

# Neighbourhood Screening Process and SNAP Model

Maximizing Co-Benefits of Infrastructure Renewal and  
Climate Action

Presented by: Shannon Logan, Senior Program Manager,  
Sustainable Neighbourhoods, TRCA

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# Presentation Outline

- SNAP Program Context
- Neighbourhood Screening Process
- Preliminary Results and Next Steps
- Discussion and Key Takeaways

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# Sustainable Neighbourhood Action Plan (SNAP) Program



A neighbourhood-based solution for sustainable urban renewal and climate action.

- ✓ Brings efficiencies
- ✓ Draws strong community support
- ✓ Builds innovative partnerships for implementation



# Sustainability Framework

- Goals, objectives, working targets
- Links with existing municipal and partner plans, watershed plans etc.



# Typical SNAP Action Areas



Extending the reach of home renovation programs



Leveraging public infrastructure renewal for multiple outcomes



Forging new partnerships for MUR & ICI renewal



Strengthening community resilience

# Where is SNAP a good fit?

## An identified need:

- Multiple urban renewal priorities
- Multiple landowners, groups
- Competing interests, limited resources
- Implementation challenges

## Factors for success:

- At least 1-2 projects ready to advance
- Core willing and interested partners
- Confirmed resources (scoping, workplan)



# Neighbourhood Screening

## Objectives:

- Develop municipality-wide screening process to identify the alignment of multiple urban renewal and climate action priorities
- Identify future SNAPs and other integrated projects

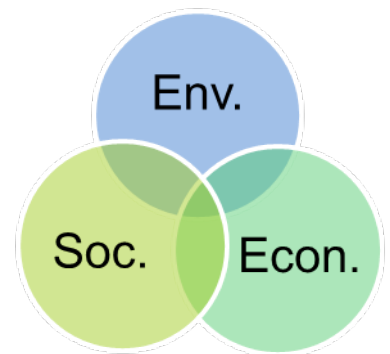
## Rationale:

- Complex issues: multiple players, interdependencies
- Potential to leverage planned projects for greater impact, and maximize co-benefits
- Need to coordinate early in planning process to realize full potential

# Scope

Multi-objective priorities in climate action, urban retrofit:

- **Integratable** with green infrastructure solutions - infrastructure, built form, environmental priorities
- **Complementary** - socio-economic, vulnerable community priorities
- Projects/Opportunities and Issues/Conditions
- 5-10 year time horizon
- Mapping of top 20-30% of priorities





# Methodology

## Integrated Mapping

- Plans: asset management, master plans, strategic priorities, capital project plans
- Issues: vulnerabilities, risks, other interests
- Development of a Mapping Framework

## Screening

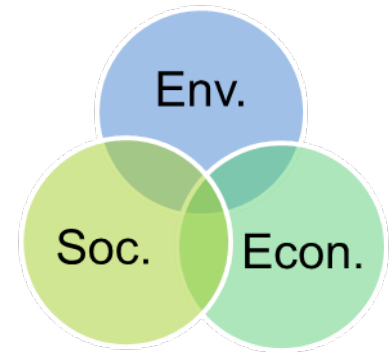
Apply decision criteria: integration with green infrastructure, “multiple hits”, synergies with complementary projects, key drivers  
Review equal weight “hot spots”, stakeholder weighted “hot spots”

## Results

- Strategic identification of opportunities for integrated projects addressing multiple infrastructure systems and other needs
- Conceptual delineation of neighbourhood and/or project areas

# Mapping Framework

Metadata grouped by a set of comprehensive themes to guide and manage information



Service Area	Data Layer (EXAMPLES FROM VAUGHAN PILOT)
Buildings	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>Total Energy Residential (GJ) - "High energy consumption"</li> <li>Annual Residential Water Consumption 2017</li> </ul>
Infrastructure and Mobility	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>Municipal SW Infrastructure – planned new or retrofits</li> <li>York Region Road Projects (10 years)</li> <li>Provincial Infrastructure Projects</li> </ul>
Flood Safety and Erosion Risk Reduction	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>Flood calls - past 10 years – "very high vulnerability (13-18)"</li> <li>Flood Vulnerable Areas – Cluster Management Zones – all</li> <li>Riverine Erosion Problem Areas</li> </ul>
Natural Environment and Watershed Systems Health	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>Targeted TNHS refined for each watershed</li> <li>IRP scores – "high priority (7-10)"</li> <li>Heat Stress – ground surface temperatures &gt;30C</li> <li>Water Balance – priority areas for retrofit LID-SWM controls</li> </ul>
Parks & Recreation	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>Parks/playground – retrofit or replacement*</li> </ul>
Health & Wellbeing	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>Access to Natural Features*</li> <li>Opportunities for Environmental Learning – seniors</li> </ul>
Economic Vitality	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>Low-Income rates by CT 2012</li> <li>United Way Signs of Concentrated Disadvantage</li> </ul>

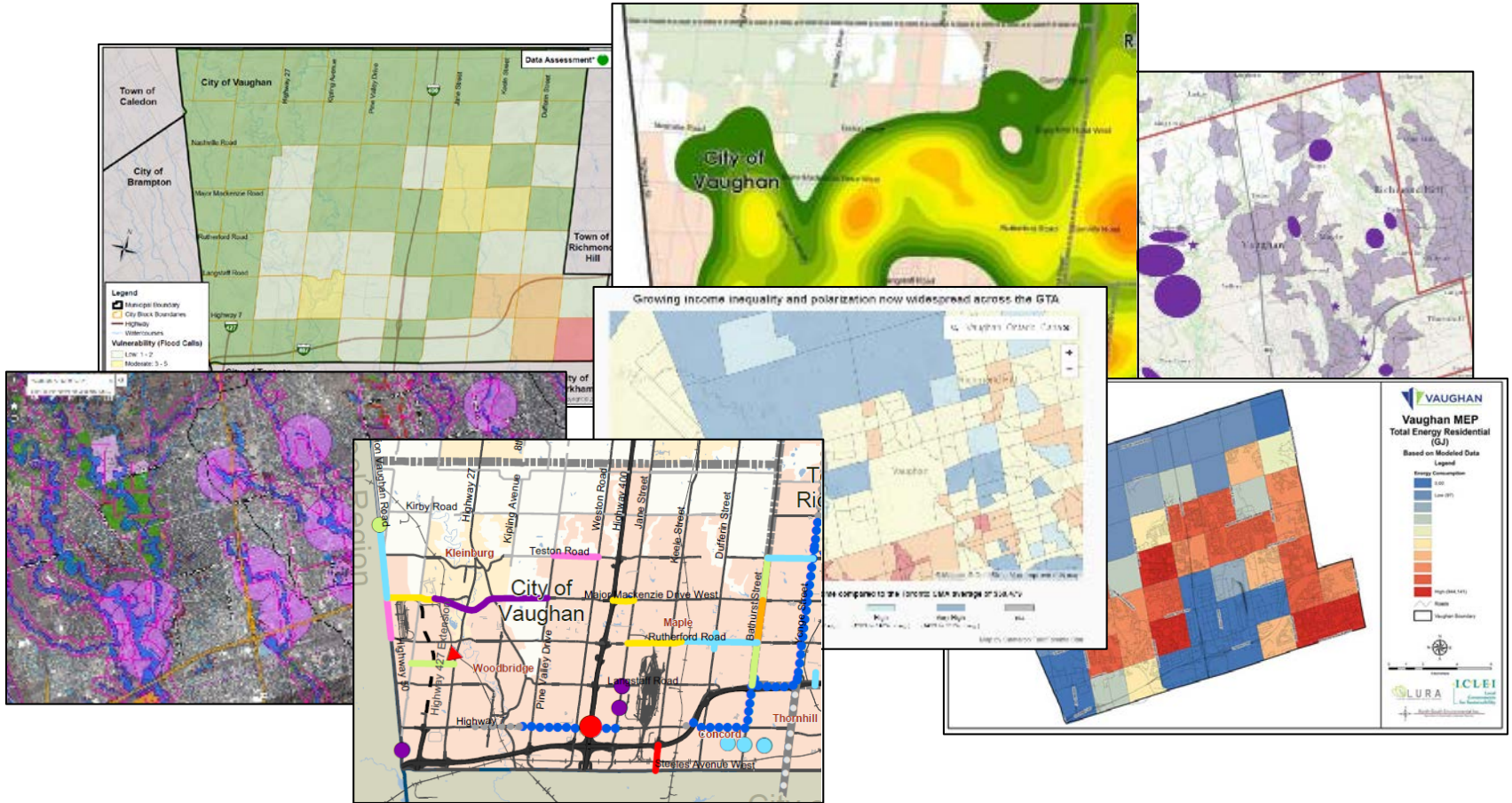
# TRCA Watershed Management Priorities

Pulled forward into the Mapping Framework

Service Objectives / Priorities	Supporting Data
Watershed Systems Health	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• Targeted TNHS, refined for each watershed</li> <li>• Water Balance – priority areas for “LID” SWM retrofits</li> </ul>
Flood Safety	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• Flood Vulnerable Area Clusters</li> <li>• Flood Vulnerable Roads</li> <li>• Flood Remediation Priority Projects*</li> <li>• Floodplain and SPAs (emergency preparedness)</li> </ul>
Erosion Risk Reduction	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• Riverine erosion problem areas</li> <li>• Remedial Erosion priority projects</li> </ul>
Habitat Restoration/Management	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• Integrated Restoration Priorities (IRP)</li> <li>• Catchments supporting sensitive target fish species</li> <li>• Multi-year community planting areas</li> <li>• Urban Forest planting priority areas*</li> </ul>
Other TRCA Priorities <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• Nature-based recreation</li> <li>• Environmental learning</li> <li>• Local food</li> </ul>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• Trails strategy – High priority trail connections</li> <li>• Opportunities for environmental learning – seniors, early childhood education (UAZ screening)</li> <li>• TRCA Asset Management Priorities*</li> <li>• Urban Agriculture Priorities*</li> </ul>

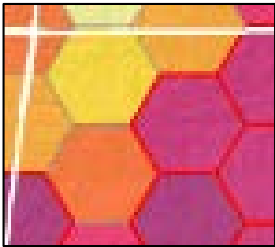
\*Not applicable or not available in Vaughan

# Mapping Compilation

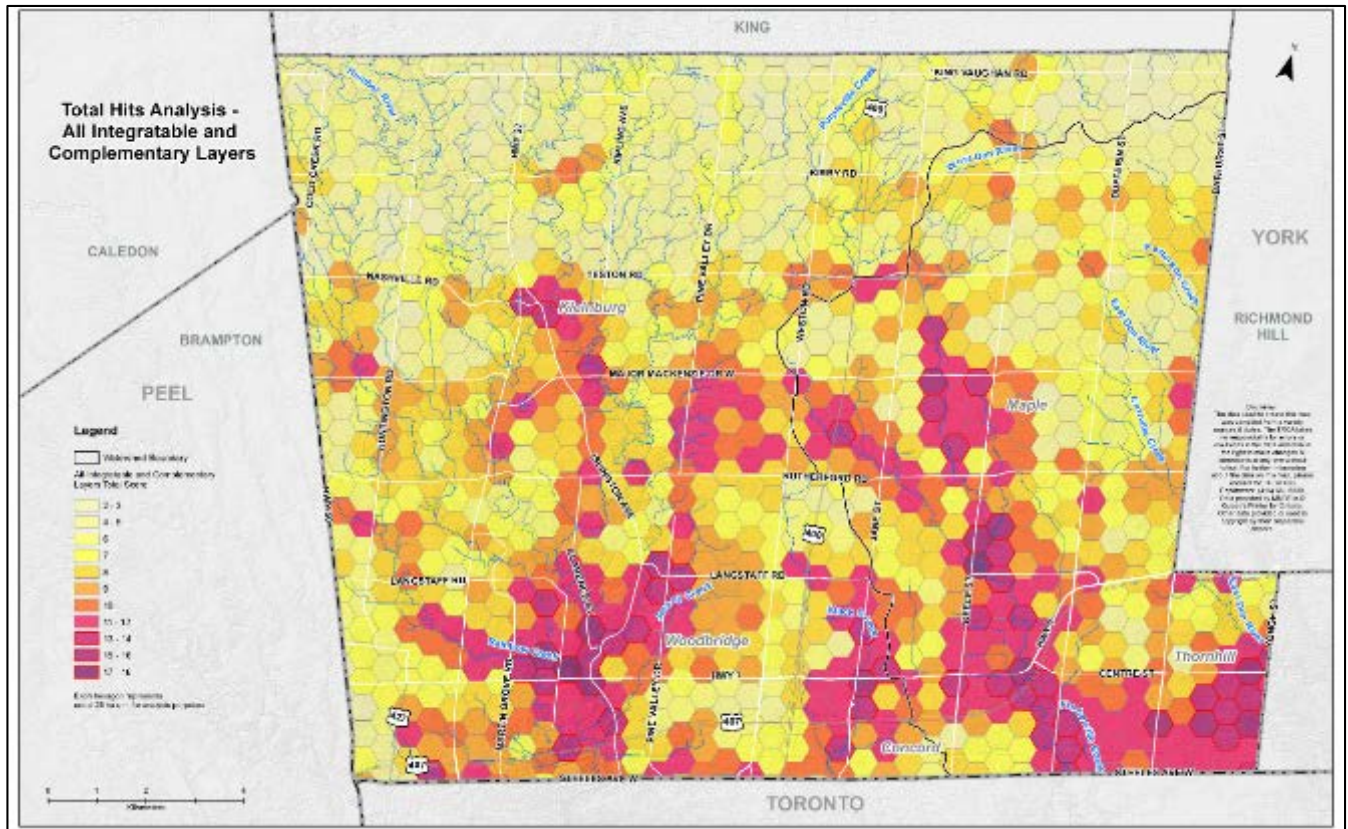
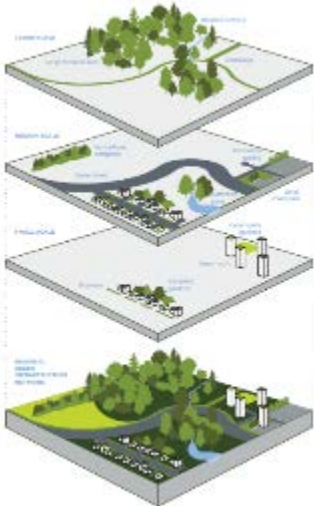


# Preliminary Screening

Criteria - 'Multiple Hits' Grand Total – all priorities

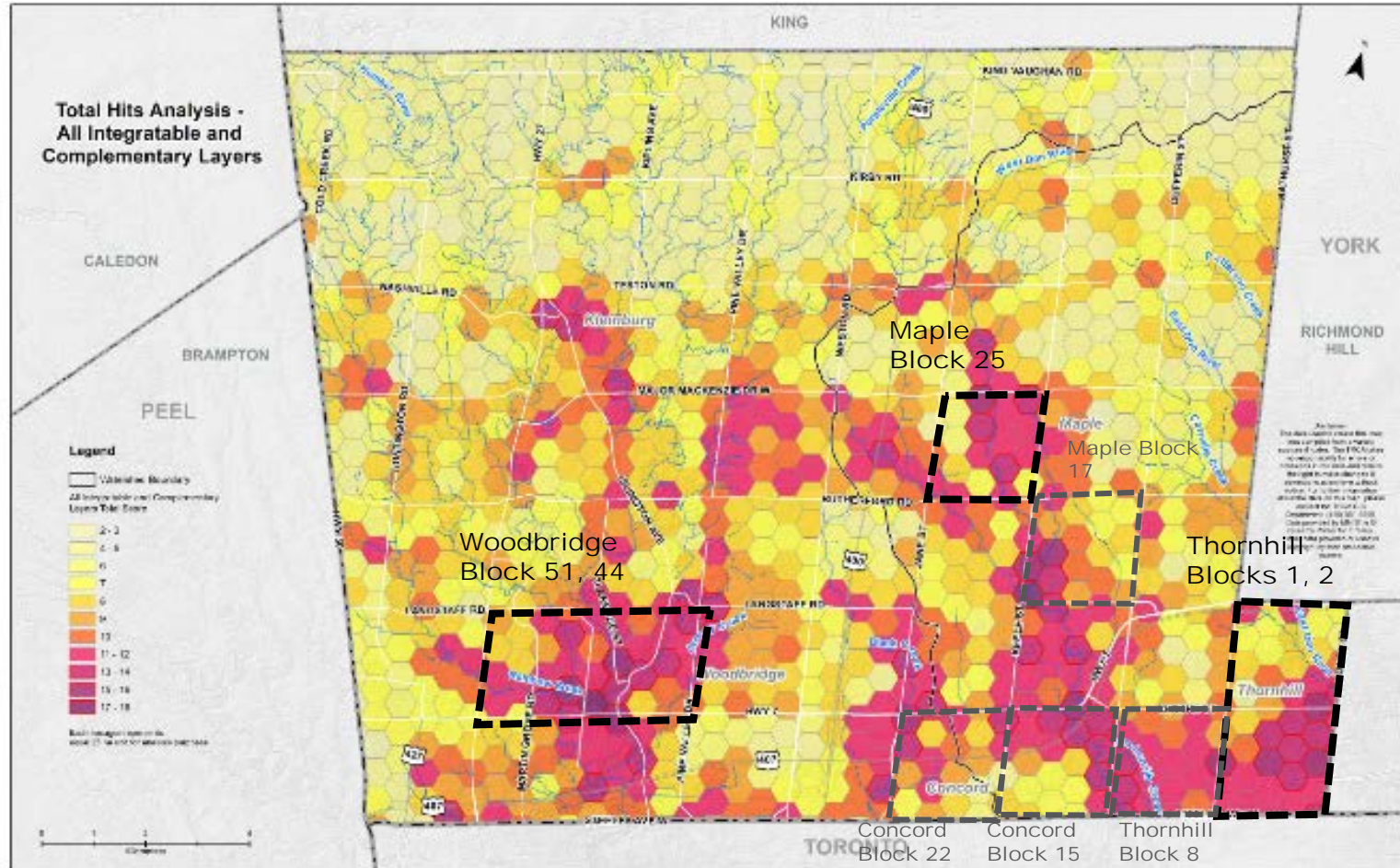


25 ha Hexagonal Units



# Preliminary Results

Multiple Hit Hot Spots - Areas for “Deeper Dives”

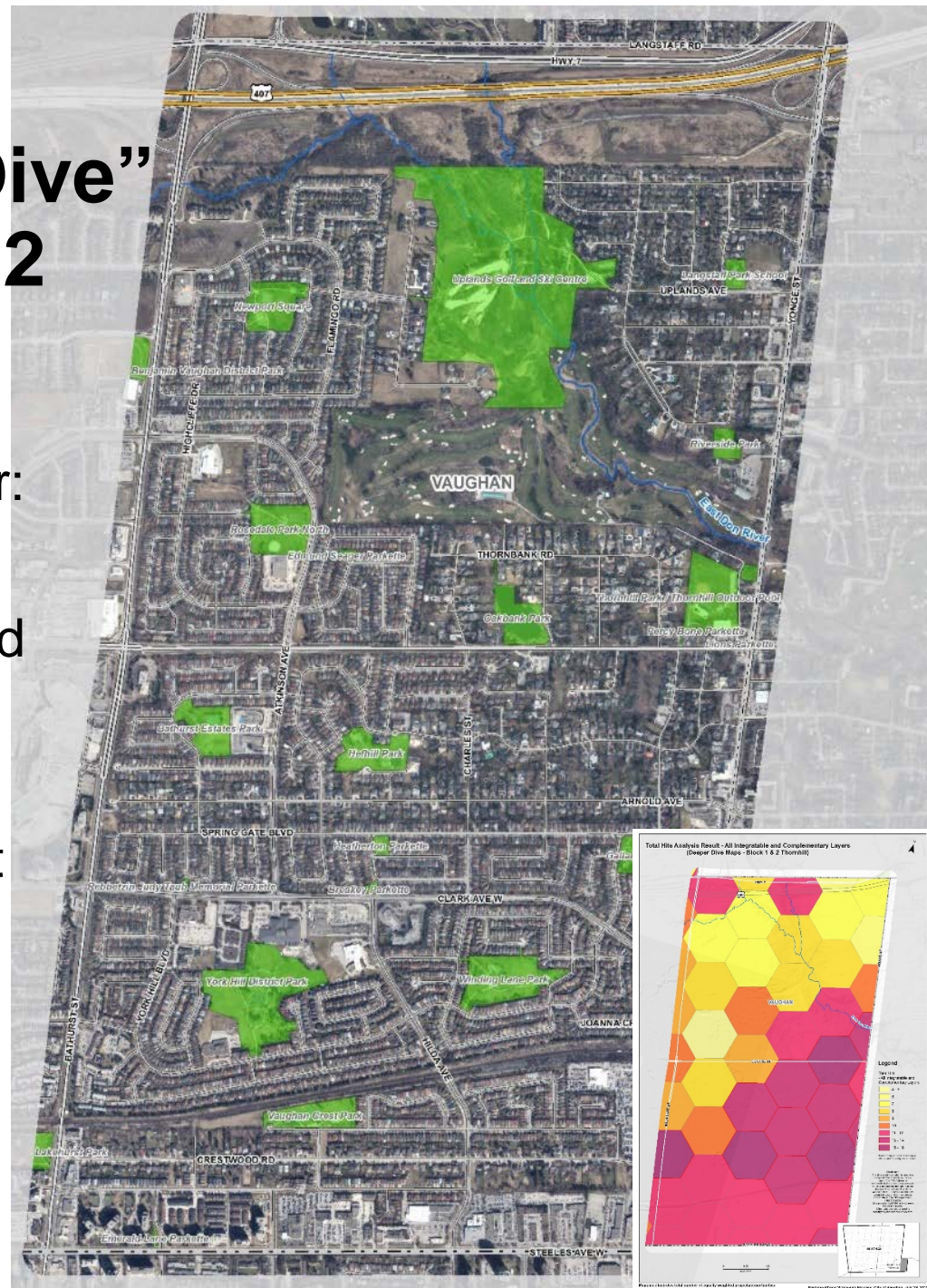


*Disclaimer – Preliminary results, does not represent Council approved assessment*

# Example “Deeper Dive” Thornhill Blocks 1, 2

Recommendations to consider:

- Key drivers, timing
- Local context, other planned projects
- Key objectives, co-benefits
- Potential Integrated Retrofit solutions
- Partners



# Example “Deeper Dive” Thornhill Blocks 1, 2

## Potential SNAP Integrated Retrofit Solutions:

- Residential - Multi-objective Home Retrofit Program (energy, water, LID, flood proofing)
- Infrastructure / Public Realm – Greening of Clark Ave (LID, trees, pedestrian realm, parks), Oak Bank Pond as a platform (call to action)
- ICI – Golf Course alternative irrigation sources
- Innovative Funding – Engage the community to identify projects for a potential City LIC pilot

## Key Objectives:

- Stormwater Management
- Public Realm Renewal
- Energy efficiency
- Water efficiency

## Co-benefits:

- Emergency preparedness, Community Resilience
- Health & Well-being for Seniors
- Skills training, community benefits for disadvantaged populations

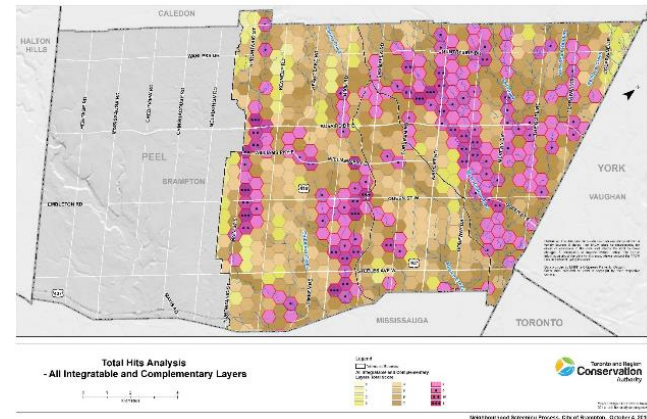


# Neighbourhood Screening – Next Steps

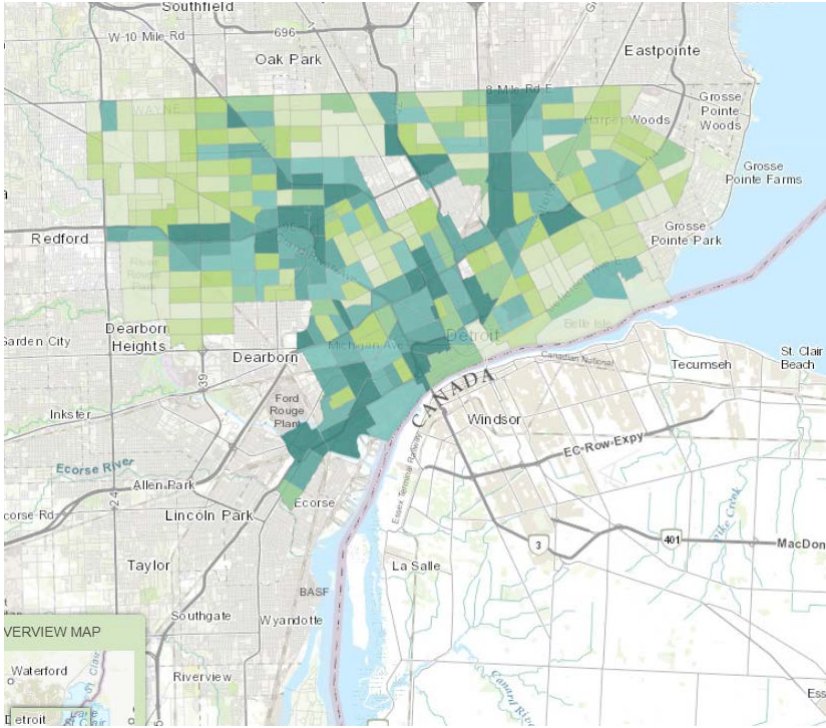
- Confirm future SNAP location, draft recommendations around other integrated retrofit projects
- Coordinate aligning projects, work planning, fundraising

## ... on to the City of Brampton!

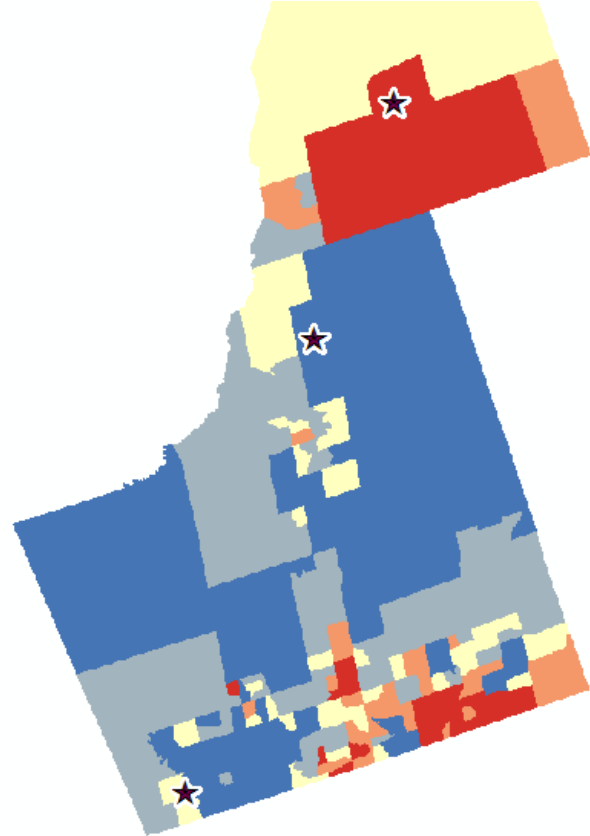
- Apply Screening Process with Partners
- Coordinate with Credit Valley Conservation Authority



# Discussion – Shifts toward Integrated Planning



Green Infrastructure Spatial Planning (GISP) Model Detroit



Community Hubs Model  
United Way Greater Toronto

# Discussion – Key Takeaways

- A collaborative process with shared outcomes
- Brings together departments/partners to realize cost sharing advantages and new working relationships
- Supports Integrated Asset Management by improving the knowledge base for decisions at earlier stage
- Streamlines work plans by fast tracking project scoping stages
- Screening process maximizes impact of planned investments in climate action, infrastructure renewal

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