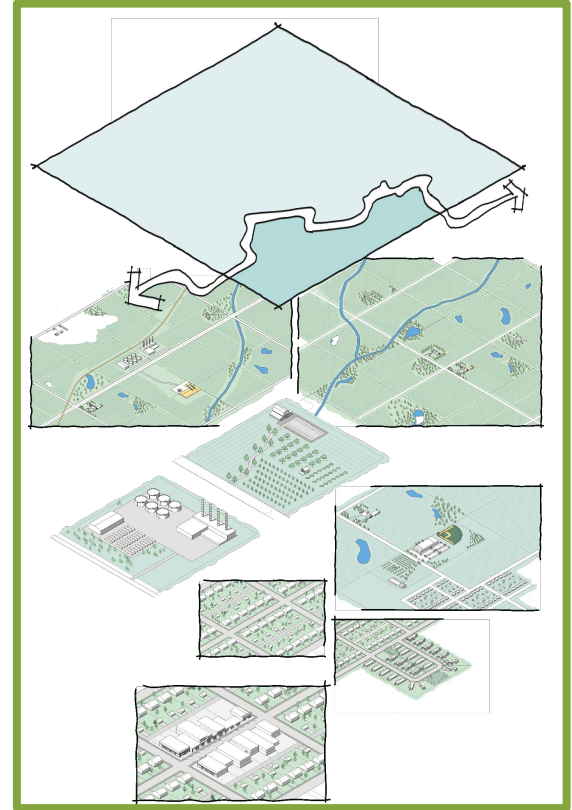


Beyond Boundaries: Reimagining Communities Through Neighbourly Planning

May 2024



Dnyanesh Deshpande, RPP, MCIP
Marcelo Figueira, RPP, MCIP
Green Space Alliance

Presentation Outline

Neighbourly Planning

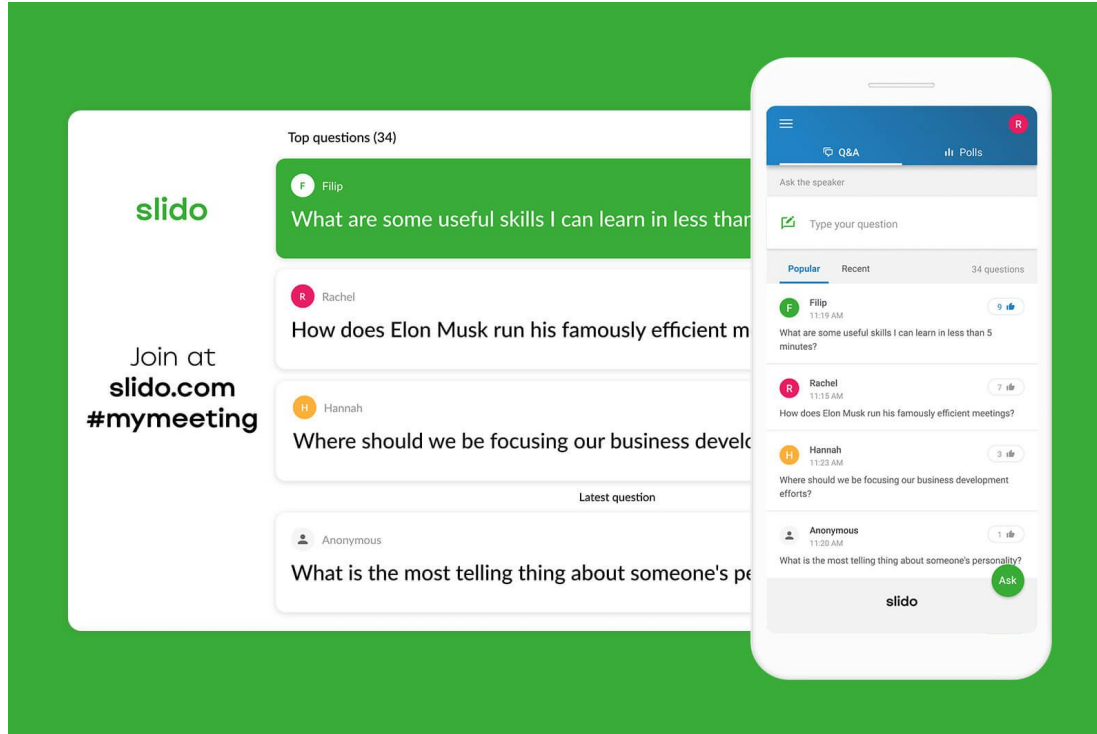
Who are we planning for?

Key Players

Lessons Learned and Key Takeaways



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Neighbourly Planning



Key Terms: Descriptive vs Normative Perspectives

Descriptive

- Refers to 'observing and gathering data to understand the world.'
- How do you see the world? How are you observing? What things are happening right now?

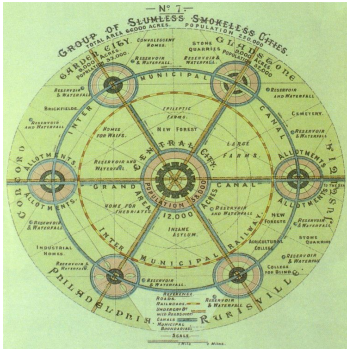


Normative

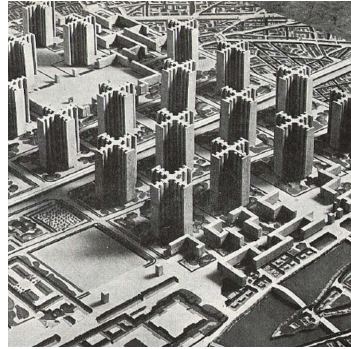
- Refers to 'combining the descriptive approach with personal values'
- How you think the world ought be? What is your vision for the future?



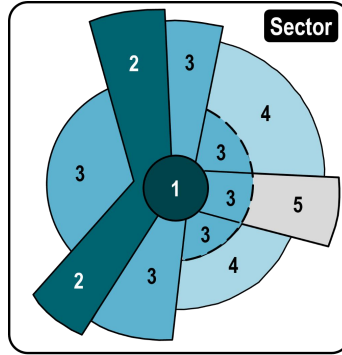
Planning Paradigms / Theories / Movements



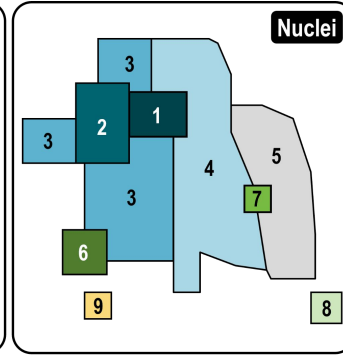
Garden City (1889)



Radiant City (1930)



Sector Theory (1939)



Nuclei Theory (1945)



Community Development (1960s)



Sustainable Development (1972)



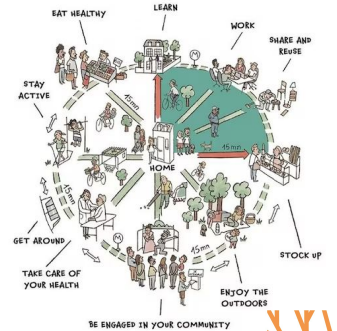
New Urbanism (1980s)



Smart Growth (1990s)



Superblock Model (1993)



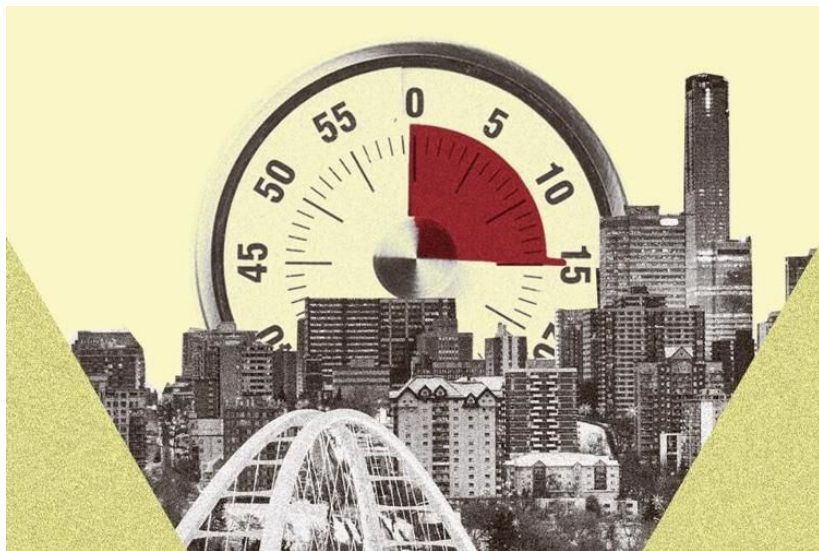
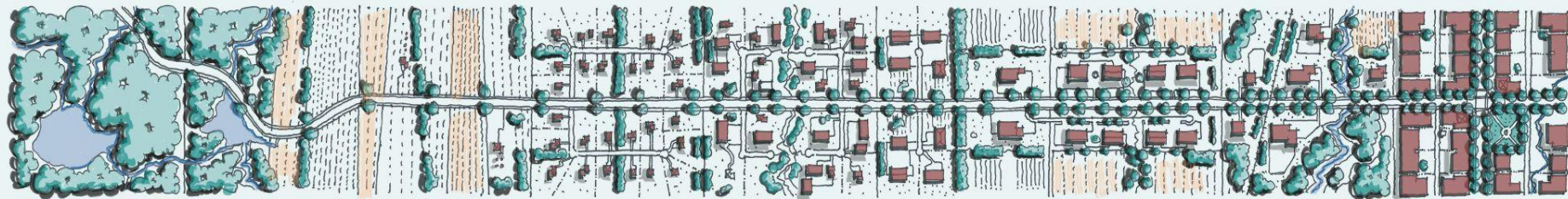
15-Minute Cities (2016)



Why Are We Talking About This?



Current Unbalance Between Descriptive and Normative



Poll Questions 1 and 2:

Descriptive vs Normative Examples and Questions

Descriptive Example

- Communities that charge low transit fares are likely to attract higher ridership than communities with expensive transit fares.

Normative Example

- People living in suburbs should take transit because in my community transit fares are low.

Question 1:

- The city has a high population density, tall buildings dominating the skyline, and the streets are bustling with pedestrians and vehicles. Is this statement **descriptive or normative?**

Question 2:

- To alleviate traffic congestion, it is recommended to implement a comprehensive public transportation system and create more pedestrian-friendly spaces. Is this statement **descriptive or normative?**



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What is Neighbourly Planning?

Neighbourly Planning is a balance act between descriptive and normative approaches to how communities are planned at various scales

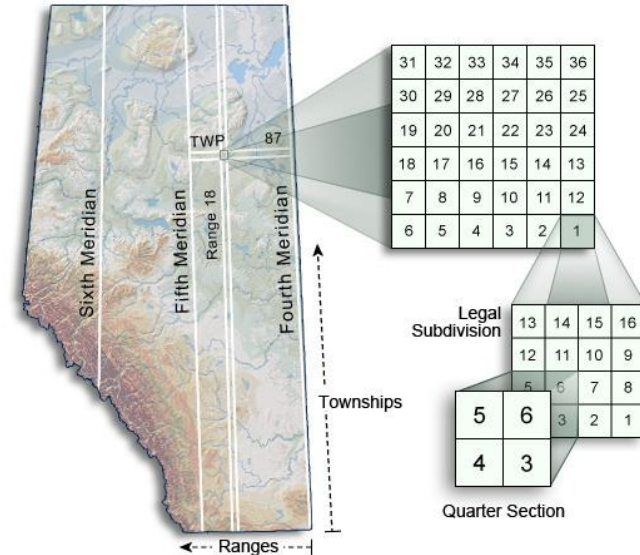
Descriptive

As a process is more descriptive than normative.

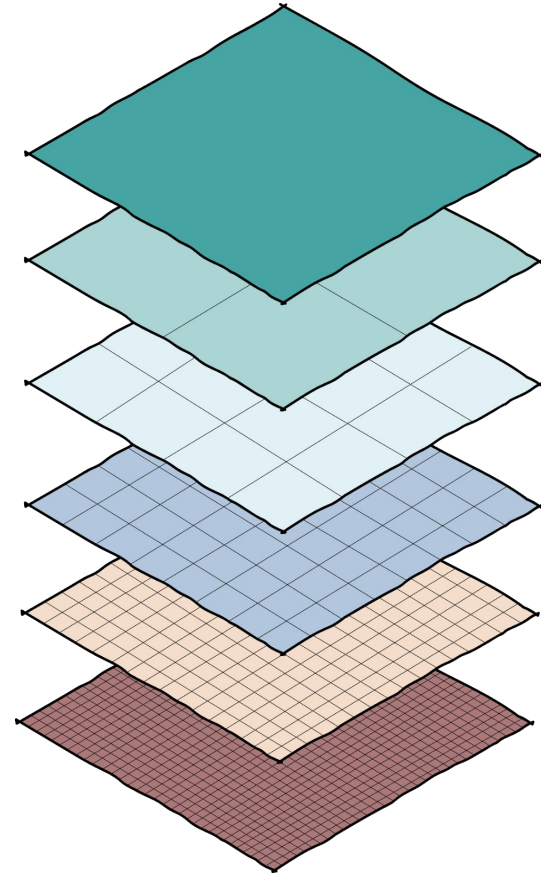


Normative

The values that have stood time through generations.



Neighbourly Planning Layers



Joint Land Use Planning



Integrated Transportation Networks



Shared Public Services and Facilities



Cross-Boundary Environmental Initiatives



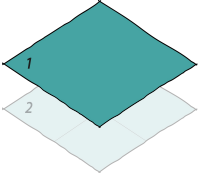
Collaborative Economic Development Strategies



Community Engagement and Participation

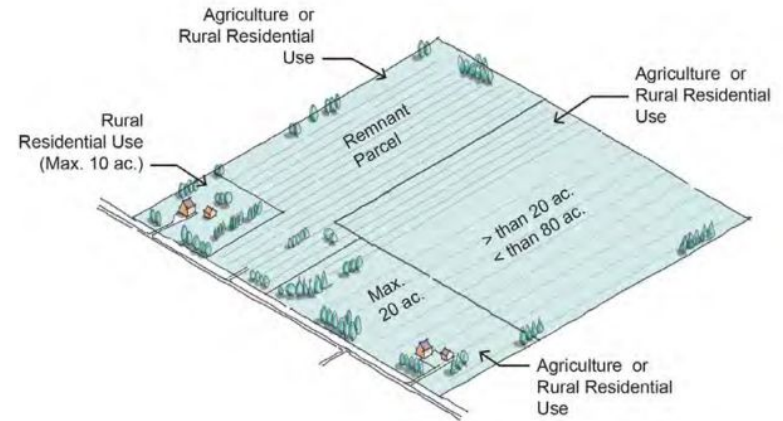
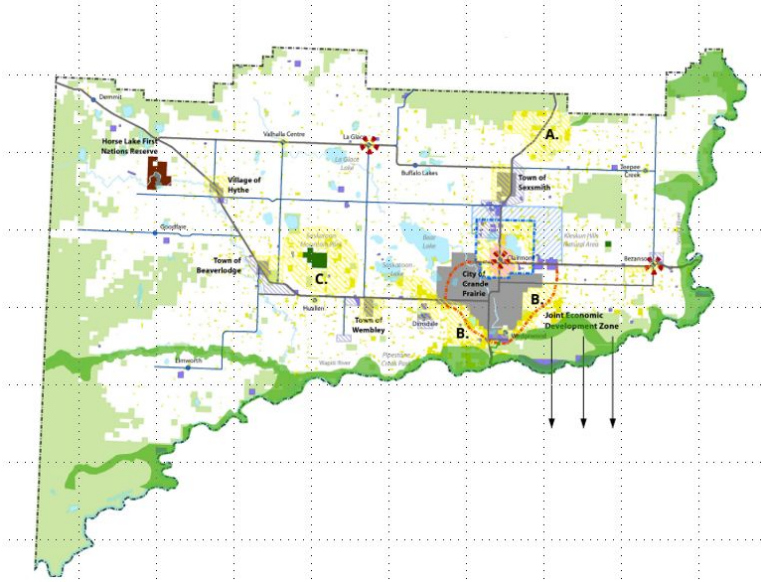


Neighbourly Planning Layer 1: Joint Land Use Planning



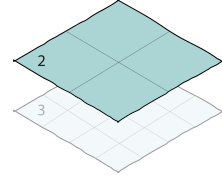
Supporting Diversified Economic Development to enhance resilience during economic downturns

Preserving Agricultural Land and Natural Resources



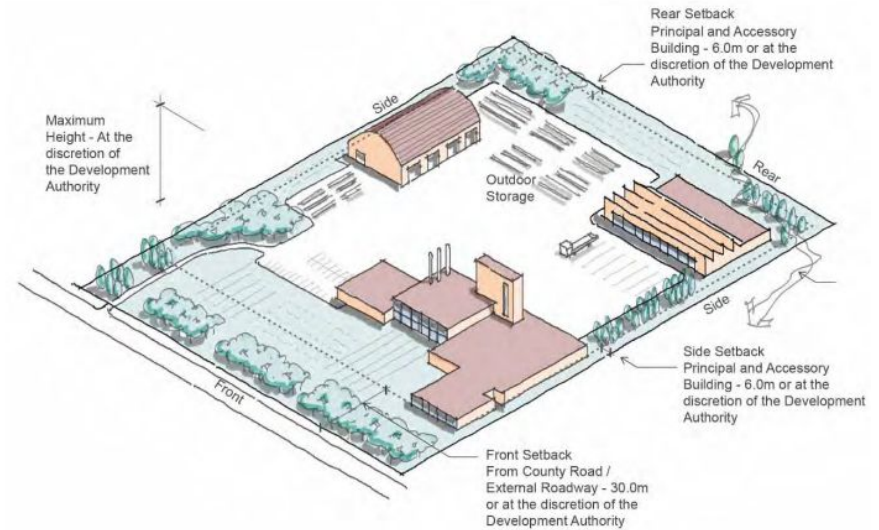
Criteria for Rural Residential Lot Subdivision

Neighbourly Planning Layer 2: Integrated Transportation Infrastructure

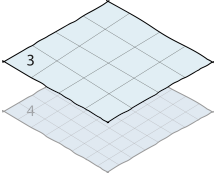


Diversifying Transportation Infrastructure

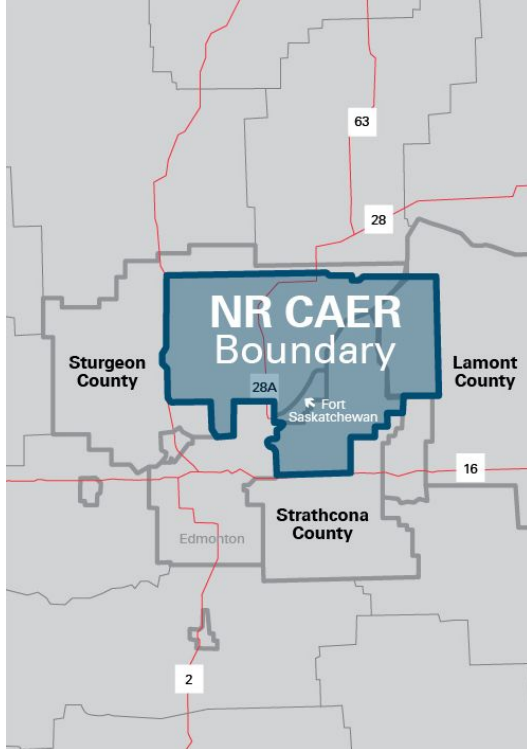
Access to Employment Opportunities



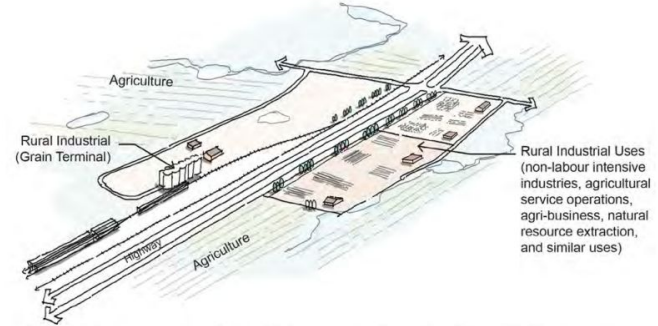
Neighbourly Planning Layer 3: Shared Public Services and Facilities



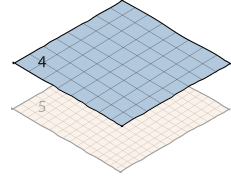
Enhancing Community Resilience



Supporting Resource-Based Industries

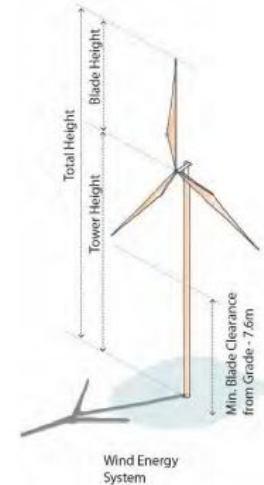
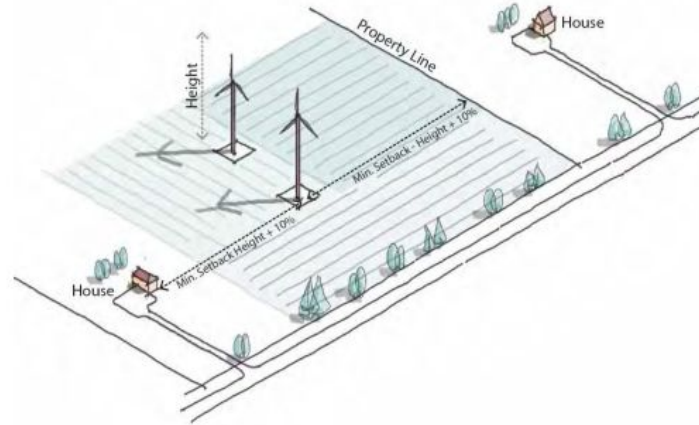
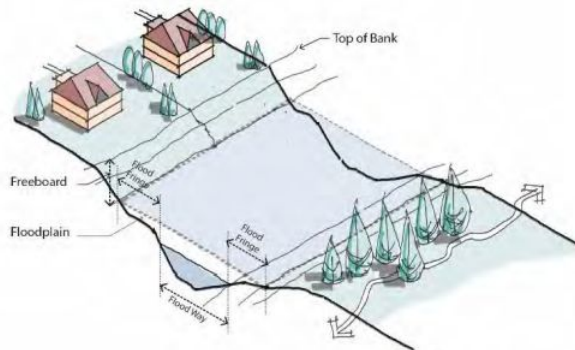
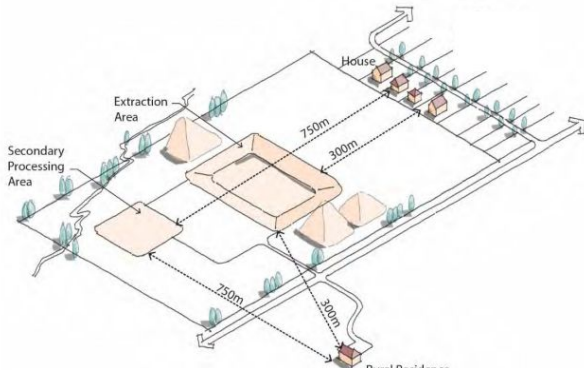


Neighbourly Planning Layer 4: Cross-Boundary Environmental Initiatives



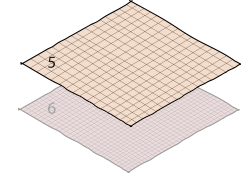
Sustainable Resource Management

Climate Adaptation and Mitigation



Implementing a cross-boundary watershed policies to address water quality issues and protect critical habitats

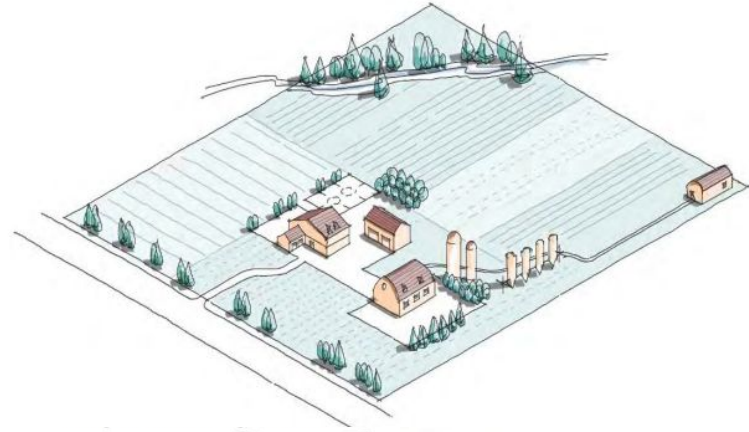
Neighbourly Planning Layer 5: Collaborative Economic Development Strategies



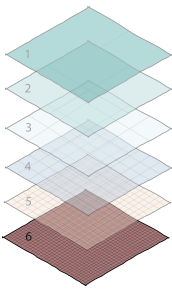
Diversifying Economic Base



Supporting Small Businesses and Entrepreneurs



Neighbourly Planning Layer 6: Community Engagement and Participation



Inclusive Economic Planning to build
Social Capital:

- economic equity
- affordable housing
- accessible transportation
- and community support



The NINJA Generation - No income. No jobs. No assets.

Poll Question 3: Neighbourly Planning

Question 3:

- Which of the 'neighbourly planning' layers identified in this presentation are **most critical in your municipality?**
 - Joint land use planning
 - Integrated transportation networks
 - Shared public services and facilities
 - Cross-boundary environmental initiatives
 - Collaborative economic development strategies
 - Community engagement and participation



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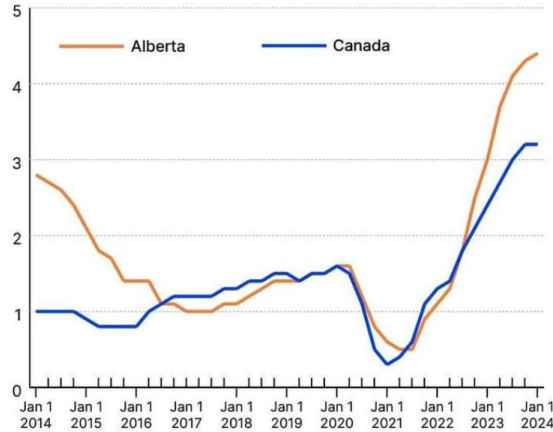


Who Are We Planning For?

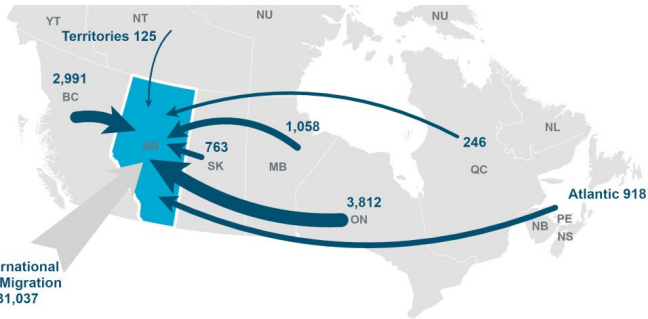


Population Forecast

Population growth in Canada and Alberta % change, year-over-year



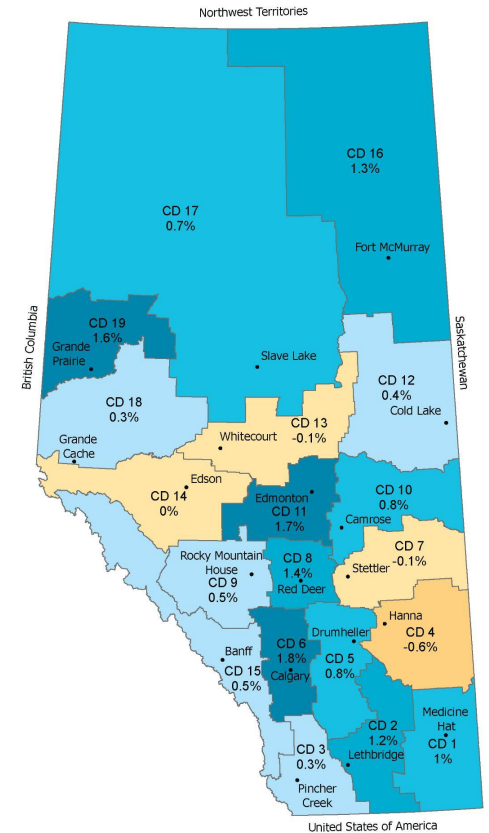
Statistics Canada Table 17-10-0009-01 and ATB Economics



Average Annual Population Growth (%), 2022-2051, Medium Scenario



Alberta = 1.5%



Net population movement for Alberta
(October 1, 2023, to December 31, 2023)

**Canada's immigration dilemma:
not enough homes or not enough workers
(Financial Post, April 20, 2024).**

Population Forecast

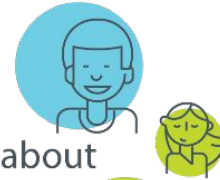
2022 = 4.5 million



2051 = 7.1 million



Larger



Adding about
2.6 million
people



Average annual
growth of
1.5%
per year



2022

2051

673k

65+

1,391k

3,042k

15-64

4,496k

829k

0-14

1,207k

**Equity
Inclusion and
Diversity**



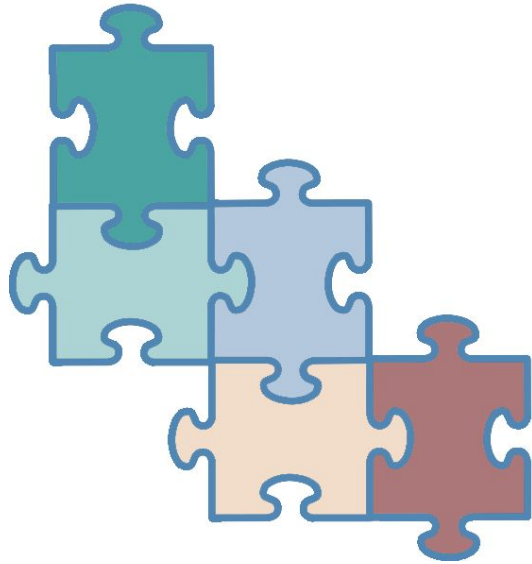
Tools to Address Equity, Diversity, and Inclusion in the Planning Process

- **Personas** are the profiles of people who are actually impacted.
- The use of personas can help **create empathy** for the issue at hand
 - What other people may be feeling?
 - How the issue at hand could impact me?
- The use of personas also **make planning more relatable** through storytelling of lived experiences



Current GSA project:
City of Lethbridge Land Use Bylaw -
Social Use Engagement

Key Players - Neighbourly Planning



Decisions

Elected Officials

**Balance
between
perspectives**

Descriptive Vs Normative

Voices

- Municipal Administrators
- Landowners and Business Owners
- Civic Organizations
- Development Industry

Poll Question 4: Who Are We Planning For?

Question 4:

- Bob is a CAO of XYZ municipality working on many council initiatives involving planning and engineering.
- Jane is a single mom working two part-time jobs who has recently been in a women's shelter.

Who is the persona for planning purposes? Bob or Jane?



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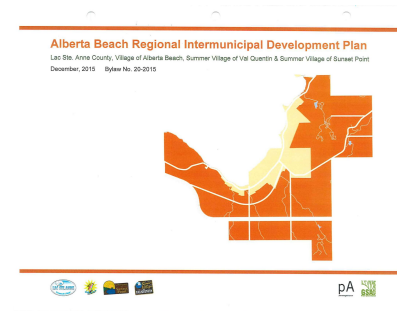
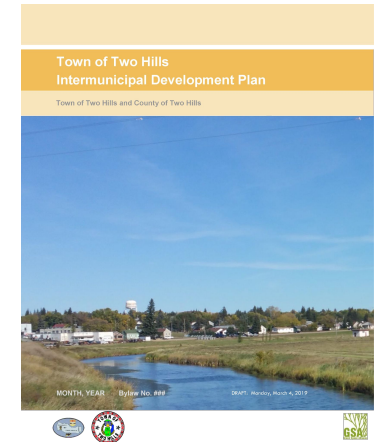
Lessons Learned and Key Takeaways



Past / Current Experience: Intermunicipal Planning

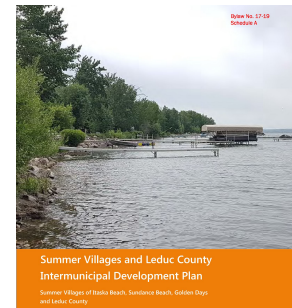
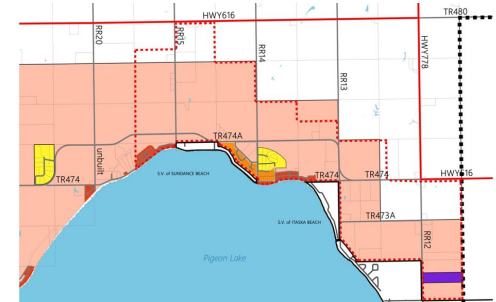
- Lac Ste. Anne IDPs
 - Town of Mayerthorpe
 - Summer Village of Alberta Beach
- Two Hills IDPs
- Summer Villages and Leduc County IDP
- Town of High Prairie and Big Lake County IDP
- Edmonton Annexation Area - Land Use Planning support
- Grande Prairie IDP (Ongoing)

Success means achieving balance
between the **descriptive and
normative perspectives**



Lessons Learned: Summer Villages and Counties IDPs

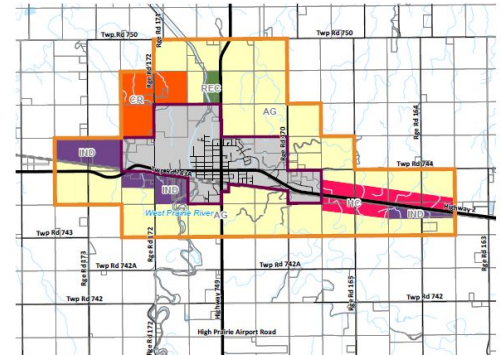
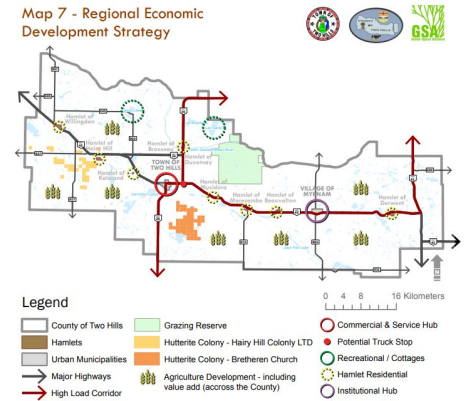
Theme	Neighbourly Planning Layer	Descriptive Perspective	Normative Perspective
Connection to the waterfront	Joint Land Use Planning	Access to waterfront is limited due to private ownership and control	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> More public access is required along the waterfront (ER and MR), but not at the cost of individual privacy
Trails network	Integrated Transportation Networks	Gaps exist between regional and local trails	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Trail connections impact local privacy Less appetite to create an integrated systems
Lake Water Quality	Cross-Boundary Environmental Initiatives	Quality of water is impacted by surrounding land use practices	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Limited appetite to establish restriction on agricultural practices



Lessons Learned: Town and County IDPs

Theme	Neighbourly Planning Layer	Descriptive Perspective	Normative Perspective
<p>Defining roles of regional partners (Two Hills IDP)</p>	<p>Joint Land Use Planning</p>	<p>Each municipality has different strengths - Agricultural focus, mennonite work force/trades background. Educational Vs Work centres</p>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> ● All regional partners worked together to build consensus about individual roles
<p>Finding synergies (Town of High Prairie and Big Lakes County IDP)</p>	<p>Collaborative Economic Development Strategies</p>	<p>To attract talent, there is a need for alternative housing types and expand the industrial base</p>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> ● Provide opportunities for Country Residential development adjacent to urban boundary. ● Establish a cohesive future industrial development area

Map 7 - Regional Economic Development Strategy



Lessons Learned: City and County IDPs

Theme	Neighbourly Planning Component	Descriptive Perspective	Normative Perspective
Political Will (City of Grande Prairie and County of Grande Prairie)	Shared Public Services and Facilities	Discussion between the two municipalities about their needs for amenities and resources	Agreement on what services and facilities they can share (Addressed through ICF)
Land Use	Joint Land Use Planning	Landowners and stakeholders aspire for future flexibility	* Could be - instead of creating a detailed land use plan develop a planning framework for future approvals

Poll Question 5: Lessons Learned

Question 5:

What are the key **hot topics** you are facing in your intermunicipal fringe areas that may need a balance between **descriptive and normative perspectives**?



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Key Takeaways

Neighbourly Planning Balance

If there is no balance between descriptive and normative perspectives, the Plan may not work for all key players.

Planning Without Boundaries

Community needs and normative values are same across boundaries. Collaborative spirit is critical for success.

Generational Challenge

Planning for the generation born in 1985 onwards (millennials and Gen Z) is more challenging than planning for the previous generations (Gen X and Baby-boomers). Most are not accumulating wealth.



**THANK
YOU**



Image Sources: [pinterest.com](https://www.pinterest.com), [slideteam.net](https://www.slideteam.net)

Dnyanesh Deshpande, RPP, MCIP
Marcelo Figueira, RPP, MCIP
GSA Consulting Inc. (Green Space Alliance)



Additional Sources

Paradigms - Slide 6:

- <https://www.theguardian.com/artanddesign/architecture-design-blog/2014/mar/17/ebbsfleet-garden-city-george-osborne>
- <https://transportgeography.org/contents/chapter8/urban-land-use-transportation/sector-nuclei-land-use/>
- <https://99percentinvisible.org/article/ville-radieuse-le-corbusiers-functionalism-utopian-radiant-city/>
- <https://www.cnu.org/publicsquare/2017/10/31/25-great-ideas-new-urbanism>
- <https://urbandesignlab.in/top-15-theories-in-urban-planning/>
- <https://wearemodeshift.org/group-helps-michigan-develop-smart-growth-transportation-strategies>
- <https://barcelonarchitecturewalks.com/superblocks/>
- <https://www.weforum.org/agenda/2022/03/15-minute-city-stickness/>
- <https://www.linkedin.com/pulse/transit-oriented-development-what-tom-goodrum/>