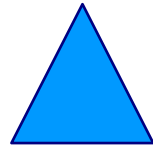
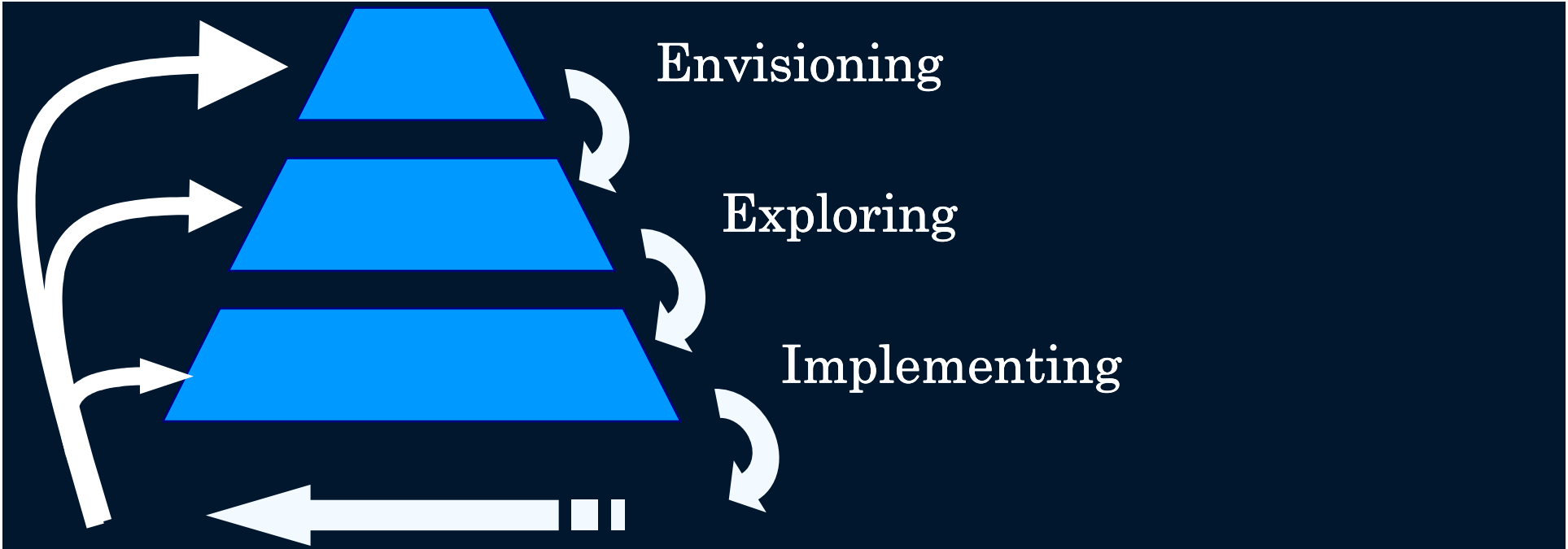




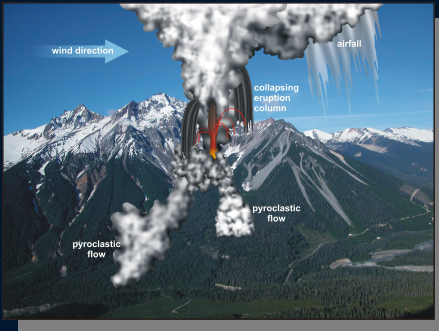
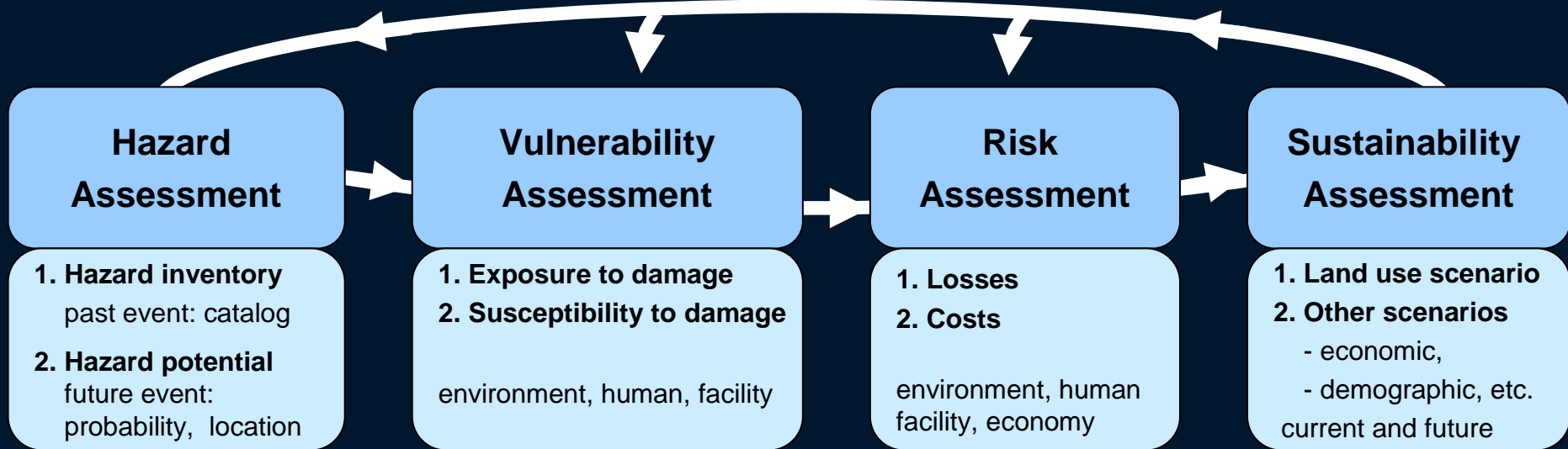
Team Canada 2 How to Make the Dreams a Reality?



Scoping

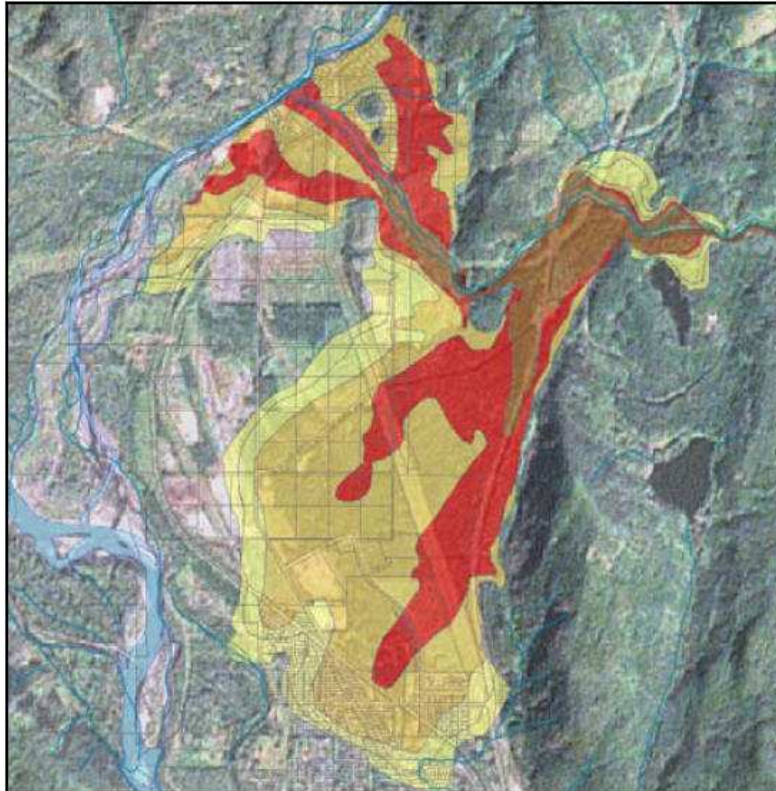


Hazards and Vulnerability Risk Assessment

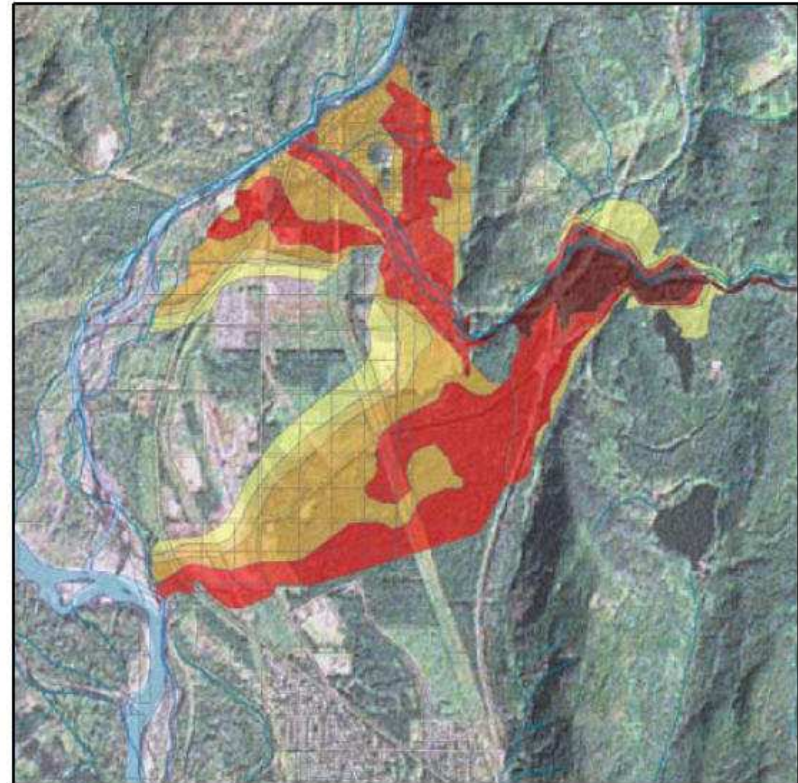


Landslides

Un-Mitigated Debris Flow Scenario



Mitigation via Deflection Berm Scenario



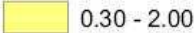
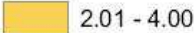
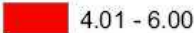
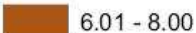
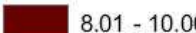
Kerr-Wood Leidal Study 2003; Maximum Credible Debris Flow Scenario (7Mm³; 15,000 m³.sec)

KWL_Scenario1

0 1.5 3 6

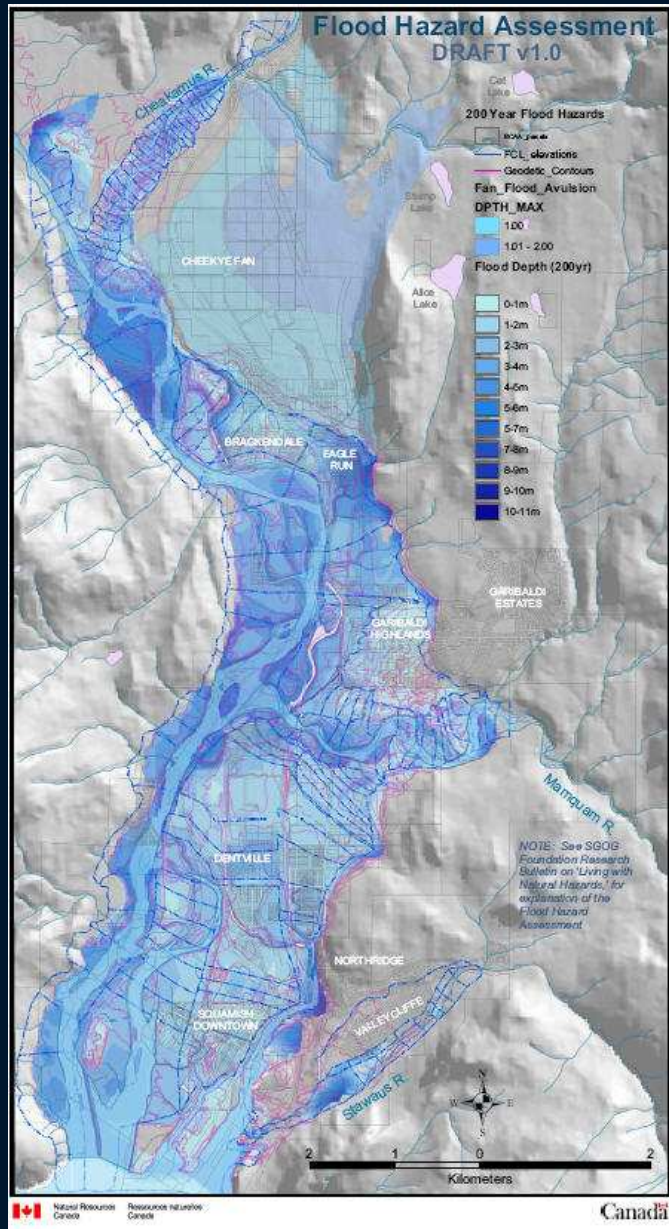
DPTH_MAX

Kilometers

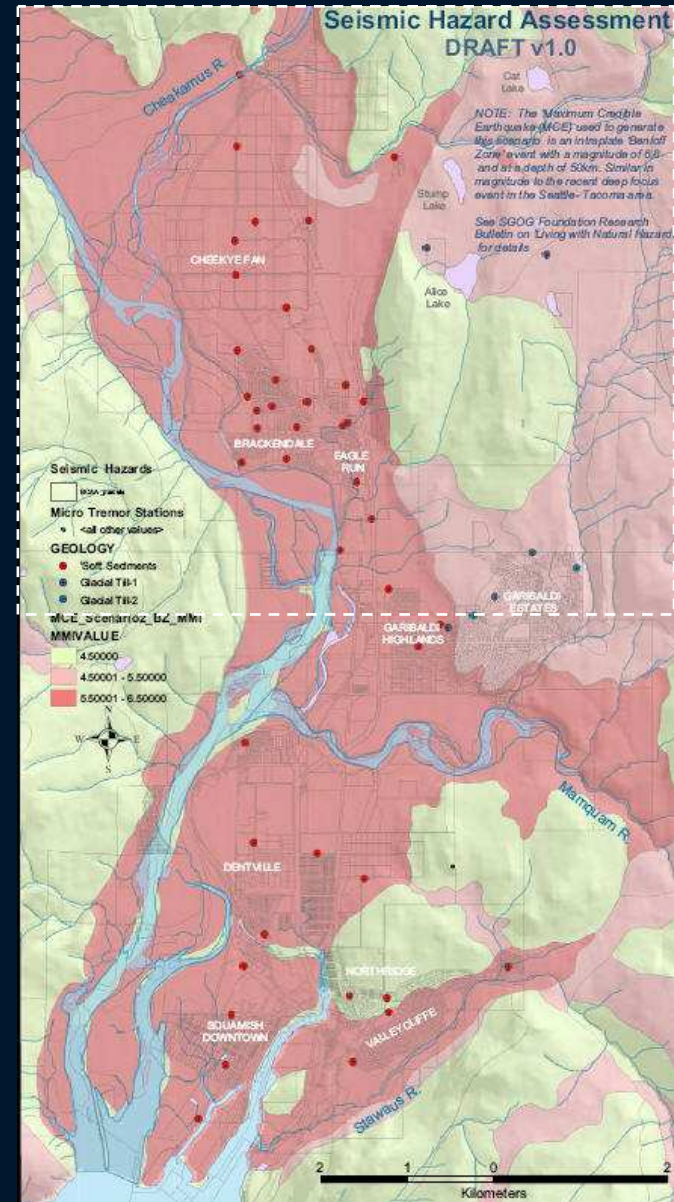
- | | | |
|---|--------------|--|
|  | 0.30 - 2.00 | (0.3-2m) Debris filling the flood plain in some locations, possible temporary landslide dam several metres high, complete change of flow patterns in river, possible small outburst wave, erosion of fan margin scarp. |
|  | 2.01 - 4.00 | (2-4m) Slow movements, thin discontinuous deposits strongly controlled by topographic details and obstructions. Structural damage minor, erosion by water flow in new channels. |
|  | 4.01 - 6.00 | (4-6m) Less rapid but still very destructive debris flow, deposits of variable thickness, preferential flow along open corridors, some forest stands and structures will remain standing |
|  | 6.01 - 8.00 | (4-6m) Less rapid but still very destructive debris flow, deposits of variable thickness, preferential flow along open corridors, some forest stands and structures will remain standing |
|  | 8.01 - 10.00 | (>6m) Extremely rapid movement of massive debris trains, deep deposition, forest cover and all structures destroyed, topography changed. |



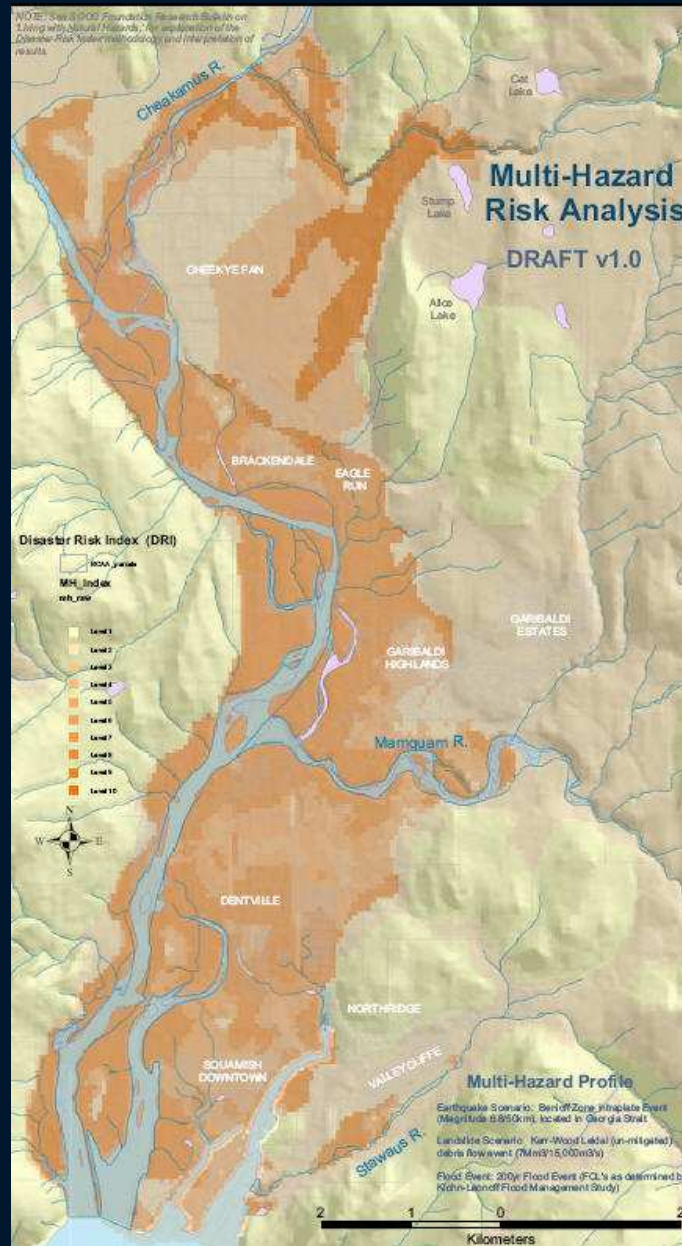
River Flood

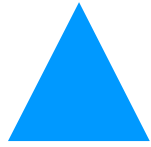


Earthquakes



Multi-Hazard Risk Assessment





Scoping Continued

Energy and Water Flows

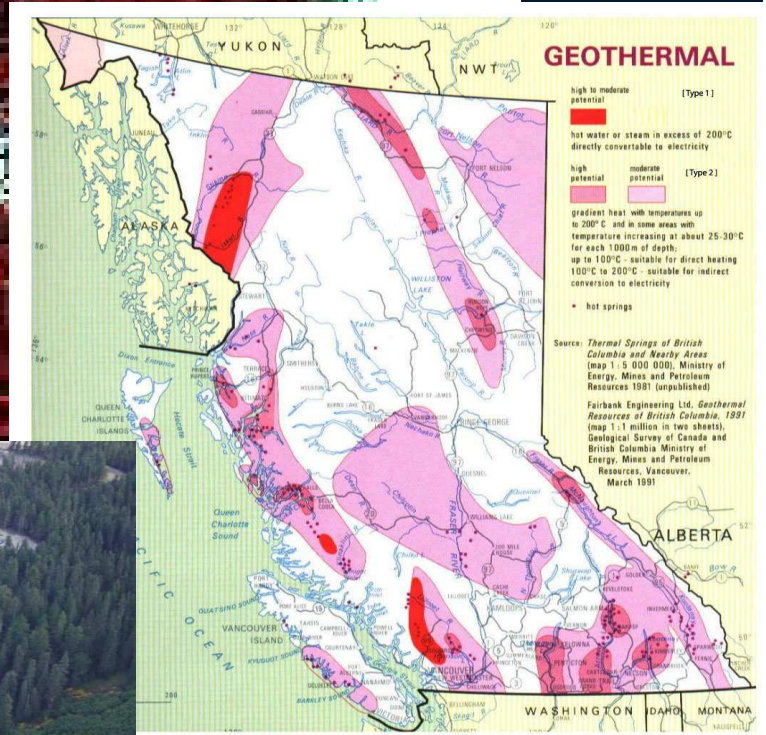
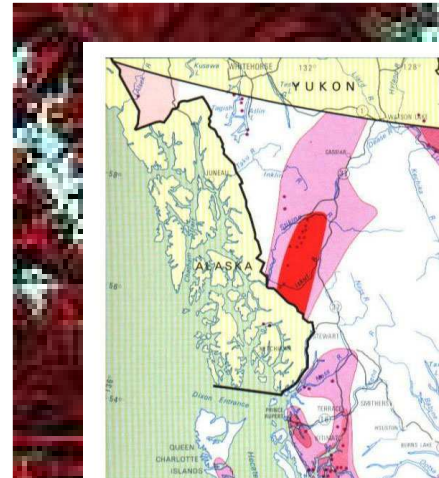
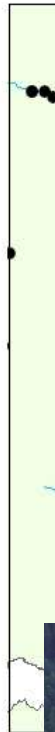


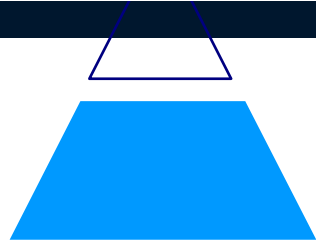
Current Microhydro Sites

Mean Prevailing Wind Speeds

Shaded and Sunlit Areas

Biomass





Envisioning themes

1. Stepping towards Net Positive Energy.

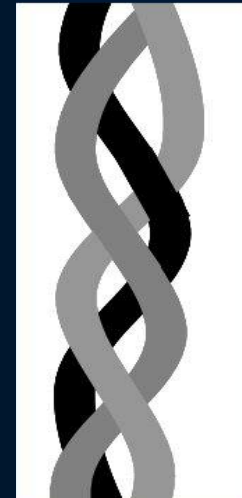
Total renewable energy generation on-site exceeds the total consumption for buildings and for on-site transportation at build out.

2. Self-reliance and security for all critical energy services.

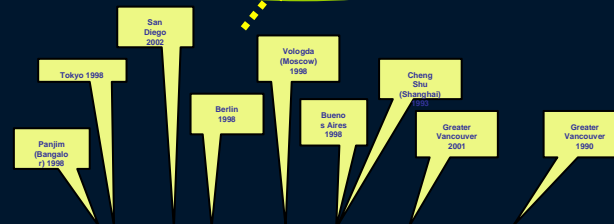
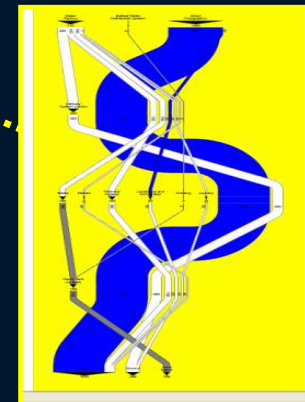
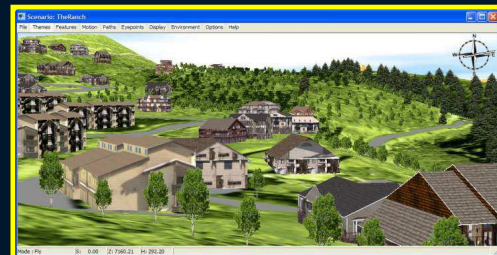
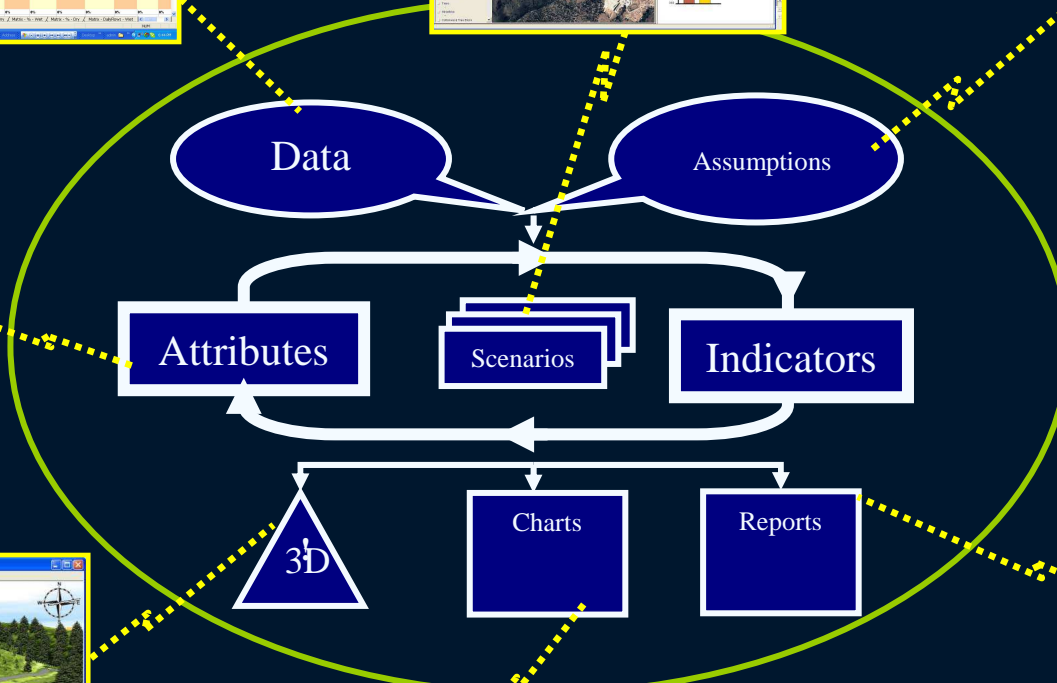
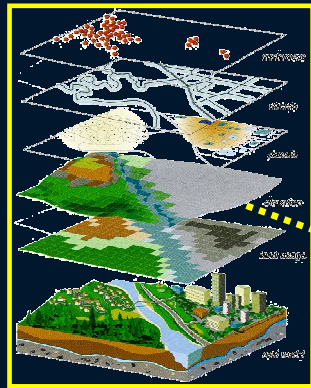
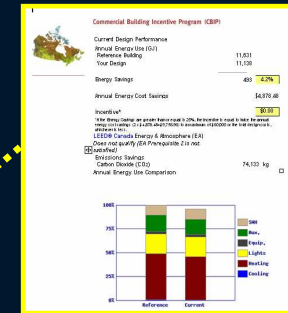
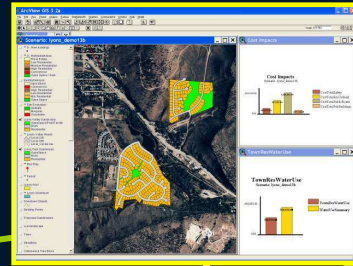
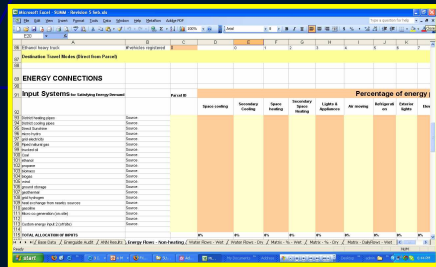
The on-site infrastructure has the capacity to separately satisfy critical energy needs, including lighting, communications, and essential heating and cooling.

3. Diverse energy sources & technologies provide choice in lifestyles and adaptable families and businesses.

At least five distinct energy sources each provide 5% or more of the total energy for buildings and total for transportation.

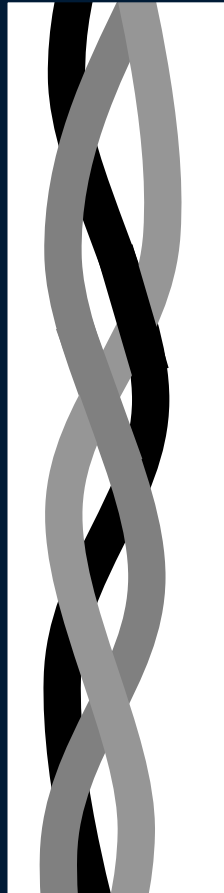


Exploring



Domestic Per Capita Water Consumption (litres / capita / day)

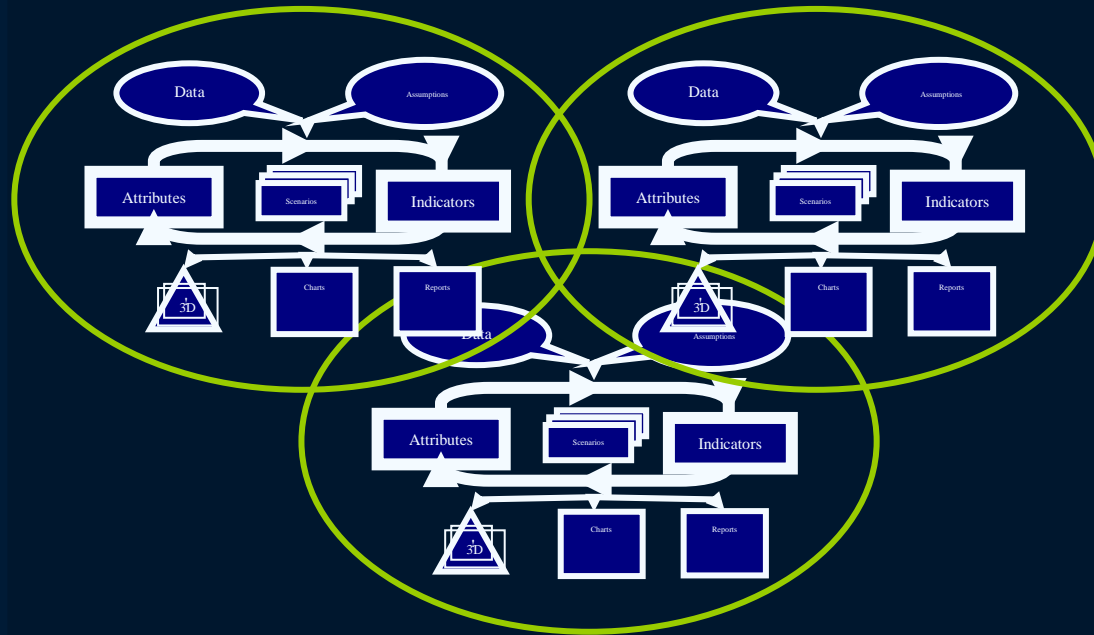
Livability
Regeneration
Resiliency



Smart Growth on the Ground

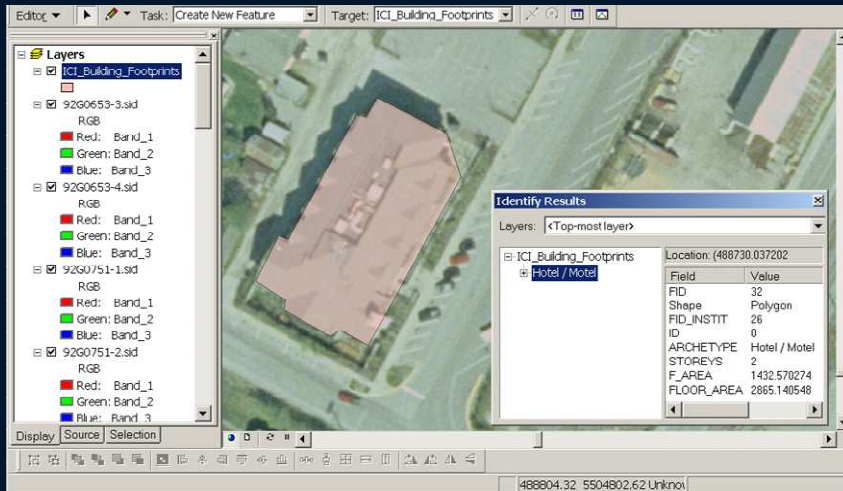


Resilient Urban Systems

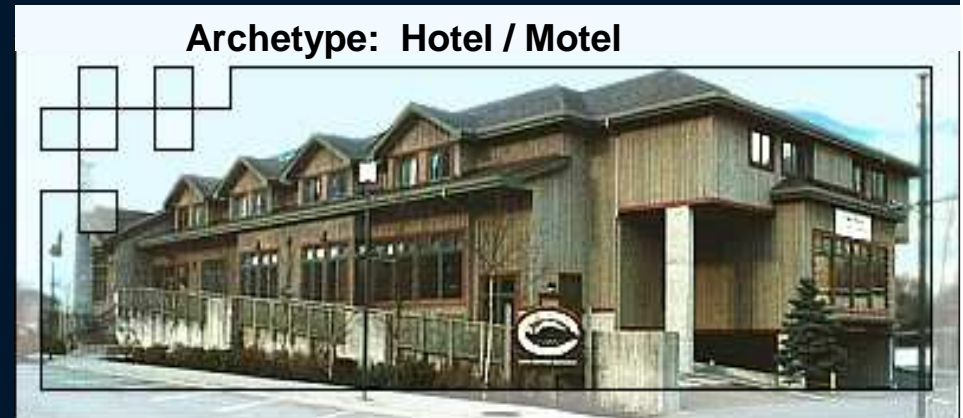


Sustainable Urban Metabolism

Bottom-up Stock Aggregation Method



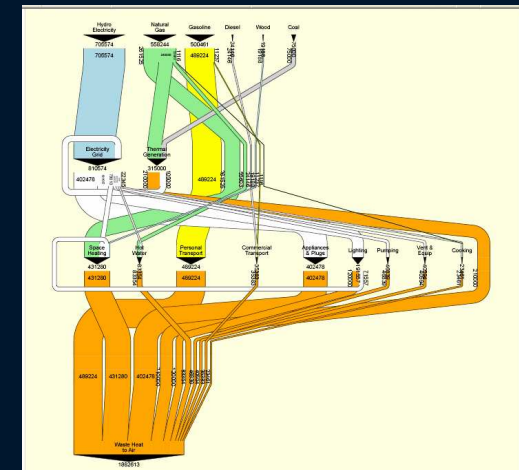
1. Estimate floor area through digitizing building footprints or using assessment data



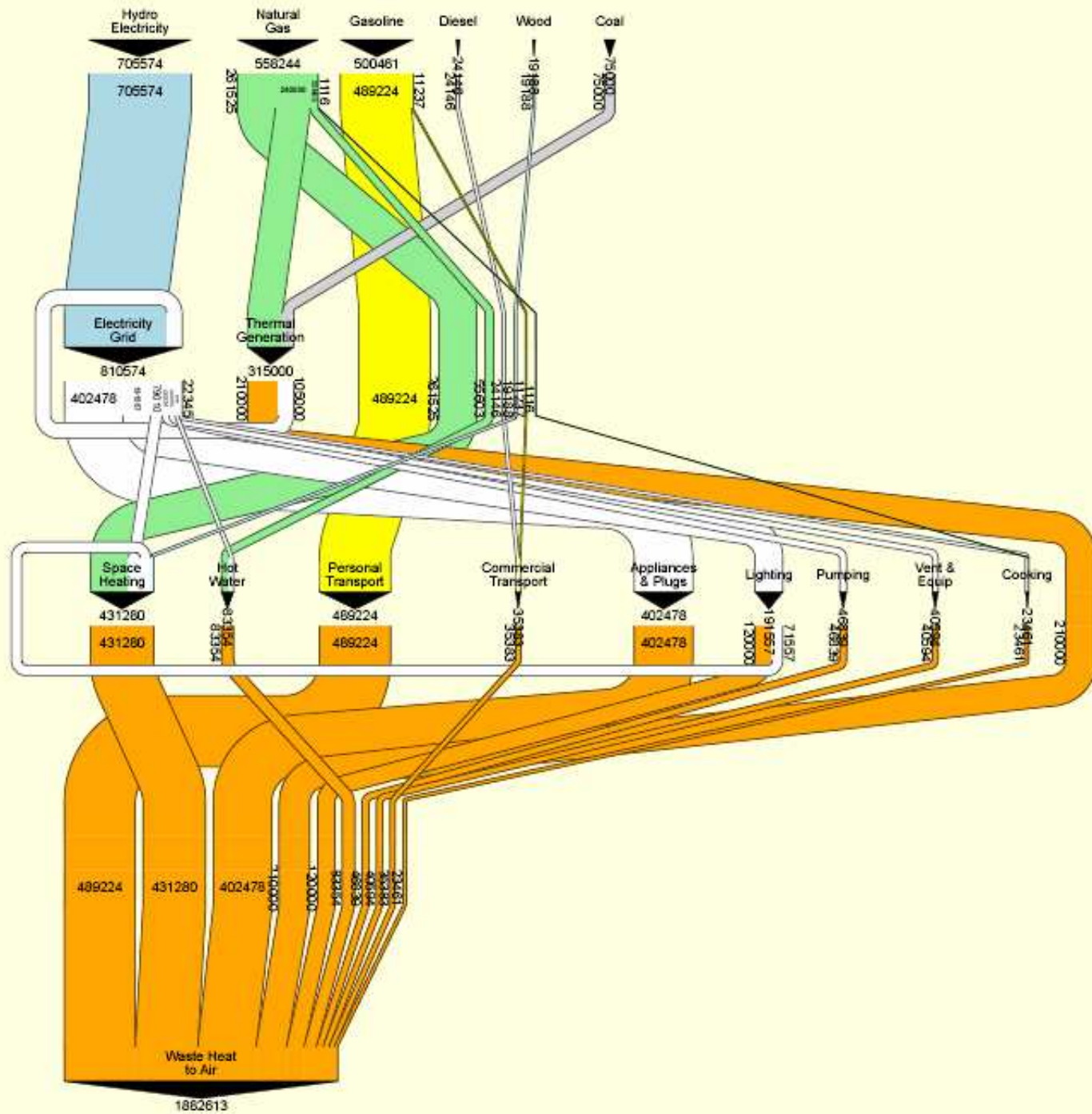
2. Energy & water audit of representative building archetypes



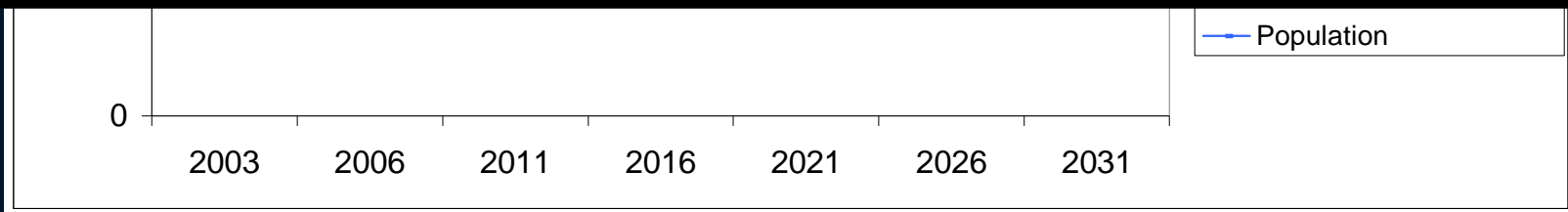
3. \sum all floor areas for by archetype for baseline year



4. Model urban metabolism



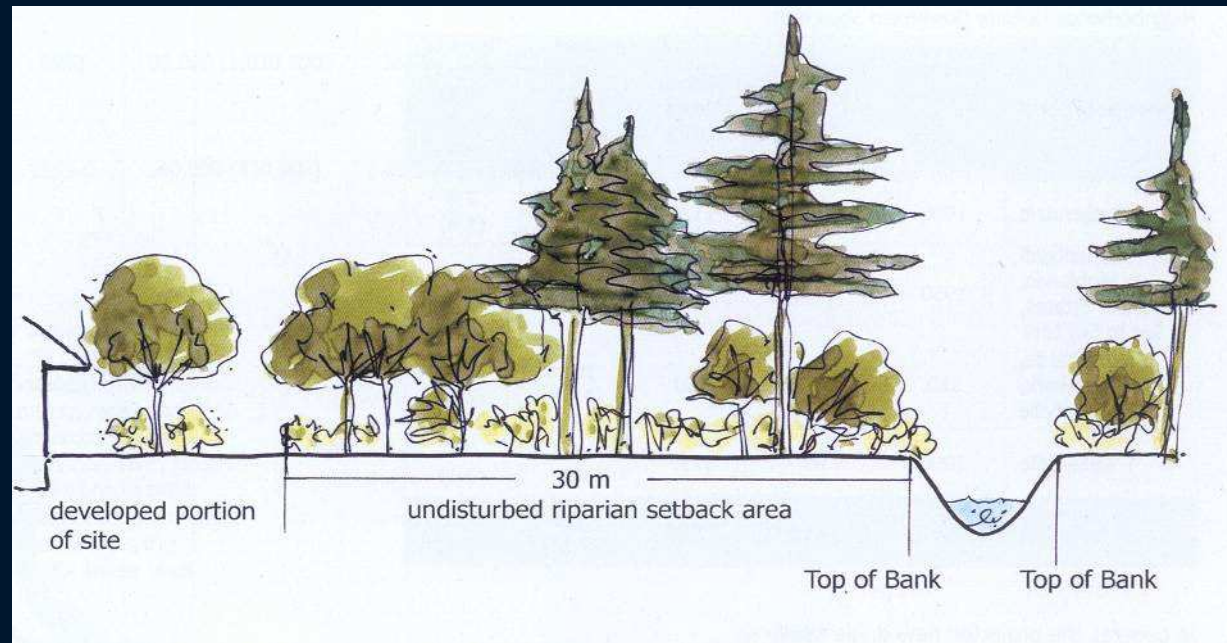
Generate Future Energy & Water Demand for Building Archetypes



Implementing

1. Adopt a rational 'one-system' approach
2. Select catalyst projects
3. Use policy tools to remove the barriers

1) From fighting nature to fitting in



2. From sprawl and mall to compact, mixed-use, complete communities



After

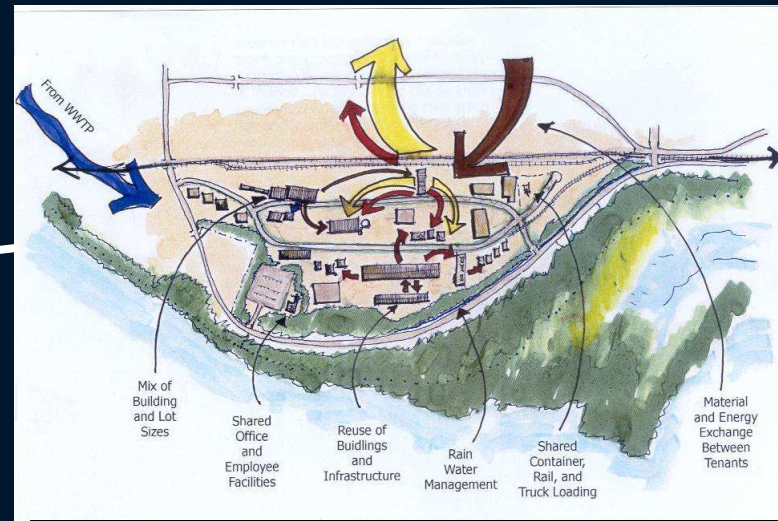
Fig. 4-6: Option 2 (Neighbourhoods & Greenways), c. 2031

CLEVELAND AVENUE

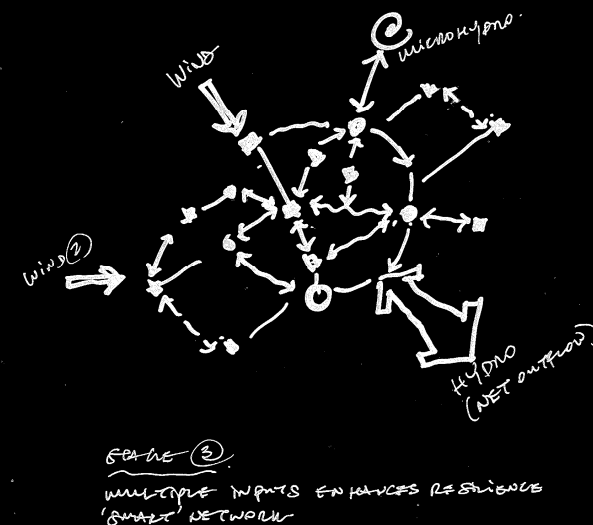
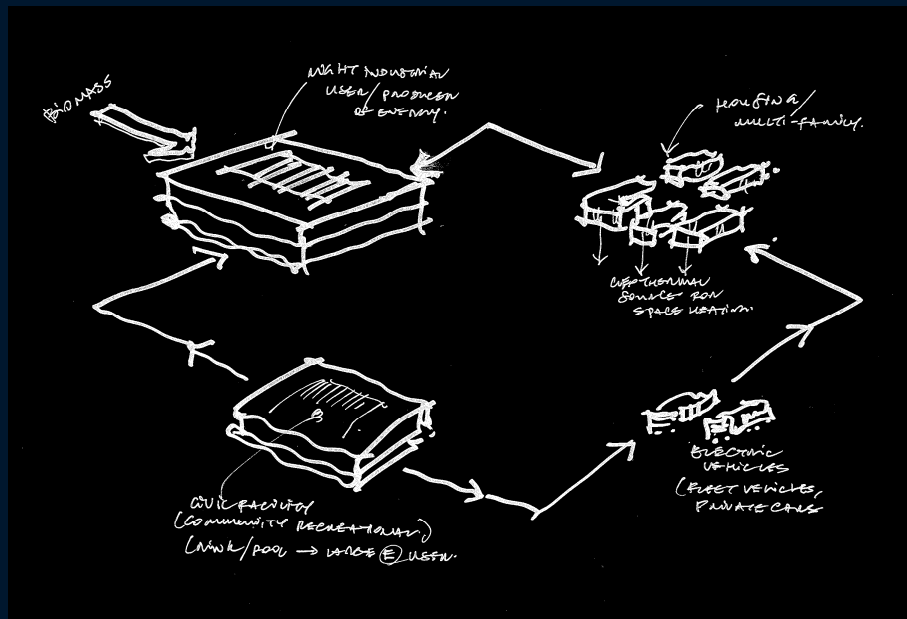
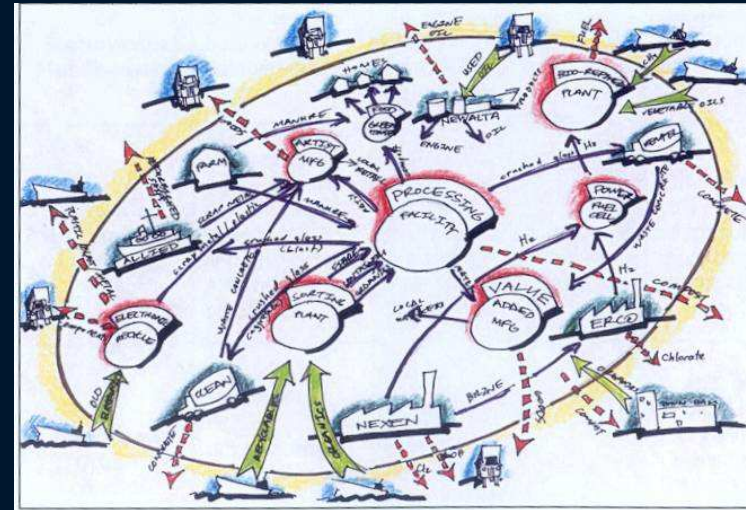


WATERFRONT

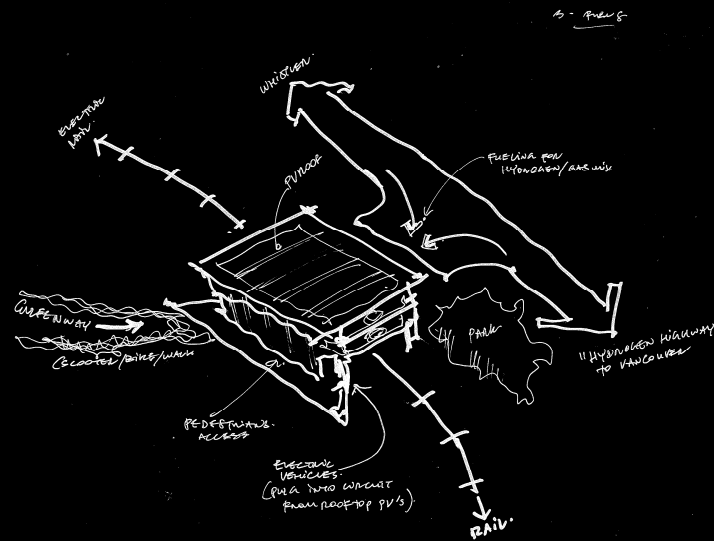
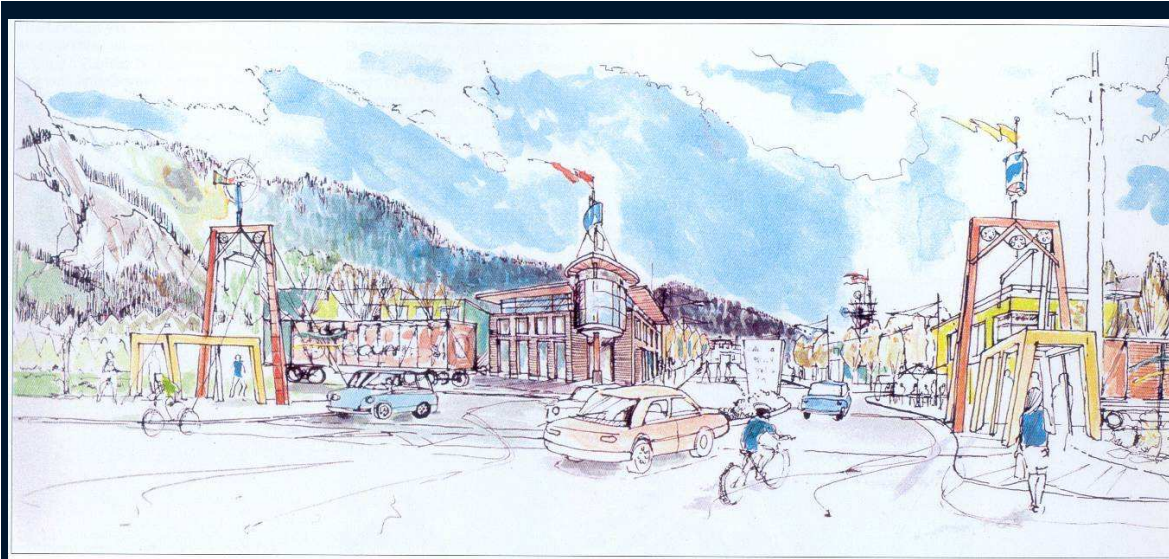
3) From one-way flows and remote supply to local looping and cascading



4) From hierarchical fixed grids to responsive, self-organised networks



5) From fossil fuels to renewables



Efficiency

*Community
Economic
Development*

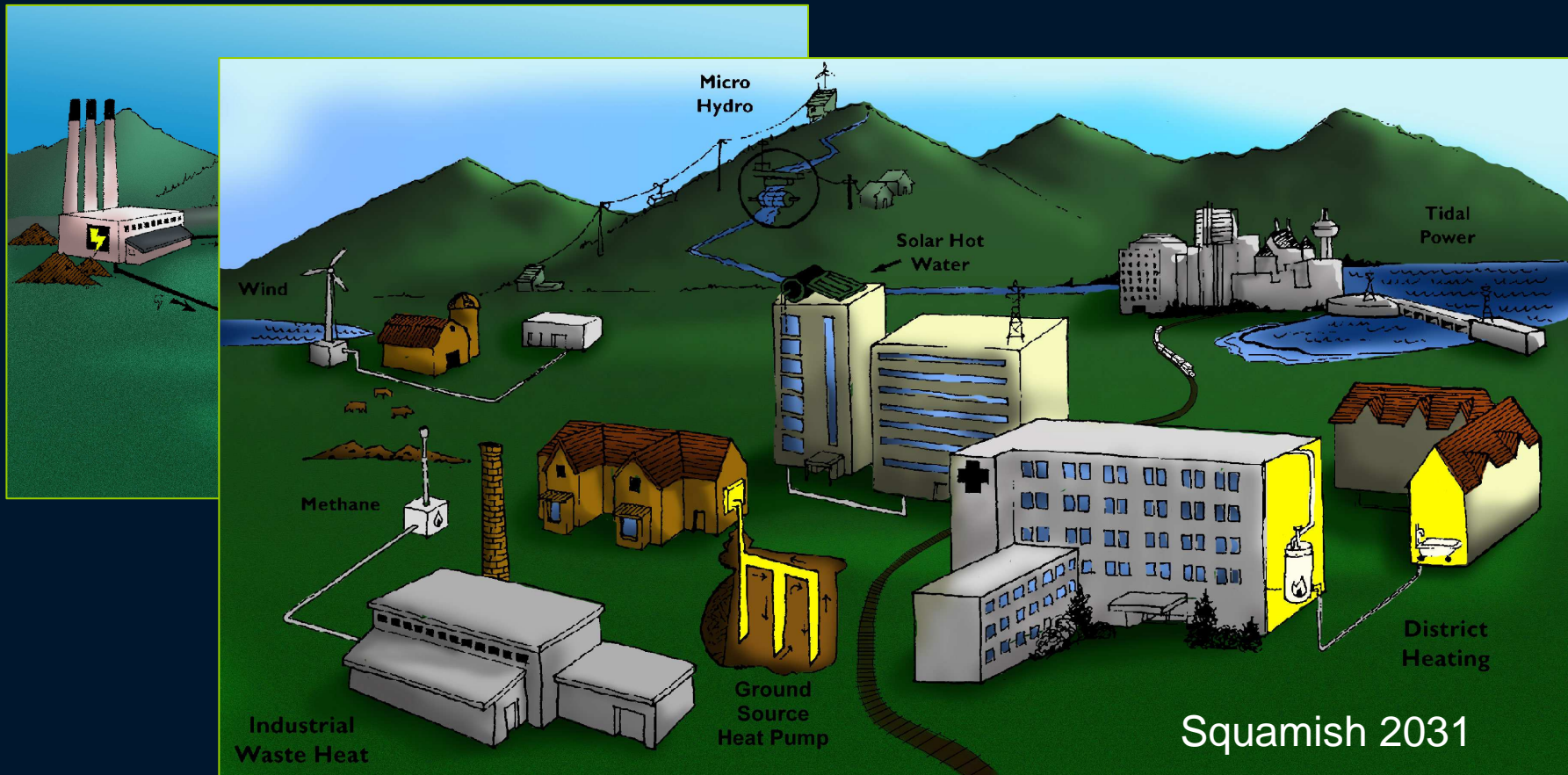
Affordability

Dependability

Resiliency

*Long-term
sustainability*

Demand Response



How to overcome the Barriers?

*Institutional
Structures*

Political Cycles

*Inappropriate
regulations*

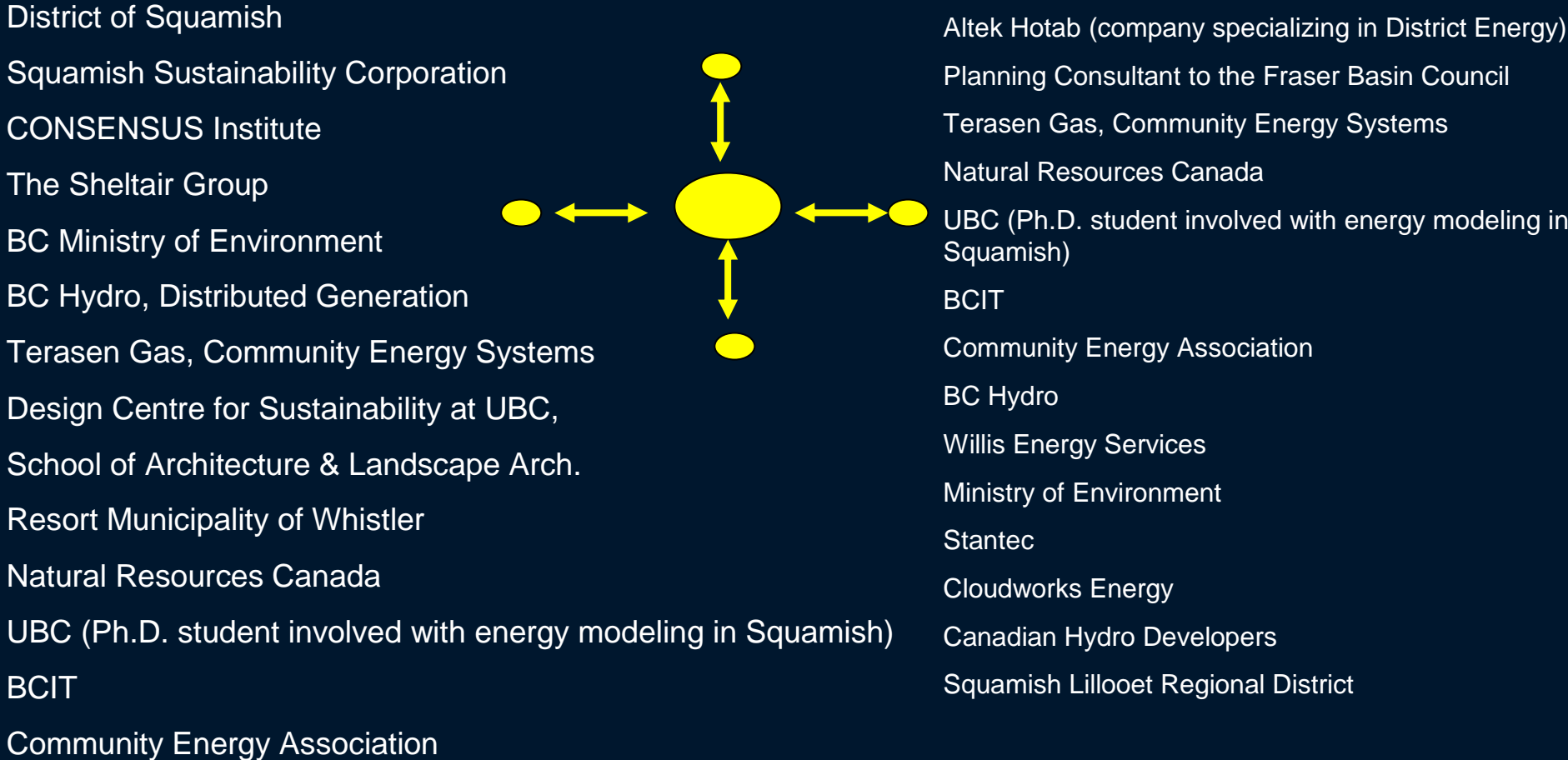
*Time
Preferences*

*Capital vs
Operation*

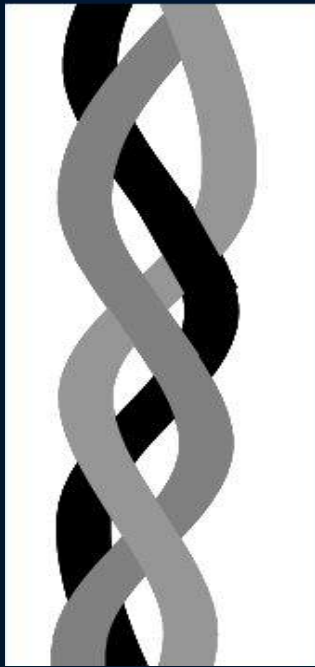
Market Failures

Human Inertia

This is the function of a collaborative process at the implementation stage



Squamish...Bridging to the Future

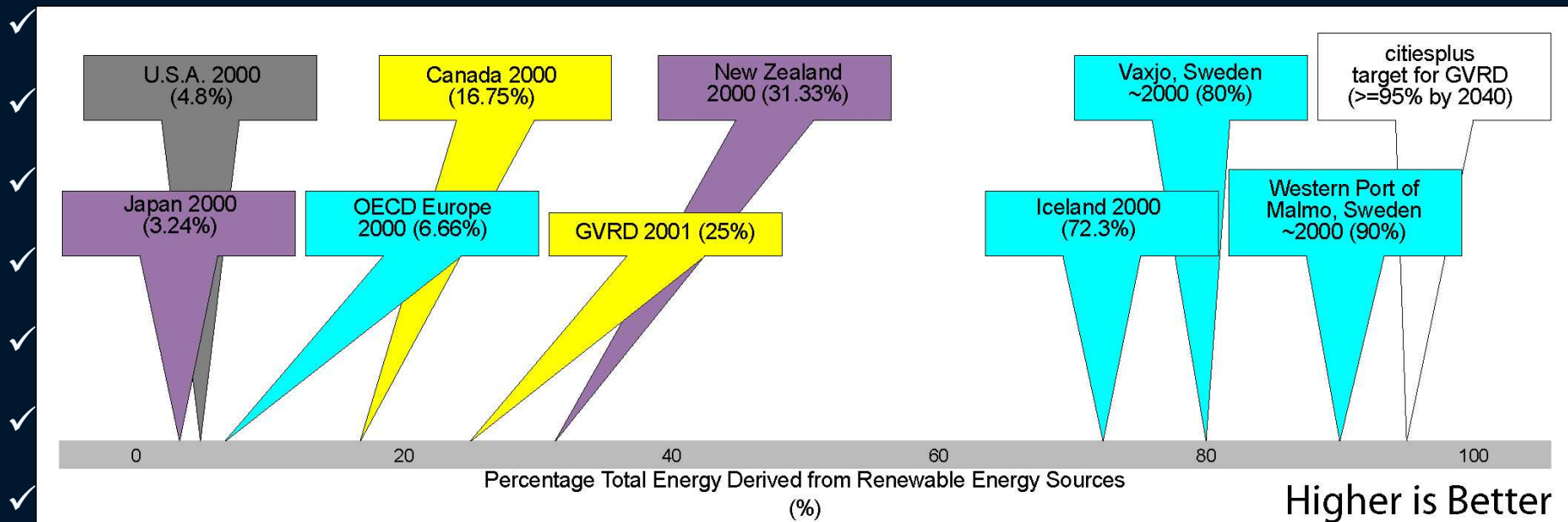


One-System Approach

- 1. From fighting with nature - to fitting in;**
- 2. From sprawl and mall - to compact, mixed-use, complete communities;**
- 3. From one-way flows and remote supply - to local looping and cascading;**
- 4. From hierarchical fixed grids - to responsive, self-organised networks;**
- 5. From fossil fuels - to renewables.**



Core Indicators



✓ SUSTAINABILITY