

ITEM 3
MANAGER'S REPORT NO. 78
COUNCIL MEETING 89/11/27

RE: PROPOSED COMMUNITY ISSUES AND SOCIAL PLANNING COMMITTEE
MUNICIPAL MANAGER'S RECOMMENDATION:

1. THAT the recommendation of the Director Planning & Building Inspection be adopted.

* * * * *

TO: MUNICIPAL MANAGER 1989 NOVEMBER 22

FROM: DIRECTOR PLANNING & BUILDING INSPECTION Our File: 17.821

SUBJECT: PROPOSED COMMUNITY ISSUES AND SOCIAL PLANNING COMMITTEE

PURPOSE: To provide Council with the Discussion Paper on Social Planning Advisory Committee Models for Burnaby as requested by Council at its meeting of 1989 November 20.

RECOMMENDATION

1. THAT the attached Discussion Paper on Social Planning Advisory Committee Models be received for information by Council.

R E P O R T

At its meeting of 1989 November 20, Municipal Council adopted the recommendations of a report from the Council Procedures Committee regarding reorganization of the current Municipal committee structure.

Arising from discussions of the Committee's report, a request was made for additional background on the proposed Community Issues and Social Planning Committee. In response to this request, staff are providing the attached Discussion Paper on Social Planning Advisory Committee Models for Burnaby. The paper was prepared this summer at the request of Alderman Corrigan. The Municipal Manager, Directors, Municipal Clerk, Medical Health Officer and Officer-in-Charge of the R.C.M.P. received an earlier draft of the paper for information and comment.

JF/jp

Attachment

cc: Director Administrative & Community Services
Director Engineering
Director Finance
Director Recreation & Cultural Services
Municipal Clerk
Medical Health Officer
OIC, R.C.M.P.


A.L. Parr,
DIRECTOR PLANNING &
BUILDING INSPECTION

1989 September 28

A DISCUSSION PAPER ON SOCIAL PLANNING ADVISORYCOMMITTEE (SPAC) MODELS FOR BURNABY

- 108

PURPOSE

The purpose of this paper is to examine alternate social planning advisory committee (SPAC) models and make preliminary recommendations regarding an appropriate model for implementation in Burnaby.

BACKGROUND

In the Spring of 1989, the Mayor requested Alderman D.R. Corrigan to develop recommendations for establishing a Municipal social planning advisory committee. Alderman Corrigan, in turn, asked staff to assist him in dealing with this request.

This paper presents the findings and preliminary conclusions of staff's investigation. It begins with a brief overview of the present framework for social planning in Burnaby. It then identifies alternative SPAC models, based on information obtained from social planning and planning staff throughout the GVRD and selected Canadian municipalities. Next, it presents a set of proposed objectives that a Burnaby SPAC should meet, and evaluates the various models against these objectives. The paper concludes with preliminary recommendations about an appropriate committee model for Burnaby.

EXISTING SOCIAL PLANNING FRAMEWORK

Several definitions of social planning exist, ranging from the narrow (e.g. planning for specific human services) to the broad (e.g. any planning activity aimed at improving the well being of society). For purposes of this paper, social planning is considered to involve three broad functional areas, as identified in the Official Community Plan: housing, physical environment, and human services and coordination. An excerpt from the O.C.P. regarding the Municipality's social planning framework is contained in Appendix 1, attached.

At present, a variety of groups are involved in social planning activities in Burnaby. Some of the key ones are:

Social Planning Staff - The Municipality employs a Social Planner and Social Planning Analyst to undertake social planning activities. Also, Council recently authorized staff to allocate sufficient funds in the 1989 Recast Budget for the retention of an additional Social Planner. The position is expected to be filled in October or November. In addition to Social Planning staff, the Municipality has had an inter-departmental Social Planning Staff Liaison Group in place since 1988 to address social planning issues that cross departmental bounds.

Council Appointed Committees and Bodies - A range of committees and bodies appointed by Municipal Council address social planning issues. Examples include the Crime Prevention Committee, Housing Committee, Grants and Publicity Committee, Parks and Recreation Commission, and Healthy Communities Project Steering Committee.

External Bodies - Bodies outside the Municipal structure also engage in social planning activities. Examples include Burnaby Inter-Agency Council, Burnaby United Way Community Committee, and District Community School Advisory Committee.

A diagram of Burnaby's existing social planning framework is contained in Appendix 2, attached.

RATIONALE FOR NEW MODEL

The above social planning framework has served Burnaby well. In recent years, however, the number and complexity of social issues has been increasing. This growth in issues, coupled with the increasing urbanization of the municipality, has put pressure on Burnaby's social planning framework.

Acknowledging this pressure, the Official Community Plan, adopted by Council in 1987, recommended that the Municipality consider establishment of a social planning advisory committee. A SPAC was - and is - seen as a means of improving the responsiveness and quality of social planning efforts in Burnaby.

OBJECTIVES

For purposes of this exercise, the following objectives are proposed for a SPAC model for Burnaby:

1. Advise Council on social planning matters (e.g. emerging social planning/ policy issues, human service requirements, social impacts of development, recommended social planning components for community and development plans).
2. Provide a formal vehicle through which Council can obtain citizen input on social planning issues.
3. Help to improve the efficiency and effectiveness of Municipal committees and appointed bodies which deal with social planning matters (e.g. Crime Prevention Committee, Housing, Parks and Recreation Commission, Grants and Publicity, and the Healthy Communities Project Steering Committee); also, help to improve the coordination of these bodies' social planning activities.
4. Serve as a resource to Municipal Council and staff regarding social planning matters.
5. Assist in monitoring and implementing Council adopted social planning recommendations.

ALTERNATE MODELS

Burnaby has four broad models to consider in obtaining advice on social planning matters: the status quo, a Council appointed committee, an independent body, and a joint inter-agency/ municipal body. A brief explanation of these models is presented below.

Status Quo - This option would involve maintaining the Municipality's existing social planning framework, as described above (i.e. continuing to rely on social planning staff, Council appointed committees and bodies, and external bodies to address Burnaby's social planning concerns).

Council Appointed Committee - Under this option, Council would appoint a committee to serve as an advisory body on social planning matters. North Vancouver District, West Vancouver, Delta, Langley, and White Rock are examples of municipalities that employ this model. Membership on the committee could include the following: a) Council members only (as in Langley), b) Council members, staff and human service agency representatives (as in White Rock), and c) Council members, community representatives, and agency/ organizational representatives (as in North Vancouver District, West Vancouver, and Delta). A summary of the memberships of selected Lower Mainland and Victoria SPACs is contained in Appendix 3, attached.

The range of functions of a SPAC could be broad or narrow. Possibilities include advising on human services and social policy matters, assessing the social impacts of planned development, and coordination of social planning activities of other Council committees and appointed bodies. Areas of responsibility of selected Lower Mainland SPACs are summarized in Appendix 4, attached.

Independent Body - In cities such as Victoria, Winnipeg, and Metro Toronto, Municipal Councils often receive advice on social planning matters (often unsolicited) from independent social planning Councils. These independent Councils usually operate as non profit societies and receive funding from United Way, municipal grants, and various other sources. If Burnaby Council wished to pursue this option, it might choose to ask the Burnaby Inter-Agency Council or Burnaby United Way Community Committee to play this role. The Municipality might need to provide funding and other support if it sought advisory services from an independent body on a regular basis.

Joint Inter-Agency/ Municipal Body - This model was adopted in Richmond in 1988, with the establishment of the Richmond Community Services Advisory Committee (RCSAC). The RCSAC has an elaborate structure involving a 14 member Policy Advisory Committee, a 30+ member Inter-Agency Committee, and numerous special issue task forces. Implementing the Richmond model in Burnaby would be the equivalent of incorporating a SPAC and the Inter-Agency Council under one administrative umbrella.

EVALUATION

To determine the most appropriate social planning model for Burnaby, the models were evaluated against the above noted objectives (see Appendix 5, attached). The evaluation reveals that the Council appointed committee best satisfies the stated objectives. The joint inter-agency/municipal body satisfies most of the objectives, but would be less effective than a Council committee in improving the efficiency, effectiveness, and coordination of other Municipal committees. The independent body and status quo models satisfy only some of the objectives and are clearly less desirable than the Council committee and joint inter-agency/ municipal body options.

Based on the above, the Council appointed social planning advisory committee emerges as the preferable option to pursue. In addition to meeting the evaluation objectives, a SPAC would be simpler, more efficient, and less likely to become unwieldy than the joint inter-agency/municipal body alternative.

A diagram of the proposed social planning framework for Burnaby is contained in Appendix 6, attached.

If it is agreed that a SPAC should be established, the next step is to determine the appropriate mandate and membership of such a committee. Some ideas to assist with the discussion are presented below.

Mandate - The SPAC should augment, not duplicate, the efforts of other social planning bodies in Burnaby. It would thus need to maintain close liaison with these other bodies. To ensure it remains sensitive to changing community needs and concerns, it would also need to seek information and advice from community groups, agencies, and the public.

It is suggested that the SPAC focus on the following:

- Identifying Municipal social planning goals, policies, and priorities for recommendation to Council.
- Identifying local human service needs and recommending appropriate responses to Council (this would include making recommendations regarding senior government programs and policies)

- Advising Council on a range of social planning matters - e.g. emerging social planning/policy issues, human service requirements, social impacts of development, recommended social planning components for inclusion in community and development plans. (Note: The committee should provide both solicited and unsolicited advice; it should respond to requests from Council and volunteer information on its own initiative.)
- Coordinating social planning efforts of, and serving as a resource to, various Council committees and appointed bodies (the fact that the SPAC will have representatives from key committees and bodies amongst its membership will assist the SPAC in these efforts; consideration should also be given to making some of the narrowly focused bodies - e.g. Healthy Communities Project Steering Committee - subcommittees of the SPAC)
- Coordinating implementation and monitoring of Council adopted social planning recommendations

Priority activities for the committee could include:

- Assisting staff with coordinating implementation of Metrotown social planning program
- Serving as a sounding board and information source for consultants conducting Burnaby's Healthy Communities Project
- Identifying priority human service needs to assist the Grants and Publicity Committee with their grant review efforts
- Considering preparation of a comprehensive social development strategy for the Municipality.

As noted, the SPACs in some municipalities are responsible for advising Council on Municipal grant applications. This role is not being recommended for the proposed Burnaby SPAC for three reasons: 1) to be done effectively, grant review is a time consuming and complex process; the SPAC could likely make a greater impact by focusing its energies on other matters, 2) if the committee assumed a grant review function, SPAC members could be subject to lobbying from agencies applying for grants, which would clearly not be desirable, and 3) some SPAC members may be placed in a potential conflict of interest position, or have their effectiveness compromised (i.e. members associated with agencies seeking Municipal grant funding).

Membership - As indicated previously, the memberships of SPACs in other municipalities range from narrow (e.g. Council members only) to broad (e.g. Council members, agency representatives, community representatives, and staff). In order for a Burnaby SPAC to meet its objectives, staff recommend that a broad based membership be sought, including the following representation:

Municipal Council (3 members, with 1 serving as chairperson; the Council members should, amongst themselves, be able to represent the Housing Committee, the Grants & Publicity Committee, and the Metropolitan Board of Health)

Crime Prevention Committee (1 citizen appointee)
Parks & Recreation Commission (1)
Burnaby Inter-Agency Council (1)
Burnaby United Way Community Committee (1)
Burnaby School Board (1)
Citizens at large (3 - 5)

these people should be Burnaby residents who are active in community groups and are knowledgeable about social planning/human service matters. They should be able to represent particular "targetted" groups such as the multicultural community, seniors, and the disabled).

The Municipal Social Planner and Planner from the Burnaby United Way District Office should attend SPAC meetings and serve as non-voting staff resources to the committee. Other Municipal and external staff resources should also be invited to SPAC meetings, as required.

CONCLUSION

- 112

This paper presents some preliminary ideas about the objectives, structuring, and functioning of a Social Planning Advisory Committee, based upon a review of alternate social planning models and their success in other municipalities. It concludes that, if established, a SPAC should be a valuable resource to Council and staff. The SPAC would provide important information and advice on social planning matters. It should also help to improve the coordination and comprehensiveness of social planning efforts in Burnaby. It would serve as the missing link in Burnaby's social planning framework, augmenting the roles played by existing voluntary and governmental social planning bodies in the municipality.

If there is agreement that a SPAC should be pursued, a number of questions will need to be addressed, including:

- . How will the SPAC relate to other committees and Council appointed bodies in Burnaby? Should the other bodies be autonomous, or should some be made subcommittees of the SPAC?
- . What will the expectations be of staff? Can some controls be put in place to ensure that staff support to the SPAC does not compromise staff's ability to address other work program items?
- . How can the SPAC ensure that it complements, rather than duplicates, the efforts of other Burnaby social planning bodies.

If these questions can be satisfactorily addressed, the SPAC should prove a valuable addition to Burnaby's social planning framework, helping the municipality to effectively deal with existing and emerging social planning issues.

JF/jp
Attachments

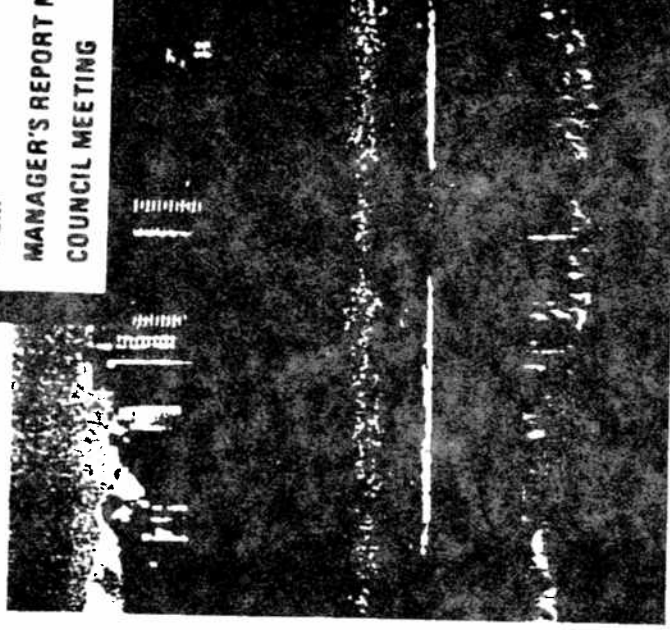
EXCERPTS FROM THE BURNABY OFFICIAL COMMUNITY PLAN

CONCERNING SOCIAL PLANNING

- reject an "across the board" densification of all single and two-family residential neighbourhoods as a means of increasing ground-oriented growth potential
- promote the efficient use of available industrial lands by:
 - i) the use of comprehensive industrial estates as the major form for future industrial growth
 - ii) encouraging an intensification of existing industrial development
- recognize the Big Bend area as the Municipality's major and most significant industrial growth area
- promote high technology, research development in Discovery Parks located adjacent to Simon Fraser University and the British Columbia Institute of Technology
- promote development within the Central Administrative and Willingdon/Freeway suburban office centres
- facilitate development of the Cariboo, Oakalla and Stride lands and thereby add them as significant additions to the residential inventory of the Municipality
- promote the growth of tourist related opportunities within the Municipality.

Protection and Preservation

- divert urban growth away from parks and major open space, conservation, and environmentally sensitive or hazardous areas
- protect the predominantly suburban character of the Municipality's single and two-family residential neighbourhoods
- protect lands within the Agricultural Land Reserve for permitted agricultural and related uses only
- adequately floodproof new urban development within the designated floodplain area of the Municipality



ITEM

MANAGER'S REPORT NO. 3 78

COUNCIL MEETING 89/11/27

- prohibit expansion of existing or new development which will endanger the health and/or safety of Burnaby residents or unsatisfactorily contribute to air or water pollution.

SOCIAL AND ECONOMIC PERSPECTIVE

The growth strategy for the Municipality recognizes that land use, economic and social planning are linked; the processes should not occur in isolation. While acknowledging that Burnaby has had a good record for incorporating social and economic considerations into its land use plans, the O.C.P. has identified a commitment to and need for making these efforts more explicit. An overview of the social and economic perspectives follows.

FRAMEWORK GOAL - SOCIAL DEVELOPMENT

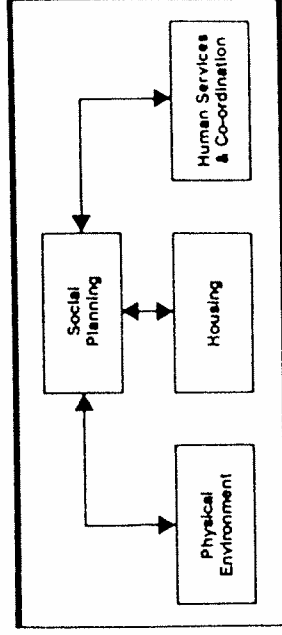
To develop and maintain a social environment which promotes the physical, social and mental well-being of individuals and families in Burnaby.

- continued economic uncertainty and relatively high unemployment
- limited increases in government funding, creating pressures for service providers to "do more with less"
- rising and increasingly sophisticated expectations from the public. **114**

DIRECTIONS

In addressing the issues identified, the O.C.P.'s social considerations have been integrated with land use and economic factors around three substantive areas:

- physical environment
- housing



- human services and coordination.

In planning for the physical environment, the O.C.P. identifies a need to include a social planning perspective that will maximize the positive and minimize the negative impacts of planned development. With respect to housing, the O.C.P. outlines a social planning role in addressing general market housing and special needs housing requirements. The third substantive area is human services and coordination. From a social perspective, the O.C.P. recognizes that community facilities and human services will continue to play a vital role in enhancing the well-being of individuals and families in Burnaby. Nonetheless, the Municipality also recognizes that on its own, it is not in a position to respond to all the identified needs. In the provision of community facilities and services, the Municipality is recognized as having one or more, or a combination of different roles. In ad-

The O.C.P. has responded to a need to address social planning issues in a more comprehensive, systematic fashion in the future. This approach has resulted from the recognition that society's issues and its problems are growing increasingly complex and interrelated. Issues facing the Municipality include:

- a continued total and percentage increase in the 65+ year population



- increasing population and residential densities
- changing family structures and roles (e.g. single parent families, blended families)
- an increasingly mobile and transient population
- an increasing growth in labour force participation of women with children
- an increasingly multicultural, ethnically diverse population
- continued integration of the mentally and physically handicapped into the "mainstream" of the community

dition, the Municipality is acknowledged, in some instances, to have to assume an advocate position with others to ensure that local needs are best met.

Each of these identified areas of concern reflect a municipal commitment to the following:

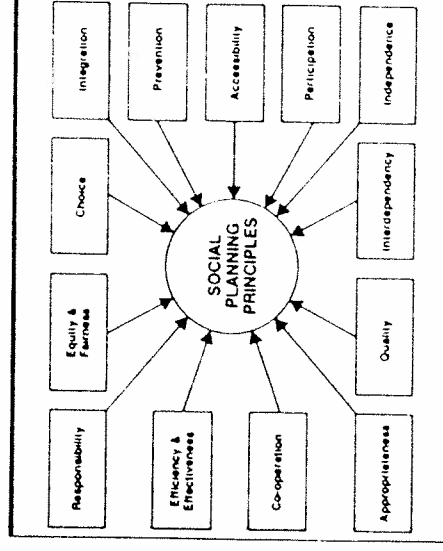
- the importance of adopting an integrated planning approach, incorporating a social perspective into the overall planning of the Municipality
- the necessity of establishing an open and consultative planning process involving municipal departments, senior levels of government, outside agencies, community groups and the general public in determining needs, strategies, and implementation actions
- the need for the Municipality to facilitate and cooperate with senior levels of government and other external funding bodies in the provision of needed human services and housing
- the need to improve the overall level of community awareness of social planning issues.

The Municipality recognizes that it will need to consistently improve its social planning coordination function if it is to adequately respond to social planning issues. In this regard, the Municipality will be establishing an inter-departmental staff working group to address human service and other social planning issues. The staff working group will fulfill two important functions. First, it will provide a vehicle for coordination of the social planning issues facing the Municipality; human services, housing and physical environment. Second, it will increase and improve opportunities for appropriate people inside and outside the municipal structure to be involved in the implementation of the Municipality's social planning goals.

The ongoing development of the desired social environment for the Municipality is founded on a number of basic principles or underlying

values. These principles, while admittedly difficult to quantify and measure, represent a statement of commitment to guide the Municipality's future social planning efforts. They are as follows:

- **Responsibility**
 The Municipality has the responsibility, either statutory or assumed, to facilitate provision of human services, programs, facilities and housing aimed at enhancing the well being of Burnaby residents.
- **Equity and Fairness**
 Services, programs, facilities and housing options should be distributed in a fair and equitable manner.
- **Choice**
 Burnaby residents should be able to choose amongst a variety of services, programs, facilities, neighbourhoods and housing options.
- **Integration**
 Where deemed beneficial to the groups and individuals involved, and respecting the principle of choice, services, programs, facilities and housing should encourage in-



tegration of a range of age, income, ethnic and special need groups.

- **Prevention**
 Services, programs, facilities and housing should be planned in response to anticipated community needs, with an aim to

prevent or minimize potential future problems.

- **Accessibility**
Neighbourhood environments, public buildings, and services should be accessible to all members of the community, regardless of a person's physical, economic, social or cultural characteristics.
- **Participation**
Citizens should be encouraged and given opportunities to participate in the planning and provision of services, programs, facilities and neighbourhood environments.
- **Independence**
In the provision of services, housing, programs, and facilities, individuals should be encouraged to function at their maximum level of independence.
- **Interdependency**
Individuals should be encouraged to accept some responsibility for their role in promoting the well-being of the community and its members
- **Quality**
Services, programs, facilities, housing and the neighbourhood environment should be of sufficient quality to promote an acceptable standard of physical, emotional and social well being.
- **Appropriateness**
Services, programs, facilities and housing should be of an appropriate type, scale, design, and location for individuals and the community.
- **Co-operation**
Where appropriate, the planning and provision of services, programs, facilities, and housing should be done on a co-operative basis.
- **Efficiency and Effectiveness**
Services, programs, and facilities should be provided in an efficient, effective man-

FRAMEWORK GOAL - ECONOMIC DEVELOPMENT

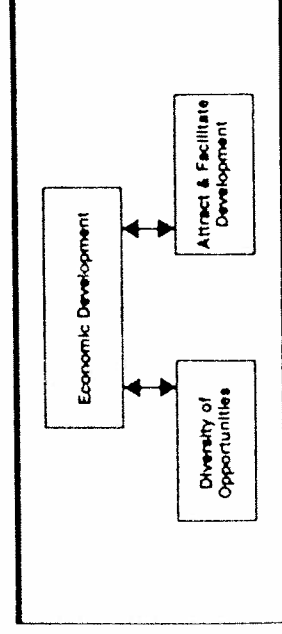
To foster a positive environment that will promote the orderly growth and expansion of business, industry and employment for the overall betterment of the community.

Government, and the private sector are deeply concerned about the need to effectively compete in an increasingly aggressive and technologically rich economy in order to help provide meaningful employment and a high standard of living for the community. Locally, this concern has been heightened by a number of macro-economic trends that have affected the regional economic environment. These trends, which have and will continue to affect all jurisdictions, include slowed economic growth, higher rates of unemployment, and structural shifts towards a more service based economy.

DIRECTIONS

A key to economic growth in Burnaby relates to both the type and amount of development opportunities provided and how they are encouraged, managed and implemented. Within the O.C.P. the economic development approach is organized around two topics:

- diversity of economic development opportunities



- implementation actions to facilitate these opportunities.

THE NEXT STEPS

Like most major metropolitan areas, Greater Vancouver is faced with addressing and accommodating the needs of an increasing population. The regional community is a diverse one with individual Municipalities having a mandate to define their own set of values in relation to their future development. This O.C.P. defines those values for the Municipality of Burnaby. It establishes goals, programs and land use frameworks capable of dealing with change. It establishes directions for accommodating future physical, economic and social change recognizing that we have to consciously continue to manage our future rather than merely let things happen. The directions recognize a variety of important factors as well as a number of required next steps.

Firstly, Burnaby as a key member of the regional community recognizes that certain issues cannot be resolved within individual municipal boundaries. Continued co-ordination and cooperation within the Region concerning land use planning, transportation, social planning, environmental and other related matters will be required.

Secondly, with social issues growing increasingly complex and inter-related, the Municipality recognizes that it will need to consistently improve its social planning network to adequately respond to these issues. Two ways of achieving this objective have been identified: establishing staff working groups and possibly at a later date forming a Social Planning Advisory Committee with representation from Council, the public and outside agencies. Council adoption of the O.C.P. will provide staff and outside agencies with a revised social perspective for addressing decisions concerning land use, facilities and services. An identified early social planning priority is the development of a comprehensive special needs housing policy and strategy for the Municipality.

110

Thirdly, with slowed regional economic growth, it will be increasingly important to compete for economic activities which will help provide meaningful employment and a high standard of living for the community. The O.C.P. identifies a commitment to pursue an active role in facilitating orderly economic growth. Specific next steps include; developing an Economic Development Strategy based on the identified strengths of the Municipality; completion of a comprehensive industrial development opportunities catalogue; upgrading of the municipal statistical data base; continued use of available economic development funding and assistance programs; and a review of the Municipal Zoning Bylaw to ensure that it adequately reflects the desired economic development objectives of the Municipality.

Fourthly, the O.C.P. recognizes the benefits of having specific land use plans and other development guidelines available on a comprehensive and consolidated basis. It therefore has been proposed that a series of updated and clearly presented industrial area guide plans be prepared and consolidated in a manner similar to those available for apartment and community plan areas. In addition, there is a need to complete community plans for Metrotown, the Oakalla lands, the lands surrounding the Edmonds and Royal Oak SkyTrain stations, and the Cariboo Hill residential development area that are consistent with the goals of this O.C.P. The Municipality will be monitoring and evaluating a proposal to extend the SkyTrain System to the Lougheed Town Centre via a yet to be defined Edmonds corridor. Continued efforts will be needed to advance the various transportation initiatives proposed to facilitate orderly land development in the Municipality. This will require commitments to road and public transit improvements consistent with the

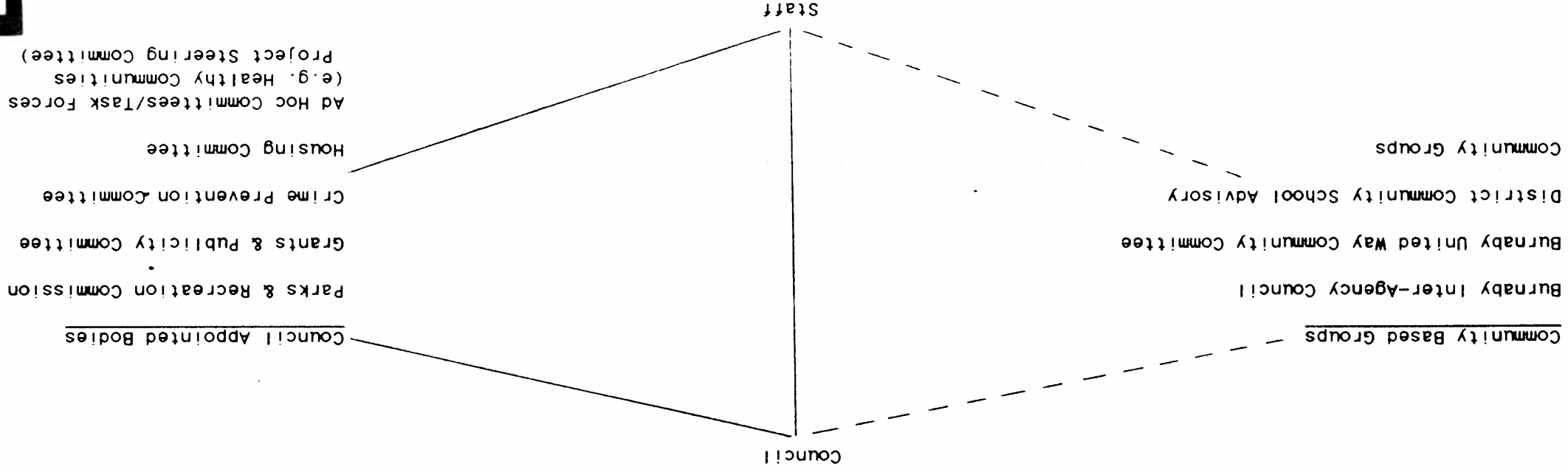
implementation schedule prepared by both the Municipality and the Province. Early attention is needed to revise the public transit plan for North Burnaby. In view of the Regional Town Centre and industrial growth roles of Metrotown and the Big Bend respectively, broadly based infrastructure improvement programs will be continued in those areas. Specific initiatives in Metrotown will include the completion of the Bonsor Leisure Centre complex and establishment of a major resource library and public square with provision for an adjacent performing arts theatre and art gallery. Fifthly, it is recognized that continued vigilance will be needed to ensure that the quality of the urban environment remains high and hazards to people and property are kept to a minimum. The Municipality will be continuing and refining its program to reverse the gradual deterioration of the Deer Lake water quality and participate in the Fraser River Estuary Management Program. It will be developing a comprehensive set of urban design guidelines for application at the municipal, neighbourhood and site specific levels. The Capitol Hill conservation area boundary is to be redefined with reference to more detailed soil stability information. Burnaby will also participate with other levels of government, the G.V.R.D. and industry on the preparation of a strategy dealing with the movement of dangerous goods throughout the Greater Vancouver area. Environmental protection from arterial routes will continue to be incorporated as an important design component when new arterials are developed immediately adjacent to residential neighbourhoods.

Lastly, it is recognized that as conditions and trends change, there will be a corresponding need for comprehensive updating of this document, as well as its accompanying policy 18 reports and programs. This O.C.P. is to be reviewed and updated on a comprehensive basis every five years with the understanding that it may be necessary to make amendments to the O.C.P. prior to the scheduled review date as conditions dictate. In this event, the proposed amendments will be subject to the same review and approval process as used in the approval of this O.C.P. Implementation documents such as the Parks and Recreation Master Plan, the Parks Acquisition Program, the Burnaby Public Library Strategic Plan and the Burnaby Fire Protection and Control Plan provide policy direction in relation to projected growth and population patterns. Following receipt of detailed information from the 1986 Census, adjustments will be made to the Municipality's population and dwelling unit projections to the year 2001. This revised material will, in turn, be used to update the various policy reports used in implementing the directions outlined in this O.C.P.

The directions provided in this O.C.P. are broad in nature and flexible in application. Once adopted, they will be used to guide public and private agencies and individuals in their multitude of day to day decisions. They will provide stability and predictability in the management of growth and change. They will also guide the creation of an urban environment that accommodates our needs of shelter, movement, recreation and work and establish a sense of place with which each of us can identify and feel at home.

EXISTING SOCIAL PLANNING FRAMEWORK FOR BURBARY

APPENDIX 2



KEY
 — Signifies a direct relationship
 - - - Signifies an indirect relationship

ITEM 3
 MANAGER'S REPORT NO. 78
 COUNCIL MEETING 89/11/27

APPENDIX 3

ITEM 3
MANAGER'S REPORT NO. 78
COUNCIL MEETING 89/11/27

MEMBERSHIP ON SOCIAL PLANNING ADVISORY COMMITTEES

IN THE LOWER MAINLAND AND VICTORIA

120

Composition

Municipality

Council members only (with staff resources)

Vancouver¹
Langley

Council members and agency/organizational
representatives (e.g. Parks Board);
with staff resources

Richmond²
White Rock
Victoria

Council members, agency/organizational
representatives, and community representatives

North Vcr. District
West Vancouver
Delta

Notes:

1 Vancouver's Neighbourhood Issues and Services Committee deals with a broad range of planning and development issues; it does not focus solely on social planning matters. Also, unlike the other committees listed, its role is much more than advisory. It reviews reports from staff and hears delegations on major issues. As all members of Vancouver's Council, except for the Mayor, serve on the Committee, there is usually little debate in Council on the committee's recommendations.

2 The Richmond Community Services Advisory Committee also has a broader focus and more elaborate structure than the other committees listed. In the discussion paper, the Richmond Community Services Advisory Committee is cited as an example of the "Joint Inter-Agency/Municipal Body" model of social planning options.

**FUNCTIONS OF SOCIAL PLANNING ADVISORY COMMITTEES
IN SELECTED G.V.R.D. MUNICIPALITIES**

ITEM 3
MANAGER'S REPORT NO. 78
COUNCIL MEETING 89/11/27

	Vancouver	Richmond	Delta	Dist. of N. Van	West Van	White Rock	Langley City
Social Environment . . . identify social aspects/impacts of physical developments, community plans, etc.							
Social Policy . . . identify social issues of the day like health, housing, livability issues, undertaking research, advising on policy, etc.							
Social Services . . . identifying gaps, coordination between social service providers, and representing municipal interests with senior govts, to ensure adequate service							
Grants . . . Reviewing & recommending on requests for grants, and identifying sources of grants in senior gov't & private programs							
Cultural Development . . . Promoting & facilitating arts & cultural groups, programs							
Multicultural Dev. . . . Promoting multi-cultural activities, groups, understanding, etc.							
Community Enhancement Promoting community spirit through civic community projects							
Some functions are more widespread than others.							
For example:							
Social Social Social Grants Cultural Multi Comty. Other Comty.							
Env Policy Servi. Dev. Cul. Enhancem. Issues							

Advisory Committees cover a range of functions, most typical have to do with:

Source: Surrey Social Planning Task Force (unpublished) 1989

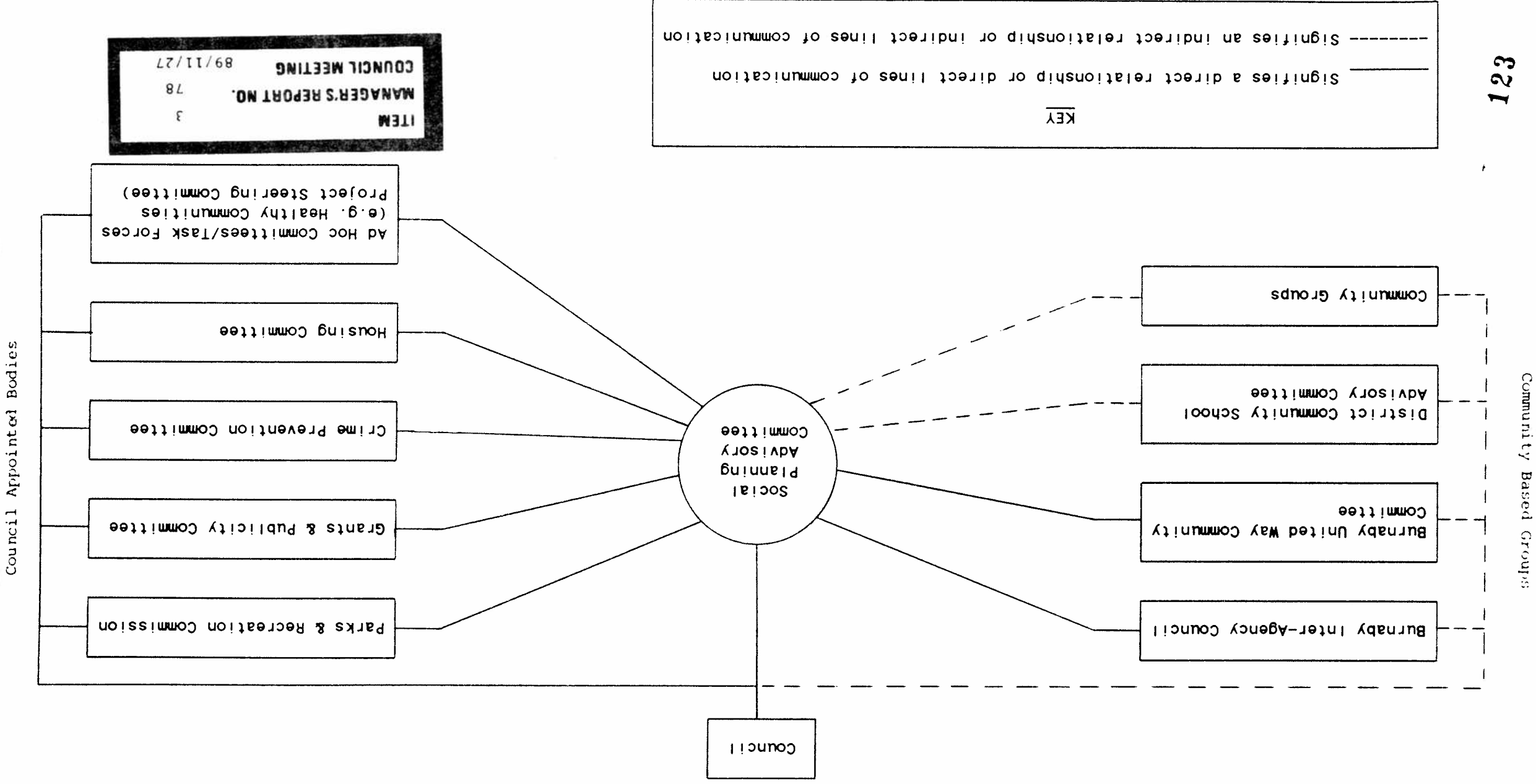
SOCIAL PLANNING ADVISORY COMMITTEE MODELS: EVALUATION MATRIX

APPENDIX 5

Models				Objectives
Joint Inter-Agency Municipal Body	Independent Body	Council Appointed Committee	Status Quo	Advise Council on Social Planning/policy matters (e.g. social impact of development, emerging social policy/planning issues, human service requirements).
•	•	•	0	Provide vehicle for citizen input into social planning issues.
•	•	•	X	Help to improve efficiency and effectiveness of Municipal committees and appointed bodies which deal with social planning matters; also, help to improve coordination of those bodies' social planning activities.
•	•	•	X	Serve as a resource to Municipal Council and staff.
•	•	•	•	Assist in monitoring and implementing Council adopted social planning recommendations.

KEY
 • Fulfills objective to large degree
 0 Partially fulfills objective
 X Does not fulfill objective

ITEM 3
 MANAGER'S REPORT NO. 78
 COUNCIL MEETING 89/11/27



ITEM 3
MANAGER'S REPORT NO. 78
COUNCIL MEETING 89/11/27

