

Roberts Creek Official Community Plan Committee (RCOCPC)

Meeting Minutes: January 18, 2012

Roberts Creek Community School

Present: Elaine Futterman(Chair), Norma Brow, Mark Lebbell, Dianne Sanford, Mike Allegretti,
Roger Richmond, Scott Avery, Kirsten Rowkins, Chris Motloch, Carolann Glover,

Regrets: Sheila Wilson, Donna Shugar

Guests:

Agenda: The following agenda was agreed upon:

- 1) Approve agenda
- 2) Approve previous minutes
- 3) Terms/Election of OCPC Officers
- 4) Trail Society
- 5) World Cleanup 2012
- 6) OCP Drafts - Foreshore
- 7) Fortis Building – Dark Sky
- 8) Meeting Schedule Change
- 9) Mark's Announcement
- 10) Next Meeting

1) Agenda was approved

2) Approval of Previous Minutes

Mike moved and Roger seconded that the minutes of November 16, 2011 be adopted.

3) Terms/Election of OCPC Officers

These members have one year left to their term: Mark, Sheila, Scott and Norma
These members were newly elected this year and have two years left to their term:
Elaine, Mike, Roger, Dianne, Carolann, Chris Motloch and Kirsten Rowkins.

There was unanimous support to re-instate the incumbent Chair and Secretary for the OCPC. Dianne Sanford agreed to stand and was elected as Vice-Chair.

4) Sunshine Coast Trail Society

Mike had offered to attend the SCTS meetings as a representative for the RCCA, who have a membership but have not been attending meetings. The RCCA will discuss this at their next meeting. The President of the SCTS, Elise Rudland, had no issues with this arrangement.

There will be a walk-about for SCTS members at 1:30pm on January 22, to view the location of the proposed bridge to cross Chapman Creek. Mike was unavailable to attend so Mark offered to go in his place. Dianne was also interested in attending.

5) World Cleanup 2012

An international movement has developed to clean up our environment by picking up litter. (See Attached except from Economist Magazine, (Jan. 7, 2012))

Elaine has been organizing Creek Clean-up for many, many years but will be away for this year's springtime event. At Earth Day, volunteers sign up to clean litter from their street or neighbourhood. Steve Henry from the RCCA expressed some interest in organizing the spring clean-up this year. Volunteers were requested to help organize the event, but no one stepped forward.

Elaine will forward the information about World Clean-up to the Solid Waste Coordinator at the SCRD to encourage public education and participation.

6) *OCPC Draft – Suggestions regarding Foreshore Language*

Dianne distributed proposed additions and revisions to sections of the draft OCP that relate to the foreshore and intertidal zones. The committee reviewed and agreed upon language in several sections of the draft OCP to recognize the need for protection of the marine foreshore such as areas with forage fish spawning potential and off shore eelgrass beds. Suggestions to be submitted to the OPC review process also recommend that the implications for intertidal and riparian habitat be included in Environmental reports for Development Permit Areas.

It was also identified that the term “improving channelization” was unclear. Dianne will request clarification from SCRD Planning.

7) *Fortis Building – Dark Sky*

Elaine received a request from a local Dark Sky advocate to ask if the committee had submitted a letter to Fortis regarding the poor lighting on their recently constructed building. Although Norma had sent an email to the local Fortis contact, the Chair was unaware that a conversation and request had occurred. The Chair re-iterated that any correspondence from members of the committee, on behalf of the committee should be reviewed by the committee and the chair cc'd on final submission. Duly noted.

Further to this topic, Mike passed a motion that:

“The OCPC write a letter to the SCRD Board and the Building Department to request that the “Outdoor Lighting Guidelines” be distributed with Building Permits to encourage compliance”

See attached for a copy of these guidelines.

Dianne seconded the motion.

Norma agreed to draft a letter.

8) Meeting Schedule Change

Since the SCRD Board now holds its Planning Meetings on the third Thursday of the month, the chair proposed that the regular OCPC meeting schedule be changed to the second Wednesday of the month to be better timed to respond to any planning issues.

Roger moved that this revised schedule be adopted.

Chris seconded the motion and it was carried.

9) *Mark's Announcement*

On February 18-19 a facilitated workshop introducing the Transition Network will be held in our community. In this time of climate change and shrinking supplies of cheap energy, the Transition Network model aims to “enable resilience and localisation”. Mark will distribute details.

10) *Next meeting will be February 8, 2012 same time, same place*

OCP Review Items:

The following items have been identified so far:

1. Addition of a mission statement
2. Road allowances – conversion to paths/Greenways
3. Change bylaws to permit home based business proprietors to be able to teach or offer classes.
4. Property usages
5. More types of unique zoning.
6. Downtown parking (new)
7. Terms of reference and a mission statement
8. Short term rentals

Parking Lot

Amphibian Habitat Restoration Area

Local efforts against litter are mushrooming

GARBOLOGY" is a word popularised (and possibly coined) by A.J. Weberman, a writer and activist whose credo was "you are what you throw away". He made his name by rifling through Bob Dylan's rubbish in search of insights into the singer's soul, only to conclude after trawling through used nappies, ripped-up fan mail and veterinary bills--that the fabled crooner was a pampered, middleclass family man, even in his heyday.

Mr Weberman might have taken his theory a step further. Habits in picking up litter say a lot about places and their people. On January 13th volunteers from 83 countries will converge on the Estonian capital, Tallinn, to launch World Cleanup 2012, the biggest attempt so far at voluntary rubbish collection. This year's target is to mobilise 300m people to pick up 100m tonnes of illegally dumped waste in six months, starting on March 24th.

The moving spirit behind the campaign is Rainer Nolvak, a high-tech entrepreneur who has devoted himself to a worldwide blitz on trash (a co-founder is one of the Estonians behind Skype, an internet telephony system). Instead of bonding together in the face of war or of sporting rivalry, Mr Nolvak wants people to unite against the "common enemy" of garbage.

Estonia has a tradition of volunteer efforts aimed at cleaning up the blight of illegal rubbish dumping in public spaces (part of a legacy of environmental abuse during the Soviet occupation era). In 2008, 50,000 Estonians turned out and collected 10,000 tonnes of trash in less than a day. By 2009 similar events in neighbouring Lithuania and Latvia were mustering 120,000 litterpickers. In 2010 a cleanup effort in Slovenia brought out an estimated 270,000 people, or more than one-eighth of the country's population. An organiser of that effort, Nara Petrovic, says the depressing political and economic climate had a galvanising effect. The cleanup fostered "a spirit of unity that swept over the entire country".

Revolutions too are good for public spiritedness. In Egypt the spontaneous spruceups of Tahrir Square during the protests last year were a good start, says Mohamed El Mongy, of a Cairo-based investment firm that is helping World Cleanup to gain a toehold in the country. "Cleaning up the square

every day gave people a sense of ownership over public space, and over their country," he says.

It has now spread far afield, from squeaky-clean rich countries to notoriously rubbish-strewn ones such as India. In a World Cleanup action in Lucknow last year, 40 well-dressed young people picked up rubbish from a park, merely a small platoon in the estimated total of 2.7m participants to date. A Guatemalan affiliate is pioneering efforts to turn garbage into building materials for lowcost housing. An allied Russian group, Musorn Bolshe Nyet (no more garbage) has got going in some 90 cities.

The movement complements other efforts such as a United Nations backed campaign, now in its 19th year, called Clean Up the World. But it is part of a trend that some call "glocalisation": dealing with big global problems through myriad small or individual actions. The central team at World Cleanup does not issue topdown edicts; it relies on local groups to direct their litter blitzes in a way that suits conditions (literally) on the ground, tapping into whatever mix of civic pride, patriotism or other sentiment works best. In keeping with Estonia's reputation for cyber-wizardry, the founders have developed software that lets citizens use smartphones to record the location, type and image of any rubbish they stumble across. That helps both to guide volunteer efforts and to shame officialdom into doing its job properly.

Even supporters acknowledge that the project has its limits. The places where civic sentiments run highest, and where cleanups might potentially be most popular, are not those most troubled by trash. The Dutch World Cleanup team complains that litter just isn't "sexy enough" in their clean and well run country.

Economist Magazine, Jan. 7, 2012



Outdoor Lighting Guidelines

While outdoor lighting is necessary within the developed areas of the Sunshine Coast, the obtrusive effects of lighting can extend well beyond the boundaries of the area in which the lighting is installed. Objectionable aspects of outdoor lighting, such as glare, trespass, energy waste, and sky glow, have implications for the public including peoples' safety, security, quality of life, in addition to potentially harmful effects on ecology and our environment. Adverse impacts of lighting can be controlled and mitigated through careful consideration and attention to its design, installation, and use.

The Sunshine Coast Regional District sets out the following guidelines for outdoor lighting, with the objective of promoting responsible lighting within the community: Outdoor Lighting that is installed with care and attention to safety, security, and in a manner that:

- ✓ considers where light is needed for peoples' safety and security, including the precise area and time of use.*
- ✓ minimizes glare, obtrusive light, and artificial sky glow by limiting outdoor lighting that is misdirected, excessive, or unnecessary;*
- ✓ mitigates and prevents degradation of the natural nighttime environment and night sky;*
- ✓ protects the natural environment from the adverse impacts of night lighting; and*
- ✓ conserves energy and resources where possible.*

The following definitions help elaborate the lighting guidelines:

"light fixture" means an outdoor artificial illuminating device, installed permanently or temporarily, used for general illumination, flood lighting, or advertisement.

"fully shielded" means a light fixture manufactured and installed so that the light emitted by the fixture, either directly or indirectly, is projected below the horizontal plane passing through the lowest point on the fixture from which the light is emitted.

"glare" means spill light that visually obscures or causes visual discomfort.

"lumen" means the unit of measure of light emitted by a lamp.

"luminaire" means the part of a light fixture consisting of a lamp or bulb made up of an outer glass envelope and metal base enclosing a filament or arc tube and electrodes.

"light trespass" means light or glare that projects beyond the boundaries of a property where it is not wanted or needed.

"unshielded" means a light fixture that is not fully shielded.

The following best practices and guidelines are consistent with 'Crime Prevention through Environmental Design' principles, and with recommendations made by industry sources and advocacy groups, including the International Dark Skies Association, Illuminating Engineering Society of North America and Royal Astronomical Society of Canada. More details and specifications can be obtained from their respective websites (www.darksky.org; www.iesna.org; www.rasc.ca)



Outdoor Lighting Guidelines

Provide adequate light for the intended area and use, but never over-light. Published standards for specific lighting tasks and lists of recommended luminaries and light fixtures may be obtained through professional industry sources, as outlined above.



Light up only when it is needed. Switch off lights when not required for safety, security or visual enhancement. Where possible, light fixtures should be connected to a timer or motion sensor to reduce unnecessary light. Motion sensors should be set for close proximity to avoid needless tripping of security lights.



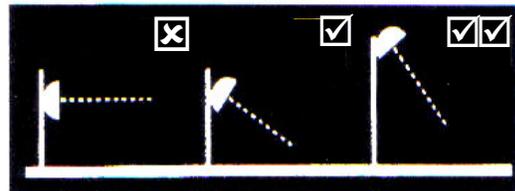
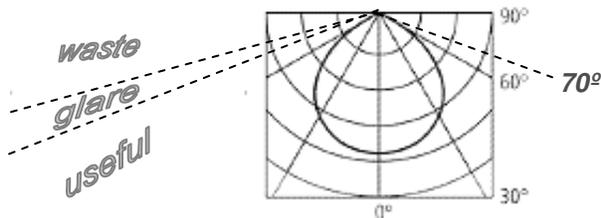
Choose and install light fixtures carefully to maximize their effectiveness on the intended property, and to minimize any adverse impact beyond the property.



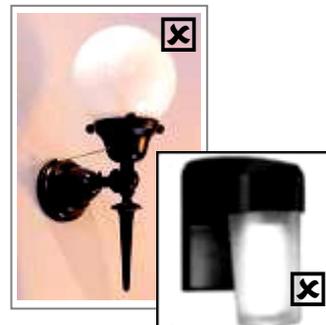
Interior lights visible through an exterior window should be shielded where possible in order to avoid glare.



Light should be cast down to where it is needed. Keep glare to a minimum by ensuring that the main beam angle of all lights directed towards any potential observer is kept below 70°.



Use fully-shielded light fixtures. Light from unshielded fixtures is wasteful and can cause significant glare, which actually works against the productive light. Shielded fixtures eliminate upward light and minimize glare, allowing a smaller wattage bulb to be used.





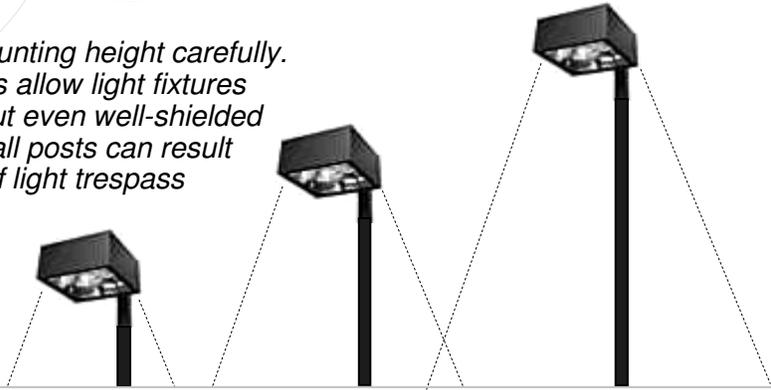
Outdoor Lighting Guidelines

Use high quality luminaires designed to minimize glare by controlling the light output in order to keep light within the intended area.



If aimed precisely, luminaires with more concentrated light beams keep light focused on the intended area or object being lit, while reducing spill light and glare.

Consider light fixture mounting height carefully. Lower main beam angles allow light fixtures to be mounted higher, but even well-shielded fixtures placed on very tall posts can result in a significant amount of light trespass onto neighbouring properties.



This can cause light trespass; light where it is not wanted or needed.

Light fixtures should be positioned to give adequate uniformity of the illuminated area.



Light fixtures should always be focused on the intended subject, not outwards or elsewhere.



A few bright fixtures or ones that are too low to the ground can create "hot spots" that make less-lit areas in between seem dark.

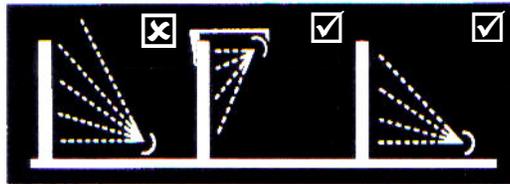


Outdoor Lighting Guidelines



✓
Illuminated signs should have their light fixtures positioned from above and in front, with light kept to the area of the sign.

If there are no alternatives to lighting from below then the use of shields, baffles and louvers will help reduce spill light and glare.



Internally illuminated and fully back-lit signs should be avoided.



Where permitted, back-lit signs should have their backgrounds completely opaqued, such that only the letters or symbols comprising the sign emit light.

Illuminated channel letter signs produce minimal glare when the size of letters is limited.



Efficient and effective use of light fixtures can offer significant energy and cost savings. New, improved light sources are now available, which produce considerably more light per unit of energy. Newer fixtures also provide better light control, directing light where it is needed rather than wasting significant amounts of light and energy. In general, incandescent bulbs should be avoided, or replaced with higher energy efficiency lamps.

