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SAJATOVIC: PLANNERS MUST BE CREATIVE, VISIBLE CONTRIBUTORS TO SOCIETY. ROLE AS REGULATORS NOT ENOUGH.

O **PJ:** Steve, the success of the first few years of OPPI's existence will inevitably be associated with you personally. How do you feel, now that your term is nearly over?

Sajatovic: By the time this issue of the OPPI Journal is distributed, my term as President of the Institute will indeed have expired. It's been both a great challenge and a wonderful experience for me. I have travelled extensively throughout the Province, seeing the physical, social, economic and political circumstances in which my fellow professionals operate. And I have observed the activities and had the opportunity to listen to the ideas of much of the member-

ship.

OPJ: The Institute has made some excellent progress in its first three years. Can you identify the key areas?

Sajatovic: Giant first steps have been taken in the areas of membership services, corporate identity, participation in public debates, identification of major public issues, the sponsoring or co-sponsoring of major events in student matters, in membership, in establishing new relationships with the Province, the Planning Schools, and other professional organizations in the Province.

OPJ: What advice would you give to the new President, Barb Dembeck,

AS WE GO TO PRESS.

It has just been announced that the new Assistant Deputy Minister in the Ministry of Municipal Affairs is Ken Whitwell, Scarborough Planning Commissioner.

and her Executive Council?

Sajatovic: A lot of work is left to be done. Barb and her Executive Council must work long hours to continue and expand all the initiatives which have been started. But the new Executive can't do it all on their own. I attribute the largest measure of credit for the success of the last three

OPPI TO LEAD DESIGN CHARRETTE FOR TORONTO WATERFRONT

The Ontario Professional Planners Institute (OPPI), in association with the Ontario Association of Architects (OAA) and the Ontario Association of Landscape Architects (OALA) have come together as a concerned group of professionals, skilled in forming the urban envi-

cont'd. page 20



Healthy Communities Notes

By: *Diana Jardine*

In early September the Ontario Association of Landscape Architects, the Ontario Public Health Association, the Conservation Council of Ontario and OPPI met to discuss "Healthy Communities". We agreed that the four organizations would set up a small steering committee to

a) further define in practical terms the subject of healthy communities for each of our own organizations, and

b) explore opportunities for joint action, such as a conference or workshop in 1989.

Judy Zon, Ministry of Municipal Affairs, will be OPPI's representative on the steering committee.

years, to the tremendous spirit of volunteerism which exists in our membership. In order to ensure future strength and success for the OPPI, this spirit of volunteerism, both at the District and the Provincial level, must be fostered and expanded.

OPJ: When you return to work after the Annual General Meeting, won't it seem a bit strange not to have any extra-curricular activities?

Sajatovic: I know that I'll miss my duties as President. But I will miss my regular association with the people who make the OPPI work, a great deal more. I'd like to publicly thank the members of my Executive Council, Mary Campkin, and the other office staff. And also thank the membership at large. I owe you my deepest gratitude for being permitted

the pleasure of representing you and serving you in this capacity.

OPJ: You've often mentioned how important it has been to have the support of your employers, the City of North Bay.

Sajatovic: Yes, you're right. I wouldn't have taken on the Presidency if the Mayor and Council hadn't been supportive. But the one person - apart from my wife - who has borne the brunt of all the extra work, has been my secretary, Donna Harrison.

OPJ: I understand the City has found a new way to keep you busy now that your term has ended.

Sajatovic: Well, I've been looking after planning, economic development and building. Now I'm going to be directing the Tourism and Convention functions too.

OPJ: Congratulations Steve. And the Journal thanks you for your support these past three years too. Any last words of wisdom?

Sajatovic: Yes. I believe planners must strive to be more than just regulators or creators of development policy. They must strive to be seen and known as creative, active, visible and positive contributors to society. I wish you all well in your future endeavours, and hope to see you all in the future at various events around the Province.

A plaque recognizing Steve Sajatovic's contribution to OPPI was presented to him by Barb Dembeck as her first presidential duty at the AGM. Steve will also be coordinating OPPI's position paper on housing. Please contact him with your views.

ONTARIO MUNICIPAL BOARD

AJAX OPPOSES DAY CARE CENTRE IN PICKERING VILLAGE

BY PIERRE BEECKMANS

The Ajax town council refused to rezone a corner lot in the old Village of Pickering from R1 to a Public Use Zone to permit a day care centre for up to 40 children in a large house. The applicant thereupon sought an order from the municipal board to amend the by-law.

At the hearing, the appellant was opposed by a number of residents of the area as well as by the Town. They thought it would unduly disturb their quiet residential neighbourhood.

The proponent pointed out that the Durham Region official plan includes day care centres as a permitted use in residential areas. He felt the application would not bring about a major change in the land use pattern; it was located at the convergence of three neighbourhoods. He was supported by a representative of the Ministry of Social Services in his contention that there was a critical need for day care facilities in the region.

The planner for the Town of Ajax referred to the text of the A2 Community Plan, which states: "Future day

care centres shall be located at focal points throughout the A2 area as the need arises." He felt the subject location was not a focal point. It was on the edge of the A2 community and would probably draw more children from the A4 and A5 communities than from the A2 community.

abutting residences;

3. provide sufficient parking, ingress and egress;

4. create no adverse impacts on existing and potential future traffic circulation in the neighbourhood;

5. meet an identified need in the area;

6. no significant site constraints in terms of safety and grading for outdoor play areas;

7. sufficient indoor and outdoor space provided to meet the requirements of the Day Nurseries Branch.

These are all in house guidelines used by the Town of Ajax when considering applications for day care centres, and were developed after consultation with other municipalities.

The Board agreed with the Town. The A2 community was adequately serviced with 3 existing day care centres in proper locations and the proposed use would adversely affect the neighbourhood.

The appeal was dismissed on August 15, 1988.

Source: Decision of the Ontario Municipal Board Pazaratz, 84 Sherwood Road East File: Z870075



No need for daycare facility, Board finds.

He indicated that, that for a day care application to be successful, the site must be designated Community Facility and the applicant must prove there is a need and have regard for the following:

1. readily accessible to neighbourhoods;
2. reasonably well buffered from

How to be Critical about Crisis

When every second newspaper headline contains the word "crisis", I begin to worry not only about the issues but also about the numbing effect constant cries of crisis tend to engender.

The "transportation crisis" is a good example. Urban congestion is a fact of life, and people have been writing about impending gridlock (using different terminology) for more than a century. But during a recent visit to Britain, I began to suspect that the crisis really is as bad as claimed. The consensus amongst the critics is that the basis of the problem is underinvestment in infrastructure: roads, rail, transit terminals, subways and airports.

"We are paying the price today for not spending enough

money on our basic infrastructure over the past 20 years." said one critic about the lack of new motorways in southern England. According to the report, existing roads cannot be closed long enough to undertake much needed repairs. Traffic tie-ups of more than a hundred miles in length occur regularly. Regular features in newspapers predict traffic delays around airports.

Even this scale of chaos may not get adequate response to solve these long-term problems.

The situation in Ontario seems to be going in the same direction. Crises of this magnitude seem to be impending in the areas of transportation, housing and garbage handling, just to name a few.

So how does one make the points that have to be made?

Glenn Miller, Editor

LETTERS

CIP President Salutes Journal

Congratulations on an excellent publication. As one of my rewards for being National President, I receive several publications on planning. Few equal the professional nature of your Journal.

It is interesting, thought-provoking, and newsy.

Sincere best wishes,

David R. Witty, MCIP, President.

Usher Applauded

I applaud Tony Usher for sounding a clear alarm without being alarmist or apocalyptic. His article "How Would Climatic Change Affect Ontario", in the November/December Journal, raises large-scale planning issues we would rather avoid, preferring to immerse ourselves in the microcosm of business at hand.

It is important that we begin to visualize an Ontario denuded of forests and a Great Lake system ecologically damaged beyond repair. These scenarios can no longer be dismissed as the gloomy prognostications of brooding millenarians. They are the very real consequences of continuing our current modus operandi.

What is even harder to visualize is how Ontario will be affected by changes in the global economy due to macrocosmic environmental phenomena.

If the recent warming trend is not merely a random variation in long-established meteorological patterns, the crop failures experienced last summer by Canada, the U.S. China and the Soviet Union may occur more frequently. If next summer is as hot and dry as the last, global food shortages affecting not just the Third World but our own as well may be possible. Who can guess what effects this would have on the precarious balance of world economies?

The point is that Ontario may have to cope with its environmental problems in a poorer, hungrier, less affluent world.

I agree with Tony Usher that the public "despises nothing more than uncontrollable disruption of the few remaining constants of their lives."

However, such disruption could prove a disguised blessing if it shook us out of our stupor and forced us to take the kind of determined, willful action which this very large complex of problems will undoubtedly demand.

Enlightened conscience and public spirit will likely not be enough to com-

pel "the consumption cutbacks we have always shied away from in the past". What is more likely is that an exhausted planet will simply fail to deliver the resources to realize the dream of universal unlimited prosperity. The sooner this occurs, the greater our chance of dealing with environmental problems before they cross the threshold into irreversibility.

An economic jolt would spark the "furious debate" Usher speaks of.

This debate would be about planning.

Do planners also need to be shocked into contemplating a world of massive environmental crisis? Or do we have the moral courage to begin facing it right now?

Harry James
Toronto

Timmins Update

In the last issue, reference was made to a new hospital being built in Timmins. The correct name of the firm responsible for the architecture is Parkin/Smith.

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HERITAGE CONSERVATION: WHERE IS THE KNOWLEDGE?

by Tony Usher

"'Heritage' has become the business of theming the nation up to its new destiny." - Manchester Guardian Weekly book review, April 3, 1988.

Over the last 15 years, heritage has become another one of those familiar hurdles in the planning process, somewhere between assisted housing and stormwater. Why?

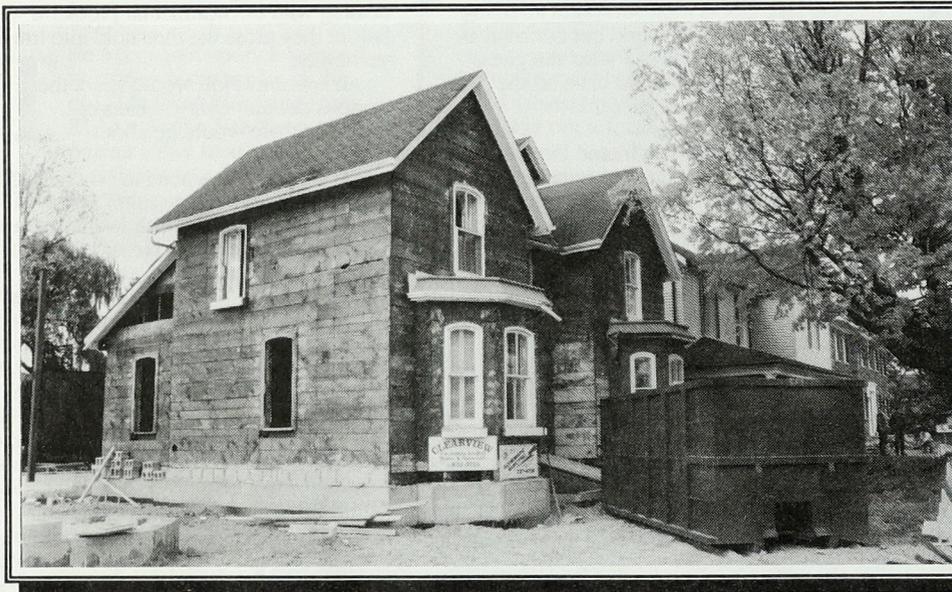
Surely the real reason for cultural heritage conservation is knowledge. We need to know how we got here and why things are as they are. Human behaviour, and its interactions with the natural environment, were the great links between past and future. In an era of dramatic and dangerous technological change, under-

tion. Is heritage about tourism? We can attract tourists with fine restaurants and Wonderlands; if tourists seek out heritage, it's because they seek knowledge, to which our visitors have as much right as we do ourselves. Is heritage about entertainment? Knowledge can be communicated in an entertaining way; entertainment without knowledge is no more than a diversion whether it's in a museum or a game show.

Heritage conservation as planners encounter it has two main thrusts. One is archeological resource protection, which serves to protect knowledge, although much less to communicate it. The other is building and district designation, which is heritage as aesthetics for the most part. Where development pressures are intense,

The aforementioned facades that line our streets are often beautifully maintained but tell us little. The historical sites that do attempt to tell us something blend into one another, leaving us with blurred images of ladies in bonnets churning butter and men in red uniforms cleaning muskets (there are some honourable exceptions in Ontario, such the Petrolia Discovery and Sainte-Marie among the Hurons). Our museums used to know a great deal, but didn't know how to tell us about it. But things are changing fast in the museum world. Now they will entertain us mightily and leave us scratching our heads (and Canada's heritage flagship, the Museum of Civilization, will be in the vanguard when it opens its new video palace in Hull next year).

Since as planners we must continually respond to heritage objectives set by provincial and municipal agencies, as well as heritage concerns voiced by the public, we should be thinking about the why's of cultural heritage even if nobody else is. What do we want heritage to do for us? Do we want our privately owned heritage to end up consisting of city streets lined with meaningless facades, and postcard-pretty small towns wiped clean of their former inhabitants, economies, and societies by the inflationary wallets of urban refugees? If Ontarians want lots of "heritage" and no history, we're on the right path, but as planners we should at least try to be honest about what kinds of cultural heritage we are paying to preserve and what will be the real benefits of conservation.



Does retention of old structures contribute to our cultural heritage?

Photo: Manett

standing these constants will be invaluable if we want to muddle through.

But you'd hardly know that cultural heritage is about knowledge if you were to judge by how heritage is administered and presented in Ontario today. Is heritage about aesthetics? This is hardly heritage; if we think old-looking building facades are pretty, we can either make them or build them, and we might as well do whichever is cheaper in each situa-

preservation of a facade, bereft of its context and shorn of its power to communicate, often becomes one of the poker chips that planners eagerly clutch at in the great development game. (Maybe we're going backwards; today Toronto would probably welcome the Eaton Center proposals of the last 1960's that would have kept just the clock tower of the Old City Hall.)

Heritage conservation as the public encounters it is a confusing business.

Tony Usher is a Toronto-based planning consultant, specializing in rural, resource, environmental and recreational issues.

(EDITOR'S NOTE: Tony Usher's column on climate change in the last issue contained some typographical errors. The Journal apologizes and will send a copy of Tony's original text to any reader who wants one.)

Turning Down The Volume - Ways To Reduce The Impact Of Noise On Residential Areas -

By: John E. Coulter

In the first article in this series, the discussion centred around the sociology of noise and the types of noise control measures applied to residential subdivisions to control sound. There are a couple of additional points worth noting. In general, the discussions related mostly to roadway traffic noise. Aircraft and railway noise are handled in much the same way, although each has special considerations. Noise from a single property such as a factory or quarry is assessed quite differently. Instead of absolute figures, stationary noise sources are evaluated by comparing how much noise they make relative to the traffic noise around them.

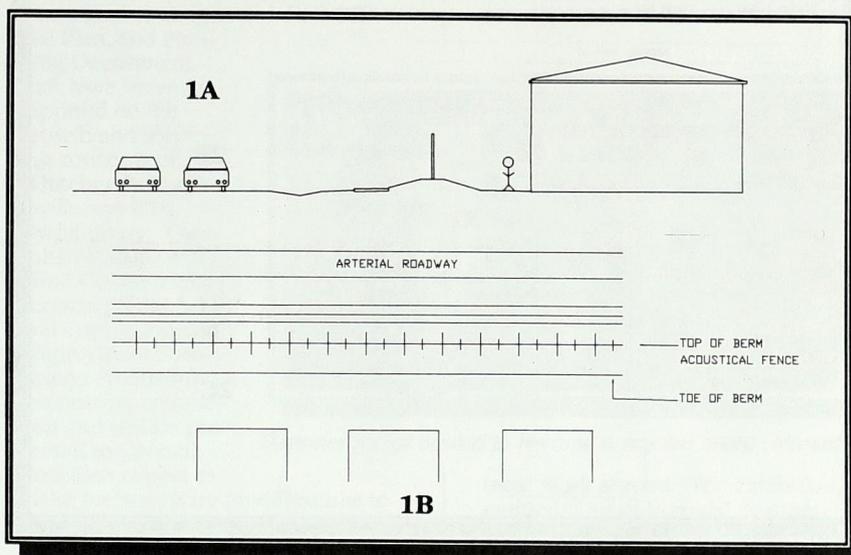
This article is about the pros and cons of various mitigation methods for noise. We take as a starting point that the source is immediately adjacent to the residential area. In some circumstances, commercial or industrial buffer zones might be considered before starting on specific mitigation measures.

The methods to be considered here are:

1. Ignore excess noise except to place a warning clause on title. Up to 60 dB daytime in the amenity areas is currently accepted by MOE.
2. Use reversed lots with noise barriers.
3. Use single loaded roads. With the added setback to the first amenity area and the house acting as a noise barrier, this usually means that noise barriers aren't needed to meet 60 dB.

Cross sections of the reversed lot-with-barrier and the single loaded road condition are shown as Figures 1a and 2a, while the plan view is shown in Figures 1b, 2b and 2c. The flanking lot of Figure 1c is also of interest.

Referring to the barrier on the reversed lot, assuming the barrier is high enough to achieve an acceptable sound level in the first row of houses, the second row's amenity spaces will have the extra barrier effect of two rows of houses plus the extra setback distance.



Reversed frontage with berm/barrier.

At this second row amenity space, the sound level will typically be 5-8 dB quieter than the first row. As such, the amenity space will be reasonable even if the first row only meets 60 dB.

The single loaded road is a little different. Assuming for single family homes the first row just meets 60 dB, then the second row, if it backs onto the first, will still be at about 60 dB because of reflections. Thus, the number of people exposed to the high sound levels has doubled when compared with the barriered, reversed lot configuration. It will be the third row before the sound levels drop below 55 dB if the first row is at 60 dB during the daytime. The only time the single loaded road can achieve the same results as a barrier as far as the number of amenity areas exposed to overly high sound levels is concerned, is if the first row of houses forms a continuous barrier such as that resulting from townhouse blocks. For single family homes, the single loaded road results in about twice the exposure to high sound levels in the neighbourhood.

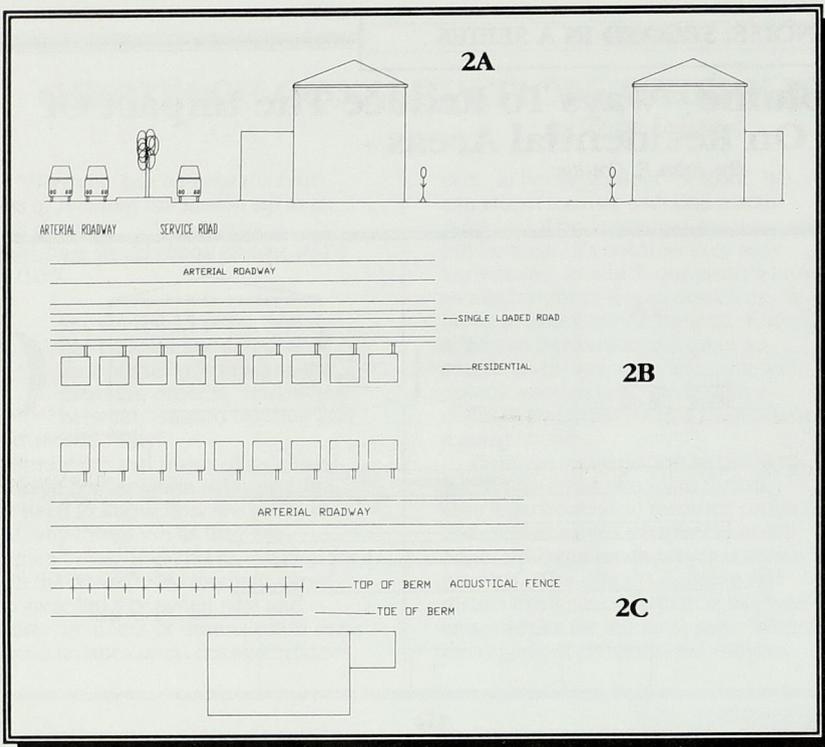
The flanking lot condition (Fig-

ure 1c) can occur in either the single loaded road or the reversed lot with barrier scheme. Here, the first lot is usually barriered in the same manner as the reversed lots. For the same height of barrier, the flanking condition is a little quieter due to the lack of a wall reflecting the sound back toward the barrier. On the other hand, the channel formed by the houses does not add any extra attenuation, and the sound spreads down the channel as if it were an open field. The flanking condition then falls somewhere between the reversed frontage lot with barrier, and the single loaded road without the barrier. From the point of view of protecting the largest number of people and considering the desire to



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Single loaded road

minimize the number of barriers, it would appear best to use single loaded roads where the sound levels are low to moderate (minor arterials and collectors), and reversed lots on major roads. While this may be optimum for the peo-

ple living in the houses, it results in very large barriers along the arterials, and no barriers where the barriers might only have to have been 1.8 metres high in any case. The least negative alternative is the barrier row of townhouses. The idea of lining all of the arterial roads with townhouse blocks is unlikely to be generally accepted. The townhouse block, however, may be the closest there is to a good solution to the various problems.

Another possibility would be to have the houses fronting onto the arterial with small sideyard setback, and have access from the rear along a laneway. There are clusters of such housing in the City of Toronto. This configuration

solves the traffic problem of preventing direct access of cars onto the arterial roadway. It deals with the noise problem, and does away with the wastage of land and the vast expanses of pavement one obtains with single loaded roads next to arterial roads. It does however, give the works departments extra headaches, as access to the rear laneway for garbage pick-up and snow removal is much poorer than any of the other alternatives. It is most disconcerting to find that the snow that falls at a time when few people are outdoors to notice the noise, would jeopardize what is otherwise a very effective noise control scheme.

The last alternative is to accept or ignore the higher sound levels, as is the case in subdivisions built before 1978 in the Toronto Centred Region and in many municipal jurisdictions in Ontario even now. The world does not come to a halt with high sound levels: what happens is that unstable neighbourhoods develop. Housing along the arterials becomes a stop-gap measure for people who cannot afford better accommodation. Many move out at the first opportunity. Like corner lots, these houses turn over faster than the others nearby. In some cases, the housing with high noise levels is not looked after, and the housing deteriorates. In some areas, neighbourhoods have organized to demand that noise control measures such as barriers be installed. As a result, retrofit barriers are now installed along many of the major highways. Retrofit barriers and deteriorating neighbourhoods are consequences that are generally frowned upon in planning circles. This argues for the intelligent use of noise control design. The discussion above is not conclusive. Opinions on the subject vary dramatically, especially among the politicians. In the next article there will be suggestions on how one might proceed in a more methodical manner to rank the various noise control schemes on a particular site. Also to be suggested is a method by which individual jurisdictions can decide for themselves the environmental noise limits appropriate to the type of residential areas they are planning.



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CENTRAL

Public Input For Metro Plan Review

By: Matthew S. Casey

On September 24, 1988, the Metropolitan Toronto Planning Department held an Information Workshop at Toronto City Hall to discuss the future planning issues facing Metro, and their relation to the Official Plan Review Program. Approximately 210 individuals gathered in the City's Council Chambers for the plenary session before breaking up into groups to generate ideas on five broad policy areas: Urban Form; Concepts and Urban Centre; Housing; Industrial Areas and Employment; Urban Environment, Including Parks and Open Space, and Transportation.

Facilitators from the firm Vail and Associates channeled the wide variety of thoughts from the breakout sessions into a statement from each policy area reflecting the ideas of the afternoon's activity. Growth should be managed and not controlled to promote a sense of community in each city or centre. Better transportation networks between centres and beyond Metro's boundaries should be emphasized, making every effort to accommodate handicapped people. It was recommended that the planning process should accommodate more public input to foster sound urban design principles, and to heighten the awareness on environmental issues.

Better use should be made of industrial floor space by encouraging the renovation of the buildings and redevelopment of the Port lands, while ensuring that zoning by-laws are enforced.

Overall, Metro was encouraged to take a leadership role, by showing an increased political will, and providing guidance and direction to the municipalities, especially regarding housing issues.

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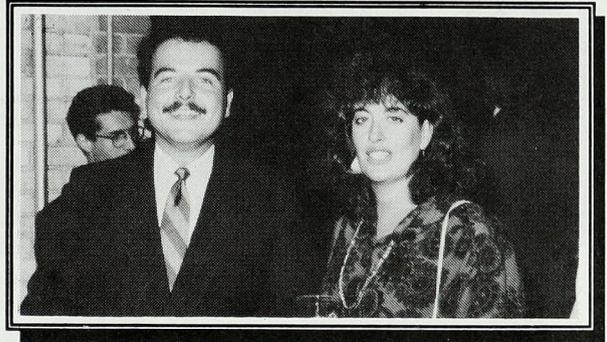
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Region Of York Official Plan

The Official Plan for the Region of York is moving closer to completion as area municipalities have made comments on the second draft Official Plan, and Planning Department staff have recently reported on the growth and servicing concerns of Whitchurch-Stouffville and East Gwillimbury. Consultants' studies of Rural Communities Servicing (U.M.A.) and Population, and Employment Forecasting (Hemson) are nearing completion and will be presented to Council. Staff then expect to make the necessary modifications to the draft Official Plan, review the draft Official Plan with Council, and hold public meetings as required by the Planning Act.



Summer social bound to become a regular event (Manett)

Summer Social

A very successful summer social was held in August at the Amsterdam Brew Pub on John Street in Toronto. Approximately 75 people dropped by through the course of the evening, to sample some of the Pub's superb beers, and to chat with fellow planners. Gord Buckingham and the Program Committee hope to include this event as an annual activity of those long, hot Toronto summers.

Out Of Bounds Exhibition

The Toronto Society of Architects, Ontario Professional Planners Institute, and Harbourfront recently sponsored an exhibition of Toronto archi-

itects' work abroad. The exhibition, entitled "Out of Bounds", featured works by both large and small firms which had won design competitions or have had great public exposure. Architect Carol Kleinfeldt opened the show on September 16, 1988, at an

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If you enjoyed the summer social, take note of the upcoming Christmas party, Dec. 8, at the Inn on the Park. (Manett)

evening reception.

The projects included the Media City Competition in Cologne, the Canadian Diplomatic Complex in Nigeria, the New York West Side Waterfront Competition, and the Tête Defense International Competition in Paris. These projects displayed innovative ideas, as well as elements we have previously seen in some of these architects' Canadian work. Overall, the projects exhibited a strong urban design, carefully fitting into existing city fabrics, while displaying interesting architecture and in some instances, creating new city blocks where none previously existed. Toronto is seen as being on the "brink of construction" with such projects as the Railway Lands, St. Lawrence Square, B.C.E. Place, and the Massey Ferguson lands in either the planning or early construction stages. The exhibition's organizers hoped that the showing of these works from abroad and the October 13, 1988 forum at Harbourfront fea-

turing Toronto architects, planners and architecture critics, will serve to broaden discussion of planning and urban design in Toronto.

"All The World's A Stage ..."

By: Kim Warburton

The central Ontario Program Committee launched its fall/winter program series on September 14th. The evening's session focussed on Toronto's newest theatre district located on Yonge Street between Queen/Dundas and Victoria Streets. Approximately 50 people attended this very visual and lively seminar.

Paula Dill, Senior Planner with the City of Toronto, gave an overview of the City's plans for the area. An enclosed mall linking theatres, space for non-profit arts groups, street animation and various design treatments was discussed. Paula also showed a video highlighting the tremendous potential of the district and its various

attributes.

David Mesbur, President of David Mesbur Architects and architect to Cineplex Odeon Inc., presented designs for the renovation of the Pantages Theatre. David showed slides of the building in its original state, various alterations made during the 1950's and 1960's, and discussed the methods being used to reclaim much of the theatre's previous grandeur. The third speaker, Janis Barlow, Project Manager for the

Elgin and Winter Garden Project, described the lengthy and challenging processes involved in restoring the theatres. Through a series of slides, Janis gave the audience an interesting perspective of the theatre's past history, its current conditions, and designs for final completion in approximately 18 months.

Durham Region: CBD Study

The City of Oshawa Planning and Development Department is presently working on a Central Business District Concept Plan and Development Strategy. This study entails the review of a CBD Study completed in late 1987 by the IBI Group for the City, and is expected to result in recommendations with respect to land uses, development criteria and design guidelines, as well as a strategy for the redevelopment of the City's Central Business District. A Community Improvement Plan for the CBD PRIDE Area, as recently

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approved by City Council to provide the basis for the expenditure of \$750,000 in improvements within the CBD, is expected to complement the overall CBD Concept Plan and Development Strategy.

Planning studies conducted in the 1960's and 1980's indicated a need for a multi-lane highway parallel to and north of Highway 401 through the greater Toronto area. The western section and the section of Highway 407 that passes north of Metropolitan Toronto have either been partially implemented or are protected as part of the Parkway Belt West Plan. The section of Highway 407 in Durham Region from Highway 48 east to Highways 35/115 is not designated, and its status requires clarification. A Study is being undertaken to determine the rationale and need for Highway 407 and additional north-south freeway connections in Durham, to identify the timing of the need, and to develop an implementation strategy. The Study is being designed to encompass such initiatives as improved GO Transit services, the development of transportation gateways, and local transit improvements.

Estate Residential Development

Municipalities which have rural land on the fringes of the greater Toronto region have been experiencing increasing pressure for the development of estate residential development removed from the urban areas. In May of this year, Durham Region Planning Department staff conducted a survey of residents of nine estate residential subdivisions, to determine characteristics and attitudes.

It was found that the majority of respondents are 30 to 40 years of age, have management or professional level jobs, and have household incomes over \$50,000. Most already lived in Durham before mov-

ing to their estate residential subdivision, which indicates that estate residential subdivisions tend to redistribute the Region's population from its urban to rural areas, rather than attracting new persons to Durham. Respondents are generally positive towards estate residential living, and indicate satisfaction with the location of estate residential subdivisions in scenic areas of natural landscape. Furthermore, respondents are satisfied with the size of lots and the number of lots in the subdivisions. Regarding the location of estate residential subdivisions in relation to urban areas and other residential development, respondents wish to be far enough from urban areas to live in a rural setting, but do not object to further estate residential development in the vicinity.

Thanks to Jim Blair for the Durham Region information.



EASTERN

Eastern District's Executive Meets With Queen's Students

On September 7, 1988, several members of the Eastern District's Executive Committee, including Chairman George Vadeboncouer and Secretary Andrew Hope, ventured into the friendly confines of Queen's University's SURP Program to meet with both first year and second year planning students, as well as faculty members. Approximately 35 planner-friendly people were at this wine and cheese social. The main purpose of this marketing exercise is to interest the students of Queen's in becoming members of the Eastern District, and ultimately in becoming

full members of CIP. A good number of those present have already expressed an interest, and indications are they will shortly be taking out membership.

As well, the Director of Queen's SURP Program, Dr. Mohammad Qadeer, was also present, and welcomed the Eastern District's Executive Members. Also present was "Planner Emeritus" Eric Thrift, and true to his usual form, Eric regaled the gathered company with stories about the history and birth of the Institute. Once again this annual trek to Kingston has been an outstanding success.

The Homeless In A Non-Metropolitan Area

By: Professor Mohammad Qadeer, Queen's University, SURP

The International Year of Shelter For the Homeless (1987) has undoubtedly helped to raise Canadians' consciousness about the plight of persons who have no secure place to live, and who spend nights in parks, bus and railway stations, community shelters, and alleyways. Public attention has been largely drawn to the homeless in Toronto, Vancouver, Montreal and other metropolitan centres. How about the homeless in non-metropolitan areas? Are there any? This question prompted me to survey public agencies and commu-

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nity organizations in Kingston and the two surrounding counties. This study was sponsored by the Ontario Ministry of Housing. A count of the homeless who sought help from public and private agencies during a designated week in Kingston, and over a three month period in the rest of the counties at the peak of the winter season (January-February, 1988), revealed that there were 160 homeless persons in Kingston and another 34 in the rural townships. Converting these figures into a daily rate results in an estimate of about 50-60 homeless persons in the Region and Kingston on any one day. The incidence of homelessness in this area is, undoubtedly, lower than that of Toronto, but it is enough to demand public action. For the homeless in this non-metropolitan region are young (median age for men is 33 years, and for women is 29 years), lacking in regular income and dependent on social assistance, and are often burdened by alcoholism, psychiatric diseases and domestic violence. They usually come from homes where poverty, discord and disease are endemic. The homeless, by and large, come from the underclass that has emerged in the Canadian social structure. Family breakdown and the estrangement of youth, as well as alcoholism, poverty and welfare dependency lay the groundwork for homelessness. It signifies the existence of a fourth or fifth world within Canada. . . which generate Homelessness is not a "stock" but a "flow" problem. There are social processes which generate homelessness. Thus, even if a particular batch of the homeless were to be adequately housed, new sets of people will continue to become homeless. In the non-metropolitan region of Kingston, the homeless are

1. young men, unemployed and afflicted with psychiatric problems,
2. young women escaping abusive and disturbed spouses,
3. youth estranged from families,
4. families left without support.

5. the destitute, and
6. persons trying to re-enter the mainstream after a bout with addiction or a brush with the law.

Each of these categories represents a recurring social situation. It is therefore a public responsibility to provide emergency housing, shelter and boarding houses, and to ensure an adequate supply of rooming houses and affordable homes. These facilities are now essential elements of the social infrastructure of a community.

Municipal planners have direct responsibility to provide for emergency housing and public shelter on the one hand, and not to zone out rooming houses and cheap housing in the name of neighbourhood upgrading, downtown revitalization or historic preservation on the other. This study has been extensively reported on by the local media. Its specific recommendations have been placed before the local housing committees and community organizations.

Queen's Report

SURP Alumni Survey: Implications For Planning Education

Over 100 SURP graduates were surveyed in order to document the work they do and the skills they use. What follows is a précis of the conclusions reached in the report.

Of the 160 graduates who were contacted by the survey, 109 questionnaires were returned. The review of the employment sectors, fields of endeavour, activities, and skills of these planning graduates led to the following conclusions. The first illustrates the tenuous nature of the connection between the work planners do, the sectors in which they find jobs, and their school's areas of specialization. The Queen's Planning Program's early emphasis on social science and later focus on regional issues did not produce social-science oriented planners followed by regional specialists. Graduates found work in traditional munic-

ipal planning offices before the school reintroduced land use and site planning courses. Further, the inclusion of these subjects in the curriculum did not produce more land use planners and municipal officials.

Second, the survey shows the general lack of connection between the fields planners work in and the activities they perform. Again, this shows the diversity of the planning profession, and suggests the importance of training students in the methodological skills they can carry across substantive areas.

Third, the data identifies two basic sorts of planners: those involved in traditional planning dealing with land use issues, real estate developers and community development, and those that deal in just about everything else. Again, this finding enforces the importance of the traditional skills, and it shows the need to introduce planning students to a wide range of issues and techniques. It also shows the importance of a general planning education so that planners can move across a variety of employment sectors.

Eastern District Milestones

Greg Mignon, Senior Planner with the City of Vanier, is leaving to become a Senior Planner with the firm of Michael Wright Planning Consultants. Brian Rose, Senior Planner with the City of Ottawa, is leaving municipal work after a number of years, to begin a career in private planning with the firm of Totten, Sims and Hubicki.

On an exchange and contract basis, the Regional Municipality is having Mr. Frank Kumapley, a Planner from Ghana, work the next couple of months in the Plans Advisory Division.

Glenn Tunnock, formerly with the Ministry of Municipal Affairs, has opened his own planning consulting company in partnership (see Vol. 3, No. 4). The new firm is McNeely and Tunnock, and is operating out of

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Murray Beckel is the new junior planner in the Township of Goulbourn. Barbara Coulter has been given new and exciting assignments with the City of Ottawa's Planning Department.

Rob McKay, former planner with Goulbourn Township, has begun a new job in the Planning Department of the Regional Municipality of Ottawa-Carleton.

Eastern District Annual General Meeting

The Second Annual General Meeting of the Eastern District of the OPPI took place at the Holiday Inn in downtown Kingston on September 29th. This year the AGM was held in conjunction with the Eastern Ontario Planners' Conference. The AGM was followed by dinner, part of a plan to dove-tail into the events of the East-

ern Ontario Planners' Conference. This proved to be an exciting way of combining two interesting and complementary events in one location (the Eastern Ontario Planning Conference and the Annual General Meeting of the Eastern District of OPPI). Future plans of the District will include more of this type of co-operation.



NORTHERN

Success Displayed At Regional Planning Conference

By: *Jeff Celentano*

Approximately 125 delegates descended upon the Town of Sturgeon Falls for the 1988 Northeastern Ontario Planning Conference. With the West Nipissing Planning Board acting as host, the two day event brought together community planning officials, Ministry of Municipal Affairs staff and local politicians to review a variety of projects and programs that have achieved positive results. Working sessions had a definite orientation to small and mid-sized communities, and covered such diverse topics as computer application for consent granting (Renfrew County), to sharing staff among municipalities (Springer Township), with delegate tours ranging from contemporary farming operations to commercial area improvement projects. Hal Williams of the Rensselaerville Institute in New York State was a keynote speaker, who challenged delegates to develop community self-help initiatives and to not fear taking a chance.

Donald Obonsawin, Deputy Minister of Municipal Affairs, urged delegates to work in consultation with each other, and to avoid the pitfalls of parochialism.

Obonsawin said he was impressed with how Northern towns are consid-



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ered leaders at taking advantage of opportunities. "Northern communities are often shown as examples where initiative and determination have produced results.", he said.

At the same time, demographic studies by his Ministry also point to a trend whereby the North is continuing to lose its young and retain its older citizens, altering the social characteristics of communities. These are among the issues which local leaders must address in order to ensure the continued viability of their communities, he suggested. A tip of the hat is extended to conference organizers from the Ministry of Municipal Affairs and the West Nipissing Planning Board.

The following are excerpts from the September, 1988 issue of "Community Developments", which is a newsletter prepared and distributed by the M.M.A.'s Community Planning Advisory Branch Office in Sudbury. Credit for these pieces goes to the CPAB Sudbury office.

Liquid Landscape

There's excitement in Timmins and Kirkland Lake about the re-mining and reclamation of tailings dumps. Using new milling technology, gold can now be extracted from what was formerly considered waste during the high-grade era in these two famous gold camps.

Tailings will be turned into a slurry and pumped through new mills for the extraction of gold. The tailings dumps will thus be reclaimed to a more attractive condition.

In Timmins, one aspect of the 20-year reclamation proposal by ERG Resources Inc. is the re-milling of the park on McIntyre Mine property. ERG and the City have drawn up an agreement whereby the company will

provide baseball facilities elsewhere during the McIntyre Park operation, reclaim the park (which includes a small lake), as well as other tailings sites to the City's satisfaction, transfer both parks to the City upon completion, and provide a letter of credit. Land now owned by the City will be sold to ERG for the creation of a single tailings pond following the reprocessing. In Kirkland Lake, Lac Minerals plans to recreate the lake itself, right to the edge of the built-up area. Tailings had nearly eliminated the waterbody years ago. Kirkland Lake will again be a waterfront community. Lac has already excavated several acres in towns abutting Highway 66, prepared the site for development, and sold it to a developer. The Town and Lac Minerals are also drawing up an agreement to deal with reclamation issues. The Town, for example, is seeking to acquire a roadway across the reclaimed area to join two sections of the community, something long encouraged in the Official Plan, but only now a realistic prospect.

Here Today, Here Tomorrow

Most zoning by-laws permit home occupations but keep restrictions, such as the variety of businesses, the use of accessory garages, or outside storage. During the recession though, the City of Sault Ste. Marie came up with an innovative use of "temporary zoning" (s. 39 of The Planning Act). While keeping the basic residential or rural zoning, they have allowed 4 new businesses to start up on a 3-year renewable basis (in 2 cases a site plan agreement was also required).

These businesses – salvage yard, car repairs, furniture building and

lawyer's office – would not otherwise have qualified as home occupations. Deputy City Planner Joe Sniezek feels it works well. If the business is a real success it can move into a real commercial building, if it's a failure, not too much money will be tied up, and if the owner lets it become a nuisance, the neighbours would complain and the City wouldn't renew the zoning. But so far, no problems.

In 2 cases the 3-year period has been renewed. All 4 businesses are still operating at their "temporary" locations.

And You Don't Have To Be A Metropolitan Planning Department Either!

Computer mapping. Geographic Information Systems. Not ideas you might associate with a town the size of Elliot Lake. But think again.

It all started with an update of the Town zoning by-law, and with Town Clerk Larry Burling's fascination with the potential of computers for municipal business. During the by-law update, the numerous paper maps which formed part of the bylaw were consolidated into one single map in the computer. At the same time, the Ontario Land Surveyor who did the job also improved the surveying accuracy of the map.

Already it's useful. Using a \$3,500 computer-aided drafting software package and a \$2,000 special printer for maps, Mr. Burling has been able to:

- produce a street map for a municipal brochure
- identify properties within the 120-metre distance for circulation of re-zoning applications
- automatically update the zoning map after each re-zoning and
- produce maps for use in other by-laws such as road closings or land purchases/sales.

He sees the Town gradually working toward a full geographic information system. For example, assessment information and the locations of underground services could be integrated with the existing computer map. Mapped versions of this information could be produced on command, lot-number, or street-by-street.

Says Larry, "The mapping potential of the computer is overlooked by small municipalities and seen as useful only to the larger places. But really, relative to the small investment needed, it is even more beneficial to



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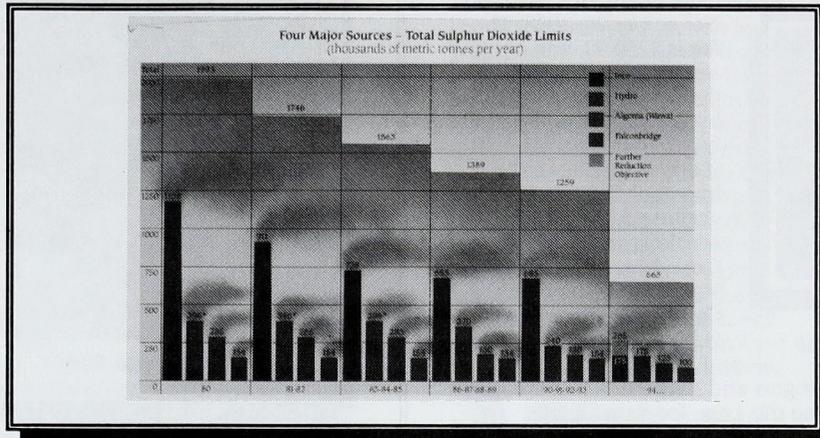
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the smaller places." The out-of-pocket costs to the Town were about \$20,000. Provincial grants covered the large majority of this.

In addition, the project took about 10% of Larry's time for a short

limit severely our own emissions which contribute to acid rain." It is hoped that Ontario's action will encourage the United States to take similar positive action and reduce its major contribution to acid rain in



while, but now it saves him time. As he says, "Like many clerks, I had a personal computer on my desk anyway. Now, I can do a lot more with it."

5-Year Review Is A Sleeper

As required by the Planning Act, the 3 councils covered by the Sables-Spanish Rivers Planning Board (Massey, Webbwood, and Spanish) advertised and held special public meetings to hear what people thought about the Official Plan. No one showed up.

Planning Board held the required public meeting for the unorganized portion. Here, 20 people came to complain about the minimum lot size stipulations. The Board is now looking into these. After years of using the Plan, the Board has some thoughts of its own. Says Board secretary Austin Clipperton, "For one thing, I'd like to cut out at least half of the verbiage."

Countdown On Acid Rain

Editor's Note: The following excerpts are from Ministry of Environment publications, but they have a definite impact on a number of Northern District communities.

In a message prepared by Environment Minister Jim Bradley, "Countdown Acid Rain is a realistic, practical and pragmatic program to

Ontario. Almost 80 percent of all Ontario produced SO₂ emissions come from four sources: Ontario Hydro, Falconbridge, Inco and Algoma Steel. All four have been studied. Stringent, realistic limits for SO₂ emissions have been set. A series of staged reductions allows time to acquire and install necessary pollution abatement measures, or new, less-polluting technology to meet the new limits by 1994.

Ontario Hydro is owned by the Province of Ontario and operates coal-fired plants at Thunder Bay and Atitkokan. Inco's Sudbury smelter operations have been the largest point source of sulphur dioxide emissions in North America for some years, although exceeded by clusters of coal-fired power stations in several U.S. states.

Over the years, Falconbridge has reduced emissions from its Sudbury smelter to the current sulphur dioxide emission limit of 154 kilotonnes per year.

Algoma Steel's operation, in Wawa is an iron sintering plant with no emission abatement equipment at all. Ambient air quality is controlled by limiting production when weather conditions are unfavourable for gas dispersion.

It is anticipated that this abatement program will also reduce acid rain in the Adirondacks Mountains and in the State of New Hampshire by approximately 8 percent, and to a lesser extent in other parts of the United States.

PROPOSED HOUSING POLICY RELEASED BY PROVINCE

The Ministers of Housing and Municipal Affairs jointly released the province's policy statement on housing this summer at the annual conference of the AMO.

Key elements include provisions for:

- a full range of housing types in each community.
- a minimum of 25% affordable housing in new residential development throughout a municipality.

- municipalities are to designate lands in their OP's for residential growth for the next ten year period.

Municipalities are being asked to work together with the province to achieve the goal of providing where possible a full range of housing choices. It is hoped that the statement will be instrumental in expanding the spectrum of housing needs in Ontario.

The statement, prepared under the authority of the Planning Act, is an official statement of the Province on housing as it is related to land use planning. Under the Act, municipalities, planning boards other provincial ministries, the OMB and other agencies are required to have regard to the policy statements

The release of the statement signalled the beginning of a six month consultation period. Among the groups asked to comment is the OPPI. The deadline for submissions is Feb. 28, 1989. The product of this process will then be issued as an official policy statement under the Act.

In areas with the greatest growth pressures, such as Metro Toronto Durham, York, Peel Ottawa-Carleton and Waterloo, as well as London and Windsor, will be required to implement changes within one year of the approval of the policy statement.

The statement is available in French, and copies in both languages can be obtained from the Office of Local Planning Policy (Tel. 595-5233 in Toronto)



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URBAN DESIGN – THE NEW CULTURE?

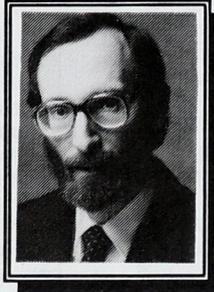
Questions about the urban design process - some prefer to call it civic design - are being raised all over the province. In the Metro Toronto area alone there are now more than half a dozen local initiatives that honour outstanding work in the field.

The municipality with the longest tradition in this area is Scarborough, which celebrated its 15th annual competition in October. (See the next issue of the Journal for results.) The Scarborough event, again stage-managed by Carl Knipfel, continues to attract a wide variety of entrants, ranging from streetscape and landscaping initiatives to commercial, institutional and residential projects. The test of "successful design" is the degree to which the entrants have succeeded in measurably improving the City's built environment.

Oakville, on the other hand, made its first design awards earlier this summer. The jury included architects Raymond Moriyama and Neil McDonald, Planning Director Ron Foy, and landscape architect Robert Norman. The winning entry was a parking garage designed by Dunlop, Farrow Architects.

Brampton also handed out awards.

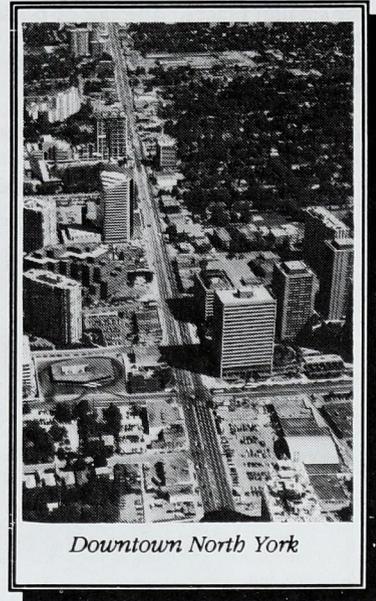
The notion that someone should be looking at urban design on a regional basis has been suggested by the Journal on more than one occasion. Now publisher Alan Demb has taken the bull by the horns and set



Alan Demb

up a symposium to look at "Urban Design in the Suburbs".

The event is to be held at the Valhalla Inn in Etobicoke on November 24, 1988. The fee is \$250.00, and if this session is half as good as the first symposium held by Demb, you will definitely get your money's worth. (Sorry, we do try to be impartial, but this is an exciting subject.) The speakers will be Ken Greenberg (Berridge, Lewinberg, Greenberg), Carl Knipfel (Scarborough Urban Design Division) and John Rogers of John Rogers and Associates. See the ad on the this page for more details.



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MANAGEMENT

FORTY WAYS TO AUTOMATE YOUR OFFICE

by John Farrow

In comes the director one morning and says, "Brown, we have decided that this office is in the dark ages. I want you to develop a plan for integrating our office systems."

The following are a list of ideas on technical measures you should think about in responding. They range from simple, entry-level ideas to advanced notions that may challenge your systems supplier. Not all the suggestions will be immediately applicable, but all are valid, feasible and offer food for thought.

1. Give yourself a terminal linked to one of your computing resources and use it to generate all your own documents (chances are that it will have a text editor and formatter). People will start to notice the higher quality and faster turnaround that you get, and it is good experience for you.
2. Get a colour plotter that can make overhead foils for your presentations and graphics for your reports.
3. Put word processing software onto your mainframe computer. Have your existing users employ it for documentation report writing, etc.
4. Put electronic mail software onto your mainframe computer. Start using portable terminals in conjunction with existing users and terminals to keep in touch with staff and management.



FALL SYMPOSIUM: URBAN DESIGN IN THE SUBURBS

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5. Put an on-line information retrieval interface onto existing databases, and give terminals to people who most need timely access to those data. Try to replace some regular report generation with user-generated ad hoc inquiries.

6. Get your research/reference librarian onto your messaging system. Have staff submit requests in the form of electronic messages, and answer them in the same way.

7. Using an existing computer with communications capability, write a small program that can let your librarian capture the results of the on-line queries and send them to requestors over the messaging system.

8. Use a local timesharing service and a financial modeling package to develop your next departmental budget.

9. Next time you do a questionnaire study, develop the text of the questionnaire on a system that has both statistical tools and word processing. By doing the data analysis on the same system, you will find the report easier and quicker to write.

10. Put a programming language on your word processor, and have a summer intern build appropriate applications.

11. Start sending documents from one office to another using the communications option of your word processors.

12. Set up procedures to receive documents from applicants for approval. Relieve them of printing and distribution costs, and get the text on a system that you can use for your reply.

13. Take a high-powered team of creative professional (technical writers, professionals whose main output is reports) and put them on a network of advanced professional workstations.

14. Put an index to your manual filing system on a computer and let both the users and the file clerks access it. Increase availability and decrease incorrect filing (especially for subject-indexed systems.) This lets users access files by any criterion they choose.

15. Use an interactive text-formatter/editor for meeting support and minutes generation. Let all the participants see the on-line development of meeting notes and ideas.

16. Put an opinion registering device into your boardroom that can project votes and levels of agreement from the meeting participants onto a screen. Use this to record

votes in minutes.

17. For meetings that involve geographically distant participants, develop agendas and hold preliminary discussions over electronic mail. Make the time spent together in the meeting more focussed and productive.

18. Prepare your organization charts from the information in your personnel database (some reporting information may have to be added.) With the addition of a simple graphics package, your charts will never be out of date.

19. Put everybody in the company on the electronic mail system, regardless of whether they have computer access. Deliver the messages to users without computer access through the mail system. Put a printer in the mail room, and users won't even have to concern themselves with how the message gets there.

20. Next time one group of people can't make it to an important meeting with another group in another major city, book the hotel teleconferencing facilities in the two cities. Use graphics as well as watching each other's faces.

21. For your staff's next brainstorming session, rent some time on a computer conferencing system. Use it for the members of the meeting to raise issues and discuss ideas before the "actual" meeting.

22. Once you have demonstrated the advantages of computer conferencing, get a program-

mer to amend the electronic mail software to that it will support computer conferencing (it isn't really that big a change).

23. Start using an electronic calendar scheduling system for meeting rooms. Take all the resources needed for meetings (rooms, projectors, etc.) and create them as entities in a scheduling system. Let the facilities coordinator maintain the information, but let users who are already on the system inspect the schedules themselves.

24. Once you have people using the system (or asking their secretaries to use it for them), start putting meetings and other shared activities on the scheduling system. Let people get used to the system suggesting the next available times.

25. When you replace slower forms of text preparation with the faster ones (word processors), use some of the secretary's or typist's time for more careful proofreading or other extra-skill tasks. Use the changes to create more interesting jobs.

26. As more of the secretary's



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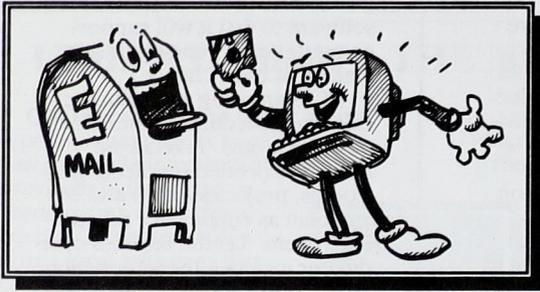


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and identify problems with the system.

36. If you have dial-out links from your system to voice phones, put a voice synthesizer in as well. Use it to call people with reminders. (Hi, this is your system calling...").

37. Let the voice synthesizer help with proofreading by reading back text (and numbers) Let your

readers take on more interesting and valuable jobs.

38. Put in a security device (keys, special passwords, coded cards) that is viewed as being as good as a physical signature. Let

people use it (as authorized, of course) to give approvals. Reduce formal paperwork.

39. Add to your messaging system some special capabilities to support the manager/secretary working relationship: let a secretary prepare messages for the manager to send, let the secretary see some or all of the messages sent to the manger, etc.

40. Ensure the integration of every phase of your implementation. For example, anything (graphs, charts, data from a database, part of a report) can be sent as a message, and any data (from an appendix of a report to a financial model) can be made into a graph.

time is saved using the office system support, increase the scope of the job description. Let talented secretaries become paraprofessional, regardless of the type of business.

27. If you have very little in the way of computers or terminal to build a system on, start a new way of doing things with a voice messaging system. If you can't push the vendors into hooking one into your PBX (so it acts like a telephone answering machine), either buy or timeshare one of the stand-alone ones.

28. If you're experiencing a proliferation of one brand of micro-computer, get a local network from the vendor of the micros or a third party. Hook all the micros together, and encourage users to share files instead of copying them.

29. If a local network is not feasible, use a dial-in central computer for file and software distribution to the micros.

30. Add electronic messaging to the local network of micros.

31. Add a hard disk to the local network of micros, and encourage users to keep files on it.

32. Find a printer or typesetting bureau that can take the output from your word-processors and give you back photo-typeset hard-copy. With very little extra work, you can get much higher quality and effectiveness.

33. Start buying desks with variable or typing-height surfaces. Many of the people in your office will be using terminals in the next few years.

34. Do you want to hire an expert from out-of town who does not want to move? Hire that person and give him a work-at-home terminal configuration.

35. Put a computer-assisted instruction package on your system, and use it as part of the training package. Learning by example is the best way. You can also track user's progress with the training,

OTHER PEOPLE'S BUSINESS

OPPI MEMBERS MOVING UP CORPORATE LADDER

Walker, Wright, Young Associates Limited have a commitment to providing experienced personnel for all projects, and recently restructured their staff component through the promotion of Steven Rowe and Glenn Scheels to Senior Associate, Lorelei Jones and Cresswell Walker to Senior Planner and Jason Wu to Senior Design Associate (heading up the firm's urban design and CADD department). The firm is currently involved in the (long-standing) environmental assessment process for the Halton Region landfill site, a housing policy statement update for the City of Barrie; the recently announced St. Lawrence Square housing project in Toronto; the secondary plans for Seaton (North Pickering); and the Westpointe mixed-use development in the City of York.

PROMOTIONS AT BERRIDGE LEWINBERG GREENBERG

Andrea Gabor and George Dark were named as associates of the firm earlier this year. Coincidentally, Andrea and George both worked with the IBI Group earlier in their careers. The Journal plans to profile the work of Berridge Lewinberg Greenberg in an upcoming issue.

PAT MARSHALL MOVES TO THE BOULEVARD GROUP

After a number of years pushing the economic development department of North York into the modern era, Pat Marshall has moved to work with Cliff Bowman at the Boulevard Group, a firm which specializes in the marketing of commercial developments. Pat was involved with the recent IDAC conference and has been a frequent contributor to the Journal.

DON REDFERN AWARD

Don Redfern Awarded Engineering Medal Donald Redfern, P.Eng., will receive the Engineering Medal in the Management Category from the Ontario Professional Engineers Awards Committee. Until he retired earlier this year, Mr Redfern was CEO and President of Proctor and Redfern. His personal commitment to continuing education and good management skills has been a hallmark of his career. (Grant Lee)

ECOPLANS HAS EXPANDED

Ecoplans Ltd. has announced the opening of expanded offices in Waterloo at the corner of Lexington Road and Dearborn Place. Their new location is expected to enhance the quality of service they offer in environmental planning and ecological consulting.

Student's Ryerson Program Off To Energetic Start.

By: *Stephan Van Dine.*

Fall has come, and with it the beginning of another school year. Planning students everywhere are preparing to engage in another eight months of term papers, planning exercises, assignments and of course, exams. However, students at the Ryerson School of Urban and Regional Planning began the semester differently than in previous years. In co-operation with faculty, Ryerson's Association of Planning Students (RAPS) organized an orientation week for the 87 first year and 30 transfer students. The week began with an information session, where students received valuable information on how the school operates, the student services available, and the various extra-curricular activities around the school. The following day the students were taken on a walking tour of downtown Toronto. The tour was conducted to familiarize the students with planning issues and sites such as: Harbourfront, BCE Place, Kensington Market, and some examples of co-op and public housing. On Friday, October 9th, students took part in Ryerson's 29th Annual Parade and Island Picnic. The following Monday, the first year students were taken to see the Toronto Blue Jays play the Detroit Tigers. The Jays lost, but in true Ryerson spirit, fun was had by all. Also this year, the School of Urban and Regional Planning is introducing a Mentor program. The program is designed so first year and direct entry students have an opportunity to obtain advice and guidance from senior students. The program is being well received from potential Mentors and new students alike.

The CIP/OPPI membership drive this year was a huge success. The school more than doubled the number of applicants of last year.

Between October 3rd and October 9th, Ryerson's planning students will be partaking in their annual field trip. This year students have the choice of travelling to Windsor/Detroit, Niagara/Buffalo, New York or Cuba. Coming up in February is the annual Ryerson-Waterloo Golden Bulldozer Challenge. This prestigious event gives the two schools a chance to compete in a variety of events including egg toss, earthball, best bulldozer imitation, and a tug-of-war finale. All in all, the

academic year is shaping up to be a healthy mix of hard work and good fun. Good luck to all. Next issue, look out for the word from York and U. of T.

The School of Urban and Regional Planning's Director, Mohammad Qadeer reports that SURP will shortly be moving to the School of Policy Studies building. This move symbolizes a change of both a locational and an intellectual home. The School will become a part of an emerging confederacy of policy disciplines, which will further reinforce our commitment to link theory with practice and action. At the same time, the School is fully conscious of its professional identity and commitments. Our professional concern with the natural and built environment and commitment to the community welfare will be fully maintained. In fact, we hope to inject these concerns in policy discussions. We will maintain, nay strengthen, our links with the Departments of Geography and Civil Engineering, while collaborating with the Schools of Public Administration and Industrial Relations and other research institutes constituting the School of Policy Studies. These are exciting opportunities to deepen the intellectual foundations of Urban and Regional Planning as a discipline. SURP has further sharpened the focus of the "Program Planning" stream in the Master's of Urban and Regional Planning curriculum. The focus of this stream will be on "Program Planning for Human Services". Within human services, we will concentrate on the provision of health,

welfare and employment services at community and regional levels. We are attempting to develop a proactive perspective in the provision of these services. Our emphasis will be as much on provisions for the prevention of health and unemployment problems as on their solutions. We are developing courses in health and social services and community economic development. Among the professional skills to be emphasized in this stream are need assessment, resource mobilization, program design and evaluation, and policy analysis. Our hope is to make the human services stream the basis for a viable professional practice in settings independent of the conventional planning agencies. We also believe that, at the community level, the location and space are significant elements of human services provision. By building the human services stream on our "core" courses and by anchoring it in the Urban and Regional Planning disciplines, we hope to evolve a comprehensive approach to human services development integrating social, physical, economic and technological elements. This is our ambition.

Charles King received an award from the Community Planning Wing of the Ministry of Municipal Affairs for the Planning Experience Program. This award of \$700 assists the student in completing his/her master's report/theses. Charles is also the first recipient of the Ida Mmari Memorial Award. The fund for the Mmari Award was initiated to honour the memory of Ida Mmari, M.P.L.'83, who passed away after a brief illness

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in her home country, Tanzania, in May of 1985. The award is "given annually to the student with the highest grade point average among those completing the M.P.L. degree program within two years of initial registration."

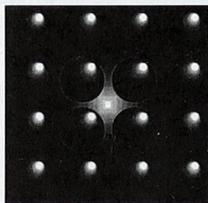
OPPI COMPETITION ANNOUNCED

Grace Strachan, who works for the Ministry of Municipal Affairs, is OPPI's coordinator of student activities. She and her committee of volunteers have put together the competition referred to below. As well, Grace will be involved in the mentor/mentee program. She can be reached at (416) 483-1873



Grace Strachan

ANNUAL O.P.P.I. STUDENT COMPETITION



The Central Ontario District of the Ontario Professional Planners Institute (O.P.P.I.) is sponsoring an annual planning student competition.

Who can enter?
Students from York, Ryerson and the University of Toronto.
Entries may be from individuals or from groups of students.

What qualifies?
Project work on a planning related topic that is produced either individually or by a group.

Who will judge?
A panel of experts composed of one academic and two practising planners.

What is the prize?
First prize will be \$750.00. Runners-up will receive a certificate of merit.

Deadline for entries...
May 1, 1989.

For more information and entry form please contact Grace Strachan, Student Competition Coordinator at 483-1873.

with

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NEWS FROM CIP AFFILIATES

From time to time, we try to bring you snippets from the excellent newsletters published in other parts of the country. The PIBC News recently announced that the 1989 CAPS conference is to be held at UBC. The theme is about innovation for the 1990's. As ever, the challenge will be to attract more practicing planners to attend, and give students the benefit of their experience. (Perhaps the first step would be to hold the CAPS conference in conjunction with the National CIP Conference?) There is also a note that in North Vancouver child care expenses incurred by appointed members of the public attending meetings can claim to have these expenses reimbursed. Isn't that civilized? Will other municipalities be moved to do the same, we wonder.

The energetic folks in Saskatchewan are now producing an information packed newsletter called Scenario that is bigger and better than ever. Editor Randy Braaten has picked up the Journal's series of articles on Ethics and juxtaposed the existing by-laws. He challenges his readers to suggest ways to take the ideas expressed in Reg Laing and Sue

Hendler's articles and amend the by-laws so as to give greater guidance to the practitioner.

Also, former Saskatchewan planner Ian Bender, now of St Catharines Ontario, wrote to the editors congratulating them on their efforts (most deservedly). Hey Ian, we're always looking for more local correspondents. How about it!

FAINT PRAISE ON FREE TRADE

Finally, word from Atlantic Canada that the Free Trade agreement perhaps does deal with planners afterall. Readers will recall that the OPPI president wrote to the Prime Minister to complain that planners (and landscape architects) are not covered by the Agreement.

Chris Leach from Atlantic Planners Institute has circulated a document which indicates that planners are included in the agreement under "Other Scientific and Technical Services". Thanks Chris. But if the Agreement can contradict itself in black and white on such a small issue as this, what hope do we have when the big issues surface?

IDAC CONFERENCE A SUCCESS IN SCARBOROUGH

The 20th Annual Conference Of the Industrial Developers Association of Canada hosted by the City of Scarborough in September was a great success. The conference theme was the Importance of Trade - internationally and interprovincially.

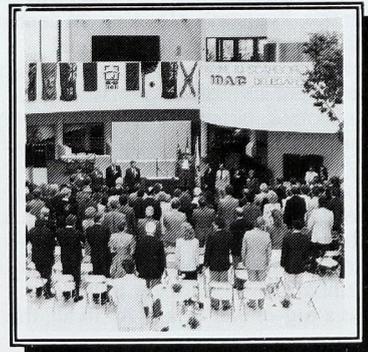
Keynote speakers included Dr. John Crispo, dealing with his favourite topic - the Free Trade Agreement, and Ontario's Agent-General in Paris, Gerald Doucet. He spoke on the Tale of 1000 Cities - Global Competition for Investment. The National Research Council's Dr. Bill Coderre discussed the Mechanics of Technology Transfer, while economist Dian Cohen described the communication effects of global markets.

Marketing awards were presented to 15 municipalities and E&D designations were awarded to successful candidates. Economic developers for

Ontario who collected their diplomas were Scott Galbraith from Hamilton Wentworth, Gladys Schmidt from Town of Georgina, Patrick Olive from Durham and Mark Stagg from Parry Sound.

The conference achieved may "firsts", including the highest turnout, highest level of sponsorship and the publication of a Canadian Development Network Resource Book.

(Thanks to Linda Librecz, City of Scarborough)



PRIVATE COST OF PUBLIC'S PLACE IN PROCESS UNACCEPTABLE

BY BARRY WELLAR

Barry Wellar's article on the "financing of planning actions" first appeared in the Toronto Star. According to Barry, the piece has attracted wide attention and is being circulated around Queen's Park. "Should the members of O.P.P.I. be examining the questions raised by the article?", he asks. If the government wanted to ensure financial equity for people pressing appeals to the OMB, how should the problem of implementation be addressed?

Fair and equitable financial consideration is not accorded to all parties to planning actions in Ontario. It is an injustice that should be corrected.

Planning actions include introducing, amending, applying for, approving, extending or appealing such Planning Act elements as official plans, by-laws, minor variations, plans of subdivision, severances and legal non-conforming uses.

Typical actions involve citizens and councils, developers and council, or citizens, councils and developers. In Ontario, they may also involve any number of legal, regulatory, political and other bodies: planning committee, committee of adjustment, conservation and water authorities, the ministry of municipal affairs, the Ontario Municipal Board (OMB) the provincial cabinet and the courts.

Actions of a contentious, high-stakes nature, such as shopping cen-

tre rezonings, large-scale developments and official plan reviews often entail numerous meetings, documents and submissions, extend over many months, involve lawyers, expert and other witnesses, and result in expenditures of many thousands of dollars by all parties.

At present, ordinary citizens in Ontario who become involved in such actions – to protect the health, safety, welfare or convenience of persons; to protect the value or amenity of properties; or, in respect of environmental, social and economic considerations related to broader neighbourhood, community, municipal or regional planning concerns or interests – must bear the full financial burden of any costs incurred.

However, municipal councils or council members involved in such actions bear no personal or direct financial burden; any costs incurred by or for municipal corporations are passed on to area residents and businesses in the form of taxes.

Further, developers or others initiating such actions, whether for the purpose of increasing the capital worth of property or improving the income-producing capability of property, write off the expenditures on any actions as a cost of doing business. These expenditures may be treated as tax deductions or to income gains created by the action.

The injustice, then, is that ordinary citizens, seeking to protect people property or their environs from what

they consider to be inappropriate developments, are not accorded fair and equitable financial consideration when they become, or wish to become, involved in actions issuing form the Planning Act of the Province of Ontario.

That is, while ordinary citizens are required to use their own money and time to engage in a planning action, councils get a free ride at the taxpayer's expense, and as a rule developers cannot lose financially: they either treat costs as tax deductions at general taxpayer expense, or the costs of an action are simply taken out of gains to capital or income.

And as for the worst of the bad news for ordinary citizens, it goes directly to the heart of why there is such a relatively little amount of public participation in the planning processes in Ontario.

Specifically, ordinary citizens frequently lack sufficient financial resources to even begin to effectively advocate or oppose a planning action. By way of illustration, at the relatively simple and inexpensive level of a minor variance appeal to the OMB, the out-of-pocket costs for a lawyer and planner can easily exceed \$3,000 for a hearing that lasts just one day.

As a result, ordinary citizens frequently are precluded, *prima facie* and *de facto*, from fully, fairly and equitably participating in the planning process.

The matter of fair and equitable financial consideration of all parties to a planning action has been brought to the attention of John Eakins, the minister of municipal affairs, and the Treasurer, Robert Nixon. This was done by means of a communication forwarded by Bob Chiarelli, Liberal MPP for Ottawa West, a riding that has had at least its share of planning actions in recent years.

All persons who believe that planning actions should take place on a financially level playing field should so advise their provincial representatives. This (supposed) oversight by the province of not ensuring fair, equitable and just access and treatment of all parties has already endured far too long.

Barry Wellar is professor of geography at the University of Ottawa and a member of the Canadian Institute of Planners.

ROBERT McCABE DIES AT THE AGE OF 67

In August, Robert McCabe died at the age of 67. After serving with honour in the Second World War, Bob McCabe followed a career in retailing before returning to school to earn a diploma in town and regional planning in 1964. Upon graduation he worked with the Toronto Planning Board for several years before entering the consulting field. His many books, manuals and articles on markets and retail modeling were lucidly written, and soon became part of the standard literature on the subject.

His great ability to impart his knowledge to students led him to a full-time teaching career with the University of Toronto. He earned a Ph.D. in 1974 and in 1982 was named a professor emeritus, although by that time he had been forced to retire because of ill health. His work was also honoured by CMHC.

His wife Marnie writes, "Bob enjoyed his life as a planner, and one of his greatest joys was the association with his planning students. We had many wonderful parties around the fireplace...such happy memories."

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FIRST CLASS

OPPI TO LEAD DESIGN CHARRETTE FOR THE TORONTO WATERFRONT

cont'd. from page 1

environment, to work in support of and with the sponsorship of the Royal Commission on the Future of the Toronto Waterfront. We will be conducting a week long urban design charrette in early spring 1989 to assist in the establishment of a consensus vision for the future of the Toronto Waterfront.

Careful selection of the nine highly qualified members from OPPI, the OAA and the OALA will be made by the Presidents of these professional organizations. This core team will work in a multidisciplinary effort with three selected technical experts in key speciality areas. The team will be supported by a steering committee selected from key agencies and organizations with knowledge about and direct interests in the waterfront. They will also be supported by students of the profes-

sions selected from the major universities in the Toronto metropolitan area, with inputs anticipated from sponsoring businesses, organizations and individuals.

The challenge to this team will be to identify major design/development issues from the waterfront and to prepare a plan/strategy for the waterfront in a concise document. This document and the process of its preparation will form the basis for a constructive dialogue between the Royal Commission and the community at large.

It is anticipated that the results of the week-long design charrette will be published by one of the major newspapers of Toronto in order to elicit the widest possible response and as further input to the efforts of the Royal Commission.

COSTS AGAINST OBJECTOR TO BOBCAYGEON BY-LAW

The OMB conducted a hearing on June 9, 1988 into a motion by the Village of Bobcaygeon to dispense with a public hearing on an objection to a zoning by-law. The by-law was imposed as a condition of approval on a plan of subdivision and it implemented an official plan amendment. Given the timing of the appeal in the process, the issues raised could not be dealt with.

The appellant, a landowner in the village, resided in Alberta. Having filed his appeal, he failed to contact the municipality or the proponent in order to discuss his concerns or to better understand the planning process in Ontario. The municipality's efforts to contact him through relatives had failed.

Both the municipality and the developer requested costs on a solicitor and client basis. The appellant appeared in person at the hearing, having travelled to Ontario specifically for that purpose.

The Board referred to its guidelines on costs which state that costs should be awarded where conduct is found to be clearly "unreasonable, frivolous or vexatious, having regard to all the circumstances". The Board was quite satisfied that the issues raised by the appellant were reasonable planning concerns, although their timing was inappropriate. The grounds for appeal could not be construed as frivolous or vexatious. The appellant's conduct was nevertheless found to be unreasonable to the extent that he did not familiarize himself with the planning process in Ontario or make himself available for discussion.

The Board found the costs requested by the municipality and the developer to be excessive but awarded them \$200 and \$500 respectively. The decision is not dated but was probably issued on or about July 20, 1988.

Source: Decision of the Ontario Municipal Board L. Boyd, Zoning By-law 16-78-56 File: R880180 88-66

Pierre Beeckmans

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