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June 26, 2024

RE: Letter of Intent—Brandon City Plan

New Development Plan and Secondary Plans (By-law No. 7392)

Brandon, MB

On behalf of the City of Brandon (“the City”), I am applying to establish a new Brandon City Plan (“City Plan”), which will consist of a new development plan for the City and, in the future, compile all existing secondary plans into a single volume of plans.

With Brandon & Area Planning District (“BAPD”) ceasing to exist as of January 1, 2020, The Planning Act requires the City to have its own development plan. Until Council adopts the City’s own plan through the City Plan, the BAPD Development Plan continues to be in effect over the City. By having our own long-term policy plan to guide growth and change in our community, the City has an opportunity to move forward in a new direction with a plan that better addresses the City’s ongoing challenges and opportunities.

Thank you.

Sincerely,

A handwritten signature in black ink, appearing to read "Andrew Mok".

Andrew Mok, BES RPP MCIP
Senior Planner

City Plan



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Land Acknowledgment

The City of Brandon is located on Treaty 2 land, home of the Anishinaabe, Cree, and Dene Peoples, the unceded territory of the Dakota, and the homelands of the Red River Métis.

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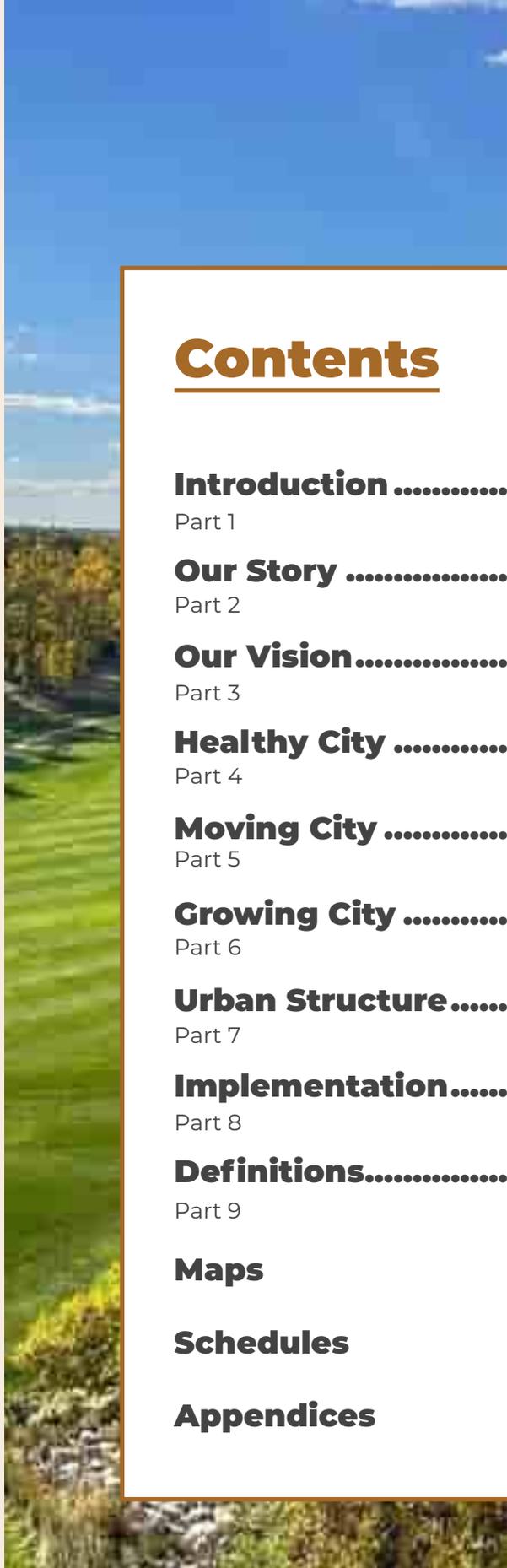
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Introduction

Part 1

Purpose

This is Brandon's first City Plan - a unique and exciting moment in our history to reflect on who we are and set a course for who we want to be as a city over the next 30 years. The City Plan strives to reflect the diversity of voices in Brandon and encourages us to continually reflect on where we are, where we are going, and how we are going to get there. This plan is achievable when our community comes together to collaborate, celebrate, and care for one another to ensure we are a growing, moving, and healthy prairie city for all.

The City of Brandon, like other cities across Canada, is continually evolving, growing, and adapting. The next 30 years requires a plan to meet these changes head on. Planning for our future includes making sure we take care of all the elements that make up our city - our infrastructure, services, amenities, housing, and our people. This will require us to be empathetic, innovative, fiscally responsible, and flexible, as we prudently address today's challenges and think boldly about our future.

It will take the determination and cooperation of City leadership, administration, community partners, and residents to ensure we are achieving our goals. This involves City Council and Administration making decisions, either independently or through collaboration with community partners, to affect growth and change. A long-term policy direction is therefore necessary for the City to manage, coordinate, and guide Brandon's physical, environmental, economic, social, and cultural development.



Governing Structure

The City of Brandon Development Plan (“City Plan”) is a summary of the City’s vision, goals, and policies, prepared in accordance with the provisions of *The Planning Act* (C.C.S.M. c. P80) and the *Provincial Planning Regulation* (MR 81/2011). The City of Brandon has relied on the *Brandon and Area Planning District Development Plan*, the regional plan for Brandon and surrounding municipalities since 2013 to guide growth and change. With the dissolution of the Planning District in 2020, the City has the opportunity to develop an entirely new City Plan tailored to our unique needs and circumstances.

Development Plans are high-level plans that present the long-term vision for the community. They provide a framework consisting of strategic directions, objectives, and policies that help the community achieve its goals and realize the vision for the City. Development Plans address challenges such as housing, transportation, economic development, infrastructure, and natural and social environments. The City Plan is supported by secondary plans that provide additional policy direction for areas undergoing increased levels of growth and change. Municipalities are required to develop and regularly update their Development Plans under the *Provincial Planning Act*.

Implementation of the City Plan occurs through master plans, strategies and frameworks supported by capital planning to implement the overall policy direction set forth in the City Plan and secondary plans. These master plans include servicing, movement, recreation, greenspace and much more. Alignment of implementation strategies with the overall policy direction in the City Plan and secondary plans is key to ensure the community is moving towards achieving its policy vision. The Council Strategic Plan is shorter in duration (four years) and establishes priorities that align with the term of Council.

The figure to the right identifies the planning hierarchy and how the City Plan relates to other planning and implementation within this hierarchy.



How to Read This Document

The City Plan is divided into four main sections:

- **Our Story** - Who we are as a city today and the process taken to develop the City Plan.
- **Our Vision** - Who we want to be in the next 30 years.
- **Our City** - How we will achieve our vision by being a Healthy, Moving and Growing City.
- **Urban Structure** - The physical elements of our city, how they work together, and guidance for how to adapt and change to support our vision.

The key elements of this document include:

Goal Areas

The pillars of the plan that serve as a foundation on which to build specific policy direction.

Objectives

The strategic directions to achieve the goal area.

Policies

The individual actions that can be taken to achieve the strategic direction and overall goal area.



Urban Structure Areas

Strategic Intent

The strategic direction for how the area is intended to function.

Policies

The individual actions that can be taken to achieve the strategic direction and overall intent of the Area.





Our Story

Part 2

The City of Brandon is located on Treaty 2 land, the unceded territory of the Dakota, and the homelands of the Red River Métis Nation.

Prior to settlement, the area around Brandon was a frequent bison hunting ground and settlement area used by the Sioux, Bungay, Yellow Quills, and Bird Tails peoples. The area was a network for Indigenous trading, which was challenged by the influx of Voyageurs and settlers into what we know today as Western Canada.

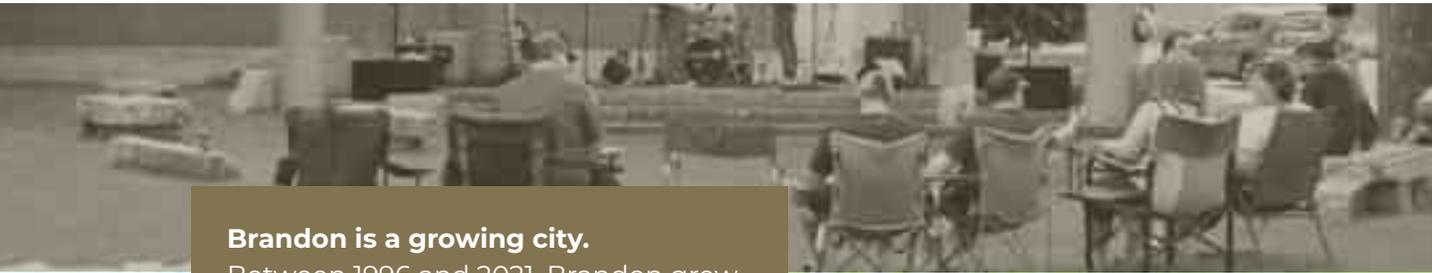
In the 1880's, the Grand Valley area (on the west side of the Assiniboine River from where Brandon now sits) was established in anticipation of being a likely route for the transcontinental railway. In May of 1881, Brandon was chosen as a railway division point for the Canadian Pacific Railway and townsite, and within a year (May 30, 1882), the City of Brandon was incorporated thanks to rapid settlement after construction of the railway. Its initial population was 700, but the city grew rapidly. By 1891, Brandon boasted nearly 4,000 citizens, and by 1906 it had surpassed 10,000 people.

Today, the City of Brandon is Manitoba's second largest city and is a community of over 51,000 people, located in Western Manitoba along the Assiniboine River. Brandon is a unique and welcoming community having the services, amenities, education, and employment opportunities of a metropolitan city, with the benefit of a quieter, small-town feel. The city is a service centre for over 190,000 people in an area commonly known as Westman (Southwestern Manitoba).



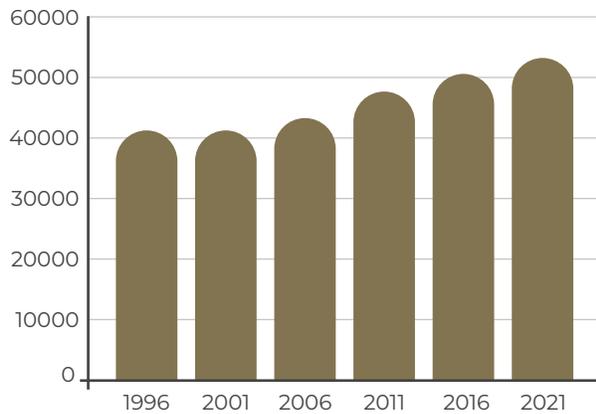
Community Profile

Population



Brandon is a growing city.

Between 1996 and 2021, Brandon grew by 33% or almost 13,000 residents.



Population Change, City of Brandon Growth Strategy, 1996-2021

36.8 years old

is the **average age** of residents in the community in 2021, and has stayed relatively stable since 2001.

Brandon is an increasingly diverse community.

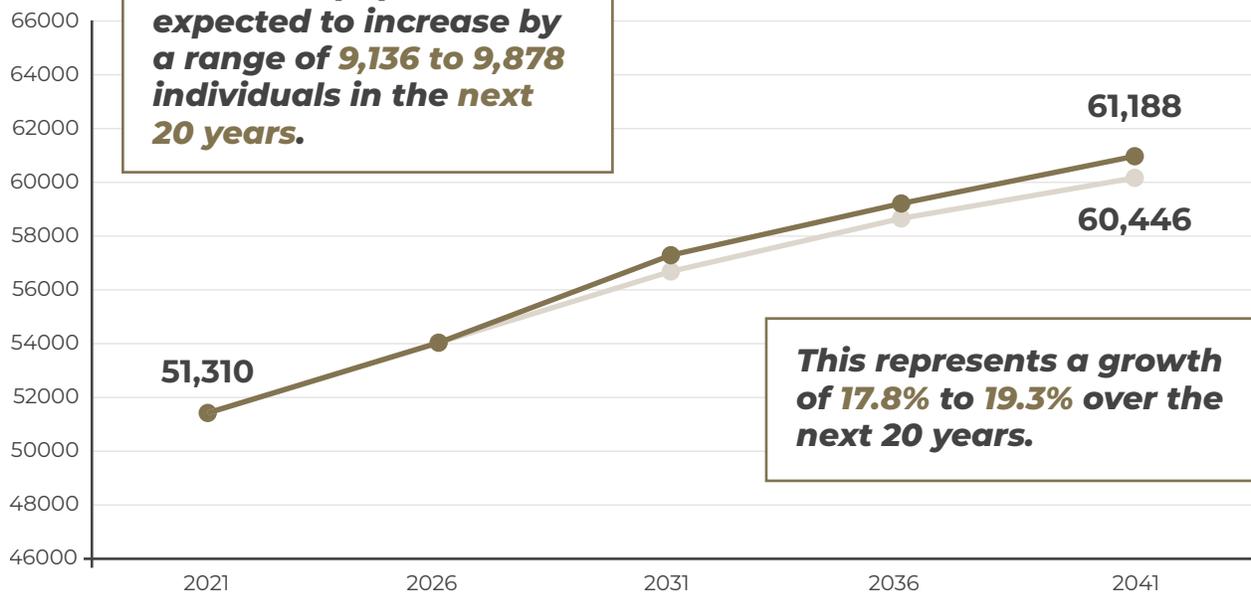
14%

of Brandon's population identify as Indigenous, the majority being First Nations or Red River Métis.

23%

of residents are immigrants.

Brandon's population is expected to increase by a range of 9,136 to 9,878 individuals in the next 20 years.



This represents a growth of 17.8% to 19.3% over the next 20 years.

Population Projections, Adapted from Brandon's Market Analysis & Development Forecast, 2022

Income and Labour



\$97,000

Average household income in the community.



of households made over **\$60,000** in 2021.

In 2021, the unemployment rate was 4.7%.

Most common labour force occupations



Sales & Service



Trades & Transport



Education



Law & Government

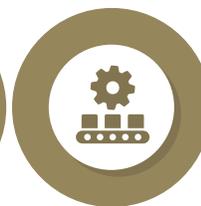
Most common labour force industries



Health Care



Retail



Manufacturing



Construction

By the end of 2021, over 83% of the population had completed a level of education of high school or above.



Housing Costs

The median value of dwellings in 2021 was \$290,000, increasing by nearly \$30,000 between 2016 and 2021.

Median rental rates increased by **15%** (\$808 to \$950) in 2021.



Since 2006, average home prices at the point of sale have increased by **107%**.



Community Housing

16% of all renters are currently in subsidized housing.

There are approximately



60 emergency shelter beds



2,201 transitional housing units provided by organizations outside of Manitoba Housing

In 2023, there were 417 safe and warm shelter users.

Housing Construction

Since 2001, there have been **5,355** new dwelling units constructed.

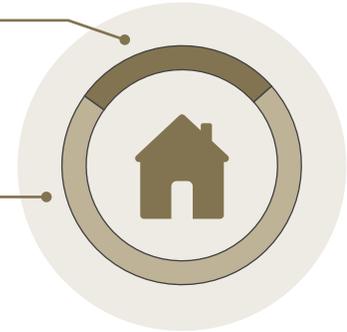
Of those dwelling units:

20%

detached dwellings

80%

other forms (e.g. apartment, row house, duplex)



Housing Needs

Single-unit dwellings are projected to account for 26% of all new units over the next ten years.

70+ People

experiencing homelessness require emergency shelter space for support



Additional transitional housing units are necessary to stabilize people living in emergency situations and the 863 clients receiving homeless related services.

Based on growth projections, an additional

300+

renters

60+

owners

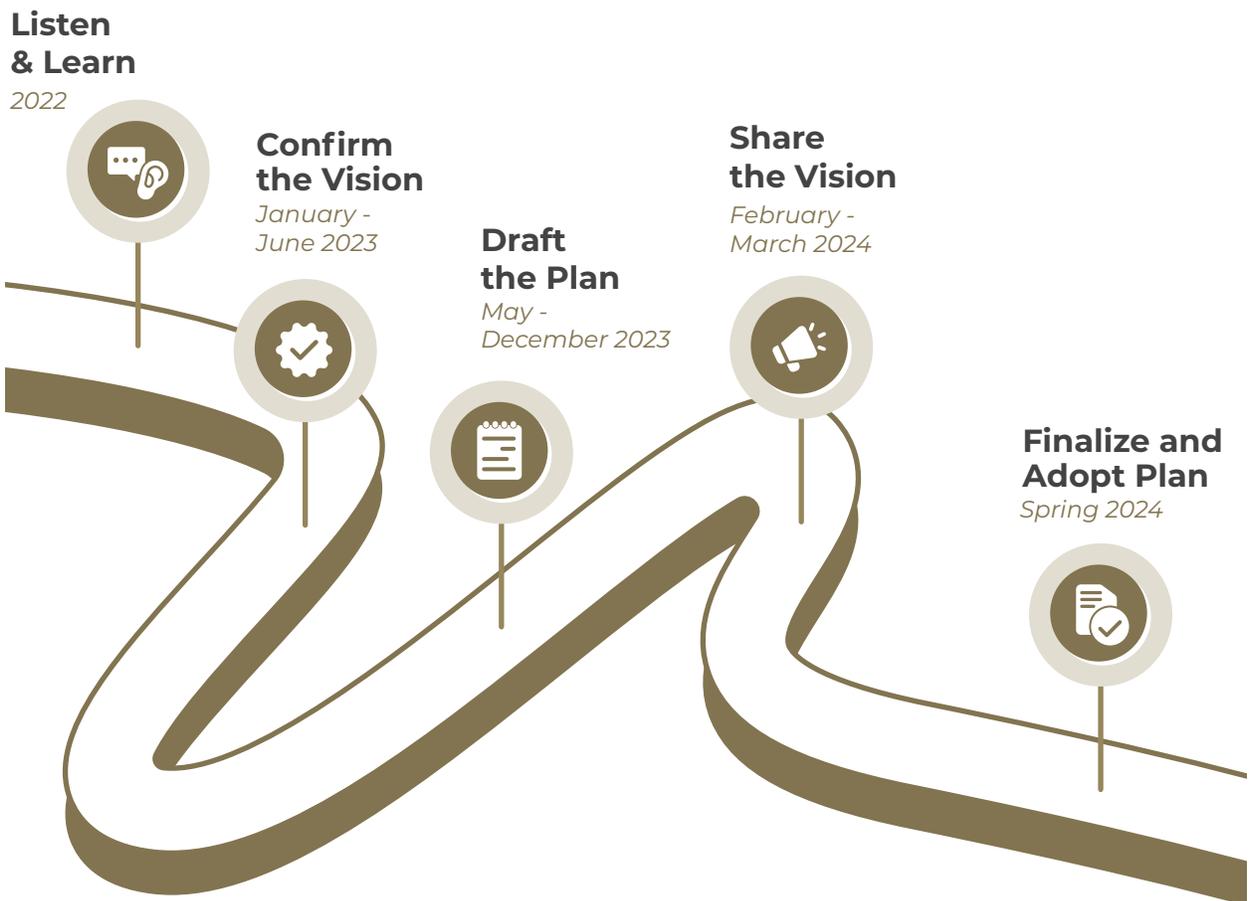
will be in core housing need **by 2041**

Housing Projections Adapted from Brandon's Housing Needs Report, 2023



The Process

The City Plan is a product of collaboration among residents, community partners, administration, and elected officials. To ensure that a diversity of voices were heard, a variety of public engagement techniques were used with over 10,000 project page views, over 21,000 visited social media platforms and over 80+ community meetings. The community engagement process was conducted in the following phases:



Listen & Learn



The project started with some Initial Community Engagement (February – June 2022) that was conducted through surveys, meetings, an open house event, social media, community meetings and other platforms to initiate the discussion about the vision for the city. This was followed by Community group engagement sessions (September – December 2022) in which the City reached out to several groups and released an invitation for interested parties to meet and discuss the future of Brandon.

Confirm the Vision



The feedback gathered was summarized and shared with the public through Mobile Open House (January – April 2023), Public Meetings and Community Workshops (May – June 2023), and made available online for other viewers.

Draft the Plan



Several months were spent compiling feedback, meeting with internal departments and drafting the plan.

Share the Vision



Once the draft plan was ready, it was shared with the public for confirmation before the formal adoption process.

Finalize & Adopt Plan



Following Public Hearing, the City Plan received Ministerial approval and was adopted by Council on **[insert date]**.



*Read more in Appendix B:
Public Engagement Report*



The community engagement involved engaging with various community groups with initial conversations focusing on high-level vision statements and desires for the city with workshops designed to gain understanding of the implications of policies. To ensure as many residents as possible participated in the project, various engagement methods were used, including surveys, open house events, workshops, a kitchen table conversations toolkit, a project website, stakeholder sessions, information at high traffic areas in the city, social media notifications, a photo contest, advertisements in the local papers and on the radio, emails, and phone conversations.

As well, the City held various community group meetings to understand existing challenges and opportunities. There was specific effort into engaging historically underrepresented groups such as youth, immigrants, seniors, people of color, and other marginalized groups.







Our Vision

Part 3

The City Plan is the guiding document and the most important tool to help us realize our vision. Each strategic direction, objective, and policy recommendation in the City Plan represents an intentional choice about where we want to see Brandon in the next 30 years and how we will get there. The vision has been formulated in collaboration with the community, Council, and administration, and encapsulates what we want to achieve with this City Plan.





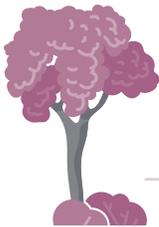
We are growing

The city continues to experience a steady growth of about 1% every year. Some of the considerations that come with city growth are neighbourhood planning and design, infrastructure efficiency, economic diversity, and waste management and diversion. We need to plan neighbourhoods that support a variety of housing types, households, incomes, and lifestyles, paired with community services and amenities that are easy to access. With growth comes increased economic opportunities for all residents. Brandon will need to promote and accommodate additional industry, institutional, and innovation uses to support a strong local business ecosystem.



We care about how we move through our city

With a growing and increasingly diverse community we need to plan and build our city with transportation options that allow people of all walks of life to move within our community in a fast, safe and efficient manner. This means enhancing movement options for all modes, including vehicles, bicycles, transit, and walking as we shift from a primarily single choice (private vehicle city) to a multiple choice (prioritizing all modes of transportation) community. Transitioning to a multiple-choice network will enable us to create a more equitable, safe, healthy, and sustainable community to live in.



We care about the health and vitality of Brandon

This means providing access to health and wellbeing infrastructure and programming, and ensuring safety and community supports for all residents. Environmental resilience is critical for how we build and manage our infrastructure, protect our greenspaces and water, and manage our impact on our air and land.

We care about the services we provide

Our infrastructure and staff deliver services that support the needs of all residents. This includes but is not limited to water and sewer treatment plants and pipes, roads, sidewalks, stormwater management, parks, recreation centres, police, fire, and transit. As a growing city, aging infrastructure and increased climate events put additional strain on our infrastructure, there is an additional risk to service reliability and safety. We need to manage our growth in a way that ensures we can meet and sustain the expectations of all residents and provide cost-effective and equitable service to everyone.



We care about one another

We want to celebrate our diversity and ensure a community of social and physical inclusion, where equity thrives regardless of ability, income, ethnicity, religion, sexual orientation, gender, or age.



We must continue to build and strengthen relationships with Indigenous Peoples and support long-term, ongoing community healing and support efforts.

This means honouring the findings of the Truth and Reconciliation Commission *Calls to Action*, the United Nations *Declaration on the Rights of Indigenous Peoples*, and the *National Inquiry into Missing and Murdered Indigenous Women and Girls' Calls for Justice*.

We care about transparency and accountability

We strive to build trust with residents and ensure they are appropriately included in significant decision-making opportunities. This includes ongoing community engagement to bring clarity to the City's plans and policies through clear and accessible communication, information sharing, and feedback opportunities.



The following policies and directives set out how Brandon plans to grow, move and be healthy.







Healthy City

Part 4

Credit: Sandy Black



The wellbeing and vitality of Brandon is rooted in a community where we look after one another, where we care for our land, air and water, where we find opportunities for our economy to thrive, and where we continue to strengthen our relationships through reconciliation.



- When challenges arise, we address them head on through strong collaboration. We work together to navigate pressing issues like the housing crisis, climate change, social isolation, social equity, health conditions, and addiction.
- We cherish our community spaces and places that support our quality of life and social connections, and we ensure we remain a livable community for generations to come.
- We are the economic heart of the region and the urban centre of Westman. We are rooted in a history of agriculture and innovation, bolstered by our access to rail, highways and an airport.
- We celebrate our history and our diversity and continue to work in meaningful partnership with the people who have stewarded our land for generations.

To do this, we must serve the needs of all residents by prioritizing the **social, environmental, and economic** health of the city.

The following policies and directives set out how Brandon will be a Healthy City.

4.1 Social

Social

1

Provide housing choices for all residents that is safe, suitable, and accessible

- a. Encourage the provision of adequate housing mix with varying styles, sizes and densities, to meet the social, health, and economic well-being requirements of current and future residents of different income, age, and abilities across the housing continuum.
- b. Update the Affordable Housing Strategy to continue to plan for and support the establishment of housing types and tenures at all levels of the housing continuum to meet community needs.
- c. Ensure the provision of affordable and transitional housing near necessary services such as transit, active transportation, community amenities, and recreation.
- d. Promote and pilot innovative solutions for the provision of affordable and transitional housing, such as land assembly, parking requirement reductions, density bonusing, and fast-tracking of vacant building development.
- e. Recognize that while senior governments play the primary role in fostering, funding, and delivering affordable housing, the City may provide support through technical assistance, supportive regulations, partnerships, community consultation, and project facilitation.
- f. Explore partnership opportunities between the City, senior governments, housing providers and agencies, private developers, Indigenous communities, as well as community groups, to provide innovative affordable housing options.

The Housing Continuum





Social

2

Ensure all zoning and design regulations enable housing choices

- a. Ensure inclusionary zoning in all neighbourhoods.
- b. Promote the establishment of affordable housing units and universally accessible housing units be included as part of new multi-unit developments.
- c. Promote age-friendly and universally accessible design that responds to the needs of older individuals, seniors aging in place, and people with disabilities, such as detached secondary suites or laneway housing.
- d. Encourage age-friendly housing development within walkable and transit-accessible communities.

Social

3

Support community initiatives to address health, wellness and safety

- a. Honour the dignity, worth, lived experience, and contributions to community life of all people, and foster a local culture of inclusion, listening, and respect.
- b. Support the development of programs that address mental health challenges in collaboration with the Province and local not-for-profit organizations.
- c. Support efforts to achieve well-being in all dimensions of health, including physical activity and mental and emotional wellness.
- d. Support access to potable water, public washrooms, and other essential services in public spaces.
- e. Encourage food security in all areas of the city, with particular emphasis on lower income areas and those areas with higher proportions of less than market housing.

Ensure meaningful equity and reconciliation through relationships and partnerships with Indigenous communities

- a. Acknowledge that Brandon is located on Treaty 2 land, the unceded territory of the Dakota, and the homelands of the Red River Métis.
- b. Commit to ongoing respectful government-to-government relationships with local Indigenous communities that nurtures trust and resiliency.
- c. Develop and deliver cultural competency training opportunities for City staff focused on the history of Indigenous peoples.
- d. Explore economic and housing partnerships with all Indigenous peoples.
- e. Identify opportunities to conserve, revitalize, and honour Indigenous culture and heritage under the guidance of community Elders or Knowledge Keepers.
- f. Participate in efforts to address violence against Indigenous women and girls, and all gender-based violence.
- g. Develop opportunities for public education and storytelling on Indigenous peoples, culture and history.
- h. Address equity in delivery of programs, policy, processes, and services.





Social

5

Ensure programming, resources, and spaces are accessible and inclusive for all

- a. Continue to respond to the varied cultural wants of Brandon's diverse population through programming, services, and facilities, and collaboration with community organizations servicing various cultural groups.
- b. Establish equitable and universal access to community facilities, events, and resources.

Social

6

Build trust within the community through meaningful public engagement and civic processes

- a. Provide the public the opportunity to engage on change processes that impact them including land use, capital, process changes, and financial impacts.
- b. Adopt a public engagement policy to provide clarity on when and how public engagement processes occur.
- c. Promote equity and provide opportunities for all members of the public to participate in public engagement processes.
- d. Foster relationships with community organizations to explore partnership opportunities to achieve the vision of this City Plan and inform the public on change processes.



Social

7

Embrace, encourage, and promote a vibrant and diverse arts and culture scene

- a. Promote place-making efforts that incorporate local art, culture, and heritage.
- b. Partner with community groups and other levels of government to provide increased opportunities for tourism and fostering a strong sense of community including festivals, cultural programming, events, arts facilities, and promoting areas of historical interest.
- c. Review, update and implement the Culture Plan.

Social

8

Evaluate, conserve, and protect Brandon's historic places and cultural resources

- a. Support the ongoing efforts of heritage conservation through municipal heritage by-laws and programs.
- b. Where areas known to be of archaeological or intangible cultural heritage significance are proposed to be developed or altered, arrangements will be made by the development proponent for the preservation or recovery of significant information and artifacts in accordance with the provisions of the *Manitoba Heritage Resources Act* and in collaboration with the Province.
- c. Encourage the appropriate rehabilitation and restoration of structures with cultural or heritage significance, including public art, sympathetic to the characteristics of the original construction.
- d. Protect or buffer heritage sites from incompatible development or land uses that may threaten their integrity or operation.



4.2 Environmental



Support climate change mitigation and adaptation by reducing greenhouse gas emissions and preparing for projected changes

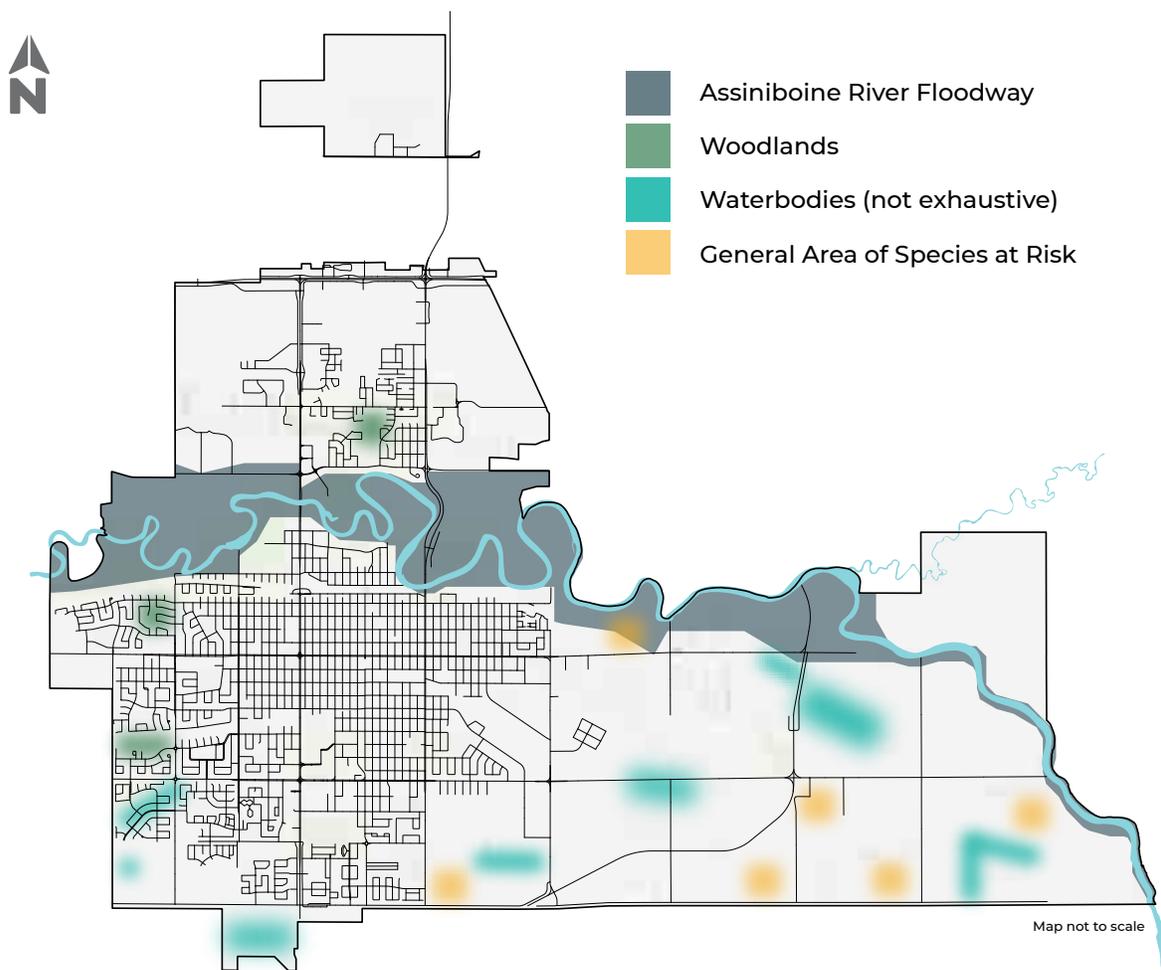
- a. Support the implementation of the Climate Change Action Plan and the seven “Big Moves” outlined in the Plan:
 - i. Become a carbon free corporation.
 - ii. Transition to renewable energy.
 - iii. Rethink transportation.
 - iv. Build resilient infrastructure.
 - v. Conserve and protect nature.
 - vi. Prepare for emergencies.
 - vii. Consume and produce sustainably.



Protect Brandon’s natural environment, including air, water, and sensitive ecosystems

- a. Under direction of provincial authorities, ensure development in ecologically sensitive areas such as shorelines of the Assiniboine River, wetlands, and habitats of species at risk (Map 1) does not create increased environmental risks and occurs in a manner that complements and is not detrimental to natural features of these areas.
- b. Encourage the retention and protection of ecologically sensitive lands in accordance with Federal and Provincial protection acts.
- c. Encourage development that works with existing topography and natural assets, and reflects environmental standards, low impact, low energy and water consumption, and construction waste.

- d. Promote the provision and maintenance of a healthy urban forest and safeguard existing woodlots, mature trees, and other ecological features during development, as per the *Tree Protection By-law*.
- e. Encourage the maintenance of surface-retaining vegetation cover along the river and discourage activities that could lead to bank instability or erosion, such as excavation, land clearing, cultivation, or excessive grazing.
- f. Consider dedicating ecologically sensitive areas in proposed subdivisions or developments as undevelopable public reserve lands, as per *The Planning Act*.
- g. Direct development that emits smoke, dust, harmful vapours, or other airborne particles to appropriate locations.



Map 1. Sensitive Areas



Environmental
3

Promote collaborative environmental regulation and protection

- a. Work with applicable Federal or Provincial Authority having jurisdiction to ensure development has necessary environmental licenses, where applicable, or does not occur on sites considered too hazardous, natural or artificial, for development, or if there is development proposed along or near the Assiniboine River or a railway.
- b. Where environmental assessments or licensing apply, the City will work with the Federal or Provincial Authority having jurisdiction and developers to ensure the proposed development may occur without compromising the environment or the health and well-being of citizens of the city and the surrounding region in accordance with *The Environment Act* and other applicable legislation and their associated regulations.
- c. Work with neighbouring municipalities and organizations that cross municipal jurisdictions to protect habitat areas, sensitive areas, and water and stormwater resources.

Environmental
4

Protect valuable water and stormwater resources

- a. Strive to protect ground and surface water.
- b. Where developments may contaminate waterways or groundwater sources, require proponents to engage appropriate experts and, when deemed necessary, to take measures to prevent water contamination.
- c. Protect watershed health and levels through efficient and maintained stormwater and surface drainage design.
- d. Promote water conservation through educational programs, incentives, and regulations.
- e. Promote green alternatives to sod/lawns in yards, such as trees, gardens, or planting of native grasses/species (e.g. plants typically found in Prairie.)
- f. Coordinate with the relevant Provincial Authority to plan around existing natural wetlands, especially in existing urban areas.

4.3 Economic

Economic

1

Demonstrate and prioritize fiscal sustainability and responsibility

- a. Ensure that the City can fund existing and future service commitments by developing and periodically updating an asset management plan for long-term approach to funding capital investments as growth occurs.
- b. Work with senior-level governments to identify sources of funding for infrastructure and other community needs.
- c. Identify desired service levels and conduct ongoing service level reviews to ensure the effectiveness and efficiency of all City services.

Economic

2

Cultivate a thriving economy that is developed sustainably and equitably, improving resident quality of life

- a. Update the Economic Development Strategy every five years to support, diversify, and encourage economic growth in the city.
- b. Welcome and facilitate the creation of First Nations Development Areas in and adjacent to the city through support of the Additions to Reserve process and Municipal Development and Service Agreements.
- c. Recognize the role that public amenities, programs and services have in supporting economic development
- d. Engage and collaborate with local organizations, Indigenous communities, and regional municipalities to provide economic opportunities of joint interest, cohesive strategic planning, and regional development.
- e. Continue to pursue opportunities to welcome and support newcomers in collaboration with community organizations.
- f. Promote tourism opportunities and partnerships with community and industry groups.





Credit: Sandy Black

Economic

3

Prioritize economic development in key employment areas

- a. Promote economic development in the region through expanding the unique advantages of Brandon's Employment Areas.
- b. Maximize use of existing infrastructure and servicing to prioritize economic development within infill and brownfield lots.
- c. Encourage the redevelopment of vacant or underutilized properties to support increased commercial, residential, and mixed-use development.
- d. Develop and integrate technologies to support efficient use of infrastructure, and community access to information.
- e. Promote Downtown as a primary location for economic activity and prioritize local and regional investment to advance its status as an economic driver for the City.

Economic

4

Provide opportunities for local business to grow and thrive

- a. Consider provision of programs, tools, information, and incentives to support local entrepreneurs to start or retain businesses within Brandon.
- b. Work with local industrial and commercial parties of interest to support new development opportunities, mixed-use facilities, business retention and expansion, and tourism opportunities.
- c. Collaborate with local businesses and organizations on people attraction and retention strategies.
- d. Create opportunities for residents to participate in civic opportunities such as advisory committees and stakeholder groups and collaborate with industry stakeholders to facilitate business retention, expansion, and attraction.

4.4 Public Safety

Public Safety

1

Prepare for Disasters and Emergencies

- e. Prevent, mitigate, and respond to environmentally harmful events to minimize the impact to the community.
- f. Establish and maintain an emergency operations center.
- g. Provide support locally, and, where and when required, regionally, in times of emergency and disaster.
- h. Partner with Brandon Emergency Support Team (B.E.S.T.) members to continue to provide Emergency Preparedness education to all residents based on current and future risks.
- i. Develop and maintain early warning systems to notify and support residents respond to emergencies/disasters.



Credit: Ken Frazer



Credit: Sandy Black



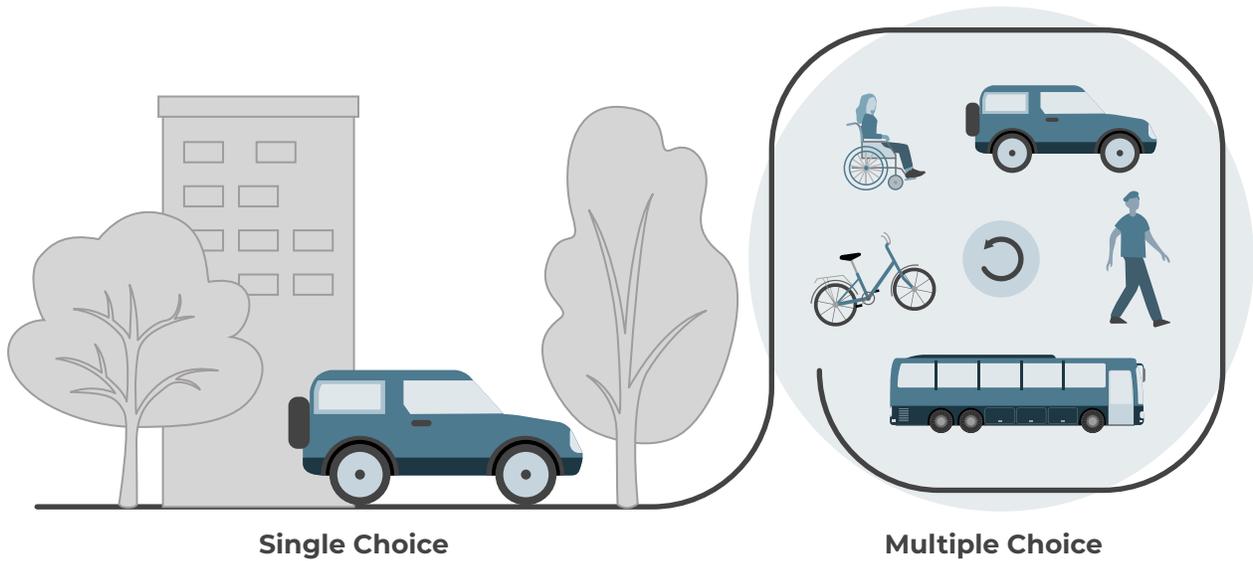


Moving City

Part 5



The way we move through Brandon is rooted in a community where we can easily connect to the places, people, services and amenities we need, where we have the option to choose from a variety of modes of travel and where we ensure all ages and abilities can move efficiently and safely through the city.



- We like the streets, sidewalks, paths, and bike routes we travel on to be well designed and connect us to the places we are going.
- We value an efficient and affordable transportation system that provides a range of options to get around or for movement.
- We value safety so that everyone feels comfortable getting around their community.

To do this, we must shift from a **single-choice to a multiple-choice transportation system** that serves all residents and is coordinated, balanced, connected, comfortable, and innovative.

The following policies and directives set out how Brandon will be a Moving City.



5.1 Balanced

Balanced

1

Plan for a transportation system that balances the needs of all users

- a. Conduct transportation planning to ensure equitable movement options within the City.
- b. Develop a Movement Plan / Strategy to establish a framework for transportation planning for walking, cycling, rolling, and driving. Plan should also include strategic direction for public transit that is safe, accessible, efficient, convenient, inclusive, cost-effective, and user focused.
- c. Support shared mobility options, such as bike and car share.
- d. Promote parking alternatives and exemptions that consider the provision of bicycle parking and car share parking, and proximity to transit.

Balanced

2

Design streets that accommodate all modes of transportation

- a. Consider all modes of transportation in City standards.
- b. Consult with other levels of government to adopt design standards for streets in the city that accommodate multimodal forms of transportation.
- c. Promote all transportation facilities are to follow universal accessibility design standards.
- d. Identify priority streets to integrate active transportation facilities, such as multi-use paths and on-street bike lanes.
- e. All new developments should consider active transportation facilities. Existing neighbourhoods should be retrofitted with active transportation facilities.



5.2 Coordinated

Coordinated

1

Ensure consideration of land use and urban form in all transportation planning

- a. Determine timing, location, and design of major transportation infrastructure through concept planning that considers current and long-term land use (e.g. Growth Strategy).
- b. Encourage a mix of land uses and higher densities along Corridors (section 7.4) to support provision of high quality, high-frequency transit service.
- c. Consider urban form when planning and designing streets.
- d. Design street networks in small blocks to support connectivity, walkability, and circulation even during phasing of projects and development.
- e. Classify streets based on the function the streets serve (e.g. vehicle, pedestrian, cyclist) and the amount of service being provided.

Coordinated

2

Integrate transit planning with land use planning

- a. Prioritize transit routes along Corridors (section 7.4), including arterial and collector streets.
- b. Locate new transit stops and routes within walking distance of services and amenities, with particular emphasis on higher-density residential, mixed use, Downtown, commercial areas, Employment Areas, schools, seniors housing and facilities, major institutions, and greenspaces.





Coordinated

3

Promote efficient, well-designed and flexible parking requirements

- a. Consider parking maximums to reduce oversupply of on-street and off-street parking spaces.
- b. Review and explore reductions and removal of parking minimums to promote efficient land use and other movement forms.
- c. Discourage development of surface parking areas where frequently accessible public transit and safe active transportation options are available.
- d. Consider shared parking arrangements to discourage the development of large surface parking lots.
- e. Implement parking design guidelines for all city development.
- f. Ensure parking, loading, and service areas include safe and efficient internal vehicular circulation and appropriate traffic control measures to access sites.
- g. Promote creative and alternative built-form solutions that incorporate covered or decked parking options.



Ensure safe and efficient highway planning

- a. Limit development that may adversely affect the capability of a Provincial highway to move traffic safely and efficiently.
- b. Permit development in the vicinity of and along PTH No. 1 and No. 1A, PTH No. 10, and the Eastern Access Route PTH No. 110, as defined in any functional design study or other applicable studies, only if, after consultation with the Provincial authority having jurisdiction, the development will not affect future improvements or the safe and efficient operation of those routes.
- c. Work with the Province to confirm the future long-term status of highways, along with any associated studies, within city limits and in close proximity to the city to better plan future development in the vicinity of and along such highways.



Credit: Sandy Black

5.3 Connected

Connected

1

Promote an efficient, well-connected, and fully integrated street network

- a. Plan for a network that supports all users and goods to get around the city and between neighbourhoods.
- b. Ensure the interconnectivity of streets, sidewalks, multi-use paths, cycling paths and transit routes.
- c. Integrate parking facilities with pedestrian, cycling, and transit facilities including bike connectivity, linkages, and provision of bike parking.

Connected

2

Support regional transportation connectivity

- a. Support the Province's recommendations to accommodate regional, provincial and national traffic flows around the city fringes, in General Urban Areas, and areas under Provincial jurisdiction.
- b. Ensure the movement of goods through and out of the city with connections to regional routes.
- c. Engage in regional transportation planning activities and shared infrastructure investments with neighbouring municipalities.
- d. Coordinate with the Province and Keystone Planning District on the development of regional cycling and trail infrastructure.





5.4 Comfortable

Comfortable

1

Prioritize safety of all

- a. Adopt a Vision Zero Strategy and leadership task force to prioritize safety improvements to our movement networks including speed reductions and traffic calming with the intent to reach and maintain zero annual traffic fatalities and injuries.
- b. Prioritize the implementation of traffic calming measures and reduced speed limits in school zones, residential areas, playgrounds, Downtown, and other areas with high pedestrian and cycling traffic.
- c. Ensure that sidewalks take universal accessibility into consideration on both sides of the street by incorporating accessibility features such as curb ramps, and tactile paving.
- d. Incorporate street lighting that provides high visibility for non-vehicle traffic, especially at conflict points such as crosswalks and intersections.
- e. Provide safe and legible crosswalks along known pedestrian connections that clearly convey crosswalk locations.

comfortable

2

Manage and maintain transportation infrastructure to prioritize comfort and safety

- a. Ensure maintenance and replacement plans are in place for all transportation infrastructure.
- b. Allocate adequate funding and resources to ensure that infrastructure is well-maintained and repaired in a timely manner.
- c. Sidewalks and active transportation infrastructure should be well maintained and kept free of ice and snow during the winter.
- d. Direct heavy truck traffic to appropriate locations.
- e. Minimize traffic hazards and nuisance factors of noise and dust in residential areas.
- f. Ensure parking, loading, and service areas are highly functional under all weather conditions and do not put strain on the storm drainage system.

comfortable

3

Ensure the provision of secure and convenient amenities

- a. Install benches, trees, signage, wayfinding, and other pedestrian amenities.
- b. Promote the provision of secure and convenient active transportation amenities, such as bike racks, lockers, and shower facilities in private and public buildings.
- c. Ensure that all transit stops and stations are designed using universal design principles and provide adequate shelter, signage, wayfinding, and furnishings.



5.5 Innovative

Innovative

1

Incorporate natural systems into the design of transportation infrastructure

- a. Design streets that capture, filter, and infiltrate stormwater and promote ecosystem health and urban resilience.
- b. Incorporate greenery into streets to improve air quality, provide shade and beautification, and provide additional natural features, especially where access to parks is limited.
- c. Coordinate green infrastructure projects with other street design, renewal, and replacement projects.

Innovative

2

Respond to trends, innovations, evolving modes of transportation

- a. Encourage electric vehicle charging and parking infrastructure be distributed throughout the city and coordinated across public and private properties.
- b. Support the implementation of technologies to improve traffic management.
- c. Support shared micro-mobility initiatives such as car sharing and e-bike share.
- d. Periodically review and adjust engineering servicing standards based on growth, innovations in technology, and changes in public priorities.
- e. Monitor movement by conducting regularly scheduled vehicle and non-vehicle traffic counts to ensure that road capacity design and timing of capital improvements can accommodate changes in traffic due to population growth, increased density, and new development.



Credit: Sandy Black



Growing City

Part 6

Credit: Sandy Black



The City projects to have a population between 63,000 and 65,000 people by 2050. It is expected that this growth will occur in both our established areas (areas already built up and served with existing infrastructure) and emerging areas (areas generally at the edge of the city requiring newer infrastructure). Growing in both emerging and established areas enables opportunities for increased types of both residential and employment uses to meet market demands.

Over the past ten years, the City has been a leader in growing our existing built-up areas, seeing approximately 30% of all new residential units constructed in established areas and 70% in emerging areas. The City is planning to continue this growth pattern as we enable development within our existing neighborhoods with a focus on our busiest streets and our Downtown, while facilitating planned and orderly growth around the edges of our community.

- We coordinate infrastructure and land use to accommodate growth in key areas of the city.
- We align planning and construction of infrastructure with the direction and speed of growth to be efficient and cost-effective.
- We value collaborative planning of fringe areas to allow for future growth of the city.
- We ensure new developments further our vision for growth for the city through planning tools and policies.

To do this, we must identify where, when, and how we grow to plan improvements to our infrastructure and services in alignment with growth, which in turn ensures efficient use of public infrastructure and funds.

Refer to page 44 for definitions of Growth Areas.





6.1 How We Grow

1

Projecting Growth

- a. The City shall prepare growth projections for the Emerging, Established and Employment areas to coordinate the alignment of infrastructure with the direction and speed of growth.
- b. The growth projections shall be used as a baseline for the planning of core infrastructure (e.g. water, wastewater, drainage, transportation) and community services (e.g. fire, police, recreation, transit) to service growth.
- c. The projections should be updated annually to compare actual vs projected growth with comprehensive reviews completed every five years in alignment with the federal census.
- d. Development projections should be responsive to market demands.

2

Planning Growth

- a. Master plans, including servicing, movement, greenspace/recreation plans and supporting capital budgets should be established and updated in alignment with the direction and timing of growth outlined in the City Plan and the supporting projections.
- b. The City shall plan capital infrastructure in alignment with the growth projections to accommodate 20 years of growth in each Growth Area.
- c. The City shall endeavor to “right time” infrastructure planning and investment to allow development to proceed as per the capital plan for growth without delays.
- d. The City should consider both the City and industry’s capacity to manage, administer, and construct capital works to support growth when determining the capital plans to support growth.





3

Paying for Growth

- a. The timing, direction, and phasing of growth infrastructure should consider borrowing costs, and ongoing operating and lifecycle costs of maintaining new infrastructure.
- b. The City shall endeavor to achieve a “growth pays for growth” model to limit the financial impact of growth infrastructure on existing tax and rate payers.
- c. Development Charges shall be reviewed and updated periodically as per the capital plans to support growth.

4

Servicing Growth

- a. Development in Emerging and Established Growth Areas should connect to the public water and wastewater service collection systems as per Master Plans, Standards, and by-laws.
- b. Development in the employment Growth Area will be serviced with both connections to the public water and wastewater collection systems and on-site systems as set forth in the East Brandon Industrial Area Secondary Plan.
- c. Developers may be required to oversize infrastructure required to support City growth and/or alleviate the existing infrastructure network external to their development area.

5

Approving Growth

- a. Prior to designating and/or considering new areas for development, the following shall be considered:
 - i. Alignment of location with all policies in City Plan, master plans, or any other city planning strategy framework or by-law.
 - ii. Servicing capacity should be confirmed, or upgrades planned to increase capacity to accommodate the new development.
 - iii. Location of existing servicing corridors for water, wastewater, drainage, utilities.
 - iv. Emergency services.
 - v. Vehicle and active transportation connectivity to surrounding areas.
 - vi. Surrounding land uses and amenities, including industrial, schools, commercial areas, parks, and greenspaces.
 - vii. Major highway or railway corridors and approval of lands on side of corridors where majority of development exists.
 - viii. Hazardous conditions, including floodways, former landfill sites, severe topography and riverbanks.
 - ix. Environmentally sensitive areas, including wetlands, natural drainage channels and endangered species.
 - x. Soil and groundwater conditions and impacts on groundwater quality should be suitable for development.



Credit: Sandy Black



6

Determining Growth Areas

For the purposes of growth planning, the city is divided into three Growth Areas (Map 2):



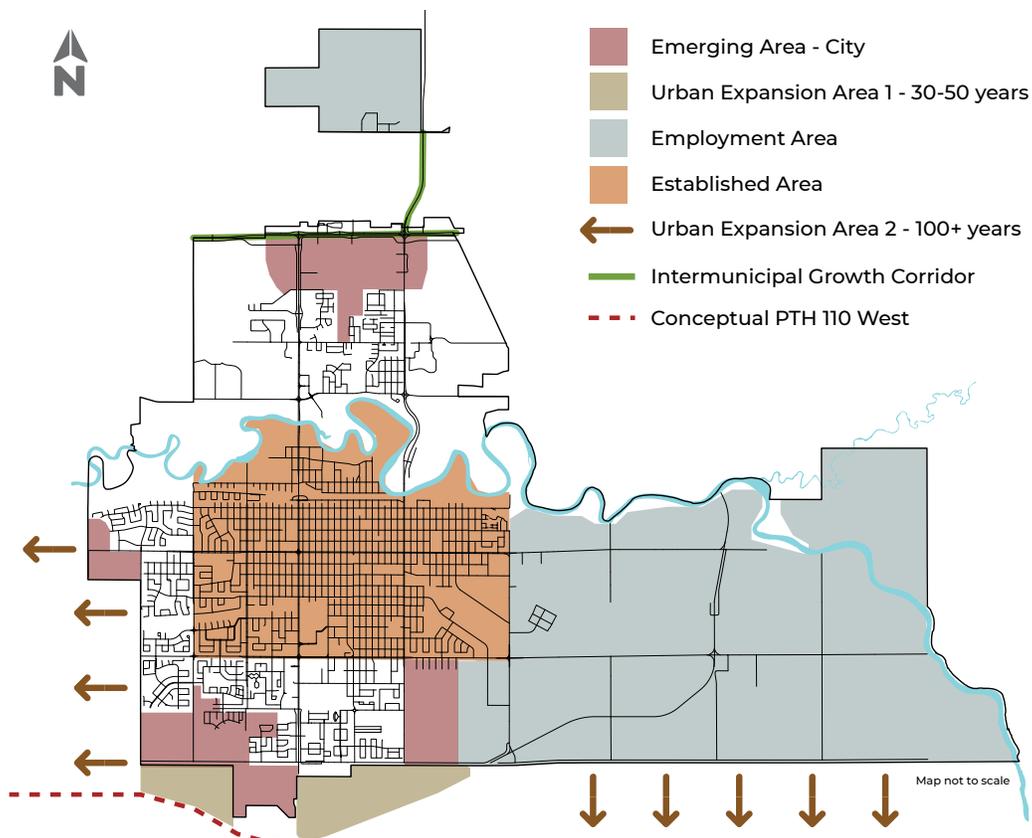
Emerging: Lands located at the edge of the city that include new development areas that may require improvements to network infrastructure prior to development.



Established: Lands centrally located that are primarily fully developed and that existing infrastructure networks can serve.



Employment: Lands located in the eastern portion of the city for development as employment uses, predominantly industrial with a variety of servicing options, including full service, partially serviced and un-serviced lands.



Map 2. Growth Areas

6.2 Emerging Area Growth

The Emerging Area Growth Strategy (Appendix A) identifies population, residential and non-residential projections, and land inventories for each Emerging Growth Area within the city as shown on Map 2. The Emerging Area Growth Strategy anticipates the majority of Emerging Area Growth to occur in the South Growth Area as enabled by the capital plans to support growth.

1

Emerging Area Growth Policies

- a. To grow the Emerging Growth Area in a financially responsible manner, the City will prioritize infrastructure improvements in the 20 year capital plan for growth to service the south Growth Area with incremental improvements planned for the north and west Growth Areas as outlined in the Emerging Area Growth Strategy.
- b. Proposed development in Emerging Areas without existing or planned network infrastructure capacity may be considered under the following:
 - i. The developer is willing to front end the cost of the infrastructure.
 - ii. The development of the area does not infringe on buildout of other areas zoned or planned for development.
 - iii. Ongoing operational and lifecycle costs of new infrastructure is acceptable to the City.





- c. Phasing of development within Emerging Areas should occur contiguous to existing developed areas and connect directly to adjacent existing transportation and servicing networks. “Leapfrog” development may be considered pending additional servicing, transportation, and financial analysis acceptable to the City.
- d. The City shall endeavor to maintain a 20 to 30 year supply of Emerging Areas designated in secondary plans for all use types that aligns with the 20-year capital infrastructure plan for growth.
- e. The City will prepare and implement secondary plans as a framework to guide development in all Emerging Areas.
- f. Secondary plans shall be prepared by the City prior to development occurring in accordance with the requirements of the General Urban Area Policies section.
- g. Developers will prepare neighborhood plans as outlined in secondary plans to identify more detailed planning for their lands within the secondary plan area. Neighborhoods plans shall be consistent with the applicable secondary plan and approved by resolution of Council.

6.3 Established Area Growth

The Established Area Growth Strategy will be completed in the future to support the growth projections and the policy direction for growth as set forth in the City Plan. Established Area Growth should occur throughout the city with emphasis on the Downtown, around major institutions, along collector and arterial streets, and Corridors (section 7.4)

1

Established Area Growth Policies

- a. The City shall prepare an Established Area Growth Strategy and capital plan for growth to support the policy direction in the City Plan and ensure areas planned for intensification are supported by required infrastructure upgrades.
- b. The City should plan to accommodate a minimum of 20% of all growth in the established area, with a focus on intensifying the Downtown, around major institutions, along arterial and collector streets, Corridors, and other areas and sites meeting the criteria outlined in section 7.1.5.
- c. The City will prepare and implement secondary plans as a framework to guide development in Established Areas where substantial development and change is anticipated, such as the Downtown, or areas that must transition, such as through rezoning, to become generally consistent with the City Plan, such as the Assiniboine Gardens area.
- d. In addition to the requirements outlined in 7.1.5, secondary plans for Established Areas should also identify areas for intensification/densification.



6.4 Employment Area Growth

The East Brandon Industrial Area Secondary Plan (Schedule 5) provides growth management direction for the Industrial lands, including full serviced, partially serviced and un-serviced development nodes for industrial growth in the short, medium and long term.



6.5 First Nation Development Area Growth

1

First Nations Development Area Growth Policies

- a. The City shall support the establishment of First Nations Development Areas in the city or within the Fringe Areas through the Federal Additions to Reserve process when in alignment with the City Plan, the capital plan for growth and other City by-laws, standards and frameworks guiding development.
- b. The City shall adopt a First Nation development and service sharing policy for land within the city to provide clarity on the terms for these agreements.

6.6 Fringe Area Growth

The intent of the Fringe Area is to plan for lands outside the city limits (as identified in the Keystone Planning District Development Plan) for joint planning. These lands include areas for potential future urban expansions. Map 4 of the Keystone Planning District Development Plan identifies Fringe Area lands both within the City of Brandon and within the Keystone Planning District.

The Fringe Area Growth policies:

- Identify land supply outside city limits for future urban development.
- Provide staged conversion of undeveloped land to urban uses.
- Prevent fragmentation and incompatible development of urban expansion lands as urban development occurs.
- Minimize conflicts between urban and rural uses.

1

Fringe Area Growth Policies

Joint Planning

- a. Both the City and the Keystone Planning District shall notify and consult with each other for any future rural residential development, including farm related subdivision and isolated rural residential lots, but excluding existing Rural Residential Areas designated and subject to a secondary plan at the time of the adoption of the Keystone Planning District's first Development Plan, and commercial and industrial development within the Fringe Area.
- b. Prior to any development or redesignation of land within the Fringe Area that is deemed to significantly increase traffic or alter traffic use on the municipal roads in either planning area, the City and the Keystone Planning District may recommend a Traffic Impact Study completed by a qualified professional engineer to identify potential infrastructure upgrade needs. Where new development is deemed by the TIS to require road infrastructure upgrades, a cost sharing agreement may be required.
- c. Where a large-scale development is proposed within the Fringe Area, the City or the Keystone Planning District may recommend a secondary plan be prepared by the proponent and adopted by the appropriate planning area prior to a zoning by-law amendment or subdivision application enabling the first of such development after the adoption of this City Plan.
- d. Any conflicts or disagreements between the City and the Keystone Planning District should be brought to the attention of the joint planning committee, the intermunicipal group established to coordinate planning discussions between the City of Brandon and the Keystone Planning District.



Compatibility

- a. Within the Fringe Areas, development approval decisions involving the re-designation of lands, issuance of development permits, approvals of conditional use orders, or approvals of subdivision applications, will, in addition to the other policies of this Plan, take the following into consideration:
 - i. The compatibility of adjacent land uses with urban development (e.g. industrial uses adjacent to existing and planned residential uses).
 - ii. The impact of the existing and future Provincial highway system, particularly PTH No. 1, PTH No. 10, and PTH No. 110.
 - iii. The integrity of agricultural designated land parcels as large land holdings to ensure no significant impedance to any future land assembly.
 - iv. The ability to service the areas with appropriate infrastructure.
 - v. The planning of development in a manner that does not impede the city's orderly expansion.



Credit: Sandy Black

Land Uses

- a. Existing land uses will continue to operate in Fringe Areas identified for urban expansion until development occurs.
- b. New livestock operations shall not be approved in the Fringe Area, nor in any areas that may be subject to Provincial minimum distance separation rules.
- c. Fringe Areas planned for future urban expansion should be left largely undeveloped until development occurs and remain generally in large parcels (80 acres) to support existing agricultural uses until these lands are considered for future urban uses.

6.7 Urban Expansion Area Growth

1

Urban Expansion Area Growth Policies

- a. The existing and conceptual Provincial highway extensions (PTH 110) to the south of the city shall serve as the planning boundary for future urban development and urban expansions to the south.
- b. Urban expansion is planning for the designation, servicing and development of lands in the Fringe Area for future urban uses. The Emerging Area Growth Strategy and Map 2 identifies two priority Urban Expansion Areas within the Fringe Area.
- c. Urban Expansion lands adjacent to the south of the city are the highest priority potential lands for urban expansion as supported by new infrastructure planned in the 20 year capital budget to support growth.
- d. Urban Expansion lands adjacent to the west of the city have moderate potential for urban expansion as development would need to be accommodated within the capacity of existing adjacent infrastructure networks.



Land Supply

- a. Urban expansion should be generally based on the principle that the City requires a minimum 20- to 30-year supply of designated land in secondary plans for residential and non-residential uses as per the Emerging Area Growth section.
- b. Any urban expansion should be supported by analysis demonstrating the ability for the lands to be serviced within existing or planned infrastructure networks.
- c. Urban expansions will be prioritized towards Urban Expansion Areas adjacent to the south of the city, but may occur in Urban Expansion Areas adjacent to the west of the city if development is supported by existing infrastructure networks.

Phasing

- a. The phasing of Urban Expansion lands will be driven by existing and planned servicing capacity.
- b. Initial phasing could include lands with direct connections to wastewater lift stations, including lands to the south of the 34th Street lift station and lands directly to the east of the 18th Street lift station.
- c. Large scale regional retail will be prioritized to the east of 18th Street (PTH 10) as these are the only lands within the Urban Expansion areas adjacent to the south of the city that have direct frontage on the major arterial and lend itself to accommodating this type of use.
- d. Secondary phasing could include lands that currently have no direct connection to the wastewater network (i.e. require connection through lands within the city or within initial phase.)

Annexation

- a. Any annexation request should be undertaken in collaboration with the impacted Rural Municipality and in accordance with Provincial legislation.
- b. Considering the length and complexities of an annexation process, annexations should endeavor to include a minimum additional 10 year land supply.
- c. Larger annexation requests beyond the designated land supply target in Appendix A may be considered if supported by the impacted Rural Municipality.

6.8 Intermunicipal Corridor Growth

Intermunicipal economic development corridors are identified on Map 2 and located along major transportation corridors (e.g. Trans-Canada Highway and PTH 10 between Brandon and the Municipal Airport).

1

Intermunicipal Corridor Growth Policies

- a. Intermunicipal economic development corridors may provide the opportunity for mutually beneficial industrial or employment uses that due to the location and/or size of land holdings provide opportunities for development not available within city limits.
- b. Pending the availability of servicing capacity, intermunicipal service sharing agreements may be considered to facilitate the growth and development of intermunicipal economic development corridors.
- c. The City shall adopt an intermunicipal service sharing policy to provide clarity on the terms for service sharing agreements for intermunicipal economic development corridors and other Fringe Area lands not identified for urban expansion.



Credit: Sandy Black



6.9 Infrastructure

The City has a responsibility to provide municipal infrastructure and services in an efficient and cost effective manner. The City will adopt Masterplans to outline the plan for infrastructure. Growth Strategy outlines where to support new development, the master plans lay out the timing of new infrastructure to be constructed to support new growth.

Infrastructure includes sanitary wastewater collection and treatment, water treatment and distribution, stormwater collection and storage, solid waste management and utilities (provided by other parties) such as electricity, natural gas and telecommunications.

1

Infrastructure Policies

- a. The City will undertake and implement comprehensive master plans for its infrastructure and establish budget priorities that ensure servicing and maintenance levels.
- b. Infrastructure and utilities shall be extended in a logical and economically practical manner having regard to the available capacity and the growth management policies of this Plan.
- c. The City will undertake periodic reviews of its infrastructure governance documents to ensure they accommodate sustainable land use and servicing practices.
- d. The design of water, wastewater and stormwater systems in the city shall have regard for long-term maintenance requirements and ease of future servicing and infrastructure replacement.
- e. Utility easements and rights-of-way should be located in a manner that respects the natural environment, optimizes space utilization, and enhances the opportunity for the rights-of-way to complement the open space system.
- f. As much of the city was developed with limited stormwater retention, specific consideration must be given to the increase in runoff from developments, including consideration given to mitigating stormwater impact, including rain gardens, onsite retention, permeable surfaces and decreasing lot coverage.
- g. Infrastructure shall generally be located within the street rights-of-way, as per the City of Brandon Municipal Servicing Standards.
- h. The domestic sewer system shall be separate from the land drainage sewer system. Storm water, surface drainage, roof run-off, weeping tile drains, sumps and other means of controlling surface or sub-surface water shall not be directed to the domestic sewer system. Existing combined sewer systems should be transitioned to separate domestic sewer and land drainage sewer systems when opportunities arise, and/or funding is available.
- i. Developers shall be responsible for developing on-site improvements, including, but not limited to roadways, sidewalks, multi-use trails, greenspaces, storm water conveyance and retention ponds, water and sewer lines, and lighting.



- j. Residential and non-industrial development will be planned for and occur in areas of the city in accordance with existing and planned servicing (water, wastewater, land drainage) upgrades.
- k. Private servicing systems (e.g. bareland condominium development, modular home park) may connect to public systems in accordance with City by-laws and standards.
- l. Where the quality of wastewater from a use is expected to generate challenges for wastewater collection or treatment systems, an engineered report may be required, along with specialized pre-treatment requirements.
- m. Industries with distinct requirements for water supply and wastewater disposal, such as large volumes of water or unique waste characteristics, may be allowed to develop onsite water supply and wastewater disposal systems, subject to any Provincial approval that may be needed.
- n. Development in all Growth Areas must consider the impact on existing infrastructure systems and be designed in compliance with master plans and governance documents to manage post development demands and discharges.
- o. All development must accommodate either private or public solid waste or recycling collection in accordance with City by-laws and standards.
- p. Development must plan for connections to shallow utilities, including electrical and telecommunications.
- q. All development must consider emergency service access and circulation.



Credit: Sandy Black





Urban Structure

Part 7

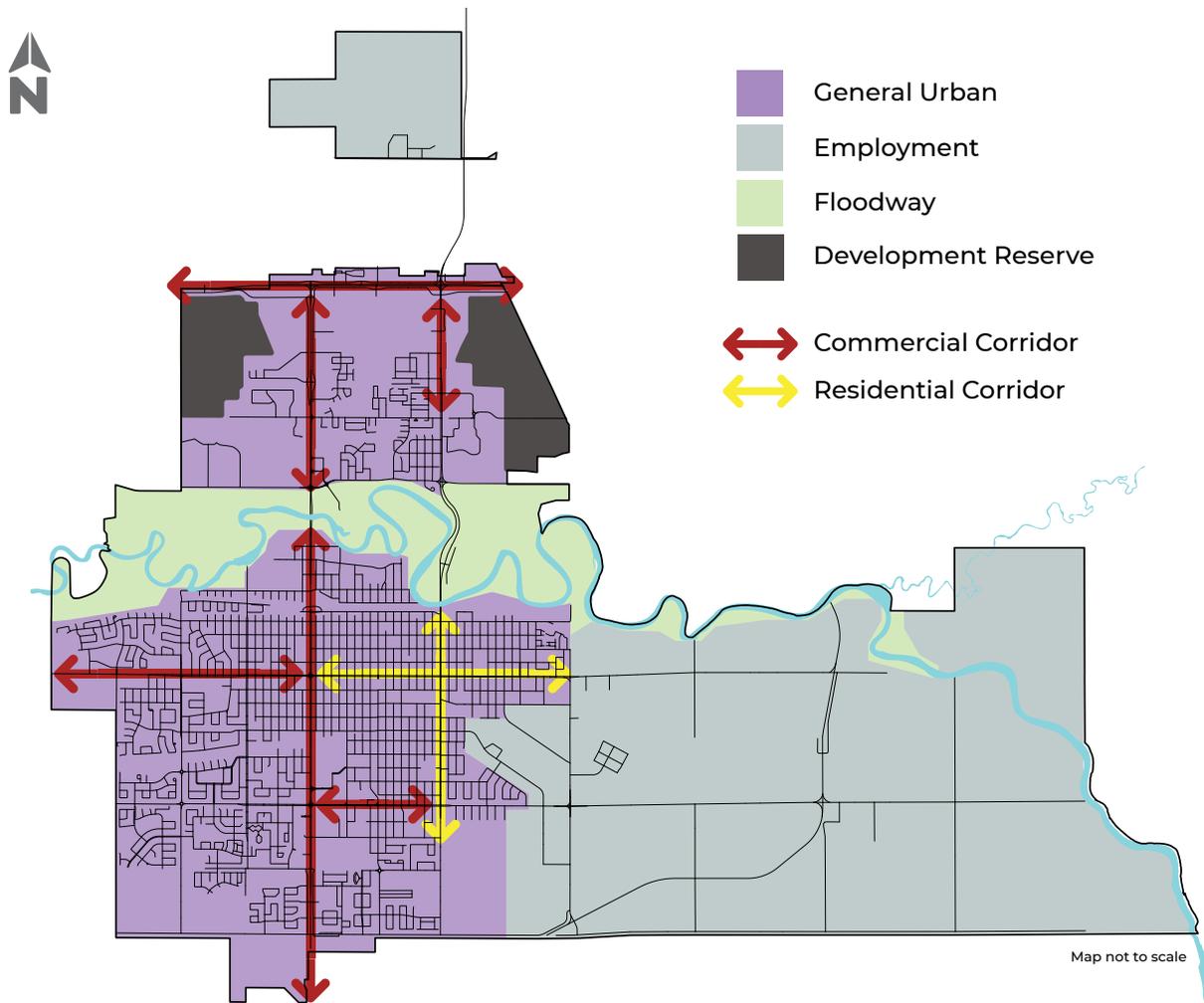
The way a city is structured contributes to the quality of life of the residents. The desire is for Brandon to continue transitioning densification of built-up areas, from separation of uses to a mix of uses and from one primary mode of transportation to a multimodal transportation city.

This Urban Structure section provides overall guidance on general built form across the city, ensuring development supports and complements the City Plan's vision.



Brandon has a diversity of neighbourhoods providing various living options for residents. As well, the city has a diversity of recreational, industrial, commercial and institutional development that support and contribute significantly to the city's growth and livability. Strategic planning of the city's urban structure can improve quality of life by retrofitting existing neighbourhoods, designing new neighbourhoods to accommodate all residents, and supporting economic development.

The urban structure consists of General Urban Area, Employment Area, Development Reserve, Corridors and the Floodway (Map 3).



Map 3. Urban Structure

7.1 General Urban Area

The General Urban Area consists of neighbourhoods that are diverse for several reasons, such as the age of the first developments, the prevalent types and intensities of land uses, and the presence of different neighbourhood- and city-scale community amenities such as parks, schools, and post-secondary education institutions.

This area also includes areas subject to secondary plans such as the Downtown, Assiniboine Gardens, Southeast, and Southwest areas (Map 4) that provide specific guidance on development due to unique factors affecting development in those areas.

The General Urban Area policies guide growth and change that provides all residents with opportunities to live, move, work, play, and shop.

1

General Urban Area Policies

- a. The General Urban Area shall support existing and future residential, commercial and institutional development in the city.
- b. Direct commercial development and growth that is in line with the Downtown vision to the Downtown and balance with other supporting uses.
- c. Ensure land use planning minimizes the need for new vehicle transportation infrastructure and promotes greater use of public transportation and active transportation.
- d. Promote resident interactions and health, by including amenities such as community gathering spaces, public art, and play areas.
- e. Incorporate existing natural features like streams, wetlands, trees and natural topography in all development.
- f. Encourage winter city design, such as maximizing sun exposure, creating windbreaks, trees as shelterbelts, and provision of snow storage.



Credit: Sandy Black



2

General Urban Area - Downtown

Since the City's establishment, the Downtown has been a hub of activity and mixed uses, reflected in the higher concentration of early-city building stock and its geographic position relative to a major railway line and the rest of the city. However, a combination of continued outward urban growth, a shifting market for commercial goods, social challenges, and increased accommodation of private vehicles have brought the need to plan for change to accommodate our new Downtown reality.

Downtown General Policies

- a. Reinforce Downtown as the central focus area for the City and region.
- b. The Downtown Area Secondary Plan (Schedule 2) shall provide the policy framework for the future planning and development of the Downtown.
- c. Support collaboration with and between local and regional interested parties to prioritize Downtown economic development initiatives and partnerships.



3

General Urban Area - Residential

Accommodating additional growth in a context-sensitive manner is a good approach to densifying existing residential neighbourhoods, and introducing new housing opportunities would have a positive impact on affordability. Additional density would also support potential infrastructure upgrades and bring different land uses and services into predominantly single-unit residential neighbourhoods to create more livable communities. Future residential neighbourhoods will also need to be sustainable, well designed, and pedestrian-oriented.

Residential General Policies

- a. All residential development should be located within the serviced General Urban Area except when associated with institutional uses.
- b. Encourage the provision of adequate housing mix with varying types, sizes and densities, to meet the social, health, and economic well-being requirements of current and future residents of different income, age, and abilities across the housing continuum.
- c. Housing types should include secondary suites, detached dwellings, supportive housing, two-unit (semi-detached, duplex), three-unit, four-unit, mobile homes, and multiple-unit dwellings such as apartment buildings.
- d. Promote residential neighbourhoods that are walkable, bikeable, rollable, transit-oriented, and allow for the necessary facilities to support all modes of transportation (e.g. bike storage and other parking or loading facilities).
- e. Encourage contextually sensitive infill that considers building form, massing, and proximity to institutions and community amenities.
- f. Encourage local service uses such as daycares, places of worship and assembly, libraries, small-scale retail commercial, and community support services.
- g. Support appropriately scaled home-based businesses.





Credit: Sandy Black

Residential Development

- a. Residential development should generally follow this typology:

Type	Examples	Height
Small Scale	Single-unit, two-unit (semi-detached, duplex), secondary suites (attached, detached), three-unit, four-unit	1-2 stories
Medium Scale	Townhouses (row or stacked), walk-up apartments, low-rise apartments	2-4 stories
Large Scale	Mid-rise multi-unit apartments	4-8 stories

- b. Large Scale housing should generally be located Downtown and where compatible with adjacent land uses and sufficient water and wastewater capacity in the city networks.
- c. Medium Scale housing should generally be located on arterial and collector streets where compatible with adjacent land uses, on corner lots, and within walking distance (approximately 400 m) to major institutions such as learning and healthcare institutions, and near transit and community amenities.
- d. Small Scale housing should generally be located along local and collector streets.
- e. Prioritize intensification of residential development on Corridors (section 7.4).
- f. Support development of an Established Area growth strategy to guide context-sensitive infill development.
- g. Encourage affordable and below-market housing to be located close to amenities, schools, services, parks, and transit.

4

General Urban Area - Commercial and Institutional

Commercial and institutional development are integral to the city's economic health. The City should promote economic development and prosperity, and support development that meets the needs of the community, retains existing businesses, and attracts new investment to the community.

Commercial and Institutional General Policies

- a. Provide opportunities for a diversity of commercial and institutional activities in appropriate locations throughout the General Urban Area.
- b. Support both the city and broader region with commercial and institutional options for residents of Brandon and the surrounding area.
- c. Maximize commercial and institutional employment opportunities within walking distances to residential neighbourhoods.
- d. Commercial and institutional infill development should consider impacts on surrounding residential development through consideration of the intensity of use, traffic impact, location of parking, site access, exterior illumination, and additional landscape buffering.
- e. Commercial activities and particular uses (e.g. drive-thru) that may generate higher traffic volumes should be directed to Commercial Corridors (section 7.4).
- f. Larger-scale developments and intensification may require additional studies, such as traffic impact, concept plans/master plan/neighbourhood plan and market analysis, as needed.
- g. Consult with the local partners such as school divisions to determine the need for new schools, associated sports fields, and day care facilities, as required, to serve the community.



Credit: Sandy Black



Commercial Development

- a. Commercial development should generally follow this typology:

Type	Priority
Mixed-Use Sites	Uses that meet residents' daily needs and serve multiple neighbourhoods, including a mix of retail, services, office, and small-scale institutional uses.
Highway Commercial	Vehicle-oriented commercial uses that typically cater to the use of the Provincial Trunk Highway network and serve the travelling public and transportation industry, and uses that generate significant volumes of traffic.
Large Scale Commercial	Larger scale retail and commercial uses, such as developments that cater to the travelling public (e.g. motels, restaurants, service stations) and those types of commercial development that require large properties for the display and/or storage of merchandise (e.g. automotive dealerships).
Neighbourhood Commercial	Small-scale retail uses and services that primarily serve the local neighbourhood and meet residents' daily needs, such as convenience stores and personal services.

Mixed-Use Sites

- a. Mixed-Use Sites should accommodate a broad range of commercial and institutional uses, along with, over the longer term, pedestrian-oriented activities such as specialty retail, civic, arts and cultural uses, entertainment, professional services, and offices.
- b. Mixed-Use Sites may be located at appropriate locations in Brandon, such as in the vicinity of major institutions.
- c. Mixed-Use Sites should be walkable by:
 - i. Providing pathways and pedestrian connections throughout larger-scale commercial areas.
 - ii. Promoting multimodal access along Corridors (section 7.4) provide clear pedestrian linkages, and reduce barriers.
 - iii. Prioritizing wayfinding, lighting, and seating to improve pedestrian experiences.
 - iv. Encouraging uses that attract pedestrian activity.
- d. Standalone residential development may be considered in Mixed-Use Sites if integrated with other appropriate uses or subject to a site plan review.



Credit: Craig D

Highway Commercial

- a. Development of lands along and near major highways must consider long-term needs of the Province to fulfill its mandate of enabling quick and safe vehicular movement of people and goods.
- b. Development immediately adjacent to the Trans-Canada Highway within city limits will be limited to a mix of low intensity commercial and industrial uses that generate significant volumes of traffic and traveling public uses.
- c. The City will take into consideration relevant studies from the Province when reviewing development proposals within such areas.
- d. The City will work with the Province to ensure development may occur without compromising the safety of users of the Provincial Trunk Highway and Provincial Road network.

Large Scale Commercial

- a. Direct auto-oriented commercial uses (such as those that cater to the drive-by or travelling customer, or require outdoor storage or sales) to higher-volume arterial streets.
- b. Direct higher-density and intensity large-scale commercial uses to Commercial Corridors, in accordance with section 7.4.

Neighbourhood Commercial

- a. Commercial activities that may generate higher traffic volumes should be directed to Commercial Corridors.
- b. The City may support conversion of residences for small-scale commercial use.
- c. Prioritize neighbourhood commercial development on corner lots.



Industrial Uses

- a. Wherever possible, existing industrial uses and developments located at inappropriate locations (such as the Floodway or Downtown) should be relocated to more suitable locations in the Employment Area.
- b. Low intensity industrial uses having minimal nuisance effects may be considered in parts of the city not within the Employment Area. Uses such as manufacturing goods produced for sale on the same site as an associated commercial/retail use (e.g. bakeries) may be located where commercial uses are supportable in the General Urban Area.
- c. New industrial developments not within the Employment Area must be designed to:
 - i. Ensure connectivity to transit and multiple forms of transportation infrastructure including sidewalk and pathway connectivity.
 - ii. Encourage a high standard of design along major roads through buffering, landscaping, fencing, and architectural elements and minimizing visual impact of loading, storage, and surface parking areas.

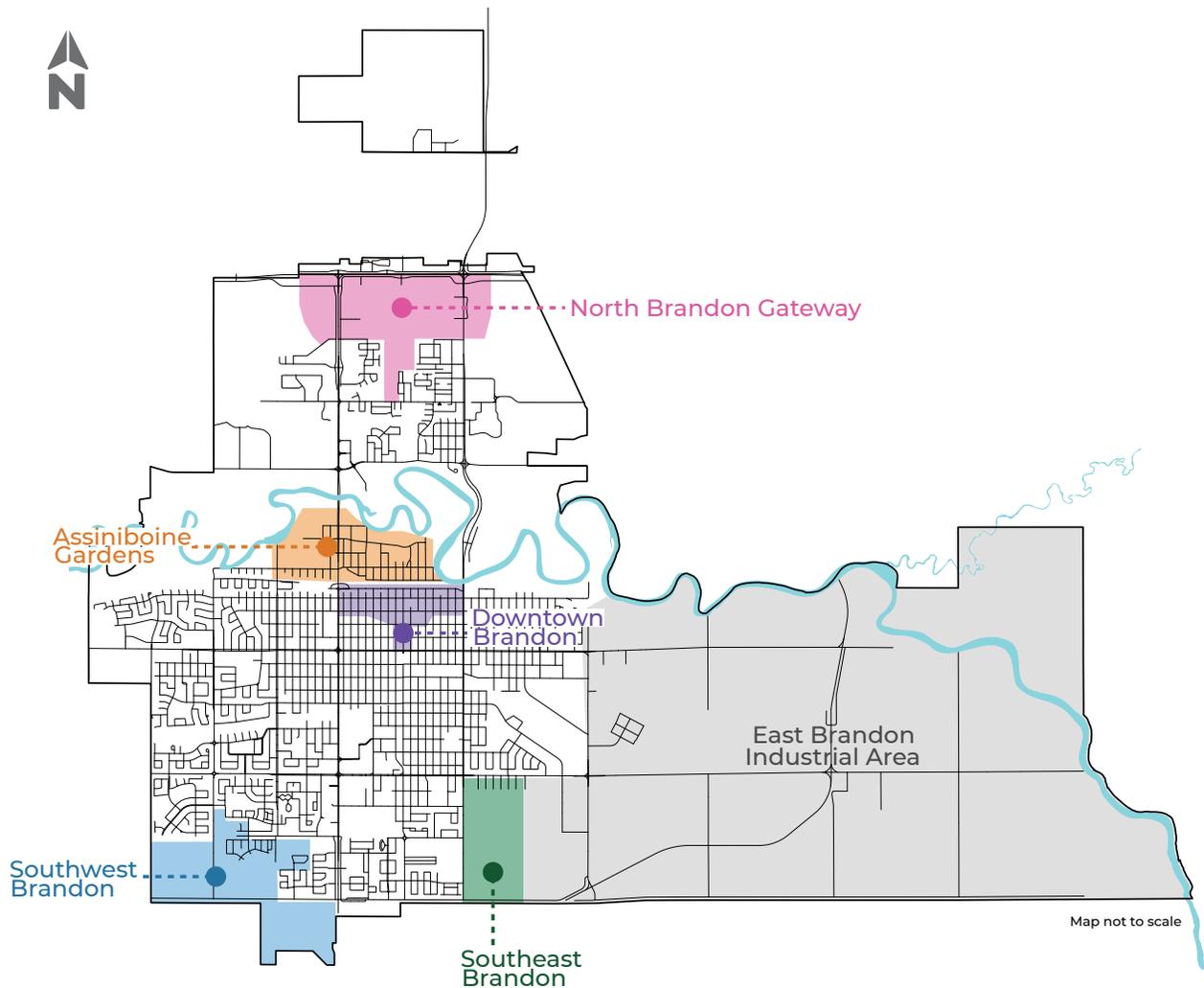


Credit: Sandy Black

5

General Urban Area - Secondary Plans

The city has several areas, mostly in the Emerging Area (Part 6), with opportunities for significant development throughout the lifetime of this City Plan. These areas, however, also face challenges to accommodate development, mostly due to infrastructure limitations. Secondary plans for these areas will provide more area-specific policy directions guiding development in these areas. Map 4 shows areas of the City subject to secondary plans.



Map 4. Secondary Plan Areas



Secondary Plan General Policies

- a. All new areas of development are required to set out the overall pattern for future development.
- b. At a minimum, secondary plans shall address the following:
 - i. Vision, objectives, and policies in alignment with the City Plan.
 - ii. Site design considerations including topography, connectivity, accessibility, and environmental.
 - iii. Proposed land use designations, including public/school reserve areas.
 - iv. Conceptual layouts, connections and phasing for collector and arterial roadways, active transportation routes, pathway connections, and transit routes/stops.
 - v. Conceptual layouts, connections and phasing for all primary servicing including water, wastewater, and land drainage systems.
 - vi. Greenspace and recreation amenities.
 - vii. Supporting assessments and studies including servicing studies, traffic impact studies, environmental assessments, and heritage resource assessments.
 - viii. Supporting projections for population, density, employment, and dwelling units by type.
- c. Secondary plan policies intend to be more specific to their respective areas compared to, but still be generally consistent with, this City Plan. Where a policy in a secondary plan conflicts with a policy in this City Plan, the policy in the secondary plan will prevail.
- d. The City may add more lands regulated under a secondary plan, whether by creating a new secondary plan or expanding an existing one's area. The City will update Map 4 without going through a development plan amendment process if Council adopts a new or amended secondary plan in accordance with the secondary plan provisions of the *Planning Act*. The City must go through a development plan amendment process if Council considers reduction or elimination of a secondary plan area.
- e. All secondary plans are attached as appendices to the City Plan for convenience. However, secondary plans are not considered to be part of a development plan, regulated instead under the secondary plan provisions of the *Planning Act*, including the process of adopting secondary plans.

6

General Urban Area - Master Plans

Master Plan General Policies

- a. Higher intensities may be considered for uses subject to master plans, and the uses should be compatible if not complementary to surrounding uses when located in the General Urban Area.
- b. Master plans should indicate not only the proposed development on site at full build-out, but also address potential impacts to nearby neighbourhoods, their contribution to make nearby neighbourhoods more vibrant and complete, and high-level technical issues such as servicing and traffic.

Keystone

The Keystone Centre is a unique facility in the city, providing spaces for both recreation and events that attract large numbers of people.

- a. The City will support initiatives that enable Keystone Centre to grow and develop in accordance with a master plan the Keystone Centre may initiate in consultation with the City.
- b. The City may adopt a secondary plan for the area surrounding Keystone Centre to better coordinate and integrate development and infrastructure investments.



Credit: Provincial Exhibition



Brandon Regional Health Centre

Being the largest hospital in the Westman Region, the Brandon Regional Health Centre, also known as Brandon Hospital, is a major medical facility that serves both the city and the Westman Region. Its campus has grown steadily over the years, providing specialist medical services such as cancer care. The facility is undergoing a significant expansion as of 2023.

- a. The City will support initiatives that enable Brandon Regional Health Centre to grow and develop in accordance with a master plan Prairie Mountain Health may initiate in consultation with the City.
- b. The City may adopt a secondary plan for the area surrounding Brandon Regional Health Centre to better coordinate and integrate development and infrastructure investments.

Brandon Municipal Airport

Brandon Municipal Airport has its origins from the Second World War and the British Commonwealth Air Training Plan. The City has been the stewards of the Airport lands since 1946. In 2013 the Airport saw the return of consistent regular passenger service under a major airline. As of the drafting of this Plan, the City was drafting a new master plan for the airport.

- a. All development in and around the airport will be in accordance with the Brandon Municipal Airport Master Plan and subject to restrictions protecting airport operations and airspace as set out by Transport Canada.
- b. The City will not support any residential uses not associated with airport activities in areas with a Noise Exposure Forecast or Noise Exposure Projection of at least 30.



Assiniboine Community College

Assiniboine Community College is one of two significant post-secondary educational institutions in the city. It is unique in having two campuses in the city known as the Victoria Avenue East Campus and the North Hill Campus, with the North Hill Campus being the site of the former Brandon Mental Health Centre. The North Hill Campus has a master plan adopted in 2016, envisioning the consolidation of all its functions in the city at that site.

- a. The City will support initiatives that enable ACC to grow and develop in accordance with the Assiniboine Community College North Hill Campus Master Plan, and any long term plans the college may develop for the Victoria Avenue East Campus.



Brandon University

Brandon University is one of two significant post-secondary educational institutions in the city. In 2017, Brandon University commissioned a 30-year master plan that Council subsequently adopted in support. The campus is unique in that it covers multiple blocks and straddles several public streets, yet its built form differs from the predominantly residential areas surrounding it.

- a. The City will support initiatives that enable Brandon University to grow and develop in accordance with the Brandon University Campus Master Plan.
- b. The City may adopt a secondary plan for the area surrounding Brandon University to better coordinate and integrate development and infrastructure investments.





7.2 Employment Area

The city's Employment Area, the location of most of Brandon's Industrial land, is an important contributor to Brandon's economic sustainability. Maintaining a long-term supply of marketable employment land will support economic growth. As a regional centre, the city is well-positioned to maintain a strong employment land base by retaining existing industries and businesses, and supporting new growth.

The East Brandon Industrial Area Secondary Plan (Schedule 5) shall provide the policy framework for the future planning and development of the majority of the Employment Area in the city.

7.3 Floodway

The Assiniboine River is a significant natural feature coursing through the city. The river is an asset for the city, being the community's source of potable water and a natural and potential recreational corridor within an urban area. The river also poses a risk to the city due to the potential for flooding. The City Plan aims to protect the Assiniboine River area and residents by assessing risk and permitting predominantly low-density development in city dike protected areas. The Assiniboine Gardens Secondary Plan provides direction for development in a significant area of the floodplain in the city, and the Assiniboine River Corridor Master Plan provides guidance for recreation around the floodway.

1

Floodway Policies

- a. Support the implementation of the Assiniboine Gardens Secondary Plan and the Assiniboine River Corridor Master Plan.
- b. The boundaries of the Floodway area shall coincide with the city's dike system. Where there is no city dike system, the Floodway area shall include areas at risk of flooding under applicable Provincial regulations or standards.
- c. Consider downstream impacts of diking and further strengthening of existing dikes as necessary.
- d. Support the natural and cultural conservation and rehabilitation of the Assiniboine River, its riparian areas, and lands at risk of flooding within the Floodway Area.
- e. Consider infrastructure developments in the Floodway Area involving flood protection or services benefiting the community.
- f. Restrict development within the west side of the diked flood protection area to natural space, public open space, recreation areas and sports fields.
- g. Consider location and existing conditions elevation and (such as groundwater/drainage issues) and approved visions for the area (such as Assiniboine Gardens Secondary Plan) when reviewing development within the diked flood protection area.



7.4 Corridors

Corridors are major transportation and movement routes that enable efficient use of infrastructure and accommodate a concentration and higher residential densities and essential commercial uses in the General Urban Area. Corridors should be multi-use livable urban spaces that improve connectivity and prioritize multimodal access to main transportation routes and services that residents may need such as jobs, support and community services, entertainment, and recreation.



1 Corridor General Policies

- a. Support higher-density and intensity residential, commercial, institutional, cultural, and recreational uses and developments relative to the General Urban Area.
- b. Land uses should serve users of multimodal transportation options and residents of adjacent neighbourhoods.



2

Corridor Development

- a. Corridors as shown on Map 3 should generally follow this typology:

Type	Examples	Uses
Residential Corridors ↔	Key collector streets, such as 10th and 26th Streets, and Maryland Park Avenues, which include higher density residential development.	Predominantly residential uses with opportunities for stand alone neighbourhood commercial or neighbourhood commercial uses as part of a mixed use development.
Commercial Corridors ↔	Key arterial streets, such as 1st and 18th Streets, and sections of Victoria and Richmond Avenues, which typically include commercial development.	Predominantly commercial uses with the potential for residential on the upper storeys.

- b. Additional streets could be deemed Corridors based on the following criteria:
- i. Moderate- to high-volume roadway.
 - ii. Transit route.
 - iii. Block pattern conducive for street-oriented development and higher-density development.
 - iv. Built on existing concentrations of jobs/services/populations.



3

Corridor Design Considerations

- a. Encourage small-scale, fine-grain, neighbourhood-scale commercial developments.
- b. Support the movement of people of all ages, abilities, and levels of mobility by providing safe and universally accessible facilities and design interventions such as wider sidewalks, barrier-free building entrances, pedestrian crossings, and signage.
- c. Provide multimodal connections to the surrounding streets and open spaces.
- d. Contribute to a visually appealing, active and enjoyable public realm through unique landscaping features, lighting, signage, seating, public art, public open spaces and four-season design elements.
- e. Promote high-quality building design and materials.
- f. Encourage minimum building setbacks and consistent building alignments to create a strong street edge.
- g. Generally limit direct vehicle access to developments in the rear or side of a site, and accommodate parking in the rear or side, below buildings, or screened from street view.
- h. Consideration should be given to the transition from Corridors to existing adjacent lower-density neighbourhoods.
- i. Larger-scale retail development adjacent to arterial streets should occur in a cluster fashion along Commercial Corridors.
- j. Promote visibility of commercial uses through appropriate entrance features, signage, and landscaping along Commercial Corridors.

7.5 Greenspace and Recreation

Parks, recreation, and open spaces are essential public amenities to create livable, urban communities. These community facilities create opportunities for safe physical activity, social interaction, and places of rest and recreation that improve quality of life. The City has a Greenspace Master Plan and a Recreation and Community Facilities Master Plan with details about the City's vision for greenspace and recreation. As well, the City has an Assiniboine River Corridor Master Plan to guide plans around the Assiniboine river corridor.

1

Greenspace and Recreation General Policies

- a. Support the City's Greenspace Master Plan and Recreation and Community Facilities Master Plan to ensure Brandon keeps the vision for recreation.
- b. Recreational spaces and facilities should provide opportunities for all residents in promoting a higher quality of life.
- c. Ensure neighbourhoods are connected through shared greenspaces, open space, naturalized areas, and recreational areas to provide access for all residents.
- d. Promote small recreation/green spaces such as pocket parks, public patios, and public art, on underused or vacant lots.
- e. Support implementation of the Assiniboine River Corridor Masterplan to provide enhanced riverbank experience and encourage connectivity north and south of the river.
- f. Collaborate with community groups such as school divisions for provision of educational spaces and community opportunities.



2

Greenspace and Recreation Design Considerations

- a. Design safe, sustainable, public spaces that maintain universal accessibility within and between neighbourhoods and community facilities, such as parks and recreational trails, ensuring safe routes for all modes of movement and abilities.
- b. Ensure all open spaces are publicly accessible by multiple modes of transportation and multiple access points, and within proximity to residential and amenity rich areas, and Commercial and Residential Corridors.
- c. Encourage environmentally sensitive practices such as native and seasonal planting, xeriscaping, and rain gardens in the development of greenspaces, and the avoidance of chemical fertilizers and pesticides in maintenance.
- d. Explore opportunities to create green spaces that reduce the urban heat island effects.

3

Greenspace and Recreation Dedication

- a. Acquire land through land dedication or cash-in-lieu of land dedication for subdivisions of all land use types and for residential rezonings to support the development of community recreational amenities and facilities.

7.6 Development Reserve

Development Reserve lands are areas not serviced or planned to be serviced in the time frame of the City Plan. These lands will be held idle until needed to accommodate development.

1

Development Reserve General Policies

- a. To ensure there is an abundance of land within the city boundaries to address any fluctuation in supply and demand trends for the various land uses.
- b. To protect these lands from premature fragmentation until a more intensive use has been properly planned for development.







Implementation

Part 8

The City Plan document was formed by input from internal groups, external agencies, government agencies and community groups. It will take the joint efforts of all these parties to implement the vision successfully. The completion of Brandon's City Plan document is only the first step of implementing the City's long-term vision, objectives, and policies. The next step is ensuring citywide alignment. Tracking city-wide key indicators will allow the City of Brandon to document community-wide changes, identify trends and priorities, and report results in a consistent and transparent manner.



Implementation Policies

An Implementation Plan organized by the three themes of the plan with each of the corresponding implementation actions will be used to track and communicate progress of the City Plan. The implementation of the plan requires all departments to:

- Establish and report on key indicators, performance targets, and priority actions for each policy area to report on quarterly/annually to Council.
- Increase awareness and understanding of City Plan intent and applicability to City operations.
- Review existing and adopt new plans, policies, by-laws, and business plans that align with the City Plan.
- Adjust service delivery methods, and operational and capital budgets to align with the City Plan.
- Identify inter-jurisdictional, interdepartmental, agency and community partner roles and responsibilities to determine the best solutions to achieve the goals.

Interpretation

- Words and expressions used in the City Plan have the meanings ascribed to them in *The Planning Act* and the Provincial Land Use Policies, unless the context requires otherwise.
- Where there is development that does not currently comply with the long-range policies reflected in the land use concepts, these areas may still be zoned in the Zoning By-law according to their present use in order to avoid the creation of non-conforming uses, provided that the overall intent of the plan is maintained. Zoning applied to a property may conflict with the City Plan designation to accommodate existing uses until such time as the property is redeveloped in alignment with the objectives and policies of the City Plan. In these cases, subdivision and development proposals must be consistent with City Plan policies. Zoning By-law boundaries may differ slightly from the City Plan; however, in no case should the difference be contrary to the intent of the City Plan.
- Interpretation of the land use maps and policy intent of this City Plan is at the discretion of the Director of Planning & Buildings or their designate.
- In cases where the word “may” is included in a policy, it is provided as a guideline or suggestion toward implementing the intent of the policy.
- In cases where the word “should” is used in a policy, the policy is intended to apply to a majority of situations. However, the policy may be deviated from in a specific situation where the deviation is necessary to address unique circumstances that would otherwise render compliance impractical or generate substantial hardship, and to allow an acceptable alternate means to achieve the general intent of the policy.
- In cases where the words “shall” or “will” are included in a policy, the policy is considered mandatory. However, where actual quantities or numerical standards are contained within a mandatory policy, the quantities or standards may be deviated, provided that the deviation is necessary to address unique circumstances that will otherwise render compliance impractical or generate substantial hardship, and the intent of the policy is still achieved.



Definitions

Part 9



Accessible - Designed in a manner that allows ease of reach or ability to participate in activity or opportunities, including access to goods, services, buildings, places, and spaces.

Areas - Distinct parts of the City distinguished by their unique physical features and development patterns, as identified in the Urban Structure.

Active Transportation - Any mode of transportation by which people use their own energy to power their motion including walking, rolling, running, cycling, cross-country skiing, skateboarding, snow-shoeing, and use of a manual wheelchair.

Asset - Any resource, facility, infrastructure, or property that is owned by the City of Brandon.

Asset Management Plan - A planning tool for managing existing and new municipal assets in order to maximize benefits, reduce risks, and provide satisfactory levels of service to a community in a sustainable manner.

Barrier-Free - The ability for a person with a disability to use a space, system, or object without facing any physical, attitudinal, information/communication, or systemic barriers.

Built Environment - People-made places and spaces designed and constructed to serve their social, economic, and environmental needs.

City - Where capitalized as the “City of Brandon” or the “City”, refers to the City of Brandon as a municipal government, or corporation. Where written in lower case as “the city” or as “Brandon”, refers to the physical area of the municipality.

Corridors - Linear areas that connect neighbourhoods, transport people, goods, and services, and contain a mix of street-oriented uses that incorporate retail,

employment, and residential uses, developed at overall greater densities, as identified in the Urban Structure.

Density - Population density is a measurement of population per unit area.

Developer - The individual or group undertaking an activity defined as development herein.

Development - The construction of a building on, over, or under land; a change in the use or intensity of use of a building or land; the removal of soil or vegetation from land; and the depositing or stockpiling of soil or material on land and the excavation of land.

Drinking Water System - A system used to pump, store, treat, and distribute drinking water, and includes the facilities and services used in the provision of drinking water.

Erosion - Land that, within a 50-year period, may be eroded away or become unstable due to the action of water contained in an adjacent water body.

Flood Mitigation - Measures taken to permanently protect individual buildings or other developments from flood damage.

Floodway - The portion of a flood risk area where flood waters are the deepest, fastest, and most destructive.

Hazard Lands - Lands subject to flooding, ponding, erosion, bank instability, flowing wells, high susceptibility to groundwater pollution, and poor subsoil characteristics for building purposes.

Hazardous Uses - Facilities or development, exclusive of railways and highways, that manufacture, handle, store, or distribute hazardous materials.

Heritage Resource - Heritage sites, heritage objects, and work or assembly of works of

nature or of human endeavour that is of value for its archaeological, palaeontological, pre-historic, historic, cultural, natural, scientific, or aesthetic features, and may be in the form of sites or objects of a combination thereof.

Heritage Object - As defined in Part IV of The Heritage Resources Act (1986). Objects can include archaeological, heritage, paleontological, natural heritage and designated objects.

Heritage Site - A site designated as a heritage site under Part I of The Heritage Resources Act (1986). Important features of (a) the historic or pre-historic development of the province or a specific locality within the province, or of the peoples of the province or locality and their respective cultures; or (b) the natural history of the province of a specific locality within the province; may be designated a heritage site by the minister.

Higher Density Residential - Development that includes medium scale and large scale housing development types such as townhouses (row or stacked), four-plexes, walk-up apartments, low-rise apartments, and mid-rise multi-unit apartments.

Infill - The development of vacant parcels within previously built areas. These areas are usually already serviced by existing public infrastructure, such as transportation, water, wastewater, and other utilities.

Infrastructure - The physical assets developed and used to support the city's people and activities. The City's infrastructure inventory includes such assets as drainage, roads and right-of-way infrastructure, parks and green spaces, buildings, fleet vehicles, transit facilities, buildings, traffic control devices, recreation facilities, computer networks, library, etc.

Intensification - The development of a property, site, or area in an existing

neighbourhood at a higher density than currently exists. Intensification can be achieved through redevelopment, infill, development of vacant/underutilized lots, or through the conversion of existing buildings.

Livestock Operation - A permanent or semi-permanent facility or non-grazing area where livestock is kept or raised either indoors or outdoors, and includes all associated manure collection facilities.

Lower Density Residential - Residential development that includes small scale and some medium scale housing development types such as single-unit, two-unit (semi-detached, duplex), secondary suites (attached, detached), townhouses (row or stacked), four-plexes, walk-up apartments, and low-rise apartments.

Massing - The way in which a building's gross cubic volume is distributed upon the site, which parts are higher, lower, wider, or narrower.

Medium Density Residential - Residential development that includes medium scale housing development types such as townhouses (row or stacked), four-plexes, walk-up apartments, and low-rise apartments.

Micro Mobility - A range of small, lightweight devices operating at speeds typically below 25 km/h (15mph) and is ideal for trips up to 10km. Includes electric scooters, e-bikes, and similar options.

Mixed-Use Building - A building that can include residential, commercial, cultural, and institutional uses.

Mixed-Use Sites - An urban area that can include residential, commercial, cultural, and institutional uses, and where those functions are to some degree physically and functionally integrated.



Natural Assets - Parts of the natural environment, such as the river, creeks, and urban forest, that contribute to the provision of one or more engineered municipal services. (e.g. fresh water provision, stormwater management, flood mitigation)

Open Space - An area of outdoor land or water that is publicly owned or publicly accessible, including municipal parks, civic spaces, provincial or federal parkland, institutional campuses, and other public spaces.

Park - Any land acquired, developed, or used by the City as a public park, sports field, playground, recreational area, or cemetery, title to which is vested in the name of the City.

Placemaking - Involves the planning, design, management, and programming of shared use spaces to help define a community's cultural, economic, social, and ecological identity.

Redevelopment - The creation of new units, uses or lots on previously developed land in existing neighbourhoods.

Renewable Energy - Energy that is collected from renewable resources, which are naturally replenished on a human timescale, such as sunlight, wind, rain, watercourse, and geothermal heat.

Safe & Warm - Emergency shelter designated for adults (18+) who experience occasional homelessness.

Scale - The height, width, and length of a building in relation to its surroundings.

Secondary Plan - A statutory plan as defined by the Planning Act that directs the future land use patterns, transportation and utility networks, and sequence of development in specific areas of a community.

Servicing Standards - Standards that are intended to provide specific guidelines to assist municipalities and developers in the design, preparation, and submission of plans and specifications for construction of municipal improvements and systems (e.g. roadways, water distribution systems, sewer systems, storm water facilities).

Setback - The distance between a building or development and a property line.

Site - An area, place, parcel of land, building, structure, or an exterior or interior portion or segment of a building or structure, whether it is privately owned, owned by the City or owned by the Crown or an agency thereof.

Streetscape - All the elements that make up the physical environment of a street and define its character. This includes paving, trees and vegetation, lighting, building type and style, setback, pedestrian, cycle and transit amenities, street furniture, etc.

Sustainability - An approach that focuses on meeting the needs of the present without compromising the ability of future generations to meet their needs. It is composed of the three pillars of economic, environmental, and social.

Traffic Calming - Traffic Calming is the process and measures applied to address concerns about the behaviour of motor vehicle drivers traveling on streets.

Universal Design and Accessibility - The design and composition of an environment so that it can be accessed, understood, and used to the greatest extent possible by all people regardless of their age, size, ability, or disability.

Urban Forest - The trees located within city limits, whether planted or naturally occurring. All trees found in a city, whether in parks, roadways, natural areas, or on private property are part of the urban forest.

Urban Form - Physical patterns and structural elements that define a cityscape, such as size, shapes, and configuration of buildings, open spaces, corridors, and facilities. Features can include materials and facades or housing types, layout, and density.

Urban Reserve - Expansions to reserve lands undertaken by recognized First Nations, typically within an urban area.

Vision Zero - A traffic safety approach and strategy to eliminate traffic fatalities and injuries.

Visitable Housing - Accessible design that allows social visits by people using a mobility device.

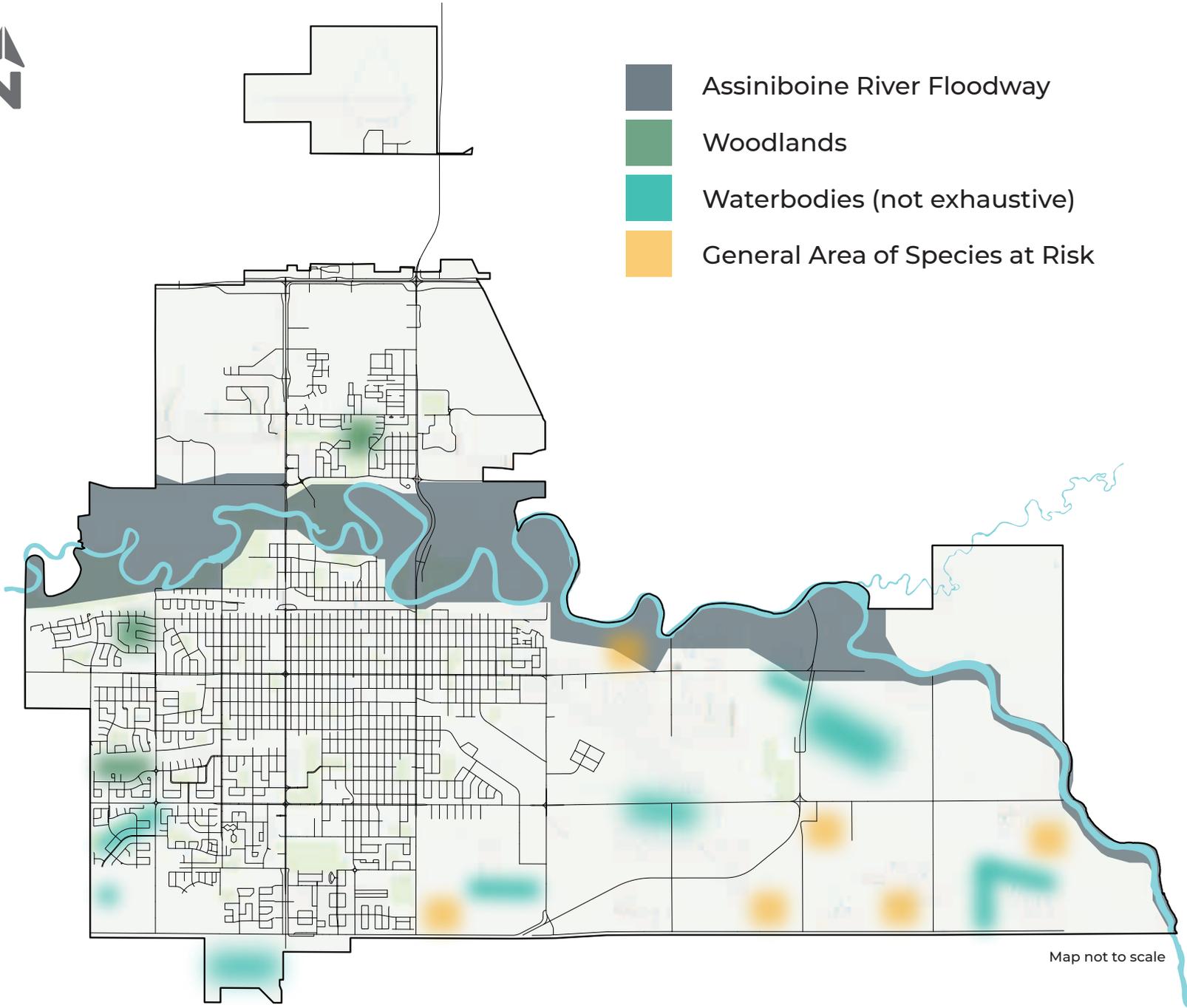
Walkability - The extent to which the built environment allows people to walk to get to everyday destinations. Walkability can be affected by street connectivity, mix of land uses, destinations, and pedestrian infrastructure.

Wastewater Management System – A system that is used to collect, store, treat, distribute, and dispose of wastewater, and includes the facilities and services associated with the management of wastewater.

Watershed - A land area that channels rainfall and snow melt to creeks, streams, and rivers.

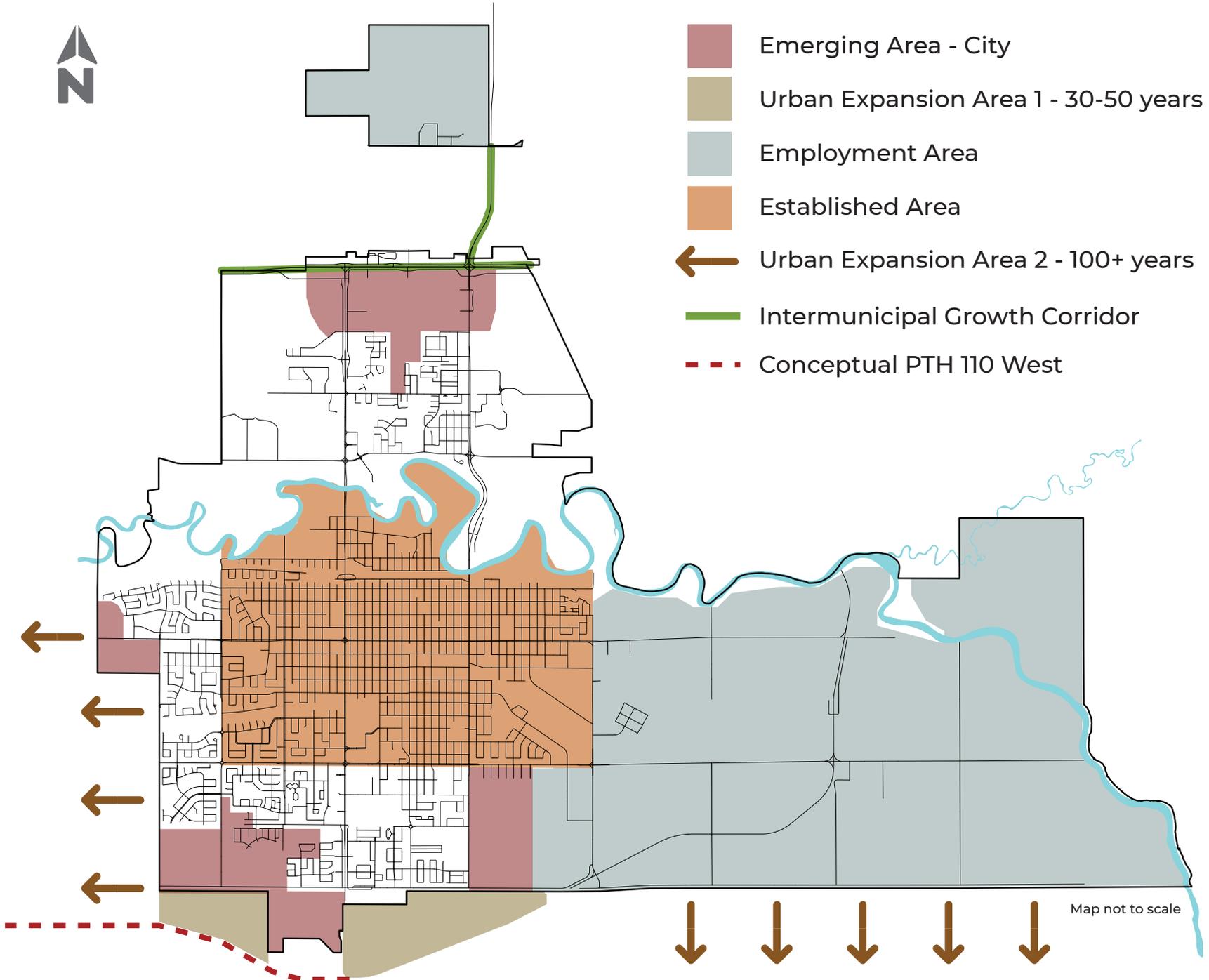
Zero Emission Vehicle - Battery electric vehicles (BEV) or plug-in hybrid electric vehicles (PHEV) that have the potential to produce no tailpipe emissions.





Map not to scale

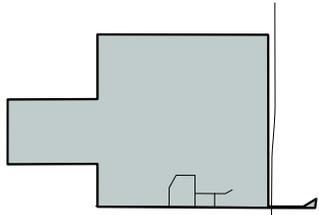
Map 1. **Sensitive Areas**



- Emerging Area - City
- Urban Expansion Area 1 - 30-50 years
- Employment Area
- Established Area
- Urban Expansion Area 2 - 100+ years
- Intermunicipal Growth Corridor
- Conceptual PTH 110 West

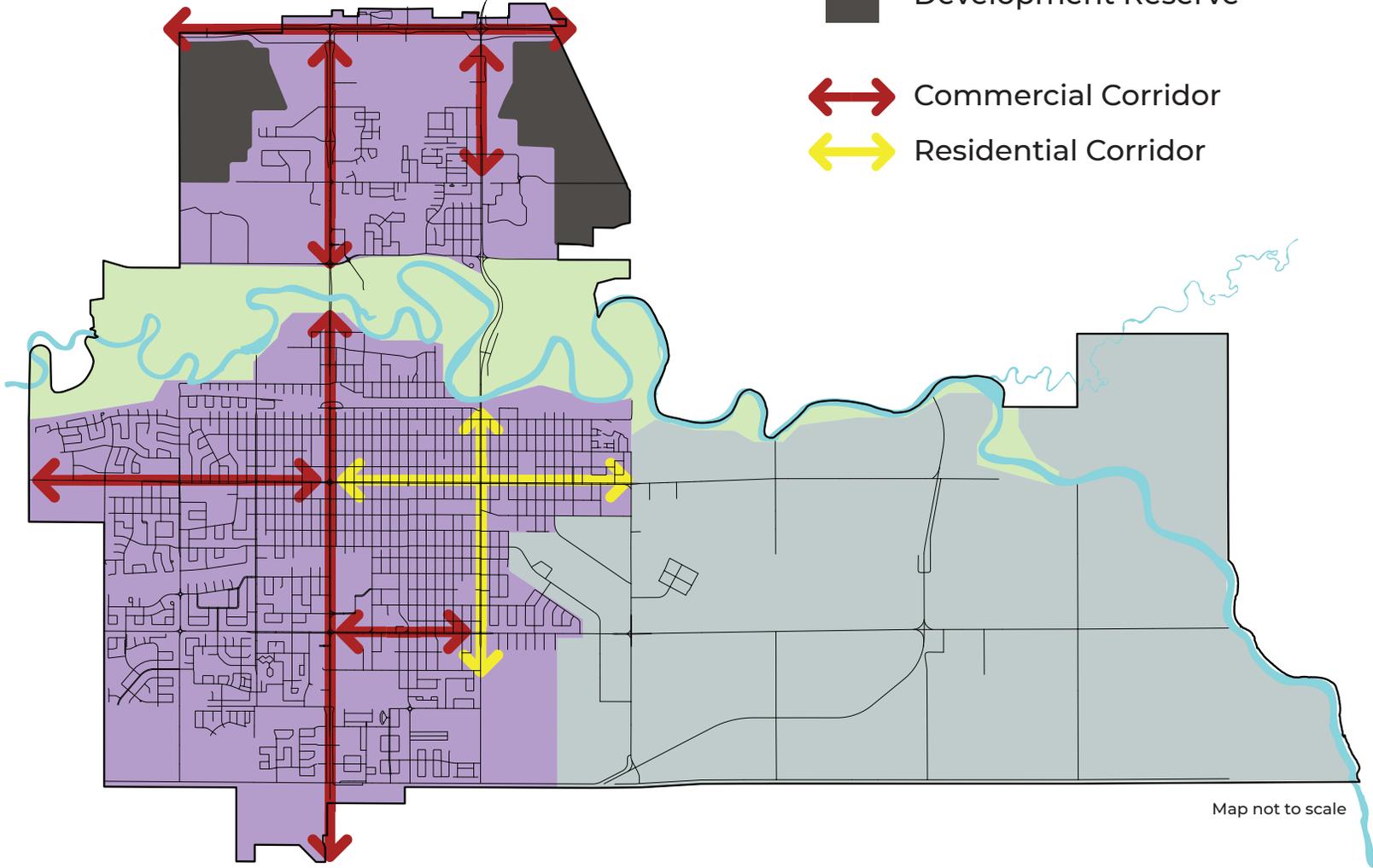
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Map 2. **Growth Areas**



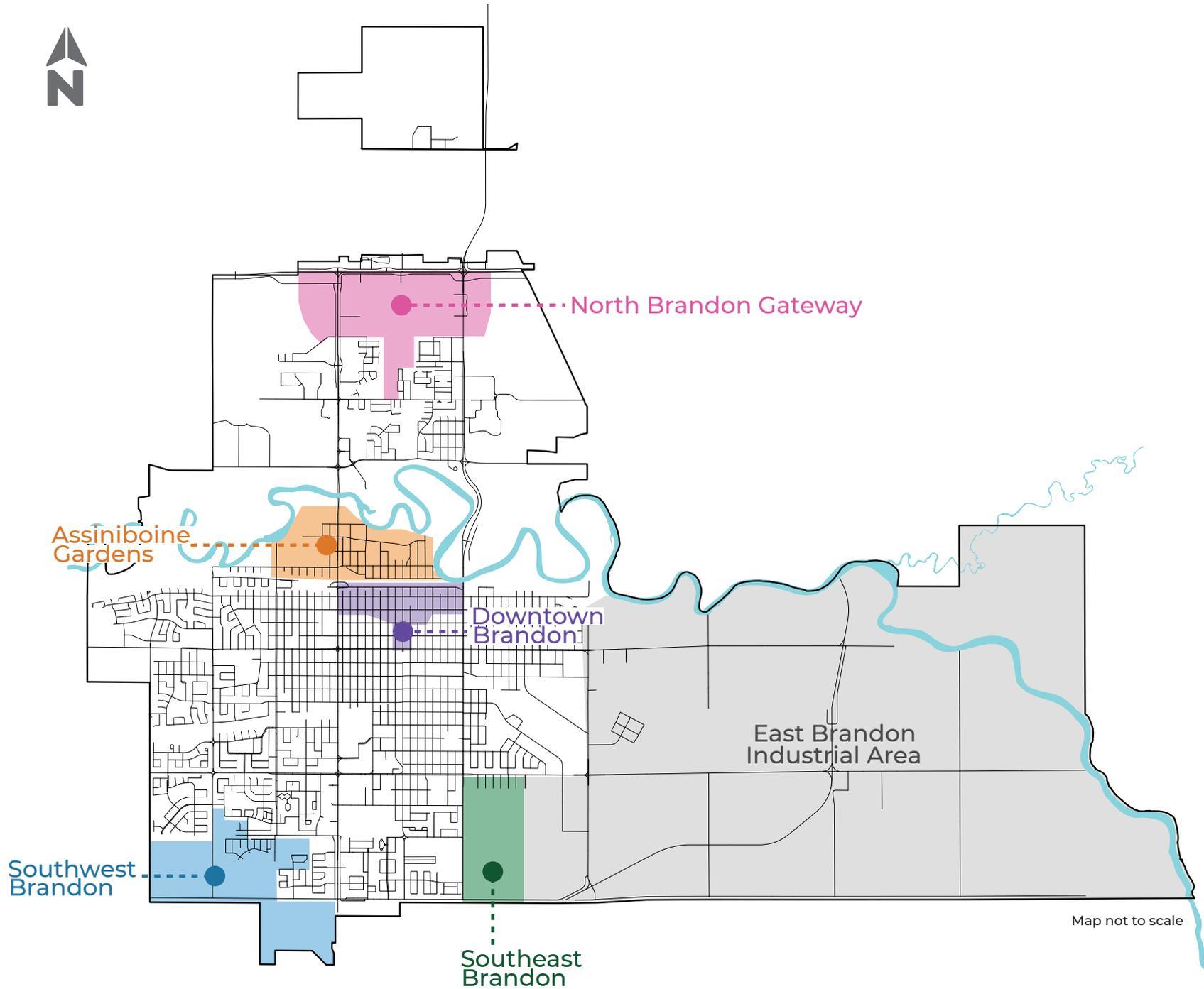
- General Urban
- Employment
- Floodway
- Development Reserve

- Commercial Corridor
- Residential Corridor



Map not to scale

Map 3. **Urban Structure**



Map 4. **Secondary Plan Areas**

Schedule 1

**Downtown Brandon
Secondary Plan**



Schedule 2

North Brandon Gateway Secondary Plan



Schedule 3

**Southwest Brandon
Secondary Plan**



Schedule 4

**East Brandon Industrial Area
Secondary Plan**



Schedule 5

**Assiniboine Gardens
Secondary Plan**



Schedule 6

**Southeast Brandon
Secondary Plan**



Appendix A

Emerging Area Growth Strategy





City Plan Appendix A
Emerging Area Growth Strategy

Prepared By: City of Brandon Planning & Buildings Department

October 2023

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Introduction

The City of Brandon (“City”) Emerging Area Growth Strategy identifies where and when growth will occur in alignment with the City Plan growth management policies and capital infrastructure planning. The evaluation of the City’s growth direction builds on previous work, including the Brandon and Area Planning District Fringe Area Growth Strategy (2013) and the Development Charges Capital Plan for Growth (2018). The Reserve Fund Management Policy (2020) reflects these decisions by stating that “growth infrastructure investment shall be prioritized to service development in the south growth area, and that investment should be staged to minimize debt costs to the City.”

The growth strategy identifies three Growth Areas (Established, Emerging and Industrial) as shown on Map 1. The Established and Emerging Areas will develop primarily for residential and non-residential (commercial and institutional) uses, with the majority of industrial uses to be located in the Industrial Growth Area/East Brandon Industrial Secondary Plan Area in the eastern portion of the City:

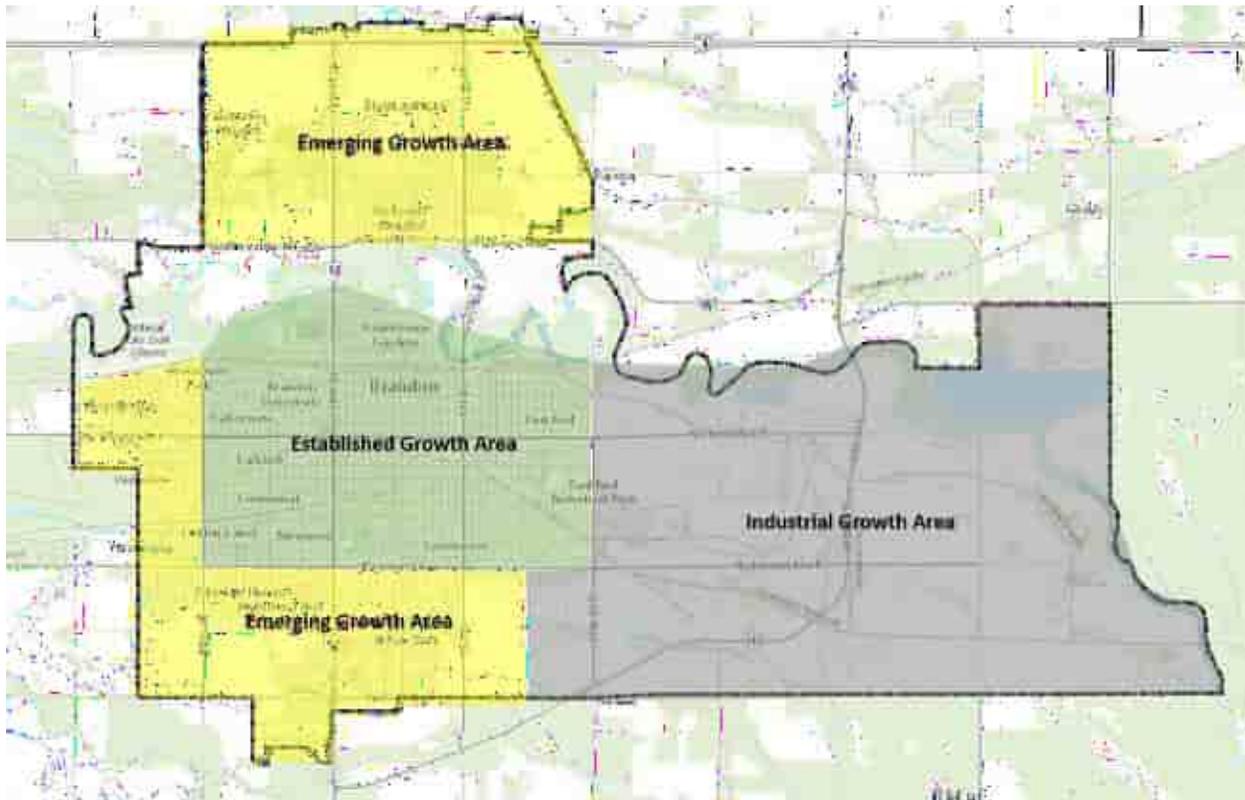
Established: Lands centrally located that are primarily fully developed and serviced by existing infrastructure networks. In the Growth Strategy, “infill” will refer to development within the Established Area, which includes redevelopment, development of underutilized lots, and the conversion of existing buildings, or land between buildings in already-serviced areas.

Emerging: Lands located at the edge of the City that include new development areas that may require improvements to network infrastructure prior to development. Growth in Emerging Areas may occur in greenfield (undeveloped areas without services) and infill areas (with existing services as defined under “Established”).

Industrial: Lands located in the East Brandon Industrial Area Secondary Plan area, portions of which have full or partial services, and others that are neither serviced nor planned to be serviced. The East Brandon Industrial Area Secondary Plan has more information on the Industrial Growth Area.

This Emerging Area Growth Strategy focuses on growth in the Emerging Area, with some references to the Established Area. The City will develop a growth strategy specifically for the Established Area. The East Brandon Industrial Area Secondary Plan already covers industrial growth.

Map 1: Growth Areas



Recent Historical Growth

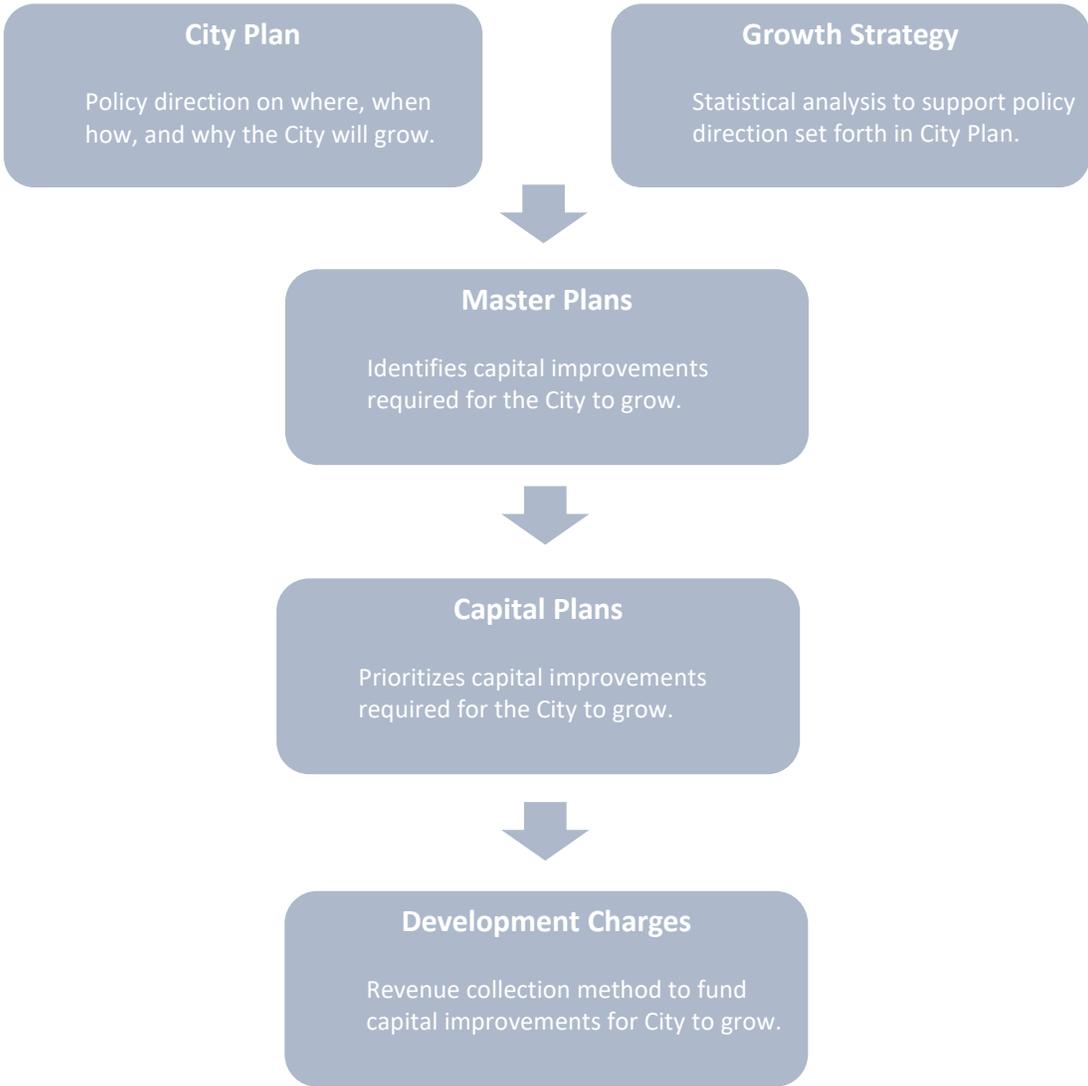
From 2012 to 2021, the City grew from a population of 46,060 to 51,313, an increase of 5,253 total residents (Statistics Canada data), equaling approximately a 1% annual growth rate. Supporting the growth has been the construction of 2,929 total residential dwelling units, 26% of them in the Established Area, and 74% in the Emerging Area. Of the 2,160 total dwelling units constructed in the Emerging Area, 730 (34%) were single detached dwellings, mobile homes, and ready-to-move homes, and 1,434 (66%) were forms of multiple housing, including two unit, row housing, and multi-storey apartment buildings.

Purpose

The Emerging Area Growth Strategy provides statistical direction on where and when Emerging Area growth will occur pursuant to City Plan growth management policies. Identifying the direction and speed of growth allows the City to plan improvements to our assets and services in alignment with growth. The focus of the growth strategy is to coordinate the alignment of core infrastructure (water, wastewater, drainage, transportation) with the direction and speed of growth while recognizing that all City services (recreation, transit, solid waste, fire, police, etc.) must plan for growth.

The growth strategy provides statistical inputs for city-wide and area specific infrastructure modeling and analysis to plan our infrastructure networks to accommodate growth.

Figure 1: Growth Planning Framework



This document will lay out three key components to the growth strategy:

Inventory – How many residential units and how much commercial/non-residential land the City can accommodate. This is including serviced and unserviced land. This potentially allows the City to understand at what point more land through such methods as annexation may be required for further growth.

Projections – How much residential and commercial/non-residential development is expected over the next 30 years overall and within the sub-growth areas. Ideally, these numbers will fall within the inventory, an indication otherwise meaning the City may require more land

Growth distribution – How much of this predicted growth will occur in the sub-growth areas of the City (direction of growth) and when this growth is expected (speed of growth). These numbers will inform infrastructure planning.

Review and Update

Annually

- Planning & Buildings to update projected and actual data spreadsheets for both residential and non-residential development using actuals (permits issued)
- Planning & Buildings to prepare annual report for Council and interested parties on the amount and location of development relative to the City Plan policy vision
- Engineering to ensure the timing of improvements in the capital plan for growth align with the location and speed of development
- Engineering to update development charge rates in accordance with the consumer price index

Five Years

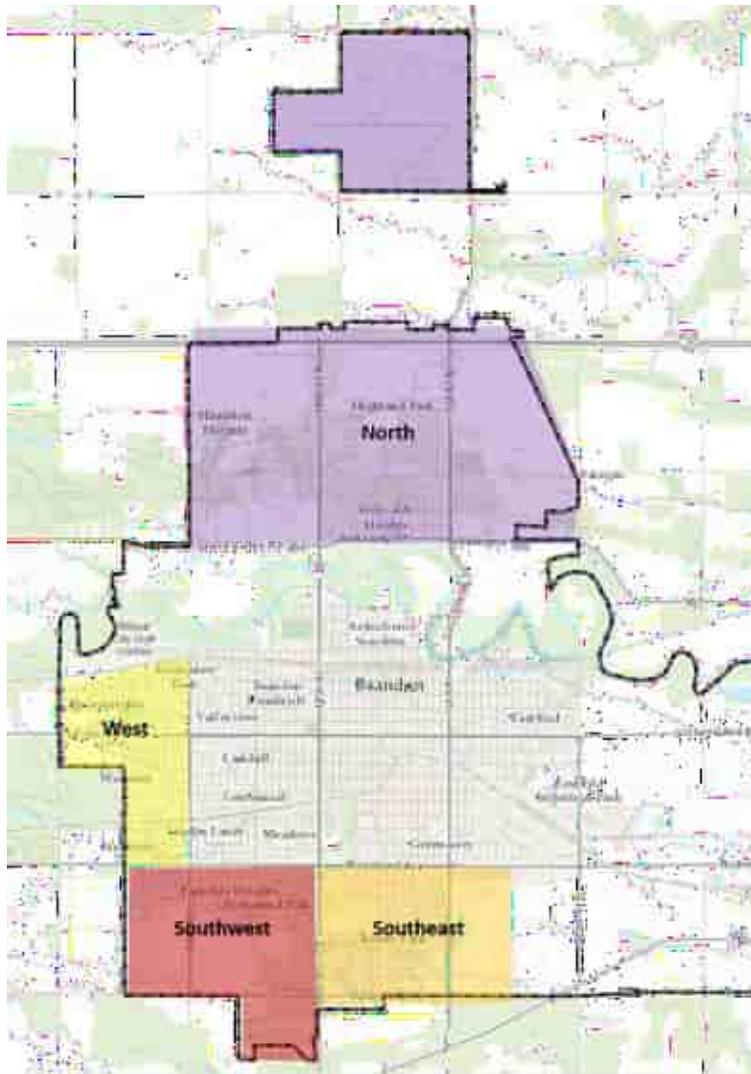
- Planning & Buildings to review previous growth projections relative to federal census data
- Planning & Buildings to coordinate updates to residential and non-residential growth projections using new census data as a baseline
- Planning & Buildings to review and update this growth strategy
- Engineering to review and update infrastructure master plans and capital plan for growth relative to projections and updated growth strategy
- Engineering to review and update development charge rates in accordance with updated capital plan for growth

The growth strategy provides statistical analysis to support capital infrastructure planning. Any change to the vision for Emerging Area growth in the City Plan will require amendments to the growth strategy, infrastructure master plans, and updated financial analysis, including impacts on tax rates, utility rates, and development charge rates for City Council’s review and consideration. As the growth strategy is supporting background information for the City Plan, changes and updates may be made by Development Services staff as needed.

Inventory

The emerging growth area inventory includes five sub-growth areas as shown on Map 2.

Figure 2: Emerging Sub-Growth Areas



The Emerging Area development inventory spreadsheet includes residential and non-residential development estimates for each of the sub-growth areas. The development inventory relied on the most detailed information (e.g. secondary plan, neighborhood plan, and subdivisions) available at the time of preparing this strategy. For areas where more detailed planning (e.g. secondary/neighborhood plan) was incomplete, residential density projection used an assumption of 20 units per gross hectare.

The development inventory in Table 2 provides a summary for both residential (dwelling units) and non-residential (sq. ft.) development for each emerging growth sub-area.

Table 1: Emerging Area Development Inventory

Sub-Growth Area	Residential (Dwelling Units)	Non-Residential (Sq. Ft)
North	2,700	1,200,000

West	1,000	230,000
Southwest	3,300	730,000
Southeast	1,800	60,000
Totals	8,900	2,220,000

Projections

Praxis Consulting Ltd. completed residential (units) and non-residential (ha) projections for a base case and high-growth scenarios for a 30-year period included as Attachment X to the City Plan. The Praxis study also outlines assumptions for the projections. The growth strategy in turn uses the base case scenario for all projections (demand) calculations.

The City determined the non-residential (ha) projection for the Emerging and Established Areas through a ratio for each non-residential use type that identified the percentage of the use anticipated to occur in the Established and Emerging Areas. These calculations determined that 54% of non-residential land demand (67 ha) would occur in the Established and Emerging Areas.

The base case scenario projects that the City could grow to a population of 62,328 residents by the year 2051 (30-year growth), an increase of 10,443 residents. The projected population increase should in turn mean the construction of 7,636 new dwelling units and 2,516,967 sq. ft. of non-residential development within the Established and Emerging Areas. Table 1 below provides a summary of the projections through five-year growth periods.

Table 2: Growth Demand

Growth Threshold	Total Residential (Units)	Total Non-Residential (Sq. Ft)*
5 Year Total: 2022 - 2025	1,201	418,312
5 Year Total: 2026 - 2031	1,237	423,944
5 Year Total: 2032 – 2036	1,267	422,987
5 Year Total: 2037 - 2041	1,293	418,414
5 Year Total: 2042 - 2046	1,312	419,259
5 Year Total: 2047 - 2051	1,326	414,052
30 Year Total	7,636	2,516,967

*Floor area calculated using an assumed lot coverage of 35%.

Growth Distribution

The growth strategy includes the following assumptions for residential and non-residential growth over the next 30 years:

Residential

- 20% to 30% of the total residential dwelling units (approximately 1,500 to 1,800 units) will occur within the Established Area
- 70% to 80% of the total residential dwelling units (approximately 5,300 to 6,100) of the total growth will occur in the Emerging Area

The growth assumption considers that historical growth (26% established, 74% emerging) will largely continue. From discussions with the development industry, the amount of available land for redevelopment and infill is decreasing as land, demolition, and other redevelopment related costs continue to rise.

The City Plan prioritizes growth of the Established Area, and the City will explore future policy/standard changes to provide flexibility to facilitate development. The City Plan also identifies Corridor intensification (e.g. Victoria, 1st Street) as a priority. The projection considers that any reduction of lower density neighborhood infill will be offset by higher density scale Corridor and downtown intensification.

Non-Residential

- 10% to 20% of the total non-residential building floor area (approximately 250,000 to 500,000 sq. ft.) will occur within the Established Area
- 80% to 90% of the total non-residential building floor area (approximately 2,000,000 to 2,250,000 sq. ft.) will occur within the Emerging Area

The growth assumption considers that there is less land availability in the Established area for non-residential infill compared to residential. Current non-residential vacancy rates suggest that accommodating much of commercial demand within the Established Area will be through occupying existing vacant spaces rather than new construction.

Table 3: Emerging Area Growth Strategy provides a summary for both residential (dwelling units) and non-residential (sq. ft.) development projected for each Emerging Area sub-growth area over the next 30 years. City staff will update the supporting growth strategy spreadsheets annually to identify growth for each sub-area over five-year increments.

Table 3: Emerging Area Growth Strategy

Sub-Growth Area	Residential (Dwelling Units)	% of Total	Non-Residential (Sq. Ft.)	% of Total
North	900 to 1,500	15% to 25%	640,000 to 850,000	30% to 40%
West	300 to 900	5% to 15%	110,000 to 320,000	5% to 15%
Southwest	3,000 to 3,700	50% to 60%	1,050,000 to 1,300,000	50% to 60%
Southeast	900 to 1,500	15% to 25%	110,000 to 320,000	5% to 15%

The capital infrastructure budget for growth will drive development potential for each sub-growth area. Infrastructure modeling and capital planning for wastewater, water, land drainage, and transportation infrastructure are included within their respective master plans, and should align with the direction and speed of growth as identified within the growth strategy.

Appendix B

Public Engagement Report



BRANDON CITY PLAN

#YourCityYourPlan

Phase 1 “What We Heard” Community Engagement Report

Brandon City Plan Engagement Process

February — June 2022

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Land Acknowledgement

The City of Brandon is located on Treaty 2 land, the unceded territory of the Dakota, and the homelands of the Red River Métis, who have lived in their territories since time immemorial.

Website: brandon.ca/CityPlan

Email: planning@brandon.ca

Phone: 204-729-2110

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Project Overview

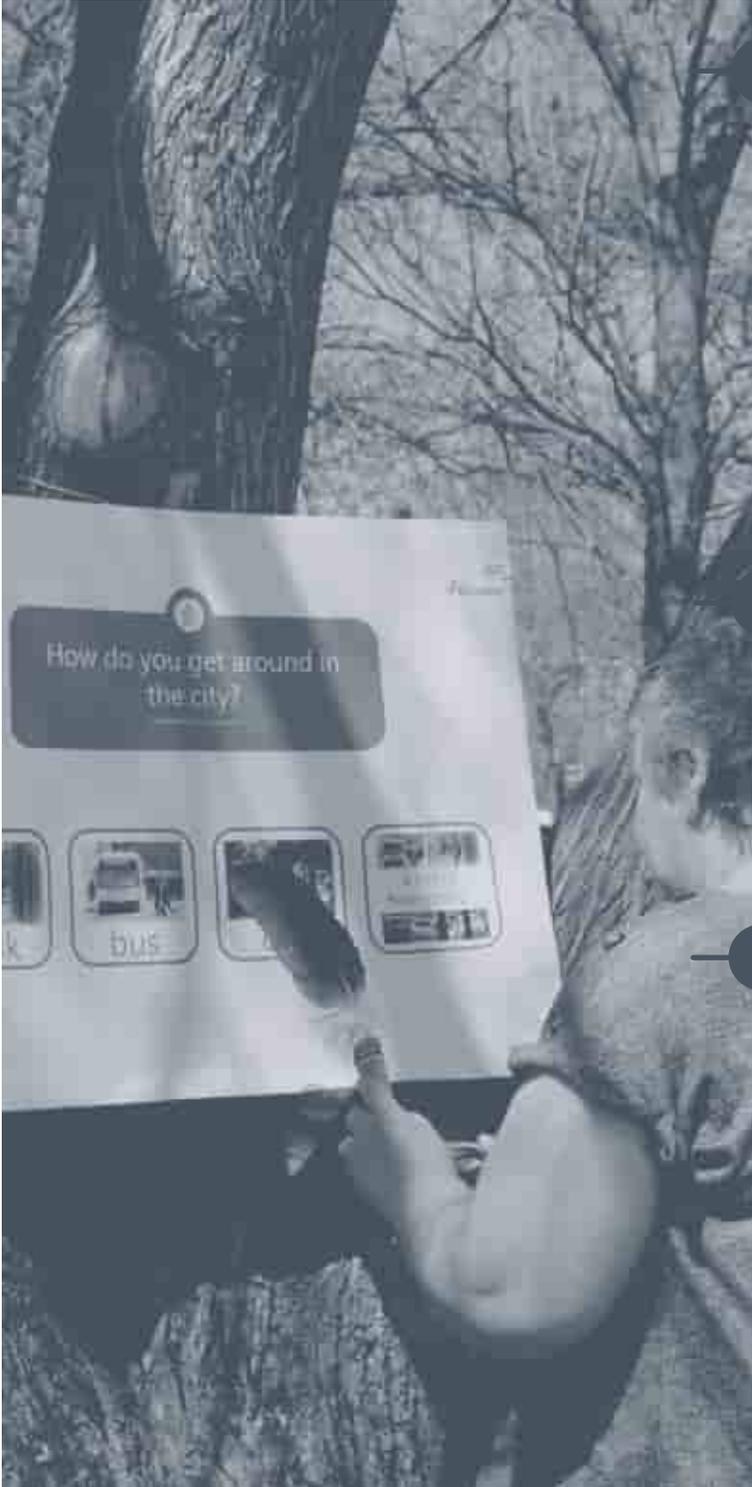
A City Plan is a key strategic document that provides direction for growth and change in the city. It is a policy document common in cities across Canada. Its purpose is to guide growth and change in a community to efficiently manage resources and align with community values.

The City of Brandon (“City”) has relied on the Brandon and Area Planning District (“BAPD”) since 2013 to guide growth and change. With the dissolution of the BAPD in 2020, the City has the opportunity to develop an entirely new City Plan tailored to our unique needs and circumstances. The Province of Manitoba requires all planning districts and municipalities to adopt a development plan.

The **Brandon City Plan** will build on past work to facilitate growth and change in the community. This is an opportunity for the City to establish the community’s unifying values. This report summarizes engagement that has already occurred which will guide the City’s priorities for the **next 30 years**.

Community engagement is playing an important role in shaping the strategic planning for the City of Brandon. From **February 2022 to June 2022**, we asked citizen for feedback on what direction they think the City should be heading in.

Community Engagement Overview



PHASE 1

Initial Public Engagement

February 2022

The City Administration (“We”) asked people an **initial question**: *What kind of city do you want Brandon to be?*. A week later, we released a **community survey** asking general questions about city values. What we heard helped to inform our **strategic planning** around developing **key focus areas** for future engagement sessions.

Targeted Community Meetings

March 2022

We met with **community groups** to discuss their **priorities and goals**, and determine opportunities to align this feedback with the City Plan.

Community Themed Workshops

April – May 2022

We developed workshops surrounding **three (3) themes**: **Housing, Movement, and Environment**. We ran community **themed workshops** for the public to provide feedback. Interactive information boards were placed at **various city locations** as well as online for people to provide comment. We also continued to **meet with community groups**.

*“One of the reasons I love
Brandon is the **people
capital**” - Survey Respondent*

Community Celebration

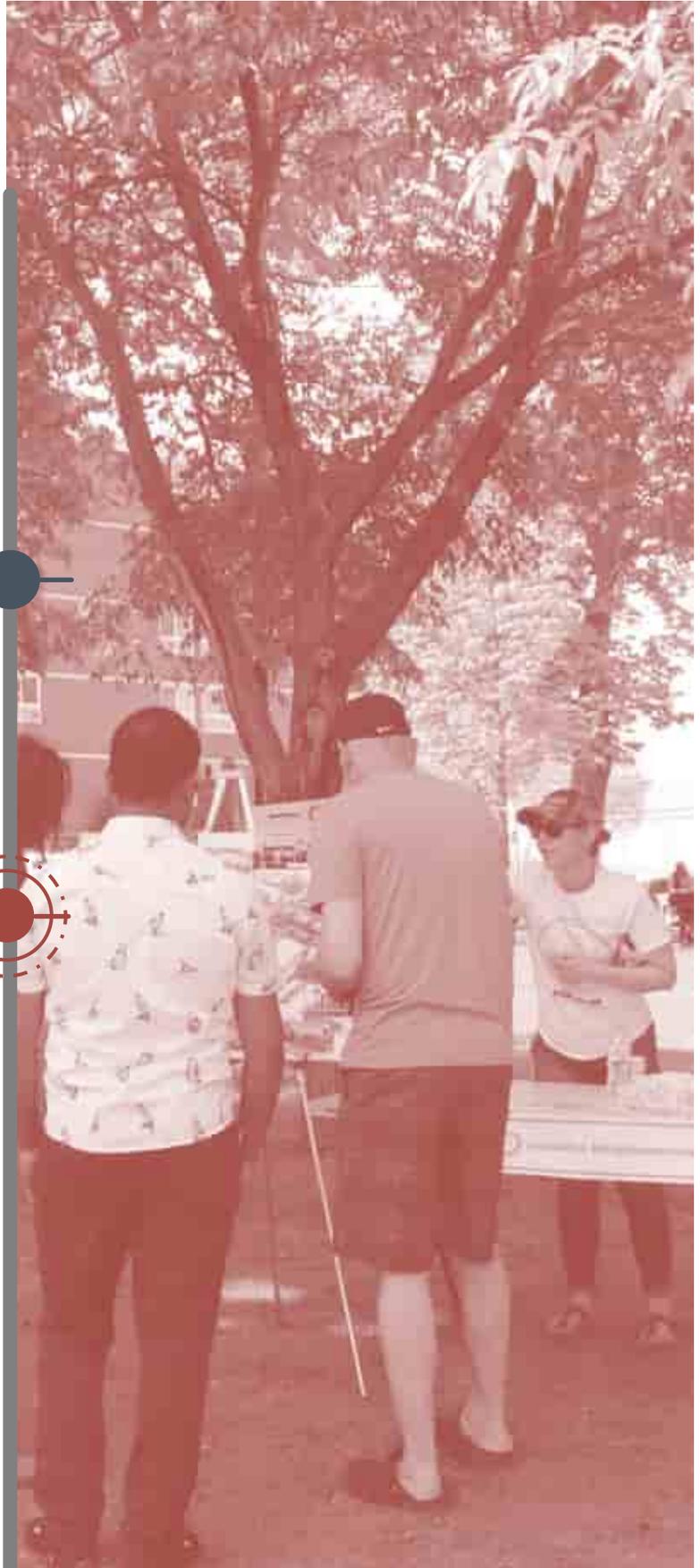
June 2022

We organized a **community gathering** to directly engage with residents, provide information on project, and offer further opportunities to share feedback.

Plan Drafting & Engagement Reports

July – August 2022

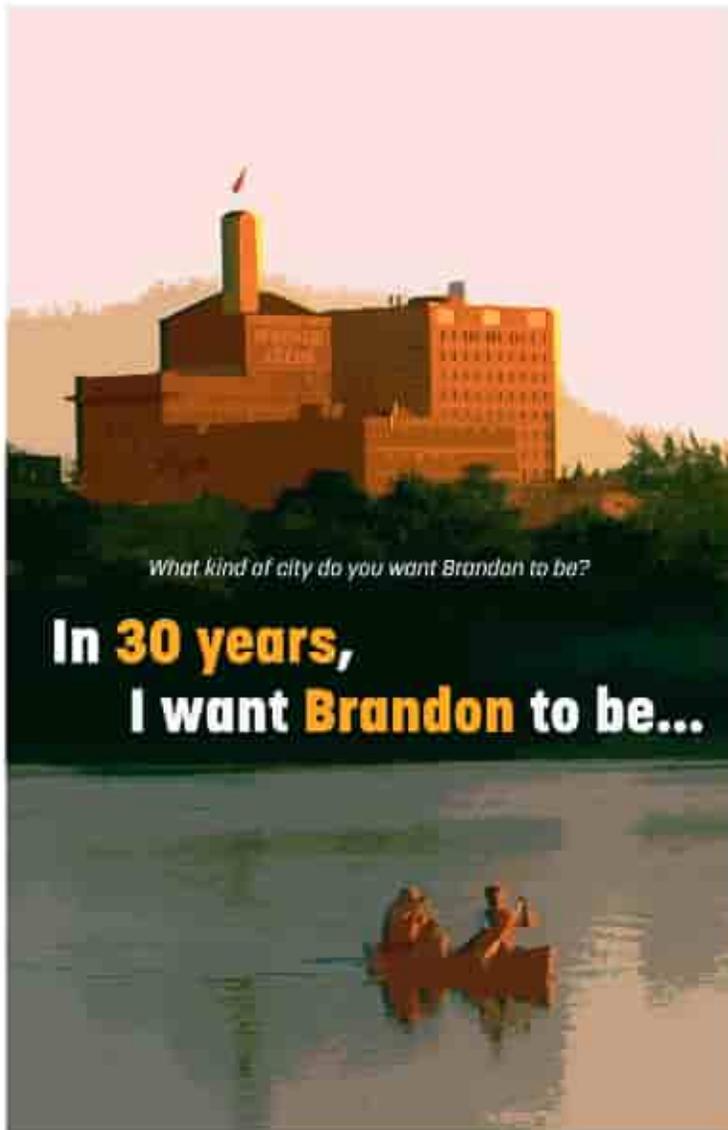
The draft Community Engagement Report Phase 1 was completed. The Community Engagement Report Phase 1 is targeted to be released by mid-August 2022.





What we asked people

We initially asked the Brandon community to provide feedback on **general city matters**.



1. General Themes

Why we asked for feedback

General themes were used to **guide our focus for specific engagement**. We used this general understanding of themes to **develop targeted questions and topics** that were important to the Brandon community.

What we asked

- Complete the sentence “**In 20 years, I want Brandon to be...**”
- What **do you like** about living in the City of Brandon?
- What **concerns** do you have about living in the City of Brandon?
- What is **most important** to you? Housing, Movement, Environment, Business, Community Services, other.



What we asked people

We then asked questions surrounding the topics of Housing, Movement, and Environment.

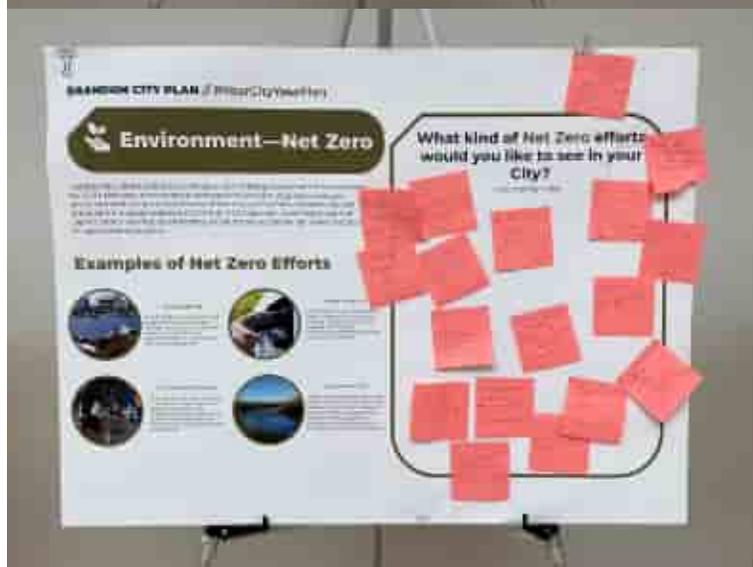
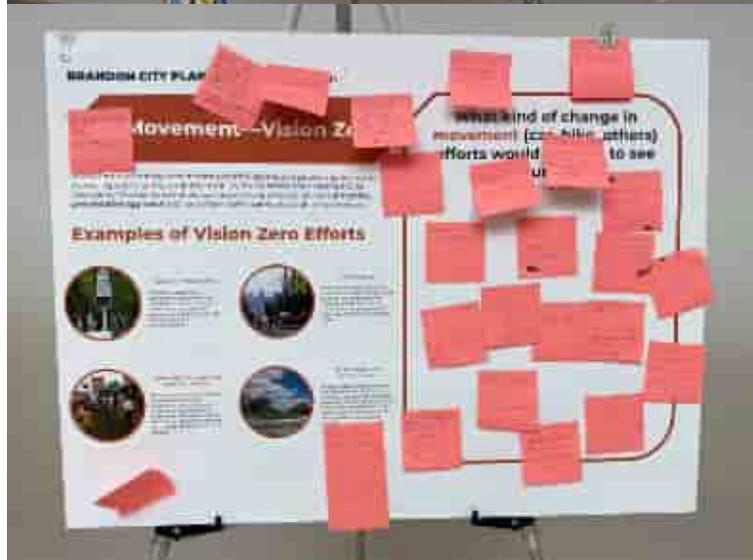
2. Housing, Movement, & Environment

Why we asked for feedback

Common themes were noted and used to **identify issues facing residents** which led to collaborating on suggested policy changes. Three (3) themes were frequently raised in the *initial survey findings* as well as *feedback received from community meetings*, which influenced our community workshop topics: Housing, Movement, and Environment.

What we asked

- What kind of **inclusive housing efforts** would you like to see in your City?
- What kind of **change in movement** (car, bike, others) would you like to see in your City?
- What kind of **efforts towards Net Zero**, would you like to see in your city?





How we let people know about the project

How we let people know about involvement opportunities



We sent **postcards** with the project's information to **22,600 residences**



We posted on **social media platforms** (Facebook, Instagram, and Twitter)



We dropped off **hard copy surveys** to **three (3) senior homes**; We also partnered with Seniors for Seniors to do workshops



We talked to media & attracted **radio and newspaper coverage**; We advertised in the **local newspaper and radio**



We send email to the **Planning & Buildings Department subscribers**



We had over **20 meetings** with **community groups**



We met with **City Council & informed** them about engagement opportunities



We hosted a **community engagement celebration event** to gather general **in-person feedback**



We hosted **five (5) community workshop sessions** (Developers, Youth, Movement, Housing, Environment, Realtors, Blue Door, BUAPC, Seniors for Seniors)



We posted **information and feedback posters** at **six (6) community locations** (City Hall, Riverbank Discovery Centre, Brandon University, Assiniboine Community College, Downtown Public Library, & Shoppers Mall)



How we let people know about the project

How many people were interested in learning more about the project



21,000+

visited our **social media platforms** for the project



2,800+

views of the **project webpage**



800+

completed the **survey** online & in-person



380+

engagements on **social media post** (214 likes, 86 comments, & 84 shares)



100+

visited the **City Plan Celebration** event



80+

attended the **community themed workshops**



20+

community groups & organizations met with us



20+

calls & emails asking for more information about the project

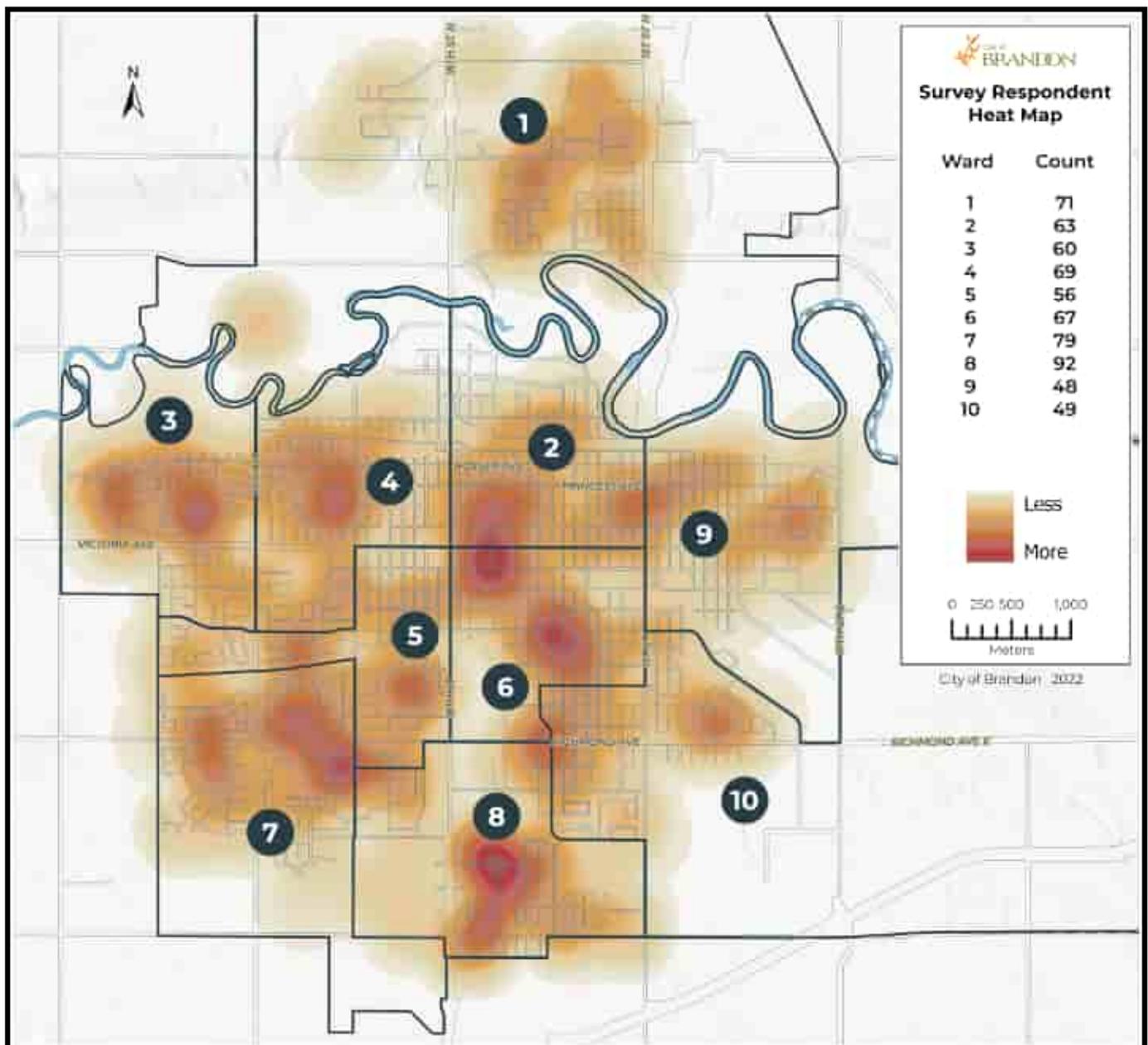


How we let people know about the project

Whom we heard from

We heard from people living in various parts of the City.

We asked people to identify their postal code in our initial survey to ensure we were hearing from a range of community members across the City. Below is a heat map of survey respondents across the City.





How we let people know about the project

Whom we heard from



800+

completed the **survey** online & in-person

We worked closely with several community groups, representing marginalized individuals, such as students, youths, immigrants, Indigenous Peoples, and seniors.

Age

<20 years	2%
21 - 30 years	15%
31 - 40 years	27%
41 - 50 years	21%
51 - 60 years	15%
>61 years	17%
Prefer not to answer	2%

Things I like in the City of Brandon



Gender

496



Woman

265



Man

2



Non-binary / Gender Diverse

31



Prefer not to answer

The number of respondents shown on this page are captured from the **online survey** only

Community Workshops Feedback

Our engagement on the **Brandon City Plan** revolved around having discussions with residents about the vision of the city for the **next 30 years**.

Engagement Objective

The Phase 1 of the community engagement, occurred from February to June 2022, was done to:

- raise awareness regarding the Brandon City Plan,
- determine the City's priority themes, and
- begin considering policies which will shape the City's vision for the next 30 years.

The Community Themed Workshops were built on the feedback from the Initial Public Engagement (i.e. initial question and community survey) and Targeted Community Meetings. Throughout the Phase 1 of the community engagement, we worked with several community groups on exploring the implications of making big shifts, such as addressing climate change more aggressively, or of becoming a city that values all modes of transportation or movement equally.

Feedback Tools

We asked feedback using

- A hardcopy feedback form
- In-person workshop sessions
- Follow up emails and phone calls
- Information poster boards for comment at community locations

Some people were unable to attend in-person meetings and chose to provide feedback by email or phone.



Inclusive Housing/Neighbourhoods

On May 17, 2022, the first community themed workshop was held and covered **Housing**. In this workshop, we facilitated what **Inclusive Housing/Neighbourhoods** meant, and some examples of what is already happening in the City was presented to provide context on potential options.

We explored Housing with residents through **three themes** to help guide the discussion, and provided the opportunity to give general feedback.

Mix of Housing Types

- More housing options like **tiny homes, one-bedroom suites, basement suites** allowed everywhere, attached or secondary suites permitted, co-op housing, student housing, halfway housing for former offenders, sober living facilities
- Mix of housing types creates **options for people of all abilities**
- Consider **fit** in neighbourhood, aesthetic, greenspace, design, and style
- **Access to services** like stores and schools
- **Multiple unit types** can foster community
- Increase density and **utilize existing utilities**. Permit four unit buildings everywhere in the city
- **Transit-oriented development** and bike infrastructure
- Consider **relationship to parking and traffic** when increasing housing types in neighbourhoods
- Narrow streets to slow traffic
- **Seniors housing** for increasing seniors population

Mix of Uses

- Housing on top of strip malls
- Level of service that **meets local need** such as office, café, daycare, small gym, pharmacy, and essential service
- Provide **amenities** like dog parks
- Provide more **appropriate parking and traffic increase**
- Security concerns for foot traffic, mixed uses brings different people, perceived as both an advantage and disadvantage
- Larger scale developments with higher density



Inclusive Neighbourhoods

Corridor Intensification

- Corridors shouldn't just be places to pass through with car. Better pedestrian, cyclist and public transit access (multiple modes of transportation)
- More **mixed-use development**
- Let **infrastructure** lead to where people are going, not just for leisure
- **Wide walkways on character streets** for pedestrian comfort and safety, no cars
- **Accessible fresh local food and places** to build community. **Amenities** draw people into areas
- Higher-density housing on corridors. **Build up** not out
- Consider corridor to non-corridor transition

Others

- More **housing options** for people experiencing homelessness
- Acoustically treated homes
- Make neighbourhoods pedestrian-friendly
- 3D-housing projects using waste material
- **More housing for seniors**
- Inclusivity and diversity on decision-making committees
- Increase in newcomers, need for appropriate housing





Movement–Vision Zero

On May 31, 2022, the second community themed workshop was held and covered **Movement**. In this workshop, we facilitated what **Vision Zero** meant, and some examples of what is already happening in the City was presented to provide context on potential options.

We explored Movement with residents through **four themes** to help guide the discussion, and provided the opportunity to give general feedback.

Active Transportation Network

- More **bike lanes** (dedicated-total separation from sidewalk) and more **education**, especially for drivers, about responsibility on the road and cyclist signs. Public safety campaign
- Prioritize **sidewalk cleaning** in winter months
- Bike paths that **connect the whole city** for commuting, not just for leisure. Connect 34th to 1st Street. Commuting on 18th Street, Aberdeen Avenue, 13th Street
- **Better lighting** on paths
- Old bike path loop is obsolete, **rework to start/finish at riverbank**
- Parked cars are **obstacles** for cycling
- **Connectivity to and through** greenspaces
- Markers on existing trails for emergency responders
- Bike **share** and bike **rescue** program

Vehicular Network

- **Less reliance on cars** and sprawl
- Fix the roads and back lanes so that people can use garages instead of parking on the street
- Replace 8th Street bridge
- **Eradicating one-way streets** could bring better traffic movement
- Opportunities to **incorporate active transportation**
- There should be a better way to denote lanes
- Policy to **limit street use to single vehicle traffic** and bicycle and pedestrians
- Electric fleet—lead by example
- Provide services within neighborhoods to reduce travel
- Introduction of **priority and carpool lanes**



Movement—Vision Zero

Traffic Calming—Speed Limit Reduction

- More **safe crossings** on high speed roads, high visibility crosswalk around traffic intersections
- **Red light cameras** at major intersections
- Double parking on street, and narrower
- **Fewer vehicles on the road** and more public transit should be the future of the city
- **Pedestrians** should have priority on the road
- Divide the city into neighbourhoods so each neighbourhood decides its own needs
- Straight long streets are easier to speed down
- When checking if speed reduction is ok, who is being polled? Drivers or pedestrians?
- Possible areas to improve, such as streets with high vehicular traffic

Parking

- **Accessibility** for people with mobility needs
- How much parking is really needed for new developments? Are we requiring more than is needed? Consider **elimination of parking minimums**
- We can use **parking as a tool** to migrate behavior away from car dependence. Incremental reductions will slowly influence behavior
- How do we make **specialty parking universal**? Maternity, seniors, electric, etc., ensuring spots for all that need them

Others

- **Bus timing** change to 6am—11pm
- **More convenient bus routes** and **heated bus stops** to allow more use
- Accommodation of **electric cars** and **buses**
- Are we planning new neighbourhoods to accommodate transit? **Increase density** and **corridor intensification**. If it takes longer because of traffic calming, people may take public transit



Environment–Net Zero

On June 7, 2022, the third community themed workshop was held and covered **Environment**. In this workshop, we facilitated what **Net Zero** meant, and some examples of what is already happening in the City was presented to provide context on potential options.

We explored Environment with residents through **four themes** to help guide the discussion, and provided the opportunity to give general feedback.

Waste

- **Waste recapture** - methane gas. How is waste being managed?
- **Education for newcomers** on blue and green bins, and recycling
- Waste bins at bus stops
- Downtown task force address garbage
- Recycle locally and provide incentives for recycling
- Compost in green bins works well
- No commercial pick up for food establishments. Some food places donate food that has been sitting
- **Green cart program for the whole year**. Indoor compost facility
- Recyclopedia=recycle everywhere
- A day in a year or month that doesn't cost anything to community members. People be given 24 hours to check bins and see if they can reuse or recycle anything
- Methane can be used as a heat source. Some municipalities do that
- Charging for hazardous waste
- Start **green cart program** based on need in spring. Expand to multi-dwellings and commercial spaces
- Increase tipping fees at landfill to help with waste management. Tipping fee for residential pick up
- Is it possible to have automatic assisted sorting of recycling?
- More auditing of recycling bins and green bins. **Penalize vs incentivize**
- Provide a more effective way to educate the public
- Advocate for implementation of deposit refund and a plastic bag legislation



Environment–Net Zero

Food Security

- Expand **public gardening** and have mentorship programs for inexperienced gardeners
- Need **more food rescue** and diversion
- **Literacy on food waste** by library, schools, food council, grocery stores. Use the downtown commercial kitchen
- More **garden space** close to home within neighbourhoods for security
- Incentives for developers to provide community gardens
- Native plants and edible perennials
- Use corner stores in new areas to address food diversion

Greenery

- **Urban heat island** in older areas. 18th street is drab and hot
- Have business centres **plant trees**
- Allow **alternatives to boulevards and lawns** that encourage biodiversity
- Reduce asphalt, **more permeable alternatives**. Also plant signage
- Urban gardens including rooftops
- Indigenous plant collaboration and education on greenery
- **Improve connectivity** between greenspaces

Buildings

- Energy reduction initiatives
- **Alternative heating** methods
- **Retrofit** older buildings
- Municipal buildings should set an example
- Proactive **updates to building codes**
- Prioritize **infill development** and support **better transit**
- Add **green zoning** provide incentives to spur green development
- Consider light pollution
- Site design elements that control drainage on site
- Public buildings to have electric chargers

Others

- Recycle and provide paper bags
- Why go green when we already have oil and gas
- **Bottle depot** for bottle can returns
- Need **urban forest management plan**
- Noisy vehicles that spit out black smoke should be prohibited
- **Awareness** of litter on the street, maybe through billboards
- Ban or reduce pesticides, let the dandelions grow
- Public greenspaces and walking paths in Brandon are strong, but need more

Summary of Phase 1...

We engaged with over **150 residents**, generating hundreds of comments and ideas during the **Phase 1 community engagement sessions**. Comments, concerns, and ideas received throughout the first phase of community engagement are generally summarized below.

Housing

Many residents felt there is a **growing need to address issues surrounding homelessness**. Residents were also concerned about **housing options** (e.g. tiny homes, one-bedroom units). Some residents also felt that there is a lack of housing for seniors and vulnerable people.

"In 20 years, I want Brandon to be a city where no one is homeless."

Movement

There were several concerns with the **condition of roads**. Residents also expressed that the City is **designed for vehicles only** and needs to **improve public transit** and design for **cyclists and pedestrians**.

"In 20 years, I want Brandon to promote cycling and walkability. With gas prices always going up I would love to see more bike lanes in the City"

Environment

Residents were concerned about **sustainable development, composting, energy transition, and maintenance of city tree canopy**.

"In 20 years, I want Brandon to be a place that takes climate change seriously."

Truth & Reconciliation

Residents also recommended to have a **strategy for truth and reconciliation**, and effort to reach out to Indigenous people

"Strategy for addressing Truth and Reconciliation Report recommendations and issues across all areas."



Summary of Phase 1 Community Engagement

Family Recreation

Residents expressed a **desire for recreational facility diversity**, such as water parks. There were concerns that there isn't enough **family recreation activity** options.

"The City needs more areas of green space, for people to go and enjoy with their families."

Public Safety

Residents expressed a desire to **improve the perception of safety** in downtown Brandon.

"In 20 years, I would love to see a safer, more bustling and vibrant downtown Brandon."

Substance Abuse

There were some concerns regarding accessible help for people with addiction problems. Some residents expressed a desire for **safe consumption** or **injection sites** in the City, and **quick response** for people needing detox and rehab.

"In 20 years, I want Brandon to be a safe city. No drugs, no stealing, no homeless, better help for all those that need help"



Summary of Phase 1 Community Engagement

Blue Door

Blue Door is considered as one of downtown's major hubs. We visited Blue Door every Thursday in March to engage with the downtown community about the project and get feedback on their vision is for the city.

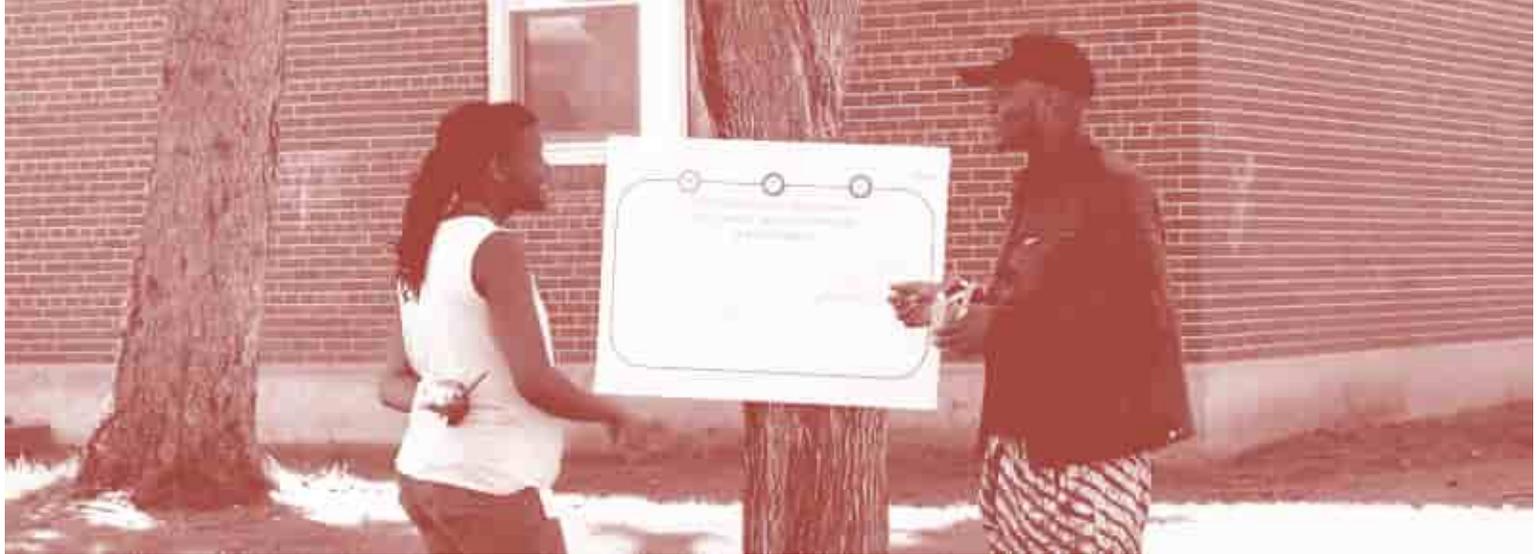
- Better **employment opportunities** for people with barriers to working
- **More affordable housing** to live
- Better medical support
- Services that help with housing
- Lowest homeless rate in Canada
- The Bears Self Healing Centre
- Medical transport services
- RJ Street Recovery Centre
- Encourage Indigenous business
- Public Safety
- Stop racism
- Police who care and don't harass us
- No needles on the ground
- A recovery centre that will take you when you need it and not put you on a wait list



Photo courtesy of Flo of Ask Auntie



Summary of Phase 1 Community Engagement



BUAPC May 26th Event:

*What kind of city do you want for yourself,
your children, & grandchildren?*

We also partnered with Brandon Urban Aboriginal Peoples Council (BUAPC) to put on a public event in Princess Park in May to collect additional feedback.

- Address climate change through proper awareness, cleaning of drainage, provision of alerts on weather changes
- Less discrimination
- Safe and clean
- Educate people and start addressing underlying issues
- Bring back the walking path with lighting. People need to get to the stores on north hill
- More Indigenous cultural activities
- Play structure in some city parks. Make the park more family friendly
- Safe injection sites with nurses available
- Homelessness, affordable housing resources for addictions, clean up downtown bus shelters
- Stop moving people around. Solve the issues
- Mens/womens, two-spirit, second stage housing—affordable living for all
- High housing cost, increase housing choice, access to employment especially for those with criminal record
- City safe for walking, recreation, aesthetic, and sustainable for anyone. Easy access to more job opportunity
- More Indigenous leadership & representation in schools and community



Summary of Phase 1 Community Engagement



Highlight of Phase 1 Community Engagement Process

The initial question and the survey that initiated the engagement process reached a number of residents, but were not effective in providing an opportunity for focused input. There were also concerns with the timing of receiving mailouts, and the survey closing shortly after postcards were received in the mail. Noting this, we provided them different opportunities for feedback.

After the initial phase, residents found registering and participating in the workshop sessions. We received feedback that residents appreciated being able to provide comments through different mediums, in person, or by phone or email.

Overall, residents and community groups were receptive to engage in the engagement process. We ensure that, as much as possible, we went to where the people were and met with them in their spaces. They appreciated that we would take the time to listen to their concerns and even follow-up with them about their project.



Summary of Phase 1 Community Engagement



Highlight of Phase 1 Community Engagement Process

Some community groups expressed a loss of hope in the direction the city is heading. Generally, residents were eager to understand the project and timelines, and get an idea of how the outcomes would affect them.

Community groups and residents have expressed the desire to be further engaged on an ongoing basis. Some people have mobilized to form working groups and advocacy groups.

*“Just wanted to send a quick note to let you know how much I **enjoyed tonight’s event**. I have been struggling with feelings of hopelessness for the last few weeks and **this has felt like a breath of fresh hope**. Thanks for giving us the opportunity to be heard with our hopes and dreams for the community we live in. Look forward to doing this again soon”.*

Community Engagement Next Steps



Phase 2 of the community engagement will begin in Fall 2022. This engagement process will include more workshops and connecting with community groups who were not available during Phase 1.

The City Administration will then present the Brandon City Plan to City Council, and begin the adoption process in Summer/Fall 2023.

PHASE 2

Further Community Workshops

September – November 2022

Internal & Stakeholder Discussion

January – March 2023

Adoption Process

May – October 2023

BRANDON CITY PLAN

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Community Stakeholder Engagement Report

Brandon City Plan Engagement Process
February 2022 — *December 2022*

Land Acknowledgement

The City of Brandon is located on Treaty 2 land, the unceded territory of the Dakota, and the homelands of the Red River Métis, who have lived in their territories since time immemorial.

Website: brandon.ca/CityPlan

Email: cityplan@brandon.ca

Phone: 204-729-2110

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Project Overview

A City Plan is a strategic document that provides direction for growth and change in the city. It is a policy document common in cities across Canada. Its purpose is to guide growth and change in a community, to efficiently manage resources and align with community values.

Since the purpose of the project is to find out what Brandon's community values are, it was vital to engage with various community stakeholder groups throughout the process to explain the project, understand their priorities and provide them an opportunity to provide feedback specific to the City Plan project.

There are various stakeholder and community groups in the city with different priorities such as local businesses, community wellness organizations, social groups and fellow governments. We met with several of these groups to understand their priorities and potential for alignment with the Brandon City Plan. This report summarizes the findings from stakeholder engagement carried out in 2022.

Stakeholder and community engagement is key to understanding community challenges and opportunities. Often these groups are doing the work on the ground and play an important role in shaping the vision for the City.

Stakeholder Engagement Overview



3 Stages

The stakeholder engagement sessions were done in 3 stages, introduction, update and draft review.

Project Introduction

From February 2022

The first stage was to reach out to as many stakeholders as possible through email lists, social media and phone calls to introduce the project to them and invite them to participate and follow along. We held most of these meetings between February and June 2022, but didn't reach enough groups, so we continued engagement in the fall of 2022 and winter 2023.

Project Update

From September 2022

After the introduction, we set up a second phase of engagement sessions to provide an update and summary of what we were hearing from the public. We met with **community groups** to discuss their **priorities** and **goals**, and determine opportunities for alignment.

Draft Plan Circulation

From June 2023

In the spring of 2023 we will conclude the public engagement portion and work drafting the plan. Once we have a draft plan we hope to circulate it to stakeholders to provide them an opportunity to review and give feedback before the document is finalized.

Group-specific Engagement

“Can’t we turn the old **Esso gas station** downtown into a **garden?**” - *youth at BAYAC*

It was very important to identify groups that are often excluded from the table on such important discussions. We were intentional about reaching groups such as youth, seniors, indigenous peoples, students and immigrants. The format for these meetings was more informal and didn't necessarily have the same flow or take the same 3 stage approach. For example, in working with Brandon Urban Aboriginal peoples' Council (BUAPC) we asked that they design the engagement process so that it is relevant for their community members.

The detailed feedback received from all these groups can be found in the Community Engagement database created to store all engagement feedback. A summary is provided on the next page.

“If the city is growing and having more people, in 30 years **transportation** will be an issue. We will need to build a **subway system** to make sure that people can still get around the city” - *Middle school student*



The Province of Manitoba was carrying out EngageMB strategy in 2022 and provided some of their findings to the city. Special thanks to Rob Lavin of Seniors for Seniors.



Community priorities

BUAPC Event

- Less discrimination
- Addressing underlying issues of homelessness and substance use
- More Indigenous cultural activities
- More Indigenous peoples representation in government and leadership
- Safe injection sites
- Affordable housing
- Address climate change
- Multimodal options to get around the city easier
- Access to services for those with barriers
- Improve downtown safety
- Stop racism

Immigrant Communities

- Population retention and job opportunities
- Access to services and translation of information (signage)
- Partnership and collaboration to support and retain immigrant population
- Housing affordability
- Investment in immigration
- Transit availability and affordability
- Improve downtown safety
- Consultation with international students
- Address downtown revitalization

- Reduce red tape and bureaucracy

Youth (middle school age)

- More recreational options for all seasons
- More job opportunities
- No racism and sexism
- Less garbage and pollution
- Homes for people that are homeless
- More options to get around like safe cycling

Seniors

- Efficient multimodal options especially for seniors not driving
- Transit stops and service close to seniors homes
- Affordable housing
- Make information more easily accessible (often they don't know what's going on in the city)
- Programs for those with low income
- Social inclusion
- Early snow clearing for people using scooters
- Collaboration and partnership with groups such as students

“To only focus on **celebration of culture** is to use peoples cultures. It is important to **invest in culture.**” - *rep from immigrant community*

Engagement Format



The format for all the engagement sessions was similar, asking 3 main questions while also allowing for general feedback.

Group priorities

What do you want this plan to do for you?

Each group was provided general background information and an explanation of the project purpose, timelines and goals. We then had a discussion identifying what their specific priorities are in relation to the city plan project.

Measure of success

What does success look like?

It was important to have a discussion about expectations of the project. Groups were asked what success would look like to them. If we were to look back and say that the Brandon City Plan project was a success, what would that measure of success be?

Non-negotiable community values

What are your top three community values?

To try and understand the top values that should be in the city plan vision and not compromised, we asked participants to identify 3 top non-negotiable community values that the city should have.

What we heard



Community priorities

As part of the engagement sessions, the community groups were asked “what do you want this plan to do for you?” Below is a list of some answers provided:

What do you want this plan to do for you?

- Population retention
- Alignment with the priorities of age-friendly, poverty and community wellness initiatives, heritage
- Improve downtown safety
- Eradicate homelessness
- Clear plan with actionable items
- Use of all existing resources of previous studies done
- Cater for needs of those in more need, housing food, recreation, active transportation
- Collaboration with community groups
- Ensure the plan has simple words for the average person not “innovation and sustainable”
- Transit efficiency and multimodal network
- Rebuild trust and transparency
- Access to services for people with disabilities
- More employment
- Better wayfinding and signage that takes into consideration people whose first language isn't English
- More appealing look on highway.. “welcome to Brandon” sign that is welcoming and vibrant
- Resident prioritization through better communication and transparency
- Place where everyone feels like they belong
- Equity diversity inclusivity
- Affordable recreation for all
- Tourist attractions in the city
- Retail/shopping/cafes in university area
- Support and invest in culture and diversity
- Thriving Arts community
- Higher percentage of greenspace required of developers
- Access to safe affordable housing
- Prioritize aging population

What we heard



Measure success

If we were to look back on the project and plan, what would be our measure of success? What does success of this project and plan look like to you?

What does success look like?

- Council leadership, ownership and sticking to the plan
- Seeing and tracking action—implementation of the plan and clearly communicating the implementation
- More collaboration—Achieve goals together—teamwork—same vision
- Continued community engagement
- A plan that is reflective of people of all ages, incomes, cultures and backgrounds
- Consistency
- Community buy-in
- Central hub of information for people to know what's going on in the city. Consistent update
- An actionable document
- Improved communication
- A community that people are excited to move into
- No one left behind
- Achievable plan
- Solutions that solve long term issues, no more Band-Aids
- Councilors and advocacy groups as champions of plan
- Revitalized downtown
- Success is when we have worked with the same vision
- Plan should bring people downtown, residents and businesses
- Inspire action through a vision that can be championed
- Engaged citizens
- Population growth and retention
- Stakeholders can see themselves in the plan

“Success is when we are all working with the **same vision.**”

- resident at community group meeting

Community Engagement Next Steps



We have prepared a draft vision in the form of information sheets, highlighting the key topics brought up in the various community engagement sessions.

These information sheets are being shared with the public from January to May 2023. During this time the public can view and comment on the information to “**confirm the vision**” for the Brandon City Plan.

Next Steps

• – **Community engagement Sessions (Confirm the vision)**
January – May 2023

• – **Project wrap up - Open House**
June 2023

• – **Policy drafting**
June – August 2023

• – **Draft plan for public review**
September – October 2023

• – **Formal adoption process**
November 2023 – Spring 2024



Follow up and next steps



Address recommendations

How will you address the recommendations provided?

This project highlighted a lot of the great work already going on in the city such as various efforts by community groups to address issues in the City's core. Since this is a high level document, its purpose is to be a vision and guide all future growth and development. In a practical sense, it means everything we do, all decisions made and all initiatives moved forward should be in line with the Brandon City Plan.

More specific action items can be found in action plans or master plans. Brandon already has a number of masterplans in place such as the Recreation Master Plan, Greenspace Master Plans and Climate Change Action Plan (currently being drafted) that lay out specific action items. One of the implementation items for the City Plan then is to ensure all masterplans are in alignment with the City Plan.

We have heard often that Brandon, as an organization and community, work in silos. Brandon City Plan is an opportunity to bring alignment between various priorities and work within the same vision.

Communication strategy

How will you communicate with the public?

Residents have expressed concern that community engagement will cease once the project is complete. The project page will remain active after the document is drafted and adopted. The Brandon City Plan will be reviewed every 10 years and that process should involve comprehensive community engagement as well. Otherwise, residents can view updates on the project page or contact the local planning office to inquire about the Plan. The project team is in discussion with council about more effective communication.

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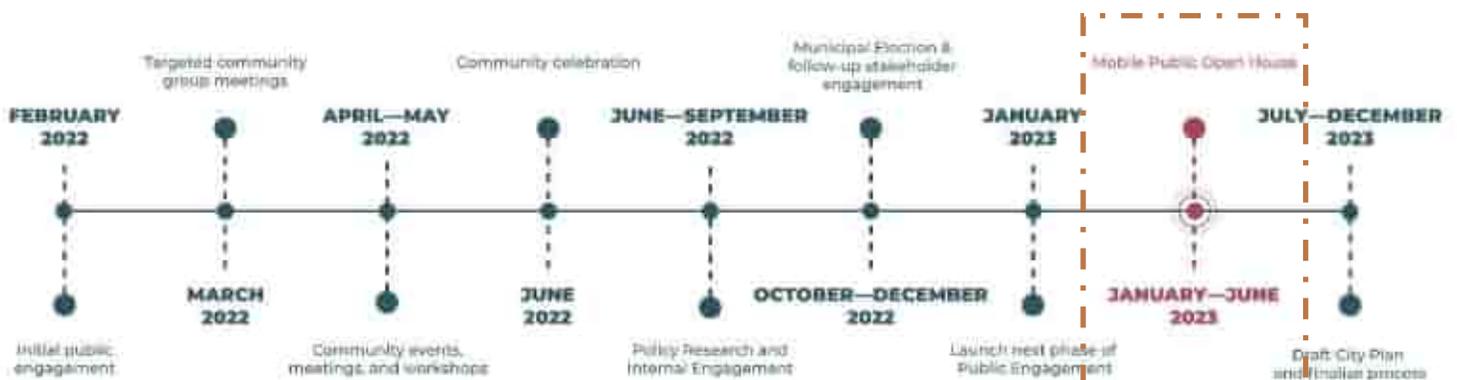
Confirm the Vision Final Engagement Report

Brandon City Plan Engagement Process
January 2023 — June 2024



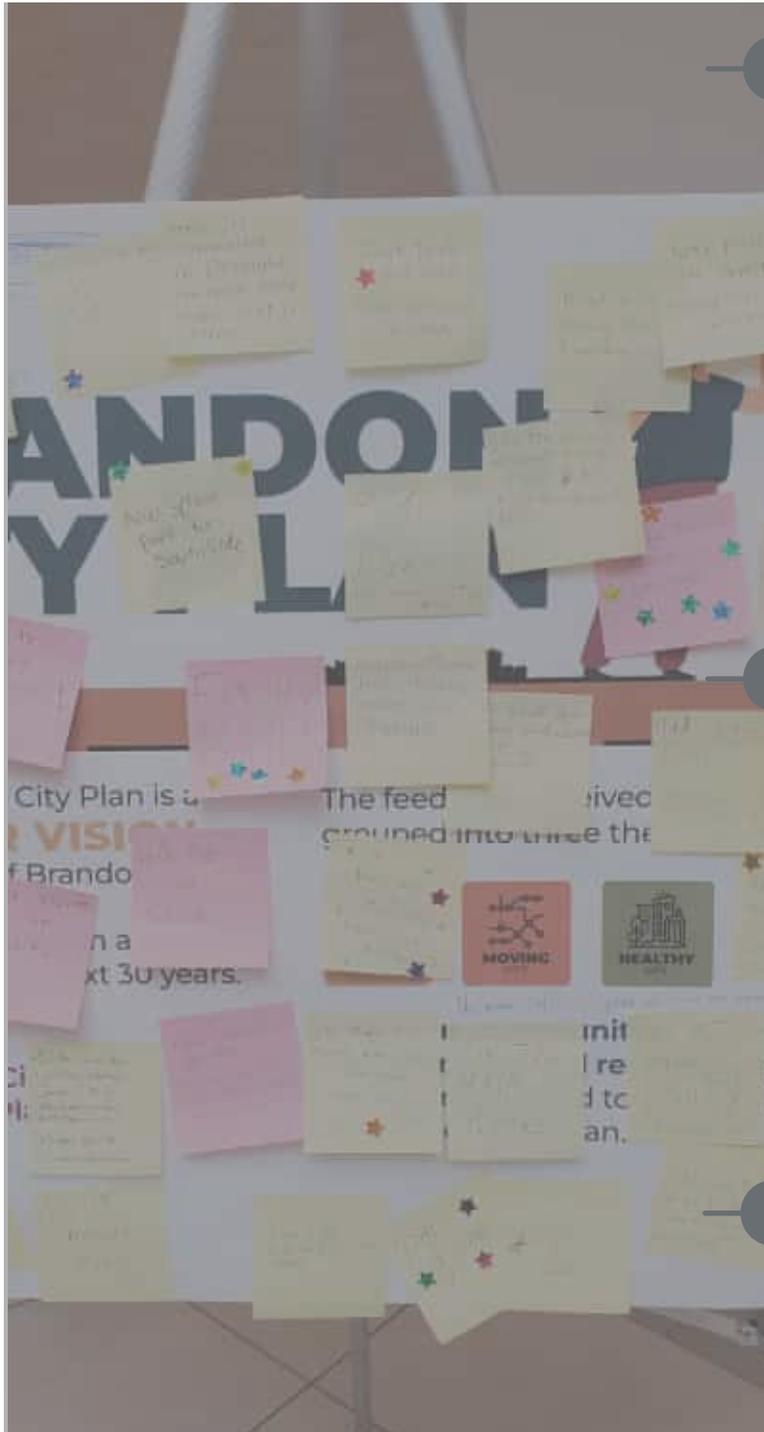
Overview

In the final stages of the City Plan project, it was important to share the draft vision with as many residents as possible to confirm the vision. It was vital to engage with various community stakeholder groups to explain the vision and its implications, understand their concerns and provide them an opportunity to give feedback before the final document drafting and formal adoption process.



We appreciate the effort the city is putting into **engaging residents about the future**. It is good to be part of the process of creating the vision” - *resident*

Engagement Plan 2023



Three modes of engagement were planned to wrap up the project engagement before moving into policy drafting.

Mobile Open House

January–June 2023

The primary engagement method was to have an open house in all city neighbourhoods. This would increase the chances of more residents being aware of the plan and visiting locations close to them to provide feedback. It is best practice in effective community engagement to go to where the people are instead of expecting them to come to you. Community Centers and some churches, all over the city were reserved for these events. Advertising was done through Brandon Sun, Radio, Social Media and posters.

Stakeholder Engagement

January–June 2023

At this time the team had engaged with various community groups and they had provided feedback. This stage involved further engagement with these groups to provide them the draft vision and ask them to confirm the findings or to clarify as needed. This would be done as part of ongoing meetings such as staff meetings and board meetings that these groups would be already hosting.

Boards at key locations

January–June 2023

To reach a larger group of residents, understanding that often residents prefer passive engagement methods, the draft vision was placed at various high traffic city locations such as the shoppers mall, to gather more resident feedback.

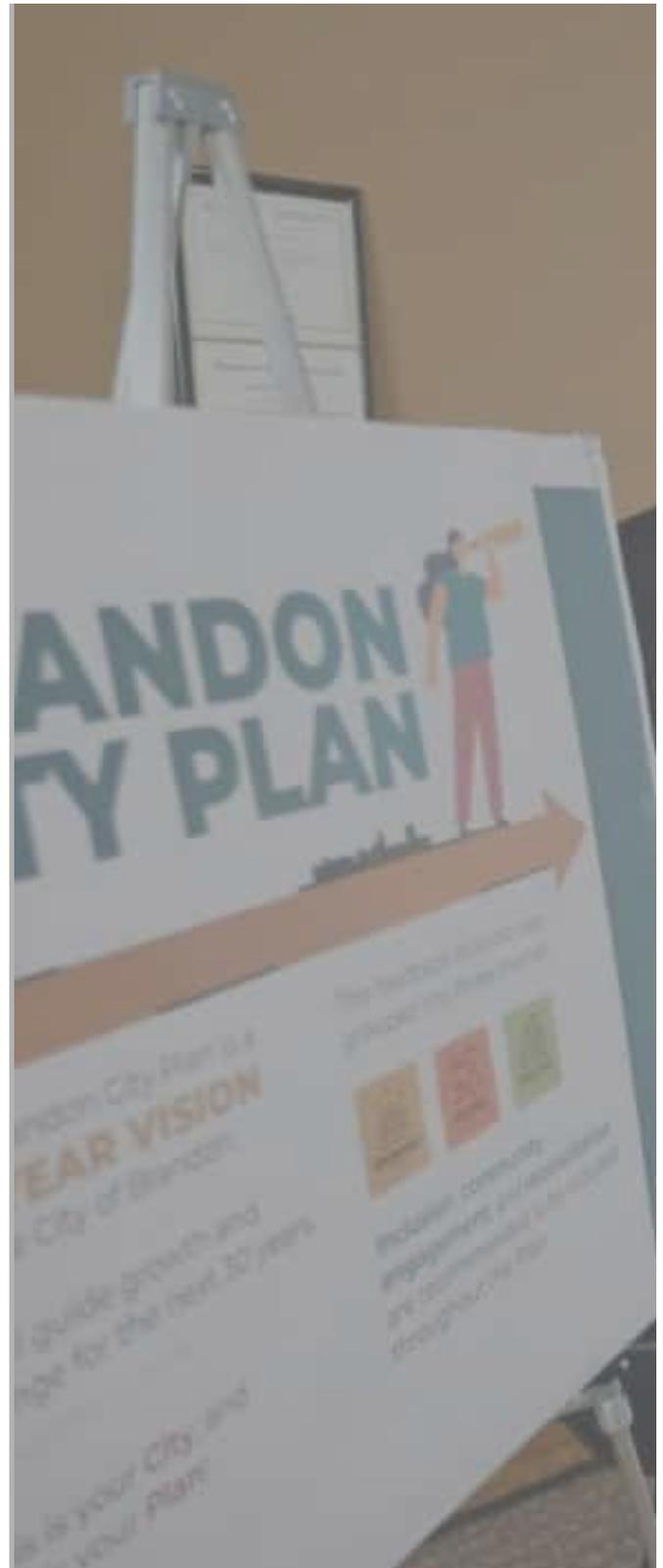
Engagement Plan Adjustment

“What do you mean this is a vision from residents? This is the first I am hearing of this plan.” - resident

After two open house sessions one at a church on the North Hill and one at Green Acres Community Center, the project was halted due to misinformation in the community regarding the city plan having a “15 minute city” agenda that aligns with the federal government and United Nations. As it was not possible or safe to continue mobile open house sessions, all were cancelled and instead a larger public meeting was held on March 18, 2023 at the Keystone Centre.

The purpose of the larger meeting was to provide a formal platform to explain what the project is especially to residents that were, at this stage, unaware of the project, provide some background as to where the draft vision came from and answer resident questions. The meeting was well attended with well over 100 people. In attendance were several residents that had been part of the city plan engagement process and helped draft the vision.

Following this meeting and having dispelled the misconceptions that derailed the project, administration proceeded to draft the city plan.



Draft City Plan

To share the drafted city plan document with the public, another public engagement session was planned for March 20, 2024. The purpose of this session was to get into some of the implications of the new city plan policies. As well, since there were several ongoing initiatives that align with the city plan, this event provided an opportunity to show residents how all the ongoing projects fall under the vision of the city plan. For example:

- Vision Zero Strategy—Traffic Calming and speed reduction
- Housing Accelerator Fund application to increase housing supply
- Active Transportation project to reconstruct 26th Street

We don't need a new plan. We just need you to fix the potholes.

- resident

Just over a dozen draft city plan documents were made available at the event for residents to review. The plan was also made available at key locations around the city and online.

Generally there was some understanding of the proposed plan with some frustration from residents about current conditions.

The next stage in the plan is to revise the document as needed based on feedback received (minor feedback mostly text changes) and begin the formal adoption process.





Lessons Learned and Next Steps



Lessons on Community Engagement

The city plan project rarely went according to plan. But throughout the process the main goal was to understand resident concerns and communicate clearly and transparently. Reaching residents on issues that aren't immediately impacting them is difficult. As implementation of initiatives commences and continues, we expect community engagement to continue.

Community buy in and support of this plan is vital to its success. As we move towards adoption and then implementation of the plan, we look forward to making the vision a reality.

“We need a plan that is
achievable and realistic” - resident

Next Steps

Plan Adoption—2024

The draft city plan has been circulated to the public, internal departments, surrounding municipalities and provincial authorities. Once the document is revised as needed, the formal adoption process will begin with 1st reading and then a public hearing hosted by City Council. 2nd and 3rd reading are scheduled for late summer-early fall.

The first step towards implementation of the plan is to bring all other documents, plans and strategies into alignment with the City Plan.

