

## Works Planners Read: Findings from a Canadian Survey

Pierre Filion  
Robert Shipley  
Zeralynne Te  
School of Planning  
*University of Waterloo*

### *Résumé*

Cet article présente les résultats d'une enquête sur les lectures qui ont le plus influencé le développement professionnel des urbanistes canadiens. La recherche identifie des lectures provenant de plusieurs sources, aussi bien à l'intérieur qu'à l'extérieur de la discipline. L'article révèle aussi un rapport entre l'âge des répondants et celui des ouvrages cités, ce qui confirme le fort impact des ouvrages lus lors des années de formation. Les lectures publiées au cours des années soixante et qui sont critiques des perspectives antérieures, représentent une forte proportion des ouvrages cités. Le fréquent choix d'ouvrages subséquents, mais restés fidèles à l'esprit critique des années soixante, confirme l'influence durable de cet esprit. Par conséquent, les ouvrages antérieurs aux années soixante sont peu cités dans l'enquête.

**Mots clés :** lectures, éducation, écrits en urbanisme

*Canadian Journal of Urban Research*, Volume 16, Issue 1, Supplement pages 59-91.  
Copyright © 2007 by the Institute of Urban Studies  
All rights of reproduction in any form reserved.  
ISSN: 1188-3774

*Abstract*

This article reports on a survey of the readings that have most influenced the professional development of Canadian planning practitioners. Results indicate that influential writings originate from a wide diversity of sources, both inside and outside the discipline. We also detect a relationship between the age of respondents and that of the works mentioned, pointing to the determining effect of influences encountered during formative years. Works published in the 1960s, which are critical of previous approaches, are widely cited in the survey. A large selection of subsequent works proposing alternatives to mainstream planning suggests a lasting adherence to critical perspectives launched in the 1960s. Consequently, few foundational texts, and more generally works predating the 1960s, figure in the survey.

**Key words:** writings, education, planning literature

**Introduction**

What are the readings that are perceived as most influential by practicing planners? What does this choice tell us about the themes and periods within planning literature they value most? To address these questions we surveyed members of the Canadian Institute of Planners, asking them to identify the three readings that have most influenced their professional development. The main finding of the survey concerns the strong presence of readings from the 1960s and, more generally, of works that are critical of early post-world-war-two planning models and of enduring forms of urban development.

We consider our survey results from four angles. First, we concentrate on the writings that were mentioned most often. This information is of obvious pedagogical relevance for it can provide aspiring planners with a core body of works considered by many practicing planners to be highly influential. Because the survey replicates to some extent a 1987 enquiry, it is possible to compare the present and past lists of frequently cited readings. This will allow us to identify the true classics—most often mentioned works in both surveys—and explore differences between the two listings.

Second, we categorize the readings mentioned in our survey in order to gauge the proportion of writings that belong to planning proper, and thus the reliance of planners on knowledge originating from within the discipline. This exercise will further allow us to discover which domains of the planning literature are most strongly represented in the survey.

Third, we explore the relationship between the age of the readings and that of respondents. And last, since the survey was targeted at Canadian planners, we found it worthwhile to examine the proportion of readings originating from Canada relative to those published elsewhere—essentially the U.S., U.K., and France. We also compared the types of writings from Canada to those from elsewhere.

### The Evolution of Planning Knowledge

By questioning planners about the readings that most influenced them, we indirectly asked them to identify salient points in the evolution of planning knowledge. Given the wide age range of our respondents, we can expect a picture to emerge that will mark out high points in the progression of this knowledge over the last decades. In this fashion, our survey parallels compilations of readings found in outlines of planning theory courses, which too related their findings to the history of planning thought (Hightower, 1969; Klosterman, 1981; 1992). The present study departs, however, from the supply-side approach of course outline reviews by concentrating on the reaction of respondents to readings (encountered within or outside of the educational process).

We first engage in a brief discussion of the evolution of planning theory, for among all forms of knowledge associated with planning, theory perhaps best defines the field. As Friedmann expresses it, “theorizing means to think systematically about what planners do” (1995, p. 157). More than any other forms of planning knowledge, theory is actively debated within the discipline and is given an integrative role, evident in its prominence within the curriculum of planning programs (e.g., Friedmann, 1995; 1996; *JPER* 1995). Other areas of planning knowledge, of a more specific or technical nature, are often imports or adaptations from other disciplines such as architecture and geography.

Early perspectives proposed forms of urban environments intended to address the ills that were plaguing cities undergoing accelerated industrialization (Ward, 2002). The Garden City, the Towers in the Park, and the Neighbourhood Unit were among the most eminent visions of the period (e.g., Fishman, 1977; 1991). At this early stage, planning theory was mostly design oriented. From the early 1950s, however, the emphasis shifted from a primary concern over physical outcomes to a preoccupation with process. This transition coincided with a growing contribution of social sciences to the planning field. Planning theory has since become a prolific arena of reflection, generating multiple perspectives. Foremost among these are the rational (e.g., Altshuler, 1965a; 1965b; Faludi, 1973; Robinson, 1972), transactive (Friedmann, 1973), incremental (Lindblom, 1959), equity-advocacy (Davidoff, 1965; Krumholz & Forester, 1990), Marxist (Castells, 1977; Harvey, 1973; Kirk, 1980), communicative (Forester, 1989; Healey, 1992; 1997; 1999; Sager, 1994), post-modern and multi-cultural (Beauregard, 1989; Sandercock, 1998) models. Planning theorists have charted this conceptual evolution (Alexander 1986; Faludi, 1998; Hague, 1991) and related it to different schools of philosophical and social scientific thought (Campbell & Fainstein, 2003; Friedmann, 1987).

There are different ways of interpreting the evolution of planning theory. One is to see it as a linear progression, whereby early perspectives are discredited and replaced by newer ones, seen as more conceptually sound and demonstrating su-

perior adaptation to emerging circumstances. Such an interpretation draws on the natural science model, which attributes sharp theoretical transitions and a sense of progress to paradigm shifts (Kuhn, 1970; Taylor, 1999).

Over the last decades, the leading transformation within social sciences has resulted from devastating assaults on the tenets of modernism. Prime targets were the template nature of grand narratives, inadequacies in the treatment of power and a naïve understanding of concepts such as democracy and progress. Consequences of the passage from modernism to post-modernism within planning have been explored by, among others, Beauregard (1989; 1991) and Harper and Stein (1995). These researchers see the transition as a mixed blessing. While they perceive it as a welcome departure from the authoritarian and one-size-fits-all aspects of modernist approaches, they express reservations about post-modern alternatives. For Beauregard post-modernism is marked by a fragmentation of views, which carries the risk of depriving planning of points of reference necessary to the formulation and legitimating of its interventions. Harper and Stein take a similar stand in lamenting the withering of the humanist and egalitarian values that were hailed by modernist thinkers.

The observation of a coexistence of several planning theories at any given time casts doubts on the pertinence of the natural science model for planning (and indeed other non-natural science fields). Whereas the paradigm shift interpretation portrays the evolution of planning knowledge as linear, whereby one approach replaces another, the coexistence of perspectives translates rather into an ever broadening of the field by virtue of the accretion of approaches that can cohabit within the discipline. Coexistence is fostered by a tolerant attitude towards each other on the part of different perspectives, which contrasts starkly with the rejection of rival approaches that drives paradigm shifts.

For example, the participatory reaction against rational planning involved the emergence of viewpoints that cohabited peacefully while emphasizing different dimensions of participation. One such viewpoint, the transactive model, was founded on the mutual benefits accruing from information exchanges between planners and the public (Friedmann, 1973). Consistent with this perspective was the advocacy model which insisted on the need to make room within planning processes for the disadvantaged, who face severe obstacles to participation. It is perhaps Hudson (1979) who has pushed furthest the collaborative perspective. He perceived the Synoptic (rational-comprehensive), Incremental, Transactive, Advocacy and Radical schools as primarily complementary, and grouped them under the heuristic rubric of SITAR, an acronym composed of the first letters of the names of these schools.

In a similar vein, Healey (1996) observes how different strands of thought, which have emerged over the last decades, draw inspiration from each other. She cites, for example, the transposition to planning of Habermas's vision of untram-

melled communication processes (Flyvbjerg, 1996; Forester, 1989, 1993; Sager, 1994), reflections on collaborative strategic planning carried out by Bryson and Crosby (1992), and the exploration of conditions conducive to consensus building (Innes, 1996). There is no difficulty in understanding how Forester's advocacy for easily accessible and equitable channels of communication, the exploration by Innes (1998) of conditions for consensus building and the call for a respect of differences among social groups (Amin, 2002; Qadeer, 1997; Sandercock, 1998) can build upon each other. This is not to suggest an absence of debate within planning, but that when one perspective criticizes another, the purpose is rarely to cause its demise, as is the case in circumstances leading to paradigm shifts. Rather, it is habitually to suggest new avenues of exploration. For example, the communicative strand is presently pressed to give more attention to power relations, interpreted either in traditional political economy terms or in the more diffused and pervasive fashion advanced by Foucault (Fischler, 2000; Huxley, 2000; Huxley & Yiftachel, 2000; McGuirk, 2001; Richardson, 1996).

There is a third possible view, which is, not surprisingly, a hybrid of the two previous ones. This interpretation acknowledges both the replacement of certain perspectives and the juxtaposition of others. It refers to the possible presence at different times of two sets of circumstances. One encourages the expansion of knowledge founded on a shared base of agreement and the other provokes occasional interruptions of this expansion by triggering episodes of knowledge "destruction" leading to realignments. Within planning, these interruptions are provoked by rising tensions between a changing social and political environment including of course societal values, on the one hand, and prevailing planning thinking and processes, on the other. Deep conceptual incompatibilities between new and old approaches are also sources of transition in the evolution of knowledge. The hybrid interpretation accounts for both the present cohabitation of numerous theoretical perspectives within the planning theory house and the virtual disappearance of expert-based rational planning thinking from recent theoretical currents (if not from planning practice).<sup>1</sup>

The evolution patterns described above are largely the outcome of an academically-driven system of knowledge production. Universities are the foremost locales of debates around planning theory and a primary source of new perspectives. Since planning educators draw heavily from university-generated planning knowledge when determining what planners ought to know, it is legitimate to query its relevance for practicing planners (e.g., Alexander, 2001). This is particularly the case given the self-directed generation of this knowledge, whereby advancements are made relative to existing works—by breaking away from them or by adding to their contribution.

Our analysis of survey results will highlight the importance given to planning-related readings among those cited by respondents and the types of planning-re-

lated works they mentioned: for example, writings that are critical of present practices or that belong to the different planning subfields. The study is also suited to an exploration of whether the nomination of planning readings by respondents conforms more to the linear or accretive interpretation. If the first possibility is verified, survey findings will show concentrations of citations around a limited number of major works marking pivotal realignments in planning thought. The effect of successive paradigms may also manifest itself as clusters of readings nominated by different generations of respondents and reflecting planners' loyalty to the perspectives that took over the planning scene during their formative years. In contrast, an accretive pattern would involve a larger number of cited writings and a much wider spread of their dates of publication. There is also, naturally, the possibility of a hybrid distribution pattern, which would entail both a scattering of years of publication and a measure of prominence enjoyed by certain works. Such a citation pattern would suggest a persistent impact of paradigmatic works, but equally the presence of many readings belonging to perspectives that cohabit within the discipline.

### **Method**

Our survey of Canadian planners was conducted online using a specially designed Web site. Respondents were invited to answer six questions. Questions one to three asked participants to identify three readings that most influenced their professional development. There was also room for respondents to comment on their selections. The last three questions provided a brief socioeconomic profile (age, education and occupational characteristics). The survey was kept as short as possible to reduce time spent answering it. The Web survey was returned directly, not via e-mail, which assured anonymity. The project was partly modeled on a previous one carried out in 1987 (Martin, Higgs & Filion, 1988). (For information on other surveys of planners' readings see Hall, 1973; Martin, 1989). We can thus compare readings most often nominated in 1987 and in the present survey, which took place in the spring of 2003.

Thanks to negligible delivery cost, Web-based surveys can target large populations. In the absence of incentives, and due to excessive e-mail solicitation and a frequent lack of knowledge or interest for the issues raised by surveys on the part of the targeted population, response rates are, however, typically low. They are frequently under ten percent (Jones & Pitt, 1999; Schleyer & Forrest, 2000; Schonlau, Fricker & Elliott, 2001). Web-based surveys are thus suited to situations where, despite a modest response rate, an important target population will yield sufficient responses to pursue analyses and draw conclusions. It is, however, important in such circumstances to be aware of the risk of distortions in the distribution of respondents, a consequence of the large number of people who opt not to participate in these surveys.

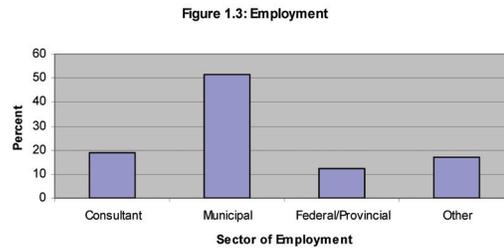
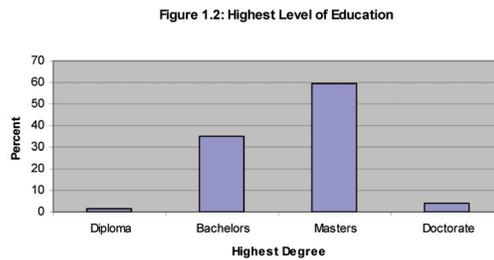
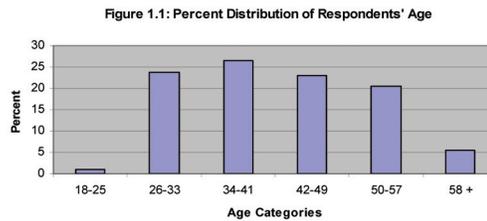
E-mails with a link to the Web survey were sent to the 3,858 members of the Canadian Institute of Planners (CIP) for whom an e-mail address was available on the CIP roster. The survey was thus not directed at a sample, but rather at a large proportion of the universe of Canadian planning practitioners.<sup>2</sup> The number of returned filled questionnaires was 321, for a response rate of 8.3 percent. The 1987 survey, which relied on postal delivery, yielded about the same number of questionnaires (338). But this earlier survey targeted only a sample of the CIP roster and achieved a far superior response rate (38 per cent).

Planners from the Province of Quebec were sent a message written in French with a link to a French version of the questionnaire. The response rate from Francophone, Quebec based, planners was especially low, possibly a reflection of a stronger allegiance on their part to the Quebec rather than the Canadian community of planners. Another factor may have been that the University of Waterloo School of Planning, from which the survey originated, is not as well known among Francophone as it is among Anglophone planners.

Because of the limited range of Canadian Institute of Planners statistics available on Canadian planners, we cannot compare the age and education distribution of our respondents to that of Canadian planners as a whole. Still, as can be seen from Figure 1, respondents to the survey are well distributed among different age categories and their educational achievements conform to what one would expect to find within the profession. And in the case of employment, where we can make comparisons with national distributions, we note among our respondents somewhat of an over-representation of planners employed in the public sector and a near absence of academics (see CIP, n.d.).<sup>3</sup> With only two full-time academics among our respondents, we are entitled to refer to our respondents as practicing planners.

One possible bias we cannot ignore, however, is a higher interest in planning-related readings on the part of the respondents than among planners in general. This possibility is supported by comments voiced by the senders of the 45 unfilled questionnaires we have received. Many mentioned that writings did not have much influence on them because they give more value to practical experience and interactions with colleagues. Accordingly, given the low response rate we cannot generalize our results to the population of Canadian planners. The best we can do is to assume that they are representative of the reading preferences of those planners who value highly readings as a source of influence on their development. Still, there is value in these results in as much as they represent the choice of 321 planners—perhaps those most influenced by writings—belonging to different age groups and engaged in different types of planning-related occupations.

Figure 1: Socioeconomic Characteristics of Respondents



### Highest Scoring Writings

Our study yielded 712 citations of readings (see Appendix A for a list of the writings for which we were able to provide a reference). In this section we will concentrate on the nineteen writings that were mentioned at least five times in the 2003 survey. Together, these works account for almost forty percent of all citations (see Table 1). The clear champion is *The Death and Life of Great American Cities*, which was mentioned 76 times (over ten percent of all citations). Of the six most cited readings, each of which was selected at least seventeen times, one (*Planning Canadian Communities*) is a widely used textbook in Canadian planning programs, originally published in the mid-1980s and re-edited regularly since. The other five are classics from the 1960s: *The Death and Life of Great American Cities*,

Works Planners Read: Findings from a Canadian Survey

*Design with Nature*, *Site Planning*, *The Image of the City* and *The City in History*. These writings along with others found in Table 1—*Silent Spring*, *A Pattern Language*, *The Power Broker*, and *The Social Life of Small Urban Spaces*—critique modernist, expert-based approaches of the 1950s and 1960s, which were notoriously dismissive of social and environmental issues as well as of neighbourhoods and historical settings. It is remarkable that five of the six most often mentioned works (all but the textbook) were also among the highest rated writings in the 1987 survey. Their presence in both lists of highly cited writings singles them out as true classics.

Table 1: Most Frequently Cited Writings (5 mentions or more)

Writings	Number of Citations	Percent of all Citations
J. Jacobs, <i>The Death and Life of Great American Cities</i> , 1961	76	10.7
I. McHarg, <i>Design with Nature</i> , 1969	30	4.2
G. Hodge, <i>Planning Canadian Communities</i> , 1986 (1st ed.)*	22	3.1
K. Lynch, <i>Site Planning</i> , 1962	19	2.7
K. Lynch, <i>The Image of the City</i> , 1962	18	2.5
L. Mumford, <i>The City in History</i> , 1961	17	2.4
OPPI (Ontario Professional Planners Institute) Journal	13	1.8
Plan Canada	12	1.7
R. Arendt, <i>Rural by Design</i> , 1994	9	1.3
C. Alexander, <i>A Pattern Language</i> , 1977	8	1.1
R. Carson, <i>Silent Spring</i> , 1962	8	1.1
J. Friedmann, <i>Planning in the Public Domain</i> , 1987	8	1.1
R. Caro, <i>The Power Broker</i> , 1974	7	1
R. Fisher and W. Ury, <i>Getting to Yes</i> , 1981	7	1
Hok-Lin Leung, <i>Land Use Planning Made Plain</i> , 1989 (1st ed.)*	7	1
L. Sandercock, <i>Towards Cosmopolis</i> , 1998	7	1
F.S. Chapin and E. Kaiser, <i>Urban Land Use Planning</i> , 1979 (3rd ed.)*	6	0.8
Government of Ontario, <i>The Ontario Planning Act</i> , (different dates)	5	0.7
W. Whyte, <i>The Social Life of Small Urban Spaces</i> , 1980	5	0.7
Total	284	39.9
* Edition most often cited by respondents.		

Seven of the writings listed in Table 1 are sources of general information on planning: textbooks, journals, legal documents and a comprehensive review of planning theory. The near absence of recent works is noteworthy; only two were pub-

lished after 1990. We can attribute this situation in part to the time needed for a writing to gain a high level of notoriety among planners, the result of its sharing by more than one generation of planners, and of its living up to comparisons with other influential works.

The effect of the age of a writing on the number of times it is mentioned is confirmed by the presence among highly cited works in 2003 of writings that were published within the fifteen years before the 1987 study, but failed to achieve a single mention in that earlier survey. This is the case of *The Social Life of Small Urban Spaces*, *The Power Broker*, and *Getting to Yes*. Over the years between the two surveys these works have attained the status of influential writings.

### Categories of Writing

In order to classify the writings, we have created six categories (see Table 2).<sup>4</sup> The first category, “Historical and Core Planning Knowledge” consists of foundation texts, histories of planning, and autobiographies or biographies of planners or other people who have had much influence on planning. The second category comprises sources of general knowledge related to planning: periodicals, Web sites, textbooks. The next grouping embraces different sub-fields of the discipline such as planning processes, legal aspects and design. The fourth category includes approaches that are critical of planning concepts and practice. With the fifth category, we depart from the planning discipline as such. This category includes knowledge originating from non-planning sources, but which is of clear relevance to planning. It can thus be seen as constituting the outer envelope of the planning discipline. For example, we find in this category works that discuss the evolution of society and cities, and address environmental issues. Writings that bear no obvious relation to planning are included in the last category. They comprise philosophical and fictional writings, as well as periodicals.

Perhaps the most important finding is the overwhelming proportion of writings mentioned (75 percent) that are directly related to planning (belonging to Categories One to Four). In itself this result confirms the relevance of planning knowledge for members of the profession. Of the six categories we have defined, it is Category Four “Critical Approaches” that accumulates the highest number of mentions, almost a third. This category comprises works that criticized earlier planning concepts, the way planning was practiced at the time of their writing, or proposed alternatives to prevailing practices. The range of writings exploring such alternatives runs the gamut from the identification of theoretical foundations for participatory forms of planning to development models inspired by new urbanism principles. The importance given to works belonging to the Critical Approaches category echoes findings arising from the nineteen highest rated writings.

Table 2: Categories of Cited Writings

Category and Sub-category	Number of Citations and Percent of Total
<b>1. Historical and Core Planning Knowledge</b>	22 (3.1%)
E.g., foundation texts, histories of planning, biographies: E. Howard, <i>Garden Cities of Tomorrow</i> ; P. Hall, <i>Cities of Tomorrow</i> ; R. Caro, <i>The Power Broker</i>	
<b>2. General Planning Knowledge</b>	93 (13.1%)
E.g., journals, Web sites, textbooks: OPPI Journal; Cyberbia; G. Hodge, <i>Planning Canadian Communities</i>	
<b>3. Specialized Fields of Planning</b>	195 (27.4%)
E.g., planning processes, legal aspects, design: R. Fisher and W. Ury, <i>Getting to Yes</i> ; The Ontario Planning Act; K. Lynch, <i>Site Planning</i>	
<b>4. Critical Approaches</b>	224 (31.5%)
E.g., urban planning, pluralism, strategic planning: J. Jacobs, <i>The Death and Life of Great American Cities</i> ; L. Sandercock, <i>Towards Cosmopolis</i> ; H. Mintzberg, <i>The Rise and Fall of Strategic Planning</i>	
<b>5. Non-planning Knowledge Relevant to Planning</b>	142 (19.9%)
E.g., demography, political decision-making, environmental issues: D. Foote, <i>Boom Bust and Echo</i> ; G. Allison, <i>Essence of Decision</i> ; E.F. Schumacher, <i>Small is Beautiful</i>	
<b>6. Writings Not Directly Related to Planning</b>	36 (5.1%)
E.g., philosophy/introspection, periodicals, fiction: R. Persig, <i>Zen and the Art of Motorcycle Maintenance</i> ; <i>Harvard Business Review</i> ; A. Rand, <i>Atlas Shrugged</i>	

The second most cited category of readings, with over a quarter of mentions, is Category Three, “Specialized Fields of Planning”. The third and fourth categories in importance are Categories Five and Two, with respectively twenty and thirteen percent of citations.

The two other categories represent much lower proportions than the previous ones—respectively three and five percent for works related to historical and core planning knowledge and those that are not directly related to planning. It is worth noting the vast range of works present in this latter category. Periodicals mentioned include *The Harvard Business Review* and *The Economist* and works of fiction comprise, among others, *Naked Lunch* by W. S. Burroughs, *Metamorphosis* by Franz Kafka, and *Lord of the Rings* by J. R.R. Tolkien. Reasons given for the selection of these fictional writings include a depiction of modern urban wastelands, the social isolation of outsiders, and the tension between civilization and nature.

If the highest rated writings discussed in the previous section concentrated on a few themes, the full roster of cited works paints a picture that is far more diversified. These writings originate from all conceivable aspects of the planning literature as well as from other areas related or not to planning. Overall, our categorization of citations appears to lend support to the view that practicing planners do find planning knowledge to be relevant, including works with a heavy theoretical content which are prevalent in Category Four.

### Successions of Generations and Selections of Readings

Three reasons lead us to expect that writings read in early, formative years will have a disproportionate influence on planners. First, at this stage one possesses less information and opinions apt to place the content of readings into perspective than later in life. Second, we can assume that some works read early may have had an influence on the choice of planning as a career. And third, these writings are likely to provide the lenses through which later writings are interpreted.

The hypothesized importance of formative years is supported by statements respondents made to justify their choice of readings. Here is a small representative sample of these comments. About *The Death and Life of Great American Cities* by Jane Jacobs:

“It was the first book on planning I have read and has been part of the reason I do what I do.”

“This book actually prompted me to consider urban planning as a career.”

About *The Shape of the City*, by John Sewell (cited twice by respondents):

“My first textbook on planning. It stays with you.”

If indeed material read over formative years enjoys disproportionate influence, we can expect the thinking of planners to mirror the lasting impact of the perspectives that prevailed over these years. Accordingly, at any time we would be in the presence of multiple approaches surviving by virtue of the imprint they left on the generations that were in ascendance when they reached their apex.

As expected, we identify a robust relationship between the age of cited works and that of respondents (see Table 3). The mean age of publications rises as the age of respondents increases. ANOVA statistics indicate clearly that inter-group exceeds intra-group variance.<sup>5</sup> These results thus confirm our hypothesis regarding the impact of formative years on the choice of readings and the resulting coexistence of perspectives originating from different periods in the evolution of planning knowledge.

Table 3: Relationship between Age of Respondents and Age of Cited Writings

Age of Respondents	Number of Cited Writings	Mean Age of Publications	Std. Deviation
18-33*	147	21.63	16.089
34-41	138	27.14	15.061
42-49	136	29.52	15.725
50-57	123	32.71	16.112
58+	32	41.34	59.892
Total	576	28.27	21.260

## ANOVA

	Sum of Squares	Degrees of Freedom	Mean Square	F
Between Groups	9117.57	4	2279.392	9.365
Within Groups	137761	566	243.394	

\*Because of the limited number of entries from the 18-25 age group (only two) this group was joined with the 26-33 category.

Yet the difference in years between mean age of publications is less important than the one separating age groups of respondents. For example, the mean age of readings cited by the 18-33 and 50-57 age groups varies by eleven years only. A reason for this discrepancy between age of respondents and of publications is the frequent nomination of classic works from the 1960s by all age groups. The proportion of citations going to the five works from that decade that were most often cited in the survey (*The Death and Life of Great American Cities*, *Design with Nature*, *Site Planning*, *The Image of the City*, *The City in History*, see Table 4) is remarkably constant across age groups. The only exception to this rule is an over-representation of these writings within the 50-57 age group. Accordingly, the tendency for younger age groups to choose works originating from their formative years is moderated by the lasting popularity of classics from the 1960s.

### The National Origin of Selected Writings

We all know that Canada is profoundly influenced by foreign culture, particularly that of the U.S. We can then expect planning to follow this trend. Yet Canadian planning operates in a distinct legal and political context (in fact, many contexts since planning is under provincial jurisdiction). In these circumstances, it is of interest to examine the balance between Canadian and foreign works cited in the survey. Works from Canada amount to 24 per cent of all readings mentioned.

Writings are deemed to be Canadian when authored by someone residing in Canada, or in the case of periodicals, when published in this country. According to our criteria, two widely cited works (*The Death and Life of Great American Cities* and *Towards Cosmopolis*) are not considered to be Canadian despite their authors' (Jane Jacobs and Leonie Sandercock) years of Canadian residency, because neither resided in this country when the books were written and published. Still, the frequent citation of these two books may partly be a function of the fact that their authors were Canadian residents at the time of the survey. The majority of non-Canadian works are from the U.S., with an important subset from the U.K. and a number of readings from France, selected for the most part by French-speaking planners.<sup>6</sup>

**Table 4: Citations of the Five Most Cited Writings from the 1960s\*, by Age Group**

Age Group**	Number of Citations of the 5 Writings	Percent of Total Citations
26-33	39	27.1
34-41	42	30.7
42-49	38	28.2
50-57	54	44.3
58 +	7	22.6

\* The five writings are: *The Death and Life of Great American Cities*, *Design with Nature*, *The Image of the City*, *The City in History*, *Site Planning*.

\*\* The 18-25 age group is excluded because its two respondents did not cite any of the five writings.

All the Canadian titles nominated more than twice are sources of general information on planning: textbooks, journals and legal documents (see Table 5). These are all writings that address the specific context of Canadian planning and are targeted at this country's planning community. But it is noteworthy that, notwithstanding the occasional groundbreaking article in the cited journals, these writings do not attempt to push the boundaries of planning reflection and knowledge or advance new perspectives. The survey thus suggests that Canadian planners rely on U.S. and to a lesser extent U.K. and French writings for such material.

**Table 5: Canadian Writings Cited More than Twice**

Number of Citations	Title
22	G. Hodge, <i>Planning Canadian Communities</i>
13	OPPI (Ontario Professional Planners Institute) Journal
12	Plan Canada
7	Hok-Lin Leung, <i>Land Use Planning Made Plain</i>
5	Government of Ontario, <i>The Ontario Planning Act</i>
4	Ontario Municipal Board decisions
4	F. Laux, <i>Planning Law and Practice in Alberta</i>

### Reading Choices and the Evolution of Planning Knowledge

The previous sections have advanced various explanations for the survey's findings. These are: the succession of generations, the lasting impact of early readings and of the educational process, the multifaceted nature of planning which accounts for the wide extent of the cited literature, the relevance of the planning literature to practicing planners (even academically oriented fields such as planning theory), and the disproportional influence of the non-Canadian literature on our respondents. In this closing section, however, in order to connect findings from the survey with interpretations given to the evolution of planning knowledge, we concentrate on cited readings with a critical and theoretical dimension. Most such interpretations are indeed concerned with successions of theoretical currents.

Two major observations arise from this body of readings. There is the trans-generational influence of books published in the 1960s and characterized by a theoretical orientation and/or a critical attitude towards then prevailing models. In the second case, subsequent works that share their critical stance have also been the object of frequent nominations. Among highly cited post-1960s readings (see Table 1) are books exploring alternatives to different aspects of the discipline: understandings of planning and decision-making processes (*Planning in the Public Domain, Getting to Yes*), urban design formulas (*A Pattern Language, The Social Life of Small Urban Spaces*), social approaches (*Towards Cosmopolis*), and ways of planning specific areas (*Rural by Design*).

A possible explanation for the first observation is the role the generation that was shaped by the 1960s transition played in educating subsequent cohorts of planners. In this view, educators would have transmitted an interpretation of the evolution of planning that stresses the pivotal role of this cluster of writings. Indeed, findings from the survey parallel closely those of enquiries directed at outlines of planning theory courses, which also reveal a prominence of works from the 1960s reacting to the rational model (Frank, 2002; Klosterman, 1981; 1992). The second observation—the adherence of subsequent works to the critical attitude of the 1960s—can be tied to a growing dissonance between planning practice and discourse (Filion, 2001). To a large extent, urban development still adheres to parameters set in the 1950s (automobile dependency, rigid land use specialization and super blocs bordered by arterials), which have provided a lasting target for a critical literature, particularly so in a climate of rising environmental awareness.

The distribution of citations of theoretical and critical works resonates with the view that the evolution of planning knowledge has been marked by a deep paradigm shift, which took place over the 1960s. Not only are works from the 1960s most often cited, and did they set the tone for subsequent readings, but they have also largely eclipsed foundation texts from earlier periods among our respondents. The paradigm shift is associated with a radical change in the purpose of the literature. Until then, planning writings tended to develop tenets for the nascent

profession while advocating for its existence and expansion (see for example, Robinson, 1972). The 1960s shift is characterized by planning theory turning against both planning practice involved in the creation of urban environments and the previous perspectives that promoted rational forms of decision-making and established planning as a discipline and profession.

Our interpretation identifies only one paradigm shift, not multiple transitions as occasionally implied in the literature (Alexander, 1986; Yiftachel, 1989). Frequently cited post-1960s readings have in many cases transmitted the heritage of the 1960s to different domains within the discipline as well as to new approaches to planning. A shared hostility towards the rational model and prevailing practices has made it possible for post-1960s perspectives to co-exist peacefully and indeed benefit from each other's presence. The picture that emerges thus most conforms to a hybrid evolution of knowledge—one major paradigm shift succeeded by a long period of knowledge accretion.

### Conclusion

Findings from the survey indicate a heavy reliance on planning literature on the part of planners, but also show a not insignificant presence of writings from other fields. Writings originating from Canada represent a sizable minority, but are mostly of a general and descriptive nature, thus contributing little to the advancement of planning knowledge, especially theory. And we have identified a relationship between the age of planners and of nominated writings, which validates the hypothesis that formative years are important.

Among the three possibilities concerning the evolution of knowledge—linear progression, co-existence and a hybrid model—survey findings seem most consistent with the latter. The trans-generational popularity of readings from the 1960s, which broke from prior rational approaches and celebrations of actual and potential achievements of planning as a profession, and the selection of posterior works that have lived in relative harmony thanks to their shared opposition to prevailing practice, jive most with the hybrid model.

### Notes

<sup>1</sup> Susan Fainstein (2000) acknowledges the co-habitation of perspectives by singling out three currents that presently share the planning theory scene: the communicative, new urbanism and just city models.

<sup>2</sup> It is impossible to know exactly what this proportion is because there are no statistics on planners who do not belong to the Canadian Institute of Planners. Still, we can safely assume that a majority of planners do belong to the institute.

<sup>3</sup> The occupational categories used in the present survey and by the CIP are different. The CIP categories are government (55%), private sector (37%), academics (4%) and other (4%). The sectors of employment we used in the survey are municipal

(52%), federal/provincial (13%), consultant (19%) and other (17%). The main difference between the two distributions is the near absence of academics in our survey and an over-representation of planners working for government agencies – 64% versus 55% for all CIP members.

<sup>4</sup> We readily acknowledge that our classification and the allocation of the different writings to categories are open to debate. For example, rather than creating a planning theory category, we have opted to classify theoretical works according to the themes they address. Moreover, many cited works have different facets and could be classified in more than one category. In these circumstances we attempted to identify their dominant dimension and classify them accordingly.

<sup>5</sup> The amount of works with dates is lower than the total number of cited readings because we could not find a date for a number of them. Many of the citations left out were periodicals.

<sup>6</sup> Given the low response rate to our survey on the part of francophone planners, none of the French language readings were selected by more than two respondents.

## References

- Alexander, E. R. (1986). *Approaches to planning: Introducing current planning theories, concepts and issues*. New York: Gordon and Breach Science Publishers.
- \_\_\_\_\_. (2001). What do planners need to know? *Journal of Planning Education and Research*, 20, 376-80.
- Altshuler, A. A. (1965a). *The city planning process*. Ithaca, NY: Cornell University Press.
- \_\_\_\_\_. (1965b). The goals of comprehensive planning. *Journal of the American Institute of Planning*, 31, 186-194.
- Amin, A. (2002). Ethnicity and the multicultural city: Living with diversity. *Environment and Planning A*, 34, 959-80.
- Beauregard, R. A. (1989). Between modernity and postmodernity: The ambiguous position of U.S. planning. *Environment and Planning D, Society and Space*, 7, 381-95.
- \_\_\_\_\_. (1991). Without a net: Modernist planning and the postmodern abyss. *Journal of Planning Education and Research*, 10, 189-194.
- Bryson, J., & Crosby, B. (1992). *Leadership for the common good: Tackling public problems in a shared-power world*. San Francisco, CA: Jossey Bass.
- Campbell, S., & Fainstein, S. S. (Eds). (2003). *Readings in planning theory* (2<sup>nd</sup> Edition). Oxford: Blackwell.
- Castells, M. (1977). *The urban question*. London: Edward Arnold.
- CIP (Canadian Institute of Planners) (n.d.). *About CIP*. Retrieved August 15, 2005, from <http://www.cip-icu.ca/English/aboutcip/about.htm>
- Davidoff, P. (1965). Advocacy and pluralism in planning. *Journal of the American*

*Institute of Planning*, 31, 331-8.

Fainstein, S. S. (2000). New directions in planning theory. *Urban Affairs Review*, 35, 451-78.

Faludi, A. (1973). *Planning theory*. Oxford: Pergamon

\_\_\_\_\_. (1998). From planning theory Mark 1 to planning theory Mark 3. *Environment and Planning B, Planning and Design*, Special Anniversary Issue, 110-7.

Filion, P. (2001). The urban policy-making and development dimension of Fordism and post-Fordism: A Toronto case study. *Space and Polity*, 5, 85-111.

Fischler, R. (2000). Communicative planning theory: A Foucauldian assessment. *Journal of Planning Education and Research*, 19, 358-68.

Fishman, R. (1977). *Urban utopias of the twentieth century: Ebenezer Howard, Frank Lloyd Wright, and Le Corbusier*. New York: Basic Books.

Fishman, R. (1991). The Garden City tradition in the post-suburban age. *Built Environment*, 17, 232-41.

Flyvbjerg, B. (1996). *Rationality and power*. Aldershot, Hants: Avebury.

Forester, J. (1989). *Planning in the face of power*. Berkeley, CA: University of California Press.

Forester, J. (1993). *Critical theory, public policy and planning practice*. Albany, NY: State University of New York Press.

Frank, N. (2002). Rethinking planning theory for a master's-level curriculum. *Journal of Planning Education and Research*, 21, 320-330.

Friedmann, J. (1973). *Retracking America: A theory of transactive planning*. Garden City, N.Y.: Anchor.

\_\_\_\_\_. (1987). *Planning in the public domain*. Princeton, N.J.: Princeton University Press.

\_\_\_\_\_. (1995). Teaching planning theory. *Journal of Planning Education and Research*, 14, 155-89.

\_\_\_\_\_. (1996). The core curriculum in planning revisited. *Journal of Planning Education and Research*, 15, 89-104.

Hague, C. (1991). A review of planning theory in Britain. *Town Planning Review* 62: 295-310.

Hall, L. (1973). Have you read...? *Journal of the Royal Town Planning Institute*, 59 (1), 17-8.

Harper, T. L., & Stein, S. M. (1995). Out of the postmodern abyss: Preserving the rationale for liberal planning. *Journal of Planning Education and Research*, 14, 233-44.

Harvey, D. (1973). *Social justice and the city*. London: Edward Arnold.

Healey, P. (1992). Planning through debate: The communicative turn in planning theory. *Town Planning Review*, 63, 143-62.

\_\_\_\_\_. (1996). The communicative turn in planning theory and its implications

- for spatial strategy formation. *Environment and Planning B, Planning and Design*, 23, 217-234.
- \_\_\_\_\_. (1997). *Collaborative planning: Shaping places in fragmented societies*. London: Macmillan.
- \_\_\_\_\_. (1999). Institutional analysis, communicative planning, and shaping places. *Journal of Planning Education and Research*, 19, 111-21.
- Hightower, H. C. (1969). Planning theory in contemporary planning education. *Journal of the American Institute of Planners*, 35, 326-329.
- Hudson, B. M. (1979). Comparison of current planning theories: Counterparts and contradictions. *Journal of the American Planning Association*, 45, 387-406.
- Huxley, M. (2000). The Limits to communicative planning. *Journal of Planning Education and Research*, 19, 369-77.
- \_\_\_\_\_, & Yiftachel, O. (2000). The new paradigm or old myopia? Unsettling the communicative turn in planning theory. *Journal of Planning Education and Research*, 19, 333-42.
- Innes, J. E. (1996). Planning through consensus building: A new view of the comprehensive planning ideal. *Journal of the American Planning Association*, 62, 460-72.
- \_\_\_\_\_. (1998). Information in communicative planning. *Journal of the American Planning Association*, 64, 52-63.
- Jones, R., & Pitt, N. (1999). Health survey in the workplace: Comparison of postal, e-mail and World Wide Web methods. *Occupational Medicine*, 49, 556-558.
- Journal of Planning Education and Research*. (1995). Special Issue on a Symposium on Teaching Planning Theory 14(3).
- Kirk, G. (1980). *Urban planning in a capitalist society*. London: Croom Helm.
- Klosterman, R. E. (1981). Contemporary planning theory education: Results of a course survey. *Journal of Planning Education and Research*, 1, 1-11.
- \_\_\_\_\_. (1992). Planning theory education in the 1980s: Results of a second course survey. *Journal of Planning Education and Research*, 11, 130-140.
- Kuhn, T. S. (1970). *The structure of scientific revolutions* (2<sup>nd</sup> edition). Chicago, IL: University of Chicago Press.
- Krumholz, N., & Forester, J. (1990). *Making equity planning work: Leadership in the public sector*. Philadelphia, PA: Temple University Press.
- Lindblom, C. E. (1959). The science of muddling through. *Public Administration Review*, 19, 79-88.
- Martin, L. R. G. (1989). The important published literature of British planners. *Town Planning Review*, 60, 441-57.
- Martin, L. R. G., Higgs, E., & Fillion, P. (Eds). (1988). *Literature of planners*, Special Issue of *Plan Canada*, 28(1).
- McGuirk, P. M. (2001). Situating communicative theory: Context, power, and

- knowledge. *Environment and Planning A*, 33, 195-217.
- Qadeer, M. A. (1997). Pluralistic planning for multicultural cities: The Canadian practice. *Journal of the American Planning Association*, 63, 481-94.
- Richardson, T. (1996). Foucauldian discourse: Power and truth in urban and regional policy. *European Planning Studies*, 4/3, 279-92.
- Robinson, I., (Ed.) (1972). *Decision-making in urban planning*. Beverly Hills, CA: Sage Publications.
- Sager, T. (1994). *Communicative planning theory*. Aldershot, Hants.: Avebury.
- Sandercock, L. (1998). *Towards cosmopolis*. Chichester: Wiley and Sons.
- Schleyer, T. K., & Forrest, J.L. (2000). Methods for the design and administration of Web-based surveys. *Journal of the American Medical Information Association*, 7, 416-25.
- Schonlau, M., Fricker, R.D., Jr, & Elliott, M.N. (2001). *Conducting research surveys via e-mail and the Web*. Santa Monica, CA: Rand Corporation.
- Taylor, N. (1999). Anglo-American town planning theory since 1945: Three significant developments but no paradigmatic shifts. *Planning Perspectives*, 14, 327-45.
- Ward, S.V. (2002). *Planning the twentieth century city: The advanced capitalist world*. Chichester: Wiley.
- Yiftachel, O. (1989). Towards a new typology of urban planning theories. *Environment and Planning B, Planning and Design*, 16, 23-39.

### Appendix A: List of the Writings Selected by Respondents

Notes: Unless otherwise indicated, the writings were selected once in the survey.  
Unless a specific edition of a book was mentioned by respondents, the first edition is listed first, and subsequent ones are mentioned afterwards.  
A number of writings listed in the questionnaires could not be identified. These are not included in the list.

- Aberley, D. (1993). *Boundaries of home: mapping for local empowerment*. Gabriola Island, BC: New Society Publishers.
- Abler, R., Adams, J. S., & Gould, P. R. (1971). *Spatial organization: The geographer's view of the world*. Englewood Cliffs, NJ: Prentice-Hall.
- Abrams, C. (1971). *The language of cities: A glossary of terms*. New York: Viking.
- Ackroyd, P. (2001). *London: The biography*. London: Vintage.
- Adams, J. L. (1974). *Conceptual blockbusting: A guide to better ideas*. San Francisco, CA: W.H. Freeman.
- Adler, G. (1971). *Land planning by administrative regulation: The policies of the Ontario Municipal Board*. Toronto, Ont.: University of Toronto Press.
- Alberta Association Canadian Institute of Planners. *Planning Digest* (periodical).
- Alberta (Government of). (n.d.). *Alberta planning act* (incorporated in the Municipal Government Act in 1995). Edmonton, Al.: Government of Alberta.
- Alexander, C. (1965). A city is not a tree. *Architectural Forum*, 122 (1), 58-62 and 122 (2), 58-62.
- (8) \_\_\_\_\_. (1977). *A pattern language: Towns, buildings, construction*. New York: Oxford University Press.
- (2) \_\_\_\_\_. (1979). *The timeless way of building*. New York: Oxford University Press.
- Alexander, E. R. (1986 and 1991). *Approaches to planning: Introducing current planning theories, concepts, and issues*. New York: Gordon and Breach Science Publishers.
- Alinski, S. (1971). *Rules for radicals: A practical primer for realistic radicals*. New York: Random House.
- (2) Allison, G. (1971). *Essence of decision: Explaining the Cuban missile crisis*. Boston, MA: Little, Brown.
- Altshuler, A. (1965). *The city planning process: A political analysis*. Ithaca, NY: Cornell University Press.
- American Institute of Certified Planners. (1978). *AICP code of ethics and professional conduct*. Chicago, IL: AICP.
- Appleyard, D. (1981). *Liveable streets*. Berkeley, CA: University of California Press.
- (9) Arendt, R. (1994). *Rural by design: Maintaining small town character*. Chicago, Il: Planners Press.
- Arendt, R. (1999). *Growing greener: Putting conservation into local plans and ordinances*. Washington, DC: Island Press.
- Arkes, H. (1981). *The philosopher in the city: The moral dimension of urban politics*. Princeton, NJ: Princeton University Press.
- Arnott, R., & Small, K. (1994). The economics of traffic congestion. *American Scientist*, 82, 446-455.

- (3) Arnstein, S. (1969). A ladder of citizen participation. *Journal of the American Institute of Planners*, 35, 216-224.
- Arthur, E. R. (1964 and 1974, 1986, 2003). *Toronto: No mean city*. Toronto, Ont.: University of Toronto Press.
- Ascher, F. (2001 and 2004). *Les nouveaux principes de l'urbanisme*. La Tour d'Aigues : Éditions de l'Aube.
- Associated Environmental Site Assessors of Canada. (n.d.). *Conducting environmental assessment in Canada*. Fenelon Fall, Ont.: AESAC.
- Babbie, E. (1998). (editions from 1975 to 2001). *The practice of social research* (8<sup>th</sup> edition). Belmont, CA: Wadsworth Publishing.
- (4) Bacon, E. N. (1967 and 1979). *Design of cities*. London: Thames and Hudson.
- Barbados (Government of, Coastal Planning Unit). (n.d.). *Coastal zone management plan for the south and west coasts of Barbados*. Bridgetown, Barbados: Government of Barbados.
- Bareither, H. D., & Schilinger, J. L. (1968). *University space planning: Translating the education program of a university into a physical facility requirements*. Urbana, IL: University of Illinois Press.
- Barnett, J. (1982). *Introduction to urban design*. New York: Harper and Row.
- \_\_\_\_\_. (1986). *The elusive city: Five centuries of design, ambition and miscalculation*. New York: Harper and Row.
- \_\_\_\_\_. (2003). *Redesigning cities: Principles, practice, implementation*. Chicago, IL: Planners Press.
- Bastedo, G. (1986). *An ABC resource survey method for environmentally significant areas with special reference to biotic survey in Canada's north*. Waterloo, Ont.: University of Waterloo, Department of Geography (publication series, No. 24).
- (2) Beaudet, G. (2000). *Le pays réel sacrifié : La mise en tutelle de l'urbanisme au Québec*. Montréal, Qué. : Éditions Nota Bene.
- Beer, S. (1974). *Designing freedom*. Toronto, Ont.: Canadian Broadcasting Corporation.
- Benevolo, L. (1967). *The origins of modern town planning*. Cambridge, MA: MIT Press.
- Bentley, I. (1985). *Responsive environments: A manual for designers*. Oxford: Butterworth Architecture.
- (2) Berman, M. (1982). *All that is solid melts into air: The experience of modernity*. New York: Simon and Schuster.
- Bernick, M., and R. Cervero. (1996). *Transit villages for the 21<sup>st</sup> century*. New York: McGraw-Hill.
- (2) *The Bible*
- Blumenfeld, H. (1967). *The modern metropolis: Its origin, growth, characteristics and planning – selected essays*. Cambridge, MA: MIT Press.
- \_\_\_\_\_. (1987). *Life begins at 65: The not so entirely candid autobiography of a drifter*. Montréal, Qué.: Harvest House.
- Bocking, R. (1972). *Canada's water: For sale?* Toronto, Ont.: J. Lewis and Samuel.
- Bolles, R. N. (1970 onwards, annual editions). *What color is your parachute? A practical manual for job-hunters and career-changers*. Berkeley, CA: Ten Speed Press.
- Bouma, J. J., Jeucken, M. H. A., & Klinkers, L. (1999 and 2001). *Sustainable banking: The greening of finance*. Sheffield: Greenleaf.

Works Planners Read: Findings from a Canadian Survey

- Bourne, L. Ed. (1971 and 1982). *Internal structure of the city: Readings on space and the environment*. New York: Oxford University Press.
- Brand, S. (1994). *How buildings learn: What happens after they're built*. New York: Viking.
- British Columbia Automobile Association. *Magazine* (periodical) (articles on travel).
- Brown, L. R. (1981). *Building a sustainable society*. New York: Norton.
- Bryan, R. (1973). *Much is taken, much remains: Canadian issues in environmental conservation*. North Scituate, MA: Duxbury Press.
- Buholzer, W. (2001). *British Columbia planning law and practice*. Markham, Ont.: Butterworths.
- (2) Bunting, T, & Filion, P. (1991 and 2000). *Canadian Cities in Transition*. Toronto, Ont.: Oxford University Press.
- Burgess, E. W. (1924). *The growth of the city: An introduction to a research project*. Indianapolis, IN: Bobbs-Merrill Reprint Series in the Social Sciences.
- (2) Burroughs, W. S. (1959). *Naked lunch*. New York: Grove Press.
- Cagan, J., & de Mause, N. (1998 and 1999). *Field of schemes : How the great stadium swindle turns public money into private profit*. Monroe, MA: Common Courage Press.
- Callahan, D., & Cox, H. G. (1965). *The secular city debate*. New York: Macmillan.
- (2) Calthorpe, P. (1993). *The next American metropolis: Ecology community, and the American dream*. New York: Princeton Architectural Press.
- Calvino, I. (1974 and 1978). *Invisible cities*. New York: Harcourt Brace Jovanovich.
- Canadian Institute of Planners. (n.d.). *Code of professional conduct*. Retrieved August 10, 2006, from <http://www.cip.icu.ca/english/members/practice.htm>
- Canadian Urban Transit Association. *Canadian Transit Forum* (periodical).
- (7) Caro, R. (1974). *The power broker: Robert Moses and the fall of New York*. New York: Knopf.
- (8) Carson, R. (1962). *Silent spring*. Boston, MA: Houghton Mifflin.
- Carver, H. (1962). *Cities in the suburbs*. Toronto, Ont.: University of Toronto Press.
- \_\_\_\_\_. (1975). *Compassionate landscape*. Toronto, Ont.: University of Toronto Press.
- Cause, J. A. (2002). *Great planned communities*. Washington, DC: The Urban Land Institute.
- Cervero, R. (1986). *Suburban gridlock*. New Brunswick, NJ: Center for Urban Policy Research.
- Chambers, M. (1958). *Greek and Roman history*. Washington, DC: Service Center for Teaching and History.
- (6) Chapin, F. S. (1965 and 1979, 1995) (1979 edition with E. Kaiser most often cited). *Urban land use planning*. Urbana, IL: University of Illinois Press.
- (2) \_\_\_\_\_. (1974). *Human activity patterns in the city: Things people do in time and space*. New York: Wiley.
- Choay, F. (1965). *L'Urbanisme, utopie et réalité : Une anthologie*. Paris : Seuil.
- (2) Club of Rome. (1972). *The limits to growth: A report for the Club of Rome's project on the predicament of mankind*. New York: Universe Books.
- Colborn, T., Myers, J. P., & Dumanoski, D. (1996). *Our stolen future: Are we threatening our fertility, intelligence, and survival: A scientific detective story*. New York: Dutton.
- (2) Congress for the New Urbanism. (n.d.) *Charter of the new urbanism*. Retrieved from August 10, 2006, from <http://www.newurbanism.org/pages/532096/>

- Cox, W. (1971). *Marketing architectural and engineering services*. New York: Van Nostrand Reinhold.
- Creese, W. L. (1966 and 1992). *Search for environment: The Garden City, before and after*. New Haven, CT: Yale University Press.
- (2) Cullen, G. (1971). *The concise townscape*. New York: Van Nostrand Reinhold.
- Cyberbia Web site.
- Daigle, J.-M., & Havinga, D. J. (1996). *Restoring nature's place: A guide to naturalizing Ontario parks and greenspace*. Schomberg, Ont.: Ecological Outlook Consulting.
- Daly, G. P. (1996). *Homeless: Policies, strategies, and lives on the street*. London: Routledge.
- Daly, H., & Cobb, J. (1989 and 1994). *For the common good: Redirecting the economy towards community, the environment, and a sustainable future*. Boston, MA: Beacon Press.
- Daniels, T. L., Keller, J. W., & Lapping, M. B. (1988 and 1995). *Small town planning handbook*. Washington, DC: Planners Press.
- Davidoff, P. (1965). Advocacy and pluralism in planning. *Journal of the American Institute of Planners*, 31, 311-338.
- \_\_\_\_\_, & Thomas, R. (1962). A choice theory of planning. *Journal of the American Institute of Planners*, 28, 103-115.
- Davis, M. (1990). *City of Quartz: Excavating the future of Los Angeles*. London: Verso.
- Dean, J. (1976). *Blind ambition: The White House years*. New York: Simon and Schuster.
- De Chiara, J., & Koppelman, L. (1975 and 1982). *Urban planning and design criteria*. New York: Van Nostrand Reinhold.
- \_\_\_\_\_. (1978). *Site planning standards*. New York: McGraw-Hill.
- \_\_\_\_\_. (1984). *Time-space standards for site planning*. New York: McGraw-Hill.
- de Coulange, F., & Denis, N. (1901). *The ancient city: A study on the religion, laws, and institutions of Greece and Rome*. Boston: Lothrop, Lee and Shepard.
- De Grazia, S. (1962). *Of time, work, and leisure*. New York: Twentieth Century Fund.
- Domon, G., Beaudet, G., & Joly, M. (2000). *Évolution du territoire laurentien: Caractérisation et gestion des paysages*. Montréal, Qué. : I. Quentin.
- (2) Duany, A, Plater-Zyberk, E., & Speck, J. (2001). *Suburban nation: The rise and the decline of the American dream*. New York: North Point Press.
- Durrell, L. The Alexandria quartet: *Justine* (1957), *Balthazar* (1958), *Mountolive* (1958), *Clea* (1960).
- Economic Council of Canada. (1977). *Living together: A study of regional disparities*. Ottawa: Economic Council of Canada.
- The Economist* (periodical).
- Ehrenfeld, D. (1978). *The arrogance of humanism*. New York: Oxford University Press.
- Ellin, N. (1995). *Postmodern urbanism*. Cambridge, MA: Blackwell.
- Ellyard, P. (1998). *Ideas for the new millennium*. Carlton, Vic.: Melbourne University Press.
- Engwicht, D. (1993). *Reclaiming our cities and towns: Better living with less traffic*. Philadelphia, PA: New Society Publishers.
- Erber, E. (Ed). (1970). *Urban planning in transition*. New York: Grossman.
- Etzioni, A. (1968). *The active society: A theory of societal and political processes*. New York: Free Press.
- (4) Faludi, A. (1973). *A Reader in planning theory*. Oxford: Pergamon Press.

Works Planners Read: Findings from a Canadian Survey

- (7) Fisher, R., & Ury, W. (1981). *Getting to yes: Negotiating argument without giving in*. Boston, MA: Houghton Mifflin.
- Fishman, R. (1977). *Urban utopias in the 20<sup>th</sup> century: Ebenezer Howard, Frank Lloyd Wright and Le Corbusier*. New York: Basic Books.
- \_\_\_\_\_. (1987). *Bourgeois utopias: The rise and fall of suburbia*. New York: Basic Books.
- Florida, R. (2002). *The rise of the creative class: And how it's transforming work, leisure, community and everyday life*. New York: Basic Books.
- Foote, D. (1996). *Boom, bust and echo*. Toronto: Macfarlane, Walter and Ross.
- (4) Forester, J. (1988). *Planning in the face of power*. Berkeley, CA: University of California Press.
- Fraser, G. (1972). *Fighting back: Urban renewal in Trefann Court*. Toronto, Ont.: Hakkert.
- Friedmann, J. (Ed.) (1963). *Regional development and planning*. Cambridge, MA: MIT Press.
- (3) \_\_\_\_\_. (1973). *Retracking America: A theory of transactive planning*. Garden City, NJ: Anchor House.
- (8) \_\_\_\_\_. (1987). *Planning in the public domain: From knowledge to action*. Princeton, NJ: Princeton University Press.
- Galloway, T. D., & Mahayni, R. G. (1977). Planning theory in retrospect: The process of paradigm change. *Journal of the American Institute of Planners*, 43, 62-71.
- Gariépy, M., & Marié, M. (Eds). (1997). *Ces réseaux qui nous gouvernent?* Paris : L'Harmattan.
- (3) Garreau, J. (1992). *Edge city: Life on the new frontier*. New York: Doubleday.
- Garvin, A. (1996). *The American city: What works, what doesn't*. New York: McGraw-Hill.
- (3) Gehl, J. (1987 and 2001). *Life between buildings: Using public space*. New York: Van Nostrand Reinhold.
- Gertler, L. O. (Ed). (1968). *Planning the Canadian environment*. Montréal, Qué.: Harvest House.
- Giannopoulos, G. A. (1989). *Bus planning and operation in urban areas: A practical guide*. Aldershot, Hants: Avebury.
- Giono, J. (1987). *L'homme qui plantait des arbres*. Québec, Qué. : Gouvernement du Québec, Ministère de l'éducation, Ministère de l'environnement, Ministère de l'énergie et des ressources.
- Giroux, L. (1979). *Aspect juridique du règlement de zonage au Québec*. Québec, Qué. : Presses de l'Université Laval.
- (2) *The Globe and Mail* (daily newspaper based in Toronto).
- Goldberg, M. A., & Mercer, J. (1986). *The myth of the North American city: Continentalism challenged*. Vancouver, BC: University of British Columbia Press.
- Goodman, P., & Goodman, P. (1960). *Communitas: Means of livelihood and ways of life*. New York: Vintage Books.
- (4) Goodman, W. I., & Freund, E. C. (1968 and 1979, 1988). *Principles and practice of urban planning*. Washington, DC: International City Managers' Association.
- Graham, K. A., Phillips, S. D., & Maslove, A. M. (1998). *Urban governance in Canada: Representation, resources, and restructuring*. Toronto, Ont.: Harcourt Brace.
- Gratz, R. B., & Mintz, N. (1998). *Cities back from the edge: New life for downtown*. New

- York: J. Wiley.
- Greater Toronto Area Task Force. (1996). *Report*. Toronto, Ont.: The Task Force.
- Greater Vancouver District. (1993). *Liveable region strategy*. Vancouver, BC: GVD.
- Grisham Jr., V. L. (1999). *Tupelo: The evolution of a community*. Dayton, OH: Kettering Foundation Press.
- Habermas, J. (1998). *On the pragmatics of communication*. Cambridge, MA: MIT Press.
- Hall, P. G. (1966 and 1977, 1984). *The world cities*. London: Weidenfeld and Nicolson.
- \_\_\_\_\_. (1971 and 1974, 1992, 2002). *Urban and regional planning*. London: Pion.
- (2) \_\_\_\_\_. (1988 and 1996). *Cities of tomorrow: An intellectual history of urban planning and design in the twentieth century*. Oxford: Blackwell.
- Halton (Regional Municipality of). (1994). *Halton Urban Structure Plan*. Oakville, Ont.: The Regional Municipality of Halton.
- (2) Hardin, G. (1968). The tragedy of the commons. *Science*, 162, 1243-1248. *Harvard Business Review* (periodical).
- Harvard Business Review. (1975). *On management*. New York: Harper and Row.
- Hawken, P. (1993). *The ecology of commerce: A declaration of sustainability*. New York: Harper Business.
- Hayden, D. (1984 and 2002). *Redesigning the American dream: The future of housing, work and family life*. New York: W.W. Norton.
- (2) Healy, P. (1997). *Collaborative planning: Shaping places in fragmented societies*. Vancouver, BC: University of British Columbia Press.
- Henderson, H. (1981). *The politics of the solar age: Alternatives to economics*. Garden City, NY: Anchor Books.
- Hendler, S. (1995). *Planning ethics: A reader in planning theory, practice, and education*. New Brunswick, NJ: Rutgers University, Center for Urban Policy Research.
- Herrick, R. (1970 and 1990). *The web of life*. Upper Saddle River, NJ: Literature House.
- Hilts, S. G., et al. (1986). *Island of green: Natural heritage protection in Ontario*. Toronto, Ont.: Ontario Heritage Foundation.
- Hoch, C. J., Dalton, L. C., & So, F. (Eds). (2000 and 1979, 1988). *The practice of local government planning*. Washington, DC: The International City/County Management Association, Municipal Management Series (3<sup>rd</sup> Edition).
- (2) Hodge, G. (1986 and 1989, 1991, 1998, 2001). *Planning Canadian communities: An introduction to the principles, practice and participants*. Toronto, Ont.: Methuen.
- Hodge, T. (1997). Towards a conceptual framework for assessing and reporting on progress towards sustainability. *Social Indicators Research*, 40 (1-2), 5-98.
- Hoehn, F. (1996). *Municipalities and Canadian law: Defining the authority of local governments*. Saskatoon, Sask.: Purich Publications.
- Hogwood, B. W., & Gunn, L. A. (1984). *Policy analysis for the real world*. Oxford: Oxford University Press.
- Holdsworth, D., & Dendy, W. (1985). *Revising main street*. Toronto: Ont.: University of Toronto Press.
- Homer-Dixon, T. (2000). *The ingenuity gap*. Toronto, Ont.: Vintage Canada.
- Hough, M. (1990). *Out of place: restoring identity to the regional landscape*. New Haven, CT: Yale University Press.
- (2) \_\_\_\_\_. (1995). *Cities and natural process*. New York: Routledge.

Works Planners Read: Findings from a Canadian Survey

- (3) Howard, E. (1970) [1898]. *Garden cities of tomorrow*. London: Faber and Faber.
- Hudson, B. M. (1979). Comparison of current planning theories: Counterparts and contradictions. *Journal of the American Planning Association*, 45, 387-406.
- Illich, I. (1973). *Tools for conviviality*. New York: Harper and Row.
- Innis, H. (1946). *Political economy in the modern state*. Toronto, Ont.: Ryerson Press.
- International Journal of Urban and Regional Research* (periodical).
- International Union for Conservation of Nature and Natural Resources. (1983). *World conservation strategy: Living resource conservation for sustainable development*. Gland, Switzerland: IUCN.
- Irvine, D. (2004). *Simple living in a complex world: Balancing life's achievements*. Hoboken, NJ: Wiley.
- Jackson, J. B. (1997). *Landscape in sight: Looking at America*. New Haven, CT: Yale University Press.
- Jacobs, A. B. (1978). *Making city planning work*. Chicago, IL: American Society of Planning Officials.
- (3) \_\_\_\_\_. (1993). *Great streets*. Cambridge, MA: MIT Press.
- (76) Jacobs, J. (1961). *The death and life of great American cities*. New York: Vintage Books.
- (2) \_\_\_\_\_. (1969). *The economy of cities*. New York: Random House.
- \_\_\_\_\_. (1984). *Cities and the wealth of nations: Principles of economic life*. New York: Random House.
- Jarvis, F. (1993). *Site planning and community design for great neighborhoods*. Washington, DC: Home Builder Press.
- (2) Jellicoe, G., & Jellicoe, S. (1975). *The landscape of man: Shaping the environment from prehistory to the present day*. London: Thames and Hudson.
- Jones, K., & Simmons, J. (1987 and 1993). *Location, location, location: Analyzing the retail environment*. Toronto, Ont.: Methuen.
- (4) *Journal of the American Planning Association* (periodical).
- Kafka, F. (1972). *The metamorphosis*. New York: Bantam Books.
- Katz, P., Sully, V. J., & Bressi, T. W. (1994). *The new urbanism: Towards an architecture of community*. New York: McGraw-Hill.
- Kelly, E. D., & Becker, B. (2000). *Community planning: An Introduction to the comprehensive plan*. Washington, DC: Island Press.
- Kemple, R. (1989). *The Canadian city: St John's to Victoria, a critical commentary*. Montréal, Qué.: Harvest House.
- Kernaghan, K., & Siegel, D. (1977 and 1987, 1991, 1998). *Public administration in Canada: A text*. Toronto, Ont.: Methuen.
- King, S. (1989). *Co-design: A process of design participation*. New York: Van Nostrand Reinhold.
- Kitchen, P. (1975). *A most unsettling person: Introduction to the ideas and life of Patrick Geddes*. London: V. Gollancz.
- Koolhaas, R. (1978). *Delirious New York: A retroactive manifesto for Manhattan*. New York: Oxford University Press.
- Kopp, A. (1967). *Ville et révolution: Architecture et urbanisme soviétiques des années vingt*. Paris : Anthropos.

- (2) Kostof, S. (1991). *The city shaped: Urban patterns and meaning through history*. Boston, MA: Little Brown.
- Krier, L. (1984). *Leon Krier, houses, palaces, cities*. London: Architectural Design AD Editions.
- \_\_\_\_\_. (1992). *Léon Krier: Architecture and urban design, 1967-1992*. London: Academy Editions.
- (2) Krueger, R. et al., (Eds). (1963). *Regional and resource planning in Canada*. Toronto, Ont.: Holt, Rinehart and Winston.
- \_\_\_\_\_, & Mitchell, B. (Eds). (1977). *Managing Canada's renewable resources*. Toronto, Ont.: Methuen.
- (3) Kunstler, J. H. (1993). *The geography of nowhere: The rise and decline of America's man-made landscape*. New York: Simon and Schuster.
- Lamontagne, D.-C. (1988 and 2004). *La rénovation cadastrale*. Montréal, Qué. : Association du barreau canadien, Québec.
- Landscape* (periodical).
- Lash, H. (1976). *Planning in a human way: Personal reflections on the regional planning experience in Greater Vancouver*. Ottawa, Ont.: Canada Ministry of State for Urban Affairs, Urban Project No. 9.
- (4) Laux, F. A. (1990 and 1996, 2002). *Planning law and practice in Alberta*. Toronto, Ont.: Carswell.
- Le Corbusier. (1963 and 1970, 1998). *Towards a new architecture*. London: Architectural Press.
- Lefebvre, H. (1968). *Le droit à la ville: Espace et politique*. Paris : Anthropos.
- Lennard, S. H. C., & Lennard, H. L. (1995). *Livable cities observed: A source book of images and ideas for city officials, community leaders, architects, planners and all others committed to making their city liveable*. Carmel, CA: Gondolier Press.
- (4) Leopold, A. (1949 and 1964, 1966, 1987, 1989). *A Sand County almanac and sketches here and there*. New York: Oxford University Press.
- (7) Leung, H.-L. (1989 and 2003). *Land use planning made plain*. Toronto, Ont.: University of Toronto Press.
- Ley, D. (1983). *The social geography of the city*. New York: Harper and Row.
- Lindblom, C. E. (1959). The science of muddling through. *Public Administration Review*, 19, 79-88.
- Livingston, J. (1981). *The fallacy of wildlife conservation*. Toronto, Ont.: McClelland and Stewart.
- Lucas, R. (1971). *Minetown, miltown, railtown: Life in Canadian communities of single industry*. Toronto, Ont.: University of Toronto Press.
- (18) Lynch, K. (1962). *The image of the city*. Cambridge, MA: MIT Press.
- (19) \_\_\_\_\_. (1962 and 1971, 1984). *Site planning*. Cambridge, MA: MIT Press.
- \_\_\_\_\_. (1969). *Image de la cité*. Paris: Dunod.
- (2) \_\_\_\_\_. (1972) *What time is this place*. Cambridge, MA: MIT Press.
- (4) \_\_\_\_\_. (1981 and 1984). *Good city form*. Cambridge, MA: MIT Press.
- \_\_\_\_\_, Banerjee, T., & Southworth, M. (Eds). (1990). *City sense and city design: Writings and projects of Kevin Lynch*. Cambridge, MA: MIT Press.
- Machiavelli, N. (1988) [1640]. *The prince*. Cambridge: Cambridge University Press.

Works Planners Read: Findings from a Canadian Survey

- MacKaye, B. (1962). *The new exploration: A philosophy of regional planning*. Urbana, IL: University of Illinois Press.
- Mackenzie Valley Pipeline Inquiry. (1976 and 1988). *Northern frontier, northern homeland: The report of the Mackenzie Valley pipeline inquiry*. Ottawa: Printing and Publishing, Supply and Services Canada.
- Maguire, P. (1987). *Doing participatory research: A feminist approach*. Amherst, MA: Center for International Education, School of Education, University of Massachusetts.
- (2) Marcus, C. C., and W. Sarkissian. (1986). *Housing as if people mattered: Site design guidelines for medium-density family housing*. Berkeley, CA: University of California Press.
- Marsan, J.-C. (1974). *Montréal en évolution : historique du développement de l'architecture et de l'environnement montréalais*. Montréal, Qué.: Fides.
- Marsh, G. P. (1874). *The earth as modified by human action*. New York: Arno.
- (2) Marshall, A. (2000). *How cities work: Suburbs, sprawl, and the roads not taken*. Austin, TX: University of Texas Press.
- Massam, B. H. (1993). *The right place: Shared responsibility and the location of public facilities*. New York: Longman Scientific and Technical.
- McArthur, E. (1935 and 1969). *No mean city: A story of the Glasgow slums*. London: Longmans, Green and Co.
- (30) McHarg, I. (1969). *Design with nature*. Garden City, NY: The Natural History Press.
- McLendon, B. W., & Quay, R. (1988). *Mastering change: Winning strategies for effective city planning*. Washington, DC: Planners Press, American Planning Association.
- Meffe, G. K., & Carroll, C. R. (1994 and 1997, 2006). *Principles of conservation biology*. Sunderland, MA: Sinauer Associates.
- Metro Toronto, Planning Department. (1991). *Towards a liveable metropolis: A discussion paper in the metropolitan plan review series*. Toronto, Ont.: Metro Toronto, Planning Department.
- Microsoft software documentation.
- Milner, J. B. (1963). *Community planning: A casebook on law and administration*. Toronto, Ont.: University of Toronto Press.
- Mintzberg, H., Ahlstrand, B. W., & Lampel, J. (1998). *Strategy safari: A guide tour through the wilds of strategic management*. London: Prentice-Hall.
- Mitchell, W. J. (1999). *E-topia: "Urban life, Jim – but not as we know it."* Cambridge, MA: MIT Press.
- Merlin, P., & Choay, F. (1988 and 1996, 2000, 2005). *Dictionnaire de l'urbanisme et de l'aménagement*. Paris : Presses universitaires de France.
- Mettan, N., et al. (1994). *Du conflit à la coopération, ou, les nouvelles modalités des projets urbains*. Lausanne : Communauté d'études pour l'aménagement du territoire.
- Milbrath, L. (1989). *Envisioning a sustainable society: Leaving our way out*. Albany, NY: State University of New York Press.
- Miles, M., Haney, R., & Berens, G. (1991 and 1996, 2000). *Real estate development principles and practice*. Washington, DC: Urban Land Institute.
- Mintzberg, H. (1994). *Grandeur et décadence de la planification stratégique*. Paris : Dunod.

- Mohney, D., & Easterling, K. (1991). *Seaside: Making a town in America*. London: Phaidon.
- Mollard, J. D. (1973). *Landforms and surface materials of Canada: A stereoscopic airphoto atlas and glossary*. Regina, Sask.: n.p.
- Mollison, B. (1988). *Permaculture: A designers manual*. Tyalgum, Australia: Tagari Publications.
- Morris, D. J. (1982). *New city-states*. Washington, DC: Institute for Local Self Reliance.
- Mumford, L. (1934 and 1963). *Technics and civilization*. New York: Harcourt Brace.
- (17) \_\_\_\_\_. (1961). *The city in history: Its origins, its transformations, and its prospects*. New York: Harcourt, Brace and World.
- Municipal Engineers Association. (1993). *Class environmental assessment for municipal roads projects*. Toronto, Ont.: Government of Ontario, Ministry of the Environment.
- Myers, D. (1992). *Analysis with local census data: Portraits of change*. San Diego, CA: Academic Press.
- National Association of Homebuilders. (1987). *Land development*. Washington, DC: NAHB.
- New City Magazine* (periodical).
- (3) Newman, O. (1972). *Defensible space: Crime prevention through urban design*. New York: Macmillan.
- Newman, P. W. G., & Kenworthy, J. R. (1989). *Cities and automobile dependence: A sourcebook*. Aldershot, Hants.: Gower Technical.
- Norberg-Schulz, C. (1980). *Genius loci: Towards a phenomenology of architecture*. New York: Rizzoli.
- Oberlander, H. P. (Ed). (1976). *Improving human settlement: Up with people*. Vancouver, BC: University of British Columbia Press.
- Odum, O. P. (1963). *Ecology*. New York: Holt, Rinehart and Winston.
- Ontario (Government of, Ministry of Municipal Affairs). (1983). *Ontario Planning Act*. Toronto, Ont.: Government of Ontario, Ministry of Municipal Affairs.
- Ontario (Government of, Ministry of Transportation, Ministry of Municipal Affairs). (1992). *Transit supportive land use guidelines*. Toronto: Government of Ontario, Ministry of Transportation, Ministry of Municipal Affairs.
- Ontario (Government of, Commission on Planning and Development Reform). (1993). *Report: New planning for Ontario*. Toronto, Ont.: Commission on Planning and Development Reform in Ontario.
- Ontario (Government of, Ministry of Housing, Ministry of Municipal Affairs). (1995). *Alternative development standards: Making choices – guideline*. Toronto, Ont.: Queen's Printer for Ontario.
- (5) Ontario (Government of, Ministry of Municipal Affairs). (Various dates). *The Ontario Planning Act*. Toronto, Ont.: Government of Ontario, Ministry of Municipal Affairs.
- (4) Ontario Municipal Board decisions.
- (13) Ontario Professional Planners Institute, *Journal* (periodical).
- Orwell, G. (1933). *Down and out in Paris and London*. New York: Harcourt, Brace.
- Osbourne, D., & Gaebler, T. (1992). *Reinventing government: How the entrepreneurial spirit is transforming the public sector*. Reading, MA: Addison-Wesley.
- O'Toole, R. (2001). *The vanishing automobile and other urban myths: How smart growth*

Works Planners Read: Findings from a Canadian Survey

- will harm American cities.* Bandon, OR: Thoreau Institute.
- Pal, L. A. (1987 and 1992). *Public policy analysis: An introduction.* Toronto, Ont.: Methuen.
- Patton, C. V., & Sawicki, D. S. (1986). *Basic methods of policy analysis and planning.* Englewood Cliffs, NJ: Prentice-Hall.
- Pepper, D. (1996). *Modern environmentalism: An introduction.* New York: Routledge.
- Pindell, T. (1995). *A good place to live: America's last migration.* New York: H. Holt and Co.
- (3) Pirsig, R. (1974). *Zen and the art of motorcycle maintenance.* New York: Bantam.
- (12) *Plan Canada* (periodical).
- Planetizen.com (the planning and development network).
- Planning Commissioners Journal* (periodical).
- Planning Institute of British Columbia. *Newsletter* (periodical).
- (2) Plassard, F. (1976). *Les autoroutes et le développement régional.* Paris : Économica.
- Pressman, N. (1995). *Northern cityscape: Linking design to climate.* Yellowknife, NWT: Winter Cities Association.
- Putman, R. J., & Wratten, S. D. (1984). *Principles of ecology.* London: Croom Helm.
- Ragon, M. (1986 and 1991). *Histoire de l'architecture et de l'urbanisme modernes* (3 volumes). Paris : Seuil.
- (3) Rand, A. (1943). *The fountainhead.* New York: Bobbs-Merrill.
- \_\_\_\_\_. (1957). *Atlas shrugged.* New York: Random House.
- Rawls, J. (1971 and 1999). *A theory of justice.* Cambridge, MA: Belknap Press of Harvard University Press.
- Rhinehart, L. (1971). *The dice man.* New York: W. Morrow.
- Ritchot, G. (1999). *Québec, forme d'établissement: étude de géographie régionale structurale.* Paris : L'Harmattan.
- Robertson, H. (1973). *Grass roots.* Toronto, Ont.: J. Lewis and Samuel.
- Robinson, I. (Ed). (1972). *Decision-making in urban planning: An introduction to new methodologies.* Beverly Hill, CA: Sage.
- Robinson, J. L. (1983). *Concepts and themes in the regional geography of Canada.* Vancouver, BC: Talonbooks.
- Roseland, M. (1992). *Toward sustainable communities: A resource book for municipal and local governments.* Ottawa, Ont.: National Round Table on the Environment and the Economy.
- (2) Royal Commission on the Future of the Toronto Waterfront. (1992). *Regeneration – Toronto's waterfront and the sustainable city: Final report.* Ottawa, Ont.: The Commission.
- Rybczynski, W. (1999). *Clearing in the distance: Frederick Law Olmsted in the 19<sup>th</sup> century.* New York: Scribner.
- Saaty, T. L. (1980). *The analytic hierarchy process: Planning, priority setting, response allocation.* New York: McGraw-Hill.
- Safdie, M. (1997). *City after the automobile: An architect's vision.* Toronto, Ont.: Stoddart.
- (7) Sandercock, L. (1998). *Towards cosmopolis: Planning for multicultural cities.* New York: John Wiley.
- Saul, J. R. (1995). *The unconscious civilization.* Concord, Ont.: House of Anansi Press.

- Scharper, S. B., & Cunningham, H. (2002). *The green bible*. New York: Lantern Books.
- Schawartz, P. (1991). *The art of the long view*. New York: Doubleday.
- Schoenauer, N. (1994). *Cities, suburbs, dwellings in the postwar era*. Montréal, Qué.: McGill University School of Architecture.
- Schon, D. A. (1971). *Beyond the stable state*. New York: Random House.
- (3) Schumacher, E. F. (1974). *Small is beautiful: Economics as if people mattered*. London: Abacus.
- Scott, A., & Storper, M. (1986). *Production, work, territory: The geographical anatomy of industrial capitalism*. Boston, MA: Allen and Unwin.
- Sen, A. K. (1999). *Development and freedom*. New York: Knopf.
- (2) Sewell, J. (1993). *The shape of the city: Toronto struggles with modern planning*. Toronto, Ont.: University of Toronto Press.
- \_\_\_\_\_. (1994). *Houses and homes: Housing for Canadians*. Toronto, Ont.: J. Lorimer.
- Simmons, I. G. (1974 and 1981, 1986). *The ecology of natural resources*. London: Edward Arnold.
- Simonds, J. O. (1983). *Landscape architecture: A manual of site planning and design*. New York: McGraw-Hill.
- Slater, P. E. (1974). *Earthwalk*. Garden City, NY: Anchor Press/Doubleday.
- Smith, H. C. (1976). *Real estate appraisal*. Columbus, OH: Grid Inc.
- (2) Spirn, A. W. (1984). *Granite garden: Urban nature and human design*. New York: Basic Books.
- (2) So, F. et al. (Eds). (1979). *The practice of local government planning: Principles and practice of urban planning*. Washington, DC: International City Management Association.
- Sorkin, M. (Ed). (1992). *Variation on a theme park: The new American city and the end of public space*. New York: Hill and Wang.
- South Peace Regional Planning Commission. (1984). *South Peace regional plan*. Edmonton, Al.: South Peace Regional Planning Commission.
- (2) Spreiregen, P. D. (1965). *Urban design: The architecture of towns and cities*. New York: McGraw-Hill.
- Strunk, W., & White, E. B. (1959 and 1972, 1979, 2000). *The elements of style*. New York: Macmillan.
- Sucher, D. (1995 and 2003). *City comforts: How to build an urban village*. Seattle, WA: City Comforts Press.
- Suzuki, D., & McConnell, A. (1997 and 2002) *The sacred balance: A visual celebration of our place in nature*. New York: Greystone Books.
- Tolkien, J. R. R. (1965). *The lord of the rings*. New York: Ballantine.
- Tomalty, R. (1997). *The compact metropolis: Growth management and intensification in Vancouver, Toronto and Montreal*. Toronto, Ont.: Intergovernmental Committee on Urban and Regional Research.
- Toronto (City of). (1996). *The King-Spadina/King-Parliament Secondary Plans*. Toronto, Ont.: City of Toronto.
- Transportation Alternatives. (2004). *Streets are for people: Your guide to winning safer and quieter streets*. New York: Transportation Alternatives.
- Trudel, R., & Leclerc, Y. (Québec, Government of, Conseil des affaires sociales). (1989). *Deux Québec dans un: Rapport sur le développement social et démographique*. Bouché-

Works Planners Read: Findings from a Canadian Survey

- ville, Qué. : Gaëtan Morin.
- Tuan, Y.-F. (1974 and 1990). *Topophilia: A study of environmental perception, attitudes, and values*. Englewood Cliffs, NJ: Prentice-Hall.
- Ulrich, R. S. (1984). View through a window may influence recovery from surgery. *Science*, 224, 420-421.
- Unwin, R. Y. (1932 and 1971). *Town planning in practice: An introduction to the art of designing cities and suburbs*. London: E Benn.
- Urban Land Institute. (1960). *The community builder's handbook*. Washington, DC: Urban Land Institute.
- Van ser Ryn, S. (1995). *Ecological design*. Washington, DC: Island Press.
- Vergara, C. J. (1995). *The new American ghetto*. New Brunswick, NJ: Rutgers University Press.
- Wackernagel, M., & Rees, W. E. (1996). *Our ecological footprint: reducing human impact on earth*. Gabriole Island, BC: New Society Publishers.
- Waterhouse, A. (1993). *Boundaries of the city: The architecture of western urbanism*. Toronto, Ont.: University of Toronto Press.
- Weaver, C. (1991). *City zoning: The once and future frontier*. Chicago, IL: Planners Press, American Planning Association.
- Webber, M. M. (1964 and 1967). *Explorations into urban structure*. Philadelphia, PA: University of Pennsylvania Press.
- Whitehill, W. M. (1968). *Boston: A topographical history*. Cambridge, MA: Belknap Press of Harvard University Press.
- (5) Whyte, W. H. (1980). *The social life of small urban spaces*. Washington, DC: Conservation Foundation.
- (4) \_\_\_\_\_. (1988). *City: Rediscovering the center*. New York: Doubleday.
- Wilber, K. (1995). *Sex, ecology, and spirituality: The spirit of evolution*. Boston, MA: Shambhala.
- Williams, G. P. (1997). *Chaos theory tamed*. Washington, DC: Joseph Henry Press.
- Wolfe, T. (1970). *Radical chic and mau-mauing the flak catcher*. New York: Farar, Straus and Giroux.
- Women and Environments* (periodical).
- (3) World Commission on Environment and Development. (1987). *Our common future*. Oxford: Oxford University Press.
- Yeates, M. (1975). *Main street: Windsor to Quebec City*. Toronto, Ont.: Macmillan.
- York (Regional Municipality of). (1994). *Official Plan*. Newmarket, Ont.: Regional Municipality of York.
- Zisman, S. B., & Ward, D. B. (1968). *Where not to build: A guide for open space planning*. Washington, DC: United States, Department of the Interior, Bureau of Land Management, Technical Bulletin 1.
- Zoning News* (periodical).
- Zucher, P. C. (1997). *ABZ's of planning management*. San Diego, CA: West Coast Publishers.
- Zukin, S. (1995). *The culture of cities*. Cambridge, MA: Blackwell.