potential; provide cost savings while enhancing the City's efficiency and service provision
- New focus on data retrieval view, query & reporting - with emphasis on web-based mapping technology



Goals for GIS

- Municipal GIS System
 - "live" data inventory
 - linked databases
 - internet mapping
 - integrated information management
 - mobile wireless technology
- Municipal GIS Mapping Applications & Services for Staff & Clients
- Cost Savings
- Public Access "24–7"



Multiple Access Levels

- City Intranet
 - linked internal municipal access to all data
- City Extranet
 - external access to password restricted specific city data
- Public Internet
 - free public access to limited city data



The Zoning Bylaw & GIS

- The revision of the Zoning Bylaw was an ideal opportunity to use GIS
- GIS technology was used to
 - capture data using web-based GIS technology
 - analyze existing data sets
 - produce new zoning allocations through planning scenarios
 - distribute proposed zoning to the public through a web-based mapping interface
- EKISTICS Town Planning and LandInfo Technologies are currently developing the 2nd Draft of the Bylaw for public review



Zoning's Strategic Role

Zoning Bylaws play a strategic role in determining how a community grows and develops.

Zoning establishes the legally binding framework for administering land uses and regulating development. It provides stability in land uses and certainty for land owners.

Zoning, however, can also act as a barrier to economic investment and as an impediment to implementing innovations in community and regional planning.



Re-writing the Zoning Bylaw

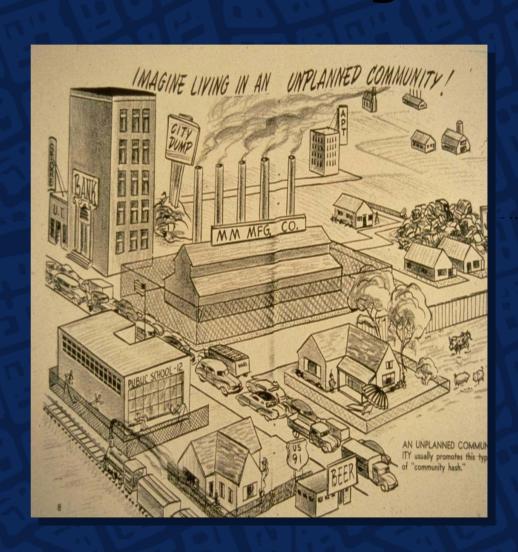
The revision of Vernon's Zoning Bylaw No.2458 sought to

- Consolidate two existing Zoning Bylaws
- Streamline the Zoning Bylaw categories
- Reflect OCP policy recommendations
- Implement "complete community" planning principles
- Apply GIS technology in the City



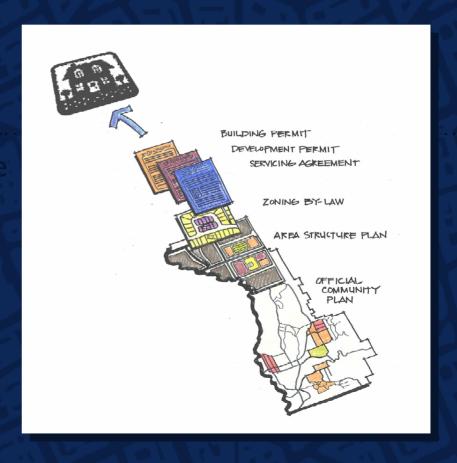
The Function of Zoning

- Minimize adverse impacts on adjacent properties
- Encourage coherent development patterns
- Provide for appropriate use of land
- Protect public health and safety
- Promote easy movement from place to place
- Preserve the character of distinct areas



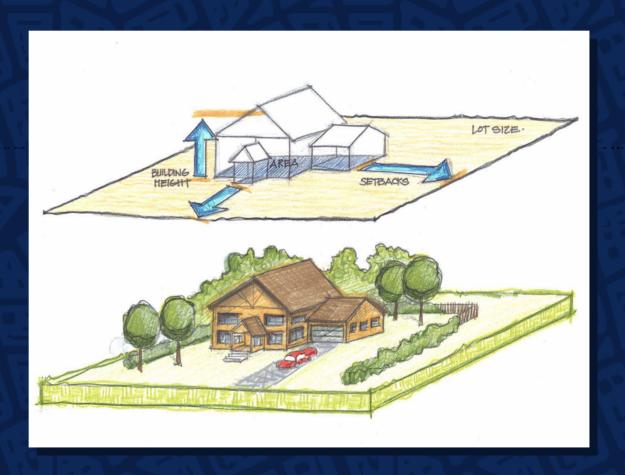
The Scale of Zoning

- Municipalities employ a variety of planning tools across a range of scales
- Zoning regulates at an intermediate "parcel" scale between OCP policy and physical form
- Complementary Bylaws
 - parking
 - landscape
 - signage
 - noise
 - runoff control



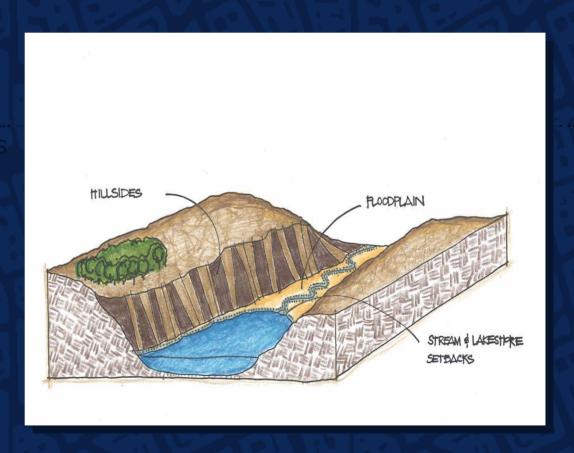
Zoning Regulates

- Land Uses
- Parcel Size
- Building Area
- Building Setbacks
- Building Height
- Landscape
- Parking & Access

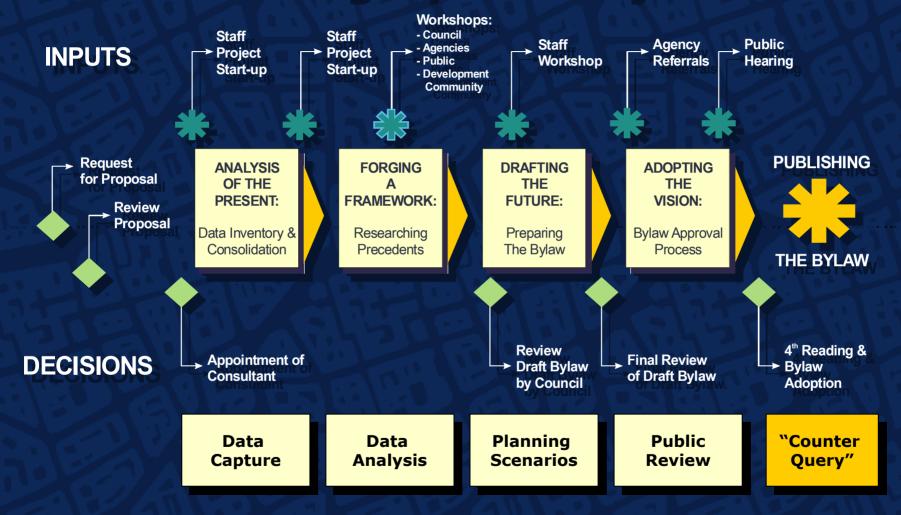


Zoning Protects

- Riparian Habitat
- Aquatic Ecosystems
- Terrestrial Ecosystems
- Floodplains
- Hillside Slopes
- Highways Corridors



Zoning Bylaw Project



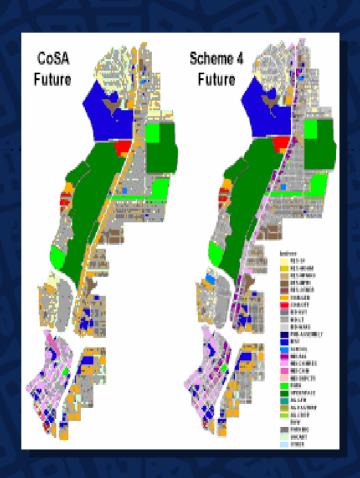
GIS Support

The Role of GIS

- The project used GIS to
 - capture parcel information
 - analyze data to produce new planning scenarios
 - distribute proposed zoning to the public through a web-based mapping interface

And...

 once adopted, the new Zoning Bylaw will be stored, up-dated and reproduced using GIS

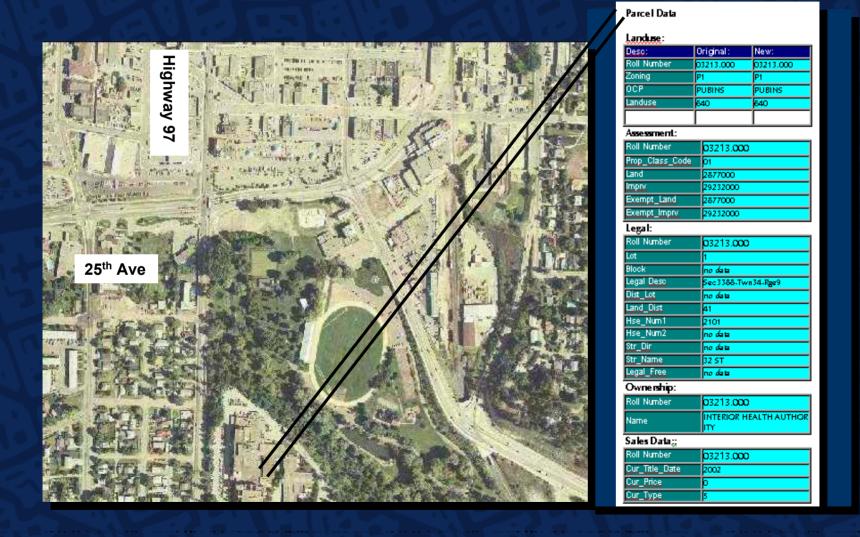


Data Capture

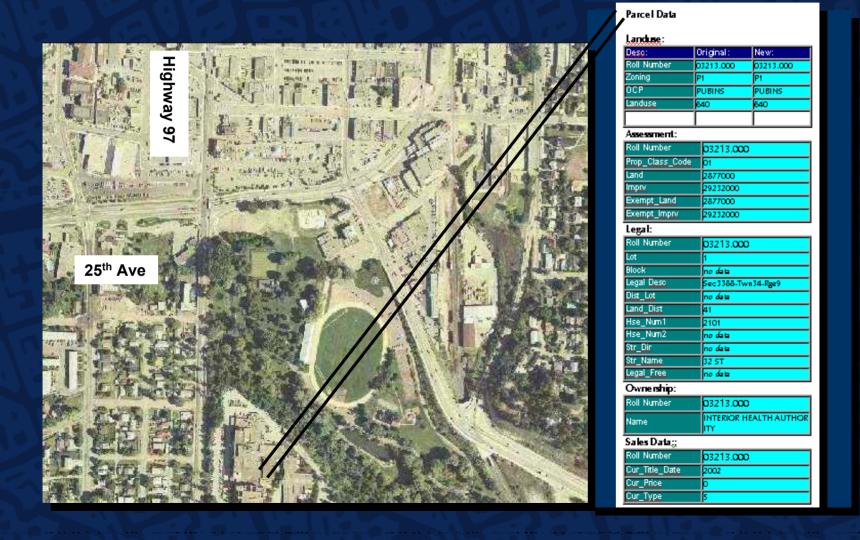
- GIS web-based technology was used to compile (MapGuide)
 - Land parcel information the basic building blocks of the database using BC Assessment & City information
 - Verify existing zoning & land use
 - Assign OCP designations
 - Overlay existing zoning and additional land use layers such as ALR and floodplain
 - Integrate new information within the existing City parcel datasets



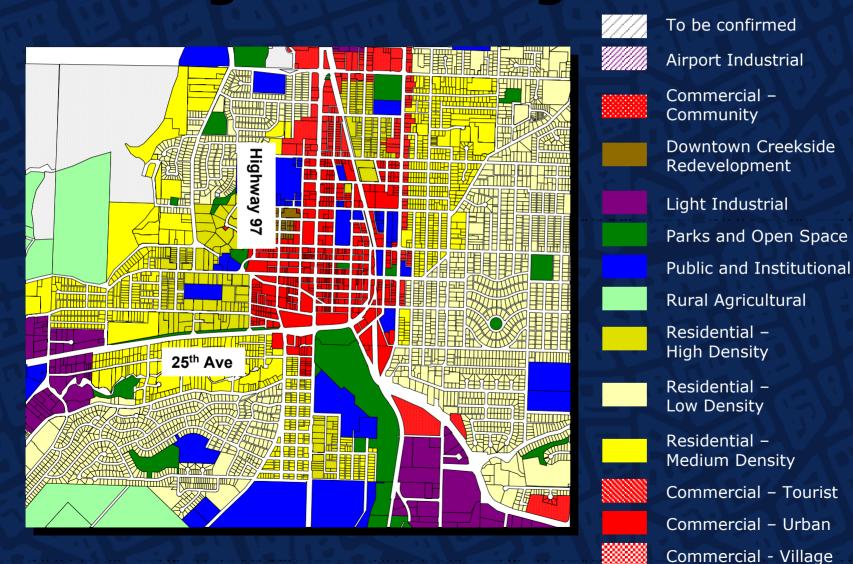
Capture Parcel Information



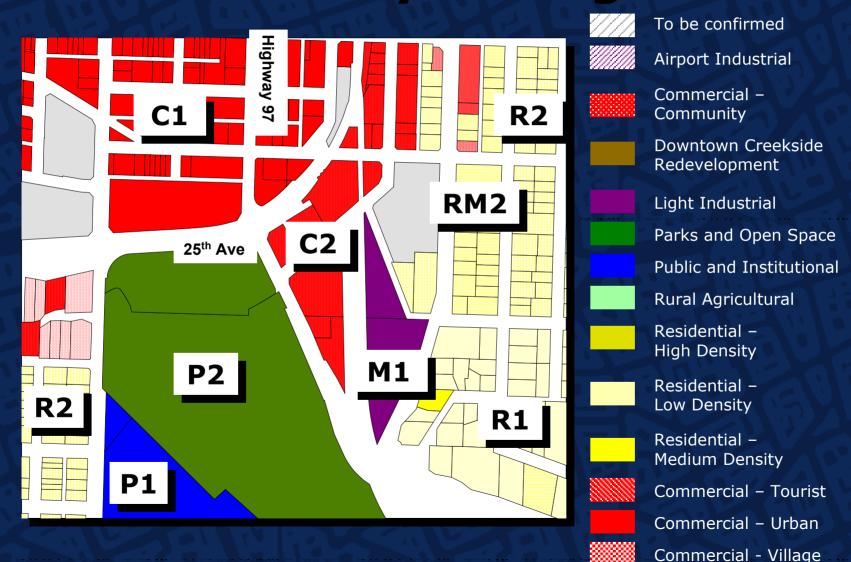
Verify Actual Land Use



Assign OCP Designations



Overlay Zoning



Data Analysis

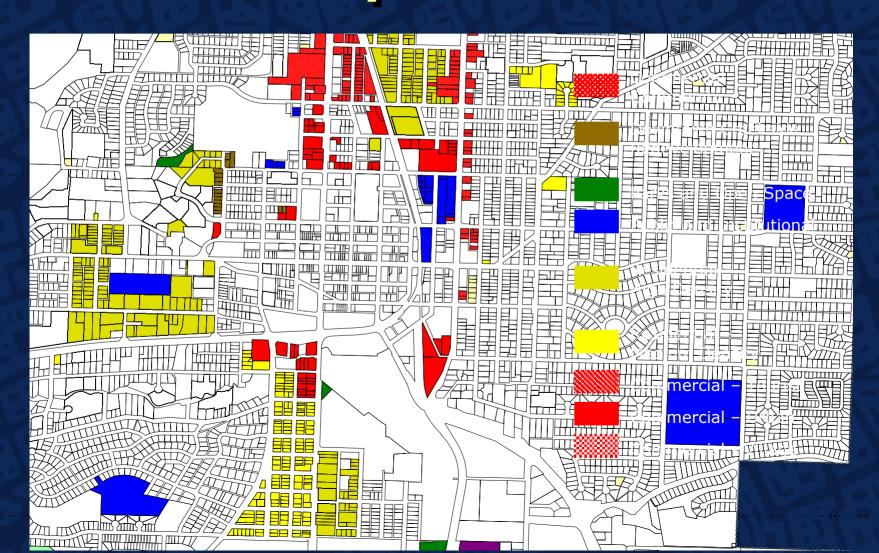
- GIS technology (MapInfo) was used to analyze data
 - landscape & contours
 - existing land use
 - flag parcels with floodplain, ALR and stream setbacks
 - zoning and OCP correspondence



Analyze Landscape Features



Analyze Zoning & OCP Correspondence



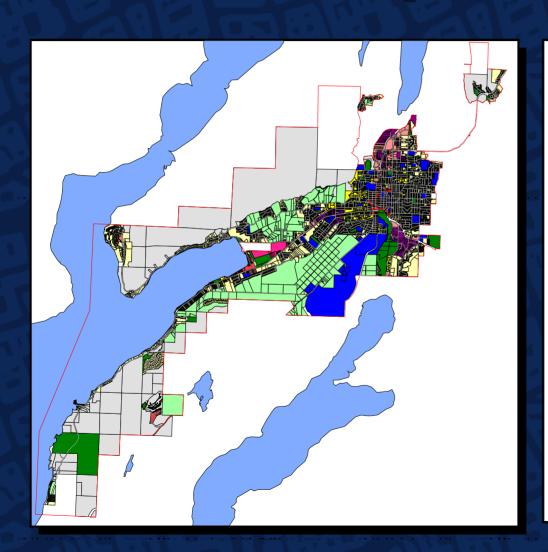
Planning Scenarios

GIS technology (MapInfo) was also used to

- Identify areas in which the current zoning did not match the OCP designation
- Recommend new zoning to suit these areas
- Revise existing zones to reflect applicable OCP policies and planning innovations



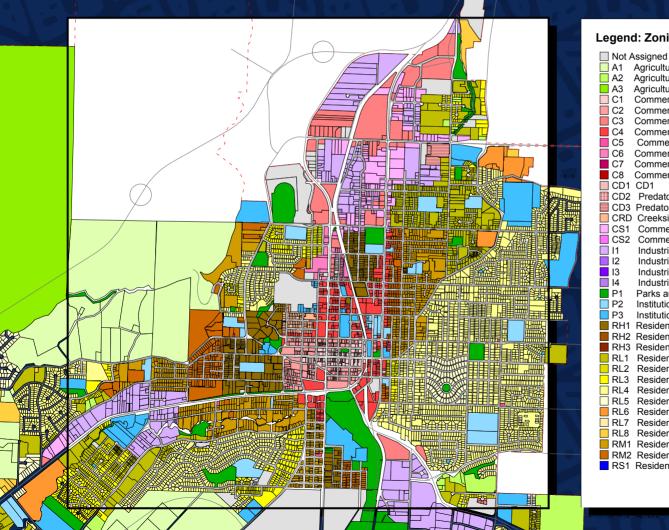
Initial SQL Scenario



Legend

- Multiple Designation
- Airport Industrial
- Community Commercial
- Creekside Redevelopment
- Light Industrial/Service Commercial
- Park
- Public and Institutional
- Rural Agricultural
- Residential High Density
- Residential Low Density
- Residential Medium Density
- Commercial Tourist
- Commercial Urban
- Commercial Village

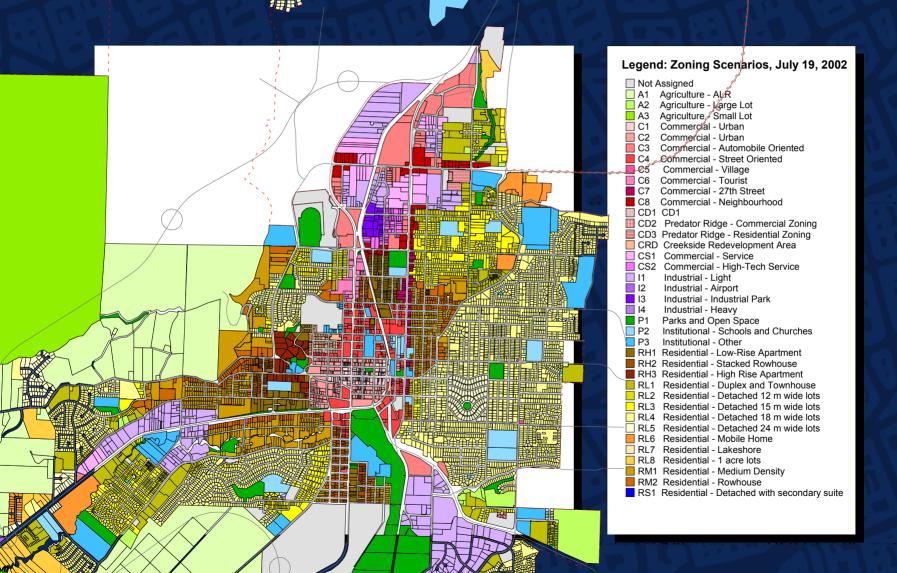
Refined Complex SQL



Legend: Zoning Scenarios, July 19, 2002

- A1 Agriculture ALR
- A2 Agriculture Large Lot
- Agriculture Small Lot
- Commercial Urban
- Commercial Urban
- Commercial Automobile Oriented
- Commercial Street Oriented
- Commercial Village
- Commercial Tourist
- Commercial 27th Street
- Commercial Neighbourhood
- CD2 Predator Ridge Commercial Zoning
- CD3 Predator Ridge Residential Zoning
- CRD Creekside Redevelopment Area
- CS1 Commercial Service
- CS2 Commercial High-Tech Service
- Industrial Light
- Industrial Airport
- Industrial Industrial Park
- Industrial Heavy
- Parks and Open Space
- Institutional Schools and Churches
- Institutional Other
- RH1 Residential Low-Rise Apartment
- RH2 Residential Stacked Rowhouse
- RH3 Residential High Rise Apartment
- RL1 Residential Duplex and Townhouse
- RL2 Residential Detached 12 m wide lots
- RL3 Residential Detached 15 m wide lots
- RL4 Residential Detached 18 m wide lots
- RL5 Residential Detached 24 m wide lots
- RL6 Residential Mobile Home
- RL7 Residential Lakeshore
- RL8 Residential 1 acre lots
- RM1 Residential Medium Density
- RM2 Residential Rowhouse
- RS1 Residential Detached with secondary suite

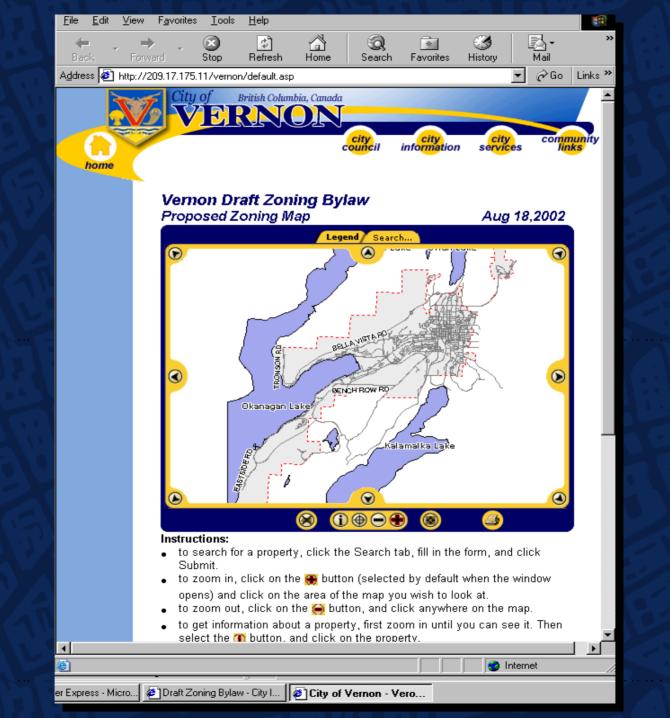
Overlay Unique Allocations by Hand

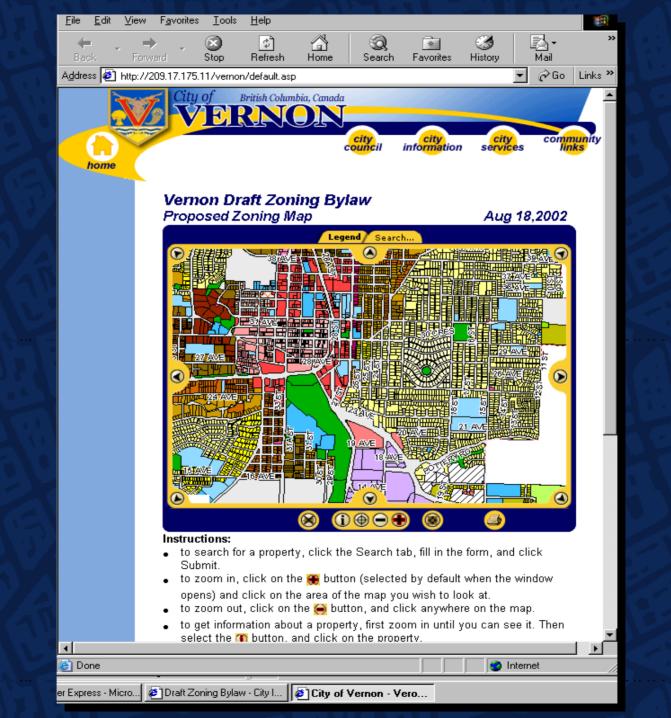


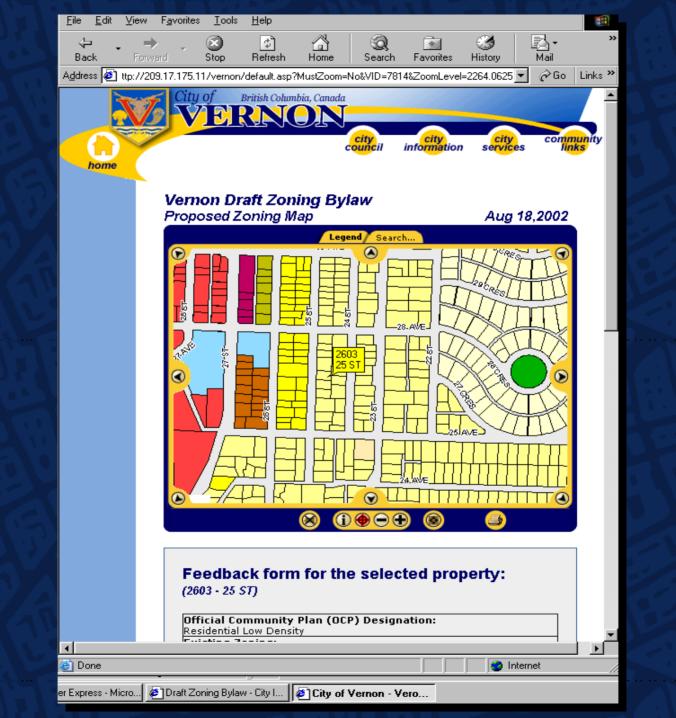
Public Review

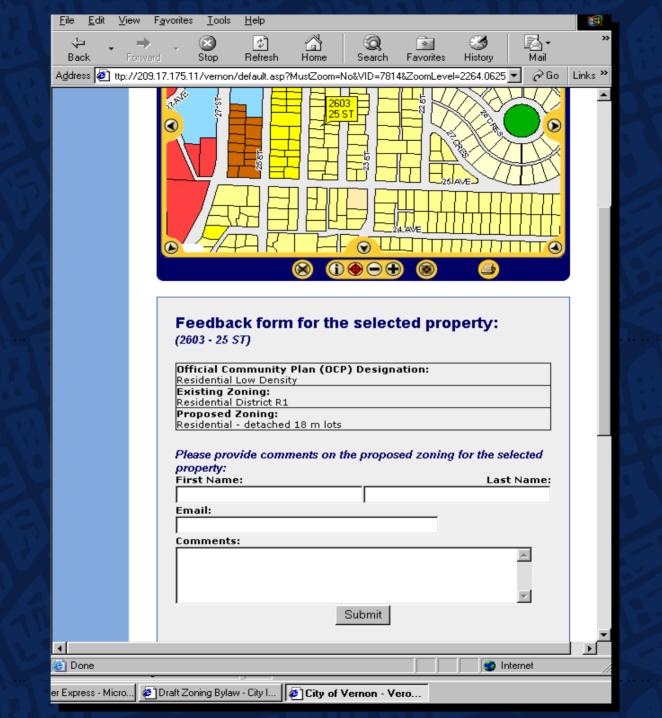
- GIS technology was then used to
 - produce the digital zoning maps and text for viewing on the internet
 - provide public access "24 -7" to the draft zoning bylaw through the internet on the city's web-page
 - provide public feedback form on the web for public and agency comment

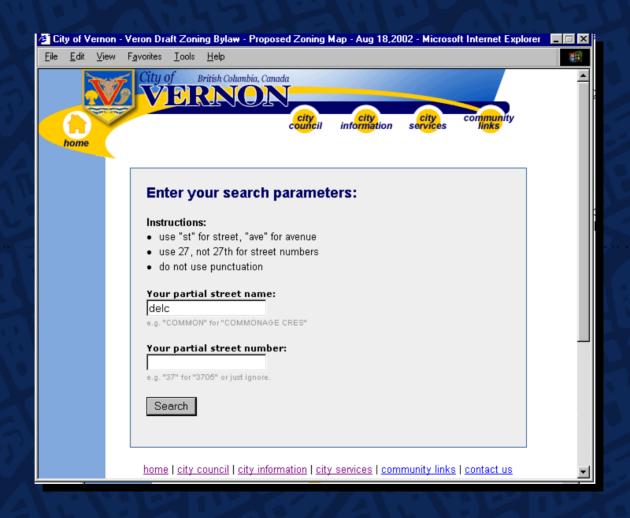




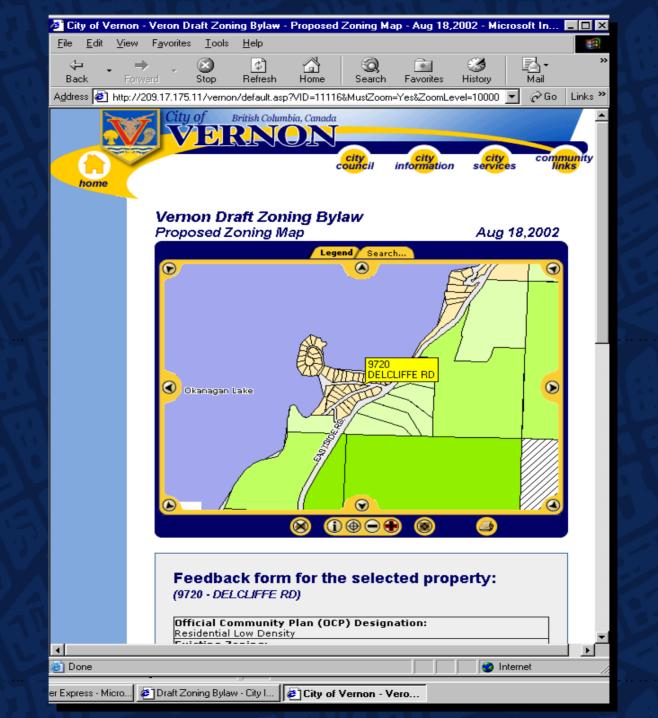












Assessing Data Capture

Advantages

- Web interface worked well providing "real time" data access, edit & viewing from different locations with different users
- GIS saved time through capturing data using existing BC Assessment role data & integrating it with City data
- Aerial images with cadastral base were used extensively to verify land use and to get a "feel" for surrounding land uses without field investigation
- GIS was fast saving time, money while exceeding client expectations

Disadvantages

- BC Assessment data compatibility with accurate city data
- Speed when viewing large images (web based)

Assessing Analysis & Scenarios

- Advantages
 - Relatively easy to use: Any commercial desk top GIS ideally suited (e.g. MapInfo or ArcView) – standard software
 - Scenarios were generated through SQL queries easy to save & rerun once created
 - Aerial images were used extensively to verify land use and to get a "feel" for surrounding land uses without on-site inspection
 - Select and buffer tools worked well to establish overlay zones that the City had not yet mapped

Assessing Mapping on Public Web Site

- Advantages
 - Cost savings immediate & longterm
 - Info access & dissemination "24 7"
 - Convenience
 - Quality & accuracy of information
- Disadvantages
 - New technology: Public not GIS literate or familiar with maps on the Internet
 - Newsletters and local news newspapers to inform public
 - Front Counter land owner education

The Future

- In 2003, the City's GIS system will be able to
 - maintain and reproduce the digital zoning maps and text for municipal & public use (Counter Query)
 - provide public access "24 -7" to a variety of parcel and municipal data from any internet connection
 - provide an integrated inventory and analysis tool for planning and municipal management
 - mobile technology bringing GIS to the field



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