Item 10.3.2

Advocating for Complete Communities

A Preliminary Research Project



Approach

Background

• Literature Review

Jurisdictional Scan

• 5 Canadian Communities

InterviewsLocal Perspectives/Expert Insight



The Issue: Sprawl

Land-use
segregation
Car-dependency
Negative
externalities





The Solution: Complete Communities



o Equitable and accessible Mixed-use Housing options Transit-oriented



Housing (i.e., low, medium and high rise)

£Π 4ŤÅ; Retail, **Public Service**

Facilities Commercial and Health (e.g., recreation facilities, libraries, Services indoor community (e.g., grocery centres) stores, pharmacies, doctor's offices)

Education Parks and

(e.g., schools,

Greenspaces licensed child care) (e.g., playgrounds, pathways)

Sustainable

Mobility (e.g. cycling facilities, sidewalks, transit)



HRM Context

Rapidly growing
 90% of new growth
 in urban and
 suburban
 communities





Models From Other Jurisdictions







Ottawa, ON: Putting a Cost on Sprawl

Area-based
 development
 charges



Ecology Action Centre

Kelowna, BC: Infill Design Competition





- Created standardized infill housing
- Fast-tracked infill
 - development
- Educational materials





Brampton, ON: Sustainability Metrics

Indicators

Consolidated
 priority plans

Onus on

developers to meet priority plan goals

The following are the performance indicators organized by category. Each performance indicator has associated metrics that are allocated a point score. The metrics reflect characteristics of a sustainable community and are designed to outline the required measures or standards for each category to ensure that the overall objectives of the Sustainability Metrics are achieved.

BUILT ENVIRONMENT	MOBILITY	NATURAL ENVIRONMENT AND PARKS
BE-1: Proximity to Amenities	M-1: Block Length	NE-1: Tree Conservation
BE-2: Mixed-Use Development	M-2: School Proximity to Transit and Cycling Network	NE-2: Soil Quantity and Quality for New Trees
BE-3: Housing Diversity	M-3: Intersection Density	NE-3: Healthy Soils
BE-4: Community and Neighbourhood Scale	M-4: Walkable Streets	NE-4: Natural Heritage Connections
BE-5: Cultural Heritage Conservation	M-5: Pedestrian Amenities	NE-5: Natural Heritage System Enhancements
BE-6: Urban Tree Canopy and Shaded	M-6: Bicycle Parking	NE-6: Supporting Pollinators
Walkways/Sidewalks	M-7: Trails and Cycling Infrastructure	NE-7: Dedicated Fruit/Vegetable Garden Space
BE-7: Salt Management (design and practices to reduce	M-8: Active Transportation Network	NE-8: Park Access
salt dependency)	M-9: Distance to Public Transit	NE-9: Stormwater Quantity
BE-8: Carshare and Carpool Parking	M-10: Traffic Calming	NE-10: Stormwater Quality
BE-9: Surface Parking Footprint	-	NE-11: Potable Water Use
BE-10: Electric Vehicle Charging Stations		NE-12: Multi-purpose Stormwater Management

INFRASTRUCTURE AND BUILDINGS	INNOVATION	
IB-1: Buildings Designed/Certified Under Accredited "Green" Rating System	I-1: Innovation	
IB-2: Accessibility for Multi-Unit Dwellings		
IB-3: Building Accessibility (Barrier Free Entry/Egress)		
IB-4: Embodied Carbon of Building Materials: Supplementary Cementitious Materials		
IB-5: Embodied Carbon of Building Materials: Life Cycle Assessment		
IB-6: Embodied Carbon of Building Materials: Material Efficient Framing		
IB-7: Heat Island Reduction: Non-Roof		
IB-8: Heat Island Reduction: Roof		
IB-9: Solar Gain Control		
IB-10: Solar Readiness		
IB-11: Energy Strategy		
IB-12: Building Energy Efficiency, GHG Reduction, and Resilience		
IB-13: Rainwater and Greywater Use		
IB-14: Back-Up Power		
IB-15: Extreme Wind Protection for Ground-Oriented Development		
IB-16: Sub-Metering of Thermal Energy and Water		
IB-17: Light Pollution Reduction		
IB-18: Bird-Friendly Design		
IB-19: Solid Waste		

Sustainability Metrics Program: Guidebook - City Richmond Hill | iv



What We Heard





Key Takeaways

- Need to engage the "silent majority"
- Important to visualize complete communities in HRM
- Support progressive and proactive plans



Thank you

