GIS in PLANNING

Re-writing the City of Vernon's Zoning Bylaw with GIS







Presentation Overview

- The City of Vernon GIS Initiative
- Re-writing the Bylaw with GIS
- Assessing the GIS Contribution



City of Vernon

- Location
- Population
- Economic Base
- 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



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 Zoning Bylaw & GIS

- The revision of the Zoning Bylaw was an ideal opportunity to use GIS
- GIS technology was used to:
 - 1. capture data using web-based GIS
 - 2. analyze existing data sets
 - 3. 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 Bylaw Project



GIS Support

Data Capture

- GIS web-based software used to:
 - Capture land parcel information the basic "building blocks" of the database – using BC Assessment & City information
 - 2. Verify existing land use
 - 3. Assign OCP designations
 - 4. Overlay existing zoning and additional land use layers such as ALR and floodplain
 - Integrate new information within the City parcel database



Data Capture Method

- GIS web-based software (MapGuide) allowed:
 - Remote locations in Vernon, Vancouver, Seattle & South Africa
 - Minimal duplication of data & staff time – cost effective
 - Multiple users with "real-time" access and information
 - Instant simultaneous on-line viewing & editing of data



Parcel Information

- Zoning regulates at a "parcel" scale between the OCP policy and City's physical form
- To ensure 100% accuracy, property parcels were used as the "building blocks" of the database



Parcel Information

- Using the City's mature GIS system, parcel data specific to the project was captured and compiled
- Property attributes were "tagged" and integrated into the City's existing map and database



Non-Parcel Information

- The following non-parcel land use layers were also mapped and added to the database:
 - ALR
 - Aquatic Ecosystems
 - Terrestrial Ecosystems
 - Floodplains
 - Hillside Slopes
 - Highway Corridors



Assign OCP Designations

 Non-parcel area data, such as the Official Community Plan designations, were linked to the individual parcel data so as to ensure 100% accuracy – no margin for error



Overlay Existing Zoning

- Recaptured existing zoning in order to verify parcel information and complete City's database
- Provided review mechanism to ensure there were no "holes" in the mapping



Verify Actual Land Use

- Multiple data sets from the City & BC Assessment were used to verify information relevant to the project
- Aerial photos were used in place of extensive field work – saving money for analysis



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



Commercial – Community

Downtown Creekside Redevelopment

Parks and Open Space

Public and Institutional

Residential – High Density

Residential – Medium Density



Commercial – Tourist Commercial – Urban

Commercial - Village

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 - Medium Density
 Zommercial - Tourist
 Commercial - Urban
 Commercial - Village

Refined Complex SQL



Legend: Zoning Scenarios, July 19, 2002 Not Assigned A1 Agriculture - ALR A2 Agriculture - Large Lot Agriculture - Small Lot A3 C1 Commercial - Urban C2 Commercial - Urban C3 Commercial - Automobile Oriented C4 Commercial - Street Oriented C5 Commercial - Village C6 Commercial - Tourist C7 Commercial - 27th Street C8 Commercial - Neighbourhood CD1 CD1 CD2 Predator Ridge - Commercial Zoning CD3 Predator Ridge - Residential Zoning CRD Creekside Redevelopment Area CS1 Commercial - Service CS2 Commercial - High-Tech Service 🗖 I1 Industrial - Light | 12 Industrial - Airport 13 Industrial - Industrial Park | 14 Industrial - Heavy Parks and Open Space P1 P2 Institutional - Schools and Churches P3 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



Legend: Zoning Scenarios, July 19, 2002
Not Assigned
A1 Agriculture - ALR
A2 Agriculture - Large Lot
A3 Agriculture - Small Lot
C1 Commercial - Urban
C2 Commercial - Urban
C3 Commercial - Automobile Oriented
C4 Commercial - Street Oriented
C5 Commercial - Village
C6 Commercial - Tourist
C/ Commercial - 27th Street
C8 Commercial - Neighbourhood
CD1 CD1
CD2 Predator Ridge - Commercial Zoning
CD3 Predator Ridge - Residential Zoning
CS1 Commercial High Tech Service
US2 CONTINUEICIAI - Flight
12 Industrial Airport
12 Industrial Industrial Park
\square IO Industrial - Heavy
P1 Parks and Open Space
P2 Institutional - Schools and Churches
P3 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

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 simultaneous "real time" data access, edit & viewing from different locations with different users
- GIS saved time through capturing data using Assessment role data & integrating it with existing 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 to view large images (web based)



Assessing Analysis

Advantages

- Relatively easy to use: any standard commercial desktop GIS ideally suited (e.g. MapInfo or ArcView)
- Scenarios were generated through SQL queries – easy to save & re-run
- Aerial images were used extensively to verify land use and to get a "feel" for surrounding uses without on-site inspection
- Select and buffer tools worked well to establish new overlay zones that the City had not yet mapped - adding attribute information to the database



Assessing Public Web Site

Advantages

- Cost savings immediate & longterm
- Info access & dissemination "24 7"
- Ease & convenience
- Quality & accuracy of information

Disadvantages

- New technology: Public learning curve -GIS literacy and familiarity with maps on the Internet
- Cost of advertising in newspapers to inform public
- Front Counter time for land owner education



The Future

- In 2003, the City's GIS system will be able to:
 - maintain & 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 GIS technology in the field

