





State of the Environment Report V

for the City of Burlington

Executive Summary

BURLINGTON
Sustainable
Development Committee

CITY OF
Burlington

Acknowledgments

Members of the Burlington Sustainable Development Committee prepared this report including:

Gareth Williams	Guy Sheppard
Annie Szczygielski	Herb Sinnock
Jim Feilders	Margaret Small
Pat Grant	David Cherry

Other Committee members & volunteers who provided feedback and guidance include:

Om Bhargava	Katherine Miller
Kevin Love	Tim Park
Henry Onah	Julian Riano
Marita Ragheb	Sumit Kumar Tangri
Neeraj Bhalla	John Thompson
Jessica Vreeswijk	Michael Leone
Carolyn Barnes	Anthony Zhou
Emma DeFields	Albert Faccenda

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Disclaimer
The opinions contained in the State of the Environment Report (SOER) are those of the Burlington Sustainable Development Committee and may not reflect the opinions of city or regional staff, council members or external agencies. Effort has been made to ensure facts and data are correct and up to date where possible at the time of writing and editing. However, it is acknowledged that many of the topics covered in this document are dynamic in nature. Therefore, some information may not reflect the current situation. A reader that is planning to use information in the SOER as reference material should contact the appropriate agency to ensure information contained herein continues to be relevant.

Introduction

This is an Executive Summary of the fifth State of the Environment Report (SOER) prepared by the Burlington Sustainable Development Committee (SDC). The SDC is a volunteer citizen committee that provides advice to Burlington City Council. The purpose of the SOER is to provide information on the state and health of Burlington's environment and to make recommendations for improving it. The full report can be found on the city's website at: www.burlington.ca/sdc.

Community growth and development have an impact on the environment. Environment as described in this report includes not only the components of the natural environment - air, water and land - but also the community environment - rural and urban land uses. The impact of growth on the environment is easily stated, but not easily measured. If Burlington is to remain sustainable, impacts must be measured and minimized as the community grows and develops.

This summary report provides highlights of SOER V under the eleven different themes, represented by the chapter headings. Refer to the full SOER V report where chapters are broken down into issues, with information related to:

- What was measured – indicators
- What was found – indicator values and trends
- What is happening to address the issue

The following provides highlights on progress being made in certain areas of the city related to environmental sustainability:

- The Cootes to Escarpment Land Strategy and Park System has partnered with various levels of government, agencies, utilities, and non-government organizations to preserve and expand natural areas and engage the community on the value of these lands. The system is one of the most biologically rich areas in Canada with more than 1,580 documented species and habitat for more than 50 species at risk.
- Under the Ontario government's Places to Grow program, and with a firm urban and rural boundary, the city will continue to transform from a suburban community to a more urban built environment that should support a sustainable transportation network.
- Support for urban agriculture and local food opportunities continues to grow.
- Halton Region continues to experience success in reducing the waste diversion rate by expanding programs for local residents.
- Greenhouse gas emissions from the community and city operations are decreasing.
- Water efficiency efforts appear to be working as water consumption on a per capita basis is decreasing (for low rise residential development).

However, it is acknowledged that there are challenges facing the city going forward:

- The uncertainty of the impacts of climate change, not just with local infrastructure, but with health, food security, the natural environment, among others. A regional adapation strategy should be considered.
- The automobile is still the preferred mobility option in Burlington and changing the modal split in favour of other sustainable modes like transit, walking and cycling will require ongoing support in these areas.
- The urban forest is under threat by invasive species and urban development, making the Urban Forest Master Plan an important resource.

Chapter 1: Natural Heritage

What was measured – indicators?

- Natural Heritage System
- Cootes to Escarpment EcoPark System
- Urban Forest Management System

What was found – indicator values and trends

The natural heritage in Burlington may be considered as the areas of the city which remain in a state or which have reverted to a state that is controlled by natural processes rather than human intervention. The regional Natural Heritage System (NHS) is a systems approach to protecting and enhancing natural features and functions and is scientifically structured on several components.

The Cootes to Escarpment Park System is one of the most biologically rich areas in Canada with more than 1,580 documented species and includes habitat for more than 50 species at risk. It comprises part of the UNESCO World Biosphere Reserve (Niagara Escarpment) and is home to provincially significant wetlands, and important bird, amphibian and reptile areas. There are currently 1,900 hectares of publicly owned land in the park system.

The Urban Forest Management Plan estimates that Burlington has a 23% tree canopy cover, with the majority of that being in the rural areas. The Plan reports an inventory of 52,000 street trees found in the urban area. The majority are young or middle-aged, and non-native. Nearly one-fifth of the street trees are in conflict with utility lines or other infrastructure. There is little diversity with street trees.



What is happening to address the issues?

The Cootes to Escarpment Conservation and Land Management Strategy divides the EcoPark System into six core Heritage Lands Areas, where joint land management plans will be completed for each area. The Burlington Heights Plan was recently completed. Through completion of these plans, progress will be made towards harmonization of policies, regulations and land classification on EcoPark System lands and creation of new joint initiatives to enhance existing programs and fill gaps related to habitat restoration, invasive species control, ecological inventories, environmental monitoring, education and interpretation, and cultural heritage protection.

There are a number of actions taking place to enhance the urban forest in Burlington, including educational events, implementation of an Emerald Ash Borer Action Plan, forest management initiatives and tree planting events.

Recommendations:

1. That City Council approve the resources required to implement the remaining Urban Forest Management Plan recommendations, to continue to deliver the Emerald Ash Borer (EAB) Management Strategy and focus on community outreach and awareness, and partner with other organizations and agencies.

2. That the city complete a review of woodlands and treed resources that are not of regional interest (ie. those that are not Significant Woodlands) to implement a means of protection to reduce clear-cutting prior to development.

Chapter 2: Land Use Planning

What was measured – indicators?

- Demographics
- Housing
- Intensification
- Employment
- Parks and Open Space
- School Infrastructure and Enrolment

What was found – indicator values and trends

Burlington is a city transitioning from a suburban bedroom community with a small downtown and shopping malls, to a city with a vibrant downtown, intensifying arterial corridors, mixed use development and growing employment opportunities. In the past, the city largely accommodated growth by expanding development outward. The city is now reaching a state of 'build out', meaning the undeveloped land at the edges of the city will no longer be available for new development and growth. Instead, the city must 'grow in place' within the urban limits.

A key focus of the provincial Growth Plan is intensification and Burlington has introduced planning policies in the Official Plan to encourage an increase in intensification within the city. Intensification will occur in the downtown Urban Growth Centre, along corridors such as Fairview Street and Plains Road, around GO Transit stations, and potentially within some low density areas. Of special note is the opportunity provided by the four mobility hubs in Burlington, including the downtown core and the three GO Transit stations, which have the potential to become special mixed use intensification areas which may support more people living and working in the city.



The overall mix of housing in Burlington is changing from predominantly low density to an increasing percentage of medium and higher density housing. The new higher density housing is often within or close to mixed-use areas; this change will assist in making Burlington a more sustainable and healthy community as more residents will be within

walking distance of shopping, recreation and leisure activities. As the population of Burlington is aging with the oldest age profile in Halton, effort will need to be made to ensure housing meets the needs for this age cohort, as well as all others.

Recommendation

1. That the city focuses on future land planning opportunities for mobility hubs, with design principles supporting energy efficient and smart development with a sustainable transportation network.

Chapter 3: Rural Lands and Agriculture

What was measured – indicators?

- Rural Lands for Agricultural Use
- Rural Lands
- Urban Agriculture/Local Food
- Farmers' Markets and On-farm Sales

What was found – indicator values and trends

Over the last thirty years, Burlington has grown from a population of 100,000 to over 175,000 residents. Typical of most North American municipalities, Burlington has grown outward. Recognizing the importance of protecting its rural lands, the city established a firm urban and rural boundary in the 1994 Official Plan, strengthening past efforts to do the same.

In February 2005, the Province of Ontario passed the *Greenbelt Act* and released the Greenbelt Plan. The Act established 1.8 million acres of protected land between Niagara and Peterborough and strengthened the protection of Burlington's rural lands. The land is reserved for agricultural, natural heritage and rural uses and contains some of Ontario's best agricultural lands.

In Burlington, almost all of the rural and agriculture land is either within the Niagara Escarpment Plan or the Greenbelt area, or both plans. Agricultural land is an important resource for Burlington, by producing local food while giving economic return to the producer and related industries.

Support for local food and urban agriculture opportunities continues to grow. The city currently administers three community gardens on city property with a total of 82 plots, with another recently approved for Maple Park. In addition, some community gardens are run by local places of worship.



Central Park Community Garden

What is happening?

There are a number of agricultural programs and organizations listed in the State of the Environment Report to support farming and local food opportunities:[1]

- Halton Region's Rural Agricultural Strategy
- Halton Region's Agricultural Liaison Officer Position
- Halton Food Council
- Grow to Give Program
- Farm Fresh Halton/Simply Local

Recommendation:

1. Expand the position and responsibilities of the Community Garden Coordinator from seasonal part time to support the local food movement in Burlington, by encouraging local food production and distribution, and supporting urban and rural agricultural programs.

Chapter 4: Waste Management

What was measured – indicators?

- Residential waste collection – Halton Region
- Waste Diversion and Transformation

What was found – indicator values and trends

The GreenCart program was introduced by the Region in 2008. In 2007, the waste diversion rate for Halton sat at approximately 43%. Since implementation of the GreenCart program that number has jumped 15% in the last eight years to 58%. GreenCart materials are collected once weekly and processed by AIM Waste Management, Hamilton's composting facility.

In 2011, when the previous SOER was published, the City of Burlington was sitting at a 58.5% diversion rate. Burlington's overall waste diversion rate increased to 59.0%. The positive change to the diversion rate is attributed to the three key 2012 to 2016 Halton Waste Management Strategy initiatives which were implemented by Halton Region in 2013:

- Decrease in Garbage Bag Limit and Introduce Bag Tags
- Expand Blue Box Materials and Enhance Blue Box Capacity
- Enhance Multi-Residential Waste Diversion

What is happening?

Waste reduction, recycling and re-use programs and guides include:

- Burlington Fire Department accepts waste electronics for recycling
- *Take It Back!* Halton is a directory of local businesses that take back many of the products that they sell
- Household hazardous waste is accepted at the Regional Waste Management Site
- Halton Enviro Guide provides information for recycling and re-use centres
- The city has centralized waste stations in its facilities for proper waste diversion and has restricted the sale of bottled water

[1] For full list and descriptions, please see State of the Environment Report V.

Recommendations:

1. Set goals and standards for waste diversion at public events being held at city parks and facilities. Work with Halton Region and the Parks & Recreation Department to develop a Waste Management guide/policy for special events being held on city property.

2. Complete an internal non-hazardous solid waste audit on City Hall. Establish baseline results and set a goal to increase waste diversion at city facilities. Share data with staff and follow up with the development of a waste reduction work plan.

Chapter 5: Transportation

What was measured – indicators?

- Personal Vehicle Transportation Choices
- Public Transit
- Walking and Cycling

What was found – indicator values and trends

Transportation planning in Burlington is challenging because the population is highly mobile and favours the automobile in the commute to and from work, and for access to shopping, recreation and other services. Three provincial highways and several regional roads pass through the city. GO Transit and VIA rail provide an alternative mode of transportation between communities in the Greater Toronto Area. Burlington Transit provides bus service, which is a transportation option available to residents unable to or preferring not to use the automobile.

The Transportation Tomorrow Survey (TTS) shows that Burlingtonians are using automobile transportation much more frequently (~75% of the time) than other modes. There has not a significant change in modal split over the twenty-five years from 1986 to 2011. There has been a 2% increase in the percentage of Burlington residents using GO Transit, coupled with a 2% decrease of residents walking or cycling.



The number of bike paths has been gradually increasing in Burlington, with a fourfold increase in kilometers of bike trails from 2006 (57 km) to 2014 (198 km). The Cycling Master Plan creates a comprehensive network of on-road bike lanes and off-road multi-use paths and provides a framework for supportive policies, practices and programs to encourage cycling in Burlington.

What is happening?

The City of Burlington is developing a Transportation Master Plan 'Go Your Way' that is intended to map out a transportation future that will help the city grow in place by providing multiple travel options that are convenient and safe. This master plan will report the current state of transportation in Burlington, present challenges and possible alternatives for the future of transportation in the city and encourage community discussion on the issue of transportation. The Cycling Master Plan will be reviewed and updated through the Transportation Master Plan study in 2015.

The city will be implementing a Smart Transit System to support both fixed and para-transit service. This new software will keep dispatchers, drivers and passengers better informed on the real time schedule of the buses.

Recommendation:

1. That the city undertake Transportation Modal Split surveys on a more consistent basis than the Transportation Tomorrow Survey. It is recommended that this survey include questions to detail why residents of Burlington choose their preferred mode of transportation and what steps need to be taken to encourage residents to rely on more sustainable transportation options.

Chapter 6: Energy

What was measured – indicators?

- Energy production/supply
- Energy consumption

What was found – indicator values and trends

Electrical consumption in Burlington for both the residential, and industrial and commercial sectors has been flat 2006-2013, despite the increase in population. This may reflect success in local conservation programs.

Total natural gas (NG) consumption for the commercial and industrial sector appears to be on the decline. Factors that could be contributing to this decline could be weather (heating degree days); the economic downturn 2008-2009; and conservation programs delivered by Union Gas to their customers. On the residential side, a decline is not as evident. On a per capita base, accounting for population growth, there has been a reduction in NG consumption.

One of the key elements of the provincial Green Energy and Green Economy Act 2009 was a mandate to the Ontario Power Authority to create and run a feed-in tariff program offering long-term secure contracts to developers of renewable energy projects. There is ~4 MW of installed renewable energy capacity (104 installations) in Burlington.

What is happening?

In late 2013, the provincial government issued its updated Long Term Energy Plan after a comprehensive consultation and engagement process. The plan is intended to be flexible recognizing conditions can change on an annual basis. The plan is based on five principles: cost-effectiveness, reliability, clean energy, community engagement and an emphasis on conservation and demand management before building new generation.

The City of Burlington has developed both a Corporate Energy Management Plan and a Community Energy Plan. The community plan was endorsed by Council in January, 2014 and includes five goal areas related to: 1) Behaviour Change and a Culture of Conservation; 2) Energy Efficiency; 3) Energy Generation and Security; 4) Land Use & Growth; and 5) Transportation. There are a number of objectives under each goal, with a total of 55 actions in the plan for implementation. The city will monitor progress by tracking community energy consumption/savings and the resultant reduction in greenhouse gas (GHG) emissions.

Recommendations:

1. That the city continue the implementation of the Community Energy Plan with a focus on fuel and cost savings, by switching from gasoline vehicles to electric/hybrid vehicles, investigating opportunities for local sustainable generation (e.g. district and renewable energy), improving efficiency, increasing community engagement and improving the built form.
2. That the city continue with corporate energy reduction targets and mechanisms to find energy saving initiatives by considering both upfront capital and operating costs.
3. That the city works closely with the province to ensure the Long Term Energy Plan results in both energy and greenhouse gas emission savings.

Chapter 7: Air Quality

What was measured – indicators?

- Air monitoring
- Smog

What was found – indicator values and trends

Smog episodes are highly dependent upon weather conditions that vary from year to year and occur most often on hot sunny days from June to September. The burning of fossil fuels such as gasoline, diesel, and coal, are the main contributors. Burlington is also impacted by trans boundary emissions emanating from the Ohio Valley (coal fired generating stations) but much of the local smog is generated by dust, construction, traffic, industry and other sources of particulate matter. Smog is estimated to contribute to over 1900 deaths in Ontario every year. The number of smog advisories and advisory days in Halton-Peel was lower in the 2010-2014 time period than the previous 10 years.

What is happening?

Both the city and the region participate in the Clean Air Council, a network of municipalities and health units from across Ontario. It was established in 2001 to work collaboratively on the development and implementation of clean air and climate change mitigation and adaptation actions.



The City of Burlington has undertaken many initiatives that mitigate against air pollution and to promote the highest air quality possible. Initiatives include:

- Burlington Community Energy Plan & Corporate Energy Management Plan
- Cycling Master Plan
- Mobility Hubs Study
- Transportation Demand Management for city employees under Smart Commute Halton

- Transportation Master Plan
- Corporate Green Fleet Strategy
- Corporate Sustainable Buildings Policy
- Green Procurement
- Anti-Idling By-Law

Recommendation:
No recommendation. Recommendations provided in other sections such as Land Use Planning, Transportation, Energy and Sustainable Buildings all support this objective.

Chapter 8: Water

What was measured – indicators?

- Surface water
- Stormwater management
- Groundwater
- Drinking water and water consumption

What was found – indicator values and trends

Burlington's storm drainage system includes over 700 km of underground storm sewer pipe, approximately 16,000 catch basins, 33 storm water management ponds, and 12 water quality control devices along with roadways, channels and creeks. The storm sewer system, which is under the city's jurisdiction, is completely separate from the wastewater (sanitary sewer) system that is under the Region of Halton's jurisdiction. In Burlington there are no combined storm and sanitary sewer systems which could result in serious water pollution problems.

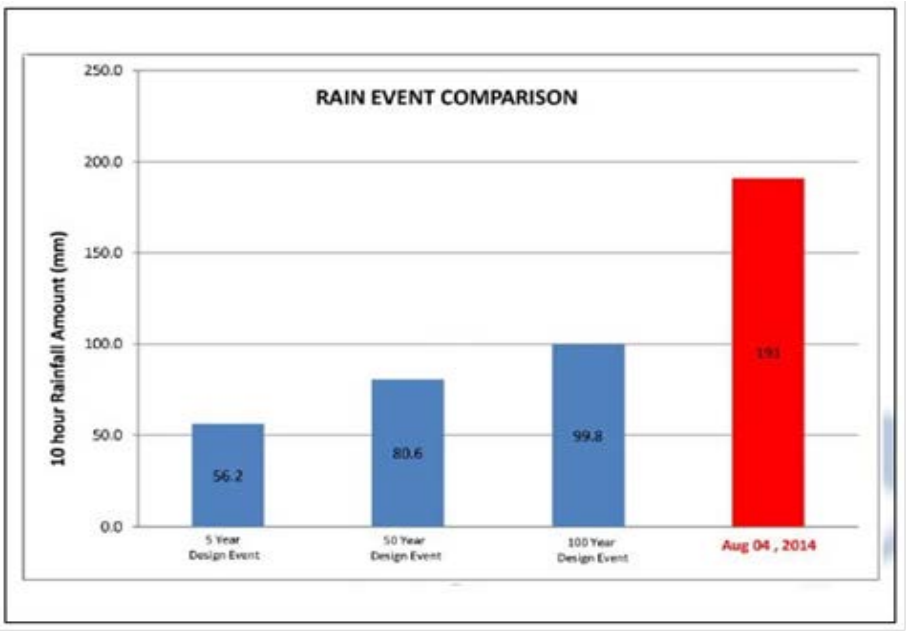
The fifth report of the Intergovernmental Panel on Climate Change (2013) states “The frequency and intensity of heavy precipitation events over land will likely increase on average in the near term”. In North America, a 70 mm storm is anticipated to occur once every 50 years. By 2055 this will be once every 35 years and, by 2090, once every 22 years. The timeframe between extreme storms is becoming shorter.

On August 4, 2014, Burlington experienced an extreme storm event receiving 191 mm of rain over eight hours. The storm exceeded the design events for the projected 50 year and 100 year storms. This storm overwhelmed Burlington’s infrastructure and caused flooding in more than 3,000 homes.



Photo credit: The Weather Network

Rain Event Comparison among Design Events with Burlington's August 4, 2014 Storm



Source: City of Burlington 2014

What is happening?

Planning for stormwater management based on the past 100 year events may need to change given recent events where the type of rainfall events have dramatically changed – increased intensity where overland flows increase. Due to the extreme rainfall event in August 2014, the City of Burlington is currently working with the Region of Halton and Conservation Halton to:

- assess the impact of the storm,
- determine what needs to repaired, and
- implement repairs and actions to mitigate future storm impacts.

It is noted it will be extremely difficult and costly to prevent nearly all damages from reoccurring. The Region of Halton is providing flood update information as well as actions that residents can take to minimize or prevent flooding and how to respond to flooding.

Recommendations

1. That the city implement repairs and actions to mitigate future flooding impacts based on the results of the current study being carried out by the City of Burlington, Region of Halton and Conservation Halton in a cost effective manner. The study should include an update of the design standards for the stormwater system considering climate change impacts. That the city follow the principles (e.g. electrical boxes above flood level) required by Alberta when remediation is being carried out on residences, etc. (particularly where residences have been flooded repeatedly).
2. That the city request a geotechnical report through the development planning process to ensure the proper design is applied when building construction takes place near or below the water table, particularly in low lying areas where the water table level is near the surface. Ensure the Ontario Building Code requirements are implemented, such as waterproofing of the foundation walls and measures to mitigate a reduction in the bearing capacity of the soil.

3. That the city, in partnership with Conservation Halton as appropriate, undertake a series of pilot projects on city properties using Low Impact Development stormwater management techniques to treat stormwater runoff at its source rather than conveying it through the traditional stormwater infrastructure.
4. That the city work with the Region of Halton to include measures in the water conservation and efficiency strategy that encourage water use reduction by residents and industry, such as fixture and appliance rebates plus rainwater reuse incentives, education on items like water efficient humidifiers, and water use audits.
5. The city, in collaboration with Conservation Halton, should establish a groundwater well below the escarpment in Burlington, to facilitate the measurement of groundwater levels and the collection of groundwater for analysis. This monitor will provide for an assessment of the long-term trends in groundwater conditions below the escarpment.
6. That the city ensure that where new development is proposed in the rural areas on private well water supply and or private sewage disposal system the region's Guidelines for Hydrogeological Studies and Best Management Practice is used to assess the development impact on groundwater quality and quantity.

Chapter 9: Wastewater

What was measured – indicators?

- Wastewater effluent quality
- Biosolids
- Effluent quantity

What was found – indicator values and trends

The current design capacity of the Skyway Wastewater Treatment Plant (WWTP) is 118,000 m^3/day with a design peak flow rating of 236,000 m^3/day. From 1998 to 2010, the facility has seen significant increases in both average and maximum daily flows.

What is happening?

In December 2009, a Schedule C Municipal Class Environmental Assessment (EA) was completed to evaluate alternatives and determine the preferred design concept for expanding the Skyway WWTP. In fall 2011, an expansion of the Skyway WWTP was awarded under the Green Infrastructure Fund. The federal government is contributing up to $51.5 million, and the province and region are covering the remaining $106.5 million. The project has four outcomes:

1. Increase the capacity of the Skyway WWTP from 118MLD (million litres per day) to 140MLD
2. Construct a new tertiary treatment facility
3. Upgrade the secondary treatment process
4. Construct a new operations facility and region-wide laboratory

Construction is expected to be completed in fall 2015.

Recommendation:

1. That the city work with the region to establish a funded program for disconnection of downspouts and other rainwater handling systems from the sanitary sewer system. Several municipalities have already established programs to permanently disconnect downspouts from sanitary sewer to mitigate flooding.

Chapter 10: Climate Change

What was measured – indicators?

- Mitigation of greenhouse gas emissions
- Climate change effects and adaptation

What was found – indicator values and trends

In April 2014, TD Economics published a special report entitled "Natural Catastrophes: A Canadian Economic Perspective."[2] Highlights from the report state:

1. "Over the past three decades, there has been an increase in natural catastrophes and their associated damages…There's more to this spike than weather conditions, as socioeconomic factors have also played a significant role.
2. Natural catastrophes have major impacts on people, property, and prosperity all across Canada. The economic and financial impacts of natural catastrophes tend to be masked by the way that economic indicators, such as GDP, are calculated.
3. The long term financial impact of natural catastrophes is estimated to cost Canadians $5 billion per year in 2020, and $21-$43 billion by 2050.
4. With no sign that things are going to be getting any better, it's prudent for businesses and policy-makers to start thinking of the long-term implications of inaction, and place a larger emphasis on natural catastrophes when making investment decisions."

The authors go on to say that the resulting loss of life, destruction of property and disruption of businesses from these events have doubled over the past thirty years to about 20 per year.

Top 10 Largest Canadian Natural Catastrophes since 2000

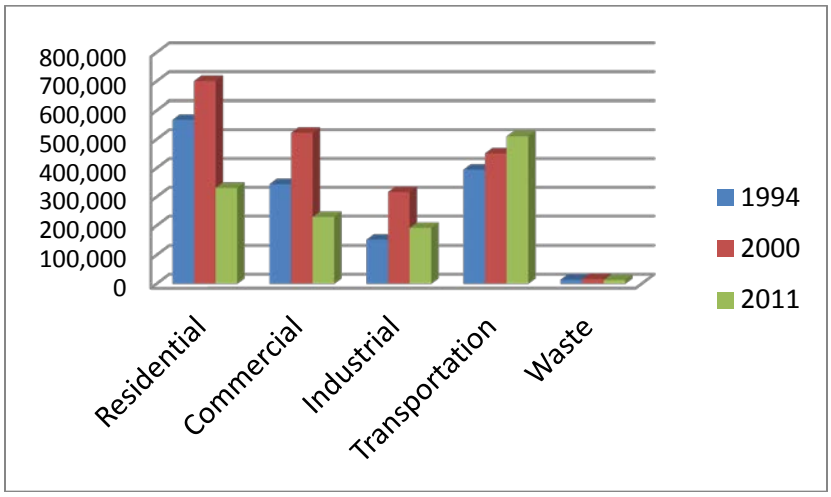
Year	Date	Location	Type of Catastrophe	Infrastructure Damage ($ mil)
2013	June 19 – 24	Southern Alberta	Flooding	$1,743
2013	July 8 – 9	Toronto, Ontario	Flooding	$944
2011	May 14 – 17	Slave Lake, Alberta	Wild fire	$742
2005	August 19	Southern Ontario	Wind/rainstorm	$625
2010	July 12 – 13	Southern Alberta	Wind/thunderstorm	$530
2012	August 12	Alberta	Flooding, hail, winds	$530
2009	July 24 – 28	Ontario	Heavy rains	$376
2005	June 6-8 & 17-19	Alberta	Flooding	$300
2009	July 11 – 13	Ontario & Quebec	Heavy rains	$228
2003	Summer months	British Columbia	Wild fire	$200

Source: Canadian Disaster Database; Insurance Bureau of Canada; TD Economics

[2] www.td.com/documents/PDF/economics/special/NaturalCatastrophes.pdf

Burlington's greenhouse gas emissions on a community wide level and from city operations, as seen in the following tables, show a decrease since 2000 in all areas except transportation.

GHG Emissions by Community Sector – Burlington 1994 – 2011



What is happening?

Currently, there is no overall coordinated adaptation strategy for municipal infrastructure and services for either the city or Halton Region in the face of climate change impacts to ensure community resilience. There are separate measures being implemented in various departments, but unlike some municipalities, a coordinated effort has not been taken at a city or regional level.

The city's Urban Forest Master Plan recognizes the role that trees play in climate modulation. The Community Energy Plan includes a goal related to local energy generation and security, ensuring that the local energy supply is resilient. District energy systems have proven to be resilient in the face of severe weather events, such as Hurricane Sandy. The city is also studying the impacts of the August 2014 extreme rainfall event to develop strategic recommendations to improve the resiliency of urban infrastructure.

Recommendation:

1. Ensure community resiliency by working with regional partners including Halton Region, Conservation Halton and the local municipalities to develop a climate change adaptation strategy.

Chapter 11: Sustainable Buildings and Development

What was measured – indicators?

- Green buildings in Burlington

What was found – indicator values and trends

At the time of writing this report, five buildings in Burlington have achieved LEED™ (Leadership in Environmental and Energy Design)[3] Gold certification for new construction, two have achieved LEED Certified, and one has achieved LEED Certification for Interior Core & Shell Development. A list of LEED projects in Burlington is provided in the State of the Environment Report.

What is happening?

City staff has been developing Sustainable Building and Development Guidelines to provide direction on sustainable building measures to be incorporated through the development process. A staff report was presented to Council on September 4, 2012 and included an Official Plan Amendment, Sustainable Building and Development Guidelines, and a proposed implementation plan for the Sustainable Building and Development Guidelines. The report was deferred by Council in order to allow staff additional time to consult with the development industry and to address legal issues related to outstanding appeals of the Official Plan. Staff is currently working towards addressing the direction from Council, and it is anticipated that the guidelines will be addressed through the current Official Plan Review.

Recommendations:

1. That the city implement green building standards to require builders to include sustainable building measures in their projects,
2. That the city continue to undertake a training program for city staff who deal with planning applications and building permits to obtain LEED accreditation and to make use of the LEED Neighbourhood checklist developed by the SDC.



Burlington Performing Arts Centre
LEED Gold

[3] LEED is a trademarked green building certification program administered by the Canada Green Building Council.