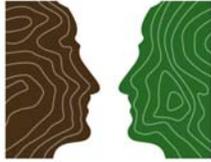




**Generally Accepted Canadian Planning Principles  
(for reference in submitting Interface planning cases)**

Generally accepted Canadian planning principles, drawn from two leading university texts *Planning Canadian Communities*, by Hodge, and *Planning Canadian Regions*, by Hodge and Robinson, include:

1. Planning should promote the prevention of disease;
2. Planning should promote the prevention of fire;
3. Planning should assure a safe water supply;
4. "No plan before survey;" planning should begin with a survey of relevant knowledge about the planning area or subject-matter;
5. Planning should promote the efficiency of physical development;
6. In general, planning should promote the greatest good for the greatest number that is, planning should adhere to the philosophy of Utilitarianism;
7. Planning should promote social progress;
8. Planning should apply reason including science and rational decision-making;
9. Planning should make use of government intervention;
10. Planning should involve the public with the implication that planning should promote public participation in planning processes;
11. Planning should bring about, and make use of, social or community learning;
12. Planning should promote beauty and orderliness;
13. Planning should promote comprehensiveness attention to how well a development will perform in the future, including the problems it may generate, and how people outside the immediate group or area being planned for will be affected
14. Planning should promote conservation of resources and bioregionalism;
15. Planning should promote equity and social justice;
16. Land uses with different activity characteristics should be separated from one another to allow them to function effectively;
17. The pattern of land uses should provide for the integration of all functions and areas;
18. The circulation system should reflect the land-use pattern;



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19. Social cohesion should be promoted by providing the opportunity for the proximity of home, employment centres, shopping opportunities, recreation areas, and schools;
20. Residential areas should be attractive and well drained and have variety in their design;
21. Housing should be provided in a range of types to suit the income structure of the community;
22. Commercial and service areas should be concentrated to provide both convenience and efficiency;
23. Modes of traffic with differing characteristics should be separated from one another;
24. The downtown area should be considered the social and business heart of the community;
25. Planning should promote the economy;
26. Planning should promote environmental protection;
27. Planning should proceed on the assumption that there is a close relationship between human activities and natural resources;
28. Planning should improve the cultural and material circumstances of regional communities this being the *territory doctrine* of regional planning;
29. Planning should treat any single region as part of a system of regions this being part of the *function doctrine* of regional planning;
30. Planning should promote the *functional integration* of regions and urban growth poles;
31. Planning should protect agricultural lands;
32. Planning should protect examples of natural ecosystems;
33. Planning should protect a region's natural and cultural heritage and its recreational features;
34. Planning should protect sustainable development, by which is meant i Maintaining essential ecological processes in a region; ii Preserving biodiversity in a region; and iii Ensuring the sustainable use of species and ecosystems.