

SUSTAINABILITY GOALS AND INDICATORS WORKSHEET

Welcome to the Sustainability Goals and Indicators Workshop! In the following pages you will find a list of the principles, goals and indicators we will be working with today. The goals were short-listed by municipal councillors and directors through an on-line survey conducted between February 26 and March 14, 2008.

The eight principles that were used come from the Smart Growth planning framework. These principles have been employed in three communities within the Smart Growth on the Ground initiative, and they describe the basic attributes of an inclusive sustainable community.

The objective of the workshop today is to identify a shared set of goals and indicators that reflect the values and ideals of progressive communities and their leaders.

The process used in this workshop will rely upon a spirit of cooperation and consensus. The shared set of goals and indicators will be based upon your experience and knowledge as locally elected officials, as well as current research.

WHY GOALS AND INDICATORS?

The Sustainability Goals and Indicators Project aims to develop a shared set of strategic goals and indicators that communities and locally elected leaders may use to measure and track their progress towards sustainability.

Goals define where we want to be, while indicators allow us to measure how far away or close we are to reaching those goals. Indicators are powerful tools that can communicate the environmental, social and economic health of a community.

This shared set may also be used as a model in the development Smart Plans (formerly known as Integrated Community Sustainability Plans). Of course each community will have a distinct vision of its future based on its own realities. These goals and indicators may serve as inspiration as communities develop their plans.

SMART PLANNING FOR COMMUNITIES INITIATIVE

Smart plans are a requirement of the Federal Gas Tax Agreement. Smart plans are high-level, over-arching, system-wide plans.

According to the Ministry of Community Services, Smart Planning emphasizes:

- **long-term thinking**;
- **broadness-in-scope**, and should consider the sustainability of social, economic, environmental and cultural systems;
- **integration** and bringing sustainability principles to decision-making across departments and plans;
- **collaboration** amongst community members, stakeholders and other governments;
- enhanced **public engagement** and education;
- **implementation** of plans; and
- setting **targets**, and **monitoring** and **evaluating** progress.

In developing their Smart Plans, local governments may choose to create new plans, or they can revise and update existing planning documents such as Official Community Plans or Land use plans. In British Columbia there are application-based funds which municipalities may apply for to assist them as they develop their plans.

RESOURCES

Smart Planning for Communities Initiative

Ministry of Community Services *includes a list of financial resources
http://www.cserv.gov.bc.ca/lgd/intergov_relations/smart_planning.htm

Program and Funding Guides

UBCM

<http://www.civicnet.bc.ca/siteengine/ActivePage.asp?PageID=294>

Smart Planning for Communities Initiative Website

Fraser Basin Council

http://www.fraserbasin.bc.ca/careers/smart_planning.html

Comprehensive Guide for Municipal Sustainability Planning

Alberta Urban Municipalities Association

http://msp.auma.ca/digitalAssets/0/249_MSP_CompleteGuidebook_Jun_e06.pdf

Principle 1: PLACE			
Protect and enhance natural visual amenities (1)	Cultivate a strong and unique sense of identity (2)	Respect the local culture and heritage of place (3)	Ensure design cohesion of buildings and infrastructure – and design that addresses the context and uniqueness of place (4)
<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Viewscapes & view corridors • Habitat retention/restoration • Open space distribution • Trail network • Protected natural areas • Greenways • Sensitive area disturbance • Land form alteration • Urban forests • Visual complexity 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Pedestrian friendly streets • Public art • Centre growth • Community centres • Public events and festivals • Natural surveillance (eyes on the street) • Visual complexity • Regionally available materials • Trail network • Amenities proximity • Sedibility (places to sit) • Universal access 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Heritage • Cultural facilities • Public spaces for cultural diversity • Places of worship • Local employment • Business diversity • Protected agricultural lands • Spaces for community involvement • Libraries • Educational facilities • Trail network 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Regionally available materials • Visual integrity • Street & sidewalk connectivity • Public art • Public gathering spaces • Green infrastructure • Light pollution • Development integration • Green buildings • Heritage
<p>Notes:</p>			

Principle 2: COMMUNITY ENGAGEMENT

<p>Create opportunities for open dialogue among community members (1)</p>	<p>Design a vibrant public realm that promotes social interaction and inclusively (2)</p>	<p>Enable people from a range of economic levels, ages and abilities to reside and partake in community meetings and events (3)</p>	<p>Create safe spaces and opportunities for all members of the community (4)</p>
<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Communal/shared meeting space • Cultural facilities • Places of worship • Educational facilities • High speed internet access • Community centres • Flexible buildings • Spaces for community involvement 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Universal access • Public access • Pedestrian friendly streets • Park/schoolyard space supply • Sedibility (places to sit) • Public events and festivals • Open space • Proximity to amenities • Spaces for community involvement • Residential density • Volunteerism • Sense of belonging • Public art 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Public access • Universal access • High speed internet access • Media access • Flexibility in use • Spaces for community involvement • Amenities proximity • Centre growth • Community centres • Participation in public meetings • Public facilities use 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Safety and security (including Crime Prevention Through Environmental Design) • Eyes on the street • Pedestrian activity • Traffic calming measures • Pedestrian friendly streets • Pedestrian directness • Universal access • Pedestrian network • Block size • Bicycling infrastructure • Transit oriented design • Land use mix • Centre growth

Notes:

Principle 3: COMPLETE COMMUNITIES

Offer a range of housing types and tenures (1)	Design for short walking distances to reach daily needs (2)	Provide a diversity of land uses (3)	Reduce the need to travel outside of the community (4)
<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Housing types and tenures • Residential mix • Non-market distribution • Affordable housing • Flexible housing • Mixed use buildings • Residential density • Centre growth • Residential footprint • Live-work 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Pedestrian friendly streets • Intersection density • Universal access • Block size • Road and sidewalk connectivity • Traffic calming measures • Centre growth • Commercial building density • Pedestrian directness • Land use mix • Affordable commercial spaces • Transit proximity to employment and housing • Mixed use buildings 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Land use mix • Business diversity • Live-work • Area for light and heavy industry • Affordable commercial spaces • Urban agriculture opportunities • Flexible buildings • Protected natural areas • Protected agricultural lands • Mixed use buildings 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Jobs/housing balance • Employment density • Transit proximity • Local employment • Diversity of commercial units • Open space location • Community centres • Community health-related services • Cultural facilities • Park/schoolyard space supply • Libraries • Educational facilities • Goods and access to basic needs • Affordable commercial spaces

Notes:

Principle 4: PEDESTRIAN PRIORITY

Enhance connectivity of pedestrian and other non-vehicular routes (1)	Design for short walking distances to reach daily needs (2)	Acknowledge and respect pedestrian needs (3)	Increase transit modes, availability, and destinations (4)
<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Pedestrian-friendly streets • Trail network • Open space connectivity • Universal access • Watershed corridors / blueways • Pedestrian network • Pedestrian amenities • Bicycling network • Bicycling infrastructure • Block size • Road connectivity 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Pedestrian-friendly streets • Land use mix • Pedestrian network • Pedestrian directness • Block size • Road type • Traffic calming measures • Universal access • Intersection density 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Pedestrian access • Amenities proximity • Open space • Public art • Public spaces • Viewscapes and view corridors • Sedibility (places to sit) • Universal access • Proximity to parks / schools • Pedestrian-friendly streets • Trail network 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Transit service coverage • Transit service density • Transit oriented design • Transit efficiency • Proximity to housing • Multi-modal infrastructure • Residential multi-modal access • Modal route directness • Bicycling network • Block size

Notes:

Principle 5: NATURAL SYSTEMS

<p>Reduce the generation of water pollution, air pollution, light pollution, sewage production and waste reduction (1)</p>	<p>Protect the water source (ground water, surface water) (2)</p>	<p>Enhance and capitalize on natural amenities, and preserve areas such as valuable wildlife habitat and environmentally sensitive areas (3)</p>	<p>Create multi-functional green spaces with significant ecological value (4)</p>
<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Recycling facilities • On-site composting • Landfill area • Waste reduction • Wastewater • Greenhouse gas emissions • Water quality • Air quality • Light pollution • Renewable energy production/distribution • Heat island reduction • Green infrastructure • Green buildings • Area supportive of district energy • Water conservation 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Landscape –based stormwater management • Water conservation • Watershed corridors • Riparian areas • Floodplain encroachment • Protected natural areas • Greenways • Urban forests • Land form alteration • Wastewater • Green infrastructure 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Protected natural areas • Conservation easements off-site • Greenways • Access to natural areas • Habitat retention/restoration • Sensitive area disturbance • Land form alteration • Urban forests • Green infrastructure • Heat island reduction • Open space share • Viewscales and view corridors 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Habitat retention/restoration • Open space connectivity • Open space share • Multi-functional green spaces • Spaces for community involvement • Park/schoolyard area • Trail network • Urban agriculture opportunities • Riparian areas • Greenways • Urban forests • Green infrastructure

Notes:

Principle 6: GREEN BUILDINGS AND INFRASTRUCTURE

<p>Encourage the development of green buildings (1)</p>	<p>Consider waste as a resource (this includes waste heat) (2)</p>	<p>Design urban form to optimize energy efficiency of buildings and infrastructure, and encourage low carbon power generation options (3)</p>	<p>Reduce resource use such as water, energy and materials (3)</p>
<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Green buildings • Solar access • Wind buffering • Embodied energy of construction materials • Green infrastructure • Renewable energy production/distribution • Light pollution • Area supportive of district energy • Shared facilities • Proximity to transit • Energy efficiency • Recycling facilities • On-site composting • Wastewater • Development footprint • Brownfield redevelopment • Regionally available materials • Water conservation 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Energy efficiency • Regionally available materials • Landfill area • Recycling facilities • On-site composting • Wastewater • Area supportive of district energy • Renewable energy production/distribution • Brownfield redevelopment • Eco-industrial networks 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Renewable energy production/distribution • Energy efficiency • Green infrastructure • Solar access • Wind buffering • Heat island reduction • Embodied energy of construction materials • Area supportive of district energy • Brownfield redevelopment • Development footprint • Green buildings • Flexible buildings • Land use mix 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Development footprint • Flexible housing • Renewable energy production/distribution • Solar access • Wind buffering • Heat island reduction • Embodied energy of construction materials • Green buildings • Green infrastructure • Shared facilities • Development proximity • Energy efficiency • Centre growth • Water conservation • Wastewater • On-site composting • Waste reduction • Recycling facilities

Notes:

Principle 7: HOUSING

<p>Integrate affordable housing/low-cost housing with market housing (1)</p>	<p>Enable people from a range of economic levels, ages, and abilities to reside in the same community (2)</p>	<p>Enable people to age in place (3)</p>	<p>Increase density in established areas (4)</p>
<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Housing types and tenures • Residential mix • Single-family dwelling share • Multi-family dwelling share • Non-market distribution • Affordable housing • Flexible housing • Mixed use buildings • Live/work 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Proximity to transit • Universal access • Proximity to community amenities • Multi-modal infrastructure • Transit adjacency to housing • Pedestrian network • Pedestrian accessibility • Pedestrian directness • Flexible housing • Proximity to parks/schools • Housing types and tenures • Affordable housing • Residential mix 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Flexible housing • Proximity to parks/schools • Community health-related services • Proximity to community amenities • Open space • Educational facilities • Sedibility (places to sit) • Universal access • Local employment • Live-work • Housing types and tenures • Proximity to transit • Affordable housing 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Residential density • Commercial building density • Brownfield redevelopment • Average parcel size • Urban expansion • Centre growth • Activity centre distribution • Residential footprint • Development footprint • Total FAR • Land use mix • Flexible buildings • Mixed use buildings

Notes:

Principle 8: JOBS

<p>Ensure a diverse mix of economic opportunities, including niche markets and local economic development (1)</p>	<p>Increase access to locally grown food (2)</p>	<p>Incorporate live/work developments (3)</p>	<p>Support and encourage the vitality of small businesses (4)</p>
<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Local employment • Employment density • Transit proximity to employment • Diversity of commercial units • Affordable commercial spaces • Industry potential (area for light and heavy) • Live-work • Flexible use buildings • Tele-commuting • Shared facilities • Presence of farmers' markets • Average commercial parcel size 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Urban agriculture opportunities • Presence of farmers' markets • Protected agricultural lands • Productive land base • Land use mix • Trail network • Spaces for community involvement • Multi-functional urban spaces • Goods access 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Live-work • Tele-commuting • Mixed use buildings • Local employment • Affordable commercial spaces • High speed internet access • Flexible housing • Communal/shared meeting spaces • Multifunctional urban spaces • Business diversity • Average commercial parcel size 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Centre growth • Commercial building density • Employment density • Local employment • Diversity of commercial units • Affordable commercial spaces • Industry potential • Multi-functional urban spaces • Presence of farmers' markets • Flexibility in use • Transit proximity to employment • Average commercial parcel size • Shared facilities • Proximity to transit

Notes:

