M c. G I L L U N I V E R S I T Y
S c h o o l of A r c h i t e c t u r e

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# LEISURE FACILITIES IN MONTREAL 1970

An urban oriented and comprehensive study of leisure is proposed. Factors intervening in leisure phenomenon and planning-means to deal with them are discussed. Leisure facilities have been classified in regard to personal and environmental factors.

The classification is applied to an area of Montreal after the background has been explained.

Twenty three iconic models of distribution are displayed and it is found that:

The field of present leisure facilities is dominated by sports establishments. Governmental action is more intense than that corresponding to other sources of facilities. There is no clear difference in the amount of Indoor and Outdoor facilities. Commercial establishments have a strong dependence on the public transportation system whereas the Governmental facilities are better distributed in relation to the dwelling areas. There is no systematic order of distribution of facilities in the dwelling areas. Suggestions to integrate the survey with research of other fields in the planning process are indicated.

# LEISURE FACILITIES IN MONTREAL

C. A. Acosta

# LEISURE FACILITIES IN MONTREAL - 1970

by Carlos A. Acosta

Thesis presented to the School of Graduate Studies and Research of McGill University, as partial fulfillment of the requirements for the degree of Master of Architecture.

Montreal, P. Quebec, Canada, 1971.

# CURRICULUM STUDIORUM

Carlos A. Acosta was born 22nd September, 1927 in Mexico D.F., Mexico. He received the Architect degree from the Instituto Tecnologico y de Estudios Superiores de Monterrey, Monterrey N.L. Mexico, in 1951.

ACKNOWLEDGEMENTS

This thesis was prepared under the supervision of Mr. Andrew Hoffman, M. of Arch., McGill University. Mr. Marc Laplante, Ph.D., Universite de Paris, gave the writer guide lines to become acquainted with the leisure phenomenon. Discussions with Jean Poupart, M.A. Student, McGill University, and information obtained from him in regard to Montreal's background were of great assistance to the writer. Indication of sources of information and advice to implement the surveys were given by Mrs. Jane Wolf, M.Sc., McGill University. Mlle. Therese Bienvenue, of the City's Planning Department and employees of the Municipals' Recreation Departments were very generous in providing the required information. Miss Maureen Anderson, B.A., McGill University; Miss Paula Sperdakos, M.A., Toronto University, and Miss Gabrielle Houghton helped the writer to transform his baroque thought into readable English.

To all of them, the writer is indebted.

"One of the cancers of the spiritual life in souls born into the present generation is the low spiritual tension in which all but a few chosen spirits among us pass their days. In our work and in our recreation alike, our only objective is popularity and enjoyment. We feel no concern to win the true spiritual treasure that is to be found in putting one's heart into what one is doing and winning a recognition that is truly worth having."

(from Sublimity in Style,
undated treatise, Roman Empire)

LEISURE FACILITIES IN MONTREAL

C O N T E N T S

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# INTRODUCTION

The use of increasing leisure time is now an important concern in the planning domain. The approach to solving the leisure problem has been ordinarily directed towards outdoor recreation and rural areas. However, because of the urbanization phenomenon most of the population concentrates in urban areas and people spend most of their time inside them. Besides, leisure activity demands a long and varieted spectrum of recreation facilities. An urban oriented comprehensive approach to leisure facilities is urgently demanded. The purpose of the present research is to implement such an approach in a selected area of Montreal.

To achieve this objective, a general survey of leisure phenomenon has been done which follows the general considerations through to the more detailed procedures. The first two chapters of the survey deal with concepts which can be applied to any urban entity, whilst the next three chapters are related exclusively to Montreal, as a case study.

A description of the factors intervening in the leisure problem and the means to deal with them are presented in the

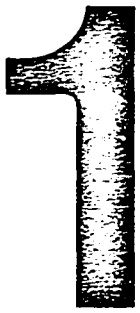
first part. These components are related as objects of study for the planning field.

An operational classification of leisure facilities is established according to personal and environmental factors, with a special section devoted to the time-travel factor. Definitions and limitations of the classified types are also discussed.

The third chapter describes the background of Montreal as antecedent for the implementation of the survey. Historical reviews of urban growth and leisure facilities are presented and a broad description of the socio-economic variety which compose Montreal's population is shown.

The actual survey is then presented. The procedure followed and the results obtained are pointed out in this chapter. The limits and accuracy of the employed method are also discussed in this section. In the main body of the chapter are the iconic models of the distribution of facilities in the study area.

Finally, the implications of the results are shown and the subsequent steps in the completion of the necessary studies for physical planning are indicated.



# OF LEISURE

LEISURE PHENOMENON

Among the world cities renowned as "leisure cities" Montreal holds an important place. It is often said that Montreal is alive twenty four hours a day. Walks through different parts of the city at different hours of the day confirm this assertion, but it is especially true of the central district where even after normal business hours an amazing activity lasts until the late hours of the night.

In 1967, Montreal acquired world wide fame with its world exhibition "Expo 67". The permanence of the installations and the continuity of their operation as "Man and His World" give Montreal an especial category as a place for recreation. Its selection as the site for the 1976 Olympic Games has given Montreal a new impetus in this trend and will definitely establish it as a leisure city.

Nevertheless, from a planning point of view, the mere existence of leisure activities and leisure facilities does not mean that the activities are properly organized or that the facilities are sufficient or appropriately located. It is necessary to analyse the existing facilities and to compare

them with the population's demands and accepted norms.

A town planning problem is a kind of social problem which is related to urban land use. Therefore, any town planning problem is defined by the social trends expressing the aspirations of a particular community. These aspirations have to be translated into specific goals and norms, and then concrete means must be determined to cope with them; these should involve a set of alternative solutions to the problem, one of which has to be selected. Then, a policy and a programme have to be implemented.

A survey of the available facilities of any particular society is the first step in the integration of leisure activities into a general planning process. The planning of productive activities, such as industry, commerce and transportation and the planning of housing, has been done long ago. With the exception of outdoor recreation, leisure activities have not received similar concern in the planning process. But the consequences of automated production are increasing the importance of non-work activities, that is, leisure activities. If fewer people work less hours to produce the required goods, more people will have more leisure hours.

It has been estimated that the working hours per week have been reduced from eighty-four to forty in the last hundred years,[1] and still further reductions are expected. The continuing tendency to increase productivity substantiate this

assertion. In his book "The Affluent Society", J. K. Galbraith says that the national income produced per man hour in the United States increased from 89.6 cents in 1900 to 179.2 cents in 1950. This increase of roughly 100% is correlated to the decrease of working hours stated previously. The consequence of increased productivity is, evidently, more leisure time.

The forces behind this phenomenon are many and interrelated, affecting each other with actions and feedback. Nevertheless, it can be said that the main cause of this situation is the change in methods of production, due to the great advancement in technology since World War II[2]. The reduction of working hours is not a phenomenon without consequences; because of it, the process of human living is altered and man's social behavior is highly modified.[3] Romano Guardini, in "The End of Modern Times" raises the issue of a new historical period beginning with the first decades of the present century. A new perspective of the world and of man is now established. Arnold Toynbee states that "... if we could imagine a World Society in which Mankind first rid itself of war and class-conflict and had gone on to solve the population problem, we might surmise that Mankind's next problem would be the role of leisure in the life of a mechanized society."[4] Herbert P.Gans states that "While the hours available for leisure activities

are increasing slowly, I suspect that the aspirations and expectations for that period are rising more sharply. Not only are opportunities for various kinds of leisure behavior and recreational facilities broadening, but as income increases more people than ever are able to participate in them." [5] Thus, leisure is considered one of the most important issues of our time.

Advanced technology demands large organizations to have stability in the market and security of investments of time and money. These circumstances originated the need for Planning.[6] For the same reason the control of non-productive activities is necessary to maintain the equilibrium. It would not be wise to organize one sector and neglect another, when the elements integrating the situation are so closely inter-related. Therefore, leisure activities must be organized, quantified and estimated, and their future trend predicted in order to fit them within the general planning process of a Post Industrial Society.

# LEISURE IN THE POST INDUSTRIAL SOCIETY

Urbanization, automation, planning and leisure are characteristic phenomena of the twentieth century. This is not to say that they appeared in this century or that they are exclusive to it. Urban life has a wide and ancient history. Babylon, Thebes, Rome, Tenochtitlan, or Constantinople, were all at one time or another of respectable size and considered to be urbanizations. The first tool created by man which made his hand more effective and more productive initiated the process of automation. The early human associations for government, production, hunting and war, had already the seeds of planning. The topic of leisure had been in the minds of occidental scholars for a very long time. From Plato to our days, man's concern for leisure occupations has been one of the cornerstones of occidental culture. But now, the degree, size and inter-action of these phenomena are exceptional.

In his now fashionable book, published in 1926, "The Revolt of Masses" Ortega y Gasset said, referring to a new fact in European public life "Cities are full of people. Houses, full of tenants. Hotels, full of lodgers. Trains,

full of travellers. Coffee shops, full of customers. Promenades, full of transients. Waiting rooms of famed doctors, full of patients. Shows, if not too out of date, full of spectators. Beaches, full of bathers. What was not previously a problem, begins now to be almost continuously: to find a place."[7] The problem of finding a place is the consequence of urbanization.

This fact, as is well known, is not exclusive to Europe. Urbanization has spread all over the world. Urbanization is as much a fact in Sweden as it is in Ceylon; in developed countries or in undeveloped ones. Europe, Asia, Africa, North and South America and Oceania are now infected by the virus of urbanization. It is estimated that in England the percentage of urban population went from twenty per cent to eighty per cent in the last two centuries. During the same span of time, the United States went from less than ten per cent to seventy per cent. In this century alone, Japan's percentage of urbanized population increased from nearly twenty per cent to over sixty per cent. Canada increased from fifty per cent in the twenties to seventy per cent in the sixties. The relation of the total population to the urbanized population of the world evolved approximately from thirty to one in 1900 to five to one nowadays.[8,9]

Two direct factors may explain Urbanization: the natural increase in population, and the concentration of people in cities provoked by the massive exodus from rural areas. The former has its cause in the increase of life span and the diminishing rate of child mortality. Both factors are in themselves the effects of advancement of medical science and health techniques. The impact of these trends in human population has been amazing. Starting at the beginning of the Christian era, world population required one thousand, six hundred and fifty years to double itself for the first time, two hundred years for the second, ninety for the third and less than thirty five for the fourth.[10]

The concentration of people in cities is attributed to the change in methods of production since the Industrial Revolution. The factory system of production demanding an available labour force concentrated in the vicinity of the factory, and the development of the transportation system - first rail roads and then roads - acted as multipliers of cities' growth. "Thus in the space of a single generation, between 1760 and 1790, a degree of technical progress was achieved which made unlimited increase in industrial production possible. The development of these industries and their concentration in large factories drew many families from agricultural districts in the south to the mining districts of the midlands and north

(England) from isolated country dwellings to the cramped districts that were built near the factories; so new towns were born, while old ones grew out of all proportion." [11] Technological changes in the production of goods, in transportation systems and in public health then gave impetus to urbanization.

It is thought that because technology is not planned it is not possible to control the effect of its development.[12] At least, this is true of the effects on the past Industrial Society. The sudden increase in population forcing each generation to be pushed and replaced by the succeeding one, the radical changes of production methods and labour organization, and the innovations in the system of transportation originated a completely new and unprecedented problem. "... the changing patterns of settlement, motivated by initial organizational changes and intensified by technological innovations, assumed the proportions of a real crisis, shattering the old balance between town and country and creating new tensions, the solution of which was definitively a long term affair." [13] The effects of overcrowding and disorder were clearly apparent in the intolerable sanitary conditions that provoked the discomfort and the protest of the affected persons. Sanitary legislation was implemented by Chadwick in England and by the Count de Melun in France during the first half of the nineteenth century. It was soon discovered that the problem was many sided and that there was a

need for a variety of co-ordinated measures.

The decision to co-ordinate implies a goal. An ideal society, and an ideal way of life for this society, has to be postulated, necessarily implying limits and controls of action oriented towards the future. Planning has "to devise policies which can influence the development in desired directions, by means and at costs which are acceptable for the community as a whole." [14] These conditions have inherent political implications and hence planning has to be regarded as "a vital factor in the creation of a Democratic Society."[15]

The evolution towards a Post Industrial Society with more advanced technology, with larger organization tendencies, with increased commercial complexity and with continuous urbanization makes the necessity for planning still more urgent. A framework of co-ordinated social, economical and physical planning has to link urban and regional objectives to national and even international goals for balanced development.[16] Town planning, under this framework, has to deal with three major problems: physical, such as traffic and housing; economical, such as taxation and service costs; and social, such as health and leisure.[17] Town planning is a social control over the use of land to maintain political, economical and social order "among large groups of people living in close proximity." [18] This last condition originates in the constant trend towards

urbanization.

It has been said that men formed cities in search of security and the fact of congregating resulted in the division of labour, abundance of food, power and general wealth which were the ancillary conditions for leisure, progress and civilization.[19] The search for security can no longer be the explanation of continuing urbanization. There must be advantages in urban life which make people leave the countryside to concentrate in towns, cities and finally in megalopolis.

Criticism of urban life is commonplace in social literature. It is generally accepted that life is now more complicated and the individual lives under greater pressures than in previous times or than he would in rural areas. Constant growth of urban population provokes complexity of organization and consequently the increase of governmental controls that in turn affect individual privacy. Post Industrial Society made possible the welfare state which provides education, social security, public health, and economic stability. All these benefits depend on the mutual and efficient exchange of information between individuals and government, which is the very antithesis of privacy. But also, because of these conditions, individuals have a greater variety of choice and action than before; information and communication techniques help to maintain individuality; personal freedom is protected by the impersonality of big

enterprise; and organization multiplies the effectiveness of individual effort.[20] Besides, the efficiency of communications in urban areas makes new products better known and more readily available to an urban population than to a rural one.

The conditions for the existence of a Modern Industrial city have been defined as: a level of human organization based on mass literacy; a fluid class system; and a tremendous technological breakthrough to new sources of energy that produce and sustain the industrial revolution.[21] The first two conditions seem to be clearly advantageous, but the third one strangely appears to be both a cause and an effect in the urbanization phenomenon.

The concentration of diversified skills is one of the factors affecting the knowledge explosion characteristic of the Post Industrial Society. "New technology creates new opportunities for man and society, and also generates new problems for them. It has both positive and negative effects and it usually has the two at the same time, and in virtue of each other." [22] Aspirations that were not possible sometime ago become, by virtue of a new technological invention, now achievable goals. Reduction of the burden of toil and increase of benefits of leisure are some of the goals now available. Automation and leisure are intimately related. They constitute a parallel phenomenon and a typical case of mutual cause and effect.

# LEISURE IN THE POST INDUSTRIAL SOCIETY

Reduction of working time is the effect of innovations in technology, but these advancements are supported by the trend to increase general knowledge. The accumulation of knowledge and its uses in every day life continues to minimize working time to the benefit of leisure. Automation, and its counterpart leisure, are then cornerstone components of Post Industrial Society.

Leisure was engendered in an aristocratic society subject to primary needs and based on slavery and the accepted fact of human differences.[23] The leisure of the few brought benefits to the many "... for, if necessity had been the mother of civilization, leisure has been its nurse." [24] The freedom from toil allowed the master to become philosopher, politician, or artist. The beneficial consequences of his activities were shared, in the long run, by the whole social body.

The ideality of this concept of leisure was seldom achieved in the development of Western Culture. More often the advantages of freedom from toil were employed selfishly and stupidly rather than for the benefit of mankind. After the Greek classical era, there were perhaps two historical periods in which the implementation of the ideal was pursued. One was during the Antoninos period and the second one was during the Renaissance. The Renaissance was followed by the Reformation Movement and the establishment of the Protestant Philosophy.

## LEISURE IN THE POST INDUSTRIAL SOCIETY

The Protestant Ethic was the basis of the Industrial Society for which leisure was a sin and therefore work a virtue.[25] Aristotle maintains that work is done for the sake of leisure, but during the Industrial Era, leisure has been done for the sake of labour.

The continuous technological advancement of the last century brought a radical change in the means of production, from almost manual labour to automation, which was reflected in the moral attitude towards work and leisure. The decreasing importance of human labour for purposes of production transformed the notion of work from a virtue almost to the point of a necessary evil, making of leisure a value in the process.[26]

The classical concept of leisure is not consistent with the structure of the present society. Its intrinsic inequality makes it unacceptable for democratic ideals.[27] Therefore, the leisure class of past times has been substituted by a much larger class which first mechanization, and later automation have freed from the need to toil.[28] The increase in absolute numbers - and in proportion as well - of people living in material comfort has not been accompanied by a parallel increase in education. "The rising of the working class to the material standards of the middle class was apparently being accompanied by a proletarization of the middle class on the spiritual plane."[29] As the quality of life of a society is measured by the kind of

leisure, there is an obvious concern about the use made of free time. The study made by the "Commission on the Year 2000" whilst trying to indicate the future consequences of present social trends, considers leisure among the fifteen basic themes of its work.[30] Total automation implies the possibility of total leisure and cannot be considered a utopian vision anymore. Present Post Industrial Society is already directed towards this objective.

At one time leisure gave birth to technology - this was further developed in urbanizations. The complexity of the urban life demanded planning and afterwards a chain reaction developed with feedback loops that increased the complex relation between this phenomena up to the unusual degree of the present day.

## LEISURE AS A SOCIAL PROBLEM

Post Industrial Society is the consequence of the Industrial one. It is more a tendency than an accomplished fact. There is not only the gap between the advanced and rich countries - in which leisure and the quality of life can be the main concern - and the underdeveloped and poor countries - in which more food, housing and health are the main preoccupations, as even in the most advanced and richest societies, leisure is still a luxury for a large number of their numbers.

Social problems are thought to be unadjustments between the actual state of society and its aspirations. Social problems such as technological changes, economic conditions, education and leisure activities are originated by social heritage.[31]

It is estimated that from 1840 to 1960 the hours worked per week were reduced from 84 to 40. Moreover present labour laws limit the age for work and thus reduce the working time of individual life. Therefore, broadly speaking, fewer people are at work now than before; but those working, having their pace determined by machines, are submitted to a greater tension. Besides, for those having permanent jobs it is estimated that

adding regular and overtime working hours, the average working time is between forty six and forty seven hours per week - and not less than forty as it is generally believed.[32] Thus, social problems related to leisure can be considered under three different aspects: leisure, as a relief from the increased tension in modern life; leisure, as seen through the possibility of increased free time - derived from the reduction of working time; and finally leisure as a quality of life. These considerations relate the problem to public health, education and wealth.

A constant increase of expenditure in recreational activities has been observed. In the United States, the percentage of consumer expenditure for recreation in relation to the national income increased from 2.8% in 1909 to 4.0% in 1959.[33] Therefore, with increased free time and higher levels of real income as general trends, it can be expected that there will be an increased demand for recreation activities.[34] This tendency, already important, will make leisure one of the main issues of the Economy. It has to be considered as both the effect of automated production and as an increasingly important factor in the consumption field.

The welfare state, through its compulsory education programme, encourages new interest for artistic, cultural, sportive and amusement activities. The increase in educational levels

has obviously had an impact on recreational demands.[35] The editors of the great books of the western world attribute considerable importance to leisure as a factor necessary to maintain society through the generalization of liberal education.

The kind of leisure practised by a particular society is thought to be the determining factor of its life quality.[36] If people engage in creative activities, civilization is advanced; if they indulge in useless and destructive activities, the social order deteriorates and social progress is retarded.[37] This concern for the kind of leisure activities as determinants of the quality of civilization, has been maintained during the whole development of Western culture. Examples of this concern can be found in the early Greek times, during the Roman Empire, in more recent times as well as in the present day.[38] Although leisure is now a universal problem, it is clear that the particular cultural development and way of life of a society determines the kind, form and intensity of its recreation activities.

The present society still has some of the characteristics of the former Industrial Society, and that explains the emphasis given to leisure as a relief of labour's burden. Among the objectives of leisure generally considered, are: rest from labour fatigue, liberation from annoyance of every day routine and the self's realization.[39] The two former

purposes are clearly oriented to recreating energy for work. The latter is reminiscent of the classic humanistic concept. The general trend towards a more advanced Post Industrial Society - with increased automation and more free time - makes plausible the expectation of the use of leisure for the general improvement of Mankind. "Why should men struggle to maximize income when the price is many dull and dark hours of labour? Why especially should they do so as goods become more plentiful and less urgent? Why should they not seek instead to maximize the rewards of all hours of the day? And since this is the plain and obvious aspiration of a great and growing number of the most perceptive people, why should it not be the central goal of society? And now to complete the case, we have a design for progress. It is education or, more broadly, investment in human as distinct from material capital." [40]

Public Health programmes have been expressing the idea that outdoor recreation, and sports in general, are factors contributing to the physical and mental health of individuals and society. Although the general opinion is that recreation provides the opportunity for people to strengthen themselves mentally and physically, there are dissidents such as Herbert P. Gans, who consider that outdoor recreation is not important as a casual factor in achieving mental health or good life, but

nevertheless he accepts that leisure and recreation are "essential and desirable." [41] It seems that the old saying "Mens sana in corpore sano" still holds at the present time.

The main factors influencing leisure activities of individuals are : age, sex, education, income and kind of occupation, as personal factors; and degree of urbanization, mobility and amount of free time as environmental factors. Yet, in leisure's domain, there is a fact so evident, that statistical studies only lead to its confirmation, that watching television is the most widely used leisure activity. Research Corporation conducted a survey for Motion Picture Association of America Inc. in relation to the following factors: age, sex, employment status, car ownership, degree of urbanization, geographical region, educational level and family income. In none of these cases was the percentage of television watchers inferior to any other of the twenty remaining activities.[42] One UNESCO publication points out that boys between six and sixteen years of age spend from six thousand to twelve thousand hours in front of the television.[43] A survey done in 1966 on the leisure uses of the low income inhabitants of a public housing project in Montreal, also revealed the popularity of watching television.[44] The control of media by commercial enterprises which clearly profits from the addictive state of

television viewers, the broadening of television's range of action, the fact that passive and uncritical attitude of television audiences limits the action of media to transmission instead of communication, and the effects of these circumstances in the shaping of society have resulted in a serious concern for its social benefits.[45]

Surveys upon desired leisure activities give indication of an increased tendency towards outdoor recreation. "Open space is a fundamental element in any decent and desirable living environment. We are emerging into an era when parks and open spaces are taking on a new and vital importance for the people." [46] The nature of the problem of providing open space for public use and the general trend towards a welfare state lead, necessarily, to an increased intervention of the Public Sector in the provision of leisure facilities.[47]

To summarize, leisure as a social problem has its roots in the Post Industrial Society. Trends towards the new social organization will think about further reductions of working time, increase of urbanization, more planning and, consequently, greater intervention by the state, these being some of the main environmental factors affecting leisure activity. The influence of mass media, another environmental factor, is considered to be the most important factor in leisure development because of its cultural consequences. Conversely, the general increase

of education level may also influence the kind of leisure provided by the mass media. Therefore, cultural development is a cause and an effect of leisure development.

## LEISURE AS A TOWN PLANNING PROBLEM

Leisure's planning trends follow, necessarily, the general trends of the planning process. One of the most significant movements towards the definition of planning guide lines for the coming times is the Declaration of Delos which, after studying the most urgent requirements for all societies, concludes "... the practical implementation, in such vital fields as land use, the location of investment or the planning of cities over time, will be determined by domestic politics and needs, and as citizens we pledge ourselves to attempt to bring those issues into the active political dialogue of our local societies." [48] That implies that there are both general and local tendencies. Local tendencies are of the realm of particular studies and have, therefore, to be considered only in specific projects.

Discussing the necessity of planning, A. Houxley states that planning has to be done in reference to our ideal postulates.[49] Town Planning, specifically, has two natures - technical and ideological.[50] Utopian thought engendered Town Planning, and Utopian Thought is essentially moralistic, as is

well known. It is difficult to find an author dealing with Town Planning who does not make mention of moral principles. For Victor Gruen, Town Planning must be based, among other factors, on the tenets of a free and democratic society.[51] For L. Haworth, the planning process whilst involving other factors, should be person-centred, creating opportunities that should be coherent with the established style of life.[52]

Among the new procedures in planning the most impressive, undoubtedly, is the use of computers. By means of data banks they handle massive amounts of information that are used as predictive and decision-making aids in mathematical simulation models for urban planning purposes.[53] The "... computer process can be appropriately related to the use of models if we consider the major elements of the planning process. This could be characterized as invention, evaluation and prediction." [54]

This technical approach to planning infers that the idea of value has to be removed from the planner's work because of the absolute objectivity of the scientific method.[55] But actual procedures of urban planning seem to contest this belief. "The total planning processes applied to city development and like problems involve the planner in a series of choices. If we define planning as a method for determining appropriate future action, we can see that such choices are made at three levels:- first, the selection of objectives and criteria;

secondly, the identification of a set of alternatives consistent with the selection of one of these as a preferred alternative; and thirdly, guidance of action towards determined ends. Since choice permeates the whole planning sequence, a clear notion of the ways in which choices are made and the ends persued must lie at the heart of the planner's task." [56] Then, in the very nature of planning is embedded the realm of values.

New developed techniques that provide public services at low cost have increased the services threshold and, therefore, are imposing metropolitan and regional systems of planning and administration. Because of the size of zones this situation affects the participation of citizens in the administration of the government services - one of the ideal postulates of present democratic society - creating a conflict between "keeping democracy at home" and effectiveness of the services. This problem is one of the main issues of contempory planning. "If the planning process is to encourage democratic urban government, then it must operate so as to include, rather than exclude, citizens from participating in the process." [57] This inclusion is conceived as not merely informative but participatory as well. This tendency, called Advocacy Planning, was originated in planning for low-income communities, but now it is a general tendency in which people actively, directly and locally, participate in planning projects.

# LEISURE AS A TOWN PLANNING PROBLEM

The tendency towards concentration on metropolitan urbanized areas demands a broader scale of planning. "When things change in size they tend to change in structure." [58] A clear cut between urban and rural land is not possible. Political boundaries do not limit city functions and there is a reciprocal inter-action between cities and their hinterlands that demand the use of a larger planning scale than a city in isolation. Ideal planning should take into account all kinds of factors affecting the living process. Plans in different fields, such as Economics and Town Planning, should be jointly prepared to get consistent results. This condition leads the need of co-ordination for national, regional and urban developments. Traffic and transportation systems, and many other basic elements of the infra-structure, have to be planned in broad areas to make them efficient.[59]

Town Planning, like other public functions, is extending its field of action to cope with the increase of social needs. "Urbanization is too complex and too extended to be managed at the micro level, even though information must be fed up to macro regional and national levels, and be administered in practice at the micro level with the national government providing the bulk of the funds." [60] The nature of the public function, the social consequences of Town Planning and the size of its field combine to demand an increased

intervention of the governments in the planning process.

In the specific field of leisure, Town Planning has also implicit and explicit moral values to deal with. For Herbert P. Gans "Recreation is considered a means to leisure behavior. Leisure behavior is subjective, and leisure cannot be planned, or planned for. All that government and commercial agencies can do, is to plan recreation facilities with the intent, and hope, that they will be attractive enough for people to use them in leisure behavior." [61] This assertion seems contradictory because it first maintains that it is not possible to plan leisure and then it states immediately how it must be done. Besides, all planning is done with the expectation - and with the hope - that results will conform to the planned. Nevertheless, the important issue here is the moralistic attitude. In "Taming Megalopolis" H. Wentworth Eldredge, in the introduction to the chapter dedicated to Recreation, suggests a moralistic basis for the planning of leisure. Referring to the influences of developing metropolis, Hans Blumenfeld indicates the improvements in transportation and communication and increase of leisure time as the most important determinants. He concludes by referring to leisure's influence that "depending on future developments in Mankind's social structure and culture, may lead to panem et circus (Bread and circus) or to otium cum dignitatem (leisure with dignity). Both are possible

in the metropolis." [62]

The 'Advocacy Planning' tendency leads to a user-oriented approach in planning for leisure. Research of the desired leisure activities have to be done to define the planning goals that have to be fulfilled with the available resources. The abundance and easiness of information available to the present society makes effective contact possible between citizens and government and also influences the former in the decisions of the latter. But "The planner does not determine goals; this is the job of the community and its elected representatives. Even so, the planner should try to help these representatives in the process of goal determination by analysing their present activities to show them what implicit goals they are pursuing - and with what consequences." [63] Therefore, the planner's action becomes more advisory than determinative.

The areas around and in the proximity of urban concentrations are used more and more for recreational purposes.[64] Present means of transportation make it possible to live in the city and to have the benefits of country life. "This is an intriguing reversal of the ancient pattern in which the countryside was the locus of productive work and the city was the Mecca for the enjoyment of leisure." [65] Moreover, the newly arising interest for nature's preservation, and the consequent anti-pollution policies, have become an added factor for the widening of leisure's planning field. The idea that "... man can no

longer afford to alter his environment through a series of fragmented, unrelated actions" [66] joined with the requirements of outdoor recreation, that is, huge amounts of land and close relation to the transportation systems, makes metropolitan regions the normal size for recreational planning studies.

Public open space is almost synonymous with leisure facility. The roots of this idea have to be found, perhaps, in the agora which was a stage for the performance of classical leisure. The heirs of the agora, first the forum and later the square, were for a long time the sites where many leisure activities were carried out.

Until present times public outdoor recreation has dominated the leisure planning scene because "... the government confines itself (with the exception of museums) chiefly to the outdoors, parks, forests and play grounds, offerings that are not accessible on the daily basis to working adults and that require enough energy to get up out of the armchair. The health and morale of the poorer classes of children has often guided the government in providing outdoor recreation." [67]

Strong beliefs in the panacea-like functioning of open space recreation for social problems, have kept this tendency uppermost, but now consciousness of the need for a broader field of action in both size and diversity is arising.[68]

The increasing trend towards all kinds of leisure, especially outdoor recreation, which demands a large amount of urban space, necessarily leads to an increased participation of government agencies as providers of leisure. Until now, government action has been limited to offering leisure facilities that are out of the competitive field, but the cost of coping with increasing social demands for leisure contributes to the tendency towards the establishment of the welfare state.

The selective attitude of government services has its counterpart in the private sector of the economy which has concentrated its action on the exploitation of profitable spectatorship business. The increased popularity of television watching automatically decreases the need for spectatorship leisure and increases the demand for participatory leisure facilities which are the greatest consumers of land.

The final aim of Town Planning is to create order with specific resources in the allocation and use of land.[69] This means that social needs requiring urban space have to be satisfied with the available technical and economic resources. Thus, when the leisure needs of the population have been analysed, an allocation and a distribution of facilities must be provided for those leisure activities requiring urban space in which to be performed. A decision-making process is then put into operation to co-ordinate this particular land use with other components of the urban entity. Also, budgetary

considerations have to be taken into account before a particular physical programme is implemented.

Once the social goals are settled, the Town Planning problem is, ideally to relate the required leisure facilities to the components of the city - the habitation, commercial and manufacturing zones - and to the transportation system that connects them. In practice, and because of social dynamic process, Town Planning is only an adaption of these general principles to a situation which already exists.

The variety of leisure activities demands, consequently, a variety of leisure facilities. The time-distance factor demands different zoning conditions for the establishments of daily, weekly, or yearly leisure facilities.

The intrinsic nature of facilities determines the relation to city zones. The difference in physical characteristics between a museum and a race-track makes the location of the former in the central business district more suitable, whereas the latter is more difficult, if not impossible, because of the amount of high priced land it requires.

Children's playgrounds have to be closely related to neighbourhood facilities, whereas golf courses or riding stables can be placed within a broader zone. Finally, the location of tourist resorts are determined more by geographic characteristics than by time-travel considerations.

## LEISURE AS A TOWN PLANNING PROBLEM

The adequate operation of leisure facilities demands the need to establish norms and standards. This is in itself problematic because norms and standards assume a more or less static situation. Experience shows that public demand is variable and, moreover, as demand predictions are projections of past and present demands, unexpressed aspirations of the population are not taken into account. It would seem that it is impossible to determine accurately the new needs.[70] "It does seem likely that history may continue to out-space our ability to grasp and deal with our urban problems, and that like generals, city planners may be fated always to fight the day's battles with the out-worn ideas of their last war."[71] Nevertheless, the desirable characteristics of planning projects are not contested: richness, openness, centred on individuals, flexibility, voluntariness and controlability are opportunities for the whole population. These are ideal conditions which are maintained by general consent.[72]

As a Town Planning problem, leisure has to be considered as an important consumer of urban land. Everywhere in the Town Planning literature a concern is found with this problem: "It should be obvious that extended space and extended furniture (both organizational and physical) are needed to cope with the enormous publicity and privately manufactured wishes of the free time-seeking hordes."[73] "The fourth major category of

metropolitan land use - open space - consists in North America, at present, mainly of large tracts, held privately for future development. With increasing leisure, there is a growing need to turn some of this land to recreational uses."[74] But the consumption of land is not limited to the specific facilities for leisure. The means to communicate with the facilities and to use them, are also in themselves land consumers, as stated by Victor Gruen, "We are now engaged in activities which are characteristic of conspicuous space consumption in urban areas, activities which were unknown a hundred years ago; airfields for jet planes, horizontally spreading industrial plants, and a network of highways, expressways, freeways, and toll roads with their ramps and clover leaves, take a heavy bit out of space inventory."[75] However, there is a feedback that aggravates the situation, because an increase in accessibility immediately determines an increase in leisure facilities.[76]

If urbanization is the tendency to concentrate in towns, cities and megalopolies, then within them is an opposed tendency towards the peripheric zones.[77] New means of transportation, especially the automobile, have made possible the spread of urbanized areas and with them went many services, such as leisure facilities. The advancements and multiplication of means of accessibility provoke increasing use and demand of facilities which leads to one of the principal urban problems,

that of traffic congestion. This added to insufficient functioning of public transportation, affects the use of leisure time.[78]

Thus the study of leisure must not be done in isolation, but in relation to the components of the city and the transportation facilities that connect them.

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# 2

# LEISURE FACILITIES

# DEFINITION AND CLASSIFICATION OF URBAN LEISURE FACILITIES

According to the Webster's Dictionary, the English word leisure comes from latin where it meant "more license". It came to English through French, where it meant "to be permitted." The Greek word equivalent to leisure was "schole" [1] meaning "to have quiet or peace." Nowadays, the same in English as in French, Italian or Spanish, leisure, loisir, agio, ocio, the word has two meanings: one is related to time and the other to activity. Nevertheless, there is a common denominator: the absence of work, that is, non-work time or non-working activity. In the current literature, leisure activities are generally considered as recreational and, therefore, recreation is used almost synonymously with leisure.[2]

Leisure activity can have many forms according to the values or interests of particular societies. It can run from the heights of beatific contemplation to the depths of pure idleness. The environmental conditions and the degree of technological advancement are, of course, also factors determining leisure. While struggling for existence, societies have little leisure which slowly increases the values they may have. But

assuming the availability of leisure time, the values of society are the determinants of the activities. Aristotle's society considered philosophy, arts and politics as the objectives of leisure. During the decadence of the Roman Empire sensual amusement had the leading part. The American forefathers detested idleness and since the first World War, the emphasis has been placed on the communal forms of recreation for the masses.[3]

Today the present tendency defines recreation activities as those performed during free time, without material interest, without bondage to primary obligations and for the pursuit of pleasure. The increased levels of education, mass media, and the mobility of the present time have broadened the field of leisure, which now covers practically all kinds of activities, whether performed vigorously or passively.[4]

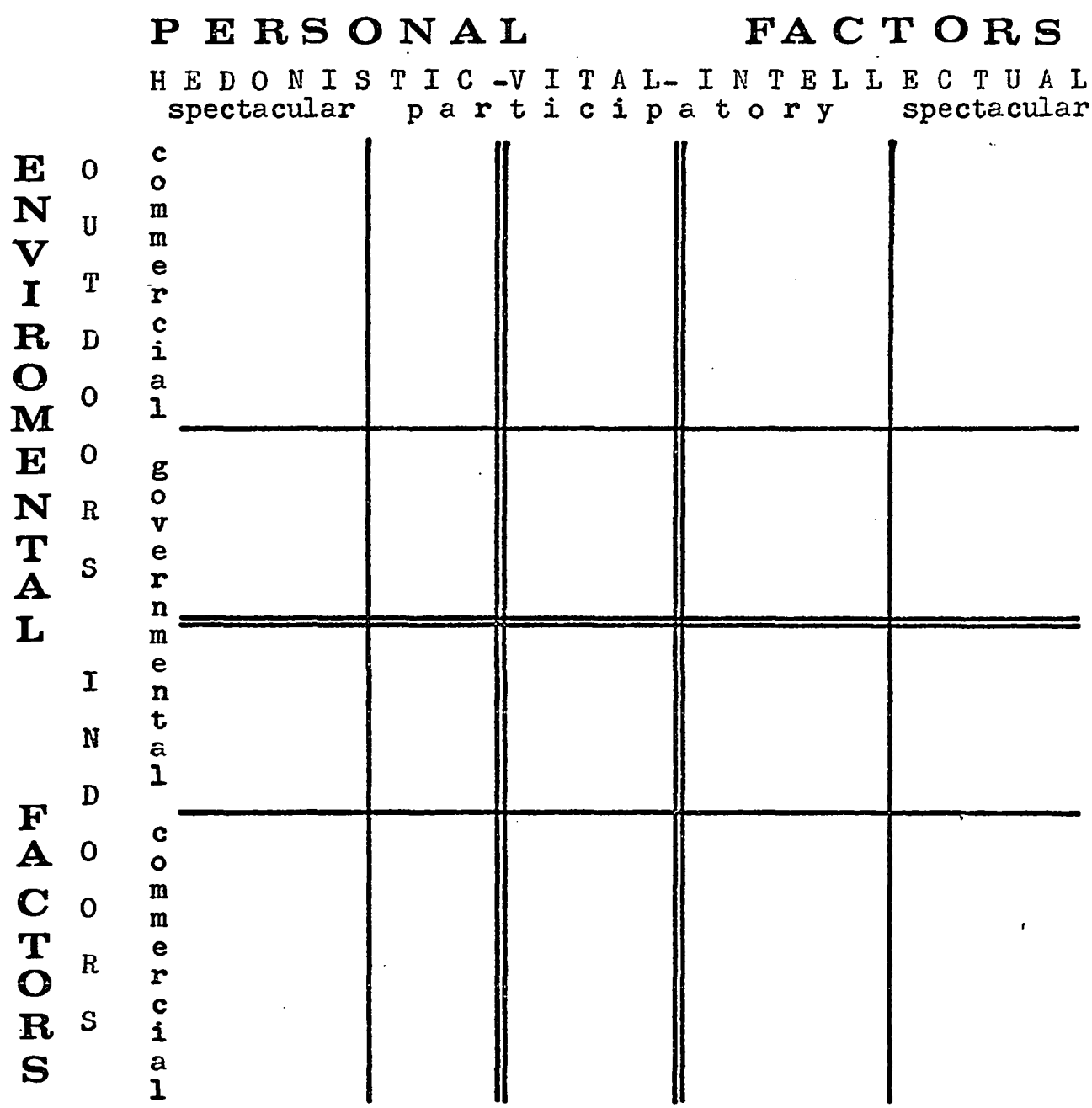
A large number and a diversity of activities can be included under this definition and because of this, their grouping and classification becomes problematic. Joffre Dumazadier proposed an operational classification in reference to the dominant interest of the activity.[5] Similar criteria have been followed in classifying leisure facilities. Dominant interests have been related to values taking the theory of Sheller as a frame of reference. Sheller proposed a hierachy of values which has been adapted in this study for practical purposes. His theory is based on an a priori preference of values and

in the application of five progressive criteria: durability, divisibility, foundation, the extent of satisfaction and relativity. The resulting order begins with the pleasure or hedonistic values. These are followed by vital values, which are related to the states of health, age and death. Spiritual values succeed, including esthetic and ethic fields, but above all lie the religious values.[6]

The adaptation consists in the grouping of leisure activities in three categories according to an assumed main interest for each activity. As a result, leisure activities are classified into Hedonistic, Vital and Intellectual, assuming that gratification of the senses, physical development, or satisfaction of the intellect, respectively, is the main or dominant purpose in each case. There is then a subdivision of these three main classes according to the personal attitudes towards the activities and so, spectator and participation categories appear.

To each activity is then related one facility; but environmental characteristics subdivide the field of leisure facilities into outdoor and indoor, as main physical distinctions. The kinds of institutions or social organisations that provide leisure services give origin to the last subdivision of leisure facilities. Therefore, according to the kind of service provided, facilities can be commercial or governmental.

# LEISURE FACILITIES CLASSIFICATION



# CLASSIFICATION OF LEISURE FACILITIES

| | OUTDOOR | INDOOR |
|---|---|---|
| **HEDONISTIC** | | |
| Spectacular | | |
| | Stadiums | Circus |
| | Horse Racing | Sports Palaces |
| | Dog Racing | Review Theatre |
| | Car Racing | Movie Theatre |
| Participatory | | |
| | Ornamental Parks | Billiards |
| | Mechanical Plays | Social Clubs |
| | Play grounds | Casino |
| | | Night Clubs |
| **VITAL** | | |
| Participatory | | |
| | Horse riding | Bowling |
| | Ski-ing | Gymnasium |
| | Golf Courses | Skating Rinks |
| | Playing fields | Swimming Pools |
| | Swimming Pools | |
| | Beaches | |
| | Sailing | |
| | Water Ski-ing | |
| **INTELLECTUAL** | | |
| Participatory | | |
| | Zoo | Craft Rooms |
| | Aquarium | Botanic Garden |
| | Botanic Garden | Libraries |
| | | Museums |
| | | Galleries |
| Spectacular | | |
| | Auditorium | Aquarium |
| | | Auditorium |
| | | Theatre |
| | | Planetarium |

## CLASSIFICATION CONSTRAINTS

Recreation activities performed privately by individuals are clearly not the concern of Urban Planning. The realm of Urban Planning has to be materialized into specific physical planning and it assumes collective, and almost anonymous, users of facilities. Therefore, all kinds of free time use with recreational intention which are not done under public conditions, and which do not require specific urban space to be performed, will be out of the consideration of physical urban planning studies. Hence, such activities as visiting friends, watching television, playing cards and similar sorts of games at home, private reading, collecting articles, etc., cannot be considered within the range of these studies.

Urban facilities that have more than one purpose and which are not mainly recreational, are also not considered to form part of this study. The most characteristic case is that of restaurants. They are used as recreational facilities because the intention of the customer can often be recreational. But the main function of the restaurants is specifically physiological, like sleeping, and therefore it does not fit into the

definition of recreational activities.

The factors considered by sociologists as determinants of recreational facilities exist according to the person, age, sex, culture, and the attitudes of individuals towards recreational activities, that is, as performers or spectators. [7] Nevertheless, from the Urban Planning point of view, sex does not seem to be of importance in all recreational activities, unless they include exceptional cases with particular programmes. The sex difference is determinant with regard to particular architectural programmes in which specific facilities, such as toilets or dressing rooms, have to be differentiated. But from the Urban Planning perspective, the total number of persons requiring facilities, disregarding sex, is one of the determining factors.

Particular geographic conditions also have their share as determinants of leisure facilities. The extreme weather conditions of Montreal demand different recreation activities during the winter and summer seasons. Some activities can be performed all year round, if the facilities are climatized, but in many cases the cost of these operations restricts the use of facilities to a single season.

Another factor to bear in mind in classifying recreation is the characteristic of the requirements of certain activities. They must be performed indoors or outdoors according to their

specific programmes. It would seem that this factor is related to that of weather, and it is indeed in some cases, but there are activities such as sailing, playing golf, or horseback riding, that are done for the sake of being outdoors. This is not exclusive of summer activities, for example skiing requires open land and winter to be performed.

The role of the government has been limited, chiefly, to the outdoor recreations and museums, but as recreation is now regarded as a right, it is expected that there will be an increased intervention of the public sector in the provision of leisure facilities.[8] The kind of leisure service provided, that is, public or commercial, is another factor to consider in the classification of leisure facilities.

The classification of leisure facilities has, necessarily, a certain degree of arbitrariness. Sometimes even leisure activities are not clearly differentiated from work. "While it is clear that leisure is the free time after all duties, obligations and other practical necessities have been attended to, the lines of demarcation between necessities and spare time is not right. Work is usually considered as the antithesis of leisure. A paid job imposes certain obvious and formal duties. Work, of course, may be so enjoyable that for some it is the equivalent of leisure. Thomas Edison is reported to have said that he never did a day's work in his

life. Yet, this great inventor spent many hours in his laboratory working on new inventions and engaging in creative activities." [9]

It is possible to make clear cuts with regard to the physical characteristic of a facility. It can be either an indoor facility or an outdoor facility. Again, there is no difficulty in settling the kind of service a facility is, whether private or governmental. Difficulties arise in regard to the attitude and interest of individuals involved in certain leisure activities. When visiting a museum, it is difficult to determine if a person is performing as a spectator or as a participant. It is also difficult to assess if that person is there only for pleasant amusement of if he is developing intellectually. Therefore, in classifying some facilities, the attitude or interest of consumers has to be assumed.

## TIME-TRAVEL CLASSIFICATION

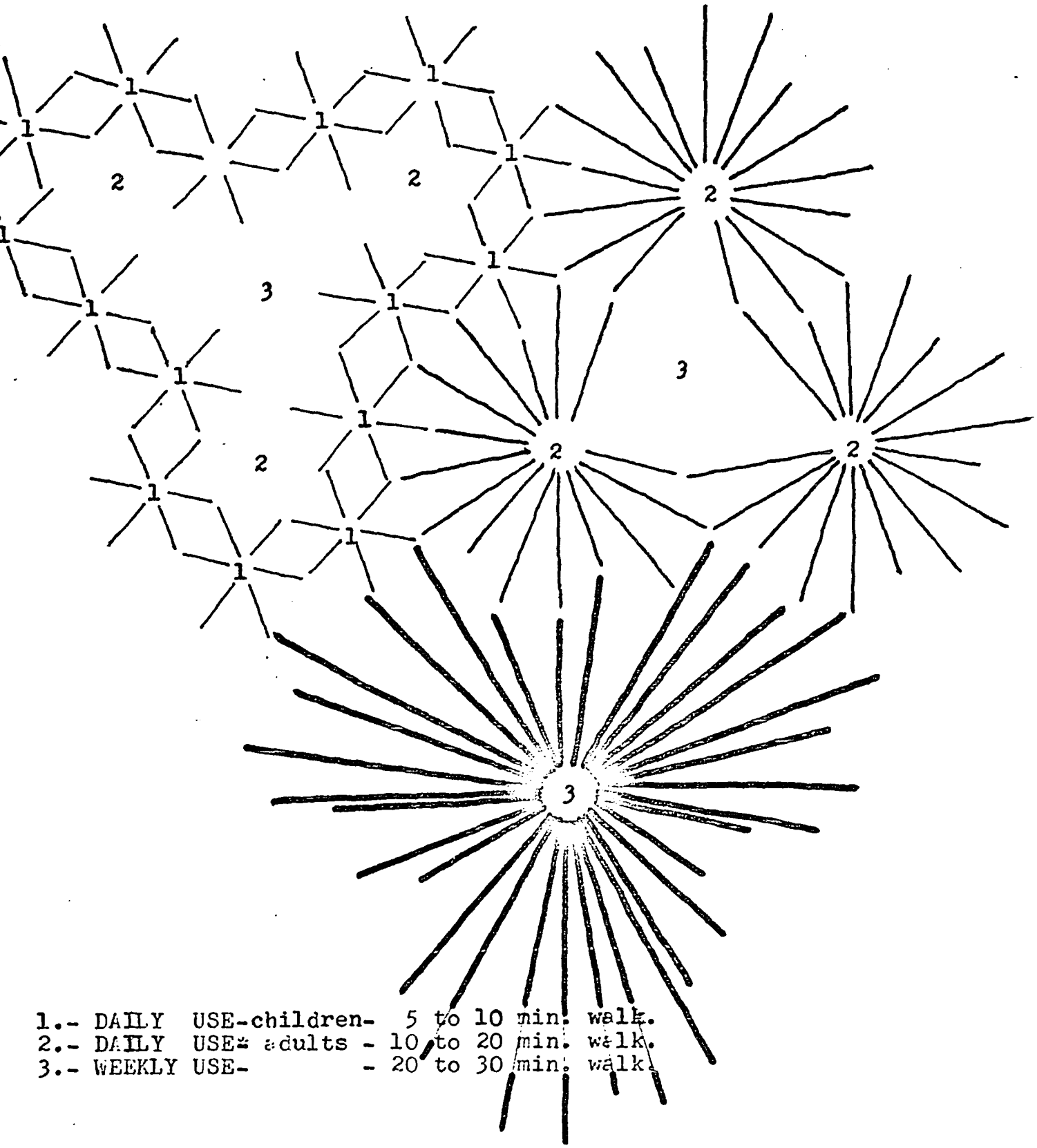
For planning purposes it is necessary to organize facilities according to the factors which determine their size, distribution and location.

Economic levels of population affect leisure facilities distribution because high income groups can afford to use private individual facilities and, therefore, they do not need common services. In these groups, also, the automobile is an almost individual item and that provides the possibility of longer distances between housing and leisure facilities.

Densities of population are intimately related to the size and distribution of leisure facilities. The practical operational level of facilities requiring a minimum of users to function, relates population densities to facilities distribution. In high density communities shorter distances or larger sizes will be used to distribute facilities, and the opposite will be effected in low density neighbourhoods.

There has been unanimous consent among planners in the convenience of organizing communities on the basis of capacities, functions and distribution of facilities. In

# DISTRIBUTION OF FACILITIES

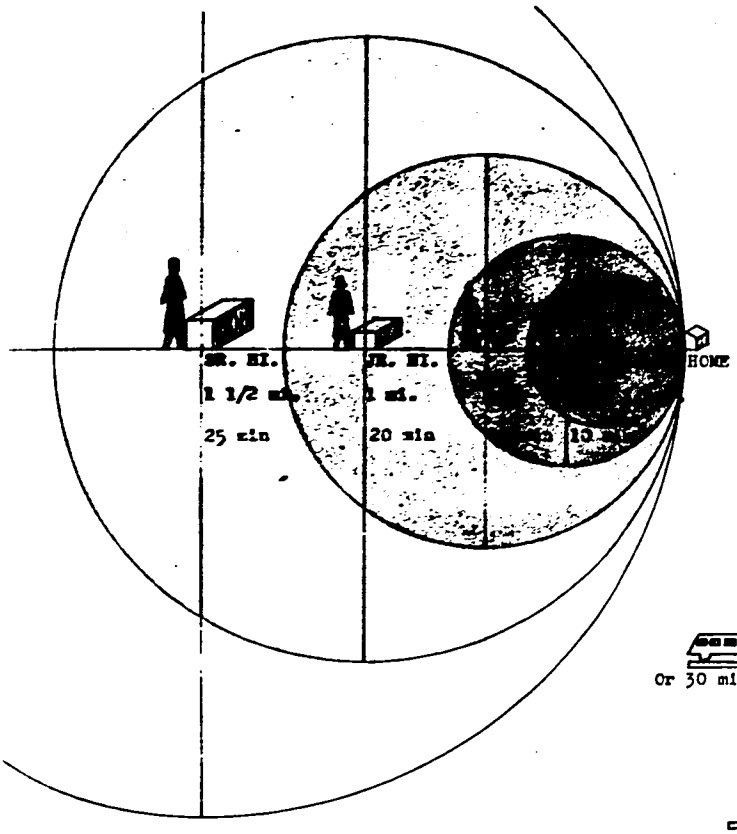



1.- DAILY USE-children- 5 to 10 min. walk.
2.- DAILY USE- adults - 10 to 20 min. walk.
3.- WEEKLY USE- - 20 to 30 min. walk.

"Can Our Cities Survive?" Jose Luis Sert proposed a quarter of a mile walking distance as a maximum for an elementary school. Other planning authorities propose half a mile for the same purpose.[10] Nevertheless, it is necessary to determine by empirical research the validity of these propositions. The Baltimore County of Maryland passed a bylaw in 1963 enforcing developers to let three per cent of the land be used for the establishment of small parks. In 1967 the result of this action was tested and it was found that people living further than four hundred feet from the open space facilities were not using them regularly. In the original plan a distance of six hundred and fifty feet was adopted as a feasible measure.[11] Even if climatic conditions or cultural and economic levels can variate these results in other regions, it is clear that there is an influence of distances in the use of facilities.

In "Maniere de Penser l'Urbanisme" Le Corbusier stated that "Urban facilities will take the form of architectural unities enlivened each time by a biological rigour only capable of coping with the task. A time measure will limit the distribution of spaces, the solar measure of twenty four hours a day which rhymes with our enterprises and our acts."[12] Some activities are performed daily, some weekly and others over longer periods. Therefore, the travel distances to the facilities should be determined by the user's needs. Some

# TIME~TRAVEL




Resulting School Area: 0.196 Sq. Mile
Walking distance
without crossing hazards: 1/4 Mile
Nurse

Resulting School Area: 0.422 Sq. Mile
Walking distance
without crossing hazards: 3/8 Mile
Primar

Resulting School Area: 0.785 Sq. Mile
Walking distance
[illegible] grade separated: 1/2 - 3/4
Int.

Resulting School Area: 3.141 Sq. Mile
Walking distance: 1 Mile
Jr. I

Or 30 minutes by bus to Junior or Senior High School

Resulting School Area: 7.07 Sq. Miles
Walking distance: 1 1/2 Mile
Sr. I

"Standards for Healthful Housing: Planning the Neighborhood"

| Age groups and the percentage of each likely to use facilities. | Types of appropriate activities | Major indoor facilities |
|---|---|---|
| Pre-school Children<br>Age 2 - 5<br>Percentage unknown | "Watched"<br>Supervised games<br>Games | Playroom |
| School age children<br>Age 6 - 9<br>50% | Supervised games<br>Arts and Crafts<br>Clubs<br>Outdoor activities | Gymnasium<br>Game room |
| School age children<br>Age 10 - 13<br>50% | Sports<br>Games<br>Arts and Crafts<br>Clubs<br>Outdoor activities | Gymnasium<br>Game room<br>Craft room<br>Club room<br>Swimming pool |
| Adolescent<br>Age 14 - 18<br>33.3% | Social activities<br>Sports<br>Games<br>Informal education<br>Arts and Crafts<br>Teen Center Activities | Gymnasium<br>Game room<br>Craft room<br>Club room<br>Swimming pool |
| Adults<br>Age 19 - 24<br>15% | Outdoor Activities<br>Sports<br>Games<br>Social Activities<br>Informal education<br>The Arts | Gymnasium<br>Game room<br>Craft room<br>Club room<br>Swimming pool |
| Adults<br>Age 25 - 60<br>Unknown | Outdoor activities<br>Sports<br>Games<br>Social activities<br>Informal education<br>The Arts | Gymnasium<br>Game room<br>Craft room<br>Club room<br>Swimming pool |
| Elderly persons<br>Age over 60 | Social activities<br>Informal education<br>Passive sports<br>Arts and Crafts<br>"Watching" | Meeting room<br>Craft room<br>Game room<br>Lounge |

facilities should be closely related to housing zones and others to working places or to the business district. Sand boxes or childrens pools must be accessible to housewives, whereas Movie theatres can be separated from housing facilities.

Another factor determining the location of leisure facilities is the special characteristic of the facility itself. Museums, for example, cannot be spread in the urban area because of the singularity of their collections. Many other facilities are tradionally placed in the heart of the city and they are the physical elements that give identity to it.

A 'Comparative Housing Study' done by the Graduate School of Design at Harvard University proposes a model based on a school analysis that takes into account time-travel distances for the definition of neighbourhood areas. A similar criterion can be used for the distribution and location of leisure facilities.

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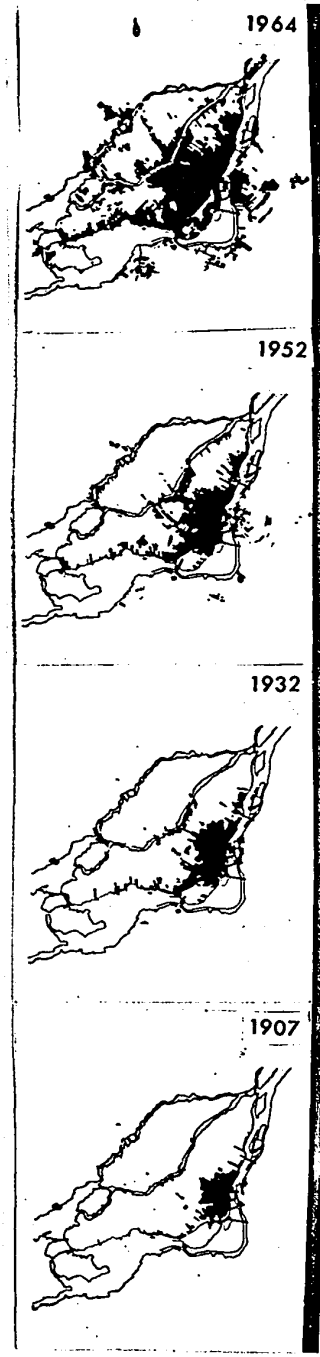
# 3

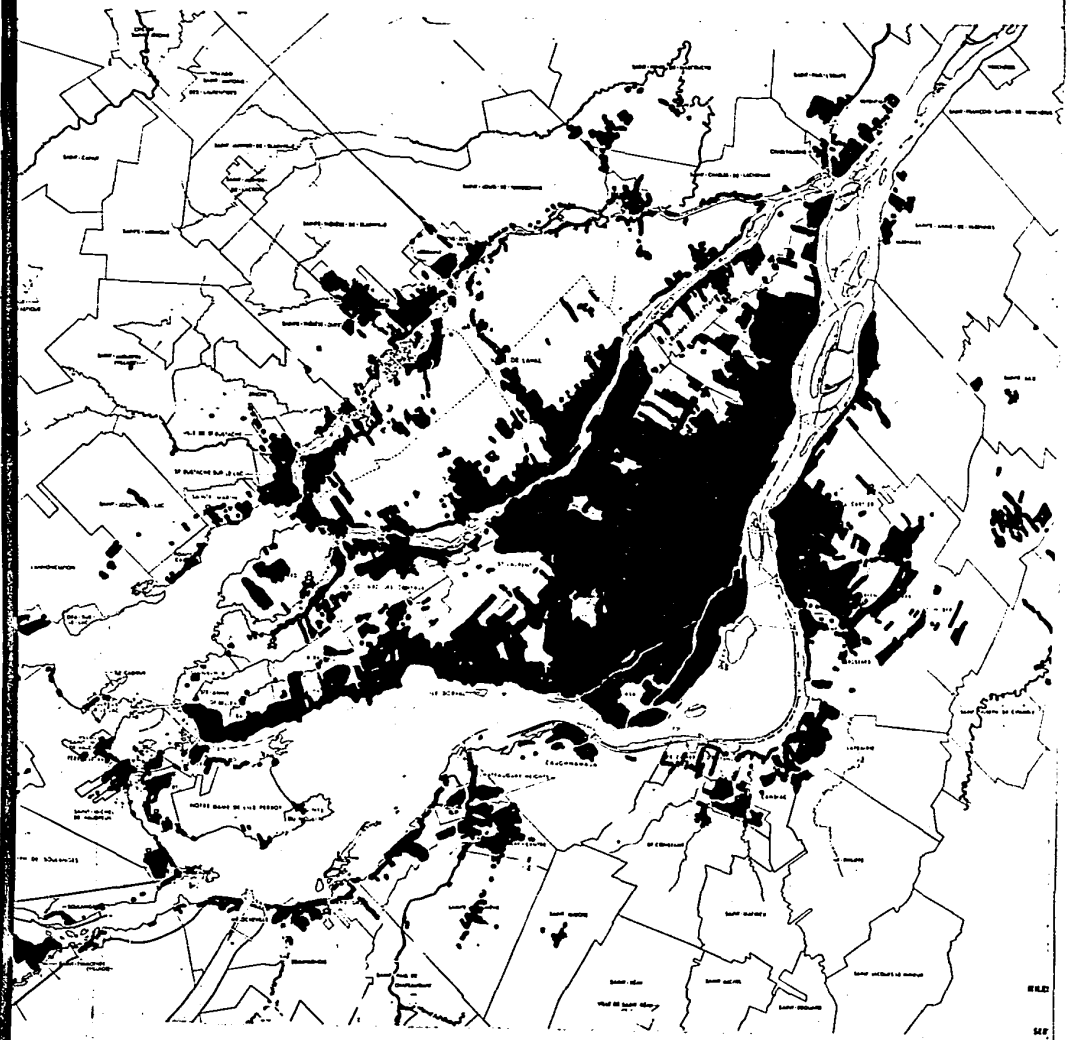
# MONTREAL'S BACKGROUND

URBAN DEVELOPMENT

Splitting to surround the Hochelega Islands, the St. Lawrence river digresses its course from St. Anne de Bellevue to Point aux Trembles, shaping the face of Montreal on the way. Montreal's shape, life and evolution has been attached, irrevocably, to the river's path - beginning with the early settlements of Jacques Cartier and Samuel de Champlain, the pioneering trips of 'The Accommodation' of John Molson, the opening of the Lachine Canal to culminate with the establishment of the **Seaway** and now the man-made island of Notre Dame. Because of the course of the St. Lawrence the heart of the city was placed in a peripheric place and the passing time has only increased this eccentricity. First the Victoria Bridge, and later the Cartier, Mercier and Champlain bridges, as well as LaFontaine Tunnel, link the island to the mainland territory; but before the first bridge was built more than two hundred years of urban development had already defined the pattern of the city.

# URBAN DEVELOPMENT



* Bulletin Technique No. 5.
Service de Urbanisme de la Ville de Montreal, Nov. 1966.

## URBAN DEVELOPMENT

Another major physical factor defining the trends of Montreal's urban development is, obviously, Mount Royal, which forced the growth of the city towards the right and left shores of the port. Development in the northern direction took place when the road and railroad connected Ile de Jesus, but this happened when the last century was coming to an end.[1]

The political structure of Montreal is a consequence of its growth. Urban settlements along the transportation lines were subject to the general conditions of the Industrial Society and therefore grew in size and in population. The expanding tendency of these settlements caused them to join each other physically, resulting in either an annexation to the City of Montreal or the establishment of a new Municipality. The Town of Hochelega was the first urban area annexed to the territory of Montreal - this happened in 1883. Almost immediately, St. Jean Baptiste was incorporated and four years later the village of St. Gabriel had the same fate. By 1893, the Town of Cote Saint Louis also became part of Montreal. At the end of that century the City of Montreal had fourteen square miles and a population of 225,000.[2]

Early in this century the annexation of Ste. Cunegonde Town opened the session, followed by St. Henri, Villeray, Emard, Longue Pointe, Notre Dame de Grace, and so on. In 1910 the area of Montreal's territory was forty point six square

miles and the population doubled in only ten years of continuing annexations. At the same time, Westmount, was developing an autonomous administration.[3]

The growth of the administrative territory of the City of Montreal continuued slowly afterwards and ends with the annexation of St. Michel City in 1968. But urban growth - which disregards legal boundaries - has continued, permanently giving origin to the urban entity defined as Metropolitan Montreal, which has no clear shape or limits, but which operates as a whole. The constitution of the Montreal Urban Community is the official recognition of this fact. Today, the island is composed of twenty seven municipalities of different sizes and populations, and the Montreal Urban Community is only a part of the Montreal Region which extends in an area covered by a thirty five mile radius (2,125,000 acres) and has an estimated population of 2,850,000 in 1966. [4]

Montreal's development is not an exception to the general conditions of the Industrial Revolution period. Technological innovations, such as the railroad, caused the urban spread on the island. Railroads first, and then freeways, now segment the urban territory giving origin to clustered compartments and, as a corollary, to accessibility problems.*

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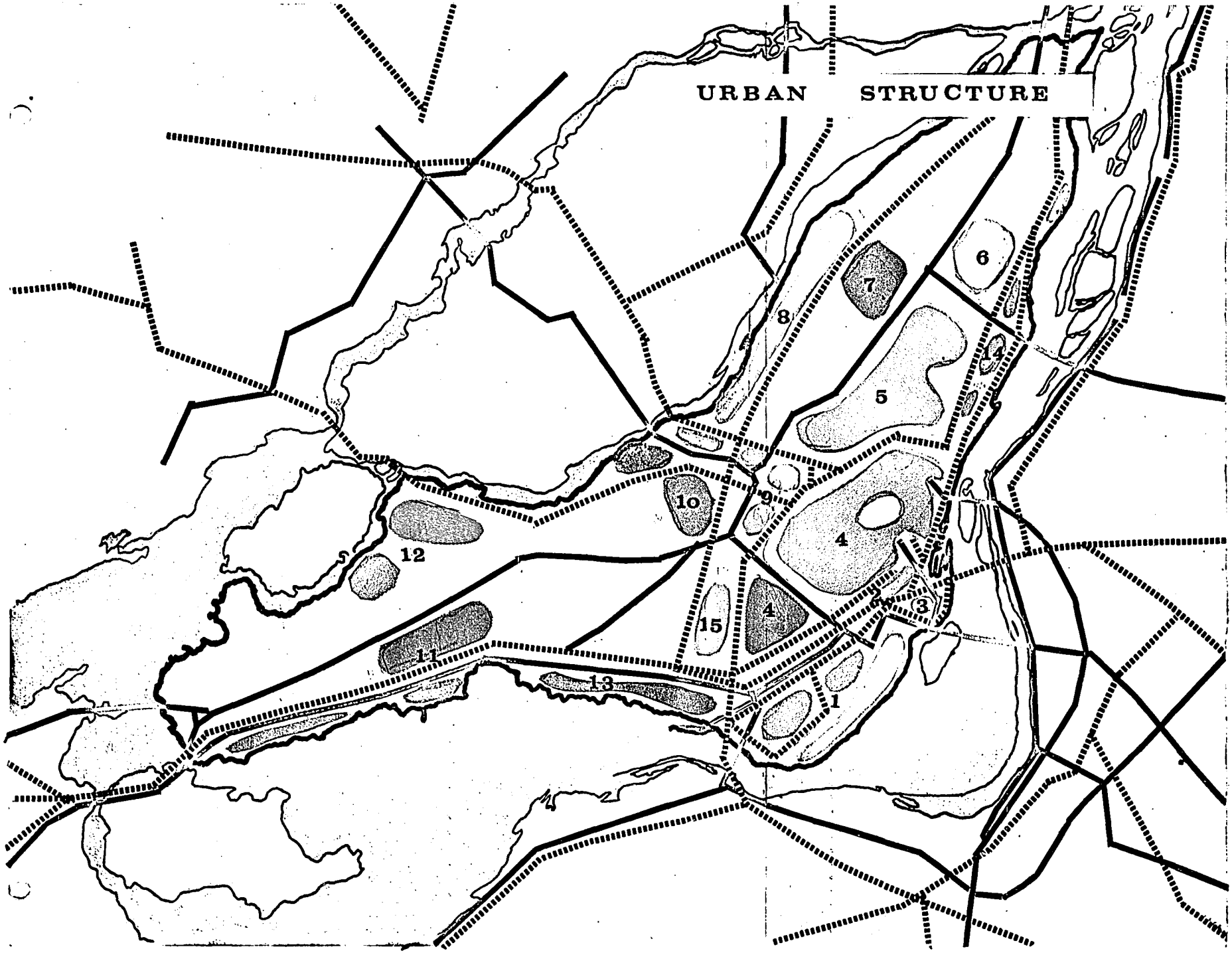
* See Urban Structure Map.


URBAN STRUCTURE
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Lachine Canal and the transportation network effectively separate the municipalities of La Salle and Verdun from the main body of the city.(1) Railroads and roads, divide even small parochial entities such as St. Henri, creating "urban bags" completely isolated from the rest of the urbanized area.(2) North of Lachine Canal, betwwen Bonaventure Road to the east and St. Augustine Street to the west, the C.N.R. lines enwrap and cut the Ste. Helene, St. Joseph, Ste. Conegonde and St. Irene parishes forming little isolated neighbourhood scattered between the track yards and the manufacturing facilities.(3)

The western developments, Lachine and Dorval, seem strangled by the shore and roads, and there is a similarity in the eastern section.(13,14)

Moving north, there is a big circle (4) grouping Westmount, Notre Dame de Grace, Hampstead, Cote des Neiges, Outremont, the C.B.D. and the most populated zone of Montreal City. Mount Royal is roughly the centre of this eliptical zone although Decarie Boulevard cuts this circle in two sections.

Next to this area and towards the North-east (5) is the second largest urban cluster. This is limited by the Metropolitan Boulevard, the freeway connecting with LaFontaine Tunnel and the lines of the C.N.R and C.P.R. This zone includes the biggest part of Montreal City, the south-eastern parts

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**Numbers in brackets refer to areas on Urban Structure map**

of St. Michel, St. Leonard and a section of Ville d'Anjou.

Continuing north-east (6) there is an almost deserted territory that vanishes at Point aux Trembles, limited by the almost parallel lines of the C.N.R. and the Metropolitan Boulevard. Moving north-west there are two long bands of urban land. One, (7) limited by the Metropolitan Boulevard and the C.N.R. line and the other (8) by the same C.N.R. line and the right shore of Riviere des Prairies. The former zone takes a part of Montreal and St. Michel, plus an important slice of St. Leonard. The latter zone includes the whole municipality of Montreal North and the north-central part of Montreal's territory.

The rest of the urbanized land on the island consists of smaller clusters, one of which, (10) the larger, contains the city of St. Laurent. (9) The others are: a fraction of the Town of Mount Royal; and the other part of the same town; the small section of Montreal; almost all of Cote St. Luc, and part of Montreal West. (15) Finally there are two extreme western zones divided by the Trans-Canadian Highway, (11) (12). The southern part of these western developments is bisected by the railroad lines and the road to Ste. Anne de Bellevue and Vaudreil.

Within these great zones, surrounded by the main transportation lines, the urban land is subdivided by avenues,

boulevards, chemins, main and secondary streets, leaving no place for safe and agreeable pedestrial walks. In addition, the general low density of the city spreads the population in broad areas making the mechanized transportation system a must.

HISTORICAL REVIEW

During the first two hundred and fifty years of Montreal's life, leisure activities, such as concerts, theatre and generally artistic activities were limited for many reasons. Both the moral background of the population and incipient technology were constraints on their development. It has to be considered also that, prior to this century, artistic activities were done mostly for professional rather than leisure purposes. Nevertheless, the educative action of the arts through the Church establishments has to be taken into account as an agent of leisure activities. In 1694 L'Institute des Freres Charon was founded. This institute maintained the teaching of plastic arts during a certain time. There was also the drapery school of Point aux Trembles that functioned for nearly fifty years in the seventeenth century. Most of the artistic activity was concentrated in the artisan corporations. The most important event in regard to the plastic arts is perhaps the institution of the Art Association of Montreal in 1860 that later became the actual Montreal Museum of Fine Arts in 1912.[5]

The dramatic arts flourished inside the Convents. Placed in the old Chateau de Vaudreil, the College St. Raphael presented biblical tragedies after 1776. For many years, college and amateur theatre sustained the interest in dramatic art. Notwithstanding the opposition of Monseigneur Taschereau from 1880 to 1905, French troops continued to come. Since then there has been a continuous interest in theatre and finally, since 1930, National Theatres in Quebec and throughout Canada have been established.[6]

The dance as a formal art does not seem to have been developed before 1941. In contrast, music had the leading part as leisure activity. Two musical traditions were developed at the same time; the folklore, that was transmitted by oral tradition; and the religious one, taught in the music schools of the Convents. The actual music school of the University of Montreal had its origins in the school founded in 1860 by the Soeurs de Sainte Croix. The first Conservatory of Music in Quebec was established in 1904 at McGill University.[7]

The first public open space recorded in the history of Montreal was the 'Place d'Armes'. That was in 1684, in the area now known as the Place Royale. The second registered open space was the new Place d'Armes of 1730, located where it now stands. Until the establishment in 1803 of Place Jacques Cartier, the two former establishments were the sole public

open spaces in Montreal.

After the creation of Dalhousie Square in 1823, later Viger Station, there has been a continuous growth of open spaces and green areas. In 1872 the City Council acquired Mount Royal and two years later St. Helen's Island.

Conscious of the need for public open space has grown since then. At that time, leisure activities were not yet formally organized but, nevertheless, there were a lot of amusements. "In summer, there were picnics and country excursions to the Island or to the Mountain. On the Mountain, those over sixty played golf, while younger persons played ball or cricket. On St. Helen's Island, on the other hand, children ran freely, playing all sorts of games, whilst their elders engaged in swimming or canoeing. During the winter, despite the rigorous cold and the abundance of snow, activities seemed to be still more numerous. The winter carnivals brought hockey and fancy skating tournaments, masquerades, and torchlight processions. Ice palaces were erected at Place d'Armes and Dominion Square. There was skating on the frozen surface of the river and that of Lachine Canal, until the time of the first snow. There was sliding on the slopes of Mount Royal and also on the hills running south from Sherbrooke Street. Snowshoeing was at its best and all belonged to one or the other of the numerous clubs organized for this sport.

Every Sunday called for long walks through the country which was then not very far away; and even on certain evenings, Mount Royal was traversed in all directions by snowshoers carrying torches." [8]

By 1954, the City's Planning Department had two hundred and forty one public open spaces listed covering about three thousand acres, for a population of over one million. These figures contrast sharply with those of 1880 when 225,000 persons had five hundred and fifty acres spread in thirty open spaces, with four hundred and fifty of these acres in Mount Royal Park. It is possible to state that in coincidence with technological development - and its consequence in the growth of affluence - there has been since World War II a constant increase of leisure facilities in Montreal.[9]

## LEISURE SOCIAL TRENDS

General trends for leisure in Montreal can only be derived from Marc Laplante's thesis "Le Development Culturel de la Societé Quebecoise." This thesis is the most accurate study in the field at the moment.

According to this study, personal income and education are the main factors determining leisure behavior in Quebec. The estimated average per cent of leisure expenditure is 10.3 of the family budget.[10]

The kind of employment is a determinant of leisure activity. There is a relation between the kind of employment and the individual's income, which is subsequently related to the education level;[11] so it has to be concluded that the latter is the first link in the chain of leisure.

Leisure activity demands an economic threshold. "The affluence of contemporary Canadian society may be slowly spreading to more and more Canadians but it still appears that for twenty or thirty per cent of Canadians, leisure is a distant concept."[12] Leisure activities are generally considered as luxuries and appear after providing for primary needs.

Therefore, income forcefully determines the choice or absence of leisure activities.

Studies in Montreal show the direct relation between economic status and leisure needs. According to a classification of family income in low, medium and high income brackets the corresponding leisure expenses are, respectively, 1.3%, 2.3% and 3.4% of the total budget. It is also noticed that (assuming the same income) urban dwellers spend more in leisure than rural populations. It was found that seventy three per cent of the urban population usually have holidays.[13]

The most popular activity is obviously television watching. Taken from a study in Montreal the most practised activities are: going to the cinema and social clubs; ski-ing and outdoor recreation for the men, and dancing for the women. But all of these are placed on the lowest ranks of the list of practised activities. In contrast, a survey in regard to the desired leisure activities reveals that among nine listed activities, cinema is in the second place, viewing sports games occupies the fifth place and the practice of sport is eighth. The Jacques Cartier study done in 1964 by M. Tremblay and G. Fortin in collaboration with M. Laplante, finds a tendency towards the standardization of attitudes and practice of leisure activities in that urban area. Conclusions about leisure social

trends in Montreal have to be hypothetical at the moment, until more accurate data of leisure behavior by Montreal's population is compiled.[14]

One plausible hypothesis can be the wide range and difference of leisure's social needs as a consequence of the ethnical, linguistic, educational and financial compositions of Montreal's population. In 1961 Montreal showed a population composed of 67% French, 12% British, 7% Italian, 4% Jewish and 10% of other ethnic groups. Out of the total population, 40% were bilingual, whilst English was spoken only by 18% and French only by 40%.[15] These last figures show that immigrants are joining the English side but that they have a tendency to homologation is clearly noticed among the immigrants' second generation.*

Nevertheless, there is a tendency to grouping in urban sectors according to ethnic origins. The French population is very concentrated on the eastern part of the island; 92% around Lafontaine Park; about 93% in the St. Jacques sector; and 83% in Montreal East. There is also a heavy concentration in the northern developments: 87% around the Henri Bourassa and Sauve Metro Stations; 85% in St. Leonard; 81% in Montreal North and 71% in the northern sections of St. Michel.

The Italian group is concentrated on the transversal

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* The following data comes from the same source.[16]

axis of the city; 17% around Beaubien Metro Station and 13% in St. Michel. There are also significant groupings in Notre Dame de Grace; 7.5% in St. Leonard; 6.5% in St. Charles and a smaller percentage in Montreal East.

The most important Jewish groupment is located in Cote des Neiges with 35%. St. Laurent and Town of Mount Royal have 11% and 8.5% respectively.

English communities are located in the new western developments or have a clear majority as in the City of Westmount. In other areas, such as Notre Dame de Grace and Town of Mount Royal, groups of English origin account for nearly 50% of the population, but in the City of St. Laurent or in the St. Charles industrial zone they are reduced to 30%. In Cote des Neiges, Montreal North and Montreal West, the English population approximate 10%, but along the central transversal axis they are very scarce. Generally, this central axis - co-incident with the second line of the Metro - concentrates around it the most heterogenous ethnic compositions.

The age composition of the population has also great differences. The population in most of the areas of the City of Montreal pyramids in a more or less uniform composition, and an increase of only two per cent of the population was registered from 1961 to 1966. The most rapid growing zones have an important number of children and teenagers. In the same period St. Leonard registered a growth of 416%, Montreal North 40%,

St. Michel 28% and St. Laurent 12%. More pyramid-like distributions are those of Montreal East with a 2% decrease in population and the St. Charles area with an almost static population. Town of Mount Royal has a 3% increase of population, and shows a scarcity of people between twenty and thirty five years of age.

The education level, another important factor in planning for leisure also has significant differences in the spacial distribution of Montreal's population. Rough estimates show that nearly 50% of those living in Town of Mount Royal have at least high school education. In the St. Charles area the percentage is scarcely 4% and it seems that lower levels of education are more prevalent. An educational threshold is ancillary for cultural leisure activity. It is perhaps on this level that the most difficult decision of normative planning exists: What kind of leisure facilities should be promoted? Those which are demanded now by a population with a low level of cultural education, or those suggested by the ideal kind of society which has to be attained in the future?

Income distribution also shows disparities among the sectors of the urban territory of Montreal. Around St. Jacques and in the St. Charles area the percentage of families with income above five thousand dollars per year are 43% and 50% respectively. Between 55% and 60% of the families living in

the area of LaFontaine Park, north of St. Michel and in the neighbourhood of Beaubien Metro Station have incomes above that level. 80% of the families living in Notre Dame de Grace, the City of St. Laurent, or the central northern sector of the City of Montreal, and 90% of those living in Town of Mount Royal have an annual income above the level of five thousand dollars.

Therefore, accurate sociological surveys should precede planners' action and place them in a position to satisfy the aspirations of such a variety of social groups which compose Montreal's population.

## THE NEED FOR LOCAL NORMS

The position paper for the Recreation Study Conference held in Montmorency House in 1969, states that "... while our Post Industrial and Urbanized Society could guarantee a good basic standard of living (at least in the material sense of adequate housing, adequate food and some minimal social justice) for all Canadians, we have not yet made the need for what might be called 'a national minimum of civilized life' a first claim on the resources of Canada." Later in the same paper it is stated that "... our thinking about the question of planning for a leisure society is further complicated by a great lack of research." Thus, the answers to questions: What leisure activities are performed in Montreal? Who performs them? Where are they performed? have not an accurate answer at the moment. Taking into account the information coming from the City's Departments of Parks and Planning, the data for these questions is almost non-existent. Thus, with respect to future needs, it is necessary to accept the almost total absence of data in regard to recreative resources and to its degree of utilization. [17]

## THE NEED FOR LOCAL NORMS

Because of the lack of local data, the American leisure trends are taken as a basis for research on the assumption of similar behaviors of north-eastern Americans and Montrealers. According to these trends, it is expected that there will be a tripling of recreation activity for an increase of one hundred per cent of the population. But it also has to be considered that the growth rates in Montreal are higher than those of the United States.[18]

In planning leisure, the analogic criterion can be - and must be - used as an aid and as an indicator of the plausibility of analytic results. A survey of social aspirations on the leisure resources - both potential and in use - has to be done analytically to fit it with the decision making process. Moreover, it cannot be assumed that conclusion derived from research done in the United States can be applied systematically in Canada. "We urgently need, for Canada viewed as a whole, an inventory of the available and potential resources for leisure, the demand for recreation, the economics of recreation, and the problems of relating all three to assure present and future generations the basic resources for whatever patterns of leisure use they may choose."[19] "Montreal's inhabitants travel more and more, and increasingly amuse themselves. It is necessary to quantitatively evaluate the actual

phenomenon, its growing rhythm and, finally to foresee the demand and needs for 1981. The population and the degree of participation of this population to recreative activities must be immediately estimated."[20] "We urgently need some agreed Canadian Standards by which to measure our response to the need, and by which to guide our planning."[21]

Research in regard to outdoor recreation is limited, but at least it has been initiated in studies such as those done by the Canadian Council on Urban and Regional Research. In contrast, urban leisure facilities have not yet obtained equal concern in the research field. There is no equivalent for the O.R.R.R.C.* standards, neither in the United States or Canada, in regard to indoor leisure facilities, even though everyday life demands more frequent use of urban facilities than many outdoor ones. These are related to activities such as camping, ski-ing, water ski-ing, sailing, going to the beach, fishing and hunting, and are necessarily done on week-ends, which provide enough time to travel and reach the places where these facilities are located. Because these facilities require huge amounts of space to be performed, they are seldom located near the urbanized areas.

Norms and standards should derive from an analysis effected in each of the facilities to determine the zones of influence and to evaluate the spacial efficiences. A Master

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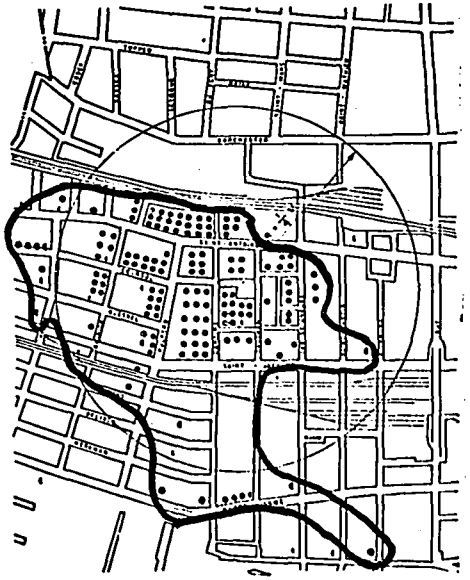
* Outdoor Recreation Resources Review Commission

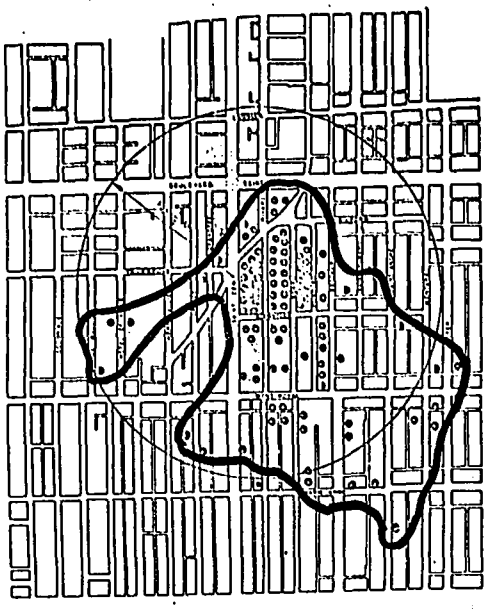
# INFLUENCE AREAS

DISTRIBUTION OF CHILDREN FREQUENTING
A PLAYGROUND



TERRAIN DE JEUX PLAYGROUND

CHAQUE POINT REPRÉSENTE 5 ENFANTS ● EACH DOT REPRESENTS 5 CHILDREN

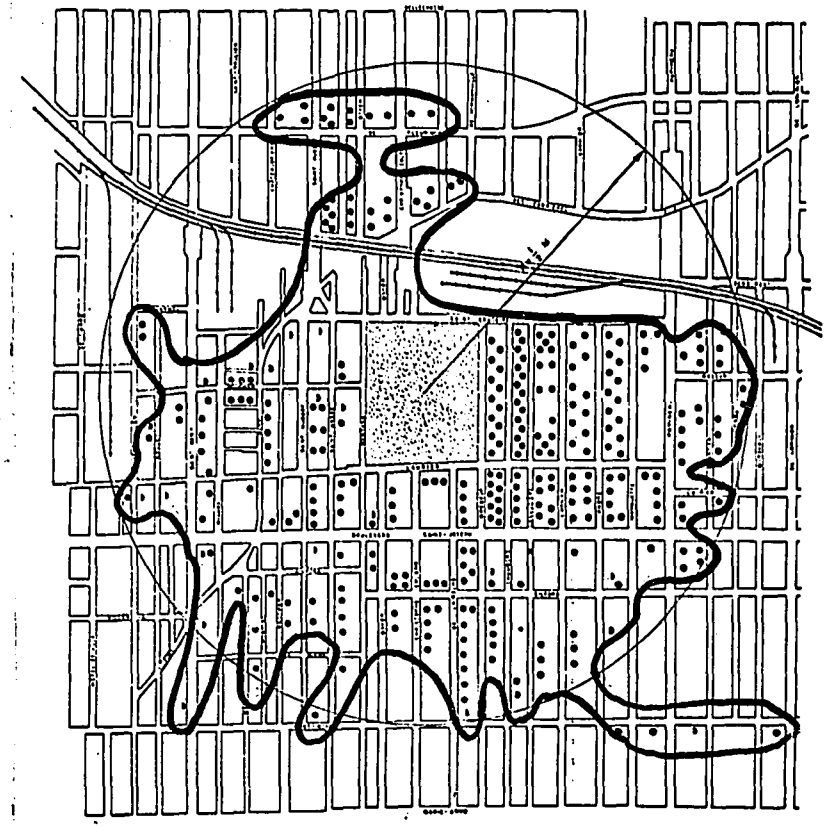


TERRAIN DE JEUX PLAYGROUND

CHAQUE POINT REPRÉSENTE 5 ENFANTS ● EACH DOT REPRESENTS 5 CHILDREN

DISTRIBUTION DES PERSONNES FRÉQUENTANT
UN TERRAIN DE SPORTS

DISTRIBUTION OF PERSONS FREQUENTING
A PLAYFIELD



TERRAIN DE SPORTS PLAYFIELD

CHAQUE POINT REPRÉSENTE 5 ENFANTS ● EACH DOT REPRESENTS 5 CHILDREN

## THE NEED FOR LOCAL NORMS

Plan for outdoor recreation of Montreal was made in 1956 by the Planning Department who also proposed a division of the City into sections and dwelling districts. The Plan covered only the Montreal Municipality but the same criterion of division in sectors and districts could be applied to the rest of the area. The study range of the Master Plan only took into account the Outdoor recreational facilities, but the approach could be extended to cover all kinds of leisure establishments. Sectors could then be integrated with the results obtained from the present study and form a basic frame for the planning of leisure facilities in Montreal.

The examples of influence areas shown in the Master Plan, prove that there is no co-incidence between theoretical areas and actual areas of influence. Therefore, if the whole population is going to be serviced, then overlapping of influence areas may appear and consequently there may be a low space efficiency for the facilities.

Hence, there is evidently a need for a research of present leisure facilities in Montreal as a basis for the planning process.

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REFERENCE FOR CHAPTER III


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2. Montreal Master Plan ibid. Page 8.

3. Montreal Master Plan ibid. Page 8

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5. Rioux, Marcel. Rapport de la Commission d'Enquete sur l'Enseignement des Arts au Quebec. L'Editeur Officiel du Quebec. 1968. Vol. I Page 182.

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7. Rioux, Marcel. ibid. Page 194.

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9. Montreal Master Plan ibid. Page 7.

10. Poupart, Jean and Shargie P. Apercu des Loisirs a Montreal. Centre des Etudes Canadiennes Francais de l'Universite de McGill, 1969. Page 3.

11. Lamothe R. Prevision des Espaces Verts et des Besoins Routiers affectes aux Loisir en 1981. Services d'Urbanisme de la Ville de Montreal, 1966. Page 8.

12. Pearson, Norman. Planning for a Leisure Society. Recreation Study Conference. Dept. of National Health and Welfare. Sept. 1969. Page 3.

13. Lamothe, R. ibid. Page 8. Quoted from Ouellette, Andre. Les Comportements economiques de la famille Salaire au Quebec. (Tremblay - Fortin)

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17. Pearson, Norman. ibid. Page 1.

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20. Lamothe R. ibid. Page 2.

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# 4

# SURVEY OF MONTREAL'S LEISURE FACILITIES

METHODOLOGY

The first step in the planning process of leisure in Montreal is to classify urban facilities according to the framework formerly proposed in Chapter II. Fourteen different kinds of facilities have been found corresponding to the three main classifications of personal interest, Hedonistic, Vital and Intellectual. There are two general environmental types - indoor and outdoor facilities; the subdivision of interest by personal attitudes such as spectator or participant; and finally the subdivision of environmental types by the kind or source of the service, that is, governmental or commercial.

Facilities of each kind have been listed and later located on the map of Montreal to get the iconic models of the distribution leisure facilities. The reference map shows the net population densities of Montreal. The information was obtained from the 1966 Census tracts of Canada, the "Cahier des donnees, occupation du sol, Montreal 1964", the "Carte de Population, 1961" and the land-use maps compiled by the Planning Department of the City; and the study "Utilization du sol, Octobre 1969" of the Catholic School Commission of Montreal.

## METHODOLOGY

The habitation zones on this map have been defined with the aid of the land-use maps of the Planning Department and the study of the Catholic School Commission. In the residential zones mixed uses of land have been avoided, and in the business zone the opposite criteria has been applied in order to obtain a useful descriptive image of the distribution of population.

The Census data and the figures of the "Cahier des donnees" have been related to obtain the net population densities of the census tract sectors. The resulting data has been grouped into six classes: 40-100; 101-150; 151-200; 201-250; 251-350; 351-and over, persons per acre.

In the cases where complete data was not available, such as St. Leonard, Ville d'Anjou or St. Laurent, the "Carte de Population 1961" has been used, analogically, to determine the class interval of these zones.

As a complement to the map of net densities, a map of the transportation facilities of Montreal has been included, which is also to be used as a frame of reference for the leisure facilities. Railroads and Metro systems, freeways, main and secondary streets have been located on this map and different symbols have been employed to differentiate them. The map of the City of Montreal compiled by the Public Works Department is the source used to build the transportation network map.

# METHODOLOGY

Governmental facilities were placed on maps one to nine inclusively. The information required to make these plans was obtained from the Recreation Departments of the Municipalities concerned in this study. The main source employed was the "Repertoire des Parc de la Ville de Montreal" ed. 1967. Other informative publications from the Parks Department were employed, also the Municipal Tourist Bureau's "Calendar of Events, Montreal Winter 1971" and the "Calendar of Events" from the Minister of Tourism, Hunting and Fishing of the Quebec Government.

Commercial facilities appear on maps ten to fourteen. Most of the facilities were located by using information obtained from the yellow pages of the telephone directory and from the "Annuaire 1971" de la Confederation Quebecoise des Entreprise de Loisir. Other sources included the advertising pages in the newspapers - in both French and English - and were especially used for the spectacle facilities. In this field difficulty was found in classifying facilities because some of the places advertising as "varieties" (which should belong to spectacle facilities) were, in fact, night clubs and therefore must go to the participatory type.

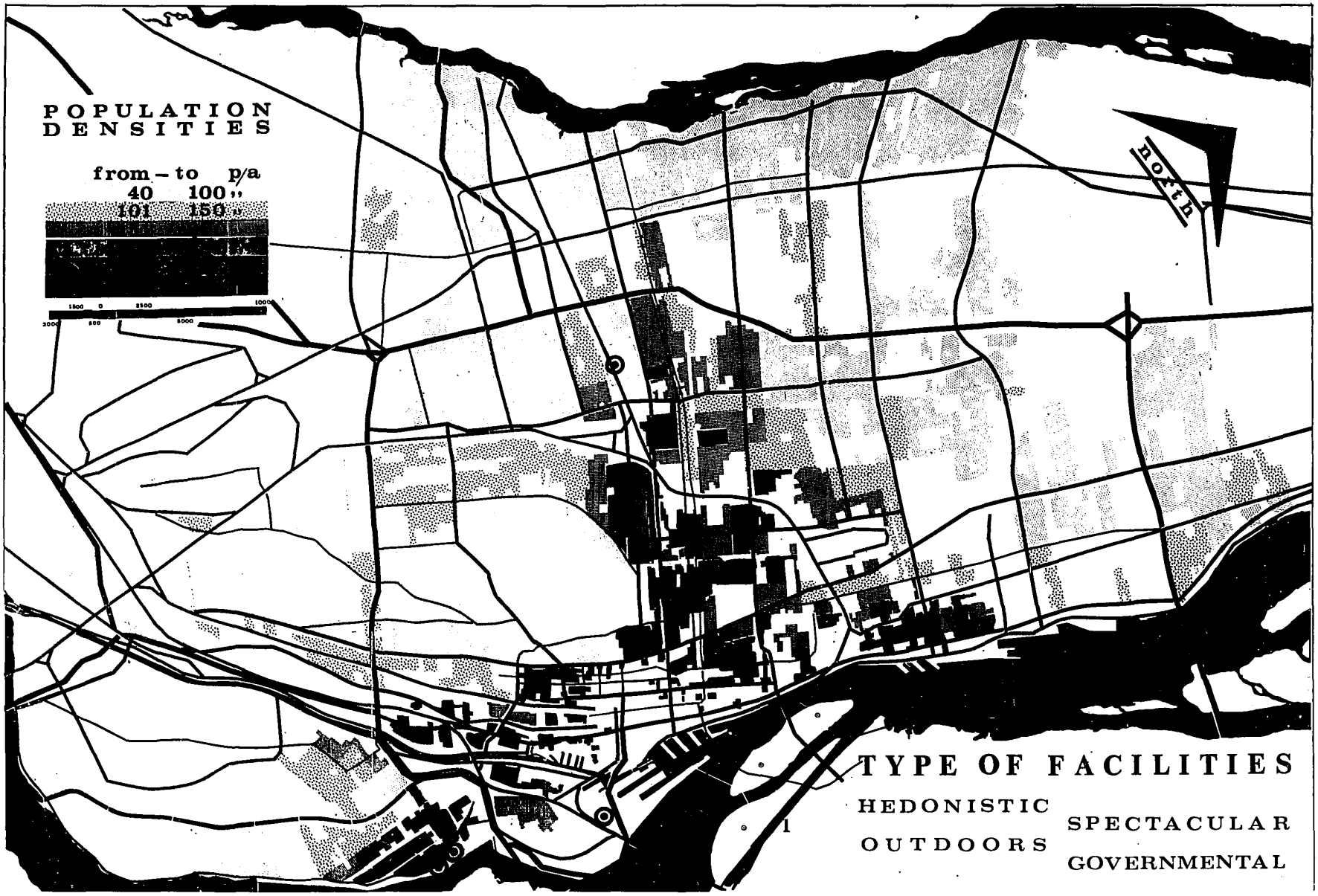
Leisure facilities have been located on the net density map of Montreal to obtain a graphic image of the relation of population to facilities. Aggregations of personal and

environmental determinants have been compiled to obtain distribution patterns by general types, such as outdoor or indoor, governmental or commercial, participatory or spectacular facilities. Nine general types were then obtained from the original classifications.

The originals were done in the scale of 1" = 1500 ft. and then reduced to the size in which they are presented. Different symbols were employed to differentiate the types of facilities. The same symbol was used to express governmental and commercial facilities, however, these two types are differentiated by using one model for each. Some of the classified types are not provided either by commercial or by public organizations. Only two outdoor commercial facilities were found and they were included in the respective governmental maps.

# LEISURE FACILITIES IN MONTREAL - 1970

McGILL UNIVERSITY M. OF ARCH. THESIS CARLOS A. ACOSTA



TYPE OF FACILITY

Hedonistic Spectacular
Outdoor - Governmental

Elements:

◎ Football Stadium
Baseball Stadium

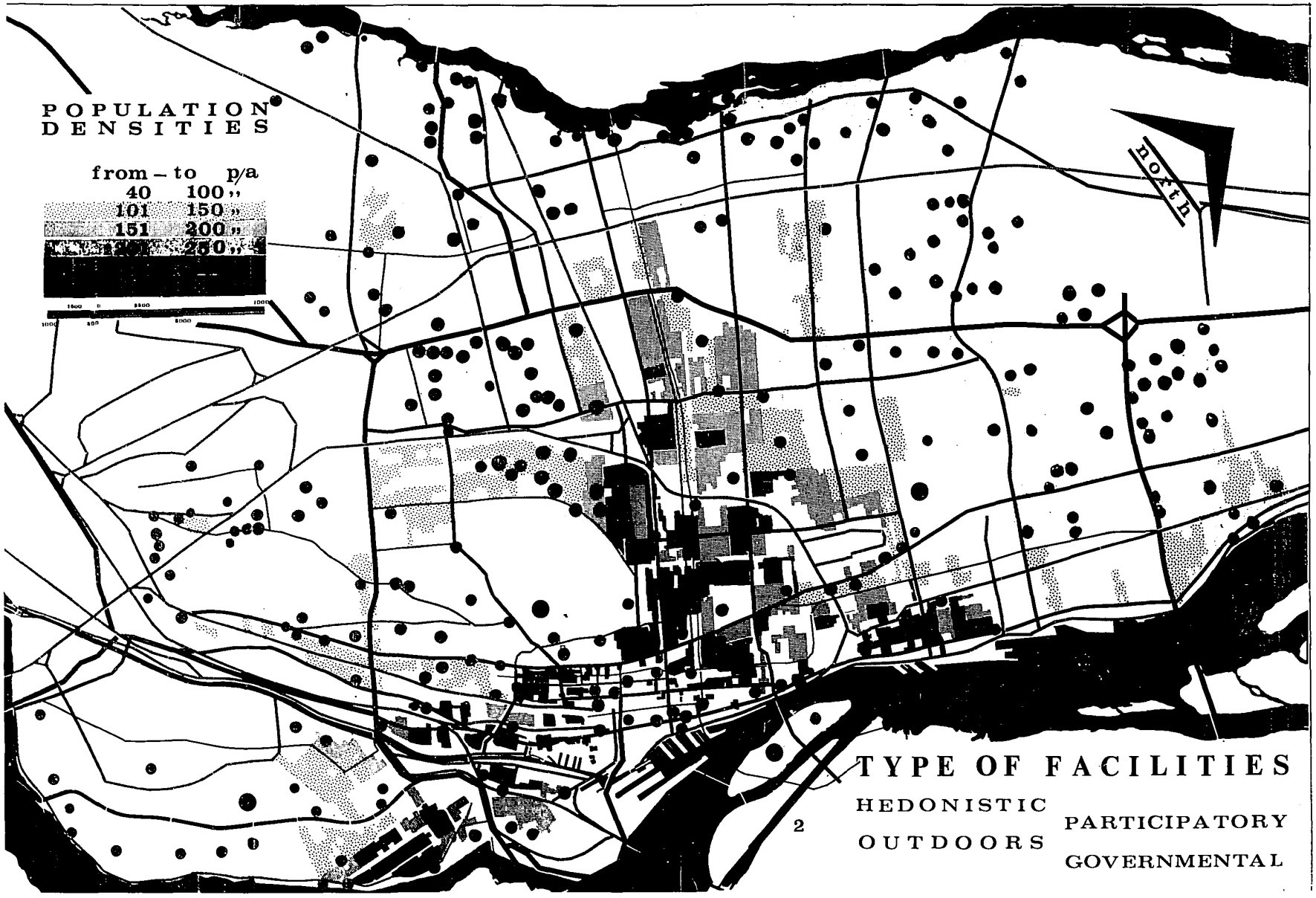
| | | | |
|---|---|---|---|
| Pattern | Spread ✓ | uniform | |
| | | unbalanced ✓ | |
| | Concentrated | grouped ✓ | on south end |
| | | linear | |
| Distribution of Facilities in regard to: | Population ✗ | even | |
| | | uneven | |
| | Central District ✗ | centred | |
| | | marginal | |
| | Trans. Network ✓ | road systems ✓ | |
| | | metro systems | Jarry Park |

Jarry Park is centred in relation to the study area. The two Stadiums in the City of Verdun and the Autostade are placed on the periphery and are completely isolated from the main body of the island.

Only Jarry Park is accessible through the metro system
The other Stadiums have to be reached by bus or automobile.

# LEISURE FACILITIES IN MONTREAL - 1970

McGILL UNIVERSITY M. OF ARCH. THESIS CARLOS A. ACOSTA



TYPE OF FACILITY

Hedonistic Participatory
Outdoor - Governmental

Elements:

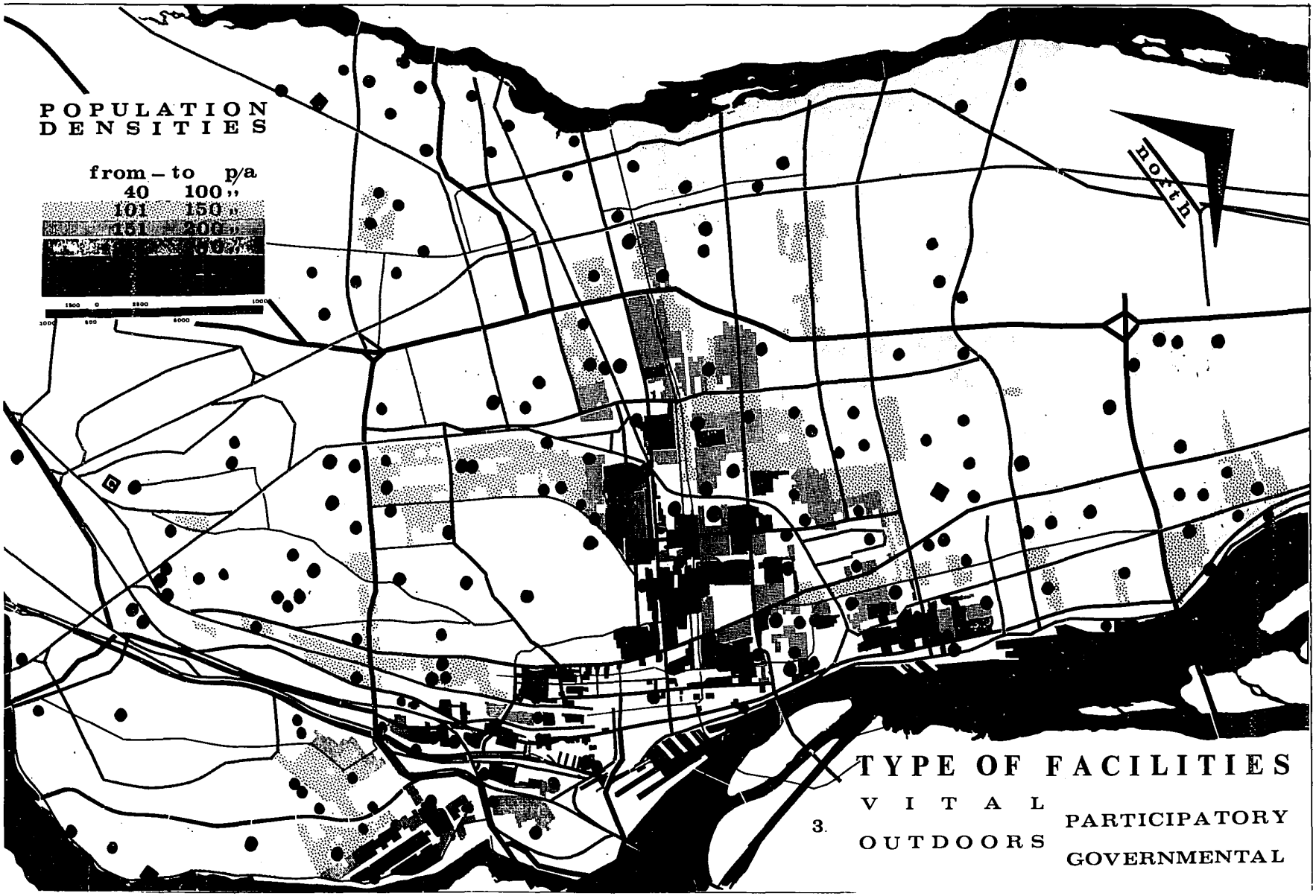
- Ornamental Parks
  Playgrounds
  "La Ronde"
- Belmont Park (Commercial)
- Major Parks

| | | | |
|---|---|---|---|
| Pattern | Spread ✓ | uniform | |
| | | unbalanced ✓ | |
| | Concentrated | grouped | some areas |
| | | linear | |
| Distribution of Facilities in regard to: | Population ✓ | even | |
| | | uneven ✓ | |
| | Central District | centred ✓ | |
| | | marginal | |
| | Trans. Network ✗ | road systems | |
| | | metro systems | |

Special reference has to be given to Mount Royal, Agrignon and Maisonneuve Parks because of their size. They are all located on the south part of the island and consequently are not equally useful to the whole population. Belmont Park and "La Ronde" are on the ends of a north-south axis of Montreal. Of these major facilities, only "La Ronde" is served by the Metro System. Ornamental parks and playgrounds often have marginal location in regard to dwelling areas. The more densely populated areas show scarcity of this type of facility.

# LEISURE FACILITIES IN MONTREAL - 1970

McGILL UNIVERSITY M. OF ARCH. THESIS CARLOS A. ACOSTA



TYPE OF FACILITY

Vital Participatory
Outdoor - Governmental

Elements:

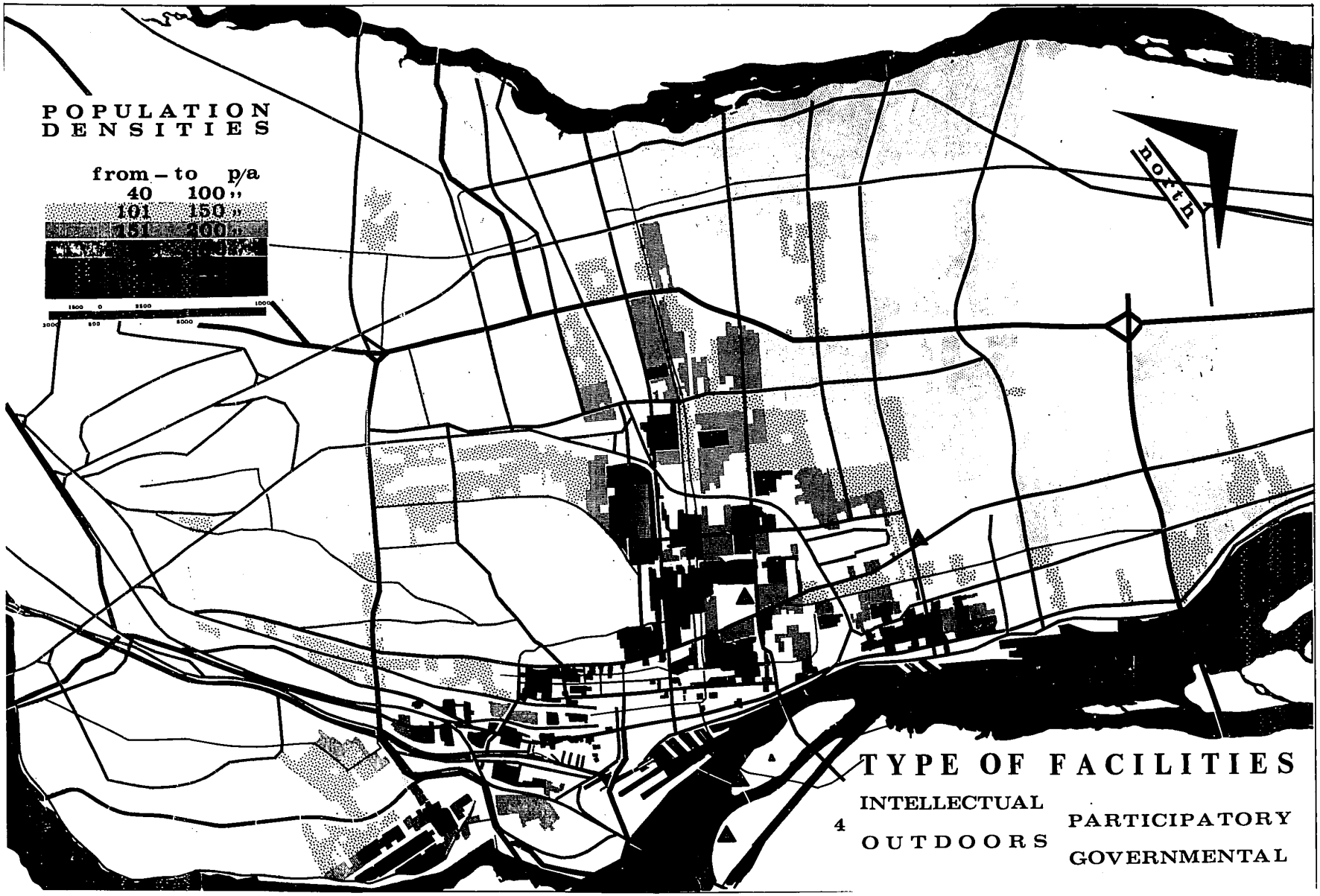
- Playfields
- Tennis courts
- Ski areas
- Swimming pools
- Skating rinks
- Golf courses
- Sailing
- Golf courses (Com

| | | | |
|---|---|---|---|
| Pattern | Spread ✓ | uniform | |
| | | unbalanced | |
| | Concentrated | grouped | more or less |
| | | linear | |
| Distribution of Facilities in regard to: | Population ✓ | even | |
| | | uneven ✓ | |
| | Central District ✗ | centred | |
| | | marginal | |
| | Trans. Network ✗ | road systems | |
| | | metro systems | |

Four golf courses - three municipal and one private - are located in the area. Three of them are in the west side of the City. In some areas, such as Montreal North, the north-west and south-east regions of Montreal's Municipality, Cote St. Luc and St. Michel, there is an evident lack of relation between the facilities and the residential zones. In others, such as St. Laurent, Outremont, Cote des Neiges and Notre Dame de Grace, the facilities are more related to the population distribution. Nevertheless, marginal location of facilities is not exceptional. The south corner of the island - Verdun and St. Henry - shows a more acceptable distribution of facilities; but railroads and the roads in St. Henry are great impediments to their safe access.

# LEISURE FACILITIES IN MONTREAL - 1970

McGILL UNIVERSITY M. OF ARCH. THESIS CARLOS A. ACOSTA



TYPE OF FACILITY

Intellectual Participatory
Outdoor - Governmental

Elements:

- Zoo
- ▲ Botanical Gardens
- "Man and His World"

| | | | |
|---|---|---|---|
| Pattern | Spread ✓ | uniform | |
| | | unbalanced ✓ | |
| | Concentrated | grouped | |
| | | linear ✓ | on Sherbrooke St. |
| Distribution of Facilities in regard to: | Population X | even | |
| | | uneven | |
| | Central District X | centred | |
| | | marginal | |
| | Trans. Network ✓ | road systems ✓ | one or the |
| | | metro systems ✓ | other |

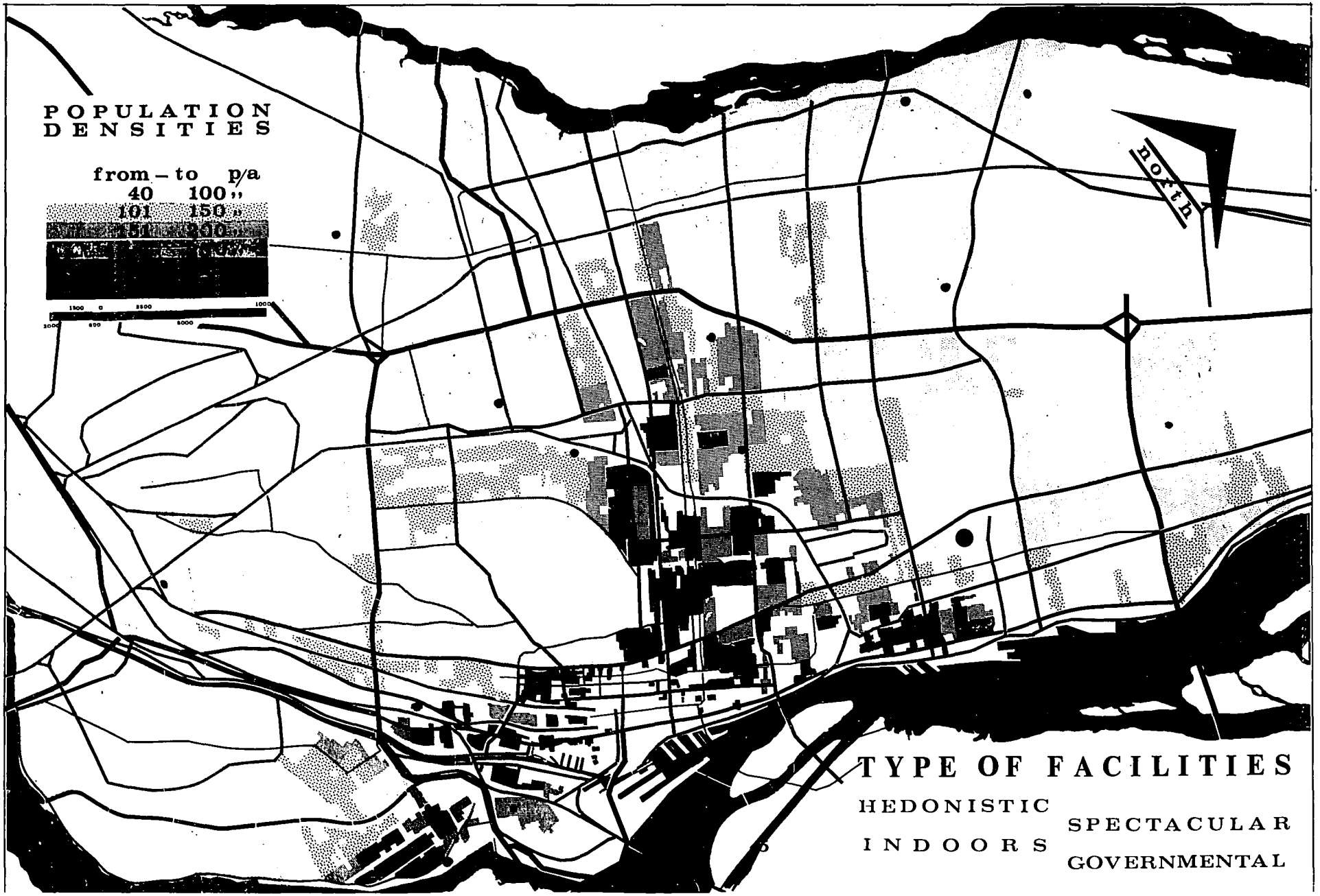
Scarcity is a most suited adjective of the present distribution. All three facilities are located on the southern central part of the island.

These facilities are evidently not related to population distribution as only Lafontaine Zoo is more or less centred in regard to this. The Botanical Gardens are located in the eastern low density area of Montreal and "Man and His World" is completely shifted from the habitation zones.

The Zoo and "Man and His World" are easily accessible through the Metro System but the Botanical Gardens have to be reached by bus or by automobile.

# LEISURE FACILITIES IN MONTREAL - 1970

McGILL UNIVERSITY M. OF ARCH. THESIS CARLOS A. ACOSTA



TYPE OF FACILITY

Hedonistic Spectacular
Indoor Governmental

Elements:

Municipal Sports Arenas

| | | | |
|---|---|---|---|
| Pattern | Spread ✓ | uniform | |
| | | unbalanced | |
| | Concentrated X | grouped | |
| | | linear | |
| Distribution of Facilities in regard to: | Population | even | |
| | | uneven ✓ | |
| | Central District X | centred | |
| | | marginal | |
| | Trans. Network | road systems | |
| | | metro systems | |

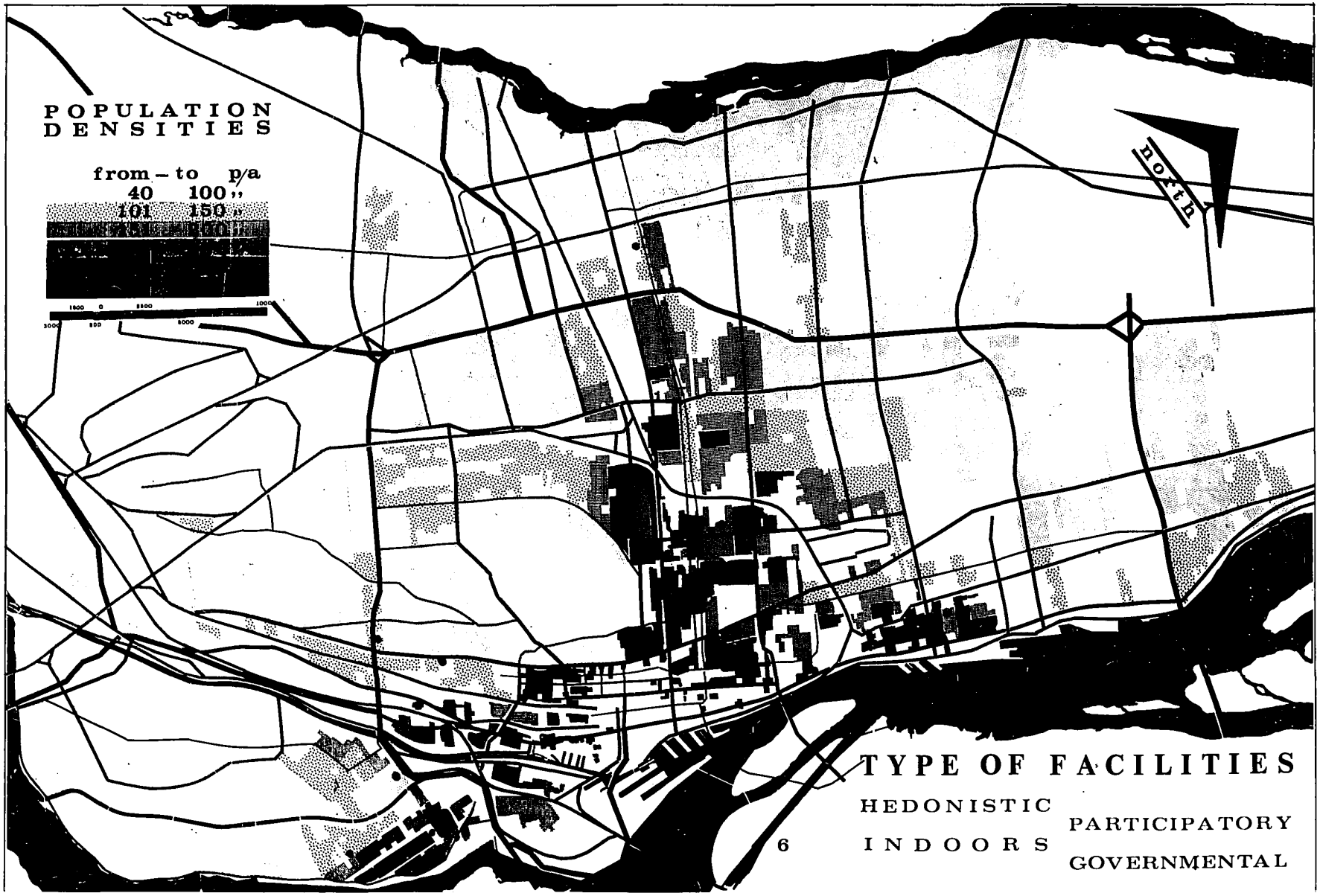
The use of these establishments is mostly of the participatory type, but as they have spectacular facilities they are included in this category.

The capacity of the arenas is approximately 1,000 places, with the exception of the Maurice Richard Arena which is oriented towards spectacular activity.

They very often show marginal location in regard to the dwelling zones and do not have relation with the transportation network. None of these facilities are located in the central business district.

# LEISURE FACILITIES IN MONTREAL - 1970

McGILL UNIVERSITY M. OF ARCH. THESIS CARLOS A. ACOSTA



TYPE OF FACILITY

Hedonistic Participatory
Indoor - Governmental

Elements:
- Social Centres

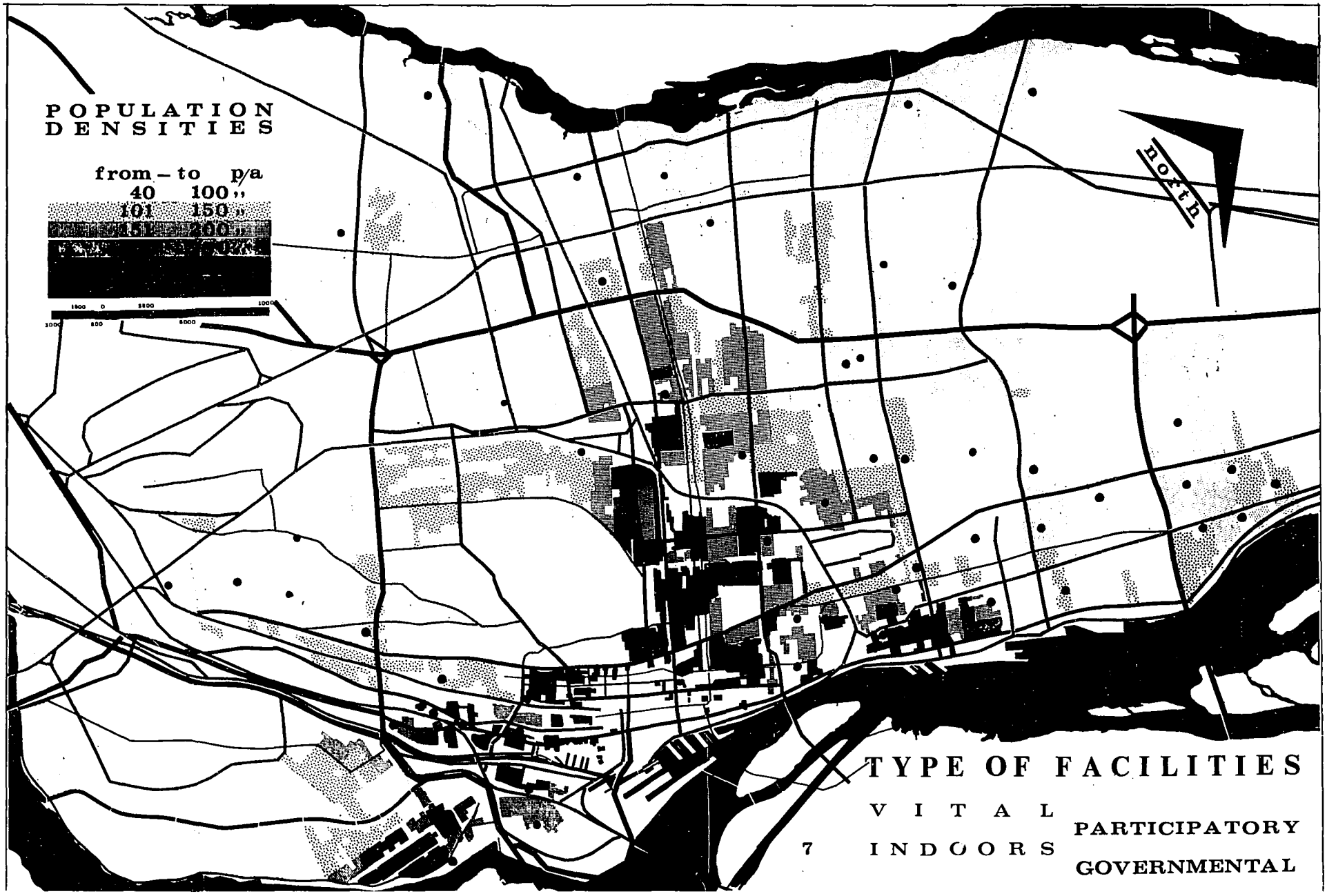
| | | | |
|---|---|---|---|
| Pattern | Spread ✓ | uniform | |
| | | unbalanced ✓ | more on west |
| | Concentrated | grouped | |
| | | linear | |
| Distribution of Facilities in regard to: | Population | even | |
| | | uneven | completely |
| | Central District ✗ | centred | |
| | | marginal | |
| | Trans. Network ✓ | road systems | more or less |
| | | metro systems | only two |

Governmental activity in this field is clearly not intense. Other than the social centres of the Golden Age and a few Municipalities which have social rooms, no facilities were found to serve the proposed activity.

Some of these facilities are in the influence area of the Metro system, but most of them have to be reached by bus or by automobile.

# LEISURE FACILITIES IN MONTREAL - 1970

McGILL UNIVERSITY M. OF ARCH. THESIS CARLOS A. ACOSTA



TYPE OF FACILITY

Vital Participatory
Indoor - Governmental

Elements:

- Gymnasiums
- Swimming pools
- Skating rinks

| | | | |
|---|---|---|---|
| Pattern | Spread ✓ | uniform | |
| | | unbalanced | more on S. & W. |
| | Concentrated | grouped | |
| | | linear | |
| Distribution of Facilities in regard to: | Population ✓ | even | |
| | | uneven ✓ | |
| | Central District X | centred | |
| | | marginal | |
| | Trans. Network X | road systems | |
| | | metro systems | |

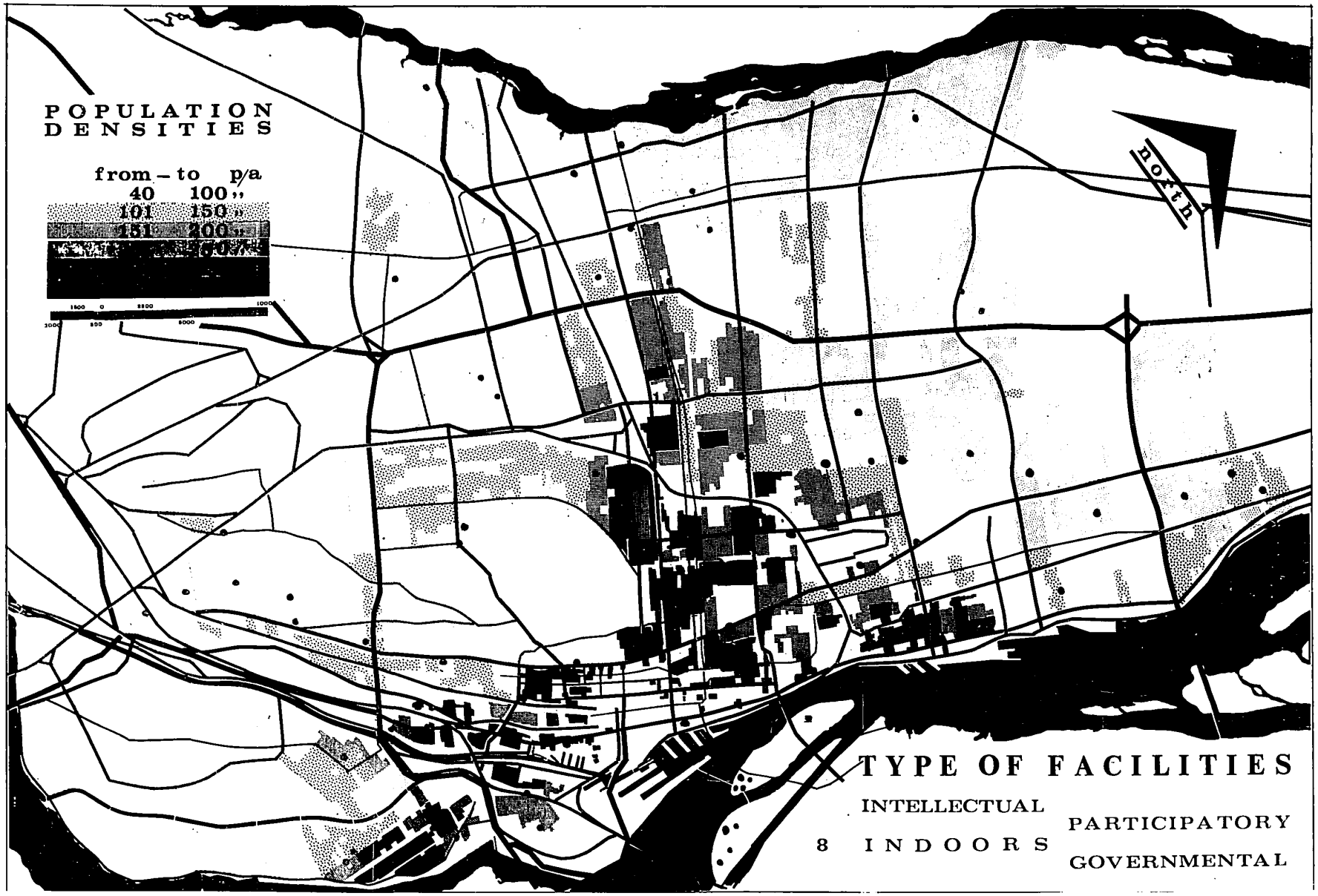
The distribution of these facilities is clearly not related to the dwelling zones. There are areas which are more favoured with these facilities and others completely lacking in them. The southern areas of Sherbrooke Street have a severe concentration of facilities compared to the central axis of the City.

Around Mount Royal a wide area comprising of Outremont, Cote des Neiges, Cote St. Luc, Hampstead and Westmount is completely deprived of these facilities with Outremont arena being the sole exception. The central part of Montreal North is also noticeable by its lack of indoor governmental facilities.

Most of these facilities are accessible by walking means and consequently are not related to the transportation network.

# LEISURE FACILITIES IN MONTREAL - 1970

McGILL UNIVERSITY M. OF ARCH. THESIS CARLOS A. ACOSTA



TYPE OF FACILITY

Intellectual Participatory
Indoor - Governmental

Elements:

- Art & Craft Workshops
- Libraries
- Museums
- "Man and His World"

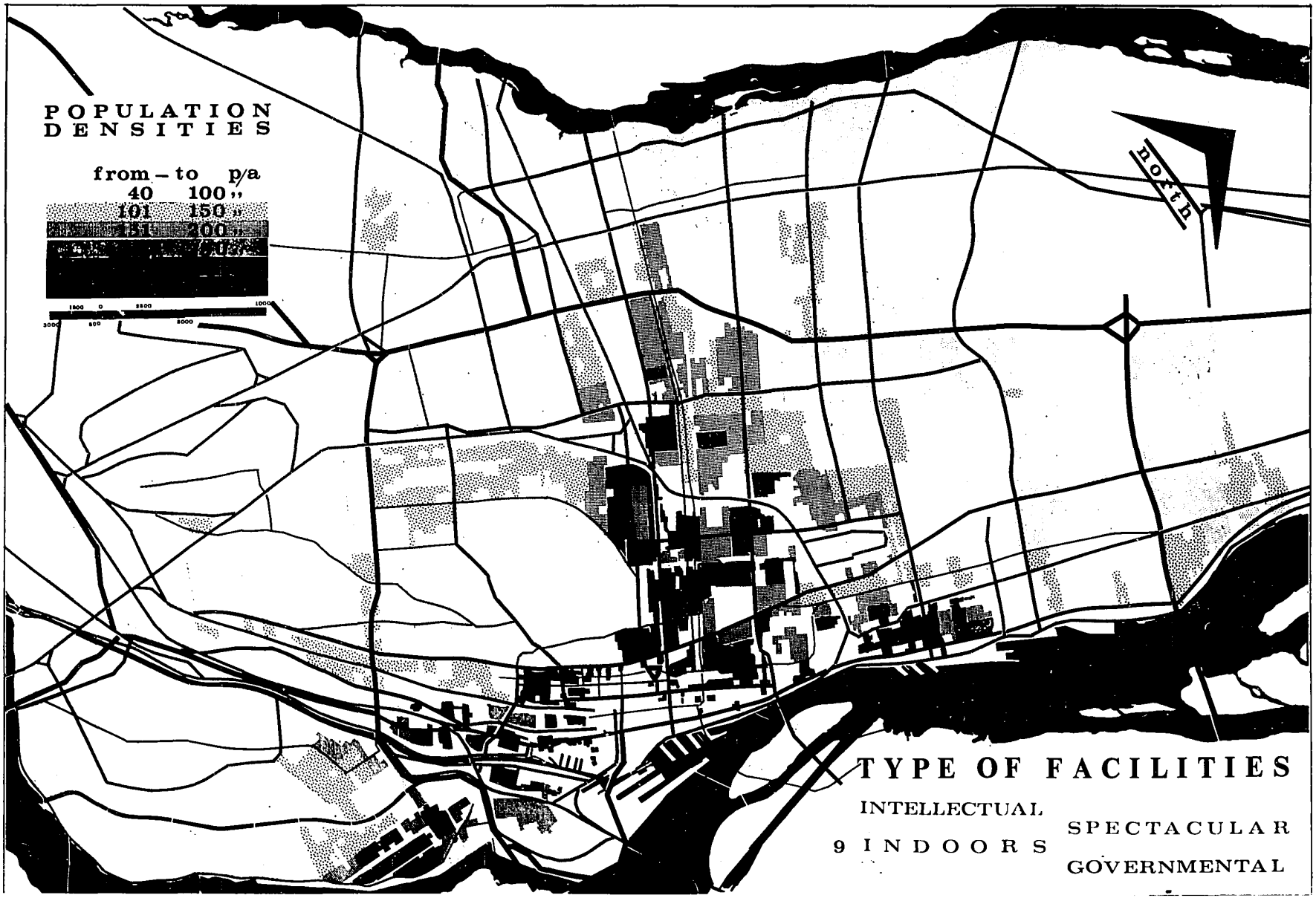
| | | | |
|---|---|---|---|
| Pattern | Spread ✓ | uniform | |
| | | unbalanced ✓ | |
| | Concentrated ✗ | grouped | |
| | | linear | |
| Distribution of Facilities in regard to: | Population ✓ | even | |
| | | uneven ✓ | |
| | Central District ✗ | centred | |
| | | marginal | |
| | Trans. Network | road systems | |
| | | metro systems | |

The libraries are spread in the dwelling areas but there are wide regions which are deprived of intellectual facilities. The central area of the city - between l'Acadie and Pie IX Boulevards, and between the Metropolitan and Belanger Boulevard - is not favoured at all with this kind of facility. A large part of Montreal North, Cote des Neiges, Cote St. Luc, the northern section of Westmount as well as the eastern zone of Montreal are also deprived of cultural and governmental facilities.

Some of these facilities are related to town areas and others serve a region. Consequently, the latter require the use of mechancial transportation to be reached. "Man and His World" is linked to the City by the Metro system and the facilities located in the CBD are also favoured by this means of transportation. The Museum of Contemporary Art is unfortunately located in an industrial area and unrelated to the heart of City. Its accessibility is constrained to the use of the automobile and bus.

# LEISURE FACILITIES IN MONTREAL - 1970

McGILL UNIVERSITY M. OF ARCH. THESIS CARLOS A. ACOSTA



TYPE OF FACILITY

Intellectual Spectacular
Indoor - Governmental

Elements:

Theatre
Concert Hall
Planetarium
✓ Place des Arts

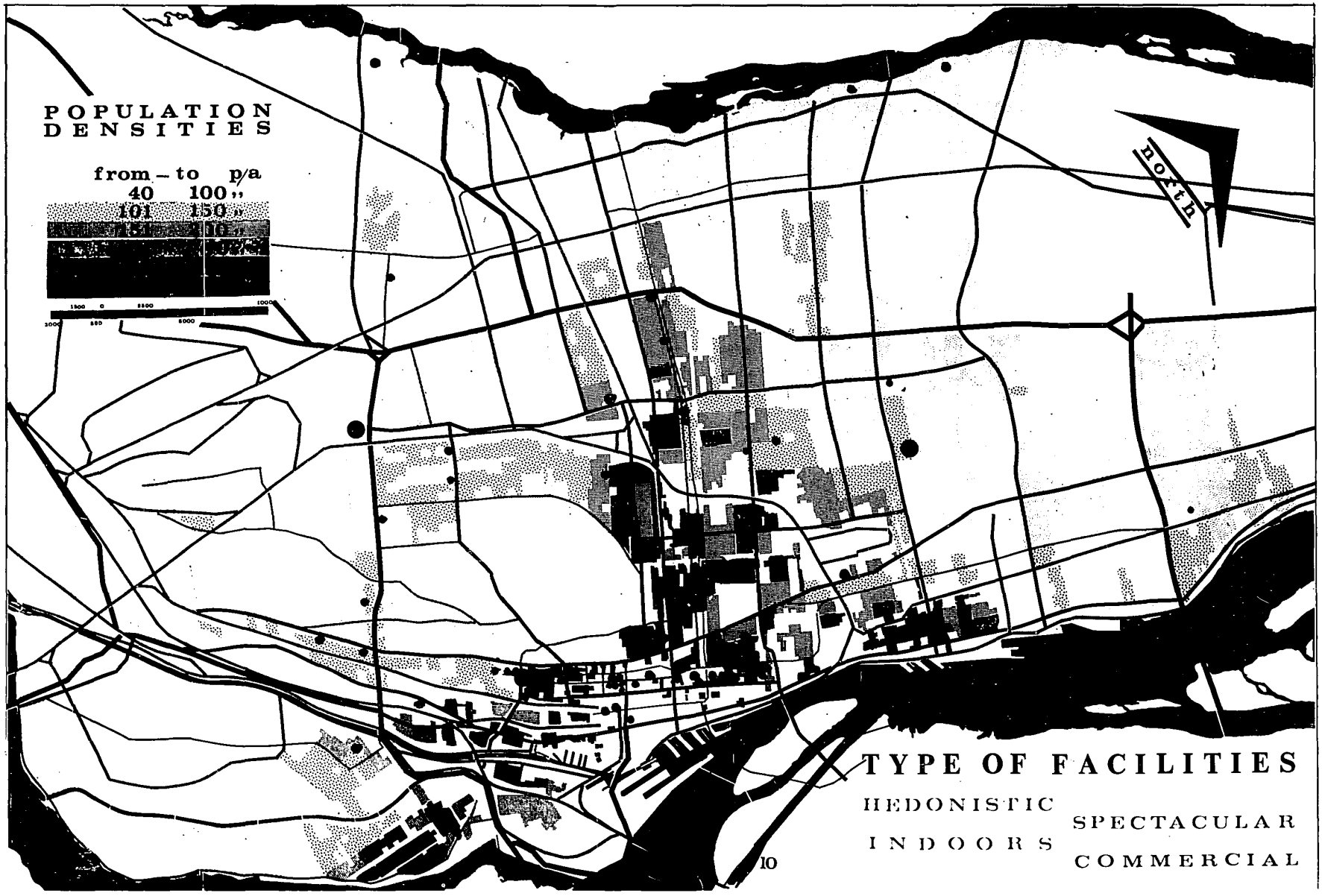
| | | | |
|---|---|---|---|
| Pattern | Spread | uniform | |
| | | unbalanced ✓ | |
| | Concentrated ✓ | grouped | Man & His World |
| | | linear | |
| Distribution of Facilities in regard to: | Population ✗ | even | |
| | | uneven | |
| | Central District | centred | |
| | | marginal ✓ | |
| | Trans. Network ✓ | road systems | |
| | | metro systems | most of them |

The particular placement of the cultural establishments makes it clear that this class of facility has no intimate relation to the dwelling areas. All cultural facilities are accessible by the metropolitan system. St. Helen's Island is separated by the river but is, nevertheless, within a very short travel-time distance by means of the Metro from the central district.

There is a clear concentration of facilities in the southern central area of the island. With the exception of "Man and His World" the other buildings are located around or in the central business district.

# LEISURE FACILITIES IN MONTREAL - 1970

McGILL UNIVERSITY M. OF ARCH. THESIS CARLOS A. ACOSTA



TYPE OF FACILITY

Hedonistic Spectacular
Indoor - Commercial

Elements:

● Review Theatre
Movie Theatre

● Horse Races
Sports Palaces

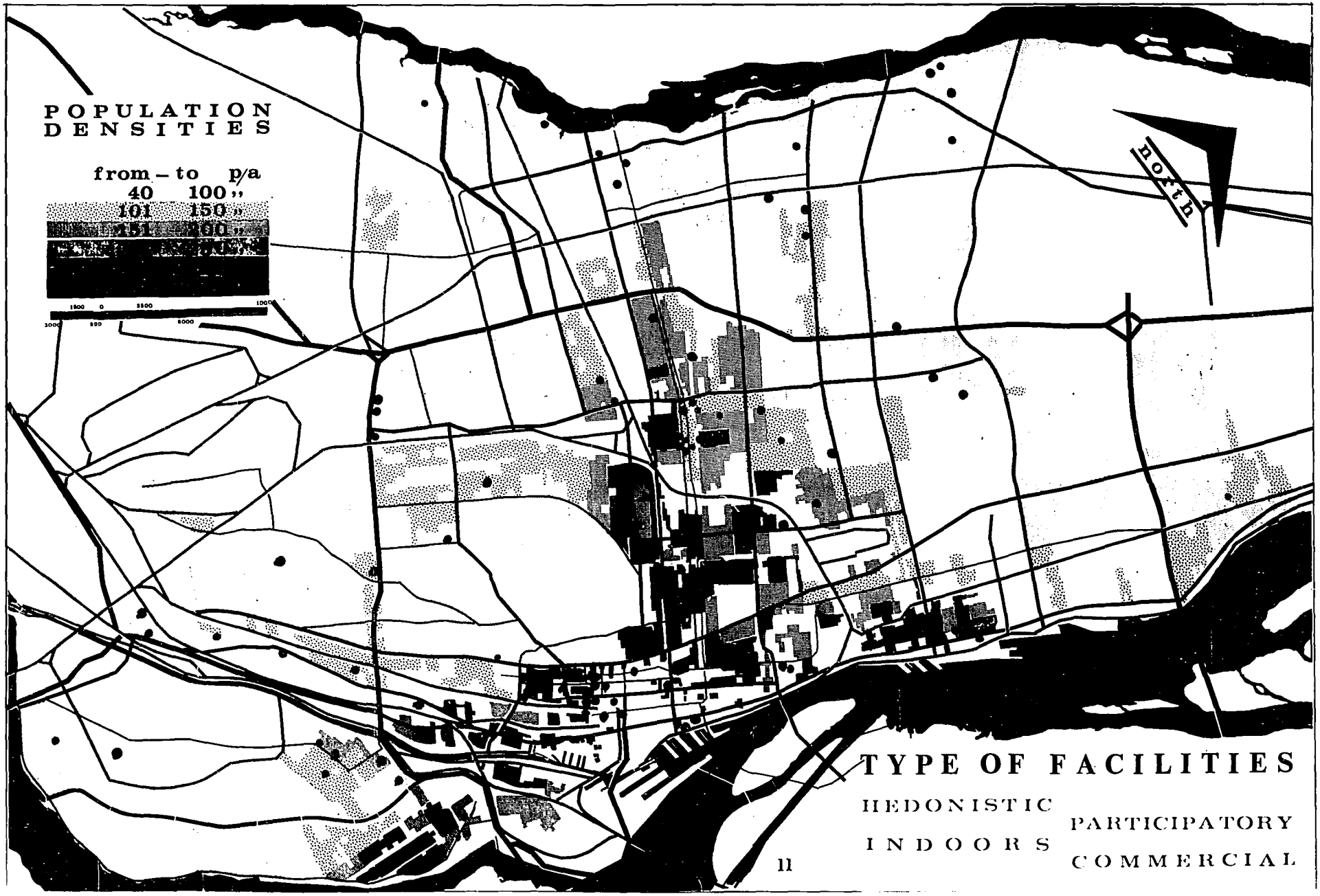
| | | | |
|---|---|---|---|
| Pattern | Spread | uniform | |
| | | unbalanced | |
| | Concentrated | grouped | |
| | | linear ✓ | mostly on CBD |
| Distribution of Facilities in regard to: | Population | even | |
| | | uneven | |
| | Central District | centred ✓ | |
| | | marginal | |
| | Trans. Network | road systems ✓ | |
| | | metro systems ✓ | |

The dwelling areas are not related at all to this type of facility. Most of them are located in the longitudinal axis of the Central District.

The main lines of the Metro System and Decarie Boulevard are easily identified by the location of facilities. The more intense concentration of establishments appears along Saint Catherine Street from Atwater Avenue to Papineau Avenue.

# LEISURE FACILITIES IN MONTREAL - 1970

McGILL UNIVERSITY M. OF ARCH. THESIS CARLOS A. ACOSTA



TYPE OF FACILITY

Hedonistic Participatory
Indoor - Commercial

Elements:

- Billiards
- Social Clubs
- Night Clubs

| | | | |
|---|---|---|---|
| Pattern | Spread | uniform | |
| | | unbalanced | |
| | Concentrated ✓ | grouped ✓ | E & W Mt. Royal |
| | | linear | |
| Distribution of Facilities in regard to: | Population | even | |
| | | uneven ✓ | |
| | Central District ✓ | centred ✓ | |
| | | marginal | |
| | Trans. Network | road systems ✓ | |
| | | metro systems ✓ | |

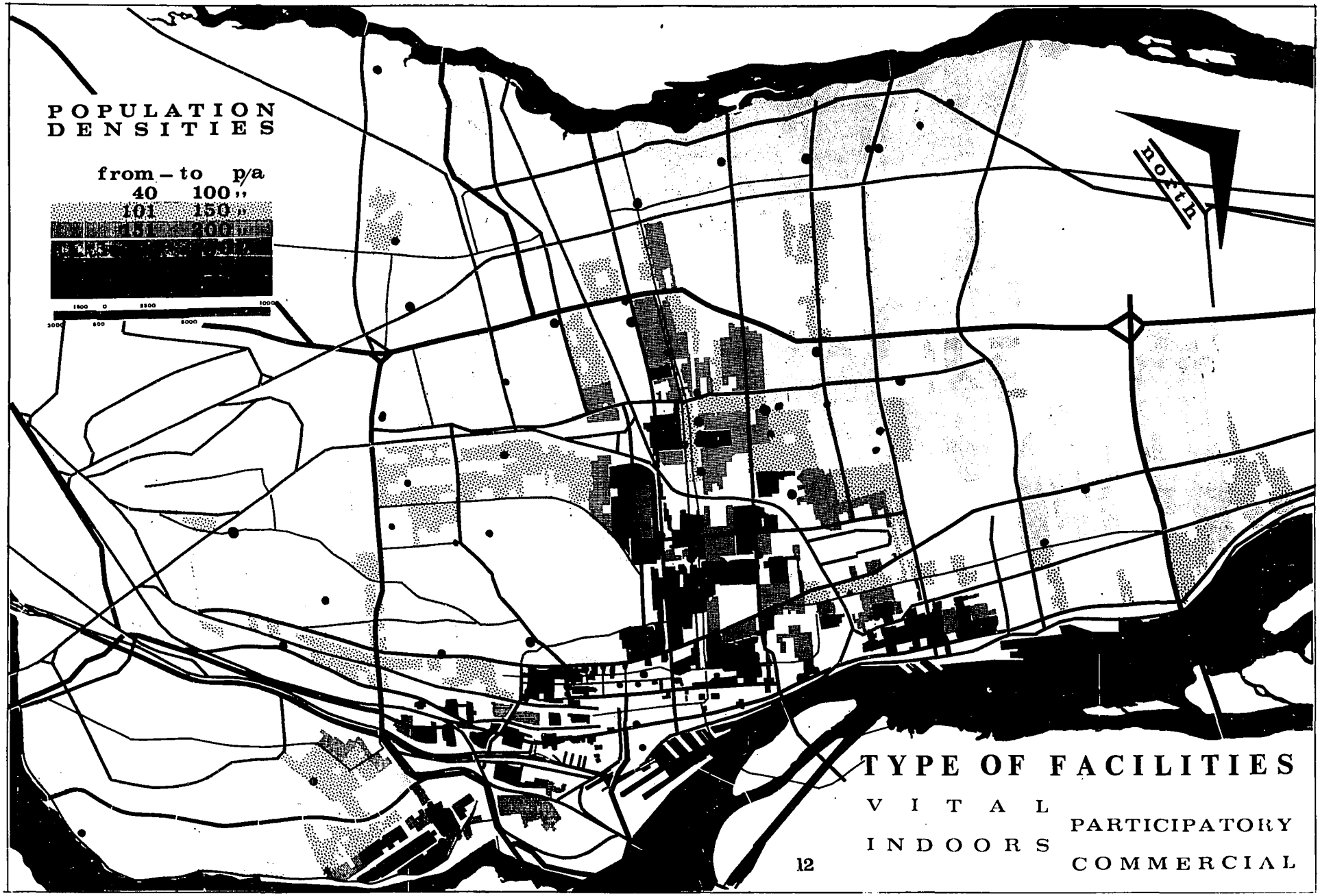
Groupments of establishments appear in two areas in the zones of influence of the Metro system. The buildings appear to be abundant and scattered - the latter effect is caused by the location of billiard halls, whereas the night life is clearly concentrated around the CBD and the lower part of St. Lawrence Boulevard.

The only link between the location of this class of facility and the dwelling areas is the groupment of establishments in the most populated zone of Montreal.

There is an obvious relation between the transportation network and the location of the facilities.

# LEISURE FACILITIES IN MONTREAL - 1970

McGILL UNIVERSITY M. OF ARCH. THESIS CARLOS A. ACOSTA



TYPE OF FACILITY

Vital Participatory
Indoor - Commercial

Elements:
- Bowling Alleys
- Gymnasiums
- Swimming Pools

| | | | |
|---|---|---|---|
| Pattern | Spread ✓ | uniform | more or less |
| | | unbalanced | |
| | Concentrated | grouped | |
| | | linear | Metro lines |
| Distribution of Facilities in regard to: | Population ✓ | even | |
| | | uneven | |
| | Central District | centred ✓ | |
| | | marginal | |
| | Trans. Network ✓ | road systems ✓ | |
| | | metro systems ✓ | |

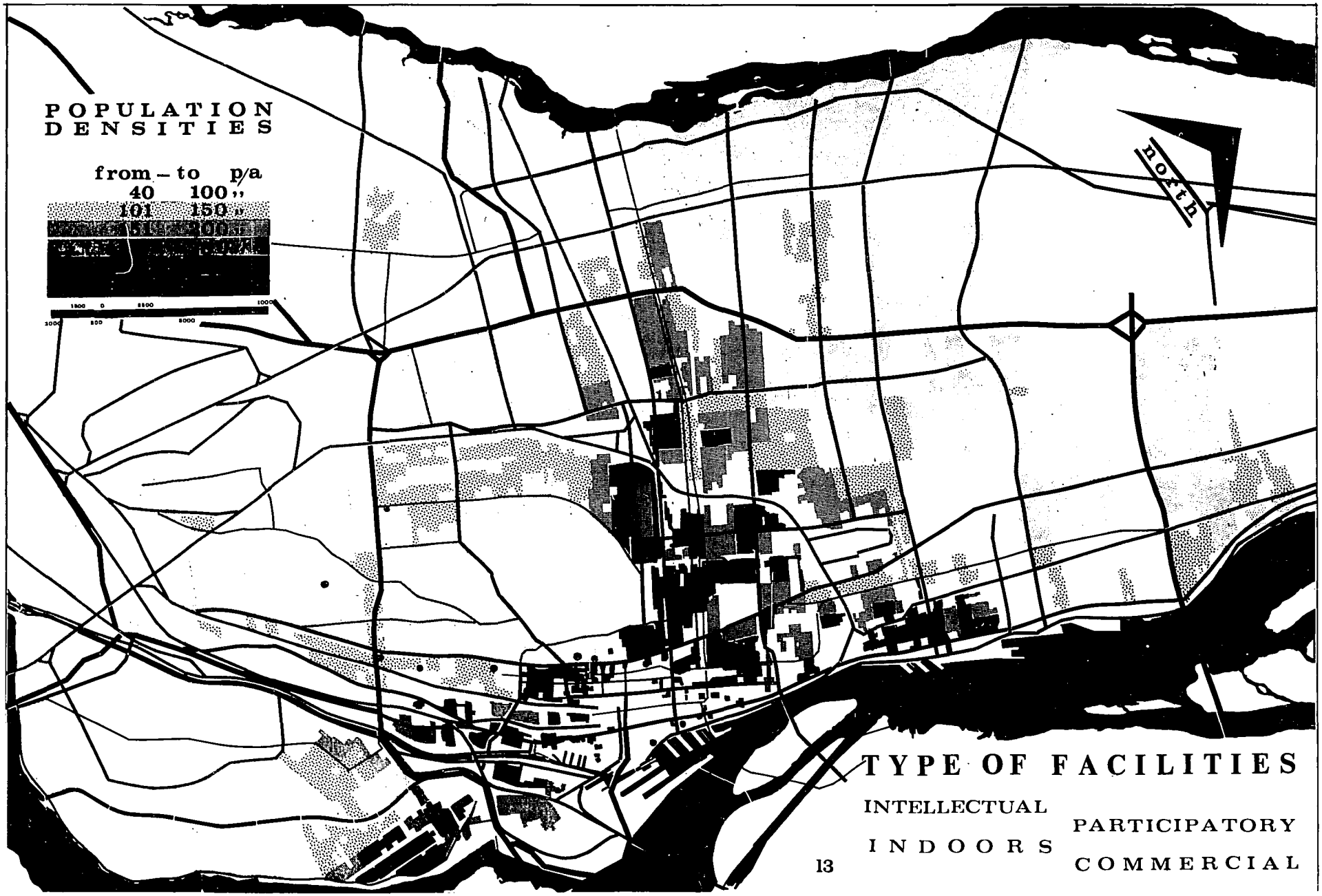
There are two groupments of establishments, one is in the CBD area and the other is more extended and lies around the central section of the north-south axis of the island. The north-east area of the City presents a linear distribution which broadly follows the central longitudinal axis of the area. On the west side of the City the facilities are scattered and are generally located on crossroads or in the vicinity of them.

Bowling alleys produce the scattered effect on the map. They are more abundant in the eastern and southern areas and are almost scarce in the west. In contrast, gymnasiums are more abundant in the western dwelling areas and are clearly concentrated in the CBD and the north-south line of the Metro.

The facilities of two groupments can be reached by the Metro system and the others are accessible by means of the automobile or the bus system.

# LEISURE FACILITIES IN MONTREAL - 1970

McGILL UNIVERSITY M. OF ARCH. THESIS CARLOS A. ACOSTA



TYPE OF FACILITY

Intellectual Participatory
Indoor - Commercial

Elements:
- Galleries
- Art Workshops

| | | | |
|---|---|---|---|
| Pattern | Spread | uniform | |
| | | unbalanced | |
| | Concentrated ✓ | grouped ✓ | |
| | | linear | |
| Distribution of Facilities in regard to: | Population ✗ | even | |
| | | uneven | |
| | Central District ✓ | centred | |
| | | marginal ✓ | |
| | Trans. Network | road systems ✓ | |
| | | metro systems | not clear |

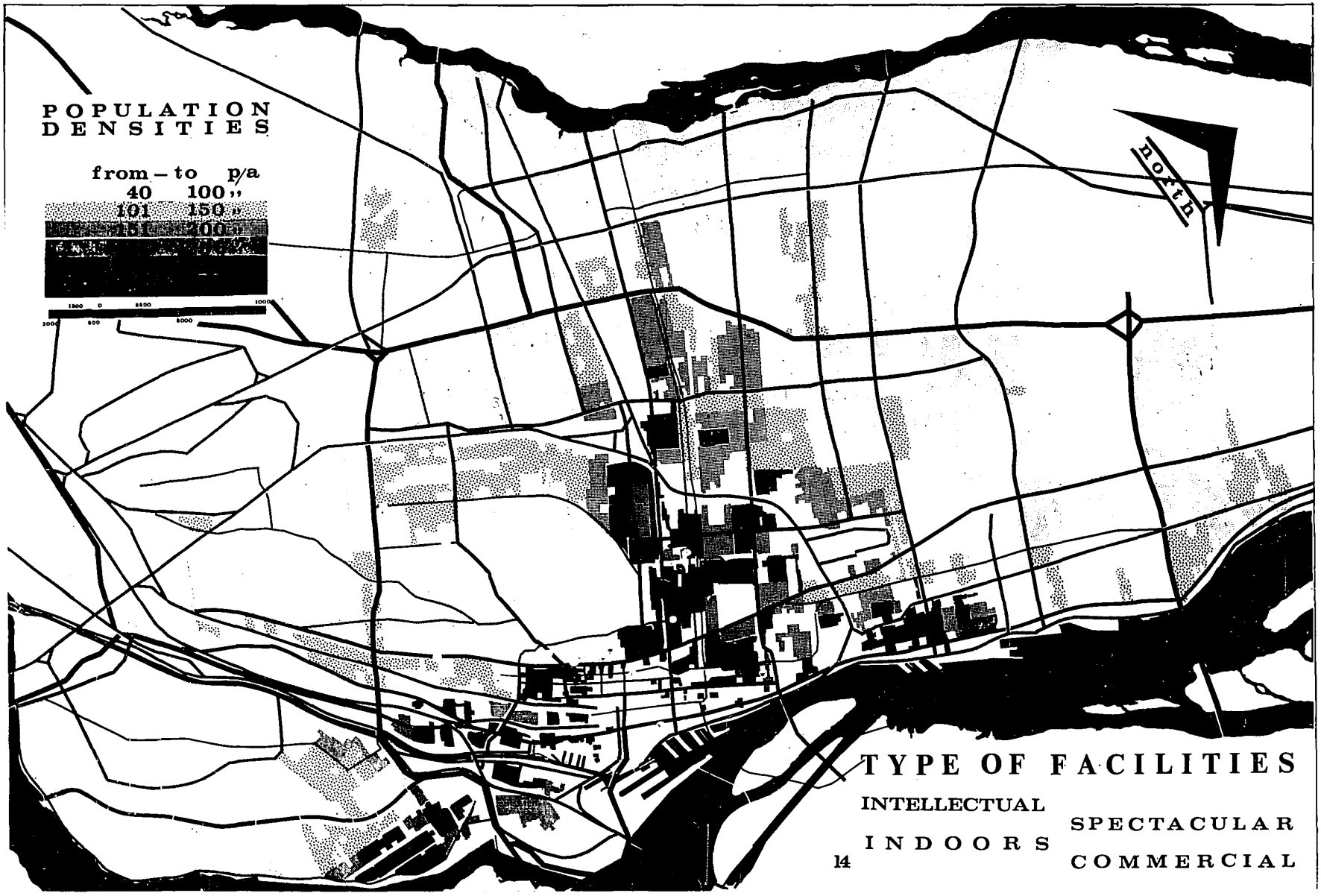
An intense grouping of galleries appears around the Museum of Fine Arts with linear prolongations along Sherbrooke Street. In Old Montreal and south of Notre Dame Street there clearly appears another linear distribution of facilities. Isolated establishments are found in Verdun, Notre Dame de Grace, Cote des Neiges, the Brofman Centre and in Rosemount.

Relationship between these facilities and the dwelling areas is not manifested by the distribution pattern. Apart from the few isolated facilities mentioned above the rest of the habitation area is a deserted field in regard to this category.

Accessibility by means of the Public transportation system is obviously possible for the facilities located in the CBD, but the automobile becomes a necessity for the others if service is extended out of the neighbouring influence.

# LEISURE FACILITIES IN MONTREAL - 1970

McGILL UNIVERSITY M. OF ARCH. THESIS CARLOS A. ACOSTA



RESULTS AND ANALYSIS

TYPE OF FACILITY

Intellectual Spectacular
Indoor - Commercial

Elements:

Theatres
Concert Halls

| | | | |
|---|---|---|---|
| Pattern | Spread ✓ | uniform | |
| | | unbalanced ✓ | |
| | Concentrated | grouped | |
| | | linear | around Mt.Royal |
| Distribution of Facilities in regard to: | Population X | even | |
| | | uneven | |
| | Central District | centred | |
| | | marginal ✓ | |
| | Trans. Network ✓ | road systems ✓ | |
| | | metro systems | |

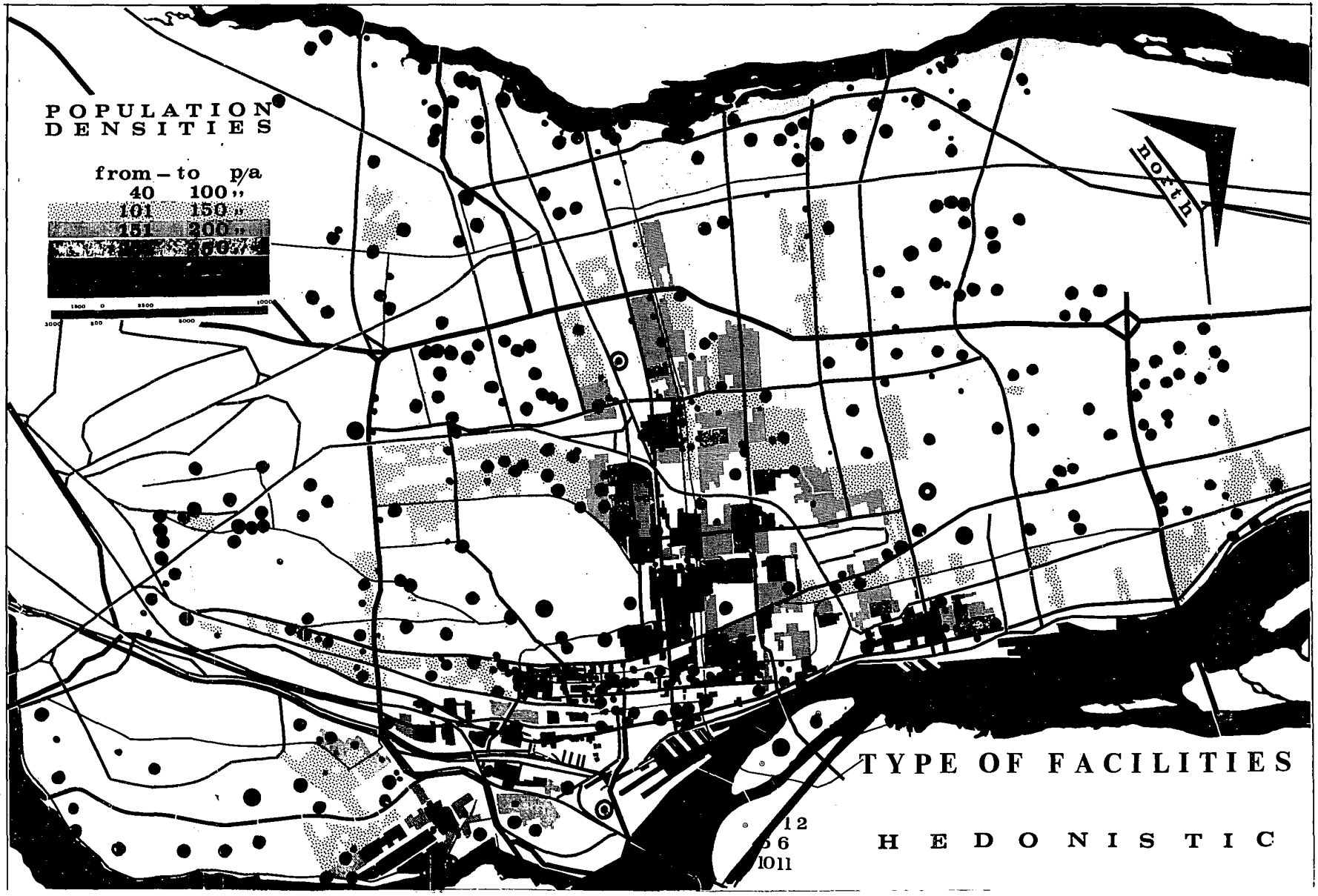
Religious buildings which advertise important cultural events, such as the St. Joseph Oratory and the Erskine American Church, were included in this model.

All the facilities grouped here lie between Cote des Neiges Road, St. Catherine Street, Papineau Boulevard and Decarie freeway, with the sole exception of one theatre in Old Montreal. Inside this area there is a concentration of establishments in the CBD, whereas outside the area there are no establishments for cultural spectacles.

There is a general accessibility to these facilities through the Metro system.

# LEISURE FACILITIES IN MONTREAL - 1970

McGILL UNIVERSITY M. OF ARCH. THESIS CARLOS A. ACOSTA



RESULTS AND ANALYSIS

TYPE OF FACILITY

Hedonistic

Elements:

Map 1 

Map 6 

Map 2 

Map 10 

Map 5 

Map 11 

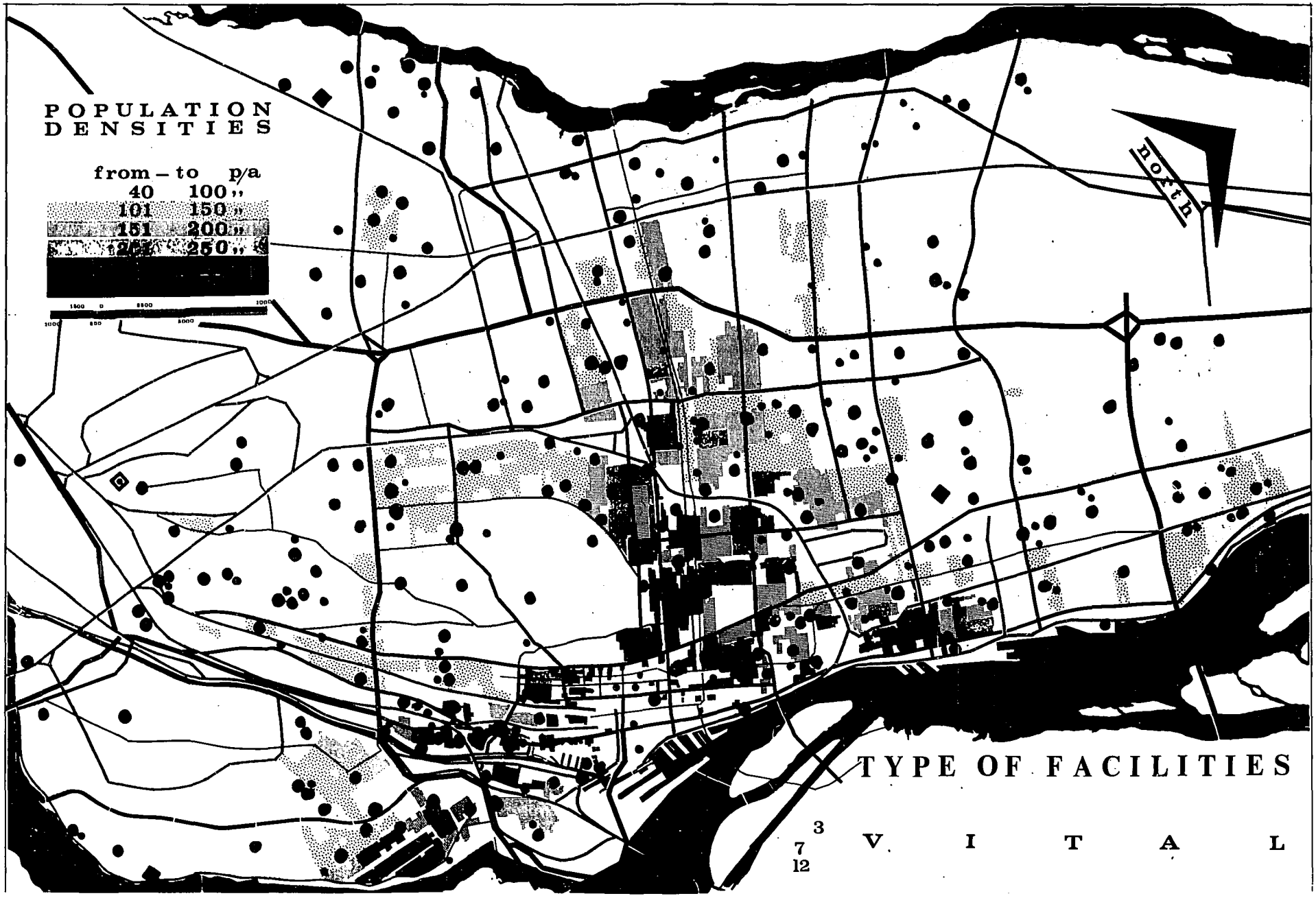
| | | | |
|---|---|---|---|
| Pattern | Spread ✓ | uniform | |
| | | unbalanced ✓ | |
| | Concentrated | grouped | around Mt.Royal |
| | | linear | |
| Distribution of Facilities in regard to: | Population ✓ | even | |
| | | uneven | |
| | Central District ✓ | centred ✓ | |
| | | marginal | |
| | Trans. Network | road systems | |
| | | metro systems ✓ | |

Ornamental parks contribute to shape the spread pattern of the distribution. Facilities are spread over the dwelling areas, but there is not a strong relationship between the distribution of them and the population distribution. Some wide areas of the City appear almost empty of this type of facility.

The aggregation of models appears to make two groupments along the two perpendicular lines of the Metro system. The rest of the transportation network is not signalized in a similar way by the location of the facilities.

# LEISURE FACILITIES IN MONTREAL - 1970

McGILL UNIVERSITY M. OF ARCH. THESIS CARLOS A. ACOSTA



RESULTS AND ANALYSIS

TYPE OF FACILITY

Vital

Elements:

Map 3 ● ◇ Map 12

Map 7 ●

| | | | |
|---|---|---|---|
| Pattern | Spread ✓ | uniform ✓ | more or less |
| | | unbalanced | |
| | Concentrated ✗ | grouped | |
| | | linear | |
| Distribution of Facilities in regard to: | Population ✓ | even | |
| | | uneven ✓ | |
| | Central District | centred | |
| | | marginal | |
| | Trans. Network ✗ | road systems | |
| | | metro systems | |

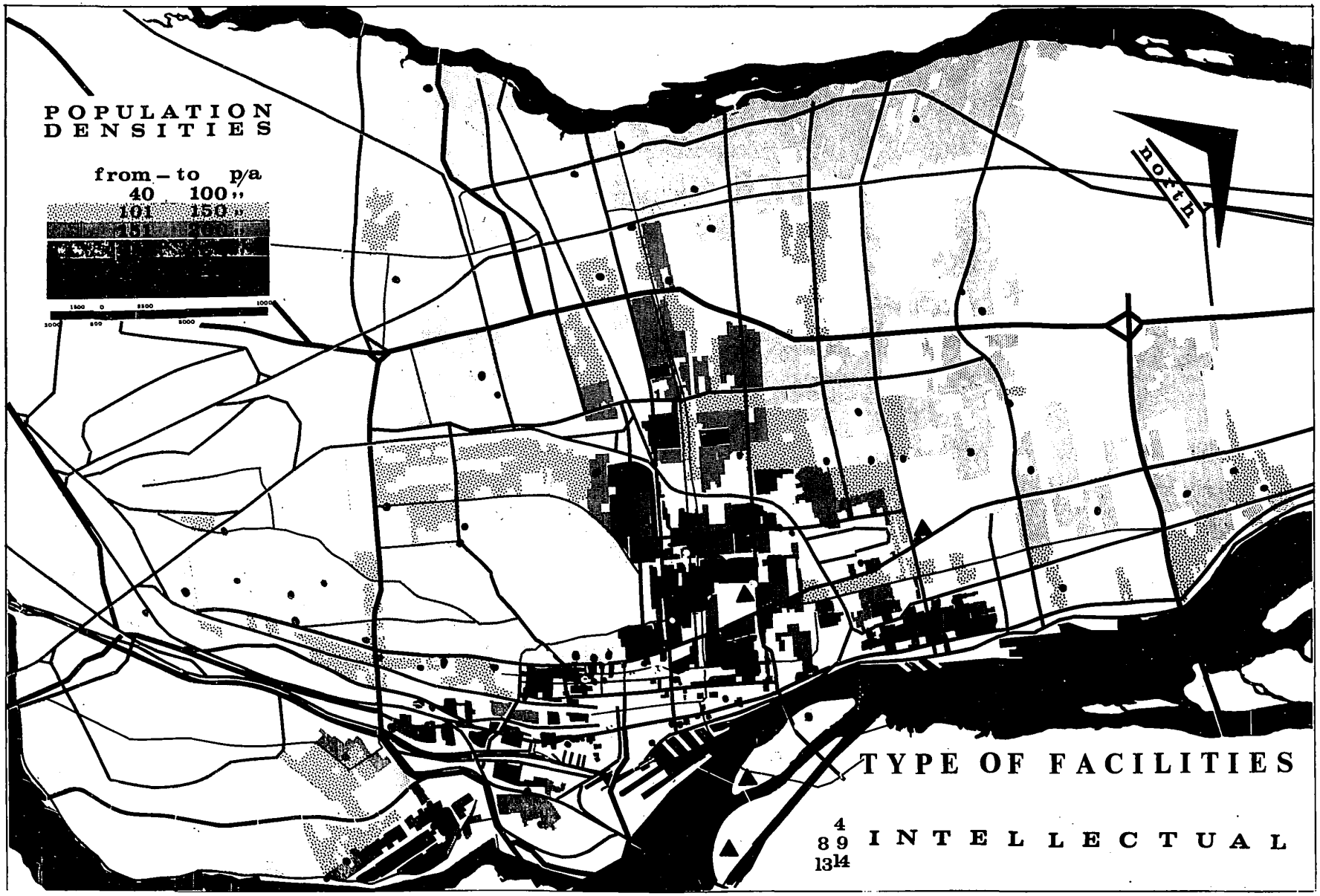
The resulting distribution has no particular shape, however, a small groupment of facilities around the CBD area is noticeable.

Although facilities are spread throughout the whole dwelling area, their distribution is not evenly arranged. The City of Hampstead, Town of Mount Royal and the high part of Westmount show clear low intensities in regard to the rest of the habitation zones.

The distribution does not show a strong relation with the transportation network. With the exception of the groupment around the CBD, the rest of the distributed facilities do not cluster to emphasize the position of crossroads or main traffic lines.

# LEISURE FACILITIES IN MONTREAL - 1970

McGILL UNIVERSITY M. OF ARCH. THESIS CARLOS A. ACOSTA



TYPE OF FACILITY

Intellectual

Elements:

Map 4 ▲ Map 13 ⊙

Map 8 ⊙ Map 14

Map 9

| | | | |
|---|---|---|---|
| Pattern | Spread ✓ | uniform | |
| | | unbalanced ✓ | |
| | Concentrated | grouped | |
| | | linear | on some roads |
| Distribution of Facilities in regard to: | Population | even | |
| | | uneven ✓ | |
| | Central District ✓ | centred | |
| | | marginal ✓ | |
| | Trans. Network | road systems ✓ | |
| | | metro systems | |

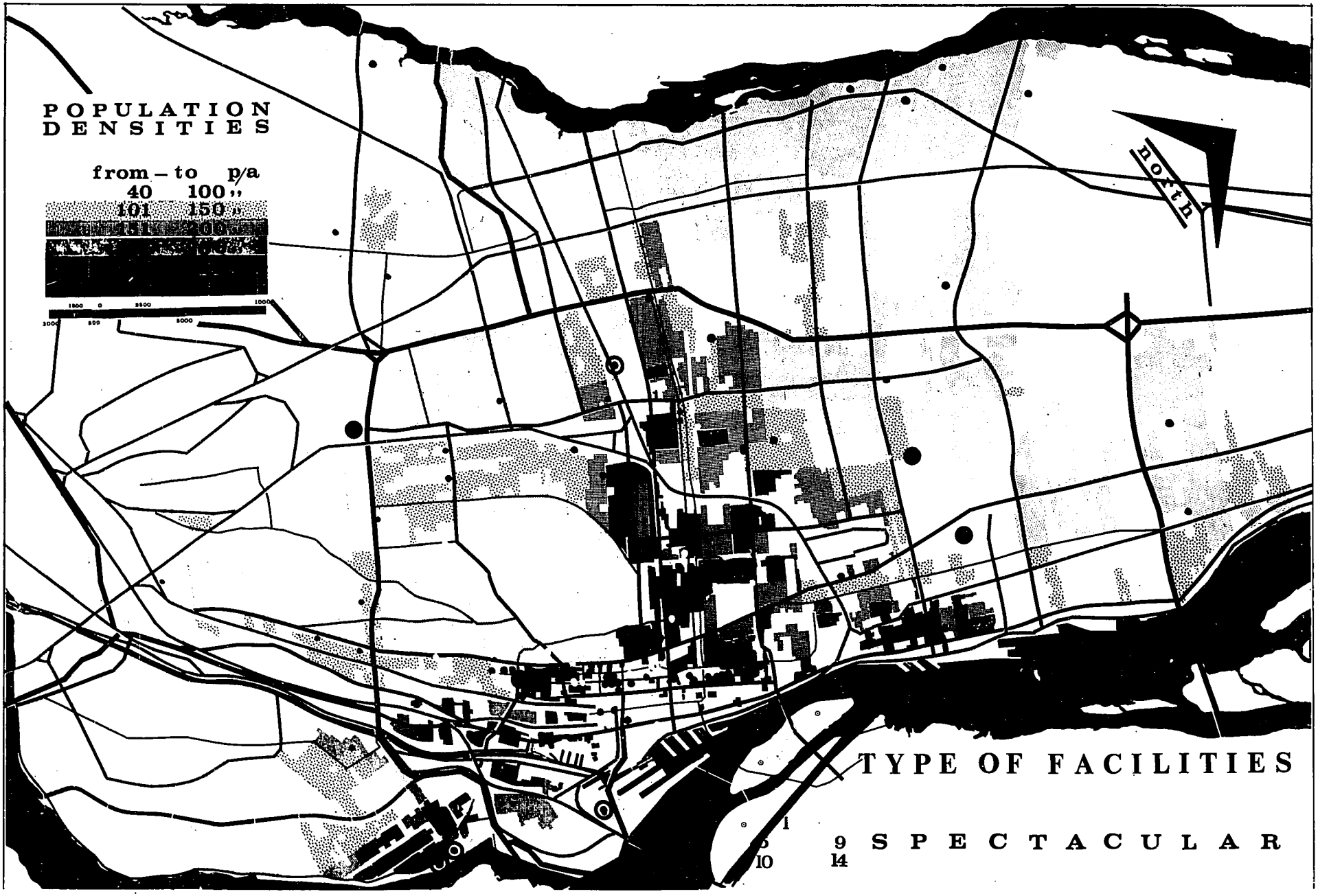
A strong concentration of facilities signalizes the position of the CBD. The establishments away from this area are unevenly distributed in the City, but no clear pattern can be defined.

Some cultural facilities, such as the public libraries, are oriented to serve the dwelling areas, but their distribution is not related to the population distribution in a clear way. Zones of higher population densities do not show corresponding accumulation of facilities to strengthen the relationship.

The concentration of facilities in the CBD area makes them accessible through the Metropolitan transportation system. Facilities which are spread are not clearly related to the transportation network and they must be reached by bus or automobile.

# LEISURE FACILITIES IN MONTREAL - 1970

McGILL UNIVERSITY M. OF ARCH. THESIS CARLOS A. ACOSTA



TYPE OF FACILITY

Spectacular

Elements:

Map 1 ◎ Map 10 •◉

Map 5 •● Map 14

Map 9 ▼

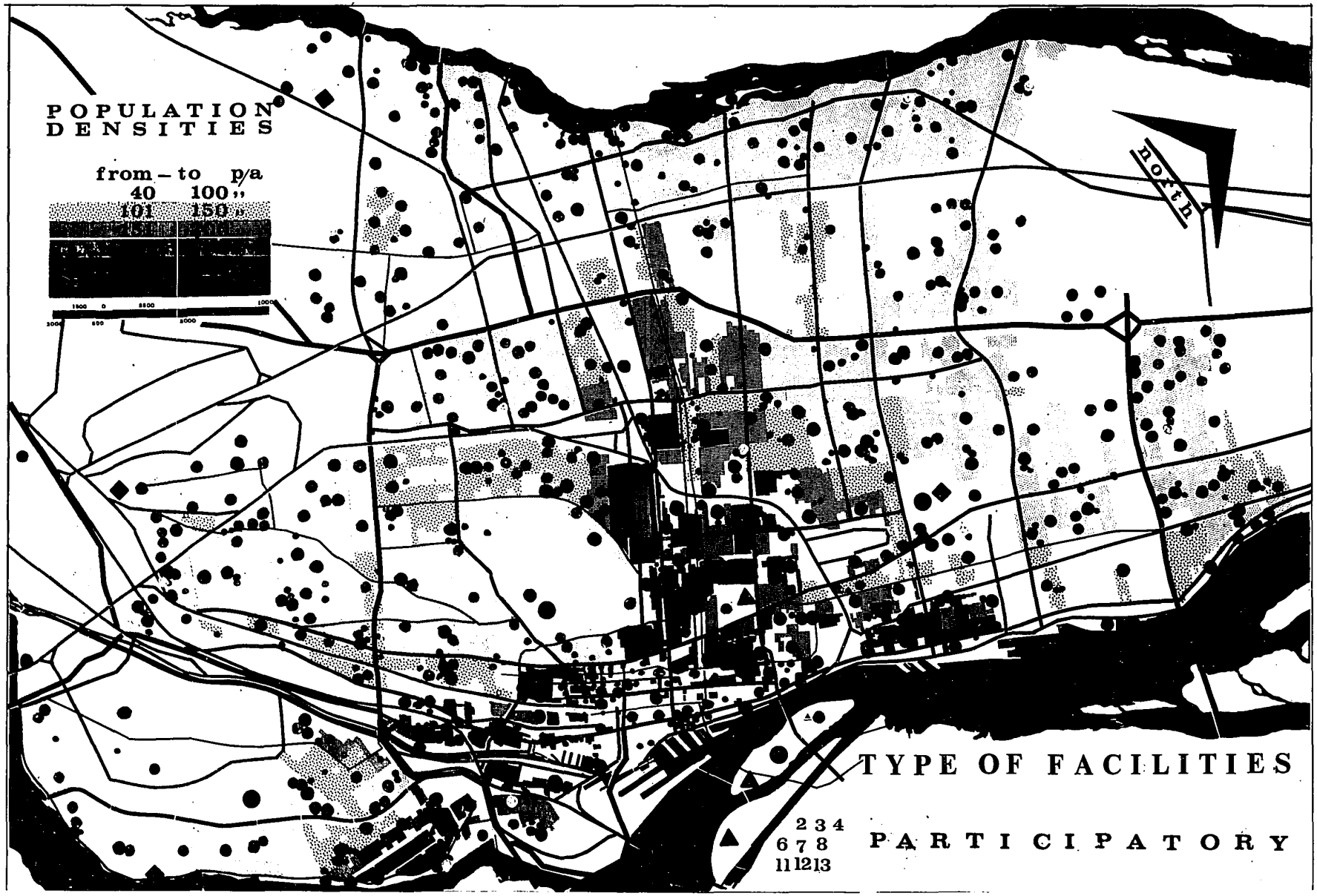
| | | | |
|---|---|---|---|
| Pattern | Spread | uniform | |
| | | unbalanced | |
| | Concentrated ✓ | grouped | |
| | | linear ✓ | |
| Distribution of Facilities in regard to: | Population | even | |
| | | uneven ✓ | |
| | Central District ✓ | centred ✓ | |
| | | marginal | |
| | Trans. Network ✓ | road systems | not strongly |
| | | metro systems ✓ | |

The pattern of this distribution is defined by two strong groupments of facilities. The most important is located along the southern longitudinal axis of the island, and the other is around the transversal central north-south axis of the city. The first corresponds with the position of the CBD and the second with the most populated area of Montreal.

Other than the groupment corresponding to the concentration of the city's population, there does not appear to be a relationship between the distribution of facilities and the population. On the contrary, an intimate relationship appears with regard to the transportation network, and an even stronger one with the Metro system.

# LEISURE FACILITIES IN MONTREAL - 1970

McGILL UNIVERSITY M. OF ARCH. THESIS CARLOS A. ACOSTA

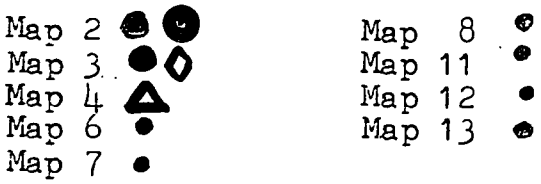


RESULTS AND ANALYSIS

TYPE OF FACILITY

Participatory

Elements:



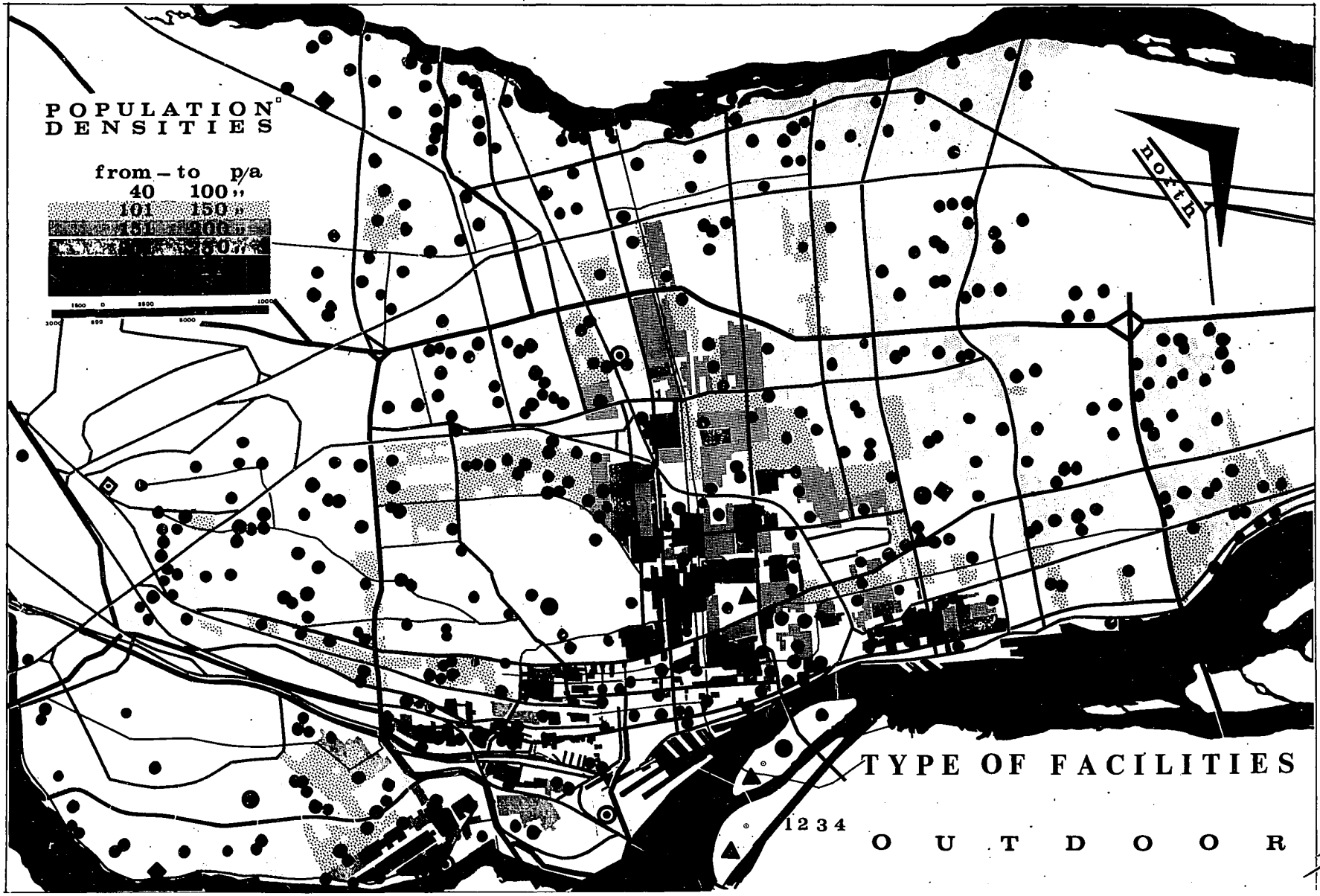

| | | | |
|---|---|---|---|
| Pattern | Spread | uniform | |
| | | unbalanced ✓ | |
| | Concentrated | grouped ✓ | on metro lines |
| | | linear | |
| Distribution of Facilities in regard to: | Population | even | |
| | | uneven ✓ | |
| | Central District | centred ✓ | |
| | | marginal ✓ | |
| | Trans. Network | road systems ✓ | |
| | | metro systems ✓ | |

Facilities appear to be spread in the whole dwelling area, but there is no balanced distribution of them. Hampstead and Ville d'Anjou area are without Indoor facilities while the area around the south end of Pie IX Boulevard shows a profusion of them.

Affluent areas have more Outdoor facilities than Indoor, and the reverse situation occurs in the more densely populated sectors of the City.

# LEISURE FACILITIES IN MONTREAL - 1970

McGILL UNIVERSITY M. OF ARCH. THESIS CARLOS A. ACOSTA



TYPE OF FACILITY

Outdoor

Elements:

Map 1 ◎ Map 3 ● ◆

Map 2 ◉ ● Map 4 ▲

| | | | |
|---|---|---|---|
| Pattern | Spread ✓ | uniform ✓ | more or less |
| | | unbalanced | |
| | Concentrated | grouped | |
| | | linear | |
| Distribution of Facilities in regard to: | Population ✓ | even | |
| | | uneven ✓ | |
| | Central District | centred ✓ | |
| | | marginal | |
| | Trans. Network | road systems | |
| | | metro systems | |

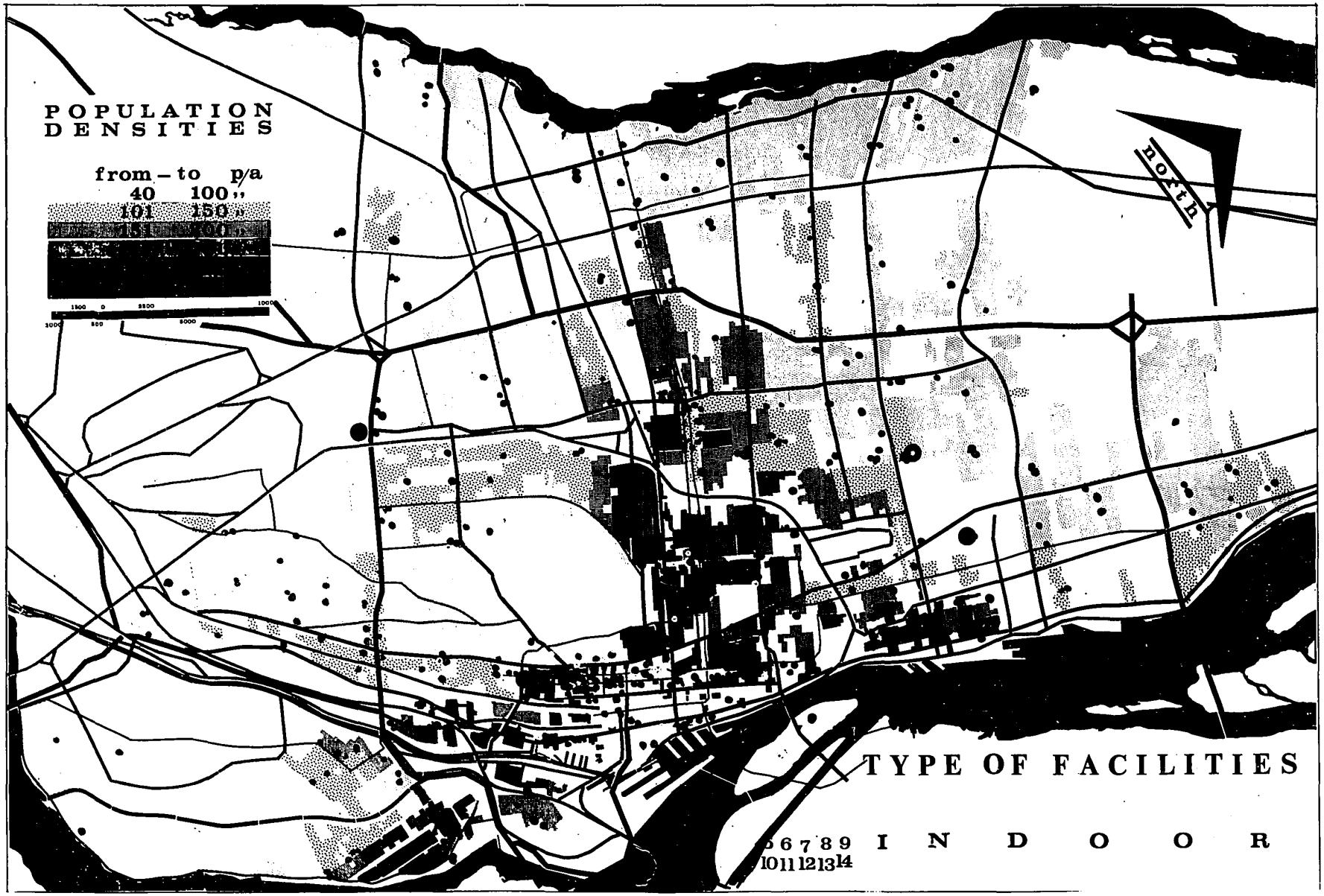
Ornamental parks and playfields dominate the scene of Outdoor recreation. Intellectual facilities are literally lost among the former and there does not seem to be any particular shape in the resulting pattern.

Correspondence to population densities distribution does not appear, on the contrary, less populated areas such as Town of Mount Royal, St. Leonard or Ville d'Anjou, have more intense groupments of facilities than the populated districts of the study area.

Clear relationship between the distribution of Outdoor facilities and the transportation network is not manifest.

# LEISURE FACILITIES IN MONTREAL - 1970

McGILL UNIVERSITY M. OF ARCH. THESIS CARLOS A. ACOSTA



TYPE OF FACILITY

Indoor

Elements:

Map 5 ● ●
Map 6 ●
Map 7 ●
Map 8 ⊙
Map 9

Map 10 ● ●
Map 11 ●
Map 12 ●
Map 13 ⊙
Map 14

| | | | |
|---|---|---|---|
| Pattern | Spread | uniform | |
| | | unbalanced ✓ | |
| | Concentrated | grouped | |
| | | linear ✓ | |
| Distribution of Facilities in regard to: | Population | even | |
| | | uneven ✓ | |
| | Central District | centred ✓ | |
| | | marginal | |
| | Trans. Network | road systems | less clearly |
| | | metro systems ✓ | |

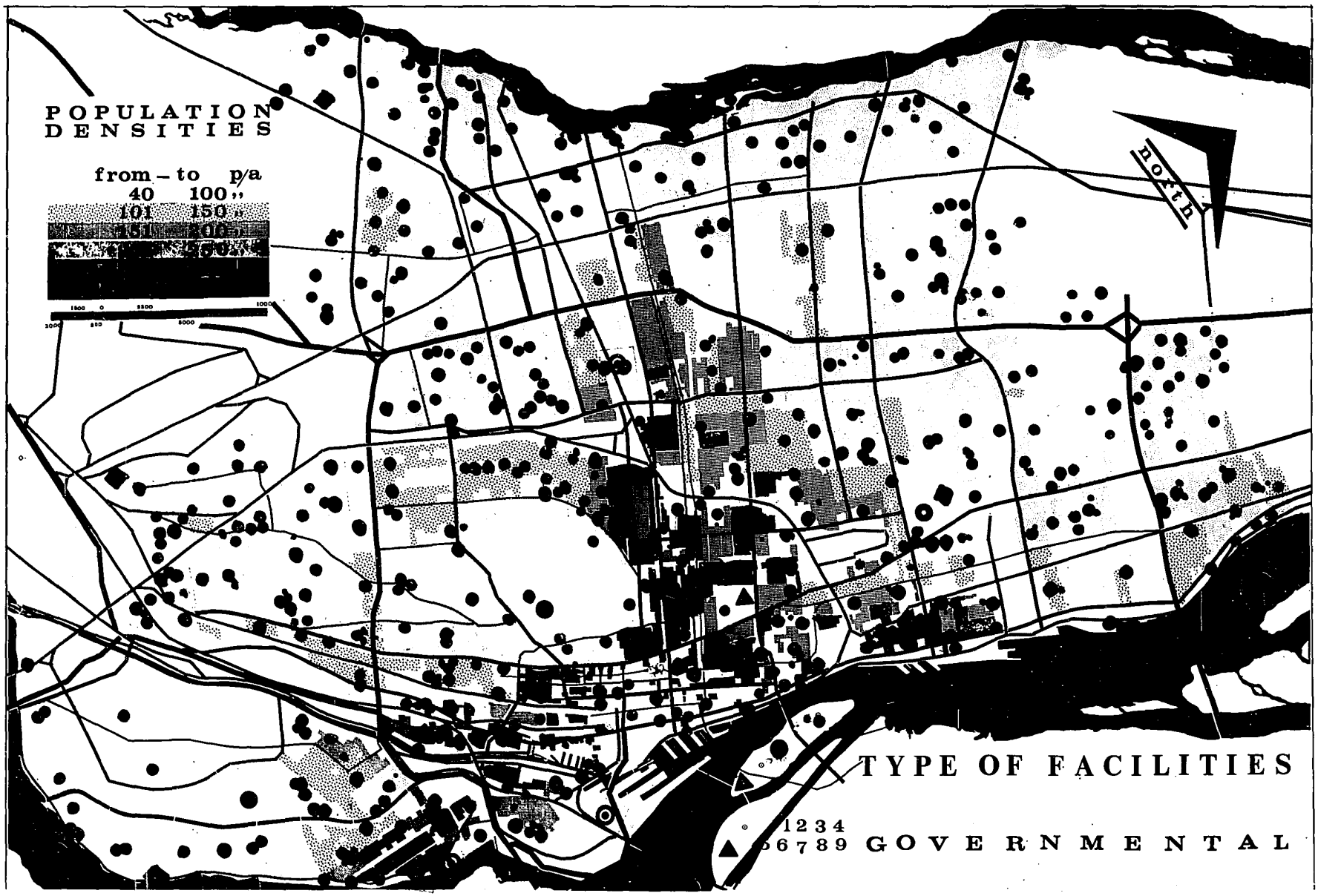
The accumulation of facilities is well distributed throughout the study area and there are clear concentrations in the CBD area, on the transversal vertical central axis - and with less intensity - on the axis of Decarie Boulevard. The eastern prolongation of St. Catherine Street is strongly signalized by the aggregation. There is a clear spreading of Vital establishments in the resulting distribution and a concentration of the Hedonistic and Intellectual type facilities.

The population distribution and the resulting accumulated arrangement of facilities appear related. Residential areas of low density population have a less intense distribution than the populated dwelling districts of the City. The zone of relative high density population in the eastern vicinity of Mount Royal is clearly signalized by the concentration of facilities in it.

The relationship of these facilities to the transportation network is signalized by the groupment of establishments around the lines of the two main routes of the Metro system, and along Decarie freeway. The rest of the distribution does not show a clear relation to the transportation system of the City.

# LEISURE FACILITIES IN MONTREAL - 1970

McGILL UNIVERSITY M. OF ARCH. THESIS CARLOS A. ACOSTA



TYPE OF FACILITY

Governmental

Elements:


| | | | |
|---|---|---|---|
| Pattern | Spread ✓ | uniform ✓ | almost |
| | | unbalanced | |
| | Concentrated | grouped | |
| | | linear | |
| Distribution of Facilities in regard to: | Population ✓ | even ✓ | more or less |
| | | uneven | |
| | Central District | centred | |
| | | marginal | |
| | Trans. Network | road systems | |
| | | metro systems | |

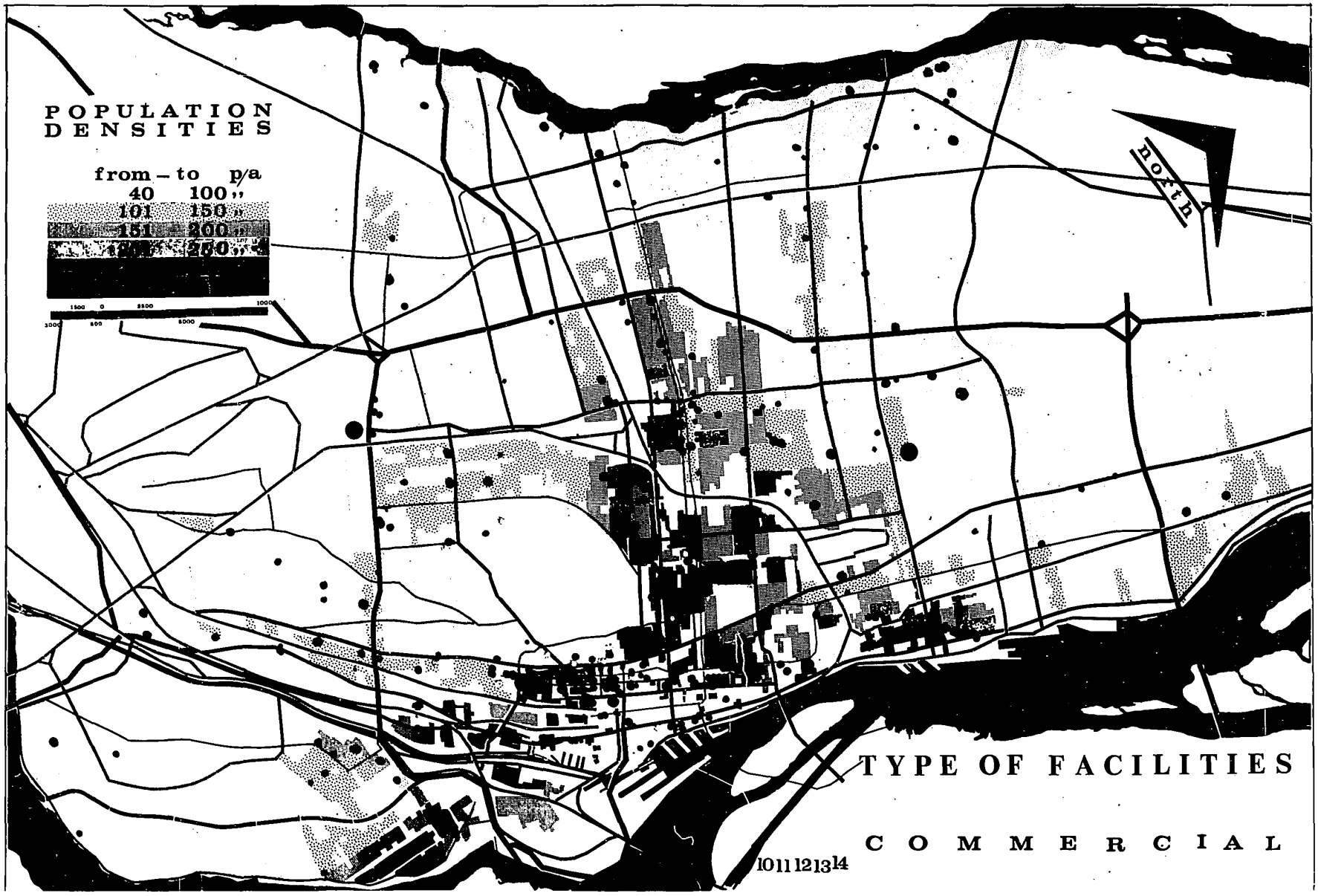
Playfields and ornamental parks have the leading part in shaping the pattern of combined governmental facilities.

This distribution is more in accordance with that of the population. However, the absence of facilities on the east side of Jarry Park and between the Metropolitan Boulevard and Jean Talon Avenue is noticeable, in a zone of medium population density. The northern area of the City of Westmount also shows a scarcity of facilities compared with the Town of Mount Royla or the City of Outremont. The Indoor municipal services of Westmount are concentrated on the southern strip of the City, which is separated by Sherbrooke Street from the less densely populated and more affluent zone of the City.

The distribution of Governmental facilities does not show any dependence on the transportation network.

# LEISURE FACILITIES IN MONTREAL - 1970

McGILL UNIVERSITY M. OF ARCH. THESIS CARLOS A. ACOSTA



TYPE OF FACILITY

Commercial

Elements:

Map 10 ● ⬤ Map 13 •

Map 11 ◎ Map 14

Map 12 ●

| | | | |
|---|---|---|---|
| Pattern | Spread | uniform | |
| | | unbalanced ✓ | |
| | Concentrated | grouped ✓ | on metro lines |
| | | linear | |
| Distribution of Facilities in regard to: | Population | even | |
| | | uneven ✓ | |
| | Central District | centred | |
| | | marginal ✓ | |
| | Trans. Network | road systems ✓ | |
| | | metro systems ✓ | very clear |

The distribution has a clear tendency to concentrations around well defined zones. An intense groupment appears on the area limited by Sherbrooke, St. Catherine, University and Guy Streets. A linear extension of this groupment follows towards the east through St. Catherine Street. Two other groupments are shown: one on the south-east side of the intersection of Jean Talon Avenue and St. Lawrence Boulevard, and the other between the north-south line of the Metro, Mount Royal Avenue, Park Avenue and the C.P.R. railroads.

Apart from one of the groupments of facilities which co-incides with the most populated area of Montreal, there is no relation between the distribution of commercial facilities and the distribution of the population in the city.

## LIMITATIONS OF THE SURVEY

Among the limitations of the survey, the most obvious one is the boundary of the study area to only a section of Metropolitan Montreal, even though it is the most populated. General planning studies should have a regional range in order to get total and comprehensive information.

The models show neither the size nor the capacity of the facilities and some of them have particular characteristics which deserve special mention. For example:- the leisure complex of St. Helen's Island is unique in its contribution to the leisure field; Old Montreal with its antique buildings, boutiques and picturesque alleys has an unexploited leisure potential; the major parks give Montreal an exceptional asset in regard to open space recreation; the Cultural complex of Place des Arts has an important share of leisure performances; and Blue Bonnets by itself is a detached leisure unit; all of the above examples, and many more, have important capacities which the symbolic representation does not show.

The notable scarcity of Outdoor Spectacular facilities can be explained by the special weather conditions of Montreal,

but this cannot be demonstrated on the map. Because of the size of the Spectacular buildings the cost of conditioning them for use would not be feasible. The combination of facilities does not emphasize the important features that are dominant in the planning process. The popularity of hockey among Montrealers is evidenced by the amount of skating rinks that are maintained during the winter season. The indoor rinks that are established by the Municipalities are mostly used for Participatory activity, but as they also have Spectacular facilities, they are often used for amateur contests that attract public assistance. This is an important peculiarity of Montreal's population and it cannot be shown in the models.

A missing factor in this study is the exclusion of School systems and Religious institutions. This results in a partial picture of leisure facilities as both organizations have and provide leisure activities. After 6.00 p.m. the facilities of the schools are used by the public under certain regulations. Cultural activities are widely provided by the different Churches and the importance of this action is far from negligible. Further facilities are provided by Universities and Colleges, which should also be incorporated in the model.

In the future it will be necessary to review the

distribution, to broaden the study area and to complement the method of classification in order to obtain a more appropriate image of leisure in Montreal.

# 5

# SUMMARY AND CONCLUSIONS

# SUMMARY AND CONCLUSIONS

The resulting models make evident the lack of sound planning in the fast urban development of Montreal. It is clear that the criteria of organizing neighbourhoods around community services was not applied in developing the city. Generally, it does not appear that housing areas cluster around facilities, instead, it seems that facilities were placed on the remaining marginal alotments.

In regard to the main personal factor of classification - the interest of the individual - it was found that vital or sports facilities are the most numerous at the present time. The three maps showing the Vital categories, Outdoor, Indoor Governmental and Indoor Commercial, are characterized by the abundance of facilities shown. It is also noticeable that governmental action is more intense than commercial action in providing facilities for physical activity. Indoor sport activities are the most important among the commercial class, whereas bowling establishments are the most numerous commercial leisure facilities and swimming pools are

less significant.

The models also show that in relation to the attitude of the individual, Participatory facilities are more popular than Spectacular facilities - Vital facilities being the main cause of this result. Hedonistic Outdoor facilities have an important share in providing Montreal with facilities for participatory leisure activities. Participatory Intellectual facilities are only detectable in their grouping in the CBD area and do not show up strongly. The Participatory model shows that Outdoor facilities are more numerous than the Indoor facilities and that there is a strong governmental influence in the supply of Participatory facilities compared to those supplied by the commercial counterpart.

The model which appears under the heading of Outdoor shows a uniform but spread distribution while the Indoor model indicates concentration of facilities. In the Outdoor category only Ornamental Parks and Playing fields define the resulting pattern whereas diversified Vital and Hedonistic facilities shape the Indoor category. The abundance of Indoor facilities may partly be explained by the necessity of heated buildings during the long cold winter.

The subdivision of environmental types into Governmental and Commercial categories shown in the respective maps, prove

## SUMMARY AND CONCLUSIONS

the importance of sports facilities in the government's leisure domain. Commercial sports establishments are not so noticeable on this model due to the variety of elements, but nevertheless, sports facilities are significantly available in this particular field. Although the distribution of population in Montreal and the arrangement of leisure facilities do not follow similar patterns, the aggregation of governmental facilities appears broadly in accordance with the population distribution. Governmental facilities are not generally related to the Transportation network whereas cultural facilities of this category have a strong link to the Metro System. In contrast, Commercial Facilities are constantly related to transportation means.

The first impression of a rich leisure life in Montreal was confirmed following the completion of this survey. However, the distribution of leisure facilities in Montreal shows that these are not evenly shared by its inhabitants. There are numerous and diverse facilities and some of them, such as Mount Royal Park, are unusual for a city which exists under the pressures of urbanization at the present time. Place des Arts contains magnificent theatres and concert halls and "Man and His World" is a unique kind of leisure facility. Montreal also enjoys the existence of the Dow Planetarium which is an unusual facility for a city of this size. Unfortunately,

there are obvious failures which diminish the leisure potential of the city.

The most evident of the failures is the detachment of the river from the life of most inhabitants in Montreal. The location of an Industrial zone along the south shore, together with the pollution, impedes the integration of this large source of recreation between other leisure facilities and residential zones. One of the major parks, Agrignon Park, is separated from the main body of the island by the Lachine Canal and it is not easily accessible to most of Montreal's population through the public transportation system.

Cultural buildings are traditionally located in the central districts and often contribute to give identity to cities. In the case of Montreal, however, these buildings are not integrated into an urban unit because of the broad area in which they are dispersed - and therefore do not have a clear relation to each other. The Militaire and Maritime Museum of St. Helen's Island, and the Chateau de Ramezay Museum are located obviously by historical factors; but the Museum of Fine Arts and the Dow Planetarium are completely detached from other cultural units. The Museum of Contemporary Art and the International Broadcasting Centre form a cultural complex completely separated from the City. Place des Arts is

changes to come in the future.

Demand studies have to be made of the population's leisure preferences, which may be inferred from participation on present facilities and from inquiries specifically designed for this purpose. Researches have to be made in order to find out the total capacities of all the different types of facilities, and further land use studies are required to have a complete image of the problem. These studies are not easy to obtain because of the diversity of institutions, both governmental and non-governmental, that provide leisure services. Some Municipalities, such as the City of Montreal, have data for this kind of study but it is mostly limited to Outdoor recreation. In other municipalities the data is either rudimentary or non existant. For Commercial and other types of non-governmental leisure enterprises, the data has to be compiled and organized before it can be applied. Capacities of present facilities matched with preference projections will give the basic data for further programming.

Given the heterogenous composition of Montreal's population, smaller units of study are required to complement the general survey. Quantification of occupation types, education levels, income brackets - the amount disposable for leisure - and preference projections have to be done in each district of

the City.

One experience obtained from this survey is to make clear the need for an appropriate scale of planning, other than the Municipal scale. Administrative boundaries are not physical, and for planning purposes the organic composition of urban areas is more practical because it is the resulting pattern of urban life. People of one municipality use the services of another if they are more accessible, for example, Montreal West and Cote St. Luc make common use of the library and other facilities.

This survey is the first step of a general basic survey and is antecedent for the planner's work. It can be used as a departure point for a potential analysis of present facilities; for the study of their influence zones; and for the determination of local standards. Thus, the inventory, location and distribution of facilities must be reviewed; capacities and land use surveys have to be implemented; analysis of the present use of facilities and projections of future demand have to be effected, and finally the whole information has to be integrated in order to build the leisure model of Montreal.

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