



Bringing Climate Change into Official Plans: National (CIP) & Local (RPP) Perspective

Clean Air Partnership
September 21, 2018





Overview

- Introduction
- Canadian Institute of Planners (CIP):
 - History on climate change
 - Call to Action
 - Draft Policy on Climate Change”
- Practitioner’s Role: An RPP’s View
- Discussion



Introduction

- Canadian Institute of Planners (CIP)

- National | International voice of planning for Canada
- Not for profit institute advocating for good planning
- Policy-based advocate

- Michael Sullivan, MCIP, RPP, EP

- Registered Professional Planner (**RPP**) with over 25 years experience in Ontario
- Certified Environmental Professional (**EP**) for natural heritage planning
- **Volunteer**, Nunavut Pilot Studies (Arviat)
- **Chair**, CIP Climate Change Committee
- **Member**, OPPI
- **President**, SullivanPLAN, boutique consulting firm servicing south and central Ontario



Canadian Institute of Planners (CIP)

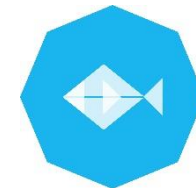


- Established in 1919
National institute that represents 6,900 planning professionals across Canada.
- Advocates for planners nationally & internationally
Through policy development, partnerships and project-based work
- Raises the profile of Canadian professional planning
Through thought leadership, policy-based advocacy, sharing of expertise and CPL.
- Climate change committee
Implement the goals and directives of the CIP Policy on Climate Change.





Partnerships



CIP is committed to prioritizing partnerships that advance climate change policy.



Natural Resources
Canada

Ressources naturelles
Canada

Canada



Nunavut
CAAP
Round 1

Nunavut
CAAP
Round 2

Iqaluit
Symposium



Photo 6: Nunavut climate change adaptation planning work was expanded to include five additional communities and planning teams. The planners participating in this phase included back (left to right) John Lewis, Elisabeth Arnold, Kate Miller, Karen Nasmith, Taylor Zeeg; front (left to right) Katie Hayhurst, Todd Romaine, Christine Callihoo, Mike Sullivan and Ken Johnson.



Climate Change Policy

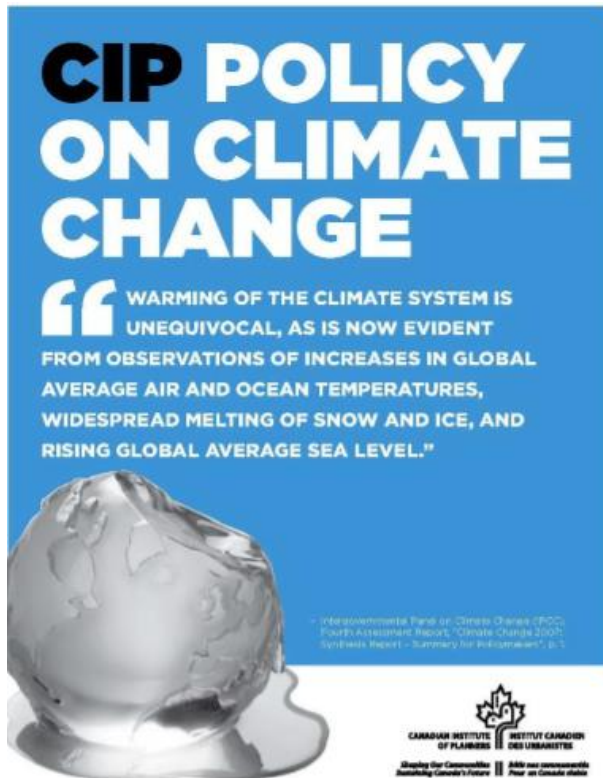


Photo 3: Cover of the CIP climate change policy.

- **GOAL:** *In acknowledging our share of responsibility to future generations for custodianship of this planet and it's habitat, CIP aims to empower it's members to tackle the effect of climate change.*
- Policy on Climate Change:
 - Approved by Council in 2009
 - Followed by:
 - Standard of Practice
 - Pilot Studies (Nunavut x 2, Maritimes)
 - Symposium (Iqaluit)
- Comprehensive Review of Policy:
 - Began in **2016**
 - Draft released in **July 2018**. Final due in **November 2018**
- Policy Implementation:
 - Aims to answer “how” to build into practice
 - Integrating adaptation & mitigation measures.



CIP's Call to Action

CIP recognizes that all planners have an ethical obligation to consider climate in their practices and moving forward planners must consider:

CLIMATE CHANGE DRAFT POLICY

CALL TO ACTION

The global climate is changing, leading to increased hazards, extreme weather conditions, and changes to the physical environment in Canadian communities. CIP recognizes that all planners have an ethical obligation to consider climate change in their practices and will strive to ensure that members have access to the resources, data, training, and public and political support they need to do so.

OUR VISION

CIP envisions a future for the planning profession, in which planners recognize and are knowledgeable about climate change and climate change considerations are integrated in all forms of community planning.

As part of this vision:

- National, provincial, and local greenhouse gas emissions targets are met.
- Communities realize other economic and social benefits of energy planning, while adapting to avoid devastating loss of life or property damage due to climate change.
- Canadian communities are transformed to be more livable and successful as a result of an integrated and collaborative response to climate change.

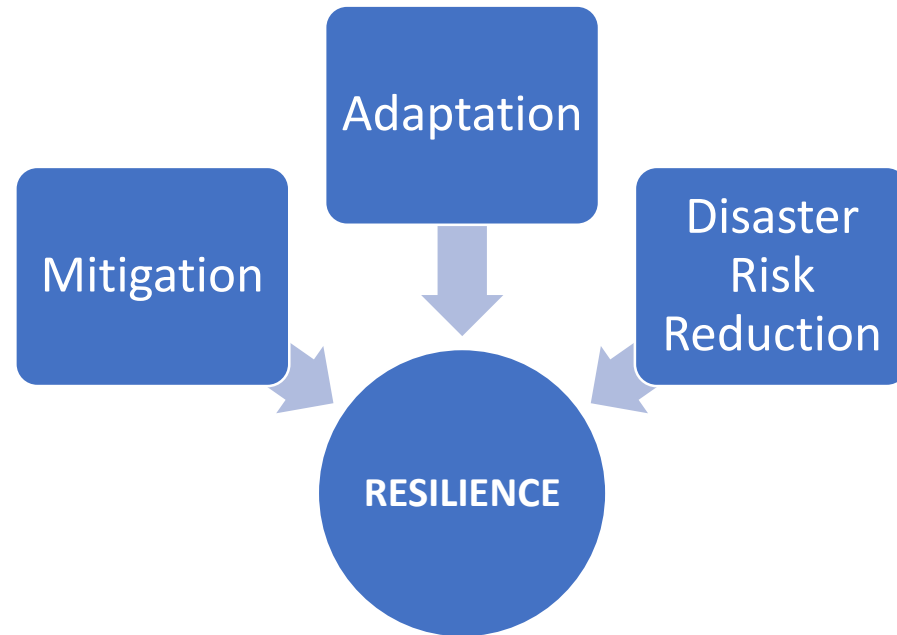
"Planners have a key role to play in acting to reduce GHG emissions from energy, transportation, waste management, and agriculture, and must consider climate change projections to safely plan for the future."

CIP's Climate Change Policy Statement includes principles of climate change planning that should be integrated into all aspects of planning practice, including natural areas management, energy planning, asset management, urban design, emergency planning, and community preparedness.

- Planners should approach planning for climate change as an opportunity to strengthen communities and incorporate principles of good planning, with associated economic, environmental, and social benefits.
- Planners should foster an integrated approach to addressing climate change that brings together many different professions and stakeholders.
- Planners and planning practices should be inclusive and respectful of Indigenous peoples and recognize that Indigenous knowledge and planning traditions represent profound understandings of the natural environments across Canada.
- Climate change solutions must be intentionally planned to mitigate, rather than exacerbate, impacts on vulnerable groups and under-resourced areas.
- Planning recommendations should be based on authoritative climate and energy data; however, planners should provide a allowance for a degree of uncertainty when considering possible solutions.
- Planners should plan for worst-case scenarios and proactively address possible impacts. Planners should strive to include risk-reduction measures while ensuring that the principles above are not compromised.

Read the full Climate Change Draft Policy Statement & share your comments with us by September 17, 2018.
www.cip-ic.ca/ClimateChange

Final policy statement to be released November 2018.



Commits CIP to advocating for good climate change planning...NATIONALLY!



CIP's National Policy

CIP envisions a future for the planning profession where:

- Planners recognize and are knowledgeable about climate change and climate changes considerations are integrated in all forms of community planning.*



MET

GHG Reduction Targets



RESILIENT

Communities Become



BENEFIT

Communities Realize



REDUCED

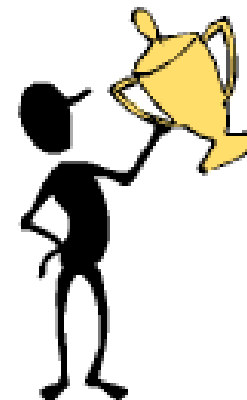
Losses



The Role of RPPs in Realizing the Vision

Planners must:

- Use an **Integrated** approach
- Consider the opinions of all **stakeholders**;
- Use **authoritative** climate and energy data;
- Recommend solutions that help not hinder
- Be the **champion** by making it happen!



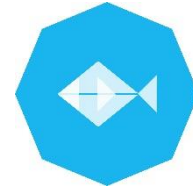
Atlas climatique
du Canada



Climate Atlas
of Canada



What's Next:



- **November 2019:**
 - Final Policy on Climate Change to be released
- **Fall 2018/Winter 2019:**
 - Annotated bibliographies
 - Cross-Canada Jurisdictional Scan
 - Glossary of Terms
 - Municipal planning templates
 - Amendments (Official Plan | Zoning)
 - Site Plan Agreements
 - Checklists
 - Other goodies...to come 😊



You Have Questions...

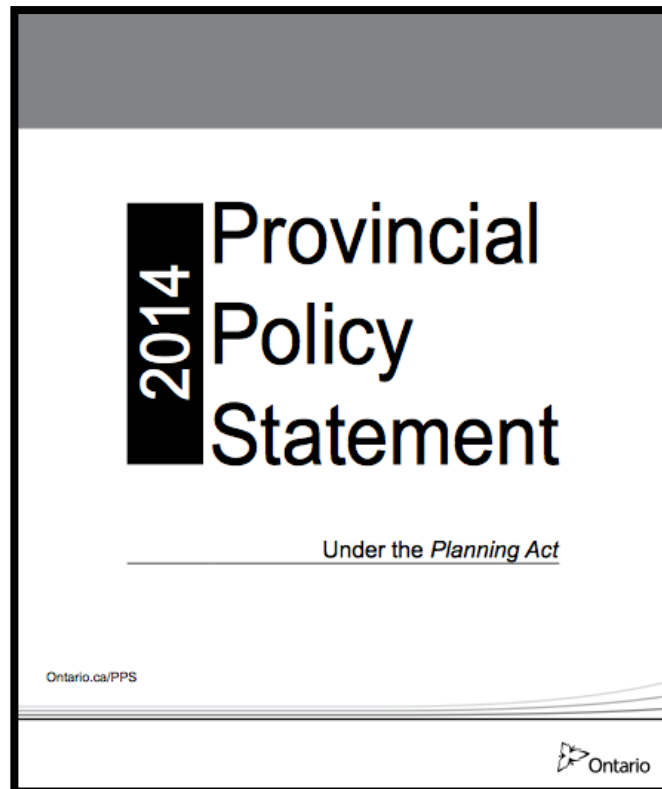
1. What the <Planning Act> legislation enables/mandates?

- Legislation sets the minimum standard
- Municipalities (local/regional) can go beyond the minimum
 - York, Peel, Durham Regions are all examples
 - Several local municipalities including Toronto, Hamilton, Guelph
- Sustainability, Active Transportation, Walkability, Affordability are all mandated
- OPPI Code of Professional Practice:

Section 1.3 – Acknowledge the **inter-related nature** of planning decisions and their consequences for individuals, the **natural and built environment**, and the **broader public interest**.

Land Use Planning & Climate Change

Provincial Mandate



Policy Details

- 1.3 – Employment
- 1.4 – Housing
- 1.5 – **Public Spaces, Recreation, Parks, Trails and Open Space**
- 1.6 – **Infrastructure** and Public Service Facilities
- 1.8 – Energy Conservation, Air Quality and **Climate Change**
- 2.1 – **Natural Heritage**
- 2.2 – **Water**

PPS – Section 1.8

1.8 Energy Conservation, Air Quality and Climate Change

1.8.1 Planning authorities shall support energy conservation and efficiency, improved air quality, reduced greenhouse gas emissions, and climate change adaptation through land use and development patterns which:

- a) promote compact form and a structure of nodes and corridors;
- b) promote the use of *active transportation* and transit in and between residential, employment (including commercial and industrial) and institutional uses and other areas;
- c) focus major employment, commercial and other travel-intensive land uses on sites which are well served by transit where this exists or is to be developed, or designing these to facilitate the establishment of transit in the future;
- d) focus freight-intensive land uses to areas well served by major highways, *airports, rail facilities and marine facilities*;
- e) improve the mix of employment and housing uses to shorten commute journeys and decrease transportation congestion;
- f) promote design and orientation which:

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PROVINCIAL POLICY STATEMENT

- 1. maximizes energy efficiency and conservation, and considers the mitigating effects of vegetation; and
- 2. maximizes opportunities for the use of *renewable energy systems* and *alternative energy systems*; and
- g) maximize vegetation within *settlement areas*, where feasible.

Highlights

- Sustainability (**Planning Principles**):
 - Compact form
 - Active transportation
 - Emphasis on public transit
 - Freight-intensive uses near major transportation facilities
 - Mixed use (residential | employment)
- Design:
 - **Energy efficiency** & conservation
 - Promote **renewable energy systems** & **alternative energy** systems
 - Rooftop solar, geothermal, wind
 - **Maximize vegetation** use

More Answers...

- **Regional government approaches**

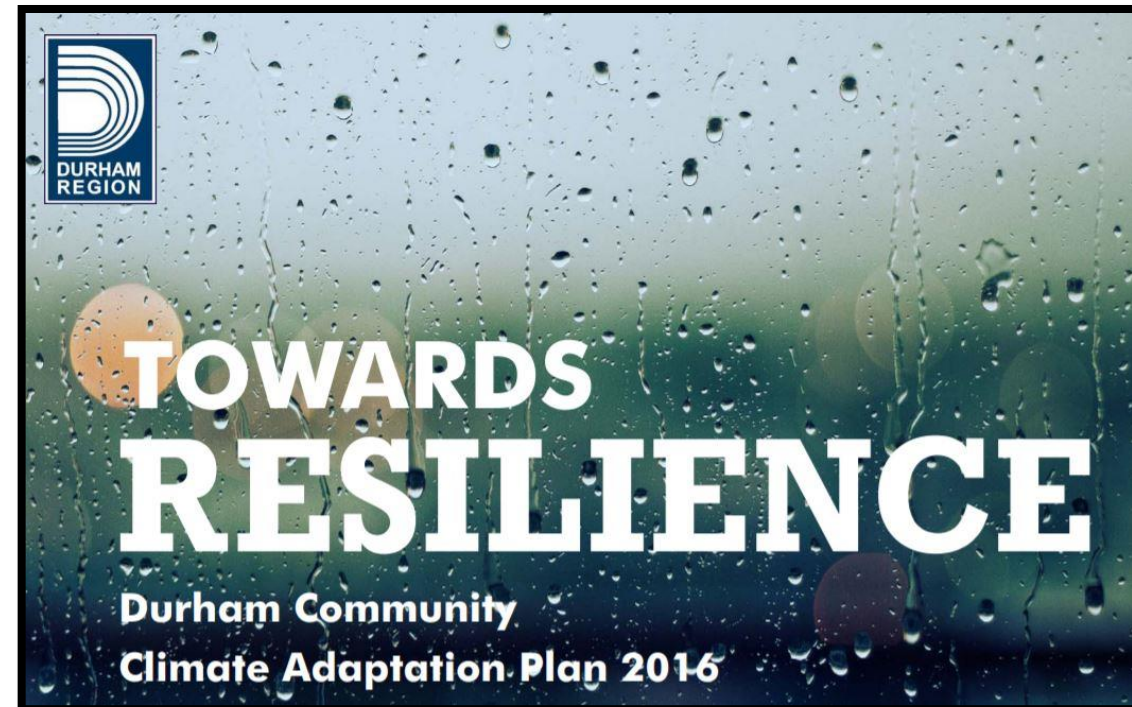
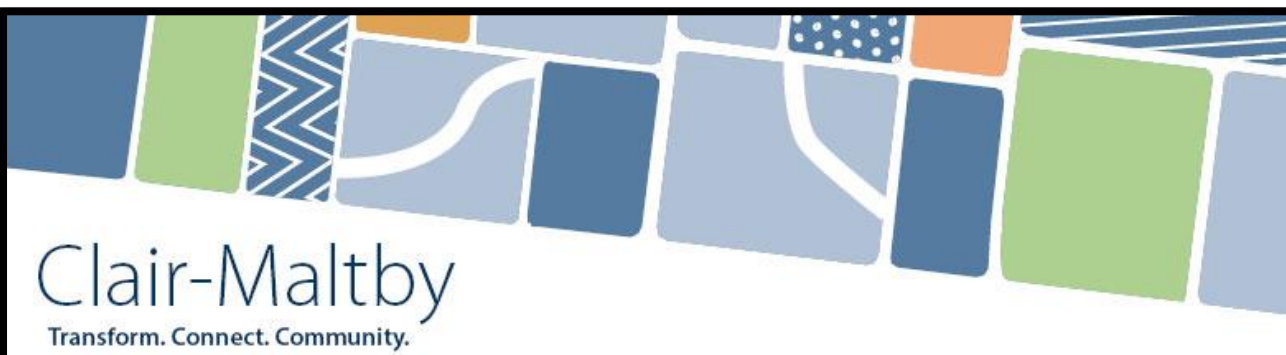
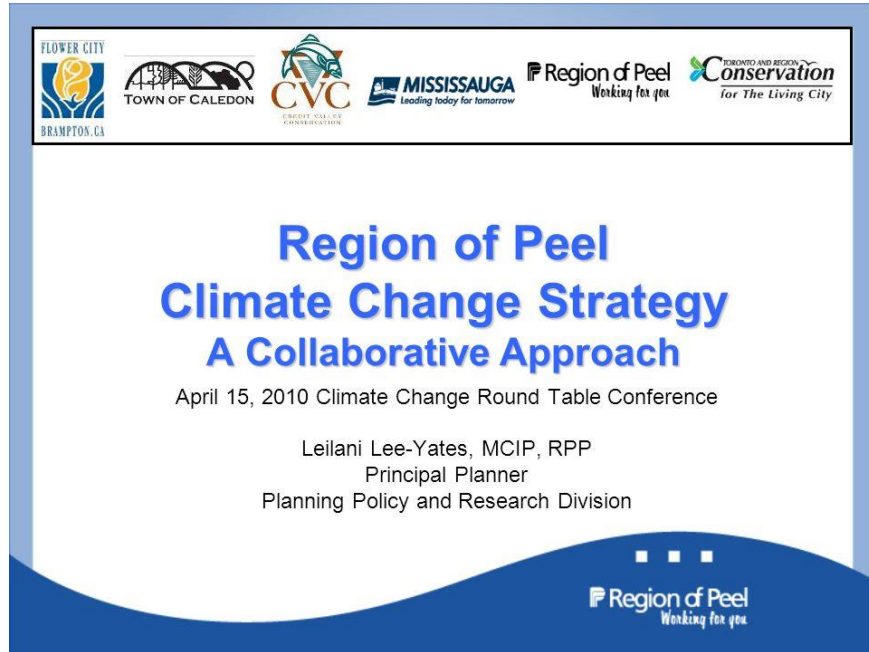
- Risk assessment
- Vulnerabilities
- Adaptation (**short term**)
 - Updated development standards
 - Accommodating extreme weather events
- Mitigation (**longer term**)
 - GHG Reduction strategies
 - Energy conservation (efficiency) measures

- **PA requirements for compliance with sustainability**

- CC is a **component** of sustainability
- PPS included **new Section 1.8** to emphasize CC



Some examples...



Planning for Adaptation to “Urban Heat Islands”

MULTI-UNIT ATTACHED RESIDENTIAL



Plant street trees by:

1. Inserting trees between the sidewalk and private property line where possible
2. Narrowing the roadway to create available space



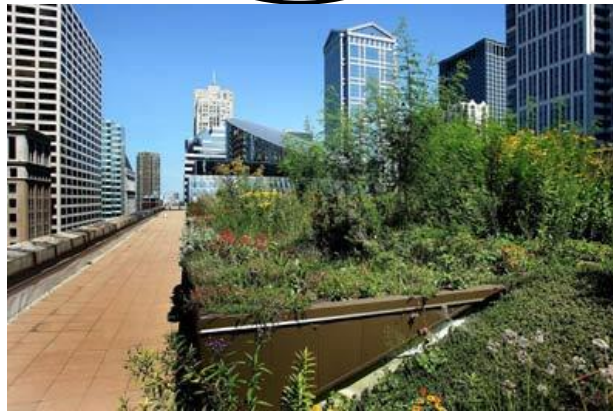
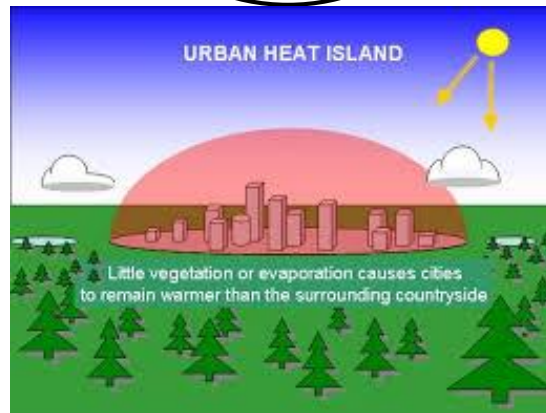
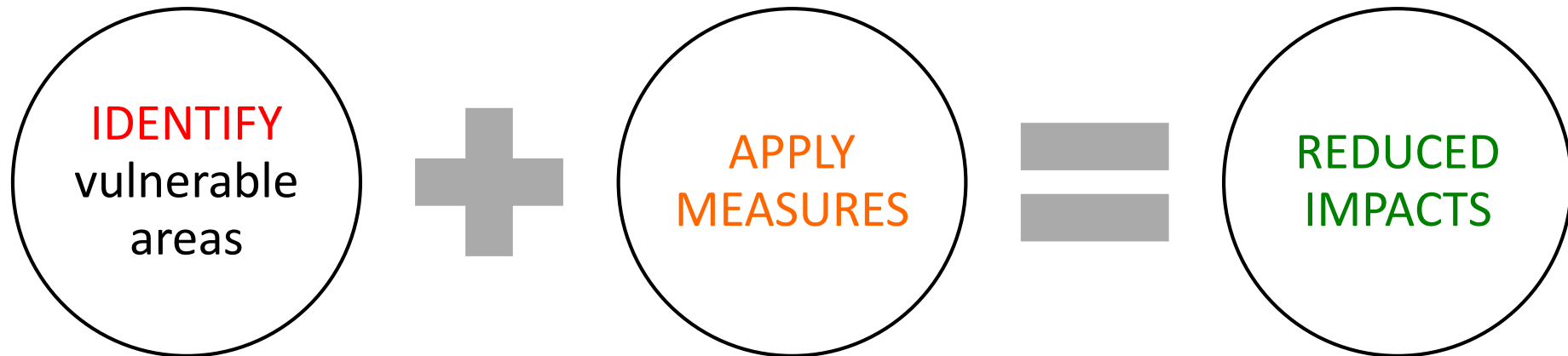
Encourage vegetation in available spaces on private property, including trees, living walls, shrubs, and grass

1. Establish free public distribution program for plants and shrubs
2. Create awareness through education of the benefits of more vegetation
3. Ensure enforcement of tree preservation bylaws to prohibit the unnecessary felling of trees



Case Example

- **Urban heat islands** are an impact of climate change and increasing average temperatures.





Q&A

- What types of environmental initiatives are RPP's participating in?
 - **BIG** question. No **EASY** answer
 - CPL tracking would be best bet
 - Pursue **your** interests
- Have specific "green" Provincial acts and development standards been challenged at OMB/LPAT
 - **Not aware** of such challenges
 - **Project-specific basis**
 - Municipal liability to imposing LID at development level
- **How should waterfront area plans be adjusted to accommodate extreme weather?**
 - City of Boston standards
 - Portland, New York City & New Orleans
 - Stormwater Management standard upgrades
 - Low Impact Development standards

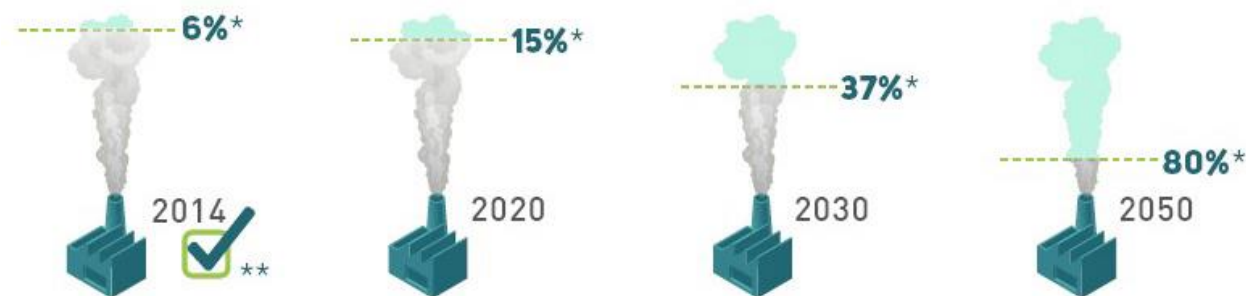
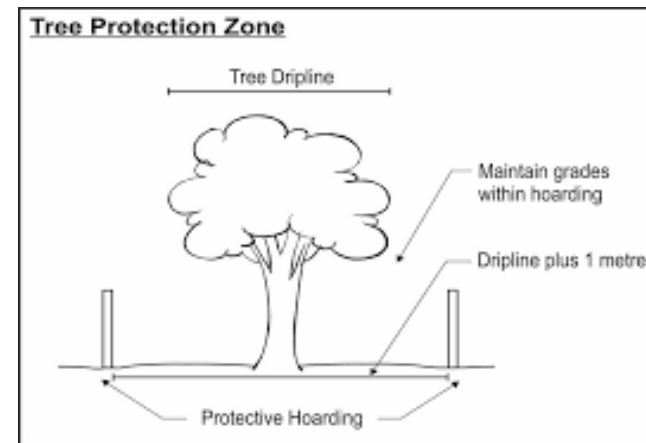




Ideas for Planning Tools

Traditional

- Adaptation
 - Action Plan;
 - **Integrated** Community Sustainability Plan (ICSP);
- Mitigation:
 - **Community Energy Plan**
 - GHG Reduction Strategy
- Corporate Strategic Plan
- Sectoral / specialized plans
 - Tree preservation policy,
 - Community Energy Plan,
 - Emergency Response Plan.



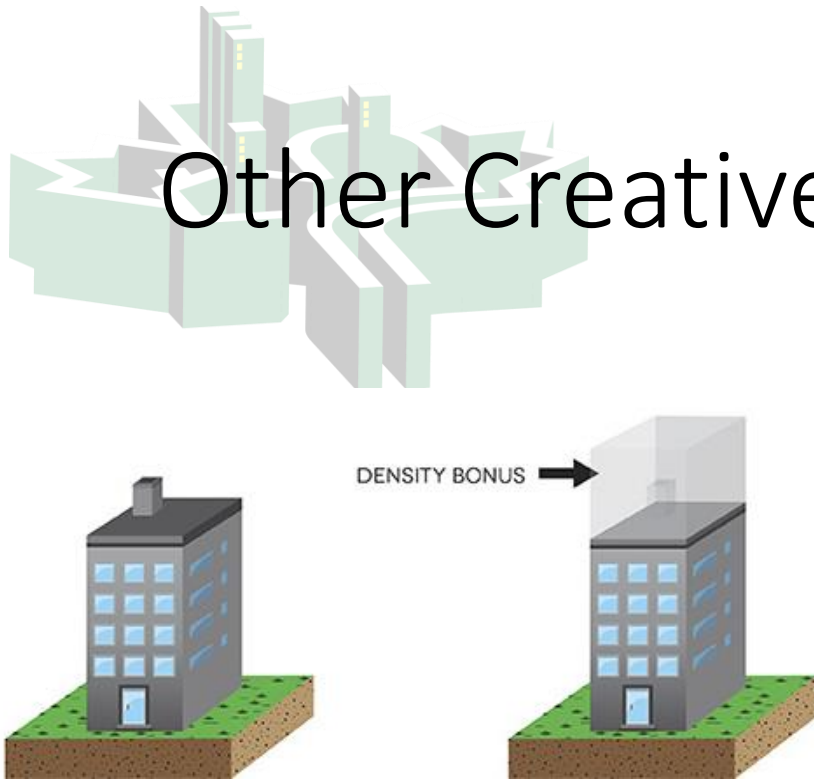
Contemporary Solutions...

- Official Plan policy:
 - **Requiring** adaptation | mitigation plans
 - Enables **Criteria** development
- Development Standards:
 - **Green Development Standard**
 - **Checklist**
- Zoning Bylaw;
 - Density bonuses (PA Sn 37)
 - **Permit solar/wind on buildings**
- Site Plan Guidelines;
 - **Green infrastructure**
 - Climate sensitive landscaping



NATURE HERITAGE

Other Creative Options...



D.C. CREDITS



Green Development Standard Checklist: ECOLOGY

Toronto Green Development Standard

Urban Forest: Site and Adjacent Boulevard

- ☐ All trees that are 30cm or more DBH (diameter at breast height) retained.
- ☐ Each tree provided with a minimum soil volume of 50 m³ of high quality soil.
- ☐ Minimum protection distances and standards for tree protection barriers during construction have been adhered to according to Specifications for Construction Near Trees.
- ☐ Native soil retained on site (or replaced, as necessary, with local soil of equal or better quality).
- ☐ Non-potable watering system for all trees provided.
- ☐ Large growing, predominantly native shade trees planted to achieve 20% canopy coverage of the site at maturity.

Natural Heritage: Site

- ☐ No invasive species planted on properties or areas adjacent to natural and natural area parks.
- ☐ Preferred: Native trees, shrubs and ground cover planted on 30% of site area (excluding building footprint).
- ☐ Excellent: Native trees, shrubs and ground cover planted on 75% of site area (excluding building footprint).

Lighting, Glass and other design features for Migratory Birds

- ☐ Bird Friendly Development Guidelines adhered to.

Light Pollution

- ☐ No lighting directed towards the sky.
- ☐ Bird Friendly Development Guidelines adhered to.



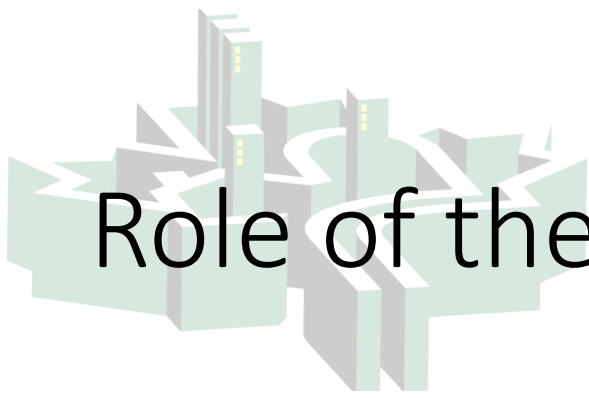
CORPORATE CULTURE

GREEN FINANCING



GOOD DESIGN



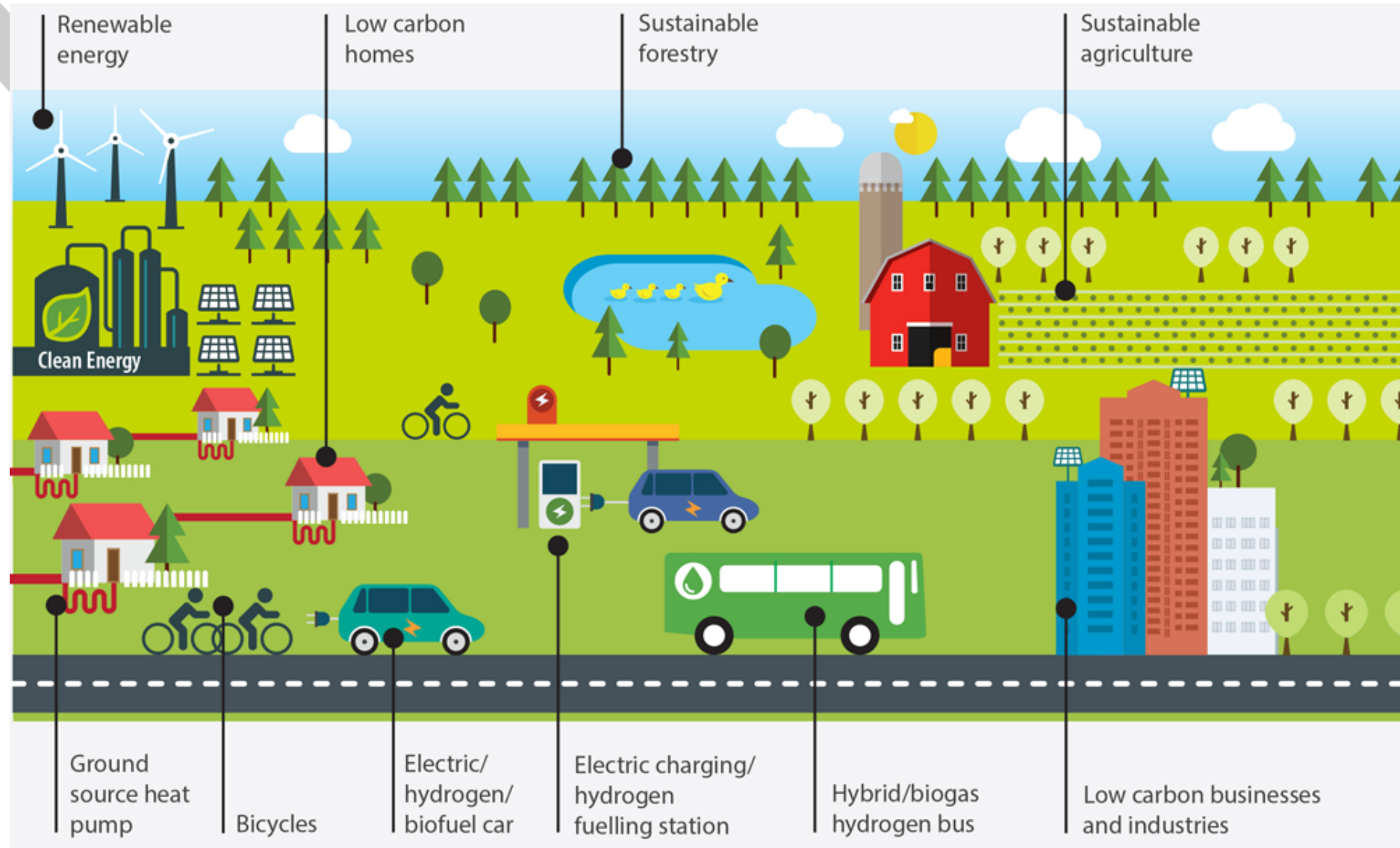


Role of the RPP: Summarized

RPP's Role	Mitigation	Adaptation	Disaster Risk Reduction
Motivation	Policy Requirement Prof'l Obligation Cost Savings	Policy Requirement CSR Cost Savings	Emerg. Planning Risk Management Create Policy
Action/Impact	Local/Regional action Global impact	Local action Local/Global impact	Local action Local/Reg'l impact
Key Challenges	Champion Challenge status quo	Champion Create Capacity	Champion Prioritization

Bruce, 1999; Canadian Institute of Planners (*Model Standard of Practice*);with modifications

Planning Tools: Implemented...





Remember: The challenge is global,
the need for action is local





Questions & Comments

Continue the conversation:

Michael Sullivan MCIP. RPP, EP



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Chair CIP Climate Change Committee
<https://www.cip-icu.ca/ClimateChange>