

PLANNING INSTITUTE OF BRITISH COLUMBIA

# PLANNING WEST

SPRING 2018

FORWARD THINKING  
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THE  
COMMUNITY  
engagement  
ISSUE



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# PLANNING WEST

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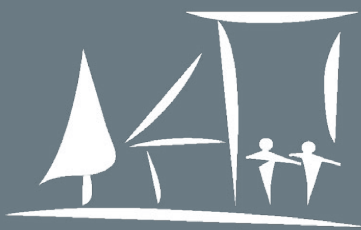
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**PIBC PLANNING INSTITUTE OF BRITISH COLUMBIA**  
*FORWARD THINKING  
SHAPING COMMUNITIES*



## INSIDE

### 4 PRESIDENT'S MESSAGE

### 5 OUTLINES

What's Trending; Member in Focus

### 25 INSTITUTE NEWS

PIBC Council Notes;  
Membership Report

### 30 WORLDVIEW

The Ciclovia (Open Streets) of Bogota, Columbia

## FEATURES

8 PIBC 2018 Keynote Speakers Q&A

10 11 Tips to Detox Public Engagement

12 Starting with Humility

14 Gender and Public Spaces

16 Public Consultation Towards Ending Homelessness

18 Community Engagement with Cultural Communities

21 Data Analysis and Land Use Decision Making

23 Legal Update: Consultation

### ON THE COVER

Our engagement issue examines a number of themes, including homelessness, public consultation, gender in public spaces, and how to engage with cultural communities. Photo: Shutterstock



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## PRESIDENT'S MESSAGE

# Spring to Life

to deliver 114,000 affordable homes across the province.

In order to achieve their goal of more than 11,000 affordable units annually, the Province has recognized that it needs to develop partnerships and is therefore creating *HousingHub*, a new government agency that will be tasked with partnering with non-profits and the private sector to find, develop, or redevelop available land and buildings for affordable housing. The Province has also committed \$5 million over the next three years to help local governments develop housing needs assessments and action plans to help address issues of housing availability and affordability.

**W**ith winter behind us it is customary for the spring edition of *Planning West* to celebrate longer, warmer days, the slowly melting snow, and the flowers peeking out of the gardens. As we are almost one year through the current Board's term, it is also customary to provide a quick update on what the Board has been up to over the past 12 months. Several key elements from our Strategic Plan have recently been completed:

**PIBC RESOURCES:** As of January 2018 the position of Professional Learning and Events Coordinator was expanded to a full-time position. Additional hours have been allocated to the Communications and Marketing position. The outcome has been a series of sold-out webinars ranging from affordable housing to cannabis legalization. Developed in partnership with BC Housing, the Spring 2018 CPL Webinar Series features three 'Innovation Labs' meant to build on the 2017 Affordable Housing webinars.

**STUDENTS:** To enhance support for our student members, we have eliminated student member fees, reduced student conference fees, and we will continue to work to increase participation of student members in PIBC-related activities.

**STRONGER TIES:** Another element of our Strategic Plan was to establish stronger ties with key public officials. I am pleased to say that, given the provincial government's focus on housing, the Honourable Minister of Municipal Affairs and Housing Selina Robinson will be joining us at our annual conference in Victoria this year.

On February 20th, I also had the opportunity to attend the provincial government's Budget lockup which dedicated significant attention to housing and childcare. As part of a 30-point plan for housing in BC, there were several elements with specific implications for planners and planning throughout the province. For example, over the next decade the provincial government hopes

**THE GAME PLAN – UPCOMING 2018 ANNUAL CONFERENCE IN VICTORIA:** The conference committee has put together an outstanding program with two exciting keynote speakers and more than forty diverse conference sessions, pre-conference workshops, mobile workshops, tours, and networking events. And let's not forget about the PIBC awards and recognition programs that celebrate our profession. The 2018 awards will be presented at the Annual Conference in Victoria.

The PIBC Board will be hosting our first ever 'meet and greet' social event at the conference on May 30th. I know Board members and staff are all looking forward to the opportunity to connect with members, in the hopes of answering any questions and gaining feedback that will help us further improve our member services and programs. Come and join us at the end of the day on May 30th!

We will close out the last day of the Conference with our Annual General Meeting on the morning of June 1st, so if you can't join us for the meet and greet, please take the opportunity to participate in the AGM.

**PIBC 60TH ANNIVERSARY:** Keep an eye on the PIBC e-news and notices from your local PIBC chapter for events and activities that will be scheduled throughout the year to celebrate our 60th Anniversary.

I look forward to connecting with many of you at the upcoming Annual Conference. If you are not able to attend I will hope to connect with you at one of the other events or activities we are planning throughout 2018. Remember that my digital door is also always open! Wishing you all a spring full of growth, energy, and new ideas.

**Andrew Ramlo, MCIP, RPP**

# OUTLINES



What's Trending... Member in Focus...



VICTORIA hosts the annual PIBC conference this year, The Game Plan.

Notice some planning gold in the social media universe? Share it @\_PIBC

## What's Trending

by **Cindy Cheung**, PIBC Communications & Marketing Specialist

**T**his year the #PIBC2018 Annual Conference: The Game Plan will deliver more than forty sessions, workshops, and mobile workshops and tours for professional planners from across BC and the Yukon, and beyond. Out of the many insightful and engaging presenters joining us in Victoria, here is just a selection of some of the talented professional planners and planning students you can follow online where they share their informative views, insights, and ideas.

### **Aaron Dixon @Aarontheplanner**

Graduate student in the Master of Community Planning program at Vancouver Island University and recipient of this year's PIBC Annual Student Fellowship Award, Aaron's updates on Twitter will keep you current on interesting transportation planning issues and tools, including

bicycle and traffic flow diagrams he created himself.

**Catch Aaron at #PIBC2018: Wednesday, May 30, Session 17** - Building a 21st Century Economy in a 19th Century City. (Aaron will be presenting his winning submission on transportation planning: *A New Urbanist Approach to the Last Mile Issues Facing Freight Delivery*).

### **Jada Basi MCIP, RPP @jadabasi**

Manager of Housing and Community Planning at City Spaces, Jada's Twitter feed includes the latest on initiatives she's passionate about which includes social planning, affordable housing, homelessness, and women's issues. She's also great at sharing wonderful pictures of places she visits, whether for work or play. Jada is also a PIBC communications champion and a member of the PIBC Communications Committee.

**Catch Jada at #PIBC2018: Wednesday, May 30, Session 14** – Character, Infill + Lego, Oh My! Interactive Engagement on Regulations & Character.

**Jennifer Fix MCIP, RPP @j\_urbanfix**

Listed by former Vancouver chief planner Brent Toderian as one of the great women in urbanism to follow on Twitter, we wholeheartedly agree with that sentiment. As an Associate, Senior Urban Planner at DIALOG, Jennifer works with communities of all shapes and sizes on projects, with the common thread tying these projects together being a focus on public life and generative community engagement.

**Catch Jennifer at #PIBC2018: Thursday, May 31, Session 30** - Learning How to Work as One: Waterfront Planning with the Stz'uminus First Nation.

**Greg Mitchell MCIP, RPP @gdmplanning**

Greg's Twitter profile is short and to the point: urban planner ... a love of beer, strong coffee and long suffering Canucks fan. Need more be said? At this year's conference, Greg will bring his 15+ years experience as a municipal planner, consultant, and developer to join three other Registered Professional Planners with public sector and private development experience to share their lessons learned in successful municipal-developer partnerships.

**Catch Greg at #PIBC2018: Thursday, May 31, Session 33** – Developers, not DEV-IL-ops: Working Together Not Against Each Other to Achieve Success.

For the full roster of #PIBC2018 speakers and to register to join us in Victoria, visit the #PIBC2018 conference website at: <http://www.cvent.com/d/6tqt14> ■

## Correction

In the winter issue of *Planning West* the article "Building Capacity for Sustainable Transportation" incorrectly stated that the Town of Sidney "recently amended their cash-in-lieu program to allow contributions to go towards a general Amenity fund and a Housing Fund".

The actual amendment was to amend their bonus density and community amenity contribution to allow contributions to go towards a general amenity fund and a housing fund. Money in lieu of parking goes toward parking and alternative transportation.



**MEMBER IN FOCUS,**  
Christine Callihoo  
MCIP, RPP in downtown  
Reykjavik, Iceland.

### MEMBER IN FOCUS

## Christine Callihoo MSc, MCIP, RPP Senior Community Resilience Planner, Independent Consultant

by **Cindy Cheung,**  
PIBC Communications & Marketing Specialist

### How did you first become interested in planning? What or who pulled you into this field?

Born a 'tar sands baby' in Fort McMurray, Alberta, with family employed in the tar sands and then later moving to rural Alberta to live and work on a farm, my perspective is largely shaped by a rural hinterland ethic that honours self-determination and resiliency. It is this resiliency that drew my interest to land use and community planning with a specific focus on rural hinterland.

My undergrad and graduate work at the University of Northern British Columbia (UNBC) initiated my interest in rural hin-

ONE OF FOUR PLANNERS selected by the Canadian Institute of Planners (CIP) in 2007 to work on climate change adaptation plans with Inuit communities, Christine Callihoo MCIP, RPP continually advocates for climate resiliency and is a long time Institute volunteer. We asked Christine to share her insights on current climate change mitigation, the importance of storytelling for planners to engage with the community, and her candid thoughts on the upcoming legalization of cannabis in Canada.

terland community self-determination and the academic guidance of Dr. Annie Booth, an academic with decades of research experience specific to Indigenous cultures within the natural resources management field.

While completing my undergraduate degree, I was employed with the Ministry of Forests in Vanderhoof as the assistant planner, and worked under the tutelage of two stellar senior planners, Janine Elo and David Borth. It was with their guidance that I further developed my interest and acumen in land use and community planning; I really value the positive impact they have had on my career to date.

**You are passionate about climate change mitigation and adaptation, and have worked with different First Nation communities throughout your career. How did you get started in these areas?**

As a person adopted into an Indigenous family at the age of three, coupled by my graduate research and extensive work with Indigenous communities, my perspective regarding sustainability and resiliency is multi-faceted. I benefitted greatly from the exposure to Indigenous cultures and a type of resiliency not familiar to most Anglo-Canadians.

Despite the societal and cultural impacts resulting from the federal government's policies and actions towards our Indigenous peoples and cultures for the past 150 years, Indigenous people have persisted and continue to illustrate a unique resiliency that sheds light on how we, as a national community, can address our collective resiliency gaps.

My interest in the field of community resiliency, specifically on climate change, firmly took hold in 2007 when I was one of four professional planners selected from across Canada to work on climate change adaptation plans with Inuit communities in Nunavut through the Canadian Institute of Planners (CIP), in partnership with Natural Resources Canada and Indigenous and Northern Affairs Canada. The primary objective of the one year project was to develop adaptation plans in partnership with each community to address their specific risks and vulnerabilities due to climate change.

Following the completion of this project, I applied to participate in the second phase and was one of ten planners selected to work with Inuit communities over a period of approximately two years.

Since this amazing research opportunity, I have gone on to develop other climate change

adaptation plans guided by the communities the plan is to serve, drawing upon my experience from Nunavut, from UNBC, from my professional practice, and more recently with integrated asset management planning; strategically incorporating climate change factors and nature capital/assets into asset management.

**You've presented on the importance of storytelling and using it as a tool for engagement. Tell us how you believe planners can become better storytellers. How does this help the planning process?**

Storytelling can be a powerful means for engaging people and catalyzing action and social change. Narratives have been shared in every culture as a means of entertainment, education, cultural preservation and instilling moral values. Storytelling is a 'lost art' making a comeback as people seek greater connections starting with brief 'stories' about themselves. As quoted from Chris Cavanagh, an educator:

*"Storytellers, by the very act of telling, communicate a radical learning that changes lives and the world: telling stories is a universally accessible means through which people make meaning."*

There is often a 'shared language' impediment in community planning processes with even the most common terms used. There is great power in the collaborative and articulated development of a strong, community-focused narrative, an "Our Story", to galvanize and motivate a community to move forward together. The storytelling process enables everyone to coherently express what the collective story is and how this story guides the community journey forward.



**Cannabis legalization and regulation is a hot topic. What do you think is the top planning challenges and/or opportunities for planners in relation to this issue?**

The biggest challenge for professional planners related to cannabis legalization and regulation is our own judgements regarding a flowering plant that has long been used for fibre and food, edible and industrial oils, for medicinal purposes, and for recreational consumption. As planners, we need to overcome our judgments and biases to design thoughtful and effective policy that strategically accommodates the legalization and regulation of cannabis. The requirement for professional planners to move past the socialized judgements cannot be an overstated priority.

The second significant challenge is allowing for the transition to legalization and recognizing humans do not like change – of any sort, never mind changes that are contrary to our social conditioning such as the legalization of cannabis. Federal legalization provides significant opportunities to our communities – for those with a desire to optimize the opportunity.

I would embrace the opportunity to collaborate with other professional planners as to how we can best serve communities with the legislative change including economic and health and wellness opportunities. Carpe diem! ■

# PIBC 2018

## KEYNOTE SPEAKERS Q&A

by **Cindy Cheung**,  
PIBC Communications & Marketing Specialist

WITH THE PIBC 2018 Annual Conference: The Game Plan just around the corner, we touched base with our two keynote speakers headlining this premier PIBC event to find out what ideas they plan to bring to #PIBC2018 to help planners step up their game plan.

Wednesday Morning  
Opening Keynote – May 30th

### **GIL (GUILLERMO) PENALOSA**

MBA, PhDc, CSP  
Founder and Chair of Board,  
8 80 Cities

**As the founder of 8 80 Cities and a leading advocator for building “cities for all people”, you’ve collaborated with key decision makers in over 300 cities. Was there one particular project that really hit home for you, where the inspired changes made a particularly memorable impact?**

There are many great projects in most cities; unfortunately not enough of them and not everywhere! We need a holistic approach, more than acupuncture. I particularly love Bogota’s Ciclovía / Open Streets, where I led a team that took an existing program of a few kilometers and people and turned it into the world’s largest pop-up park.

Every Sunday and holiday of the year, 120 kilometers/75 miles of roads are open to people and closed to cars, and magic happens. Over 1.7 million people come out to walk, bike, run and skate, but mostly to enjoy the presence of each other. It has turned into a ‘positive virus’ and now it is done in many cities around the world.

This project was not about recreation alone. It opens our minds to the fact that streets are ‘public’ spaces that can have different uses according to the time of the day, day of the week and week of the year, not just for moving cars. It is also about social integration, a place where we meet each other as equals.



**The theme of this year’s PIBC conference is “The Game Plan”. As planners, how do we weave all the elements of sustainability, reconciliation, collaboration and more together to build a cohesive and effective “game plan”?**

Creating cities for all people is not a technical issue or a financial one; it is Political, with a big “P”. All citizens must participate. Planners must build alliances with elected officials at all levels, communities, and staff beyond planners. Include public health, economic development, mobility, parks, and other staff.

Regardless of the size or place of the city, it is key to focus on the most vulnerable citizens: the children, the older adults, and the poor. Unfortunately, we have been building cities as if they were for 30-year-olds and athletic, thinking more on car mobility than on

people’s happiness.

Planners must be at the table on every decision about cities to help find solutions to the problems, not problems to the solutions. Everything - trees, sidewalks, schools, we must include them all or they might end up on the menu.

**What one piece of advice are you most looking forward to sharing with professional planners at the conference?**

The need to create a sense of urgency and how to move from talking to doing; I know most are doing, but we need to do more and do it faster.



## ALISON LEDGERWOOD

Ph.D., Associate Professor,  
Chancellor's Fellow  
Department of Psychology,  
University of California

### When did you first become interested in psychology and studying people and attitudes?

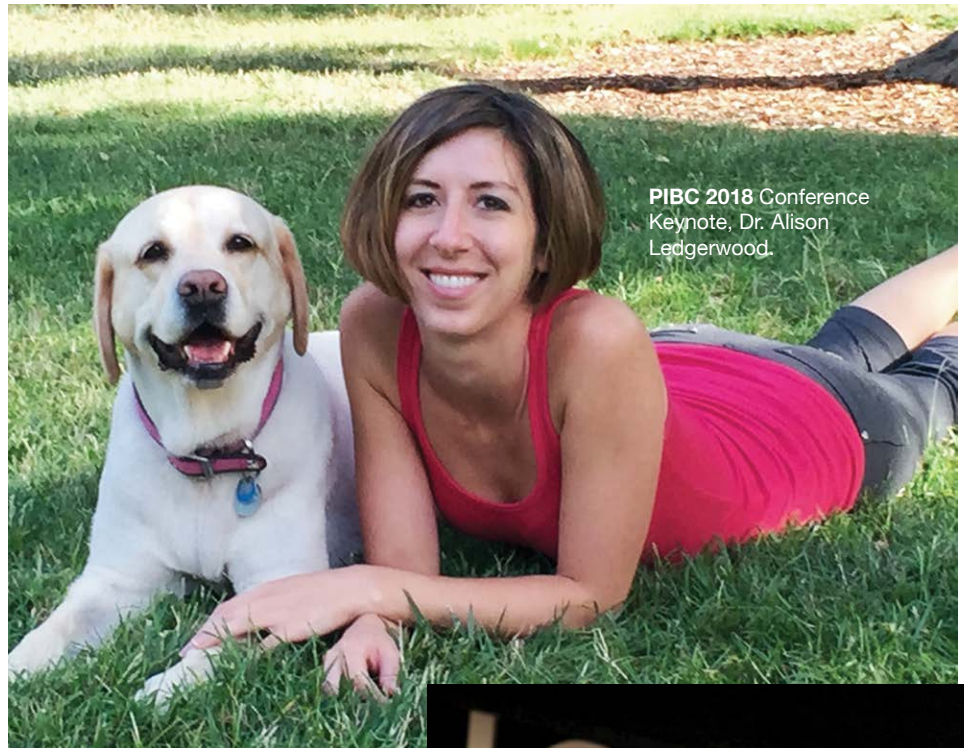
I grew up in Berkeley, California and became interested in psychology after volunteering as a summer camp counselor in Croatia at a program for kids who had been through the civil wars in the Balkans. Part of the program goal was to help these kids develop more positive attitudes toward other groups. When I started to learn about social psychology in college, I realized that here was a field with a lot of knowledge about how people think and how to effect positive attitude change and I wanted to help build that knowledge base.

### In studying people, attitudes and social interactions, what are your thoughts on how cities, towns, and built environments can impact these attitudes and social interactions?

Physical environments and structures can obviously have a big impact on how people think, feel, and interact with each other. There was a recent BBC article (*The Hidden Ways Architecture Affects How You Feel*\*) that talked about relevant research in psychology. One of the most interesting findings is that natural green spaces can have a very positive effect on people's health and well being. I also think it's crucial to consider how design choices can create (intentional or unintentional) segregation in a community over time or, on the other end of the spectrum, bring people together.

### What's one element from your current research that you think planners can add as a tool in their "game plan" for meaningful modern public engagement with multifaceted communities?

One theme that emerges across various areas in psychology is *the importance of making sure that people feel heard*. You see this in interpersonal interactions (we want to feel that our friends hear and sympathize with us before offering advice) and in group-level dynamics. People are happier with a decision made in an organization or system when they feel the process was fair and that they had a voice



PIBC 2018 Conference  
Keynote, Dr. Alison  
Ledgerwood.

#### LINK TO BBC ARTICLE

"The Hidden Ways Architecture  
Affects How You Feel"

[http://www.bbc.com/future/  
story/20170605-the-psychology-  
behind-your-citys-design](http://www.bbc.com/future/story/20170605-the-psychology-behind-your-citys-design)



in the process, even if the final decision ultimately isn't the one they wanted.

One element that planners could try to emphasize even more in their "game plan" is finding ways to ensure the public feels like their concerns are being solicited and carefully considered in the decision-making process. The more people realize that public opinion is being incorporated into planning decisions from the beginning, (e.g. via surveys and in meetings), the more "heard" people feel, the more fair they will perceive about the decision-making process and the happier they should ultimately be with the outcome.

**You've talked about getting "unstuck" from negative emotions and that we have to work at being and staying happy. In this age of**

### information overload, how do you stay unstuck? What's one sure thing that makes you happy?

It's definitely something I have to work at! I find it really helpful to pay attention to things that make me feel happy and present, and then I try to prioritize incorporating more of those things into my daily life. For example, being outside makes me happy! If I'm having a stressful work week, I can easily end up staying inside glued to my computer. To combat this, I'll deliberately put outside activities on my to-do list, like gardening or going for a run. One sure thing that also makes me happy is spending time cooking and enjoying good food and wine with friends. I try to make sure to do that regularly—especially when I catch myself thinking I don't have time for it! ■

# 11 TIPS TO DETOX PUBLIC ENGAGEMENT

by Dave Biggs

Public discourse in recent years has shifted dramatically for reasons that include:

- The biasing and organizational impacts of social media
- The growing divide between income groups
- The polarizing political tensions, and
- The dehumanization of the opposition.

While all these trends can play a significant role (and there are undoubtedly others), perhaps the most dramatic has been the influence of social media on public opinion and the mobilization of opposition.

Aware of increasing tensions, we organized a workshop at the International Association for Public Participation Annual Conference in the fall of 2017 to tap into the wealth of experience in the association's membership. The workshop drew together 100 of most skilled and talented public engagement practitioners in a working session. Together, we compiled a set of key success factors and strategies that planners and public engagement teams can use to detoxify public engagement. The following is an outline of 11 of the 21 tips offered during that session.



**Dave Biggs** is the Chief Engagement Officer for MetroQuest, a public engagement software that enables engagement with thousands of people across a wide demographic, while obtaining quantifiable data and actionable results in support of planning decisions.

Find the whole list at [metroquest.com/facingcontention](http://metroquest.com/facingcontention)

1

**Scan social media** – It's wise to perform social media scans early on to unearth key issues and groups who may be organizing. These scans can provide project leaders with valuable wisdom about valid reasons for why and how the project stands to affect the public. It's also important to listen carefully for misinformation being spread.

2

**Engage early** – Nothing inflames the public more than discovering that they have been invited into the conversation after critical decisions have been made. The early engagement helps project leaders design a much more responsive process and build trust at the onset.

3

**Acknowledge concerns** – Appreciate the difficulty of the situation and its effect on people. Admit concerns regarding the project. This kind of understanding can demonstrate that the agency is listening, which helps to de-escalate emotionally-charged citizens.

4

**Set and agree on ground rules** – If you are planning to conduct public meetings, a skilled facilitator will start by establishing a clear set of respectful ground rules for conduct that must be agreed upon and reinforced throughout the session. While these cannot guarantee success, they can be helpful in many cases, particularly with reminders during meetings to keep rules of engagement front and center.

5

**Allow for private public input** – Emotionally-charged and polarized public engagement can be very intimidating, especially for the more moderate voices, who typically represent the views of the community at large. By providing a private means for people to submit anonymous input, agencies can allow people to speak their minds without fear of reprisal. When wireless keypads are used for input at public meetings, the results are often surprisingly different from what appears to be the prevailing attitudes. The same can be true of online public engagement where people can participate in the privacy of their home or office. Private input allows for all voices to be heard, providing transparency to agencies about the actual preferences of citizens.

6

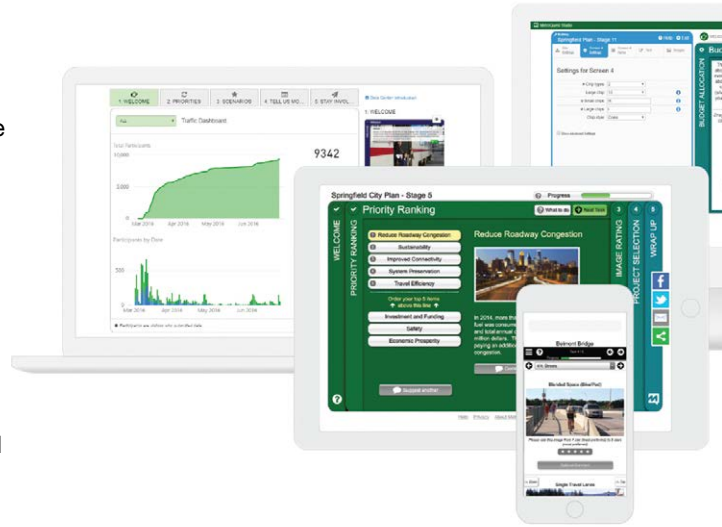
**Offer many options for participating** – Engaging a broad demographic is one of the top priorities of government agencies, but it can be challenging. There is no silver bullet method for engaging everyone. Each demographic has a unique lifestyle, communication channels, and daily schedules and commitments. For these reasons, it's critical to offer a variety of way for people to participate online and face-to-face. Mobile use is growing rapidly for online engagement, but it's also useful to provide options for people without access to technology with kiosks, iPads, or even paper surveys at public events or community centers.

7

**Keep it to 5 minutes** – One of the best ways to engage moderate voices is to cater to their limited interest by providing a fast way for them to participate on their phones, laptops, or tablets at their convenience. Research shows that most people will give about 5 minutes of their time to provide input online. With careful planning, online engagement sites can be optimized for an effective 5-minute visit.

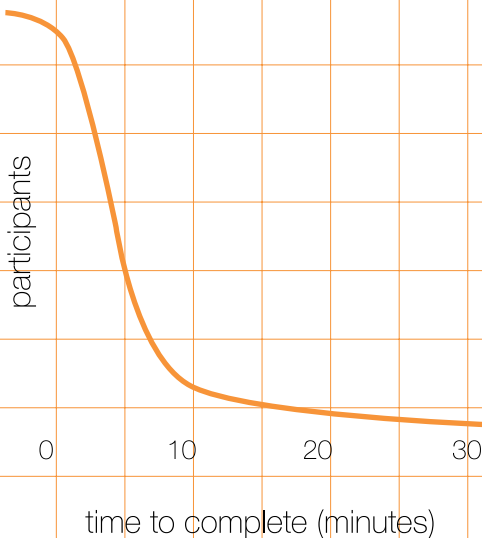
8

**Go to them** – No matter how brilliantly you design your promotions or engagement strategies, there may be certain demographic groups or voices that are under-represented. As long as you track who you are hearing from in your outreach (and it's critical that you do) you can discover where you may have gaps.



9

### Aim for the 5-minute Experience



10

**Ensure credibility** – At the end of the process, when the credibility of the public engagement is being tested by decision makers, special interest groups, and other community members, any weak link can cause the results to be discounted or discarded completely. Public engagement results will be vulnerable if any one of these criteria is not met.

- 1) Were enough people engaged?
- 2) Was the participation diverse enough to represent the community?
- 3) Can the input be trusted as informed?
- 4) Can the input be quantified to support decisions?

11

**Close the loop** – The community engagement process does not end when the agency has collected the last public input. To build trust with the public, one of the most important steps comes when the agency reports back to the community about what was heard and how the public input impacted the outcome. Infographics and other methods to make it easy to see at a high level that the community voice has been heard.

**Make it fun and shareable** – While the topic matter may be serious, the process of providing public input should be fun to draw in less motivated participants and keep them engaged to complete your survey. Create an experience that people are keen to recommend to friends on social media to gain 'likes' or 'retweets.' This kind of viral sharing only occurs if the experience is fun, interactive, and relevant. It can be far more effective than any marketing campaign for one powerful reason: the recommendation to participate is coming from someone they know and trust. ■

# STARTING WITH HUMILITY CREATING MEANINGFUL PUBLIC ENGAGEMENT

by Jennifer Fix MCIP, RPP

**T**he planning profession has come a long way since the days of Robert Moses, the mid-century New York City official who imposed freeway projects on and through established neighbourhoods. When asked about the displacement of several thousand residents without obtaining their input, he declared that “[y]ou can’t make an omelet without breaking a few eggs”.

Canadian cities were not immune to this style of top-down planning, void of engaging affected residents, from the urban renewal in Vancouver’s Strathcona that saw the displacement of 860 residents, to similar “slum clearance” schemes in cities across Canada.

Municipalities and planners have a different relationship with communities now. Not only are there legislative requirements for public consultation, but municipalities are increasingly adopting public engagement policies and frameworks to standardize and improve public participation. The Canadian Institute of Planners’ Code of Professional Conduct requires that we provide opportunities for “meaningful participation and education in the planning process to all interested parties”. Increasingly, communities are also expecting and demanding that they be engaged meaningfully.

But what constitutes *meaningful* engagement? Engagement practitioners often speak of the importance of transparency, clarity, inclusivity, accessibility, and genuine use of participant input in the decision-making process. At the same time, different communities and different groups can have different perspectives on what

types of engagement qualify as meaningful in their own contexts.

As a planner whose work includes a strong engagement focus, I have learned that meaningful engagement also demands that practitioners bring certain mindsets and self-awareness to the table.

## ACKNOWLEDGING WISDOM IN COMMUNITIES

As professionals, we are called upon for our expertise. This is particularly the case for consultants, who are often hired for their ability to provide answers and solutions. While technical expertise is no doubt a vital aspect of planning processes – as is evidence-based design and knowledge of best practices – there is a tremendous amount of wisdom that resides within communities. This wisdom must be embraced for a plan to be successful. As the people living in the places that plans are ultimately shaping, residents are best suited to articulate their own aspirations and participate in problem solving.

I learned this lesson when I was engaged along with my team at DIALOG to develop a vitalization plan for Tofino’s waterfront Main Street. When I arrived for the initial site visit, I was struck by the lack of pedestrian infrastructure and overabundance of surface parking along the street, as well as the harsh exposure to the coastal storms that were so common during the winter season. In the back of my mind, I felt I already knew what some of the basic design solutions should be: first, expansive sidewalks should replace much of the parking; second, street trees and other interventions should be introduced to

provide weather protection; and third, much of the parking should be removed.

After the initial site visit, we began the planning process with an engagement exercise. Using film, we captured the stories about Main Street’s history and aspirations for its future directly from residents. We spoke with long time Tofino residents, business owners, and members of indigenous communities who live in nearby island communities and who use Main Street to access groceries and other services.

From this exercise, we learned that my pre-conceived notions of appropriate design solutions were well off the mark. First, we learned that residents value the small-town, eclectic nature of their community. While pedestrian facilities were important, they did not want the expansive urban sidewalks I imagined. Second, I learned that residents found the idea of street trees as laughable. Why would we foolishly plant trees or any form of visual obstruction along the street with the best views to the surrounding old growth forests? Third, I learned from the neighbouring indigenous communities that parking on Main Street was non-negotiable, as they lived in boat-access-only communities and needed to easily access their parked vehicles on Main Street. I was told that those communities had been “parking their canoes there for thousands of years”, and they would continue to do the same with their cars.

As such, we ultimately designed a plan that didn’t reduce the number of parking spaces, but rather reconfigured them to improve safety and comfort for pedestrians. We also provided design ideas for playful and



**DIALOG'S MATTHEW THOMPSON** facilitates a participatory design process with the Town of Ladysmith and Stz'uminus First Nation.

unique pedestrian spaces, including DIY elements, and replaced the idea of street trees with weather protected seating areas where residents could take in the view. We finished the plan less than three years ago, and nearly all of it has now been implemented.

### **ACCESSING AND INCLUDING COMMUNITY WISDOM**

Until we live in a society in which all people – including all genders, ages, ethnicities, physical abilities, and classes – are fairly represented around decision-making tables, it benefits planners to specifically engage under-represented groups in the planning process. Traditional engagement conjures up images of participants interacting with open house boards or filling out an online survey. In reality, however, many under-represented groups don't have the time, experience, cultural context, or literacy to engage this way.

By taking the engagement out to the community, rather than expecting the community to come to us, planners have better success at hosting processes that are truly inclusive and meaningful. In my work, this has involved visiting reserves (when we've been invited), schools, service-providers to vulnerable groups, and homes of people with significant disabilities.

It has also involved partnering with groups who can lead engagement in their own communities, ranging from Chief and Councils to representatives of community organizations and cultural groups. For the City of Abbotsford's Official Community Plan process, a steering committee was struck that matched the City's demographic profile in terms of age, gender, country-of-origin, and newcomer status. Participants on the committee worked with the City and our consulting team on the engagement process, which was essential in

reaching the large Sikh community, many of whom did not speak English.

Acknowledging and accessing wisdom within communities requires that planners – as “outsiders” – reflect on our own assumptions and pre-conceived notions about what constitutes a good planning process, and what constitutes a good plan. It demands that we reflect on our own privilege and the cultural power we carry as individuals and professionals. It demands that we approach projects and communities with awareness of the inherent expertise that resides in all communities, and of the limits of our own expertise. And it invites us to approach communities and planning processes with humility and curiosity. ■

*Jennifer Fix is an Associate and Senior Urban Planner with DIALOG, based in both Vancouver and Saskatchewan.*

# His and Hers

## GENDER & PUBLIC SPACE

by Kristin Agnello MCIP, RPP



**WOMEN SHOW** more interest in computer science in neutral spaces rather than ones associated with stereotypical items, such as video games. Illustration: Shutterstock

# H

ave you ever walked into a public space and instantly felt comfortable? Or conversely, felt like you didn't belong?

Humans have evolved to subconsciously evaluate their environments, gauging both physical safety and social belonging with little more than a cursory glance at their surroundings. The cues that we read to understand our place in our environments are known as *ambient identity cues*; they give us clues about the dominant users of a space and whether or not we belong. Our environments have the potential to welcome or deter users simply by the type, orientation, and condition of the objects they include.

Ambient belonging — the understanding of who is thought to belong and not belong based on objects present in the environment — is easily illustrated in the context of cultural and religious spaces. A building with religious symbolism, for example, provides clear cues about the use of, and membership in, that space. In this way, the design of the physical environment can be seen as a gatekeeper; it is exclusionary to some, while being welcoming to those for whom the ambient identity cues signal inclusion.

Ambient belonging has a significant impact on shaping social spaces which, in turn, provide social and economic opportunities to the populations who inhabit them. But how gendered are our environments? To what extent is gender equality impacted by design?

In 2009, researchers sought to examine the failure of computer science programs to attract female students to their programs. While many studies have explored how stereotypes of women's interests and perceived abilities have affected the attraction of females to technical fields, there has been limited experimental work focused on the environmental barriers that prevent women from developing an interest in those fields in the first place.

Unlike other historically male-dominated fields — medicine, law, or architecture— computer science has not yet managed to balance the proportions of men and women entering the field. Through a series of controlled experiments, researchers were able to demonstrate that altering the physical appearance of hallways, offices, and classrooms can significantly impact a student's choice of major. Researchers hypothesized that the presence of stereotypically *male* objects in an academic environment has the potential to undermine women's sense of ambient belonging and, consequently, translate into a lack of female interest in that field.

To test their hypothesis, researchers set up a classroom in Stanford University's computer science building. The room was set with objects that, based on pretesting, were associated with stereotypical, male computer science majors: a Star Trek poster, comic books, soft drinks and junk food, video game boxes, computer parts, software, electronics, and technical magazines.

Without any discussion of the room or its contents, participants were instructed to fill out a questionnaire rating their interest in pursuing technical careers and internships. In this stereotypical environment, women were significantly less interested in pursuing careers

in computer science than were men. The same classroom was then reset with non-stereotypical, gender-neutral objects: a nature poster, art, water bottles and healthy snacks, coffee, and general interest books and magazines. A second group of participants were then instructed to complete the same questionnaire, again with no discussion of the room or its contents.

In the non-stereotypical environment, men and women expressed equal interest in pursuing a career in computer science. The same patterns held true even when examining the behaviour of women in a stereotypical environment that was populated entirely by women, demonstrating that women can be deterred from entering a social group or space by the objects in that environment even if their gender is well-represented.

Researchers discovered that, when gender proportion, salary and type of work were equivalent, women consistently rejected computer science careers when they were placed in a stereotypical environment. Conversely, women overwhelmingly (82% of respondents) chose to participate in computer science careers when placed in the non-stereotypical environment. Interestingly, a change from a stereotypical to non-stereotypical environment had no negative impact on men's interest in computer science. Changes to the physical environment supported participation by the non-dominant group — in this case, women — while allowing the dominant group to continue to function and participate normally.

While objects may serve as a gatekeeper to signal belonging in an environment, gender in public spaces both influences, and is influenced by, the behaviour of the dominant users of the space. Research has shown that, from a young age, males and females have different spatial preferences, patterns, and perceptions. In fact, gender begins to shape both urban mobility and the use of shared spaces beginning around the age of six, with girls relinquishing public playground space to boys when in direct competition for space and equipment. Generally speaking, boys tend to monopolize larger, central spaces in playgrounds for their play activities — using up to ten times more space — while girls tend to gather in small groups around the periphery.

A study of eight playgrounds across Amsterdam found that girls, across lines of both social class and ethnicity, tended to play in small groups with or at play objects, while boys tended to sprawl across the entire space. Girls identified the presence of high-quality, challenging play objects as a precondition to

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**Altering the physical appearance of hallways, offices, and classrooms can significantly impact a student's choice of major.”**

play and were deterred by dirty or disorderly play spaces. Boys, on the other hand, were less critical of the quality and condition of equipment and tended to participate in group activities around, rather than solely on, play equipment. Just as ambient identity cues can attract or deter women's participation in technical fields, the presence of these cues in playgrounds have the ability to attract and retain girls, while having no observable negative impact on boys.

Playgrounds often represent the first opportunities for children to learn to negotiate social relationships within public spaces. It is, therefore, critical to consider the ambient needs of girls in order to enable them equal access and encourage their full participation in the public domain. Designing playgrounds that are big enough for both girls and boys, balancing spatial allocations for play equipment and sports fields, and ensuring high quality and maintenance standards will all contribute to signaling the ambient belonging of girls in these spaces.

The built environment is shaped by our cultural values and impacts our collective behaviour. In planning public spaces, including public engagement spaces, it is critical to take a moment to consider whose identity is being promoted, expressed, and validated through planning and design. Public ownership does not guarantee public access; who is it you are planning for? ■

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# PUBLIC CONSULTATION TOWARDS ENDING HOMELESSNESS

by Darcie Bennett, PhD & DJ Larkin, J.D.

“I’m that person you’re talking about. And I’m no danger to your children. I just need a home.”

And with that he walked away from the microphone and took his seat. We can’t imagine the courage it took for that man to stand up in front of that room of people.

Over the last decade municipalities across B.C. have seen a sharp increase in the number of people experiencing homelessness. Some homeless residents experience additional challenges including alcohol and/or drug addiction, mental health issues, and systemic racism.

In some communities, as visible poverty increases so do the emails to Mayor and Council from the public who are upset by the growing number of people pushing carts or sheltering in the streets. In some cities, letters are published in the local newspaper suggesting that people without housing are not members of the community –

some go so far as to compare homeless people to rats or bears encroaching on their neighbourhoods. Now imagine: in one of those cities, a proponent with a long track record of providing shelter and transitional housing services has come forward with a proposal, including funding, for a project that would bring 55 people in off the streets. News of the proposal travels fast, and a group of residents and business owners have launched a petition opposing the project. Some of the signatories are using phrases like “right project, wrong location” while others are demanding that any new project cannot be ‘low barrier’ housing and must require residents to abstain from drugs and alcohol.

Fast forward to the public hearing. One man chooses the simple message, “To hell with the homeless!” while others opine on the nature of health and housing services that should be offered to homeless people stating, “No low barrier. Not in my town.” A parent takes to the microphone and expresses concern that homeless people will “look in my windows. How can I keep my



“

## We have attended far too many public consultation processes that become referenda into whether people experiencing poverty, homelessness and/or addiction deserve of a safe place to sleep, rather than a discussion of the proposed land use.”

children safe?” And then slowly, a man walks to the microphone, the lone voice of a person hoping to find shelter in his community. The room goes silent for a moment after he speaks.

At Pivot Legal Society, we have attended far too many public consultation processes that become referenda into whether people experiencing poverty, homelessness and/or addiction deserve of a safe place to sleep, rather than a discussion of the proposed land use. Stigma comes into play when considering such development proposals rather than simply considering the validity of the long-term land use.

However, there are examples of ways we can move forward. In Ontario, between 2010-2014, civil society groups and the Ontario Human Rights Commission challenged various municipalities for implementing land use bylaws that discriminated against people. These communities were identified as creating barriers to developing group homes, residential care homes, rooming houses and social services.

As a result, in 2014 Ontario explicitly mandated that all land use planning matters be decided in accordance with the Charter and Ontario’s Human Rights Code. The Ontario Human Rights Commission released *A Municipal Councillor’s Guide*, detailing those obligations. As of 2018, Toronto began taking steps to proactively plan for shelter needs and remove redundant approval processes targeted only at the development of homeless shelters. In B.C., municipalities are also bound by the Charter and the BC Human Rights Code. While progress may be slow, Ontario has shown that planners have an essential and important role in upholding human rights standards.

In our experience, shelter and housing projects for people experiencing homelessness are often subject to additional consultations and administrative requirements when compared

to other housing development proposals. This unto itself may be driven by stigma against the people who will be living there.

As a planner, it is important to ask, “Why do we want more consultation or additional documentation for this project?” If the answer is about who is going to live there and not land use issues such as traffic, sight lines, density or public amenities then there may be a Constitutional and human rights issue in the making.

Canada’s laws do not require that you intend to discriminate against someone; discrimination can occur even when people are acting with the best of intentions. Canadian law provides that when someone experiences discrimination in the provision of a service, experiences legal barriers that others are not subject to, or is denied equal benefit of the law, discrimination may be made out.

As a development proposal that is addressing homelessness moves toward the consultation process, it may be essential to ensure that there are terms of reference for those participating in the process. The planner’s role can include ensuring that people who are participating understand what issues are relevant in the context of this land use application. This could require setting guidelines that will focus the consultation on land use planning and not, as has been the case in many communities, a referendum on whether or not people want poor people in ‘their’ city.

In working through these issues, it is important to go back to the foundation of planning – to guide and manage land use not people access. On February 22, 2018 the City of Victoria endorsed a policy to help direct land use discussion and avoid discrimination in planning process. The endorsed policy specifically states, “The City has a responsibility to ensure that all public processes... – which are mandated by the

City – are facilitated in ways that are free from all forms of discrimination and therefore inclusive and safe for everyone to participate.”

Once a public engagement process has begun on what might be seen as a controversial project, the facilitator will need to have the training and capacity to manage a heated conversation, to redirect participants back to the scope of issues under discussion, and to address abusive or discriminatory language. Where processes are particularly heated or politicized, hiring an independent facilitator to manage the hearing may be essential. At this point in the process creating a safe environment is not simply to encourage that all community members engage – it is about ensuring that public hearings do not become a place where discrimination, fear and hatred against homeless people is tolerated, or even fostered.

When the consultation is over and it’s time for Council to make a decision, it is critical to know they have received the information they need to make the best decision possible. Does Council know what information provided by community members is true and what is based on misinformation and fear? Does Council have the relevant factors necessary for making the land use planning decision, free of stigma?

The move to inclusion requires that planners think about discrimination and stigma, not to mention Charter and human rights obligations, at every point in the city planning process. It is only by destigmatizing the entire process that we can create safe engagement for marginalized people. It is a key step towards inclusive communities and an end to homelessness. ■

**DARCIE BENNETT** rejoined the Pivot Legal Society in January 2015 as interim executive director. She currently serves as Pivot’s director of strategy. Darcie holds a PhD in sociology from the University of British Columbia.

**DJ LARKIN** has been a staff lawyer with the Pivot Legal Society since 2013. She recently coordinated Project Inclusion, a strategic research project grounding Pivot’s work in communities around BC. In 2018 she became the Legal Director for Pivot’s strategic litigation campaigns.



**DORIS CHOW** (pictured) and her sister June formed the Youth Collaborative for Chinatown to change the conversation about Vancouver's Chinatown. "We want to do what's good, and start building what we want to see."  
 Photo courtesy of Chris Cheung,  
*The Tyee*

## A BRIEF HISTORY OF CHINESE MIGRATION

**1850s**  
 Chinese migrants come for the gold rush



**1886**  
 Vancouver's Chinatown is "created," the same year that the City is incorporated

**1923**  
 Repeal of head tax and a ban on Chinese immigration entirely except for a few (e.g. business owners, clergy)



**1880s**  
 Chinese labourers, primarily men, come to work on the railways. They pay a head tax for themselves and any spouse or children that may have been allowed to stay

**1948**  
 Repeal of immigration ban



# COMMUNITY ENGAGEMENT WITH CULTURAL COMMUNITIES

by **Melody Ma**

CANADIAN GOVERNMENTS like to say that “diversity is our strength.” But as cities become increasingly diverse, this can become a source of complexity, especially when making decisions of how people from different cultures coexist in a city.

Planners have to navigate a progressively complex environment where communities may consist of cultures that are vastly different from the planner’s and from each other. In this article, I will examine some of the cultural misconceptions, systemic issues, and opportunities to develop cultural competence for community engagement.

I am an example of an ideal highly-engaged citizen who includes Chinese Canadian culture among my identities. I am fluent in English, college-educated, able-bodied, and understand planning concepts like FSR, laneway activation and design guidelines. I learned very quickly through my advocacy work for Vancouver’s Chinatown that in order to effectively communicate with planners I must think like a planner, use planning jargon, and learn how to read and interpret planning documents. Simply put, I must immerse myself in planning culture to be heard.

In Chinatown, like many other ethnocultural communities, not everyone has similar privilege or capacity to engage with the planning process. It is not realistic to expect an 80-year-old non-English speaking Chinese senior with limited literacy skills to interpret and convey her concerns on new zoning bylaws that are written in English-only. Or that a recent immigrant will engage fully in a public process when, in their home country, it might have been dangerous to do so. These are examples of real people and urban planning situations in our communities. They highlight the necessity for planners to be culturally competent and aware of the need to take proactive measures to effectively plan with cultural communities.

## RACE DOES NOT EQUAL CULTURE

To begin the journey of developing cultural competence, it is important to first recognize that race does not equal culture. Race is the physical characteristics of a person and their racial ancestry, whereas culture can be defined by history, shared memory, heritage, way of life, and more. People of the same race may not share the same culture and vice versa.

There is a large Chinese population in the Lower Mainland, but it would be simplistic to assume all Chinese people identify with a monolithic “Chinese culture.” Although some Chinese people may share some ethnocultural practices and beliefs, the Chinese diaspora in B.C. arrived at different times, from different countries, with different collective memories, languages and dialects, cuisines, and lived experiences that each form unique cultural identities. These distinct cultural impacts shape people’s attitudes towards their environment; therefore, using a cultural framework instead of a racialized one is a better approach to engagement.

When working with ethnocultural communities it is important to check potential stereotypes. Researching and learning about different histories within communities is a good starting point. Personal storytelling exercises are a way to draw out different cultural attitudes in a stakeholder group. Bringing a trusted, culturally competent and non-political liaison into the planning process can help with community engagement. However, a liaison can never replace the experience of immersing in a community to listen and learn about their aspirations and desires that are informed by their cultural identities.

## URBAN PLANNING AND CULTURAL BIAS

Secondly, it is important to understand that planning and its institutions in British



### 1980s–1990s

Immigration from Hong Kong due to 1997 handover to China



### 2000–2018

Immigration from mainland China



Columbia are fraught with assumptions and bias towards Western values and people who conform to those values. Planning and consultation tools, such as Town Halls, Open Houses, Robert's Rules of Order, and English-only meetings, may restrict involvement from ethnocultural communities. The result is community engagement that favours some communities over others, and can potentially provoke suspicion and mistrust from those who don't feel included or heard.

At recent City of Vancouver public hearings for development projects in Chinatown, Chinese-only speakers from Chinatown, mostly elders, who required a translator for their speeches were given the same total amount of time to present as English speakers. This meant that Chinese-only speakers received only half the amount of time as English speakers to express their thoughts because time had to be allotted for translation.

Planners must recognize and break through institutional biases and power imbalances such as this when developing community engagement. Ensuring fair and equitable engagement with those who have been denied

it allows different perspectives to surface. This ultimately will lead to better engagement, and planning that is more balanced and inclusive.

A cultural community's perception of planners and planning may also be coloured by hostile historic interactions or past injustices. For example, many in Vancouver's Chinatown community mistrust the City of Vancouver's planning because of repeated expropriation and demolition threats it has faced throughout history, for a freeway or condos, all in the name of urban renewal. Planners may represent institutional baggage that must be unravelled in order to break down cultural barriers and rebuild trust in order to plan with, and not for, a cultural community.

### TOKENISM IS NOT COMMUNITY ENGAGEMENT

To plan with a cultural community does not mean to involve only a select few. As a Chinese Canadian millennial woman, I am frequently on government advisory panels as the representative of "diversity". However, I can only speak for myself and my lived experiences and not for the entire Chinese Canadian

cultural community. Other examples of tokenism include consulting with the leader of a Chinese seniors care organization without consulting any Chinese seniors who receive the care, or consulting with leadership of a cultural institution without talking with cultural creators and consumers.

Planning for cultural equity means that planners understand how a cultural community is formally and informally organized. Planners must learn how to respectfully navigate and create trust in the community, but not use individual members, especially perceived leaders, as the only voices that are heard. Instead, it is important to figure out who are the underrepresented, missing or even dissenting voices in a cultural community and create safe, accessible and equitable opportunities for those voices to surface.

### MOVING FORWARD

Community planners can use tactics as simple as: translating materials into languages spoken by affected ethnocultural communities; use of communication channels that will reach all voices (e.g. non-English media and social media outlets, informal networks); presenting planning jargon in layman's terms; using participatory engagement techniques that are visual instead of verbal; providing live translation services for spoken consultations; and scheduling consultation sessions at convenient times and locations for subgroups within a larger community.

Developing cultural competence does not happen overnight. You cannot take a cultural training workshop and declare yourself competent upon graduation. The steps suggested above are just some of the many towards developing cultural competence.

A foundational principle of any planning process is to ensure that all members of a community help guide the future of their city or town. It takes time and resources to understand others who may be from differing cultural communities, but integrating cultural competence into planning is an opportunity to recentre planning around all people. ■

**MELODY MA** is a Chinese Canadian neighbourhood advocate for Vancouver's Chinatown.

Sources: *Urban Planning in a Multicultural Society*, Michael A. Burayidi. Praeger, 2000.

## *Practical advice, Creative options, Value for local government*

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# DATA ANALYSIS AND LAND USE DECISION MAKING

by **Aaron Licker**

BALANCING NEIGHBOURHOOD CONCERNS with the requirements for new, socially focused development is often a challenge for urban planners. As an example, the possible relocation of Vancouver's Daytox/Detox centre presents an excellent case study where geospatial information systems (GIS) can be used to address residents' concerns through an objective analysis of data and site specifics.

## BACKGROUND

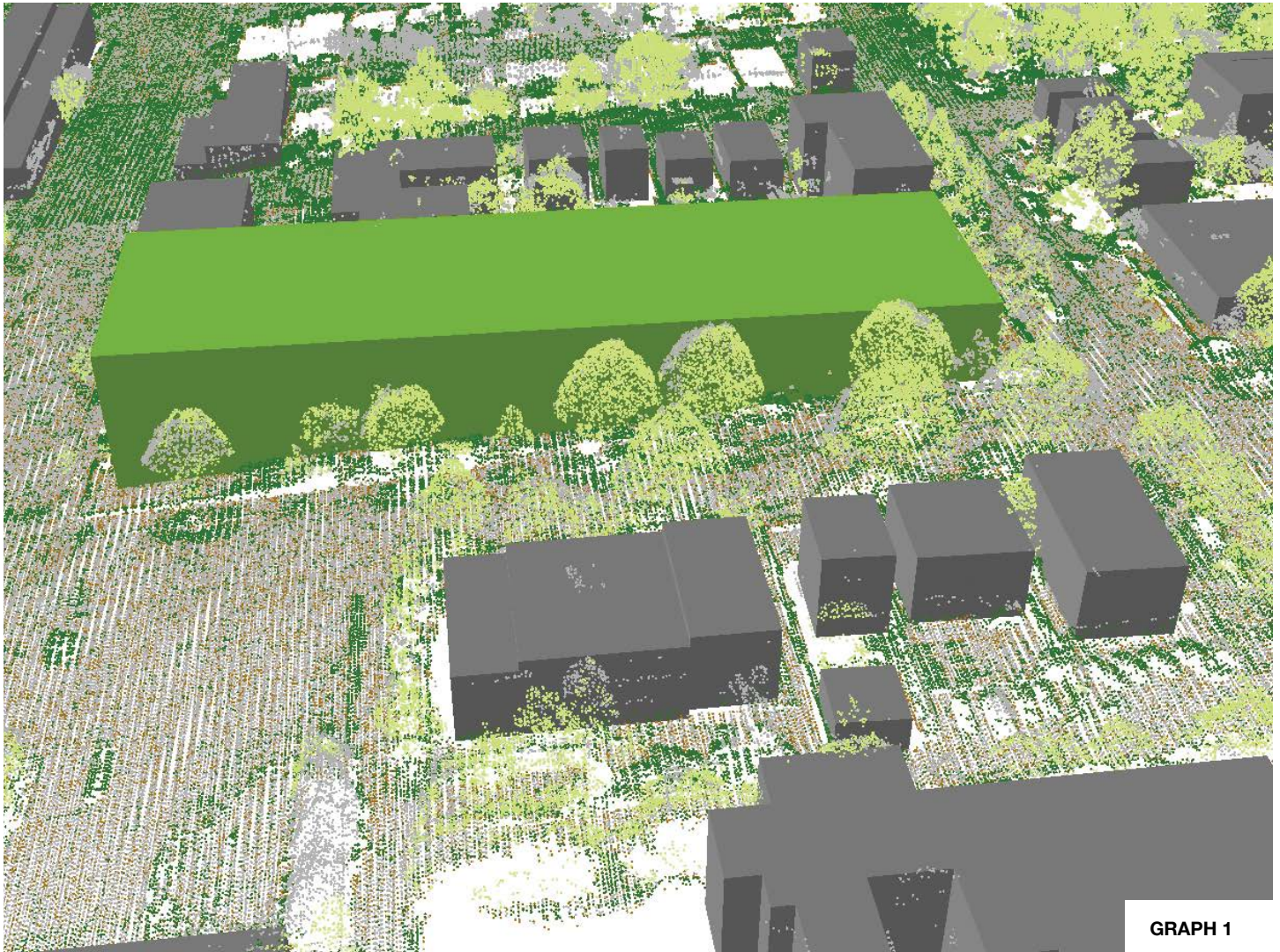
The current location of the Daytox/Detox centre offers outpatient withdrawal services for those aged 19 and older. A proposed new site will continue to provide existing services and will also offer inpatient withdrawal support, secured rental housing through a mixed-use

development, social enterprise programmes, and culturally appropriate services relevant to the neighbourhood.

## NEIGHBOURHOOD CONCERNS

The concerns from a residents' group, both legitimate and persuasive, include:

1. Building height which may result in shadowing of adjacent buildings
2. The perception that there is already high density of BC Housing units in the area of the proposed site
3. Safety for seniors and children due to the potential proximity of those accessing addiction-related services



GRAPH 1

In an effort to address concerns of what is sure to be an emotional issue, and to understand the potential as opposed to perceived effects of the relocation of the centre, I took a look at these concerns through an analytical lens.

**ANALYSIS - HOUSING UNITS, CRIME AND SHADING**

To review the spatial environment around the potential site and investigate the residents' concerns, the following analyses were completed:

1. The creation of a solar model based on hours of direct sunlight per day to determine the shadowing effect on neighbouring buildings
2. A calculation of the density of BC Housing units per hectare in the proposed area and City-wide
3. A calculation of the density of reported crime locations at the current site to see if crime might follow the relocation of the centre

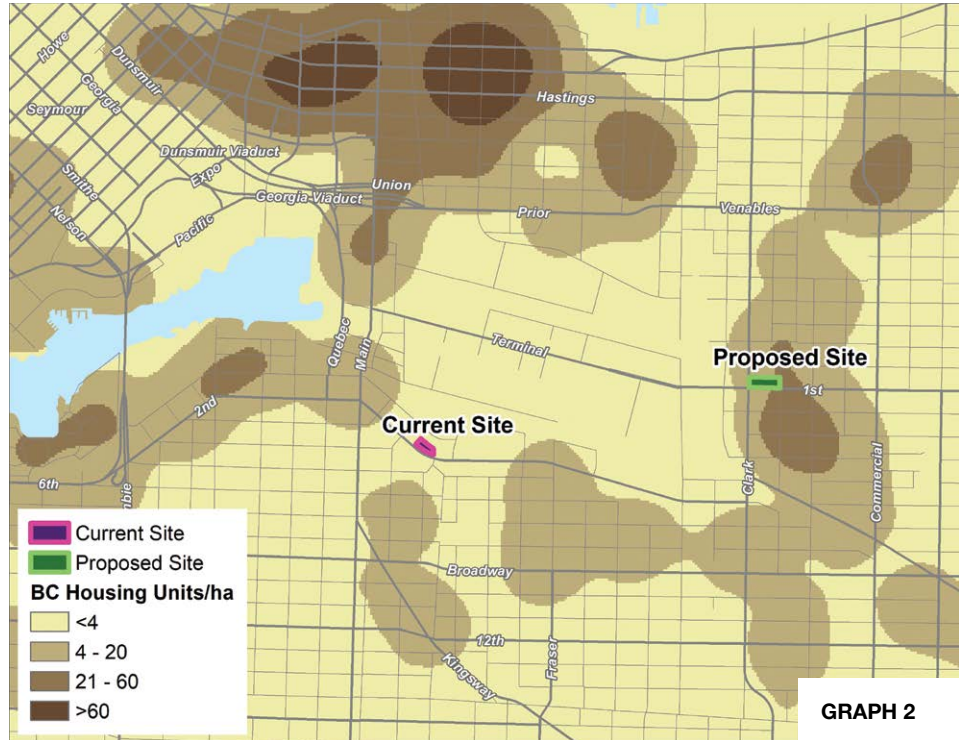
**CONCLUSIONS**

From the analyses the following outcomes were gathered:

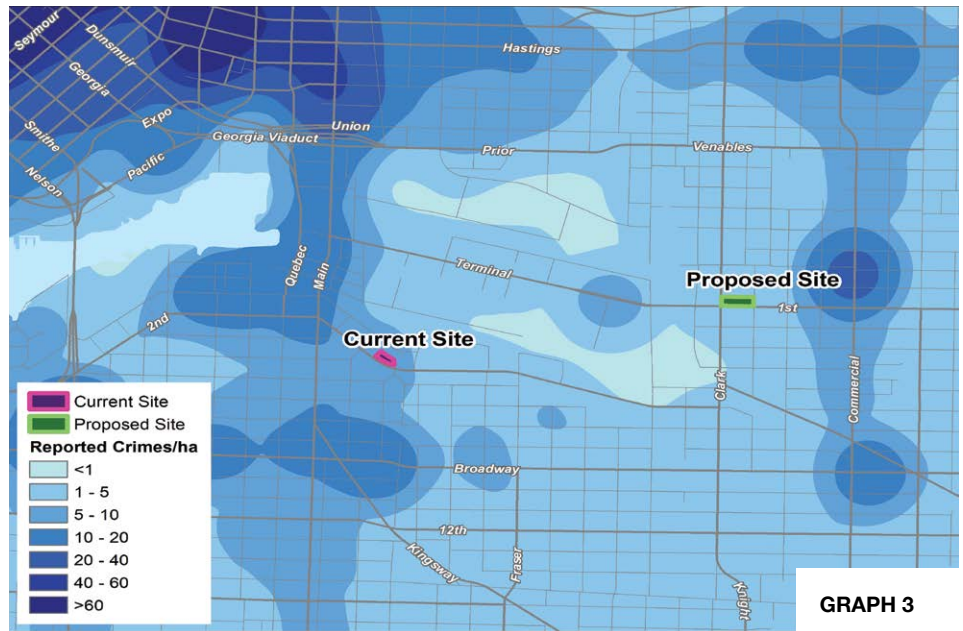
1. Given the site conditions, the building will certainly mass larger than adjacent buildings. However, it will have a lowered impact with regards to shadows due to the steep site topography and existing shade trees (graph 1)
2. While it is true that there is another BC Housing development less than 100m away, overall, the new proposed area does not have significantly more social housing than other parts of the city. In fact, there are many other areas that have significantly higher densities of BC Housing units (graph 2)
3. From reported crime statistics, I did not note a crime hot spot around the existing facility. Therefore, it is not possible to determine if there will be a negative impact to the safety of seniors and children due to the proximity of addiction-related services (graph 3)

**SUMMARY**

It is possible to use data analysis and geographic information systems to objectively address potential community concerns around new, socially focused developments. In the coming days and months, the issues addressed in this quick study will undoubtedly be raised and considered through the development



GRAPH 2



GRAPH 3

review process. At the outset, it is hoped that analyses such as the ones described here will be employed in order to better craft the process for this, and perhaps similar future projects. ■

*Aaron Licker is the principal of Licker Geospatial Consulting Co. He is not personally or professionally involved with the proposed relocation process.*

# Consultation

## A Legal and Political Perspective

by **Bill Buholzer** FCIP, RPP



ON MARCH 10 of this year, the CBC reported that BC's provincial government had launched 32 public consultations since taking office 33 weeks previously, looking at everything from the future of the ALR to ticket scalping. Saying that consultation has become the go-to operation in contemporary governance is like observing that reliance on social media has become the go-to strategy in contemporary politics. The observation is trite, and the two phenomena are most likely related.

### LOCAL GOVERNMENT CONSULTATION MANDATES

Consultation is not only a provincial government strategy. The Province decided, some time ago, that local governments ought to engage as well. When the regional growth strategies legislation was enacted, the Legislature mandated a systematic consultation process (s. 434 of the Local Government Act) for regional growth strategies, in addition to a public hearing of the sort long-required for official community plans and bylaws. The public hearing requirement for regional growth strategies was subsequently replaced by a reference to the possibility that a public hearing would be part of the consultation process.

At the same time, the public hearing requirement for official community plans was supplemented by a requirement for local governments to consider engaging in a more extensive consultation process (s. 475 of the Act) in which the public hearing doesn't count as "consultation." In considering whether that consultation with various 'specified parties' would be appropriate, municipal councils and regional boards must specifically consider whether such consultation should be "early

and ongoing." My general advice to planners has been that any report to a council or board recommending that an OCP or OCP amendment be considered for adoption ought to contain a section that analyses the impact of the bylaw on these specified parties and others potentially affected, and recommends the consultation strategy, if any, that the local government ought to implement.

A few years later, in the new Community Charter, consultation obligations were introduced in relation to other topics. According to s. 59, a local government cannot adopt a business regulation bylaw without giving notice and providing an opportunity to make representations for persons who consider they are affected by the bylaw. According to s. 166, a municipal council must undertake a process of public consultation regarding its proposed financial plan before it is adopted – a process that must occur each year.

In the first few sections of the Charter the Province declared that the relationship between itself and municipalities is based on the principle (among others) that consultation is needed on matters of mutual interest, including changes to local government legislation, revenue transfers, and government programs impacting matters within municipal jurisdiction. The Province imposed upon itself various requirements to consult with municipalities and their organizations before undertaking certain specified legislative initiatives that would affect their interests.

As is usually the case with legislative initiatives engaging local government powers, Vancouver was handled differently. The interface between regional planning and local planning could not be addressed in Vancouver via a regional context statement in an official community plan because Vancouver has no authority to adopt an official community plan. (It can adopt official development plans, which are a different species of planning

instrument entirely.) Thus, there is no OCP adoption process onto which a consultation obligation could be grafted. Nor were the business regulation consultation obligations added to the Vancouver Charter, and there is no consultation obligation in relation to the city's financial plan (though unlike other municipalities, Vancouver's capital expenditures are subject to an elector assent process involving, effectively, a referendum on its capital plan held concurrently with civic elections.) As a result, none of the consultation obligations mentioned above apply under the Vancouver Charter.

Consultation obligations have turned up in other provincial legislation as well, though not necessarily under that label. Under the Liquor Control and Licensing Act, for example, a local government that is notified about a liquor license application must "gather the views" of local residents by receiving written comments, conducting a public hearing, holding a referendum or some other method it considers appropriate. We can expect to see similar requirements for local governments wishing to comment on applications for provincial cannabis licenses.

In enacting consultation obligations for local governments and making consultation a centerpiece of governance at the provincial level, the Province is possibly channeling the consultation obligations that the courts have fashioned as means by which the federal and provincial governments can act honourably in their dealings with First Nations, means that are particularly important in this province where aboriginal title to land and resources remains, for the most part, unceded.

Be that as it may, the planning profession was already deeply engaged in consultation processes, even in relation to non-discretionary approvals such as development permits, where the product of consultation cannot, as a matter of law, be taken into account in the permit decision. Occasionally it seems that consultation had become the product of planning, rather than merely a part of the process. It probably wasn't necessary for the Legislature to mandate consultation processes in either the Vancouver Charter or the Local Government Act; B.C. planners were on it already, and had been for quite some time.

## THE SUBSTANCE OF CONSULTATION

A couple of months ago, one of my colleagues brought to my attention an interesting 2014 decision of the U.K. Supreme Court (*R. v. London Borough of Haringey*) that dealt

with a statutorily mandated consultation process in which a local council had engaged in relation to a change in its property tax relief regime that was required by the national government. In deciding that the consultation process had been inadequate, the U.K.'s highest court considered and applied what are generally known in the U.K. as the "Sedley requirements", named after the Q.C. who had advocated them in a 1985 lower court decision that dealt with consultation regarding school closures. The Sedley requirements are these:

First, that consultation must be at a time when proposals are still at a formative stage. Second, that the proposer must give sufficient reasons for any proposal to permit of intelligent consideration and response. Third... that adequate time must be given for consideration and response and, finally, fourth, that the product of consultation must be conscientiously taken into account in finalizing any statutory proposals.

In the only case in which the Local Government Act obligations in respect of consultation have been considered in any depth, and without citing the Sedley requirements but tracking them quite closely, the B.C. Court of Appeal made these observations (*Gardner v. Williams Lake*, 2006):

At a minimum, "consultation" anticipates bi-lateral communication in which the person consulted has the opportunity to question, to receive explanation and to provide comment to the local government upon the proposal. Given the requirement of a public hearing as part of the formal process of passage of an official community plan, and the express provision of s. [475] that the consultation is additional to the Public Hearing, I consider that the term "consultation" in s. [475] includes informal communications, meetings, open houses, delegations, and correspondence. The essence of the requirement is that those consulted have the opportunity to question and provide their comment, and that the local government weigh that comment, before advancing in the legislative process.

Clearly, consultation conducted according to these requirements cannot be a pro forma exercise. Consultation undertaken only for

the purpose of informing or placating citizens cannot meet the legal standard, either here or in the U.K.; there must be an authentic opportunity to affect the content of legislation.

From a strictly legal perspective there are really only two obligations in respect of consultation that B.C. planners need to keep in mind in relation to Part 14 of the Local Government Act:

1. The obligation to prepare and follow a "consultation plan" for a regional growth strategy
2. The obligation of the municipal council or regional board to consider matters of consultation and, if they choose to consult, prepare and follow a consultation plan in relation to an OCP or OCP amendment

The requirements described in the Gardner decision apply to those consultation processes. Consultation must occur early enough in the process to make it matter. Persons being consulted must be given adequate information. Decision-makers must have enough time to take the product of the consultation into consideration, and they must do so in a bona fide way and not merely so as to be seen to be "listening". (Local governments that engage in other forms of gratuitous consultation where it is legally impossible for the consultation process to meet these requirements, including the actual opportunity to influence the decision in question, seem to be engaging in a process that is farther down the ladder of participation.)

## THE BIGGER PICTURE

Planners assigned to manage consultation processes might also wish to keep in mind that consultation, at its best, is merely a component of governance, and that there is a larger picture. In his speech to the electors of Bristol on November 3, 1774, Edmund Burke made this well-known, though now deeply out of fashion, observation on the nature of elected office:

Your representative owes you, not his industry only, but his judgment; and he betrays instead of serving you if he sacrifices it to your opinion.

The entire speech, just a few paragraphs long and readily available on a number of websites, is refreshing to read at a time when, in relation to such important planning issues as the provision of an adequate supply of affordable housing in many of our larger cities, we may have had altogether too much consultation, and too little leadership. ■



## PIBC Board Notes

### NOVEMBER 2017

On November 4th, 2017 the PIBC Board of Directors met in Vancouver.

### PRESIDENT

Andrew Ramlö MCIP, RPP provided an update on various recent activities, including: noting that the Alberta Professional Planners Institute had moved away from automatic concurrent Canadian Institute of Planners (CIP) membership for its members beginning as of 2018.

### BOARD & GOVERNANCE

The Board reviewed and approved the final, revised 2017-2019 Strategic Plan.

The Chairs of the Institute's Professional Conduct Review Committee and the Climate Action Task Force provided brief updates on recent activities for their respective committees or groups.

The Board approved the appointment of the following members to the Institute's Governance & Nominating Committee for the current term: Michelle Kam MCIP, RPP; and Robert Roycroft MCIP, RPP.

The Board approved the appointment of the following members to the Institute's Policy & Public Affairs Committee for the current term: Sarah Dal Santo MCIP, RPP; Taryn Hayes MCIP, RPP; Yazmin Hernandez-Banuelas MCIP, RPP; Heather Kauer MCIP, RPP; Aaron Rodgers MCIP, RPP; Megan Shaw MCIP, RPP; Sean Tynan MCIP, RPP; and Peter Lipscombe (Student).

The Board approved the appointment of the following members to the Institute's Professional Standards & Certification Committee for the current term: Brian Miller MCIP, RPP; and Claire Negrin MCIP, RPP.

The Board approved the appointment of the following members to the Institute's Member Engagement Committee for the current term: Bruce Simard MCIP, RPP; Clarissa Huffman (Candidate); Mairi Bosomworth (Candidate); and Craig Busch (Student).

It was also reported that the following members had been appointed to the Institute's operational committees for the current term:

Communications Committee: Jada Basi MCIP, RPP.

Continuous Professional Learning Committee: Deborah Jensen MCIP, RPP, Sara Muir-Owen MCIP, RPP, and Clarissa Huffman (Candidate).

Awards & Recognition Committee: Anthony Kitel MCIP, RPP, and Leanne Taylor MCIP, RPP.

### ADMINISTRATION & FINANCE

Executive Director, Dave Crossley, reported on ongoing and key activities at the PIBC Office.

The Board reviewed the Institute's unaudited 2017 year-to-date finances for information. The Institute continues to maintain a healthy financial position, with current operations largely keeping within overall budget objectives.

The Board reviewed, for information, the final 2018 Schedule of Membership Fees and the final 2018 Operating Budget, as approved and adopted in September 2017.

### MEMBER PROGRAMS & SERVICES

The Board discussed potential plans to commemorate the Institute's 60th anniversary in 2018. It was noted that an ad hoc committee had been struck in September 2017. The Board also approved the appointment of the following individuals to the Institute's ad hoc PIBC 60th Committee for the current term: Lesley Cabott MCIP, RPP (Chair); Andrew Ramlö MCIP, RPP; Patricia Dehnel MCIP, RPP; Daniel Huang MCIP, RPP; and Dave Crossley (Executive Director).

### COMMITTEE REPORTS & BUSINESS

Membership: The Board approved the admission of a number of new members, and a number of membership transfers and changes. The Board unanimously approved the admission of Dr. Larry McCann to Honorary membership in the Institute as recommended.

The Board also approved in principle the development of a new type of PIBC award to recognize leadership in planning from amongst elected officials in BC and the Yukon, and directed the Awards & Recognition Committee to develop this new award.

### NATIONAL AFFAIRS

The Board reviewed and approved the 2018 agreements with CIP regarding membership renewal and fees. It was noted that CIP had declined PIBC's suggestion to eliminate CIP membership fees for Student members, and that, in accordance with the Board's decision to eliminate student fees in September 2017, the Institute would be covering the cost of the CIP portion of membership fees for Student members beginning in 2018.

### COMMITTEE REPORTS & BUSINESS

Professional Standards & Certification: The Board approved the admission of a number of new members, and a number of membership transfers and changes, and approved the extension of membership eligibility for a number of Candidate members, in order for them to complete the requirements to become Certified members.

### LOCAL CHAPTERS

Okanagan-Interior: The Board approved the appointment of Paul Dupuis MCIP, RPP (Co-Chair); Shannon Tartaglia MCIP, RPP (Co-Chair); Blake Laven MCIP, RPP (Co-Secretary); and Michelle Kam MCIP, RPP (Co-Secretary) to the Chapter Executive for the current term.

### OTHER BUSINESS & CORRESPONDENCE

The Board reviewed an update report on Asset Management BC, including the draft Partnership Agreement and options for PIBC's potential participation and involvement. The Board approved becoming a signatory partner to the Asset Management BC Partnership Agreement, and committed to an annual financial contribution for three years. The Board also directed the Institute's representative to the Asset Management BC Partnership to report back to the Board about the partnership's activities at least twice per year.

The Board also approved providing a one-time sponsorship contribution for the 2018 UBC SCARP Symposium.

### NEXT MEETING(S)

It was noted that the next meeting would be held Friday, January 26, 2018 in Vancouver.

# PIBC Board Notes

## JANUARY 2018

On January 26th, 2018 the PIBC Board of Directors met in Vancouver.

### PRESIDENT

Andrew Ramlö MCIP, RPP provided an update on various activities including: noting that the UBC School of Community and Regional Planning had hired a new Director, who would start in September 2018.

### BOARD & GOVERNANCE

The Board reviewed the work to-date on the various goals and tasks from the 2017-2019 Strategic Plan and discussed opportunities to complete ongoing and remaining tasks.

The Chairs of the Institute's Continuous Professional Learning, Member Engagement, Policy & Public Affairs, and Professional Standards & Certification Committees provided brief updates on recent activities for their respective committees. Manager of Member Programs & Services, Ryan Noakes, provided a brief update on recent activities of the Awards & Recognition Committee. Executive Director, Dave Crossley, provided a brief update on recent activities of the Communications Committee.

The Board approved the appointment of the following member to the Institute's Governance & Nominating Committee for the current term: Jennifer Macintyre (Candidate).

### ADMINISTRATION & FINANCE

Executive Director, Dave Crossley, reported on ongoing and key activities at the PIBC Office.

The Board reviewed the Institute's unaudited 2017 year-to-date finances for information. The Institute continues to maintain a healthy financial position, with current operations largely keeping within overall budget objectives. It was noted that the audit of the 2017 fiscal year was being undertaken.

The Board approved confirming the allocation of various amounts to the Institute's internally re-

stricted reserves funds as of the end of the 2017 fiscal year, in keeping with Institute policies on financial reserves.

### MEMBER PROGRAMS & SERVICES

The Board discussed potential plans and activities to commemorate the Institute's 60th anniversary throughout 2018. It was noted that the ad hoc PIBC 60th committee would consider expanding its membership to include representatives from each of the Institute's Chapters.

Executive Director, Dave Crossley, provided an update on planning and preparations for the Institute's upcoming 2018 Annual Conference in Victoria.

### NATIONAL AFFAIRS

The Board reviewed the 2017 Annual Report of the Professional Standards Committee – the national policy body responsible for professional membership certification standards and university program accreditation standards.

### COMMITTEE REPORTS & BUSINESS

Professional Standards & Certification: The Board approved the admission of a number of new members, and a number of membership transfers and changes; approved the extension of membership eligibility for a number of Candidate members, in order for them to complete the requirements to become Certified members, and further approved the revocation of Student members who had exceeded the time limits on membership prescribed in the bylaws, effective as of the end of 2017.

Professional Conduct Review: The Board discussed a professional conduct review matter and approved the recommendation from the Professional Conduct Review Committee in camera.

Policy & Public Affairs: The Board reviewed the report of recent activities of the Policy & Public Affairs Committee. It was noted that work would now begin on the items earmarked in the 2017-2019 Strategic Plan and an update on progress would be provided at an upcoming regular Board meeting.

Member Engagement: The Board reviewed the report of recent activities of the Member Engagement Committee. It was noted that the committee would consider expanding its membership to include broader representation from the Institute's membership at-large.

### COMMITTEE REPORTS & BUSINESS

Professional Standards & Certification: The Board approved the admission of a number of new members, and a number of membership transfers and changes, and approved the extension of membership eligibility for a number of Candidate members, in order for them to complete the requirements to become Certified members.

### LOCAL CHAPTERS

South Coast: The Board approved the appointment of Alex Taylor MCIP, RPP (Co-Chair); Karen Kreis MCIP, RPP (Co-Chair); Ada Chan Russell MCIP, RPP (Secretary); Chee Chan MCIP, RPP (Treasurer); Rhona Dulay MCIP, RPP; Amanda Grochowich MCIP, RPP; Robin Hawker MCIP, RPP; and Jane Koh MCIP, RPP to the Chapter Executive for the current term.

Vancouver Island-North: The Board approved the appointment of Courtney Simpson MCIP, RPP (Chair); Tanya Soroka MCIP, RPP (Secretary); Keltie Chamberlain (Treasurer); Dana Beatson MCIP, RPP; Nancy Gothard MCIP, RPP; and Nicholas Redpath MCIP, RPP to the Chapter Executive for the current term.

### OTHER BUSINESS & CORRESPONDENCE

The Board reviewed, for information, a report regarding previously approved funding for the SFU Resource and Environmental Planning Student Association (REPSA) 2018 Lunch 'N Learn Seminar Series.

### NEXT MEETING(S)

It was noted that the next meeting would be held Friday, March 9, 2018 in Prince George (and via telephone teleconference).

## UPCOMING EVENTS

### CONTINUOUS PROFESSIONAL LEARNING WEBINARS

**PIBC Spring 2018 CPL Webinar Series – Innovation Lab #3: Partnerships that Works**  
Wednesday, May 9th: 12:00–1:30 pm (PT) | Via Adobe Connect

**Webinar: Truth & Reconciliation: What Planners Need to Know!**  
Wednesday, June 20th: 12:00–1:30 pm (PT) | Via Adobe Connect

Webinar registration will take place online. Check the PIBC events page: <https://www.pibc.bc.ca/content/pibc-institute-chapter-events>

## NEW MEMBERS

Congratulations and welcome to all the new PIBC Members!

At its meeting of November 4, 2017, it was recommended and approved that the Board admit the following individuals to membership in the Institute in the appropriate categories as noted:

### CERTIFIED

**Lesley Baker** (Transfer from OPPI)  
**James De Hoop** (Reinstate)

### CANDIDATE

**Mercedes (Sadie) Beaudoin-Lobb**  
**Samantha Bohmert**  
**Teunesha Evertse**  
**Christopher Fay**  
**Mike Friesen** (Transfer from APPI)  
**Maria VanZerr**  
**Emily Williamson**

### PRE-CANDIDATE

**Daniel Graham**  
**Naghmeah Nazar Nia**  
**Simon Tremblay**

### RETIRED

**Neil Connelly**  
**Barbara Jackson**  
**Hugh Kellas**

### STUDENT

**Kendall Andison**  
**Sean Bailey**  
**Craig Busch**  
**Matthew Callow**  
**Shareen Chin**  
**Michelle Cuomo**  
**Nidah Dara**  
**Alexandra Doran**  
**Desiree Givens**  
**Laura Hillis**  
**Emily Huang**  
**Lindsay Huddleston**  
**Jacqueline Hunter**  
**Emily Johnson**  
**Cody Kenny**  
**Robbie Knott**  
**Jordan Konyk**  
**Sarah Labahn**  
**Shannon Lambie**  
**Wendee Lang**  
**Erin LaRocque**

**Simon Liem**  
**Geneva Lloyd**  
**Sarah Kristi Lone**  
**Iain Marjoribanks**  
**Katrina May**  
**Abby Morning Bull**  
**Tadayori Nakao**  
**Tanja Oswald**  
**Halina Rachelson**  
**Lily Raphael**  
**Naomi Reichstein**  
**Maureen Solmundson**  
**Jessica Todd**  
**Annelise van der Veen**  
**Leni Vespaziani**  
**Pascal Volker**  
**Jose Wong Cok**  
**Rachel Wuttunee**  
**Kelsey Yamasaki**  
**Zakaria Zenasni**  
**Stella Zhou**

## MEMBER CHANGES

It was further recommended and approved that Council approve and/or acknowledge the following membership transfers and changes in membership status for the following individuals as noted:

<b>Lesley Baker</b>	From Certified	To Member on Leave
<b>Stephanie Holland</b>	From Certified	To Member on Leave
<b>Rob Innes</b>	From Certified	To Member on Leave
<b>Karen Moores</b>	From Certified	To Member on Leave
<b>Parissa Shafizadeh</b>	From Certified	To Member on Leave
<b>Erin Ferguson</b>	From Candidate	To Member on Leave
<b>Allison Pickrell</b>	From Candidate	To Member on Leave
<b>Lauren Sanbrooks</b>	From Candidate	To Member on Leave
<b>Chani Joseph-Ritchie</b>	From Member on Leave	To Certified
<b>Kirsty MacDonald</b>	From Member on Leave	To Certified
<b>Zoë Morrison</b>	From Member on Leave	To Certified
<b>Kelsey Chow</b>	From Member on Leave	To Candidate
<b>Alain Cunningham</b>	Deceased	



## Membership Report

JANUARY 2018

### NEW MEMBERS

Congratulations and welcome to all the new PIBC Members!

At its meeting of January 26, 2018, it was recommended and approved that the Board admit the following individuals to membership in the Institute in the appropriate categories as noted:

#### CERTIFIED

Justin Barer  
Lucina Baryluk  
Ken Bourdeau  
Angela Buick  
Patrick Carroll (Transfer from API)  
Mark Crowe  
Jordan Fisher  
Sean Galloway (Transfer from OPPI)  
Michelle Geneau  
Waleed Giratalla  
Timothy Hewett  
Jane Koh  
Ellen Larcombe  
Kent MacDougall (Transfer from APPI)  
Henry McQueen (Transfer from OPPI)  
Nicole Miller  
Jason Owen  
Casey Peters  
Derek Robinson (Transfer from APPI)  
Mélodie Simard (Transfer from APPI)  
Darren Todd (Transfer from APPI)  
Mary Jo Van Order (Transfer from APPI)  
Bitva Vorell  
Michael Watson  
Erik Wilhelm

#### CANDIDATE

Fahad Abrahani  
Adefemi Adegeye  
Natalie Andrijancic (Transfer from APPI)  
Maira de Avila Wilton (Transfer from OPPI)

Laura Beveridge  
Keltie Chamberlain  
Devon Cronshaw  
Cassandra Cummings  
Benafshaw Dashti  
Andrea Haber  
Paula Hay  
Jessica Hayes  
Tasha Henderson  
Jessica Jiang (Transfer from OPPI)  
Jingsi (Jessica) Jin  
Benjamin Johnson  
Peter Lipscombe  
Kristy McConnell  
Victor Ngo

Cian O'Neill-Kizoff (Transfer from OPPI)  
John O'Reilly (Transfer from OPPI)  
Britney Quail  
Erin Rennie  
Jaleen Rousseau

#### PRE-CANDIDATE

Nicole Capewell  
Michael Coulson  
Jay Hazzard  
Charling Li  
Ellen Morrison  
Shane O'Hanlon  
Megan Vicente

#### STUDENT

Colin Brown  
Ian Cox  
Devin Croin  
Craig Dedels  
Adam Fiss (Transfer from MPPI)  
Zachary Haigh  
Daniel Hanhausen Legorreta  
Kathleen Heggie  
Yi Hu  
Serena Klaver  
Cameron Kral  
Nicholas Kuhl  
Andrew Macaulay (Transfer from MPPI)  
Aaron Penner  
Anthony Price  
Melissa Pritchard  
Andrew Ririe  
Mark Tanner (Transfer from OPPI)  
Chantal (Ceja) Wentland  
Sam West  
Jiahui Zhang

#### RETIRED

Elaine Anderson  
Geri Boyle  
Ian Cooper  
Terry Crowe  
John Gauld  
Leslie Green  
Louise Morris  
Greg Toma

## MEMBER CHANGES

It was further recommended and approved that Council approve and/or acknowledge the following membership transfers and changes in membership status for the following individuals as noted:

<b>Amy Anaka</b>	From Certified	To Member on Leave
<b>Dominica Babicki</b>	From Certified	To Member on Leave
<b>Nirmalendu Bhattacharya</b>	From Certified	To Member on Leave
<b>Annie Booth</b>	From Certified	To Member on Leave
<b>Rick Brundrige</b>	From Certified	To Member on Leave
<b>Chloe Fox</b>	From Certified	To Member on Leave
<b>Ron Fralick</b>	From Certified	To Member on Leave
<b>Anita Green</b>	From Certified	To Member on Leave
<b>Brian Guzzi</b>	From Certified	To Member on Leave
<b>Rachel Harrison</b>	From Certified	To Member on Leave
<b>Ellen Larcombe</b>	From Certified	To Member on Leave
<b>Malcolm MacPhail</b>	From Certified	To Member on Leave
<b>Robin Mills</b>	From Certified	To Member on Leave
<b>Alastair Moore</b>	From Certified	To Member on Leave
<b>Todd Romaine</b>	From Certified	To Member on Leave
<b>Frieda Schade</b>	From Certified	To Member on Leave
<b>Sarah Sheridan</b>	From Certified	To Member on Leave
<b>David Smith</b>	From Certified	To Member on Leave
<b>Mackenzie Stonehocker</b>	From Certified	To Member on Leave
<b>Andrea Wen</b>	From Certified	To Member on Leave
<b>Lauren Beveridge</b>	From Candidate	To Member on Leave
<b>Samantha Charlton</b>	From Candidate	To Member on Leave
<b>Tasha Henderson</b>	From Candidate	To Member on Leave
<b>Mark Thorvaldson</b>	From Candidate	To Member on Leave
<b>Dominica Babicki</b>	From Member on Leave	To Certified
<b>Nirmalendu Bhattacharya</b>	From Member on Leave	To Certified
<b>Iona Bonamis</b>	From Member on Leave	To Certified
<b>Annie Booth</b>	From Member on Leave	To Certified
<b>Geri Boyle</b>	From Member on Leave	To Certified
<b>Katherine Brandt</b>	From Member on Leave	To Certified
<b>Rick Brundrige</b>	From Member on Leave	To Certified
<b>Sarah Burger</b>	From Member on Leave	To Certified
<b>Anita Green</b>	From Member on Leave	To Certified
<b>Leslie Green</b>	From Member on Leave	To Certified
<b>Brian Guzzi</b>	From Member on Leave	To Certified
<b>Malcolm MacPhail</b>	From Member on Leave	To Certified
<b>Robin Mills</b>	From Member on Leave	To Certified
<b>Tamsin Mills</b>	From Member on Leave	To Certified
<b>Alastair Moore</b>	From Member on Leave	To Certified
<b>Denise Philippe</b>	From Member on Leave	To Certified
<b>Todd Romaine</b>	From Member on Leave	To Certified
<b>Mackenzie Stonehocker</b>	From Member on Leave	To Certified
<b>Kristine Tatebe</b>	From Member on Leave	To Certified
<b>Andrea Wen</b>	From Member on Leave	To Certified
<b>Sarah Wilmot</b>	From Member on Leave	To Certified
<b>Samantha Charlton</b>	From Member on Leave	To Candidate
<b>Ellen Larcombe</b>	From Member on Leave	To Candidate
<b>Spencer Lindsay</b>	From Member on Leave	To Candidate
<b>David Boote</b>	Resigned	
<b>James Crandles</b>	Resigned	
<b>Sarah Desaulniers</b>	Resigned	
<b>Afroz Fallah Manshadi</b>	Resigned	
<b>Julie Glover</b>	Resigned	
<b>Roy Hales</b>	Resigned	
<b>Navid Helal</b>	Resigned	
<b>Erik Karlsen</b>	Resigned	
<b>Douglas Koch</b>	Resigned	
<b>Curranne Labercane</b>	Resigned	
<b>William Lambert</b>	Resigned	
<b>Peter Li</b>	Resigned	
<b>Patrick McCormick</b>	Resigned	
<b>Steven Olmstead</b>	Resigned	
<b>Judith Robertson</b>	Resigned	
<b>Komiete Tetteh</b>	Resigned	
<b>Ian Wight</b>	Resigned	



## The Ciclovía (Open Streets) of Bogota, Columbia

From 7 am to 2 pm every Sunday and holidays, Bogota closes off its main streets to traffic for its Ciclovía (or Open Streets, stemming from a Spanish term that means cycleway). The local government started this program in 1974 with closing just two central streets to vehicle traffic for walkers, runners and cyclists. In the beginning, approximately 5,000 people came regularly to the Ciclovía to stroll or ride their bicycles weekly.

Bogota's Ciclovía picked up steam in the 1990s and early 2000s, under Mayor Enrique Penalosa. With his brother, Gil Penalosa, (then Commissioner of Parks and Recreation), the Ciclovía route increased from 8 miles and 140,000 riders every Sunday to 70 miles and as many as 2 million people. A supporting program was also developed to help the city run the weekly event successfully, with volunteers, uniforms, signs, and marketing funded with a tax added to all citizens' phone bills and by private sponsors.

Now, over 40 years later, the city's Ciclovía include performers setting up in city parks, with aerobics instructors, yoga teachers and musicians leading its citizens and visitors through various performances. It is estimated approximately 1.7 million people (about a quarter of the city's population), turn out every week to enjoy the over 120 kilometers of car-free streets. Bogota's concept has also inspired other cities to "open up streets" worldwide.





Mark Huberman



Peter Joyce



Glen Pardoe



Ezekiel Dada



Jane Farquharson



Mike Furuya



Catherine Oberg



Christephen Cheng



Jason Dunn



Daniel Fung



Yulia Liem



Kristen Myers



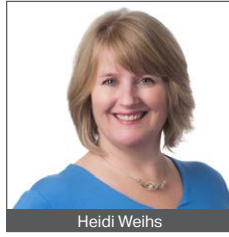
Jason Potter



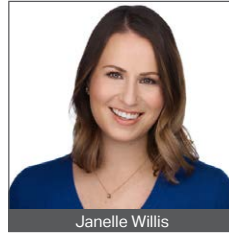
Tyler Thomson



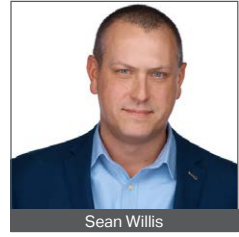
Amrit Uppal



Heidi Weihs



Janelle Willis



Sean Willis

## ANNOUNCING CORPORATE AMALGAMATION & NEW APPOINTMENTS

25 years since inception – Bunt & Associates Engineering Ltd. is pleased to announce corporate amalgamation, new leadership appointments, and the addition of 10 new shareholders. This restructuring represents an exciting time in the evolution of our company with growth opportunities for staff and an expanded and seamless connection to expertise beyond local borders.

We are proud to acknowledge the following individuals on their recent appointments:

### Principals:

**Mark Huberman** P. Eng. | Board Co-Chair

**Peter Joyce** P. Eng. | Board Co-Chair, Past President

**Glen Pardoe** P. Eng. | President

**Dr. Ezekiel Dada** P.Eng. | Manager of Finance

**Jane Farquharson** P. Eng. PTOE | Regional Manager British Columbia

**Mike Furuya** P. Eng. | Regional Manager Southern Alberta & Saskatchewan

**Catherine Oberg** P. Eng. | Regional Manager Northern Alberta

### Associates:

**Christephen Cheng** P. Eng.

**Jason Dunn** P. Eng.

**Daniel Fung** P. Eng.

**Yulia Liem** P. Eng., PTOE

**Kristen Myers** P. Eng.

**Jason Potter** PTP

**Tyler Thomson** RPP, PTP

**Amrit Uppal** P. Eng.

**Heidi Weihs**

**Janelle Willis** P. Eng.

**Sean Willis** P. Eng.



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# The PIBC 2018 Annual Conference The Game Plan

May 29  
to  
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2018

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Victoria, BC

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Visit [www.pibc.bc.ca](http://www.pibc.bc.ca) and follow us on Twitter at @\_PIBC and #PIBC2018 for the latest updates.

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