

## District Planning at a Glance 3/6

### Nodes & Corridors

#### Introduction

*The City Plan* describes nodes and corridors as increasingly dense, mixed-use areas accessible by a wide range of mobility options (i.e., walk, cycle, transit, drive). This first phase of the district plans provides additional policy on *how* and *where* nodes and corridors can evolve in different parts of Edmonton.

- **Nodes** are centres of activity where people live, work and shop and are able to walk, cycle or take transit to. There are three categories of nodes: Major, District and Local. Centre City, an expanded version of Downtown, is also a type of node.
- **Corridors** are routes for travel as well as destinations where people live, shop or spend time. They provide connections within and across districts. There are two types of corridors: Primary and Secondary.

#### Why focus on Nodes and Corridors?

This [node and corridor approach](#) creates a comprehensive network of intensification opportunities where mass transit and development are integrated across many districts at different scales. This offers communities more certainty about the kinds of future development their respective communities may experience over different time frames.

While all areas of the city will densify over time, deliberate urban intensification will occur at the nodes and corridors of each district, linked by mass transit -- these are places to focus our efforts. Together the District General Policy and individual district plans will provide the necessary guidance:

- **District General Policy** directs a broad mix of land uses, integrated mobility options and sets strategic development expectations for each node and corridor type.
- **District Plans** identify where specific policy applies to each node or corridor to inform, where applicable, specific development decisions, investments and place-making visions.