

PLANNING INSTITUTE OF BRITISH COLUMBIA

PLANNING WEST

**FORWARD THINKING
SHAPING COMMUNITIES**

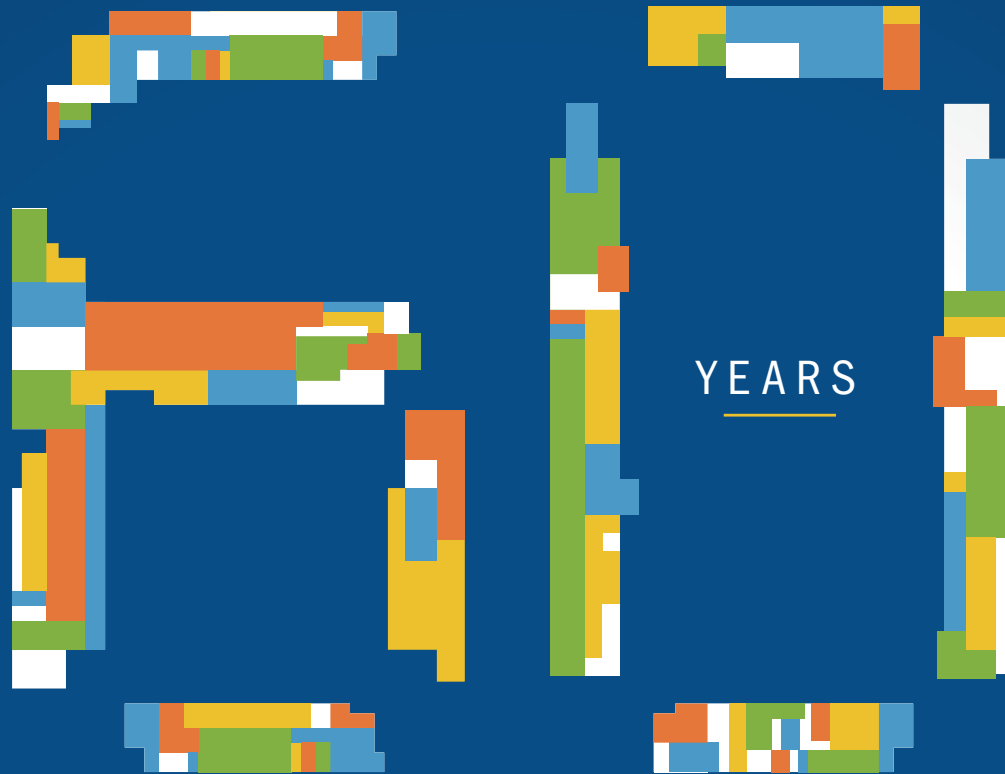


1958–2018

40 years

ANNIVERSARY ISSUE

PM41854519



Congratulations on 60 Years from OPPI

The Ontario Professional Planners Institute (OPPI) would like to congratulate the Planning Institute of British Columbia (PIBC) on its 60th Anniversary this year.

Along with your members and fellow Registered Professional Planners (RPPs), PIBC remains dedicated to inform decisions and inspire communities across British Columbia. In developing liveable, sustainable communities, your members help create the places we want to live in, to grow in, to love today and be proud to pass on to future generations.

For the last 60 years, PIBC has been a great partner and friend in carrying out the work of the planning profession with a focus on maintaining and upholding professional and ethical standards, supporting and advancing good planning practices and providing many benefits to members and fellow RPPs.

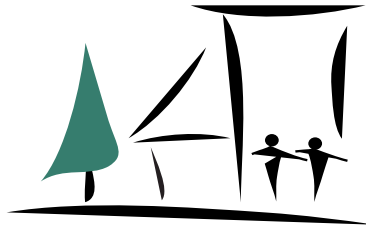
On behalf of OPPI and our membership, congratulations to PIBC on its 60th Anniversary. Here's to another 60 years of dedicated service to your members and to the planning profession.

Jason Ferrigan, RPP
OPPI President

Mary Ann Rangam
OPPI Executive Director



Ontario
Professional
Planners
Institute



**PIBC PLANNING
INSTITUTE**
OF BRITISH COLUMBIA

FORWARD THINKING
SHAPING COMMUNITIES

1958

Celebrating **60** years

2018

INSIDE

- | | |
|--|---------------------------------------|
| 4 President's Message | 22 Looking Back 60 Years |
| 6 Letters of Congratulations | 26 History of Planning Schools |
| 9 Global Goals, Local Plans | 28 Planning in the Yukon |
| 12 The Formation of PIBC | 30 Inventing a Profession |
| 14 PIBC Presidents | 33 Members in Focus |
| 16 Key Milestones for PIBC | 38 Northern Reflections |
| 19 Planning in British Columbia | |

PLANNING WEST

60th Anniversary Issue
Volume 60 | Number 4

Planning West is published by the
Planning Institute of British Columbia (PIBC)

Opinions expressed in this magazine are
not necessarily those of PIBC, its Board of
Directors, or the Planning West Editorial Team

Special thanks to our Guest Co-Editors and
60th Anniversary Project Assistant for their time
and contribution in this special commemorative
issue of Planning West!

Guest Co-Editors & Contributors:

Kristin Agnello MCIP, RPP, Director, Plassurban

Pamela Shaw PhD, MCIP, RPP, FRCGS,
Director, Master of Community Planning
Program, Vancouver Island University

Nicolas Pecarski,
60th Anniversary Project Assistant

Please send submissions to
editor@pibc.bc.ca

Paid subscriptions to Planning West are
available for \$49.00 (incl. GST). Send a request
with a cheque to
Dave Crossley, Executive Director
Planning Institute of British Columbia
#1750 - 355 Burrard St.
Vancouver, BC, V6C 2G8

Tel: 604.696.5031
Fax: 604.696.5032
Email: dave.crossley@pibc.bc.ca

Find more about the Planning Institute of BC
and Planning West at
www.pibc.bc.ca

Planning West is designed by
Paper Rabbit Publishing
publishers@paperrabbit.ca
Cover by Ariane Fleischmann

Planning West is printed by
BondRepro
Vancouver, BC

Contents Copyright ©2018
Planning Institute of BC
All rights reserved
ISSN 1710-4904



PRESIDENT'S MESSAGE

Looking Back and Forward

B

irthdays and anniversaries tend to be benchmarks for the passage of time, milestones through which we can reflect upon our achievements and challenges and look forward towards the future. This year represents one of those important milestones for the Planning Institute of British Columbia (PIBC), as it was on June 9th of 1958 – 60 years ago – that the Institute was officially incorporated.

In 1958, George Fountain, Warnett Kennedy, Bill Patterson, Ira Robinson, Don South, Gerald Sutton-Brown, Sandy Walker, and Jim Wilson came together to form what would become the Planning Institute of British Columbia. These founding members sought to create an organization that could address the unique circumstances that faced planners in our part of the world and promote and establish professional competencies for what was, then, a very small community of planning professionals in British Columbia. Our founding members could perhaps not have anticipated the reach and efficacy that the organization they boldly advocated for in the late 1950s could have today. From that initial Council of eight founding individuals, the Institute has today grown to over 1,500 members who work in communities throughout BC, the Yukon, across Canada, and around the world. Moreover, from that initial group of eight men, the membership has also diversified significantly – 2 years after incorporation PIBC elected its first female councillor, Mary Rawson FCIP. Our first female president, Linda Allen FCIP, RPP, was elected to lead the Institute in 1995. Our membership is now made up of almost fif-

ty percent women, and our Board now also similarly reflects this more equitable gender diversity.

Along with our membership, the Institute itself has grown and changed, as the planning needs of our communities have become more complex. PIBC's early involvement in provincial planning and development began in the late 1960s when PIBC was invited to attend initial meetings for a proposed Hydro rail route from Matsqui to Roberts Bank and continued through the 1970s with significant engagement over regional planning and the introduction of new pieces of planning-related legislation, creating both the Agricultural Land Reserve (ALR) and the Islands Trust.

The 1980s were busy and expansive times for the organization, as PIBC broadened its membership to include planners in the Yukon. It was involved in further legislative developments related to land use and municipal governance. The 1980s culminated with the registration of a formally protected occupational title for planners: "Registered Planner". PIBC's early advocacy work on behalf of the profession would contribute to future national collaborative efforts around professional right-to-practice and common registration of the consistent professional title and designation: "Registered Professional Planner" (RPP), which eventually occurred in 2012.

The growing importance of sustainability within planning became a focal point for planners and PIBC throughout the 1990s and beyond, with contributions to provincial policy efforts and sustainable regional planning initiatives. The growing scope of PIBC's activities into the early 2000s also



The Institute itself has grown and changed as the planning needs of our communities have become more complex.”

corresponded with a major milestone for the Institute as PIBC hired its first full-time staff and opened its first permanent office in the Marine Building.

As we passed the 1,000-member mark in 2004, PIBC also participated in the first-ever inter-professional BC Land Summit conference, followed by the World Planners Congress hosted with CIP in conjunction with the UN World Urban Forum in 2006 in Vancouver. In late 2006, PIBC also embarked on an ambitious initiative with CIP and its fellow provincial institutes across the country that sought to modernize and align many core elements of the profession across the country. From membership standards and processes to university planning program accreditation, the Planning for the Future (PFF) initiative renewed, improved, updated, and unified professional membership standards and related processes across Canada. This also involved the move towards the consistent professional title and designation “Registered Professional Planner” (RPP) for planners in Canada.

While you can read more about PIBC’s history and the history of planning in the great articles that follow in this special anniversary issue of *Planning West*, for me, this quick reflection on the milestones our organization and profession have achieved over the past 60 years highlights the integral role that planners and planning have played in the growth and development of BC, the Yukon, and beyond. Moreover, reflecting on these milestones allows us to learn from past experiences and better plan for how we move forward as a profession and organization.

In looking to the coming years, with

much of the work of updating our internal standards and processes completed, PIBC will continue to focus on broadening the range of services offered in support of our members, and on building greater connections with allied professions, elected officials, and the broader public and communities with an interest in planning and planning issues. We will continue our involvement in, and contributions to, public policy and significant planning issues in BC and the Yukon – from climate change and sustainability, housing availability and affordability, to transportation, resource management, reconciliation, and community economic development, to name just a few.

As we look back over 60 years of organizational history, I would like to offer my thanks to the people who made PIBC’s success – our visionary founding members, all the Council and Board members, volunteer members, staff, individual planners, professional colleagues and external community partners. The important and influential work our organization does and the value and services we deliver would not be possible without the dedicated work of our diverse professional community. The final thanks, then, needs to go out to you, our membership: your involvement has been critical to the success of the profession and of the Institute, and will continue to be, going forward into our next 60 years.

Andrew Ramlö, MCIP, RPP

SPECIAL THANKS TO OUR GUEST CO-EDITORS



Kristin Agnello MCIP, RPP,
Director, Plassurban



Pamela Shaw PhD, MCIP, RPP,
FRCGS, Director, Master of
Community Planning Program
Vancouver Island University

Letters of Congratulations



CONGRATULATIONS to the Planning Institute of British Columbia on your 60th anniversary, an incredible milestone!

Professional planners have helped shape communities in BC and the Yukon into the livable, sustainable, and connected places we're fortunate to call home today.

I commend the PIBC and its members for their professionalism, and commitment to the health and well-being of communities across the province. Our government is proud of the work you do and your service to make life better for people in British Columbia.

Congratulations to the Board and members past and present on six decades of service. I wish the PIBC continued success as they continue working toward well thought out communities for generations to come.

Hon. Selina Robinson
Minister of Municipal Affairs and Housing



IT IS MY PRIVILEGE to congratulate you on your 60th anniversary! 60 years north of 60° is a memorable achievement.

The Planning Institute of British Columbia and Yukon plays a vital role in the development and sustainability of our communities. My experience with planners has given me an appreciation of the unique challenges and contemporary issues encompassed in your day to day work.

Planning lays the foundation for the economy and the environment, charting our way forward as a society, and allows us to shape our communities to be inclusive, safe, and forward thinking. Planners help make the way we live more vibrant, resilient, and just plain livable. I am pleased to recognize the creativity, passion, and compassion of BC and Yukon's professional planners — you rock.

As Minister of Community Services, I am pleased to work with the Planning Institute of British Columbia and Yukon. We value the service you provide to our territory, communities, and citizens.

Hon. John Streicker
Minister of Community Services, Yukon

I AM PLEASED to extend our warmest wishes and congratulations to the Planning Institute of British Columbia (PIBC) on your 60th anniversary. Since 1958, PIBC has elevated the planning profession by inspiring excellence, advocacy, education, and community well-being.

This anniversary milestone offers many of us the opportunity to reflect on the crucial work of PIBC: providing support to planners in BC and the Yukon, as they shape liveable, sustainable communities in the face of complex growth, development, and climate change challenges.

As the Canadian Institute of Planners (CIP) approaches its 100th anniversary in 2019, we are further reminded of our successful past, present, and future years of partnership with PIBC. Working together, we are able to provide greater value to our shared membership, as well as to collaborate on initiatives that help to raise awareness of the planning profession. We look forward to continuing and building on this strong foundation with PIBC for decades to come.

On behalf of the Canadian Institute of Planners, please accept our best wishes for a memorable anniversary.

Eleanor Mohammed MCIP, RPP
President, Canadian Institute of Planners



I WRITE to congratulate you on your 60th anniversary and to thank you for 60 years of service to your members and our profession.

The role and importance of the planning profession in facilitating the communities of the future is one which I, and all of the Commonwealth Association of Planners, hold in the highest regard.

I understand you have grown from an association of just 8 founding members at the time of incorporation in 1958 to nearly 1,600 members now, which is testament to the commitment of your Board and members over those intervening years. I was particularly pleased to see the breadth of your membership and chapters, as I have worked in regional Australia for much of my career and I understand the importance of training and membership in those regional areas as well as for those in our larger communities. I was aware of the breadth of your functions from having met members over my private visits to Vancouver and attendance at the CIP conference in Banff and, of course, from the many updates from the CIP Presidents and CAP representatives to the CAP Executive Committee.

On behalf of the 40,000 planners represented by the Commonwealth Association of Planners, thank you for your service and congratulations again on your 60th anniversary.

Dy Currie
President, Commonwealth Association of Planners



LEADERS BY EXAMPLE

LEADERS IN PLANNING & LAND USE LAW



LIDSTONE & COMPANY

LOCAL GOVERNMENT LAWYERS



The lawyers of Lidstone & Company congratulate the Planning Institute of British Columbia on its 60th Anniversary. The law firm has numerous senior lawyers who routinely provide legal services in relation to planning, land use, development, bylaws and governance procedures, as well as bylaw enforcement services.

Contact us at lidstone@lidstone.ca

The Merged Law Firm of Lidstone and Murdy & McAllister
1300 Sun Tower - 128 West Pender Street, Vancouver BC V6B 1R8
t. 604.899.2269 f. 604.899.2281 tf. 1.877.339.2199

GLOBAL GOALS, LOCAL PLANS

Achieving an International Agenda through Local Action

by **Kristin Agnello** MCIP, RPP
and **Sara Muir Owen** MCIP, RPP



In 2015, world leaders unanimously adopted the United Nations 2030 Agenda for Sustainable Development, a global development strategy that identifies 17 Global Goals to create a more liveable, equitable world by 2030. Alongside commitment towards the Paris Agreement, Agenda 2030 outlines sustainable urban development and management as crucial to quality of life and aims to “work with local authorities and communities to renew and plan our cities and human settlements ... with the aim to minimize the impact of cities on the global climate system.” More ambitious than the preceding Millennium Development Goals (MDGs), the Sustainable Development Goals (SDGs) form a universal call to action, identifying quantitative, interconnected goals and targets that reflect the social, economic, and environmental dimensions of global sustainable development. In adopting the 2030 Agenda, the Government of Canada reaffirmed its commitment to join the international community to address climate change, while supporting a safe, sustainable, equitable, and prosperous planet with no one - and no place - left behind.

The SDGs were originally conceived as country-level goals, but, as with every aspira-

tional plan, success is dependent on organizations working on the ground, implementing and overseeing the daily decisions that combine to create meaningful change over time. On July 17th, 2018, Canada presented its first Voluntary National Review at the United Nations High Level Political Forum in New York. Intended to highlight Canada’s progress toward implementing and achieving the SDGs, the results of the National Review were clear: while Canada has launched several national-level policies and programs to promote the Goals, there has been an overall lack of federal leadership to assist municipalities as they incorporate the SDGs into their local policy and regulatory practices. If Canada is to see meaningful progress toward implementing and advancing the SDGs, then we must both acknowledge and support the critical role of local governments in defining and implementing policy and programmatic responses to the Goals and their targets.

Local Plans, Global Goals

The world is currently experiencing the largest wave of urban growth and migration in history, with enormous social, economic,

“British Columbia has a long history of setting progressive social and environmental policy.”

Bringing the SDGs Home

British Columbia has a long history of setting progressive social and environmental policy, including adoption of many climate related action plans at the local government level. When aligned with existing planning and policy frameworks, the SDGs can help guide and strengthen planning and development outcomes at both the local and global scale. Indeed, for mayors, policy-makers, and planners working to improve quality of life in local communities, the SDGs provide a set of integrated targets that can help BC become a national and global leader in sustainable development.

In fact, many communities across British Columbia are already implementing sustainable development principles. A recent study conducted through a collaboration between the Pacific Institute for Climate Solutions (PICS) and the University of British Columbia's Sustainability Initiative (USI) evaluated six BC cities in an effort to identify how, and to what extent, municipal OCPs and related planning documents from across the province align with the SDGs. This unprecedented analysis provides valuable insight into the impact of local plans and policies on national and international progress toward the Sustainable Development Goals.

Through this review, six BC municipalities were evaluated, including Prince George, Surrey, Saanich, Kelowna, Revelstoke, and Vancouver. These communities were selected to represent the variety of urban and suburban communities in which the majority of BC residents live. For each city, two evaluations were completed. The first analysis explored alignment of local OCP subsections and policies¹ to each of the 17 SDGs. The second evaluation also compared OCP policies and subsections to the SDGs, further comparing the plans to provincially regu-

lated OCP content. This analysis allowed researchers to identify local policy initiatives that align with SDG targets over and above what was provincially required.

Unsurprisingly, the alignment exercise demonstrates that these communities, by virtue of the required structure of their OCPs, have a number of existing policies in place that align with the Global Goals and their targets. Yet, the analysis also shows a number of significant policy gaps, particularly pertaining to SDG 1: No Poverty and SDG 5: Gender Equality, indicating areas where local governments may wish to realign their policy objectives to achieve a more balanced, equitable approach to sustainable development over time.

Looking Forward

Recognizing the importance of local planning policies on global sustainability and climate change, it is time to consciously and conscientiously reframe our local planning practices to reflect Agenda 2030 and align with the UN Sustainable Development Goals. Furthermore, to assist Canada in implementing SDGs domestically and drive support and funding for the SDGs at a local level, it is important to relate the SDG targets and outcomes to our local context.

At the heart of localizing the SDGs is the idea that no person – and no place – is left behind. There are a number of actions that local governments can take in order to incorporate, implement, and monitor the SDGs in their communities:

1. Contextualize the SDGs. Relate the SDG targets to local development concerns and develop appropriate local solutions: “slum upgrading” targets may be locally translated into inclusive affordable housing policies, while targets around eradicating poverty may be addressed through universal childcare and job creation programs.

2. Build Multi-Stakeholder Partnerships. Ensure that a wide range of multi-sector stakeholders are involved in defining and implementing the Goals, including a multidisciplinary advisory committee that will review progress, ensure accountability, and provide feedback. Ensure ongoing community engagement with formal and informal opportunities to raise awareness of the SDGs at the local level, facilitate multi-stakeholder participation, and demand strong political leadership.

3. Establish SMART Targets and Indicators. Cities fund what they measure, therefore it is critical to identify and mon-

and environmental consequences. Urbanization has tremendous potential to advance sustainable development objectives as municipalities increasingly focus on creating healthy communities, encouraging resource efficiency, and stimulating economic growth. However, alongside the opportunities and economies of scale that cities provide, we also see an increase in the concentration and severity of many social, economic, and environmental issues.

With more than half of the world's current population living in cities - and nearly 86% of British Columbians living in urban and suburban areas - localizing sustainable development efforts in towns and cities will be increasingly important. Localization of the SDGs refers to the manner in which local governments and policy-makers adapt, implement, and monitor the Global Goals at the local level. By virtue of the interdisciplinary nature of urban planning, the SDGs reflect the policy objectives of virtually every city: increasing prosperity, promoting social inclusion, enhancing resilience, and supporting environmental sustainability.

The irrefutable impact of local planning outcomes on global sustainability will increasingly place local governments and policy-makers at the forefront of global sustainable development discussions. As a forward-thinking profession, planners are uniquely positioned to address the dynamic, interdisciplinary, and multifaceted nature of global sustainable development through their local practices.

	Prince George	Surrey	Saanich	Kelowna	Revelstoke	Vancouver
SDG 1: No Poverty	◆	◆	◆	◆	◆	◆
SDG 2: Zero Hunger	◆	◆	◆	◆	◆	◆
SDG 3: Good Health and Wellbeing	◆	◆	◆	◆	◆	◆
SDG 4: Quality Education	◆	◆	◆	◆	◆	◆
SDG 5: Gender Equality	◆	◆	◆	◆	◆	◆
SDG 6: Clean Water and Sanitation	◆	◆	◆	◆	◆	◆
SDG 7: Affordable and Clean Energy	◆	◆	◆	◆	◆	◆
SDG 8: Decent Work and Economic Growth	◆	◆	◆	◆	◆	◆
SDG 9: Industry, Innovation, and Infrastructure	◆	◆	◆	◆	◆	◆
SDG 10: Reduced Inequalities	◆	◆	◆	◆	◆	◆
SDG 11: Sustainable Cities and Communities	◆	◆	◆	◆	◆	◆
SDG 12: Responsible Production and Consumption	◆	◆	◆	◆	◆	◆
SDG 13: Climate Action	◆	◆	◆	◆	◆	◆
SDG 14: Life Below Water	◆	◆	◆	◆	◆	◆
SDG 15: Life on Land	◆	◆	◆	◆	◆	◆
SDG 16: Peace, Justice, and Strong Institutions	◆	◆	◆	◆	◆	◆
SDG 17: Partnerships for the Goals	◆	◆	◆	◆	◆	◆

◆ SDG is well represented through specific, detailed policy sections	◆ SDG is represented , but policy sections are vague or exclude key aspects	◆ SDG is not represented through policy
---	--	--

itor targets and indicators that are Specific, Measurable, Attainable, Relevant, and Time-bound (SMART). Publicly tracking and reporting metrics will help to build and maintain public support and show progress toward achieving national and global objectives.

4. Develop and Advance Partnerships.

Local governments can prioritize and incentivize sustainable development by working in partnership with other levels of government, universities, private sector, and civil society organizations to develop innovative policy, financing, and service delivery models. Through partnered resources, research, and reporting, stakeholders can ensure that local development policies and initiatives adequately address the social, economic and environmental dimensions of sustainable development.

While the SDGs can be a practical and useful framework for local governments and policy-makers, further research and resources are needed to effectively implement the SDGs and support partnerships between multi-sector stakeholders. The implication of local planning outcomes on global sustainability has changed drastically over the last 60 years. As PIBC celebrates its 60th anniversary, our local planning professionals will continue to look forward to creating a sustainable and equitable world in 2030 and beyond.

Acknowledgement

The authors gratefully acknowledge the contributions of Emily Mann, Masters of Public Policy and Global Affairs at the University of British Columbia for sharing her contributions in, and reporting on, evaluating BC’s progress toward implementing the SDGs. ■

Kristin Agnello, MCIP, RPP is the Director of Plassurban, an urban design and planning consultancy based out of Sidney, BC. She is the Vice President (Canada) of the Commonwealth Association of Planners and Chair of the Commonwealth Women in Planning Network. Kristin can be reached at kagnello@plassurban.com

Sara Muir Owen, MCIP, RPP is the Program Manager at the University of British Columbia (UBC) for the Pacific Institute for Climate Solutions (PICS). She is also on the PIBC Climate Action Task Force. Sara can be reached at sara.muir-owen@ubc.ca

¹ Vancouver does not have an OCP, therefore researchers evaluated the Greenest City 2020 Action Plan and the Healthy City Strategy (2015-2018).

THE FORMATION OF PIBC

by **Don South** MCIP (Deceased)

IN 1954, there were fewer than twenty people earning a living in planning in British Columbia. The City of Vancouver Planning Department was in operation and formed an unofficial base of operations for a professional association. Vancouver's Director of Planning, Gerald Sutton-Brown, assumed leadership. He had the staff to do some of the organizational work. Tom McDonald of the Community Planning Association of Canada (CPAC) was also most helpful during our formative years. In fact, he was the mortar which kept our bricks together. Before this time, four or five of us used to go down to see the four or five planners in Seattle. They were as lonely as we were.

The choices we had in the mid-fifties for a planners' organization were:

1. We could form a branch of the Town Planning Institute of Canada (now known as CIP). The national group had eighty-five members then;
2. We could join the Northwestern Chapter of American Institute of Planners (now known as the American Planning Association);
3. We could form a colonial branch of Town Planning Institute (the British Institute now known as RTPI); or,
4. We could go it alone.

Besides regional issues, the problems of qualification were discussed and debated. How you let the good in and keep the bad out was, and is, an insoluble problem. Some of us were looking at the possibility of a licensing

act to protect us and the public from the unqualified-whoever they might be.

There were many meetings and, after one very heated one in December 1957, the group voted to form PIBC and leave individuals free to join TPIC (CIP) if they wished. In 1958, an interim council was appointed under the Societies Act. They became the subscribers to the formation of PIBC.

The subscribers were:

George Fountain
Warnett Kennedy
Bill Patterson
Ira Robinson
Don South
Gerald Sutton-Brown
Sandy Walker
Jim Wilson

Our first office address was Tom MacDonald's CPAC office. From then on, the wheels turned and on June 9, 1958, our certificate of incorporation appeared in the BC Gazette.

Relations with TPIC were always cordial and there was much correspondence about the standards of entrance into the institutes, the goal being a reciprocal arrangement. In the early 1960s PIBC became an affiliate of TPIC.

As it turned out, the formation of PIBC turned out to be the best choice. It led to the federal structure of CIP today. ■

"SOCIETIES ACT"

CANADA: }
Province of British Columbia }



No. 5440

Certificate of Incorporation

I hereby certify that

" PLANNING INSTITUTE OF BRITISH
C O L U M B I A "

has this day been incorporated as a Society under the " Societies Act."

The locality in which the operations of the Society will be chiefly carried on is in the

Greater Vancouver area, Province of British Columbia.

GIVEN under my hand and Seal of Office at Victoria, Province of

British Columbia, this -ninth- day

of June, one thousand nine hundred

and fifty-eight.

Registrar of Companies.

60 Years of Professional Leadership

PIBC Presidents Past & Present

We are proud of and thankful to the many planning professionals – past and present – who have volunteered their time and shared their expertise in the growth and strategic direction of the Institute, to shape and lead PIBC into the professional association it is today! We're pleased to present this list of PIBC's past presidents:

Years	Name
1958-1960	Gerald Sutton Brown
1960-1961	James Wilson
1961-1963	William Kerr
1963-1965	Brahm Wiesman
1965-1967	A.H. Roberts
1967-1969	Antony Parr
1969-1971	Norman Pearson
1971-1972	Victor Parker
1972-1973	J. Sellner
1973-1974	Graham Stallard
1974-1975	Paul Roer
1975-1976	Jim Moodie
1976-1977	Graham Stallard
1977-1979	John Connelly
1979-1981	Harold Thomson
1981-1983	Jim Masterson
1983-1985	Jay Wollenberg
1985-1987	Hugh Kellas
1987-1989	Jay Davidson
1989-1991	Peter Bloodoff
1991-1993	Jay Simons
1993-1995	Don Harasym
1995-1997	Linda Allen
1997-1999	Rob Roycroft
1999-2001	Blake Hudema
2001-2003	Harry Harker
2003-2005	Deborah Sargent
2005-2007	Finlay Sinclair
2007-2009	Hazel Christy
2009-2011	Lindsay Chase
2011-2013	Joan Chess-Wollacott
2013-2015	Andrew Young
2015-2017	Daniel Huang
2017-2019	Andrew Ramlö



coriolis

CONSULTING CORP.



Urban development analysts, planners, land use consultants, and strategic real estate advisors

- Real estate analysis
 - Urban planning
 - Development policy
 - Economic strategies
 - Campus planning
 - Strategic advice
 - RFP processes
 - Urban development
- www.coriolis.ca**
604-682-9714
500-1130 West Pender St.
Vancouver, BC V6E 4A4

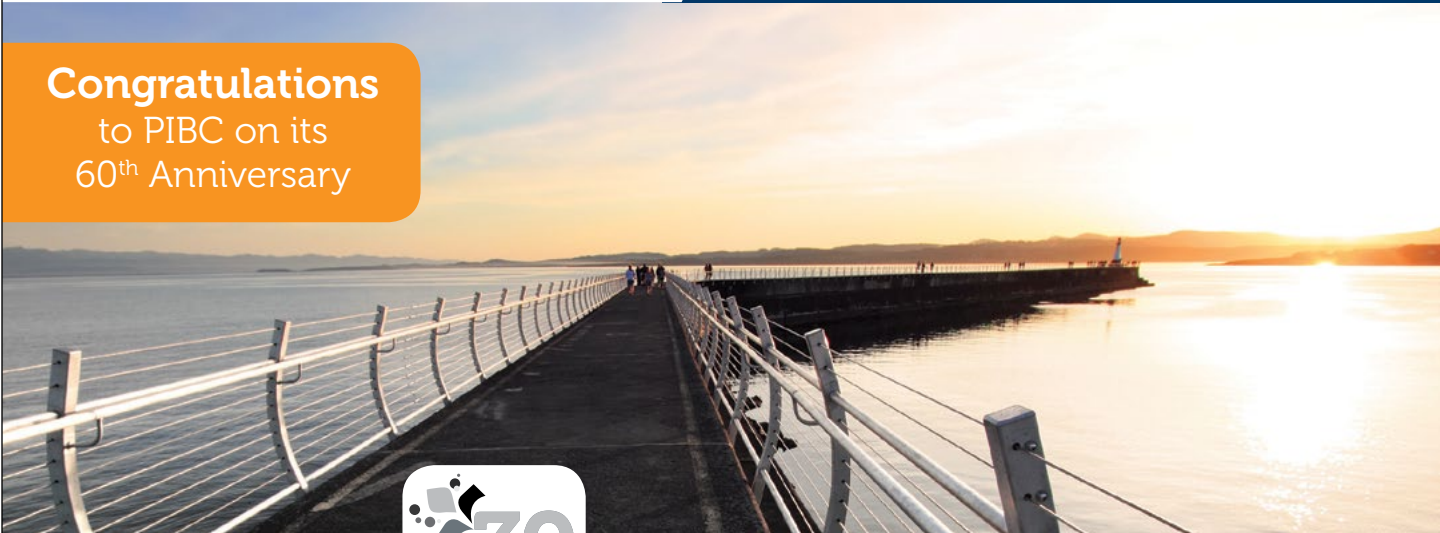
Congratulations to PIBC on its 60th Anniversary!



STEWART McDANNOLD STUART
Barristers & Solicitors

Advice and Advocacy
for Local Government

Congratulations
to PIBC on its
60th Anniversary



Celebrating **30** years of Service to Local Government

For regular updates about the latest
developments in local government law :

Follow us on Twitter: @smslawyers
Visit our website: www.sms.bc.ca

2nd Floor, 837 Burdett Ave, Victoria, British Columbia, V8W 1B3

PIBC 1958 – 2018

JUNE 9, 1958

Incorporation of the Planning Institute of British Columbia.

1968

Abolishment of the Lower Mainland Planning Board.

1973

The Agricultural Land Reserve and Agricultural Land Commission are created to allow planners to develop a regional model to maintain British Columbia's vital agricultural land and future food security.

1981

PIBC expanded its chapters to include the Yukon.

OCTOBER, 1959

First issue of PIBC's flagship publication is produced.

1968

PIBC is invited to attend a general meeting on the development of the BC Hydro Rail Route from Matsqui to Roberts Bank.

1974

The Islands Trust Act is passed to ensure that planners maintain the public's appreciation for the natural waterways and corresponding islands when making decisions regarding coastal development.

1982

Creation of the Land Use Act.

1919

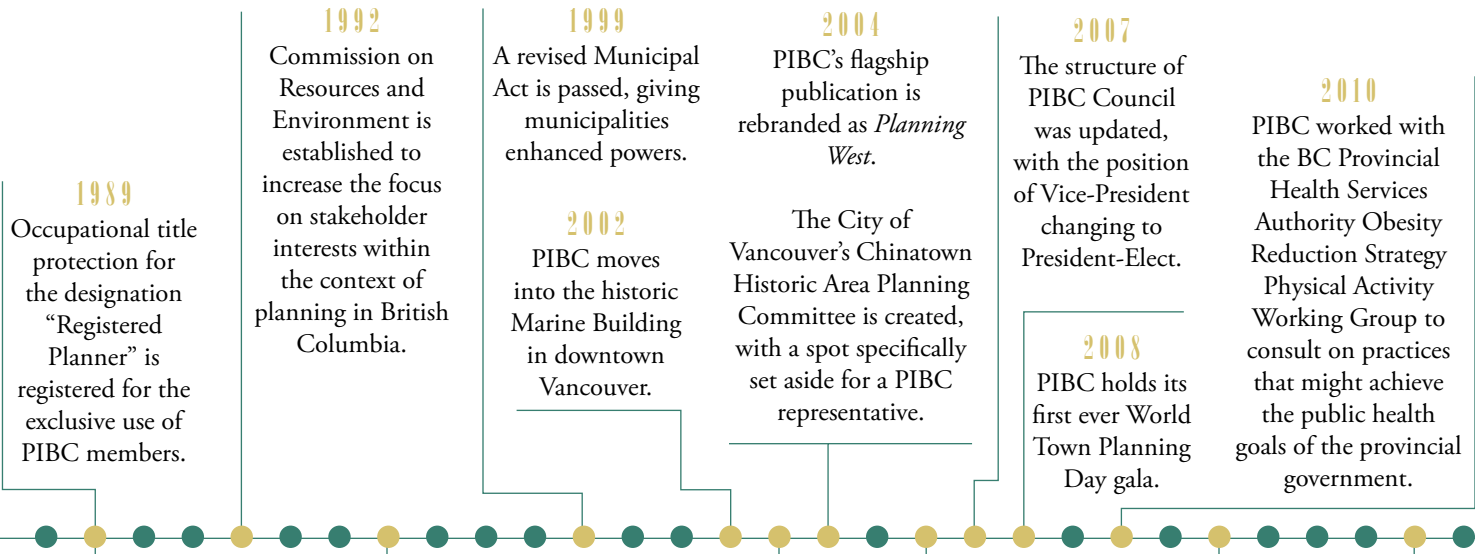
Incorporation of the Town Planning Institute of Canada.

1928

Publication of Harland Bartholomew's *A Plan for the City of Vancouver*, which addresses zoning, transportation, schools, parks and recreation.

A gathering of Presidents at PIBC's 25th anniversary; a photo from the PIBC archives (opposite).





1989
PIBC worked with the Task Force on Environment and Economy in exploring BC initiatives to implement sustainable development.

1995
Land and Resource Management Plan is developed in Kamloops.

2003
PIBC members vote to introduce a new mandatory Continuous Professional Learning (CPL) reporting system.

PIBC adds professional liability insurance coverage to its list of services and benefits.

2006
A coordinated nation-wide initiative is launched – called Planning For the Future (PFF) – to revamp membership certification and university planning school accreditation standards for the profession across Canada.

2012
PIBC contributed to the Practice Standards Joint Advisory Committee, which was created to reach consensus among various professional associations on best practices, reflecting the Institute’s continued dedication to the core purpose of maintaining high standards for planning practitioners and externalizing those principles to assist other professions in search of similar goals.

The Planning for the Future project concludes, resulting in the formation of a new national Professional Standards Committee and a national Professional Standards Board.

Approval of an entirely new set of bylaws that restructured PIBC’s membership standards and updated PIBC governance structures and standards for professional conduct. This also coincided with the transition to the current protected occupational title of “Registered Professional Planner” and designation of RPP – which is now the common standard for professional planners across Canada.

2016
PIBC responded to legislative changes made to the Societies Act, necessitating another series of changes to its bylaws and governance.

PIBC dedicates resources to its Climate Action Task Force, created to compile research, engage the membership and the public, and recommend actions related to addressing climate change.





CIP 100: GET INVOLVED

IN 2019, CIP TURNS **100 YEARS OLD**. DURING OUR CENTENARY YEAR, WE ARE EXCITED TO INCREASE PUBLIC AWARENESS OF PLANNING AND THE CONTRIBUTION OF CANADIAN PLANNERS THROUGH ACTIVITIES, EVENTS, AND PUBLIC RECOGNITION.

PARTICIPATE:



SUBMIT YOUR FAVOURITE PLANNING RESOURCE TO OUR *100 FOR 100* BOOK LIST!



SUBMIT AN ENTRY IN: PEOPLE, PLACES, POLICY, AND/OR PLANS FOR OUR HISTORICAL DIGITAL TIMELINE.



THE CIP 2019 NATIONAL PLANNING CONFERENCE—GENERATION—WILL BE AN OPPORTUNITY TO TALK ABOUT OUR PAST, FUTURE, AND GENERATE IDEAS ABOUT THE NEXT GENERATION OF COMMUNITIES.

SAVE THE DATE: OTTAWA, JULY 3-6, 2019

#CIP100

VISIT US:

CIP-ICU.CA/100
CIP-ICU.CA/100FR

PLANNING IN BRITISH COLUMBIA

A Brief Look Back and Thinking Ahead

by **Nicolas Pecarski**,
PIBC 60th Anniversary Project Assistant
with **Dave Crossley**,
Executive Director
and **Ryan Noakes**,
Director of Finance & Member Services

C

ontemporary planning in British Columbia has developed parallel to population growth and has always been practiced in the context of the beautiful, diverse and striking landscapes that make up the province. British Columbia is unique among the Canadian provinces and territories for its particular natural splendor, geography, and remarkably varied climatic conditions. The facts of its natural landscape and environment have shaped the patterns of human settlement going back more than 10,000 years, with varied historic settlement and land use patterns established over millennia by the indigenous peoples of what is now British Columbia. Except for some early practitioners (often from other fields), it is only since the end of the Second World War that planning as a contemporary profession has truly been instituted and practiced on a widespread-scale throughout the province. The rapid economic growth and

corresponding population explosion in post-war British Columbia necessitated structured plans and approaches for regional and municipal development, which saw the rise of planning's role in shaping the province, its communities and regions through the latter half of the twentieth century.

Although planning was not a widespread professional practice before World War Two – with most development proceeding organically – there were nevertheless significant events that preceded and informed the policies and approaches of those first planners. The definitive pioneer of colonial-era planning in British Columbia was Richard Moody, who arrived in the newly anointed Colony of British Columbia in 1858 with the goal of establishing British rule and an extension of the British Empire on the Pacific Ocean. Moody, who would later become BC's first Lieutenant-Governor,

established the City of New Westminster, aided by the Royal Engineers – a corps of the British Army – in pursuit of a cohesive vision for the Lower Mainland. However, funding was limited and, in 1871, British Columbia joined the Canadian Confederation. As part of joining confederation, the new trans-continental railway was also built to the west coast – establishing a long connection between transportation and settlement patterns. Between the initial efforts of Moody in the 1850s and the developments of post-war planners a century later, there was little in the way of organized professional planning in British Columbia. The most notable event would be the creation of Harland Bartholomew's *A Plan for the City of Vancouver*, published in 1928, which addressed zoning, transportation, schools, parks, and recreation.

However, everything changed after the Second World War and some were quick to recognize the growing need for professional planning. One of these critical figures was Dr. Peter Oberlander, who established the first school of planning in Canada at the University of British Columbia – and who doggedly supported his students. Whenever he was given a chance, he recommended to municipalities that they hire planners. Without his vision and acuity, planning may never have become the force of change it is today. Dr. Oberlander also played a role in the formation of the Planning Institute of British Columbia (PIBC), advocating that there be a strong link between the Institute and academia. Another major figure in the formation of the Institute was Dr. Ira Robinson, who worked extensively between PIBC and UBC. The incorporation of PIBC in 1958 was a milestone for planning in British Columbia, as it brought cohesion to a practice that had previously been only a small group of planners spread throughout the province. After this point, planners began to engage with government, which recognized the need for planning and began responding with planning-minded legislation.

The relationship between planning and legislation influences the policies and practices of government and British Columbia has regularly made progressive land-use decisions regarding the future of the province. One shortcoming on this record was the abolishment of the Lower Mainland Regional Planning Board in 1968, which shifted the focus from regional planning



The first travelers of Vancouver's SkyTrain transit system in 1986

into regional districts, stripping planners of the ability to plan around resource consumption on a larger scale. However, many positive pieces of legislation were also enacted. Although its creation in 1973 was contentiously debated, the Agricultural Land Reserve (ALR) was, and still is, seen by the public and other stakeholders as a key piece of legislation that maintains British Columbia's vital agricultural land and future food security. The Agricultural Land Commission (ALC), the entity that adjudicates development pressures regarding ALR land, continues its work today, allowing planners to develop a regional planning model that takes into account the unique importance of agricultural land.

A similar piece of legislation was passed just one year after the ALR began, titled the Islands Trust Act. That Act was created to maintain the conditions of the islands and waters within the Gulf of Georgia, including Howe Sound. Much like the ALC, the Trust was set up to advise the Province on matters relating to its jurisdiction. The existence of the Trust ensures that planners and decision-makers maintain the public's appreciation

for the natural waterways and unique island environments when making decisions regarding coastal development. Though there were setbacks in terms of regional planning, the creation of the ALR and the Islands Trust foreshadowed even more progressive and sustainable practices.

In 1992, the Commission on Resources and Environment was established to increase the focus on stakeholder interests within the context of planning in British Columbia and, although the Commission was short-lived, it paved the way for the Land and Resource Management Plan for the Kamloops area in 1995. To bring stakeholders to the table and increase involvement from the public in the planning process was an example of the profession's work to accommodate the needs of people and the economy, but also the need for a sustainable environment as well.

Today, sustainable practices and approaches are seen as the norm in planning as issues continue to emerge in communities large and small, ranging from housing and transportation to air quality and climate adaptation, and from economic change

and dislocation to population growth and migration. More than ever, planning is central to the conversation on addressing many challenges. Planning practices have and continue to emerge to help communities plan for the future, whether it's the shift from the old, simple "planner as expert" model to the more nuanced "planner as informed facilitator" approach, to greater complex understandings of the 'public interest', and to greater inclusion of expanded realms of practice (such as health, social services, natural sciences, resource management, and much more). There is today, more than ever, a growing appreciation for the need for planning to be inclusive, open, and dynamic. The ongoing legacy of planning in British Columbia is one of a strong and evolving commitment to working with people and communities within the unique history, landscape, and environment of British Columbia to plan for a better future, and a hopeful commitment to learning, growing, and improving as a profession into the future. ■



Everything changed after the Second World War and some were quick to recognize the growing need for professional planning."



YOUR CHALLENGE. OUR PASSION.

At McElhanney, we believe every project is an opportunity to share our talents and give our clients and partners the solutions they need. We are employee-owned, and it shows.

Planning | Landscape Architecture | Engineering | Surveying | Mapping | Environmental



Congratulations to PIBC on 60 years of success!

25+ offices in Western Canada.
Contact us today: www.mcelhanney.com

LOOKING BACK

Highlights from 60 Years of PIBC

by **Nicolas Pecarski**,
PIBC 60th Anniversary Project Assistant
with **Dave Crossley**,
Executive Director
and **Ryan Noakes**,
Director of Finance & Member Services

W

hile June 9th, 1958 may be the date of the Planning Institute of British Columbia (PIBC)'s official incorporation as a society, the history of the Institute and profession extends back beyond that milestone. Before PIBC existed, there was only a loose collection of planners spread thinly across not only British Columbia and the Yukon, but across all of Canada. The Town Planning Institute of Canada, the precursor to the Canadian Institute of Planners (CIP), which began in 1919, did somewhat coordinate these planners and give the profession a sense of cohesion in the first half of the twentieth century, but there was no organized regional representation west of the Rockies. At its inception, PIBC was a response to this lack of representation and cohesion. In the late 1950s, a group of eight planners gathered to plot out an Institute that would do the profession justice. After considering different organizational approaches they opted for a stand-alone local professional organization: writing a

constitution, outlining its purpose and what it meant to be a member, constructing by-laws to adjudicate professional misconduct concerns, and thinking carefully about what planning is and what it meant to be a planner. Within months, they formally incorporated under the *Societies Act*, and the Planning Institute of British Columbia was officially born.

After the Institute's incorporation, the first Council began work on a variety of issues, such as membership standards, the profession's connection to other areas of practice, ensuring planners kept up-to-date with changing theories and concepts, and the relation of planning to provincial legislation. On the subject of membership standards, one of the most critical factors in any planner's career is their education, and PIBC has always been conscientious about this connection, along with the importance of sharing and communicating knowledge. Almost right away, the Institute began its flagship publication for members - to share useful news, stimulating

professional knowledge and content - with the very first issue published in October 1959. Additionally, a relationship with academia was established very early on, with figures like Dr. Ira Robinson and Dr. Peter Oberlander playing major roles in the early formation of the Institute and as liaisons between the professional practitioner and academic worlds. It was these relationships that fostered the development of rigorous standards for membership, which continue to this day. The Council developed connections with various related professions for consultation on a draft *Planner's Act*, proposed legislation that would govern planning practice. Through more careful work, thought, and coordination, it turned the hitherto murky defined profession of planning into a legitimate enterprise in the context of existing professions with overlapping claims. For example, there was significant correspondence with the Architectural Institute of British Columbia about the potential exclusion of architects from the Act, to which Gerald Sutton Brown - the inaugural president of PIBC - responded that, *if the architects were exempt, then so too would the surveyors and everyone else want exception, and then what would be the point of registering as a planner at all?* The rhetorical point was keenly made, and the Council responded accordingly, ensuring that planning was preserved as a distinct area of practice among the disparate yet intersecting professions.

With the groundwork of structuring the Institute and defining the practice of planning done, PIBC moved through the 1960s, developing reflexively. The profession gained new members while constantly reflecting on the best practices of planning, looking to expand the conception of planning in a rapidly changing world. One example of this experimental thinking was revealed during the 1964 annual general meeting where the idea of "sell the sizzle, not the steak" was presented, introducing marketing and promotional discourse into the planning profession. Mary Rawson FCIP (Ret.), PIBC's first female member and first female member of Council, criticized the idea as being superfluous and ill-suited to the seriousness of planning; that the practice itself needed no "sizzle". This reveals the resiliency of the Institute's core values, that despite the immediate appeal of adopting different tactics to "sell" people on the virtues of planning, the Institute refused to degrade the profession to the level of a product. It also reveals how the Institute has been open to listening to new ideas and has strived to consistently maintain this approach throughout its history.



Members of council meet to discuss Institute affairs

By the late 1960s, PIBC was becoming involved in provincial matters concerning development and policy. In 1968, PIBC was invited to attend a general meeting on the development of the BC Hydro Rail Route from Matsqui to Roberts Bank. That same year, there was a special general meeting held by the Institute concerning the crisis of regional planning. Many members were deeply concerned about the looming shift away from resource management and regional planning to the smaller and more limited district model being imposed by the provincial government. A year later, their fears were realized when the Lower Mainland Regional Planning Board was dissolved and the province was divided into 29 separate districts. Despite this crisis, PIBC adapted to these legislative changes and throughout the 1970s the Institute continually dedicated itself to bettering the status of its members, planning more generally, and the well being of society. As the 1970s drew to a close, PIBC contributed to a "Joint Statement on the Agricultural Land Reserve," established in 1973 to preserve farmland in British Columbia. This pivotal moment in the Institute's history displays how, within a brief period of 20 years, PIBC had grown to be a meaningful contributor to substantive provincial policies.

By 1981, when PIBC expanded its chapters to include the Yukon, the Institute expanded its influence with regard to government policy consultation. One notable example of the Institute's involvement in policy consultation was the work done on the *Land Use Act* of 1982, wherein the Act

lacked provisions relating to urban regional planning, which, being of obvious concern to PIBC, was brought to the attention of the Province by the Institute. Later in the decade, PIBC was involved with consultation on the *Municipal Act*, Project Pride on Heritage, the *Coquihalla Highway and Transportation Brief*, and the Sullivan Commission on education. All of these projects and public policy engagement initiatives were completed or underway when, in 1988, PIBC marked its 30th anniversary. 1989 was another landmark year, as the Institute secured and registered occupational title protection for the exclusive use of PIBC members and also worked with the Task Force on Environment and Economy in exploring BC initiatives to implement sustainable development.

The Institute asked crucial questions of itself during the 1990s while continuing to participate in provincial policy development. The prominence of collaborative planning through the '70s and '80s gave rise to tensions within the profession, focused around the question: "How much consultation is enough?" In 1994 PIBC facilitated discourse within the profession regarding the "Consultation Fatigue" phenomenon through a President's Report and discussion among Council members. This dedication to assessing and figuring out the Institute's role and goals as the landscape of planning and the profession changed over time is something that has been present with PIBC since its inception - and that remains a critical attribute of the Institute today.



Planners attending the annual general meetings through the years

In 1999, the new provincial *Municipal Act* was passed, giving municipalities enhanced powers and, over the next year, PIBC worked on and contributed to further reforms to the Act, demonstrating the Institute's commitment to its members and the importance of planning by advising on and advocating for the role of planners and planning within British Columbia. As the new millennium began, and with concepts such as the public interest, professionalism, and ethical behavior evolving, PIBC updated its codes of professional conduct and professional practice. As a professional body, the Institute continues to revise its codes, policies and practices in order to uphold professional standards as well as maintain the public's trust and protect the public interest.

The turning of the century coincided with great changes for the Institute, with internal reorganization occurring alongside increased national collaboration and interaction with academia. In 2002, PIBC found a new physical home in the historic Marine Building in downtown Vancouver, when it moved away from contracting out its administrative operations to the Union of British Columbia Municipalities and hired its own permanent full-time staff. In 2003, PIBC members voted overwhelmingly to introduce a new mandatory Continuous Professional Learning (CPL) and reporting system for all practicing members, a program that became the model for CIP and its other affiliated provincial and regional institutes and associations. That same year, the Institute worked with its counterparts across the country to add professional liability insurance coverage to its list of services and benefits, providing

added protection for members against claims of wrongdoing. The following year, the Institute's flagship publication—in continuous publication since 1959—was rebranded as *Planning West*, signifying an updated look and profile and a commitment to raising the image of planners and planning issues through aesthetically contemporary design and communications approaches. As another example of PIBC's involvement in public policy and issues, in 2004, the City of Vancouver's Chinatown Historic Area Planning Committee was formed to advise on preserving the character of that historic neighbourhood in the face of increasing development pressures. One position on the Committee was specifically reserved for a representative of the Institute, highlighting how external groups and organizations continued to see the value of having input from the planning profession. In 2006, an ambitious, coordinated nation-wide initiative began—called Planning For the Future (PFF)—to revamp membership certification and university planning school accreditation standards for the profession across Canada. PIBC contributed actively to this revisionary work through hundreds of volunteer hours, input, and contributions from countless members as well as staff. The ultimate result was a new set of consistent membership and academic accreditation standards for PIBC and our allied professional bodies across Canada that were adopted and implemented in 2012.

In the most recent decade, PIBC experienced its own organizational evolution and restructuring. For example, in 2007, the structure of Council was updated with the

position of Vice-President changing to President-Elect. These changes meant that the latter would not only be elected directly by the membership but would also automatically succeed to serve as President for the term immediately following their initial term as President-Elect. This gave the Institute's leadership greater accountability, and stable continuity over longer periods of time. In the early years of the new millennium, PIBC's membership continued to grow in size and, correspondingly, became more and more active with new activities, services, and initiatives. Examples included: PIBC actively presenting its consolidated views to Vancouver City Council in support of the city's Eco-Density initiatives, the first ever World Town Planning Day gala—which also marked PIBC's 50th anniversary in 2008—and work with the University of British Columbia's School of Community and Regional Planning on a strategic analysis of their degree programs.

We now arrive at the recent history of the Institute, which only seems to get busier with time. PIBC continues to contribute to provincial and national policy as the legislative and policy landscapes continue to shift, while also undergoing continued organizational evolution to grow and improve its operations and service-delivery to members. PIBC has hired additional staff and committed new resources to enhanced member services, programs, events, and activities—ranging from greater funding for planning students to supporting new local and regional chapters, and from enhanced conferences to new online learning opportunities.

In continuing its commitment to engagement on key issues, the Institute

worked with the BC Provincial Health Services Authority Obesity Reduction Strategy Physical Activity Working Group in 2010 to consult on practices that might achieve the public health goals of the provincial government, an important example that highlights PIBC's engagement on emerging planning issues such as healthy communities and the relationship between planning and health. Similarly, the planning profession has become more cognizant of and engaged on other emerging issues and areas of practice ranging from climate change mitigation and adaptation to indigenous and First Nations planning. In 2012, PIBC contributed to the Practice Standards Joint Advisory Committee, which was created to reach consensus among various professional associations on best practices, reflecting the Institute's continued dedication to the core purpose of maintaining high standards for planning practitioners and externalizing those principles to assist other professions in search of similar goals.

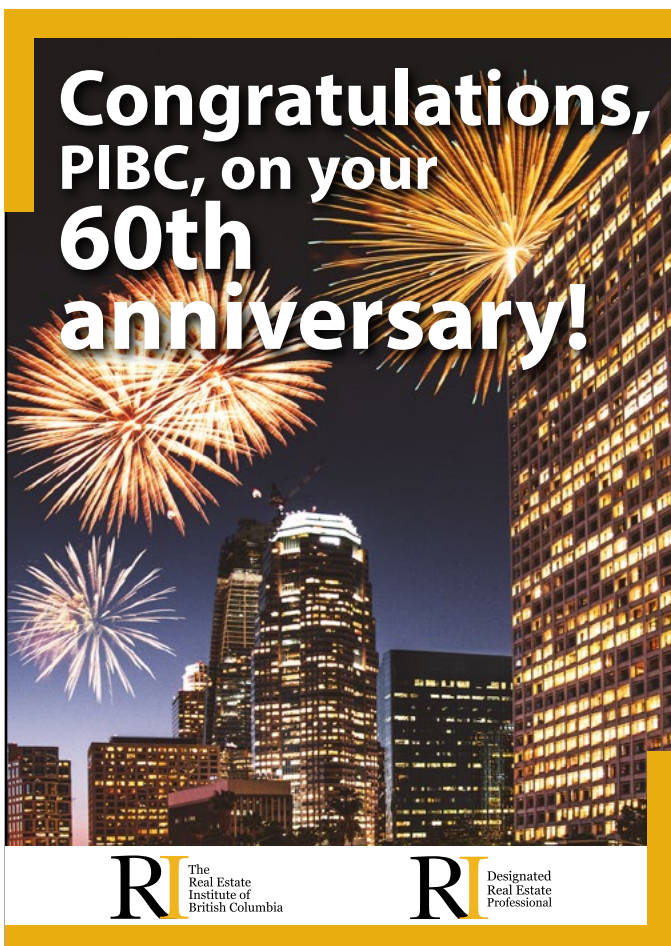
2012 also, as noted earlier, marked the conclusion of the PFF initiative, with the formation of both the new national

Professional Standards Committee and the national Professional Standards Board. The Committee, which includes a member of PIBC, is responsible for coordinating nationwide membership certification and academic accreditation standards. Not only did the implementation of this initiative modernize the standards for the planning profession in Canada, it further strengthened the principles and practices for labour mobility and portability of membership for planners across Canada. Another significant related milestone in 2012 was the approval by the Institute's membership of an entirely new set of bylaws that restructured its membership standards and updated PIBC governance structures and standards for professional conduct. This also coincided with the transition to the current protected occupational title of Registered Professional Planner and designation of RPP – which is now the common standard for professional planners across Canada.

Most recently, PIBC has been involved with the Professional Standards Committee's efforts to revise the definition of "planning" and the scope of professional practice,

recognizing the increasingly diverse and evolving nature of planning that practitioners are engaged in. The Institute also responded to legislative changes made to the *Societies Act*, necessitating another series of changes to its bylaws and governance in 2016. Since 2016, PIBC has also dedicated resources to its Climate Action Task Force, created to compile research, engage the membership and the public, and recommend actions related to addressing climate change.

Throughout its history – from its founding by the first eight members in 1958 to the present, with a membership of nearly 1,600 – the Planning Institute of British Columbia has maintained and strengthened its core purposes as a professional organization for planners, and a commitment to its members and to the practice of planning, while remaining dynamic and engaged beyond its own internal affairs. It can be said that planning is one of the few occupations dedicated explicitly to thinking about the future and how it might be shaped. As a forward-thinking organization, PIBC keeps its focus fixed firmly on professionalism and shaping communities into the future. ■



**Congratulations,
PIBC, on your
60th
anniversary!**

RI The Real Estate Institute of British Columbia

RI Designated Real Estate Professional



**Congratulations
PIBC for 60 strong
years representing
professional planners
in British Columbia
and Yukon.**

APPI
Alberta Professional Planners Institute

Education for a Profession

A History of University Planning Programs

by **Pamela Shaw** PhD, MCIP, RPP, FRCGS,
School Director, VIU Masters of Planning



University of British Columbia School of Community and Regional Planning (SCARP)

SCARP opened in 1951 with Dr. Peter Oberlander as the first Director, making this one of the oldest schools in Canada and the first school founded in BC. The first three Masters students graduated in 1958, and the first PhD student was admitted in 1968. The school celebrated its 60th anniversary in 2010, and two years later made the administrative move to the Faculty of Applied Sciences. The school was first accredited by the US Accreditation Board in 1970 and holds both Canadian and American accreditation designations. In 2012, the Indigenous Community Planning Specialization started at SCARP, followed by the new Master of Community and Regional Planning degree program in 2015. The school continues to focus on issues of sustainability, internationalization and globalization, and a wide range of topics relating to the urban world.



University of Northern British Columbia School of Environmental Planning

BC's only undergraduate planning program was first accredited in 1996 and focuses on Themes of the North, including First Nations Planning, Natural Resource Planning, and Northern and Rural Community Planning. Graduates from the program have been very successful finding employment in the public, private, and non-profit sectors throughout North America, Asia, and Europe.

Simon Fraser University

The Resource and Environmental Planning Program (REPP)

REPP is a separate academic program housed within the School of Resource and Environmental Management, and was first accredited in 2004. REPP is the only planning program in Canada that specializes in interdisciplinary training in policy, natural science and social science applied to natural resource and environmental planning, and focus areas include urban sustainability planning, First Nations planning, and environmental and natural resource planning. Graduates from the program are employed by all levels of government, private and public planning agencies, First Nations, and NGOs in Canada and abroad.



Vancouver Island University

Masters of Community Planning Program

The Masters of Community Planning Program launched in September 2015 and was accredited by the PSB/CIP that year. To date, two cohorts of students have graduated from the program and are contributing to the profession in public and private industries and academia. The program focuses on small communities, island planning, issues important to the First Nations of the Salish Sea, urban/rural interface, and issues of sustainability as it relates to finite landscapes. Each student in the program is connected to a mentor and all are engaged in many practical, community-based activities with local communities. In 2018, one of VIU's graduates, Jessie Hemphill, was both valedictorian and the winner of the Governor General's Medal for the highest academic ranking among all graduate students.



PLANNING IN THE YUKON

Planners Embracing The North

by **Lesley Cabott** MCIP, RRP, Planning
Lead Northern Canada, Stantec
and **Zoë Morrison** MCIP, RRP,
Senior Planner, Stantec

P

lanners in the Yukon are shaping our communities, protecting our wilderness and special places, preserving our unique heritage, and implementing land claims. We are thirty planners strong. The Yukon Chapter was formed in the mid-1980's by Yvonne Harris. It was shortly after the Yukon was given the power to govern on its own from the Federal Government that we see the first plans created by Yukoners for Yukoners. The Planning Institute of British Columbia is celebrating 60 years - the Yukon Chapter is celebrating 30 and we have a lot to celebrate!

Land has always played a very important role in the Yukon. In 1992, the Yukon First Nations signed their land claim agreements, giving them back management and ownership of much of their traditional territories. First Nations planning has tackled issues and created opportunities for new legislation, the co-management of resources, as well as regional, heritage, wildlife, and cultural planning. Planning has created opportunities for Yukon First Nations to shape the urban

landscapes of Whitehorse and Dawson City, build residential neighbourhoods, negotiate with industry on large mining projects, and bring national attention to modern treaties and reconciliation.

Today, good planning is evident in Whitehorse. Planners have embraced the natural assets and created a livable and loveable City. Whitehorse, during the Gold Rush of 1898, developed along the Yukon River and by the turn of the last century, Whitehorse had turned its back on the River; it was a contaminated, linear brownfield that was disconnected from the community. Now, thanks to the work of planners, it is once again the heart of the city. The riverfront trail connects the restored S.S. Klondike, the Legislature, Main Street, the Kwanlin Dun Cultural Centre, residences, Farmers' Market, and a winter park.

Through the 50s, 60s and 70s, Whitehorse grew as series of disconnected neighbourhoods. Planners have used sensitive infill strategies and trails to connect neighbourhoods and fill in the

gaps to create a sense of place that celebrates the unique wilderness city. The trail network of over 800 kilometres links neighbourhoods, provides access to the wilderness, and encourages active transportation.

Dawson City, a city of 35,000 at the height of the Klondike Gold Rush and the first capital of the Territory is a thriving community that attracts tourists, gold miners, gamblers, and adventurers. Planners have been influential in protecting Dawson's valuable heritage resources and maintaining the authentic experience of a Gold Rush Town. The Tr'ondëk Hwëch'in culture and Klondike history come together in Dawson to create a strong community.

Yukon planners have been busy. Yukoners are noticing the value good planning brings to the communities they live in. The Yukon Chapter of PIBC is steadily gaining members and over the next 30 years we see the need for professional planners to focus on reconciliation, energy, climate change, and keeping our communities strong and healthy. To face these challenges, we will need vision, we will need optimism, and we will need to take risks. ■



Above: Northern Planning Conference, Whitehorse, February 2016.
Right: Chief Joachim Bonnetrouge from Fort Providence, Decho Land Use Planning Committee

API | Atlantic Planners Institute
IUA | Institut des Urbanistes de l'Atlantique

From one coast
to another,
Congratulations
on your
60th
Anniversary!

NS
NOVA
SCOTIA

NB
NEW
BRUNSWICK
NOUVEAU-
BRUNSWICK

NL
NEWFOUNDLAND
& LABRADOR

PE
PRINCE
EDWARD
ISLAND

Stantec

Congratulations to PIBC on its 60th Anniversary!

Design with community in mind
stantec.com

INVENTING A PROFESSION

Excerpt from *Showing the Way: Peter Oberlander and the Imperative of Global Citizenship*

by Ken Cameron FCIP, RPP

“P

eter Oberlander virtually invented British Columbia’s planning profession.” That comment was made by Professor Zack Taylor of Western University, an expert on regional governance, upon reading my book, *Showing the Way: Peter Oberlander and the Imperative of Global Citizenship*. Here are excerpts from the book to substantiate his statement.

Peter Oberlander’s Role in CMHC’s Presentation to the Massey Royal Commission on National Development in the Arts, Letters and Sciences

In 1949, CMHC was invited to appear before the Massey Commission. CMHC management was reluctant because they had no clue about what they might contribute. Peter remembered the Corporation’s conundrum:

The one thing the Feds wanted to avoid was being deeply involved. Constitutionally, it was not federal territory. Municipal affairs were

under the provincial governments. I had just started to work at CMHC. David Mansur was our President who brought to the Corporation his enviable record of having marshalled enormous wartime production resources through the promotion of popular investment in Victory Bonds. His deputy was John Young, the youngest Brigadier General in the Canadian Army and its former Quartermaster General. In search of some meaningful task, he commandeered me to prepare a submission to the Massey Commission on behalf of the Corporation, inventing whatever tenuous link I chose between the Corporation’s and the Commission’s mandates. Humphrey Carver, a long-term friend and genial spirit, was drafted to work with me....

Oberlander and Carver worked all night on the brief on what could be done in relation to city planning within the larger mandate of the Commission and its focus on areas of federal jurisdiction....

To the utter surprise of Oberlander and Carver, the Brigadier approved the

submission and instructed them to present it to the Commission the next day during its public hearings in the Supreme Court building on Wellington Street....

As the Commission members settled down in their chairs for the day's hearings, Peter was summoned into the chamber to make his presentation. Peter quickly glanced through his brief, composed himself and began his presentation.... His argument was simple but powerful:

If we are serious about rebuilding, designing or expanding Canadian cities, it has to be done by Canadians. We can no longer sustain importing European and American ideas for municipal problems in Canada. The role of the CMHC should be to support education, not hire planners from abroad to design new subdivisions in Canada.

If the Massey Commission's vision of a cultural and scientific renaissance were to be achieved, it would be achieved in cities which were planned, designed and managed with this purpose in mind. Such cities would have to be built by Canadians for Canadian people according to Canadian values, goals, and objectives. The bottom line was that "better cities would create the opportunities for the arts in Canada, but they required Canadians to be city planners who were trained at Canadian universities."

Establishment of the School of Community and Regional Planning at the University of British Columbia

The perspective presented by CMHC on the interdependence between cities as the cradles of a national culture, planning education and the role of the university struck a chord with the keenly observant Norman Mackenzie [a member of the Commission and the President of the University of British Columbia].

The day after the submission to the Commission, Peter received a phone call at his CMHC office from Mackenzie who had left a message for him asking, "Would you have breakfast with me at the Château Laurier?" Peter had never met Mackenzie and had only a vague idea of what Vancouver and UBC were. Mackenzie with characteristic directness said, "How would you like to come to UBC and experiment with your idea of an academic educational program in urban planning?" It was an opportunity for Peter to embark on a new journey that involved not just talking about the need for and role of planning education in postwar Canada but actually applying his ideas in real life — to



move from ideas to action.

At the time, Peter was in a contractual position with CMHC. Having invested in Peter's training in Britain, CMHC did not want to release him from his duties, but Norman Mackenzie was keen to get Peter quickly on board to UBC. The astute politician that he was, he managed to persuade CMHC to provide Peter with a paid leave of absence for two years....

Until the 1940s, the concept of a planning profession did not exist in British Columbia. Moreover, planning was seen as a technocratic process, managed by public administrators and politicians mostly detached from the public view and opinion....

In March 1952, Peter wrote an engaging piece in *The Ubysey* to promote the new program. He carefully outlined why the School focused on community planning as opposed to town and country planning. Peter explained how nothing was new about

planning or city building as an activity and how it had evolved since antiquity. What was new in the twentieth century, however, was the purpose of planning cities and the methods being drawn on for city building. No longer was city planning meant to glorify God or any specific ruler, nor was it meant to control rebellious citizens. The planning program at UBC was seen as a way to "guide the development of our cities and towns for the good of man and the benefit of the community as a whole." For this reason, the program was open to students from the natural and social sciences to understand how to "relate their academic background to the professional practice of community planning." The core course was a workshop or studio in community planning in which students formed teams and attempted to solve real-life planning concerns through the application of the skills and tools they acquired in various courses.

In 1952, Dean Angus [Dr. Henry Angus, UBC's first Dean of Graduate Studies] convinced the UBC Senate to convert the diploma program to a degree program. As Oberlander recalled the discussion,

The Senate had two questions: "What the hell is planning?" to which we replied, "Keeping bad things from happening," and "Where will these people work?" to which we replied, "They will create their own jobs," which turned out to be true. Many of the School's graduates went on to do new things or to define existing roles in a new way.

Generic Definition of the Role of Municipal Planning Staff in "Living and Working in West Vancouver"

One of Oberlander's early studies at SCARP was a strategic plan for West Vancouver titled "Living and Working in West Vancouver." As in all such studies, Peter included a recommendation that a permanent planning staff be established.

What would be the role and value of a municipal planning staff? It was the same question the UBC Senate had asked, and a clear and convincing answer was required for Peter to be successful in his educational career as well as in meeting the needs of local governments to whom he provided advice in his various capacities. He had to justify the additional cost, in West Vancouver in this case, where money was tight. Peter however was committed to his belief that ideas were of limited value if not followed by implementation.

The role for the municipal planner, Peter wrote, could be three-fold. First, it would entail advising the Reeve, Council and Municipal Manager on planning-related policy and programs. This could help the municipal administration stay updated and informed on provincial and federal government policy orientations. Using the framework provided by "Living and Working in West Vancouver," the municipal planner could undertake the preparation of a master plan. When the plan was complete, the planner could provide oversight of the day-to-day implementation of new improvement or expansion programs and could call for necessary revisions to the master plan....

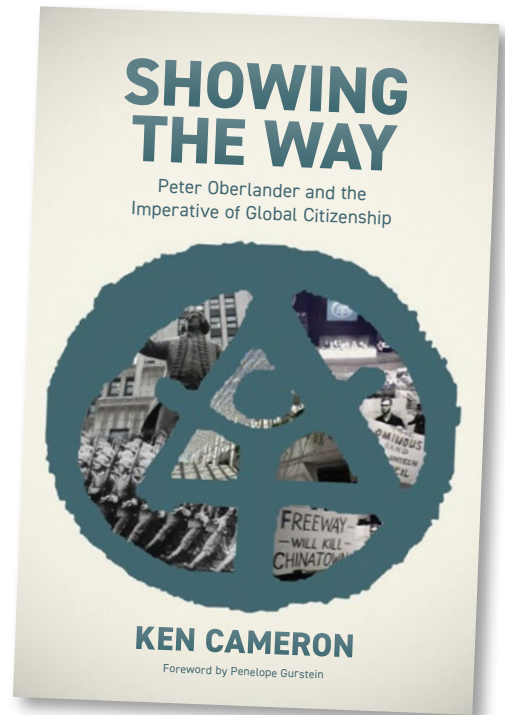
The second function for the municipal planner would be to serve as a coordinator with respect to the physical development in the municipality. This could be achieved through a staff coordinating committee involving senior administrative officials who could provide an integrated approach

to various planning and development projects.....

As the third function, the municipal planner could be the institutional link between the municipality and planning-related agencies outside West Vancouver..... Contacts from this function would not only ensure that West Vancouver became an active participant in regional and metropolitan planning programs but also that its developmental goals were known and respected at the regional, municipal and community levels.

"Living and Working in West Vancouver" provided a clear strategic direction that not only enabled the municipality to navigate past the financial and economic hazards of the postwar era, but crystallized thinking about the community's role and potential within the region that is reflected in the highly livable and successful place that exists today.

From there, Peter Oberlander played key roles in establishing British Columbia's planning profession, including the creation of the Planning Institute of British Columbia in 1958. ■



URBAN
systems

Congratulates the Planning Institute of British Columbia on their 60th Anniversary!

We look forward to many more years of building BC and Yukon communities together!

urbansystems.ca

**Visualization Rendering from District of Kitimat, Minette Bay West Concept Plan

Over 40 Years ▪ Employee Owned ▪ 400+ Employees ▪ 15 Offices Across Western Canada

MEMBERS IN FOCUS

60th Anniversary Edition

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

F

or our special 60th anniversary edition, we asked some of our longstanding and newer members for their insights on what inspired them to become planners, how the Institute has impacted their practice, and what they envision for the future of the planning profession.



Left: **Ray Spaxman** FCIP (Ret.)
Above: **Linda Allen** FCIP, RPP

RAY SPAXMAN LL.D, ARIBA, MRTPI, FCIP (Ret.), Hon AIBC (Ret.)
Member since 1966
Founder of Ray Spaxman Consulting Ltd.

What excited you about planning when you first started in the profession?

As an architect, I was always concerned that the profession tended to overlook the broader social, economic, and environmental context of physical change. I was excited about the need in planning to give attention to those broader aspects.

How did you first hear of PIBC? What was your impression of PIBC then? How about now?

As a planner in Toronto, I had heard about the earlier format of PIBC but really took notice when I moved to BC in 1973. My first impression was of a friendly, helpful organization (especially its regular newsletter). Now it has become bigger and more sophisticated, but still friendly and helpful.

What do you think the planning landscape will look like over the next 60 years?

Very different as a landscape, but similar in

professionalism and ethics. The way we do our work today will hopefully lead to a better “landscape,” although today’s challenges are frightening.

If you could give one piece of advice to young planners, what would it be?

Remember your primary responsibility is to serve your community diligently and honestly. That means speaking up when you believe things are being done wrongly, but remaining true to what you do not know.

“As an architect, I was always concerned that the profession tended to overlook the broader social, economic, and environmental context of physical change.” —Ray Spaxman

LINDA ALLEN FCIP, RPP
Member since 1982
President, CitySpaces Consulting,
PIBC Past President (1995-97)

What excited you about planning when you first started in the profession?

Being on the forefront of change! Before the 1970s, planning was the handmaiden of

suburbanization and highway building. When the first wave of “boomer” planners came of age in the mid-70s, we pushed for less sprawl, more urbanity, environmental awareness, accessibility, and heritage preservation.

How did you first hear of PIBC? What was your impression of PIBC then? How about now?

I was an OPPI member until 1983, so the shift to PIBC was natural. First impression — it was a shoestring organization with about 300 members, operated solely by male volunteers from a member’s basement. In the early 1990s, four women were elected to Council. We formed a “women’s caucus” that helped change the organization’s culture. Today? It’s a totally different organization that provides our members a full suite of services. Many accolades to PIBC’s Executive Director, Dave Crossley, and Director of Finance & Member Services, Ryan Noakes.

How have women’s roles in the planning profession changed and evolved? How can women continue to make the most impact in planning?

When I first became a planner in the mid-1970s, women planners were fully accepted and equally paid in the public service of big

cities. That said, it took us 2+ decades to attain senior leadership positions. Ideally, women will continue to elevate social planning — affordable housing, health and wellness, integration of refugees and immigrants, and public places that encourage interaction and playfulness across all ages.

“In the early 1990s, four women were elected to Council. We formed a “women’s caucus” that helped change the organization’s culture. Today? It’s a totally different organization...” —Linda Allen

KEN CAMERON FCIP, RPP

Member since 1969

Author, Adjunct Professor of Simon Fraser University’s Urban Studies Program, and UBC Board of Governors’ Land Use Committee member.

How did you first hear of PIBC? What was your impression of PIBC then? How about now?

I first heard of PIBC through faculty members at SCARP. My first impression was of a small, very vibrant and committed group of individuals. Now it is a larger organization with a lot of infrastructure in place, and a tendency to be a bit stuffy. PIBC is only part of the way towards becoming a full-fledged profession.

What development or change do you believe has made a huge impact in the planning profession?

The institutionalization of planning through the inclusion of provisions concerning official community plans, zoning, etc. in provincial legislation.

If you could give one piece of advice to young planners, what would it be?

Pay attention to the PIBC and CIP Codes of Ethics & Professional Conduct. They contain reliable guidance for nearly every professional dilemma or challenge you will face.

What do you think the planning landscape will look like over the next 60 years?

I think planning will become an even more integral part of governance and public decision-making.



“Pay attention to the PIBC and CIP Codes of Ethics & Professional Conduct. They contain reliable guidance for nearly every professional dilemma or challenge you will face.” —Ken Cameron

IAN ROBERTSON MCIP, RPP

Member since 1992

Owner, Inukshuk Planning & Development

How did you first hear of PIBC? What was your impression of PIBC then? How about now?

I started my permanent career in Alberta in 1974 and was exposed to PIBC at the UN Habitat Conference in Vancouver in 1976. The scale of the conference and exposure to the international planning community influenced my thinking and focus. The legacy of that event was the realization that Vancouver had the potential to become a world-class city in its own right. It was a wake-up call and catalyst to put more resources into city planning. PIBC has grown and gained credibility and maturity as an organization.



Left: **Ken Cameron** FCIP, RPP
Right: **Ian Robertson** MCIP, RPP

If you could give one piece of advice to young planners, what would it be?

My one piece of advice to young planners is to keep an open mind and make sure you learn something new every day. Be a sponge for knowledge. Where change is needed, each of us must take responsibility for taking action in our own way and time. We can make a difference to the future if we have the courage to try and the persistence to stay the course. Lead by example.

What do you think the planning landscape will look like over the next 60 years?

In my view, there are still some challenges to find the right balance going forward. Canada is increasingly an urban-centric country with growth concentrated along the US border. Rural BC, like other provinces, does not get the attention and planning resources it needs.

“My one piece of advice to young planners is to keep an open mind and make sure you learn something new every day. Be a sponge for knowledge.”
—Ian Robertson

Left: **Spencer Andres** MCIP, RPP
Right: **Hillary Morgan** MCIP, RPP



SPENCER ANDRES MCIP, RPP
Member since 2012
Project Planner, CitySpaces Consulting

What inspired you to join the planning profession?

I am very grateful to all of those planners who took the time to meet with me for coffee, or lead tours, or even allowed me to volunteer in the office. It was watching them and hearing about their love of the profession that inspired me to start planning school. Thank you specifically to Jason Chu, Jane Dauphinee, Alain Miguez, and Beth Desmarais for their support and advice that went above and beyond.

Why did you join PIBC? How has the PIBC's impact and role changed in your practice?

I joined PIBC as a student member to get connected with other planners. As I grew in my experience and career, I appreciated the opportunities to connect with other planners more and more. I had my first opportunity to present at the PIBC conference this past year and that was such a great chance to discuss ideas and learn from other planners.

How do you balance the planner's role as an advocate for the public interest with that of being a facilitator of development?

Looking out for the public interest is something that is needed both in the public and private sectors. As a planner and consultant who works on various affordable housing and social services projects, we seek to advise our non-profit clients on how to meet their organizational needs and meaningfully respond to the public interest on a given project. Housing is such a key issue in our part of the world and it is important that

planners are collaborating with non-profits, governments, developers, and the community to bring about sustainable housing choices.

How is the public engagement process changing to include all stakeholders at the table?

There are lots of great strategies and tools out there to ensure that public engagement is better and more inclusive. I love using hands-on and fun activities to help take complex technical information and make it accessible. However, tight funding or limited engagement budgets mean that many processes are sometimes trimmed to the same basic formula, which does miss out on including all stakeholders. I am hopeful that as we are able to use more interactive engagement and take more time to engage in creative ways, that the feedback we receive is a better reflection of the diversity of our communities.

"As I grew in my experience and career, I appreciated the opportunities to connect with other planners more and more. I had my first opportunity to present at the PIBC conference this past year and that was such a great chance to discuss ideas and learn from other planners." —Spencer Andres

KINDEN KOSICK MCIP, RPP
Member since 2004
Planner II, Planning & Sustainability Services, City of Whitehorse

Why did you join PIBC? How has the PIBC's impact and role changed in your practice?

I joined PIBC for the support (the mentorship program and contacts in the profession) and

for the recognition of the planning profession. The biggest impact PIBC has had on me is the networking opportunities and the ability to call colleagues across the province/territories to pick their brains on certain issues.

How do you balance the planner's role as an advocate for the public with that of being a facilitator of private development?

Good development – of any type – benefits both the developer and the public. Setting clear and fair regulations and policies, which developers can understand and work towards, will help meet goals that are in the public interest, such as lively downtowns, active transportation connectivity, and aesthetically-pleasing and inviting cityscapes.

How do we value and respond to the history of a place (particularly if that history is unpleasant) while designing ways to improve it for its present and future uses?

History is an important function in planning for any area. However, redevelopment is a reality for all cities. Having clear heritage programs and design guidelines with appropriate, strong connections to First Nations culture and informational installations are certainly helpful. Interpretive panels (with old photos and historical information) can go a long way in providing information where redevelopment has not retained any historical components.

"The biggest impact PIBC has had on me is the networking opportunities and the ability to call colleagues across the province/territories to pick their brains." —Kinden Kosick

HILLARY MORGAN MCIP, RPP

Member since 2011

Land & Resource Specialist, Ministry of Forests, Lands, Natural Resource Operations & Rural Development

What inspired you to join the planning profession?

I was inspired by Larry McCann's courses at the University of Victoria where we would explore new and old developments and observe how those developments impacted communities, economies, natural environments, places and people.

Why did you join PIBC? How has the PIBC's impact and role changed in your practice?

After moving north, I became more involved in PIBC and I love our tight-knit community of northern planners. Everyone offers a lot of support and they just so happen to be tons of fun too! If it weren't for my strong community of northern planners, I probably wouldn't have had the guts take the big leap from municipal planning into the natural resource sector.

How is the public engagement process changing to include all stakeholders at the table?

Our work is becoming more and more complex and traditional methods of engagement are becoming less effective as people have less time for committees and attending public meetings. I think the field of engagement extends beyond the planning profession and there is a lot to learn from other professions (i.e. computer science, art, marketing, design, etc.) to ensure that we are doing our due diligence to keep our communities informed and engaged in decision-making.

How do we value and respond to the history of a place (particularly if that history is unpleasant) while designing ways to improve it for its present and future uses?

Listen, collaborate, and acknowledge the complexity of the work we are doing. As planners, we lay out the path to get from A to B, so we are uniquely positioned to design processes that will lead to creative solutions that respect history and reflect where communities want to go. We shouldn't be scared to take risks and do things differently.

"After moving north, I became more involved in PIBC and I love our tight-knit community of northern planners. Everyone offers a lot of support and they just so happen to be tons of fun too!" —Hillary Morgan

ZOË MORRISON MCIP, RPP

Member since 2004

Senior Planner, Stantec Architecture

Why did you join PIBC? How has the PIBC's impact and role changed in your practice?

I went to a planning conference as a Master's student and really enjoyed meeting planners and learning from others. My first real planning job was at the City of Whitehorse and my manager there encouraged all the planners to get their professional designation and get involved in PIBC. I have always

found that the PIBC conferences re-ignite my interest in planning and make me feel better about my job and my profession. Lately, I have been involved in the PIBC mentoring program and I have found it very rewarding.

How is the public engagement process changing to include all stakeholders at the table?

We have seen a lot of great public engagement processes here in the Yukon using a wide range of techniques that include everyone. I am always pleased to see planning processes that include events that are fun; like sundae bars, photo exhibits, scavenger hunts, community walks, and kitchen table conversations. I love planning and I don't want to see all the fun wrung out of it. I am also encouraged to see how planners are incorporating ideas about reconciliation with First Nations into engagement processes.



British Columbia Society of
LANDSCAPE ARCHITECTS

Congratulations
Planning Institute of BC
60 Years
1958-2018

How do we value and respond to the history of a place (particularly if that history is unpleasant) while designing ways to improve it for its present and future uses?

I think that we should make sure to not sweep history under the rug, especially if it is unpleasant. We need to work with elders and historians to find creative and appropriate ways to tell all the stories of a place. Even unpleasant stories add to the richness of our communities.

“I am always pleased to see planning processes that include events that are fun; like sundae bars, photo exhibits, scavenger hunts, community walks, and kitchen table conversations. I love planning and I don’t want to see all the fun wrung out of it.”

— Zoë Morrison

Zoë Morrison
MCIP, RPP



Northern Reflections

The Yukon Planning Profession Today and Beyond

by Cindy Cheung,
Communications &
Marketing Specialist

FOR MORE THAN three decades PIBC’s geographic jurisdiction and membership have formally included the Yukon, where planning has its own uniqueness. We caught up with some members who have or are building their roots in Yukon for their perspectives specifically on what impactful and inspiring changes they see in planning for the Yukon – today and beyond.

What has been the most important or impactful change for planning in the Yukon?

The most impactful change in the Yukon was the signing of the Umbrella Final Agreement (UFA) in 1990. It set the framework within which each of the 14 Yukon First Nations could negotiate their final individual claim settlement agreements, and includes language that speaks to land use planning specifically at the regional scale. It is important because it puts land use planning in a more holistic perspective reflecting other socio-economic and environmental values and needs. It also recognized the need to treat First Nations as equal partners going forward.

—Ian Robertson MCIP, RPP

What’s the one thing you’d like to see make a positive impact in Yukon planning?

Housing is the big issue everywhere. I would like to see effective policy and incentive

programs to get affordable rentals built in a market that is not currently providing this housing type.

—Kinden Kosick
MCIP, RPP

I think that finalizing the Peel Watershed Plan will make a positive impact on planning in Yukon. This is a controversial regional land use plan and the fight about the direction of this plan has gone all the way to the Supreme Court of Canada. The Yukon Government and First Nations are now working together to complete this process and I think that this is the beginning of a new era of collaboration in our territory.

—Zoë Morrison MCIP, RPP

What do you see as the most important issue for planning in the future for the Yukon?

The Yukon is falling into many of the same traps as planning in southern Canada. Whitehorse dominates the Yukon much as Dawson City did after the Gold Rush in 1898. I bet most of our members do not know that in its heyday, Dawson City was the largest city west of Winnipeg (take



that Vancouver!).

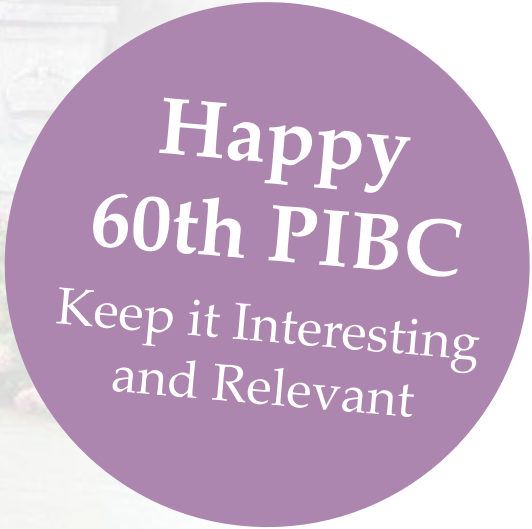
We do not have a self-reliant economy; our economy is like a three-legged stool with mining, tourism and government. Government has the greatest influence. We must diversify our economy and learn to live within our means.

On the planning side, we lack a clear long-term vision of where we should be going. We don’t have the adequate or accurate mapping of basic resource values that are needed for objective and holistic decision-making at appropriate scales. We need to grow up, stand up, and be counted.

—Ian Robertson MCIP, RPP ■

Practical Advice, Creative Options & Value for Local Government

Planning, Development & Environmental Law



Happy
60th PIBC
Keep it Interesting
and Relevant



Carvello
Law
Corporation

Lui Carvello, MCIP, RPP
Lawyer & Registered Professional Planner
PIBC Council Member since 2013

203-1005 Broad Street
Victoria, BC V8W 2A1
250-686-9918
lui@carvellolaw.ca

www.carvellolaw.ca



**Congratulations on 60 years of
invaluable service to the profession.**

VANCOUVER OFFICE

1616-808 Nelson Street
Box 12147 - Nelson Square
Vancouver, BC V6Z 2H2
T: 604.689.7400
F: 604.689.3444
Toll Free: 1.800.665.3540

KELOWNA OFFICE

201-1456 St. Paul Street
Kelowna, BC V1Y 2E6
T: 250.712.1130
F: 250.712.1180

www.younganderson.ca