



City of Saint John Central Peninsula Neighbourhood Action Team

Agenda

Thursday, June 1, 2017 6:00 PM – Saint John City Hall, 8th Floor Boardroom

- 1. Approval of the Agenda**
- 2. Approval of the Minutes for May 4, 2017**
- 3. Presentation on Community Asset Mapping, Dakota Lutes**
- 4. Neighbourhood Action Team Member Update**
- 5. Debrief on the Public Launch Event**
- 6. June Engagement Events Discussion**
- 7. Population & Economy Presentation**
- 8. Digital Engagement Update**
- 9. SMS Text Messaging Strategy Development**
- 10. Other Business**
- 11. Next Meeting, TBD (to be scheduled in advance of the July 6th Summit)**

Attachments:

- May 4, 2017 Minutes
- South End Asset Mapping Project – PULSE
- Launch Event Panel Feedback

Appendix 1 – May 4, 2017 Minutes



Neighbourhood Action Team
Minutes – Regular Meeting
May 4th, 2017, 6:00 pm

In Attendance:	Kay Gillis, Chair Melissa Wakefield, Vice Chair Donna Reardon Ben Appleby Gerry Lowe Jeff Roach Milad Pirayeger Anne McShane
Regrets:	Sophie McAloon Lachlan Ough
Staff:	Phil Ouellette, Deputy Commissioner, Growth & Community Development Jeffrey Cyr, Senior Planner Jody Kliffer, Planner Andrew Reid, Planner

2. Review of Committee Terms of References

On motion of Anne McShane, seconded by Gerry Lowe: RESOLVED that the agenda be approved.

MOTION CARRIED.

3. Approval of April 6, 2017 Minutes

On motion of Anne McShane, seconded by Gerry Lowe: RESOLVED that the minutes of April 6, 2017 be approved.

MOTION CARRIED.

4. Neighbourhood Action Team Communications Strategy

- The Chair provided overview of initial communications considerations for the Committee;
- Identification of Kay Gillis as the lead on communications issues;
- Establish online mechanism for Committee members to share ideas/comments;
- Development of a blog has a lot of interest in the Committee;
- Everyone from the Committee should be invited to plan and participate in engagement events.

5. Debrief on Themes from Urban Strategies first Visit

Jody Kliffer facilitated discussion on what Committee Members felt were the main take-aways from the initial visit from the consultant.

6. Project Timelines & Engagement Program

Jeff Cyr provided overview of potential engagement opportunities as well as timelines associated with neighborhood planning exercise. Kay Gillis, Anne McShane, Melissa Wakefield and Ben Appleby were identified as aspirational speakers for the public launch event.

7. ADS-S District Education Council Overview

- Presentation from Andy Reid on background of the DEC's infrastructure planning efforts in the Southern Peninsula
- Committee members shared feedback on options associated with potential school closure or amalgamations
- Committee also contemplated how they would be best equipped to gather feedback from citizens on the topic and respond if need be

Appendix 2 - South End Asset Mapping Project – PULSE



The South End Asset Mapping Project

Dakota Lutes

Research Coordinator

Arthur Szymanski

Research Collaborator



December 18th, 2016

Introduction

In the summer of 2016 PULSE commissioned an eight-week community research project for the lower south end neighborhood. The asset mapping project focused on three topics: communal spaces, housing, and food security. Asset mapping was accomplished through a community mapping event, structured interviews, and a street survey. This allowed for identification and understanding of community assets. This report will outline the methods of data collection and their respective findings. The purpose of this structure is to introduce the process of asset mapping and to make sense of why the researchers adopted multiple methods of data collection. To highlight the importance of each method of measurement the findings will be presented by method of data collection rather than by topic of study.

The objective of the research was to identify assets, determine gaps and overlaps, and understand the community in regards to communal spaces, housing, and food security. These areas were identified by PULSE's board as priority subjects. Asset mapping was chosen as a research method best suited to fulfill this objective. Asset mapping is the process of identifying spaces, organizations, and programs that provide value to community residents. Asset mapping is a strength-based approach to community development. A strength-based approach focuses on the availability of services in a community rather than outlining deficiencies. The benefit of the strength-based approach is the ability to create a shared vision of the community based on what it already has and is accomplishing (Jakes, et al, 2015). The result is an increased ability and aptitude to form community-based solutions through making use of existing assets.

Literature review

This section of the paper will introduce the concepts of communal spaces, housing, and food security. General knowledge regarding the topics of focus for the project will allow for better understanding of community assets and their ability to support the community.

Community spaces are beacons of opportunity for any neighborhood. The characteristics of a neighborhood park and its surroundings have profound effects on the image of the neighborhood (Jacobs, 1961). Although every park has the potential to enrich the quality of the neighborhood, a poorly planned and used park can have detrimental effects. Unused parks manifest a sense of danger. When nobody is around parks easily become hosts to suspicious or criminal activity (Jacobs, 1961). The resulting stigma does not just effect the label of the park, but all the adjacent streets. Parks tend to be associated with neighborhood revitalization when in fact the opposite becomes true. The quality of the community in the neighborhood will determine the success or failure of a communal space.

The south end neighborhood hosts three main parks. All of which are surrounded by residential streets. Based on Jacobs' theories these parks have been set up for failure. Jacobs claims parks require functional physical diversity among adjacent streets to facilitate diversity among users and their schedules (Jacobs, 1961). The strictly residential areas surrounding the parks hypothetically result in a lack of diverse users and prolonged times when the parks are vacant.

The standard for testing core housing need has been established by the Canadian Mortgage and Housing Corporation. They outlined three metrics for measuring core housing need: affordability, adequacy, and suitability (Cooper, Skelton, 2015). If a household reports that their housing arrangements are inadequate in any of the three categories, the family is considered in core housing need. Housing is considered affordable when the cost of housing is 30% or less than the household's pre-tax income. Suitable housing means that all persons in the home have sufficient living space. The final category, adequacy is determined by whether the home needs major repair.

The most up-to-date data on regional housing stock was the CMHC database; based on the 2011 federal census. The South End contains 920 private households in 459 units (CMHC, 2011). Of the 920, 24.9% of them were determined to be in core housing need and 7.5% of them were vacant. The biggest contributor to core housing need in the neighborhood is the inadequacy of existing infrastructure. This is likely due to the age of housing stock in the region. 77% of the buildings were built prior to 1946 (CMHC, 2011).

Food security refers to an individual's ability to access adequate, affordable, and nutritious food (Kirkpatrick et al., 2010). It is most often related with financial stability. In the Lower South End, 1 in 3 households live in poverty (SJHDC, 2012). Poor diets manifest themselves in an individual's health, especially in children who are still developing. Nutritional deficiencies and the various resulting health outcomes throughout an individual's lifetime (R.E. Black et al., 2008), increased rates of asthma in children (Kirkpatrick et al., 2010), and depression and poor mental health in teens (McIntyre et al., 2012) has been attributed to a poor diet.

Many factors influence the state of food security in the south end region of the City of Saint John. Significant portions of the region's population are low-income residents resulting in financial constraints for food security. Regional food security is further compromised when access to adequate venues for accessing grocery are not present. Low-income regions that lack proper grocery facilities are known as food deserts (Bedore, 2013). A food desert has detrimental effects on the population.

Methods

The research process for PULSE's asset mapping project was guided by the principles of a participatory approach. This research process allowed involvement of the community. This was beneficial because it allowed inclusion of knowledge that can only be collected from first hand experience. Based on this, three methods for data collection were applied; a community mapping event, structured interviews, and a street survey. The research began with identifying the assets within the community.

The South End Engaged Community Asset Mapping event was held on July 11th at the local community center. The event was attended by residents and employees of local organizations. The event drew fourteen participants, who were given 90 minutes to identify any assets in the community. At the event an asset was defined to participants as any space, or organization that is positively contributing to the region. Assets could be placed into five

categories, each color-coded: child oriented (Blue w/ C marking), food (Yellow), housing (Blue), health (Red), community spaces (Green). The fourteen participants were divided into two groups. Each group received a table size map of the region (2 x 3ft), pens for detailing location and service, and stickers for visual identification. The outcome was two community made asset maps. Together, the maps identified 73 assets for the community. The information from the maps was compiled into an asset identification spreadsheet. The spreadsheet included title, location, contact information, and a brief description (Appendix A). The assets included resources outside the lower South End. This was accommodated due to the importance placed on many out of neighborhood assets by participants.

After the community asset mapping event, management of food and housing assets were contacted for structured interviews. A standard set of interview questions was created for both housing and food assets. Interviews were conducted with six food assets and nine housing assets. Interviews lasted approximately sixty minutes. The objective of the interviews was to gain an understanding of each of the assets operations, mandate, and barriers for serving the community. The information obtained through the structured interviews was used for detailing the assets. Descriptions of each asset are available in Appendix B.

The street survey was conducted over a period of 20 days. In that time 34 participants took part in the survey. The survey used a convenience sample. The convenience sample was chosen based on time constraints. To attract participants, PULSE offered to raffle a \$100 gift card. Researchers attended local events asking community members to participate in the survey. Community walk-arounds were also conducted and residents on the street were approached to partake in the survey. In the final push to gather participants, door-to-door surveying was implemented.

The purpose of the street survey was to include the input of residents in the research. Specifically, the researchers investigated the relationship between residents and communal spaces, housing, and food security. The survey is composed of four sections. The first section examines personal and community housing stock. Participants identified whether their core housing needs were being fulfilled by current living arrangements. The second section had questions regarding food assets. This section asked participants about their use of charitable, and commercial food assets. The third section questioned participants on the community and public spaces. The final section was based on the Health Canada food security criteria. This was done to determine the level of food security in the lower South End. Through open-ended questions individuals described their state of their food security. The survey can be seen in full in Appendix C. The survey was administered orally. The research coordinator went over questions with each participant, while the collaborator recorded responses. The survey was administered orally to avoid any potential literacy issues.

Results

Community Engaged mapping event

The community engaged mapping event (CEME) resulted in identification of assets. The community-produced assets maps pin pointed their location. The event was held after conducting four community walk arounds with the purpose of identifying assets. The drastic contrast in assets identified by the researchers compared to community proved the importance of community input. The CEME uncovered a diverse array of organizations; 9 children oriented, 9 food, 9 health, 21 housing, and 8 community spaces. Researcher walk-arounds found almost exclusively commercial businesses.

Housing assets included both emergency and non-emergency organizations. All South End emergency housing assets, such as Outflow Men's Shelter, Coverdale Women's Shelter, and the YWCA are located outside the neighborhood. However, these assets had to be included. Housing organizations work to support the homeless and those facing homelessness. They do not service any specific neighborhood, but rather anyone in need.

Food assets in the neighbourhood can be split into two categories; commercial or charitable. Of the nine identified assets, four were commercial, and five were charitable. Throughout the research process, more charitable assets than had been identified at the event were found. This is likely because organizations such as religious and educational institutions have developed food programs outside their original mandate. Examples of this are St John the Baptist King Edwards' Hot Lunch Program and Trinity Church's One Pot Cooking Class. Another important aspect of classification for food assets was location. Of the nine listed assets, only four of them were located within the neighbourhood. This included the Food Purchasing Club and the three convenience stores. The most essential food assets were all located in Waterloo Village. This included: Romero House, Giant Tiger and the Community Food Basket.

Structured interviews

The findings from structured interviews varied between food and housing organizations. Food assets tended to have a wider range of organizational structure. Housing assets were easily classified as emergency or non-emergency. Regardless, the researchers proceeded with the interviews with the intention of detailing services to determine gaps or overlaps. A common finding among both food and housing assets located in Waterloo Village was a large portion of their clients came from the South End. This further supports the claim that assets located outside of the neighborhood should be regarded as community assets and consulted for any community-oriented development. Descriptions of each asset are available in Appendix B.

Structured interviews for food assets consisted of two groups: commercial and charitable. The nature of the interviews for each type was different. Interviews with commercial food assets were informal and primarily consisted of inventory checks to determine whether a complete grocery order could be purchased. Store management was asked about consumer spending habits. They indicated that consumers mostly purchase food staples such as bread and milk.

Interviews with charitable food assets were more formal in nature and led to more insightful findings.

Charitable food assets in the South End consist of a blend of smaller initiatives and formal organizations. Examples of the smaller food initiatives are cooking classes, and free meals organized for the neighborhood. Although they provide similar services, the researchers determined there is no overlap. This is due to effective coordination among the initiatives in ensuring a free meal can be found every day of the week in the city. The major charitable food assets, Romero House and the Community Food Basket, work well in tandem. Residents can go to the Community Food Basket twice per month for a three to five day supplement of their monthly grocery. The Romero House can be visited for a free meal when a person's cupboards have gone empty. Thus, there is no overlap between the two. A gap in the food asset network was identified by both organizations. Currently, assets are focused on providing relief to citizens who are food insecure. The directors of both organizations highlighted the need for a sustainable solution to food insecurity.

Although each housing asset had a distinct mandate, there were a few consistent features among them: location, approach, and barriers. All housing assets listed in Appendix B used Housing First as their approach. They immediately get clients into safe housing. The theory behind Housing First is that by providing safe and affordable housing, underlying issues can be effectively identified and addressed. Once housed, support services can be built around the individual. Assets used the Housing First approach to help vulnerable populations become self-sufficient, and therefore eliminate the need for further services.

Shared approach, clients, and proximity are likely contributors to the strong partnerships formed among emergency housing assets. The interviews discovered that these organizations work effectively together to service those in need. Each organization has a distinct specialty, whether it is a specific population they service or the type of housing they can provide. Effective communication among organizations ensures clients are maximizing the support they are eligible to receive and are working with the proper organizations.

Due to the specialization of housing assets, and cooperation among them, there are no identifiable overlaps. However, there was one major gap; there is no family shelter. Since the closing of the Gateway Hope Women's and Families shelter in 2009 there has been a major gap in the housing support network. Housing assets have further spread their limited resources to accommodate the unattended needs of families facing housing crises.

The street survey

The street survey was the research method that produced the most data. This can be attributed to two reasons. First, the volume of surveys conducted compared to other methods. Second, the survey was used to gather information regarding all three topics of focus, whereas other methods focused on only portions of the research.

The convenience sample resulted in a varied sample demographic. An important number was the average length of residency in the community, 20 years. This shows that the participants in the street survey had strong understanding of the neighbourhood, allowing them to speak accurately about it. The convenience sample's limitations were especially evident when reflecting on the number of participants that were from marginalized populations such as extreme poverty, or the disabled. The inability to draw on these populations will limit the accuracy of the survey's measurement of core housing need and food security in the neighbourhood. Persons living in extreme poverty, or with disabilities are more likely to be in core housing need and food insecure due to financial and mobility restrictions. Thus, there are likely more residents who are in core housing need and food insecure than are represented in the data.

The South End hosts four community spaces: Queen Square, Rainbow Park, Tin Can Beach, and the Barracks Green Armoury fields. The survey aimed to investigate whether these spaces are being used effectively to enrich the neighbourhood. To determine the value of these spaces as assets, the survey asked participants to evaluate the spaces which they used.

Among the 34 participants, the South End's public spaces were evaluated extremely positively. They rated the spaces 1-5 on the categories of safety, infrastructure quality, maintenance, and access to amenities. A rating of one was considered low quality and five was considered high quality. Queen Square had the highest ratings as well as the second highest use among participants. This may be due to recent renovations in the summer of 2015. Many participants mentioned the renovations. It is clear this space brings pride to residents. The park is most commonly used by singles for leisure: lounging, reading, and walking pets. However, in the summer months, the park receives quite a bit of Sunday traffic. The park hosts a farmer's market on Sunday afternoons. The park, located on the border of the south end and uptown gives the Sunday market the potential to weave these communities together. Although some participants stated they attend weekly, others felt alienated by the market's presence. Careful consideration in including all the neighbourhood populations could allow the market to serve a greater purpose for all.

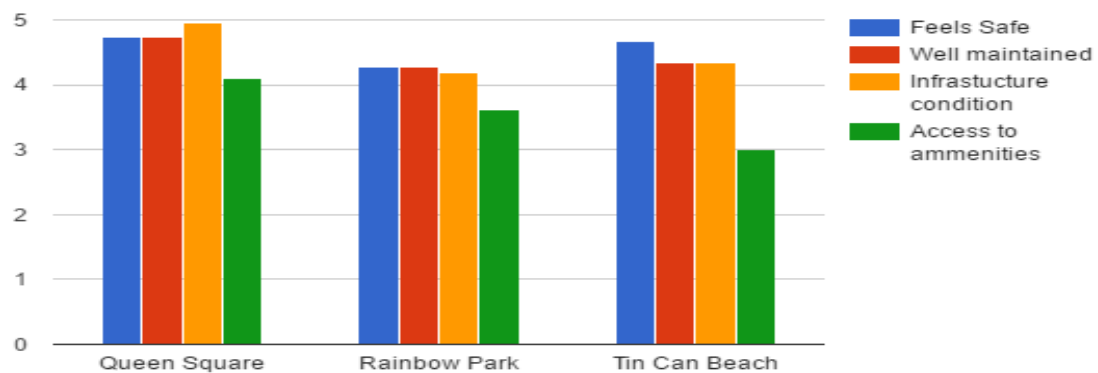


Figure 1. Average rating of community spaces in the Lower South End by community residents (QS n=18, RB n=21, TCB n=4). A rating of 1 was considered low quality and 5 was high quality.

The most used park based on our survey was Rainbow Park. This can likely be attributed to its central location and range of activities for families. Rainbow Park has a variety of uses: basketball hoops, a splash pad, and playgrounds. It is often the location of community events held by the city, as well as other groups such as PULSE. In addition to being the most used, the park was also rated quite highly. People felt the space was well maintained, safe, and had proper amenities such as garbage, and bathrooms. A common complaint that contributed to the 3.5 rating of access to amenities was the operating hours of the bathrooms. The bathrooms are only open in the summer months, beginning in late June.

The least used of the three evaluated spaces was Tin Can Beach. Tin Can Beach has recently seen minor renovations, which likely contributed to the positive ratings among the small number of users. Accessibility was a common observation among participants. The renovated benches, picnic tables, and garbage cans have created a pleasant ambiance for enjoying the view of the Bay of Fundy. However, accessing the beach remains a barrier for families and the elderly. In its current condition, visitors must travel down a hill, through a grassy patch of field, and climb on rocks to get to the beach area.

A major finding from the street survey regarding public spaces was the drastic underuse of the Barrack Green Armoury baseball and soccer field. None of the participants in the survey had used the field. When asked why, most responded “There’s nothing going on there” or “No reason to be there.”

The street survey measured participants’ core housing need and community housing stock. First, participants indicated their level of core housing need by rating personal housing arrangements on a scale of 1-5 in adequacy, suitability, and affordability. A rating of one indicated either severe inadequacy, unsuitability, or unaffordability. A rating of five meant participants housing was exceptional in the category. Only two participants indicated they were in core housing need. The average ratings for suitability, affordability, and adequacy were 3, 4, and 4 respectively. These findings indicate that the region’s housing stock is fulfilling the core

housing needs of participants. However, the contrast between the ratings of personal housing arrangements and the community's housing stock challenges the validity of this finding. The community's housing stock was measured by visible condition, affordability, suitability for families and seniors, and responsiveness of housing ownership. All categories had an average response of 2 out of 5. It is unlikely that in a neighborhood where participants rated community housing stock so poorly that nearly all participants had individual housing arrangements that satisfied their core housing needs. In addition, participants rated affordability of their housing arrangements based on their own opinions rather than the 30% standard indicated by the Canadian Mortgage and Housing Corporation. This makes these ratings subjective and unreliable.

Our findings were also contrasted by most recent data on the neighbourhood's housing stock presented in the literature review. There is a discrepancy between the 24.9% core housing need measured by the CMHC and the 5.8% found by the survey (2 of 34 participants). This is likely because participants did not wish to reveal the true nature of their housing arrangements or were unable to critically evaluate their own housing. This could also be attributed to lack of participation from residents living in core housing need. Thus, their situation would not be represented in the survey data. This distorts the findings and yields an inaccurate representation of the Lower South End's housing conditions.

The final section of the survey examines the topic of food in the South End. The street survey investigated how residents are using available assets and the state of food security in the neighborhood. The following section will present the value of food assets to residents and present findings on food security.

Charitable food organizations represent most of the region's limited food assets. Our street survey was ineffective in determining how residents were interacting with charitable food assets because few participants filled out that portion of the survey. A larger sample would be required for analysis. The charitable food assets section allowed participants to review their experience in four categories food quality, affordability, accessibility, and food education. However, only 14 participants indicated that they had made use of any of these services. Due to the lack of responses residents' experiences with charitable food assets cannot be analyzed. One must examine potential stigma surrounding the use of charitable food assets. Of the 52% of food insecure participants (18 of 34), half reported not using them. Participants were not using charitable food assets even though they needed support or were reluctant to reveal that they were.

Without a full-scale grocery store in the area, residents primarily use the Giant Tiger located nearby in Waterloo Village. The survey found 91% of participants use Giant Tiger as a commercial food asset. 85% of residents indicated that they purchase food staples such as milk and bread at local convenience stores. Therefore, it can be said that convenience stores play a supporting role for securing groceries and it is important to investigate them as food assets.

The ratings in figure 2 show that while the convenience stores are conveniently located, the quality and affordability of food are low. Food quality and affordability at convenience stores averaged at 3.3. A rating of one indicated poor performance in the respective category and a five-indicated grocery store quality performance. The rating average rating of 3.3 for convenience

stores is identical to the rating Giant Tiger was given. If the primary commercial food asset is not seen as better than convenience stores, it suggests that existing food assets are unsatisfactory.

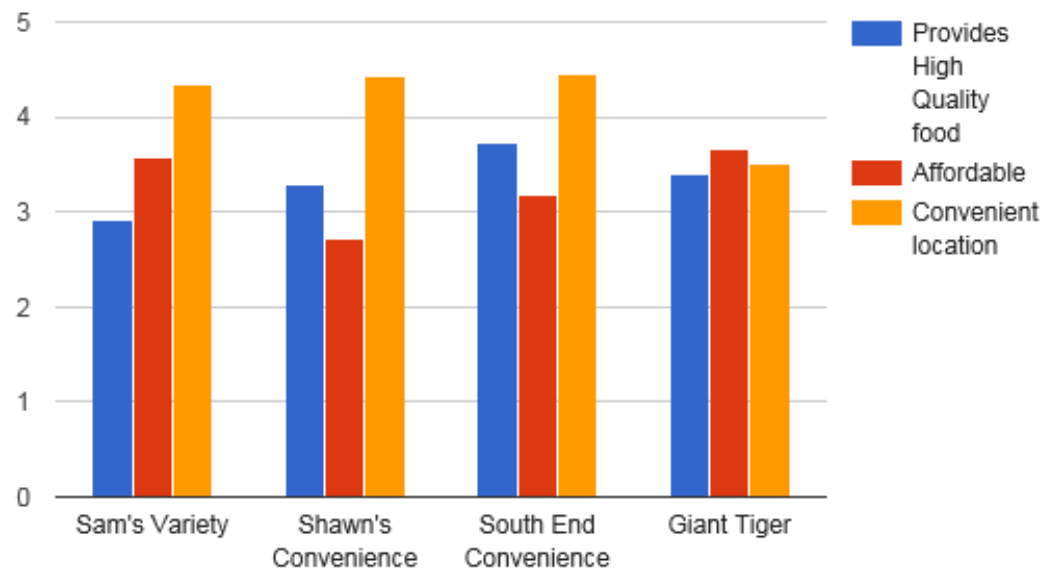


Figure 2: Commercial food asset ratings by participants of the street survey. Assets were rated by quality, affordability and convenience.

Due to inadequate grocery options in the neighbourhood, most South End residents travel outside of the peninsula to buy food. Only 3 of 34 participants indicated that they do not leave the uptown peninsula for groceries. The most frequently cited out of region alternatives were Atlantic Superstore (16 mentions) and Sobeys (15 mentions). Of the participants that indicated they leave the region for food, 50% of them use some combination of bus and taxi to get there and back. This combination is due to the expense of taxis and the difficulty of taking a full grocery load home via bus. There is an increased strain placed on these individuals now that taxi fares have increased. A two-way trip now costs \$25-30. Many participants stated that the raised cab fares are causing them to choose between reducing the size of grocery orders or finding alternative methods for accessing grocery. The other 50% either drive or have relatives drive them. The combination of individuals having to leave the peninsula for grocery and the low ratings of available neighbourhood options indicates the need for access to food. This is further supported by participants' desires for community development seen in figure 3. Participants were asked what improvements they felt would have the biggest impact on the neighborhood. Of the thirty-four participants, eighteen listed a type of grocery establishment as a desired amenity.

Question #21: If you could bring one thing to the south end community to improve the overall well being on the neighborhood what would it be?

- Form of Grocery
- Health assets
- Small business
- Day care
- Sports & Recreation
- Education
- Entertainment
- Community policing
- Green spaces
- Transportation



Figure 3: Community oriented growth

The street survey was also designed to measure the state of food security in the neighbourhood. Using the guidelines outlined by Health Canada, the survey placed participants into three categories: secure, moderately insecure, and severely insecure. Food secure individuals had 0-1 affirmative answers to income-related food access. Moderately insecure individuals had 2-5 affirmative answers and compromised the quality or quantity of their food intake. Severely insecure individual had 6 or more affirmative answers and had reduced food intake and disrupted eating patterns (Health Canada, 2012). 16 participants were food secure, 12 were moderately insecure, and 6 were severely insecure. The findings of this project show that 52% of participants experience some degree of food insecurity.

Using the breakdown of affirmative responses shown in figure 4, one can examine the state of the region's food security. The two most common affirmative responses were: worrying about having money to purchase food, and inability to afford nutritious food for balanced meals. This suggests that food security in the south end is a financial and nutritional issue. Individuals with food insecurity must carefully manage their food supply. This contributes to the high number of individuals who are not eating balanced meals. Due to the high cost of fresh nutritious food versus the low cost of frozen packaged goods, individuals on a tight budget choose quantity over quality.

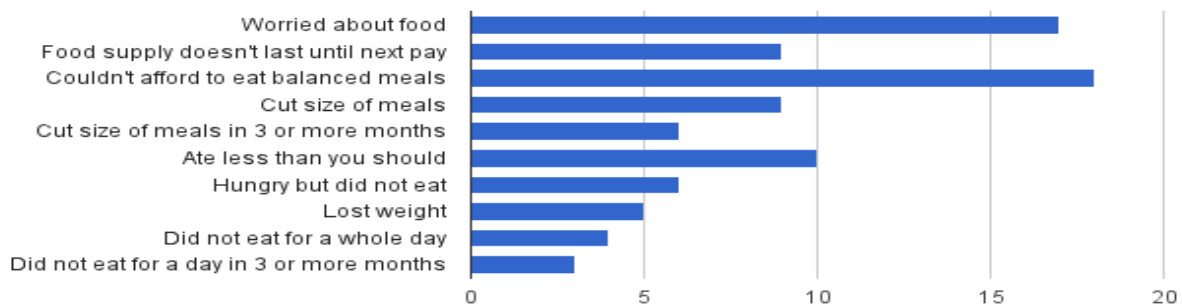


Figure 4: Distribution of affirmative answers from the food security portion of the survey

Conclusion

This report began with the objective of identifying assets, determining gaps and overlaps, and understanding the community in regards to communal spaces, housing, and food. The researches utilized three methods of data collection for realizing the project's objective. The conclusion will outline each method's contribution to the objective and major findings.

The Community Engaged Mapping Event was an essential activity for identification of neighborhood assets. It was major success in identifying the volume of assets available to the residents of the lower South End. The major finding from this method was the presence and value of out-of-neighbourhood assets.

The structured interviews contributed to the research's objective by detailing the assets. After an understanding of the assets was gained the researchers were able to find gaps and overlaps amongst assets. No overlaps were found but two major gaps were discovered. First, there is no family shelter. Second, there is no organization working to eliminate food insecurity in the neighbourhood. Currently assets are focused on providing relief to those without sufficient food.

The street survey contributed to the report's objective by detailing the neighbourhood in regards to community spaces, housing, and food. It was found that community spaces are well loved, but the concentration of time and type of use leaves opportunity for improvement. As long as they remain sources of entertainment for specific audiences they will fail to connect the community. Results on housing were inconclusive and contradictory. Residents rated the overall community housing poorly, but their personal arrangements excellent. This cannot be true for all. It is recommended that metrics regarding housing stock be reworked and more data collected. In terms of food, the survey found that 52% of participants experienced some degree of food insecurity. This is due to a combination of lack of access to adequate grocery options and concentration of poverty in the neighborhood.

For effective solutions to the identified issues it is the opinion of the researchers that more research should be conducted. Future research should specifically focus on solutions regarding diversifying uses of community spaces, decreasing core housing need, and preventing food insecurity. The presence of assets in these areas have been confirmed. The next step towards resolution of these community issues is investigating best in practice solutions and integrating them to established assets.

Appendix

- A. Asset Identification Table (Attached document)
- B. Specific detailing of housing and food assets

Food Assets

Romero House: Primarily a soup kitchen with a food truck that goes around the South End in the winter months. They also give out emergency food orders as well as clothing, blankets, and toiletries (Tuesday, Wednesday, and Thursday for clothing and you must register). The services are free for all. Romero House has 5 staff members and relies mostly on volunteers. It is funded completely by free will donations.

Community Food Basket: A food bank that services everyone south of Hawthorne Ave, up to the Causeway, and up to Main street. Users are only allowed to come once per month except in the winter months (Jan, Feb, Mar). Due to increased heating costs, they can come twice. Users must also present medicare cards for everyone in the home and proof of address. There is no cost for the user. The food bank is meant to be an emergency service, so it only provides 3-4 days of food (typically 3 breakfasts, lunches, and dinners per person). The Community Food Basket uses the client choice model for distributing goods. This method allows users to chose what foods they want to take home. There are multiple benefits from this method. The first of which is avoiding waste. This makes the food bank a positive shopping experience. Users would accept foods they couldn't eat so they would not appear ungrateful. The client choice model gives some dignity to the client.

Food Purchasing Club: The Food Purchasing Club is sponsored by Horizon Health and run out of PULSE. People pay into a pot and a larger amount of food can be bought wholesale with the lump sum than at any grocery store. PULSE offers a \$15 and a 25\$ parcel of food.

Housing Assets

Outflow men's shelter: Outflow is firstly an emergency wet men's shelter. A wet shelter accepts those who are inebriated. Clients are mostly South End and Waterloo Village residents. The shelter can house 28-30 men aged 18 and over and also provides a meal with no cost for them. There is a lounge with some entertainment items like a DVD player, board games, and a small library. It is a small luxury for those who cannot otherwise afford them. On top of being a shelter, Outflow will connect those looking for safe and affordable housing through Housing Alternatives and private landlord connections. They also connect people with organizations that serve a specific need (ie. clothing, feminine hygiene products, etc.).

Coverdale: Coverdale is a shelter for women only aged 18 and over. Meals are provided. They focus primarily on women facing homelessness, in the sex trade, and on drugs. Coverdale takes the Housing First approach. The goal is to get a woman into an apartment right away to take survival out of the equation. The next step is to build support around housing so that they can identify their own problems and make them self-sufficient. They refer women to various services

to get them started on their own like NB Housing, landlords, the Food Basket, Salvation Army, etc.

NB Housing: NB Housing is a non profit public housing service that provides affordable rentals for seniors, families, and singles. They also provide subsidies to private landlords for their clients that meet the income criteria. To meet the income criteria, you must make below a certain amount depending on your living situation (single, married, children, etc.). The cost for service is 30% of monthly income. Their office is located in the North End. Their wait list has around 1500 people on it and service is based on need and fit, not first come first serve.

Housing Alternatives: Housing Alternatives is a property manager that focuses on affordable housing. They use the Housing First model. The first goal is to find affordable housing for someone facing homelessness. Secondly, they create support around homes. A referral for this program is needed. Client choice is given for the region they want to live in but not the actual unit. They also provide subsidies for affordable units (client pays 30% of monthly income).

SJ Non Profit housing: Saint John Non Profit Housing is a housing service for seniors, non elderly singles, and families that require affordable housing. They provide subsidized units with assisted income (30%). They own 500 units in 40 buildings around the city.

First Steps: First Steps is a comprehensive shelter for pregnant or parenting women (aged 16-29) who are homeless or living in domestic violence. The building has room for 12 women with 3 emergency overflow areas. The service is free but the organization manages client money and helps them become financially independent. First Steps provides everything the women will need: bus passes, baby formula, diapers, access to services, and rehab (but they are not forced to). The service has three stages. The first is emergency housing where they try to get the women into a safe living environment. The women are then moved into an apartment on-site as transitional housing for 1 day to 1 year. The final stage (called Second Stage housing) get them living independently in an off-site apartment.

Fresh Start: Fresh Start is an outreach organization. They do not provide services but advocate for those who are facing homelessness or in need. They help with anything from financial, medical, mental, to addiction problems.

YWCA: The YWCA (Young Women's Christian Association) is an outreach program geared towards women looking to exit the sex trade. They will also help families and men who are the primary caregivers for their children. YWCA uses the Housing First approach when resettling their clients. They will also refer clients to the services they require (food, health, hygiene, etc.).

John Howard Society: The John Howard Society is a transitional housing service for those most marginalized and most likely to be in conflict with the law. They have homes all across the city as well as a therapeutic treatment centre for adults and youth. Their role is preventative; trying to establish people into independent living conditions before they end up incarcerated. All services are free and they provide grocery vouchers, financial aid, and other services based on need. They have a residential capacity of 54.

C. Street survey

Community Asset Mapping Street Survey

Age: ____ Gender: ____ Number of dependents: ____ Marital status: ____
 Number of residents in household: ____ Street location of residents: ____ (No #)

1. What type of housing do you live in? (Apartment building, Duplex, single family unit, low income, mixed income housing unit.... etc)

2. How long have you lived in your current home?

3. How long have you lived in the South End?

4. How many bedrooms are in your home?

5. Including heat, lights, and rent what is your monthly cost of housing?

6. Rate your personal housing arrangements

Home is in need of major repairs	1	2	3	4	5	Home is in good condition
There is not enough room for everyone to live comfortably	1	2	3	4	5	There is enough room for everyone
Rent is not affordable (including utilities)	1	2	3	4	5	Rent is affordable (including utilities)

7. Rate community housing stock

Housing exteriors are visibly in need of repair	1	2	3	4	5	Housing exteriors are well maintained
Affordable housing is unavailable in the region	1	2	3	4	5	Affordable housing is available in the region
Housing that meets needs (Size, Handicap or elderly accessible, parking, access to amenities) of family is inaccessible in the region	1	2	3	4	5	Housing that meets needs(Size, Handicap or elderly accessible, parking, access to amenities) of family is accessible in the region
Housing management, landlords, or ownership are unresponsive to requests, and difficult to deal with.	1	2	3	4	5	Housing management, landlords, or ownership are responsive to requests, and easy to deal with.

8. Rate Convenience Food Assets
Convenience stores

Provides low quality food	1	2	3	4	5	Provide high quality food
Not affordable	1	2	3	4	5	Affordable
Inconveniently located	1	2	3	4	5	Conveniently located
Has a limited variety of food choices	1	2	3	4	5	Has a wide variety of food choices

9. Which Convenience stores do you use?

10. What food products do you go there for?

11. Rate charitable food programs, and services?

Example: Food purchasing club, Monthly dinners, Food banks

Provides low quality food	1	2	3	4	5	Provide high quality food
Not affordable	1	2	3	4	5	Affordable
Difficult to access	1	2	3	4	5	Easily accessible
Provides little education regarding nutrition or food preparation	1	2	3	4	5	Provides relevant education regarding nutrition & food preparation

12. Which programs, and services do you use?

13. Rate Giant Tiger as a food asset

Provides low quality food	1	2	3	4	5	Provide high quality nutritious food
Not affordable	1	2	3	4	5	Affordable
Food is close to expiry	1	2	3	4	5	Food is fresh
Has limited variety of food	1	2	3	4	5	Has a wide variety of options

14. Do you travel outside the uptown/ south end area to access grocery? If so where?

15. What is your method of travel, and associated cost?

16. What is your motive for doing so?

17. Rate community recreational spaces

A. Rainbow Park,

B. Queen Square

C. Barrack's Green Armory

fields.

Feels unsafe	1	2	3	4	5	Feels safe
Is poorly maintained, covered with litter, and graffiti	1	2	3	4	5	Is well maintained, free of litter, and graffiti
Infrastructure need repairs or upgrades	1	2	3	4	5	Infrastructure is in excellent condition
No amenities present (bathrooms, garbage and recycling bins)	1	2	3	4	5	Has access to amenities (bathrooms, garbage and recycling)

18. Why do you chose not to use certain parks?

19. What is the upside to living in your neighborhood? In the community?

20. In your opinion, what is a downside to living in your neighborhood? In the community?

21. If you could bring one thing to the community to improve the overall well-being of the neighborhood, and its residents what would it be? Examples.. Food based assets, educational facilities, sports or recreation assets, businesses, health based assets, entertainment, or child care

Health Canada Food Security Criteria

The following questions are based on a list of statements from health Canada used to measure food security.

Adult Scale

- You and other household members worried food would run out before you got money to buy more Yes or No
- Food you and other household members bought didn't last and there wasn't any money to get more Yes or No
- You and other household members couldn't afford to eat balanced meals Yes or No
- You or other adults in your household ever cut size of meals or skipped meals Yes or No
- You or other adults in your household ever cut size of meals or skipped meals in 3 or more months Yes or No
- You (personally) ever ate less than you felt you should Yes or No
- You (personally) were ever hungry but did not eat Yes or No
- You (personally) lost weight Yes or No
- You or other adults in your household ever did not eat for whole day Yes or No
- You or other adults in your household ever did not eat for whole day in 3 or more months Yes or no

Comments regarding food security:

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Appendix 3 – Panel Feedback Photos

WHAT WE HEARD TAKING SHAPE

#1

CENTRAL PENINSULA NEIGHBOURHOOD ACTION PLAN
PUBLIC LAUNCH MAY 24, 2017 INTERACTION SCHOOL OF
PERFORMING ARTS, 228 GERMAIN STREET





TAKING SHAPE
CENTRAL PENINSULA

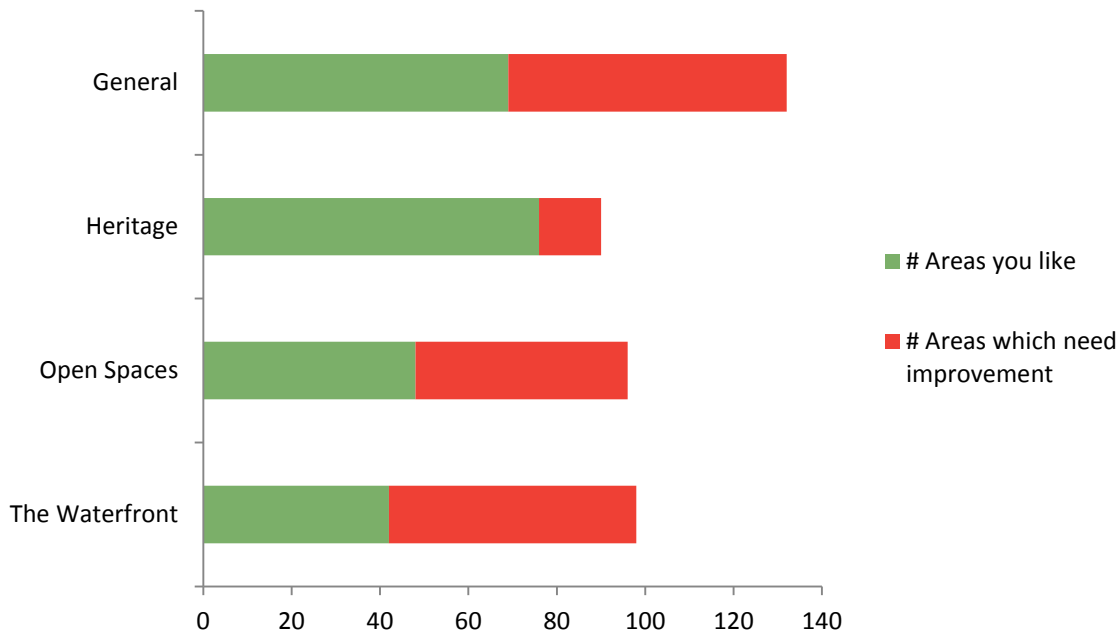


**URBAN
STRATEGIES
INC.**

Here is what we heard taking shape so far. Below you will find engagement results from the public launch of the Central Peninsula Neighbourhood Plan.

Written and electronic comments will be analyzed and thematized in advance of the summit on July 6-8, 2017.

DOT-MOGRAPHY THEMES



97 SIGN INS
239 COMMENTS NOTED
220 ELECTRONIC COMMENTS



WHO ATTENDED AND BY WHAT MODE?

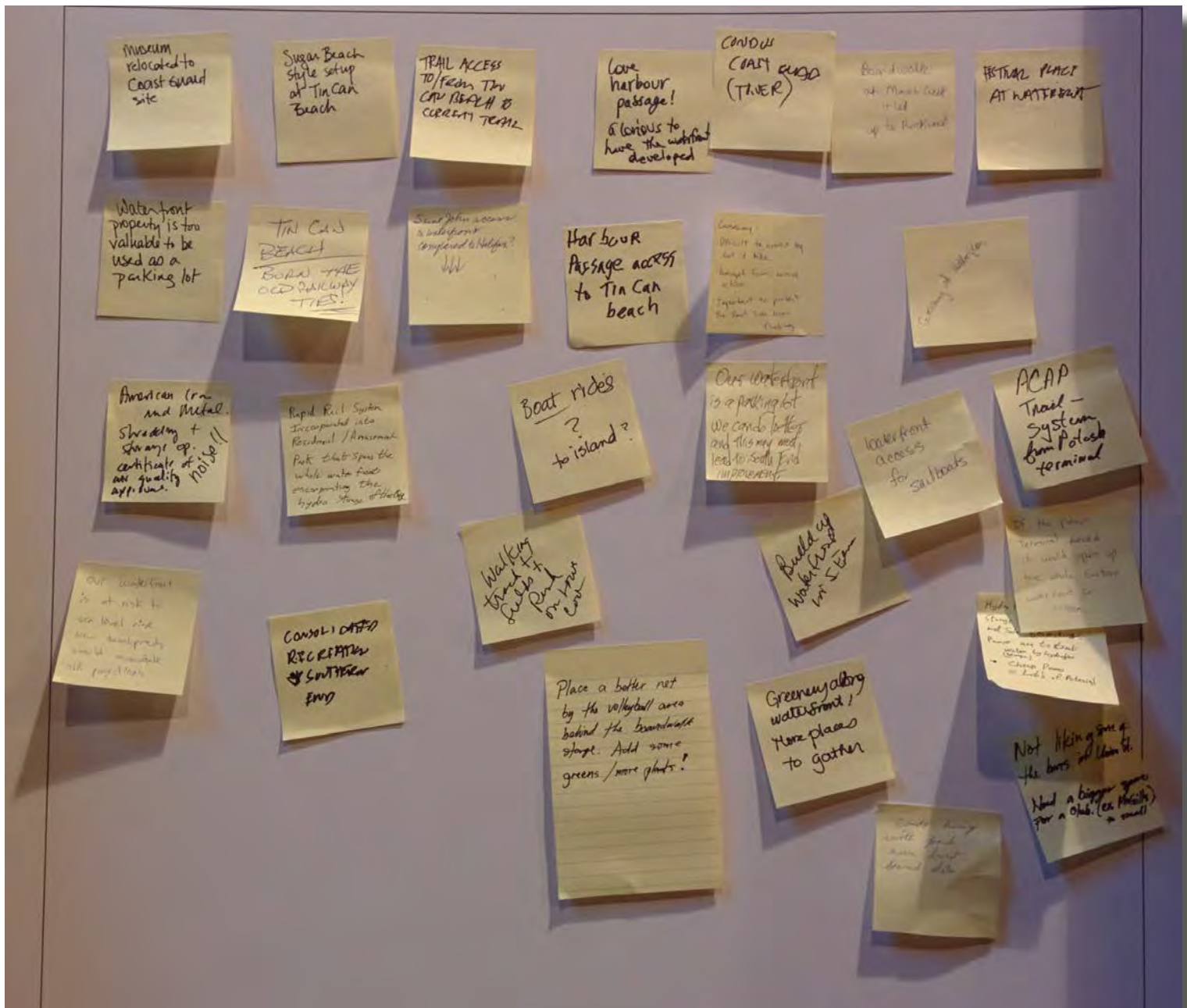




GENERAL

Which areas of the Central Peninsula do you like, and which do you feel need improvement?

1. Place a **green dot** on the places that you like.
2. Place a **red dot** on the places you feel need improvement.
3. Use a **yellow sticky note** to tell us why you like various elements



THE CENTRAL PENINSULA

- 14,000 JOBS
- 1,100 BUSINESSES
- MORE THAN 8,000 RESIDENTS
- 6% OF THE METRO POPULATION
- LAND AREA: 2.44 SQKM
- 3,700PP/SQKM VS 38PP/SQKM FOR THE METRO AREA
- POPULATION GROWTH OF 15% IN UPTOWN SINCE 2011
- 45+ BARS & RESTAURANT UPTOWN
- 10+ GALLERIES & STUDIOS
- 26 BUSINESSES IN INFORMATION & CULTURE SECTOR

GENERAL



HERITAGE

What do you value most about the heritage of the Central Peninsula? For example – historic buildings and fabric, urban character, aesthetic contribution, urban development pattern, cultural associations, and historic places.

1. Place a **green dot** on the heritage attributes of the Central Peninsula that you value most.
2. Use a **yellow sticky note** to tell us why.

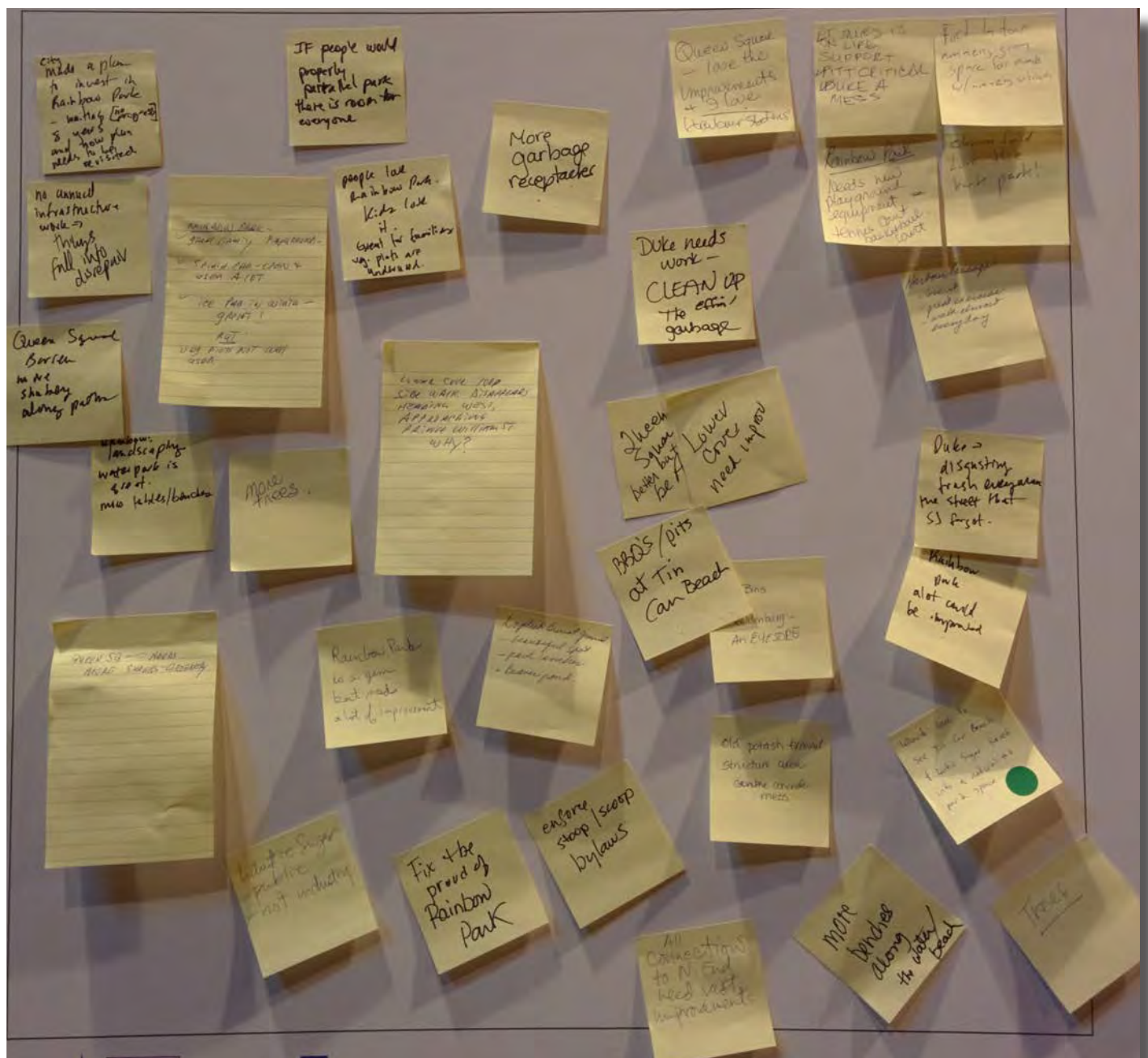
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OPEN SPACES

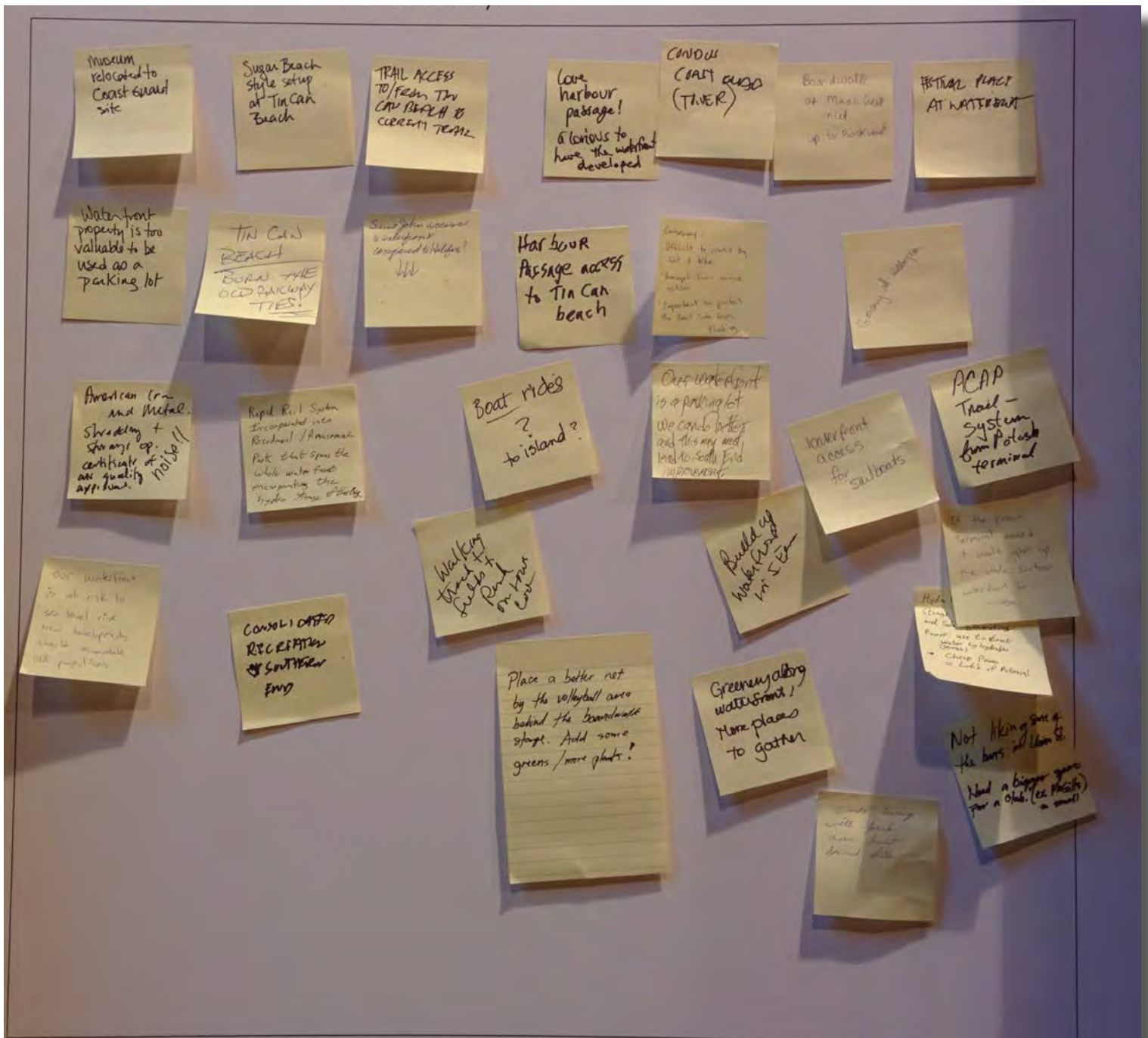




THE WATERFRONT

Which parts of the waterfront do you like, and which do you feel need improvement?
Where are/could be the best places to access and enjoy the waterfront?

1. Place a **green dot** on the areas of the waterfront that you like.
2. Place a **red dot** on the areas of the waterfront that you feel need improvement.
3. Use a **yellow stick note** to tell us why.



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THE WATERFRONT



more people
to live
here



With some power
the same children
to use the same
environment. If you
don't expect much
change in the way they
think, the way they
feel, the way they
behave, then you
are not doing much
good. You are just
teaching them to
be like you.



TAKINGSHAPE
CENTRAL PENINSULA



**URBAN
STRATEGIES
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GROWTH AND COMMUNITY DEVELOPMENT
10TH FLOOR
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