

| May 2007 Charter | November 2007 Charter | May 2008 Charter |
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| EcoDensity will also manage density strategically and further reduce ecological footprint with measures such as sustainable local energy systems, multi-use public spaces (e.g., urban agriculture, a greener public realm), ecological design, and mobility options that reduce automobile dependence. | Apply ecological best practices for public realm design to achieve green, beautiful, safe, accessible, adaptable, and engaging streets, parks, and public places in all communities. | Apply ecological best practices for public realm and infrastructure design to achieve sustainable, beautiful, safe, accessible, adaptable, and engaging streets, parks, and public places. Designs should embrace natural processes, use environmentally responsible materials, and consider opportunities for food and energy production. |
| Ensure high quality urban design and architecture that creates beautiful, functional and memorable places. Embed green design into urban design. | Work to provide the amenities, services, and infrastructure needed to support new and existing density levels, using existing and new financial tools, with continued contributions from developers, City budgets, and other sources. | Ensure that parks, open space and public places and other amenities, services, and infrastructure needed to support Vancouver's Neighbourhoods as they grow, are provided in a timely way relative to the population levels they serve. |
| Restore and expand natural environments including space for recreation, urban agriculture, migration and biodiversity. | Champion new, holistic ways to align density, design, and land use with other tools for environmental, economic, social, and cultural sustainability, to achieve mutual benefits --including strategies for transportation and parking, green building strategies, heritage conservation, affordable housing strategies, urban agriculture and food policy, recycling, new energy systems, social development planning, and the many other related City initiatives. | Densify in ways that constantly enhance and reinforce a city of walkable neighbourhoods, improve biking and transit infrastructure and movement meaningfully and consistently over time, and reduce and de-emphasise automobile use and ownership. |
| Increase local production of food and make sure staples are available for sale within walking distance of homes. | | Design all density with architecture and public realm that marries meaningful and significant ecological performance, with lively, beautiful, responsible, people-oriented design, particularly as density levels increase. |
| In both public and private realms, build buildings, create open spaces and set up systems (energy, water, waste) with ecologically sustainable practices and design. | | |
| Create communities that allow | | |

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| people to live closer to most of their day-to-day destinations, including work, parks, shops, community centres, park and recreation areas, child care centres and other services. | | |
| Design neighbourhoods to be highly walkable and cyclable with good access to transit, bicycle and pedestrian networks to provide connections to other areas in the city and the rest of the region. | | |
| Provide high quality amenities and services (e.g., parks, child care, neighbourhood houses) to meet the pace and location of densification. This includes strategically acquiring land in advance of growth. | | |
| Ensure an engaging and beautiful public realm in which people enjoy spending time, walking and biking, shopping, playing, and visiting each other. | | |
| Design parks and community facilities to be increasingly multifunctional, adaptable to changing demands over time and able to support emergency response requirements for reception centres, triage or short-term accommodation. | | |
| Develop a social infrastructure strategy to ensure that each community has accessible community amenities which serve Vancouver's diverse residents. | | |
| Meet local needs locally, preferably on-site or at the neighbourhood scale. This includes food, water, materials, and energy, as well as waste management such as reusables, recyclables, sewage and greenhouse gas emissions. | | |

Notes on comparing the May 2007, November 2007 and May 2008 Charter:

1. May 2007 charter is more precise and has tangible examples green design, what sustainability means and what amenities are to be expected.
2. The May 2007 charter speaks of local solutions and uses language to describe how specifically the public realm will be transformed or designed as high quality, adaptable and multi use to serve and function in diverse ways.
3. May 2007 charter has the notion that public space will need to be adaptable and have multiple functions such as transportation, ecological functions (cleaning water, composting sites), providing space for growing food, and social spaces for people to comfortable interact.
4. May 2007 charter recognizes that resident's basic needs (food, shelter, water) are to be provided within walking distance so one can live.
5. May 2007 charter also notes elements that relate to quality of life that affects everyone daily. It also seems to talk to concepts from a high level to a neighbourhood scale.
6. May 2008 charter does recognize the need to integrate natural processes into design and public spaces.
7. The May 2008 charter tries to combine many ideas but loses notion of what is necessary to maintain or improve liveability as density increases.
8. The May 2008 charter fails to recognize the level of quality and adaptability buildings, streets, infrastructure and public realm will need to meet the demands of increase population and density.
9. It is still unclear how the charter will interface and affect existing policy and how this will be implemented.