

REMEMBERING

REGENT



Art: Sandy

Writing: Alex, Esi, Huda, Sahara, and Sandy

Design: Alex and Sandy



CONTENT

4	CREATOR BIOS
6	PREFACE
7	SITUATING RP
8	HISTORY
10	REVITALIZATION
12	MAPS
14	TIMELINE
16	URBAN MEMORY
18	DANGER DUE TO...
22	SAHARA'S STORY
24	HUDA'S STORY
26	MEMES
28	IDEAL RP
29	CONCLUSION
32	BIBLIOGRAPHY
33	GLOSSARY
34	WORD SEARCH

THE CREATORS

This project entitled “Remembering Regent” was made in collaboration between University of Toronto students and Regent Park Focus Diva Girls. Together we are **#UofDivas**



HUDA, 16

On the surface Huda is a quiet grade eleven student at Jarvis CI. But when you get to know her she's an outgoing and kind person who wants to make the people around her feel welcome. In her free time, you can catch Huda reading about different space explorations or watching *The Return of Superman*. Huda is working towards a career in the sciences and loves the colour blue and white. Huda is a Regent Park resident and has been for her entire life.

Sahara has a smile that can light up a room in the same way that her laughter fills one. She's a boisterous and energetic 14 year old currently finishing up grade nine. She has strong views on what the future can hold for her community of Regent Park. Sahara's got goals, and big ones, even if she's not quite sure what they are yet. She knows that she's got a big life ahead of her and she wants to explore every second of it.

SAHARA, 14



Esi lives in Toronto with her two siblings and mom, spending most of her free time procrastinating, writing or thinking about writing. She's a third year student with a double major in Urban Studies, English, and a minor in Human Geography. When Esi was asked how she wants to be remembered she isn't quite sure but mentioned that Frank Sinatra's 'My Way' had to make an appearance at her funeral.



ESI, 21

Sandy lives in the Annex with her husband, two kids, and their adorable dog, Cookies. JOKES! She's a single 4th year student living at home in Scarborough. She spends her commutes listening to music and analyzing people's behaviour. When she's not at school she sleeps, and when she is not sleeping she is probably at school. She lives a boring life but loves to create excitement. Her hopes and dreams are to keep doing whatever she wants and love doing it.



SANDY, 21



ALEX, 21

Alex currently lives in the junction triangle in Toronto's west end. They're a fourth year student doing a double major in human geography and urban studies. They're not as funny as Sandy, so this is all true. They're interested in urban food systems and hopefully graduating from school. They spend most of their time on campus, and when not at school they enjoy being outside and hanging out with their pals.

PREFACE

This 'zine' meshes together the lived experiences of Regent Park residents with academic theory about cities. We aim to remember Regent Park beyond its negative stigma and stereotypes.

With the theme of memory in hand, we ask throughout our project;

- How does urban space reflect power?
- What gets preserved in city space and who gets to decide?



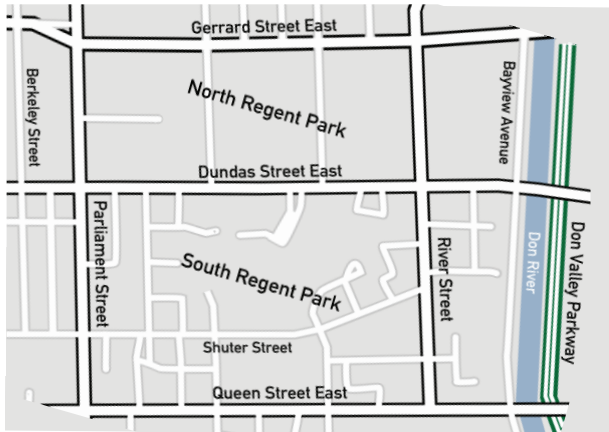
Class photo of #UofDivas at Regent Park Focus

What's a zine? (Pronounced zee-n)

From the Art Gallery of Ontario (AGO, 2008): “A zine is usually a non – commercial, publication, kind of like a magazine but with a twist. Zines are not out there to make a profit but, rather, to add other, often unheard voices into the mix. They are usually made out of interest and passion and are often self-published by the writer/artist/creator.”

SITUATING REGENT PARK

Explosive. Colourful. Tight-knit. These are some of the first words people use to describe Regent Park (RP). RP is located in downtown Toronto, with Cabbagetown to the north, Moss Park on the west border, and the Don Valley Parkway to its east. This neighborhood of 69 acres was Canada's first social housing project in the early 1940s. The neighborhood remained exclusively social or subsidized housing until the early 2000s, when city-led revitalization efforts introduced market-rate units into the area.



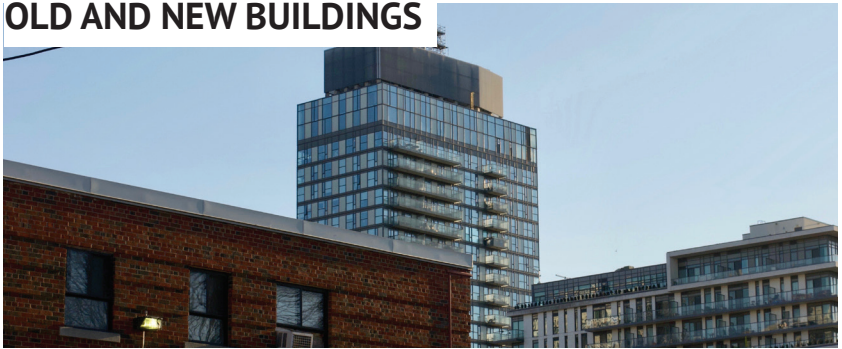
Map of Regent Park (Wikimedia, 2008)

Social housing is a general term used to refer to housing managed and funded through non-profits in order to provide housing for low income residents who need it most (TCHC, 2019). Housing is usually in rental properties, where rent is geared to income with an aim to make housing more affordable.

HISTORY

Between the 1980s and 1990s, RP was primarily comprised of lower income immigrants from Africa and Asia, making the community wonderfully diverse. Immigrants having difficulties settling in Canada come to live in Regent Park due to the strong foreign-born network. The area has been known as a landing spot for immigrants since the mid 19th century when its population was predominantly of Irish descent. Recent census data for Regent Park reports sixty percent of residents have a language other than English as their mother tongue (Statistics Canada, 2011). Some of the most widely spoken languages in RP include Bengali, Tamil, Mandarin, and Somali, reflecting residents' diverse cultural backgrounds.

OLD AND NEW BUILDINGS



However, ever since its inception in the late 1940s, RP has been looked down upon as a “run down” area. Even today, the neighborhood has some gang activity, crime and violence, a narrative that has been grossly exaggerated by news media over the years. This stigma has changed the way both residents and non-residents look at RP. Residents of RP are sometimes embarrassed to admit where they live and non-residents associate the area with violence and avoid it.

It is a monumental thing to rewrite the stigma of a place, but the early 2000s re-developments strove to do just that.

Toronto

The sense of community found in Regent Park is often seen as one of the key benefits of living there. Residents feel a kinship towards one another, and share similar experiences, such as being low income immigrants with the same religious affiliation. Living in close proximity to one another allows residents to build rapport and develop close bonds through watching over one another's children, becoming friends, and acting as a source of support for one another. This reality of the neighbourhood is often overshadowed by its negative reputation (August, 2016).



OLD AND NEW BUILDINGS

THE REVITALIZATION



A loss of sense of community usually accompanies spaces like Regent Park post development because the mixed-income housing breaks down the relationships incumbent residents rely on as part of their day to day lives (August, 2016). Residents are displaced and an uneven power dynamic develops between low income and higher income residents, where low income residents feel as though they are pushed aside in favour of higher income neighbours. This is not to say that mixed income neighborhoods are a bad idea, but rather that they do not fix problems already existing in a neighborhood. They only introduce another element into the mix, which usually serves to displace lower income residents and minimize the number of affordable units.

This revitalization of Regent Park has sparked changes that are not as dazzling as they appear. The redevelopment project sought to turn Regent Park from social housing consisting of low income residents into a primarily mixed income area, introducing a new demographic and feel to the neighborhood.

For example, Census Canada reports from 2011 to 2016 a 5% drop in the percentage of visible minority populations, which accompanies the dilution of the low-income incumbent population. The change in the community is complicated as it provides original community members with more resources such as the Aquatic Centre, Regent Park Community Centre, stores like Freshco, Wendy's and Tim Hortons, but comes at the cost of approximately 300 less social housing units and high competition for these resources (August, 2014). The revitalization was meant to improve the lives of current residents but drawing from scholarly literature and the lived experiences of the Diva Girls it seems to mainly cater towards new ones, while displacing the old. These physical changes brought about a shift within the community. A divide between old and new. Lower income and higher income.

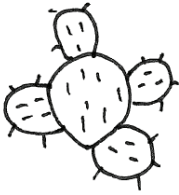
In the media, Regent Park is painted as a formerly gang-ridden, crime infested, and low income neighborhood in dire need of the revitalization. These following news excerpts are a few examples:

<p>“Nobody doubts that this was a badly needed intervention in a troubled neighbourhood.” -Hayes, 2016; THE GLOBE AND MAIL</p>	<p>“Since breaking ground in late 2006, Daniels has overseen the metamorphosis of a struggling post-war social housing project into a model of urban renewal – a mixed-use, mixed-income neighbourhood that offers a template for future redevelopments in areas such as Alexandra Park and Lawrence Heights.” -Starr, 2014; TORONTO STAR</p>
<p>“The grand 1940s vision of a purpose-built social housing community that became Toronto’s Regent Park neighbourhood failed to live up to its lofty expectations.” -Landau, 2019; URBAN TORONTO</p>	

MAPS

Maps (right)

The map at the top over the page is overlaid with the five stages of revitalization, which are coded by number. Stage 1 & 2 have been completed, stage 3 is in the works and stage 4 & 5 are yet to come. The map below is overlaid with corresponding images for that area. This is a snapshot of the different landscapes found throughout the neighbourhood right now.



Timeline (next page):

We created this timeline as a way to situate the revitalization in the perspective of the history of RP. Community members of RP have been asking for changes for decades, we hope that by highlighting these instances in this way, we can do justice to the unheard voices asking to improve RP. (Timeline made by wiseme.com templates. All information is from TCHCH, 2016 and August, 2014).

Timeline Legend (next page):

TCHC: Toronto Community Housing Corporation

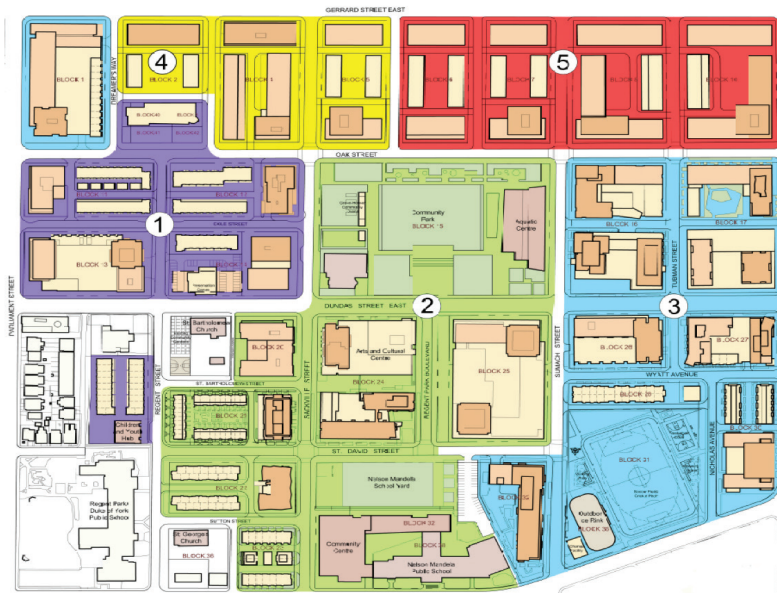
HAT: Housing Authority of Toronto

MTHA: Metropolitan Toronto Housing Authority

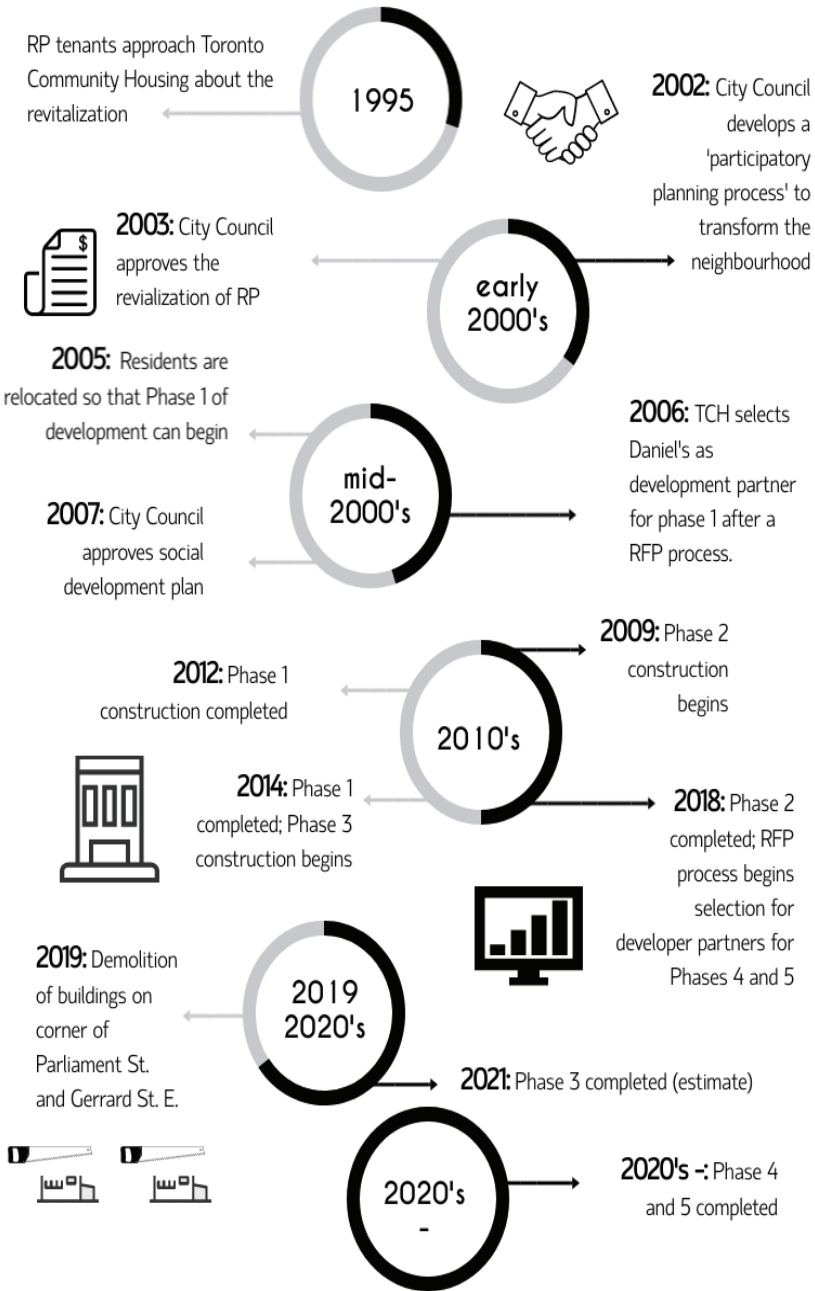
OHC: Ontario Housing Corporation

RPCIA: Regent Park Community Improvement Association

MAPS



Top: Map of the Revitalization Project (TCHC, 2016)
 Bottom: Map of the Revitalization Project with pictures of the sites (map created by Sandy)



ON URBAN MEMORY



From the Merriam Webster dictionary;

urban adjective

ur·ban | \ 'r-bən \

Definition of urban (Entry 1 of 2)

: of, relating to, characteristic of, or constituting a city

memory noun

mem·o·ry | \ 'mem-rē , 'me-mə-\

plural memories

Definition of memory

1a : the power or process of reproducing or recalling what has been learned and retained especially through associative mechanisms

began to lose his memory as he grew older

b : the store of things learned and retained from an organism's activity or experience as evidenced by modification of structure or behavior or by recall and recognition

has a good memory for faces

2a : commemorative remembrance

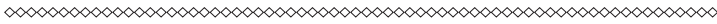
erected a statue in memory of the hero

b : the fact or condition of being remembered

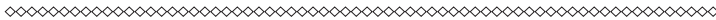
days of recent memory

Considering the city in relation to memory;

The city is usually defined by its geography (Unlu, 2019). Its borders function as a geometric container for the people who inhabit it. But the built environment of the city is not a passive backdrop to the social processes that shape it. There is a reciprocal relationship between urban space and the people and structures that are constantly re-configuring it. The built environment is consequently inseparable from its social and cultural contexts.



Within the parameters of a neighbourhood there exists unwritten tacit knowledge and transitory memories that are shared by the people whose day-to-day lives take place across it. Memories are constantly being called into the present as people revisit and re-tell their stories, which is essential to having individual identities.



Collective memory on the other hand bespeaks a common past amongst a group of people, not through homogeneous experience, per se, but interconnected understandings and involvement. Both individual and collective memory have spatial associations, in that place is innate to remembering past events. Memory, then is deeply interwoven with how space is shaped and contested. Through processes of destruction and rebuilding, such as state-led revitalization and gentrification projects, place-based memories can effectively be washed out of the picture. Or neighbourhoods can be misremembered for things not true to the experiences of the communities who actually lived within them.



DANGER DUE TO



Spotted on the fencing surrounding the construction site at the corner of Parliament St. and Gerrard St. E.



At first glance, the signs blended into the construction landscape, but after reading a several signs, it became clear they were not ordinary signs. These are the ones we found and our favourites.

In response to the artwork, we decided to make our own sign to provoke the same moment of thought the artist evoked in us. Since our project is on 'how is RP memorialized and who chooses what gets remembered'? We decided to make a sign on selective memory. No memory is perfect, but it is often not representative of minorities and people who aren't in power.

While we can't speak for the artist and know if this their goal was for people to think or as a protest, but we do hope to speak to them. But how do we find them when it could be anyone in the city?



TWITTER

What do you do when you can't find answers on Wikipedia or by Googling? Ask Twitter, of course! Our professor, Dr. Aditi Mehta tweeted out to the cyber space and these are the responses we got!

URBAN STUDIES **Urban Studies @ UofT** @USPUoT Follow

Urban studies students are trying to figure out who is behind this public art project in #RegentPark because it is featured in their zine. If you know, please share with us!

DANGER DUE TO SELECTIVE MEMORY

marc klein @deadbirdguy · Mar 29

Replying to @AditiMehta12 @shawnmicallef and 5 others

Most of the signs have found new homes where they will be cared for and loved. My other favourites "Danger due to poor life choices" and "Danger due to bad hair days" didn't last long.



TIMMAY @instimatique · Mar 29

Replying to @AditiMehta12 @shawnmicallef and 5 others

These remind me of the "Community Protected by"-signs, that had the graphic replaced with pictures of celebrities, comic book/cartoon heroes, etc. They can be found primarily in between Spadina and Roncy, in the west-end. Subversive Pop-Art is awesome

RESPONSE

 **Aditi Mehta** @AditiMehta12 · Mar 29
Thanks so much for sharing! Do you know who made them? Are the signs now in people's homes and/or businesses in Regent Park?

 1    

 **marc klein** @deadbirdguy · Mar 29
I suspect they found their way into private collections 🤔

   1  

 **Shauna Brail** @shaunabrail · Mar 29
Replying to @AditiMehta12 @USPUofT and 4 others
Will we find out on April 8?

 1    

 **Aditi Mehta** @AditiMehta12 · Mar 29
That's the hope!

   1  

 **Shae Z** @ShaeZday · Apr 3
Replying to @USPUofT
I found new ones today!





We haven't given up hope on finding the artist. Join the conversation on Twitter and please share it with others!

FROM SAHARA

Sahara is a long time resident of RP. This is a piece she wrote while reflecting on the revitalization project.

Regent Park is a family that keeps growing and stays together. RP is my home. Growing up in this community I saw a lot of changes that impact me and the neighbourhood. The changes I saw with new stores, new buildings and new people were different, but I didn't really know why they were happening.

RP used to be a low income neighbourhood, and now it's mixed income. When new people came to the neighbourhood, they kind of changed it. Now there are stores



DEMOLISHED BUILDINGS



that are hard for the old community to afford and I feel like a lot of families struggled with that. And every year there are new, wealthier people who move into the new buildings.



AQUATIC CENTRE

Buildings were being crushed to 1 more people in the community. People from outside the community came in waves but no one really talked about it. Every year with new projects our memories were pushed further and further away.



I remember that when I was younger I used to go to the park at 6pm and everyone knew each other. Now if I would go to the park I only know a couple of people. Same with the Aquatic Centre, there are people that aren't from the community who would come and swim, and I thought that the swimming pool was made for Regent Park residents. To see more people from outside the community than people from the community is outrageous.



SAHARA GIVING A TOUR



FROM HUDA

Huda has lived in RP her whole life. She writes about the changes that she has seen and a detail that all of us may have missed.

When you walk through the different town houses in the north side of Regent Park, a few doors are blue, while the rest are brown, but why is that? The brown doors are for the private houses (majority), while the blue is for social housing. Despite the revitalization project's aim to unite low income and middle income residents, the doors are telling a completely different story.



L: BLUE DOOR UNIT ; R: BROWN DOOR UNIT

I know what you may be thinking, why would she take up an entire section of this zine to talk about the colour of a door?!



HUDA STANDING ON HER STREET

However, the colour of these doors signify a deeper problem that the revitalization project tried to solve but failed to do even with the addition of the doors. How can you expect people of a different income with different histories, and values to connect when there are no opportunities to connect? The different coloured doors and blocks only add to this long list of differences separating the residents of different income levels even more, making it hard to connect.

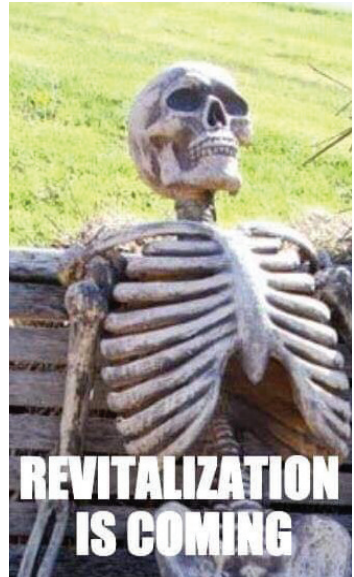
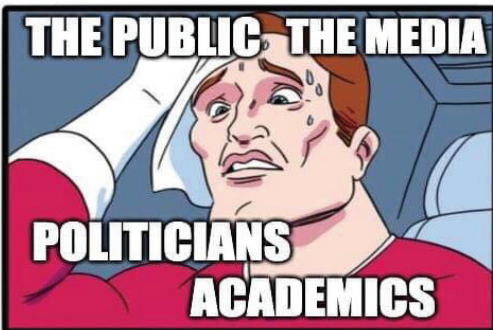


Simply building different income homes in the same neighborhood won't cause the different demographics to magically mix, and the different doors give even more reason for the groups to not want to approach each other.

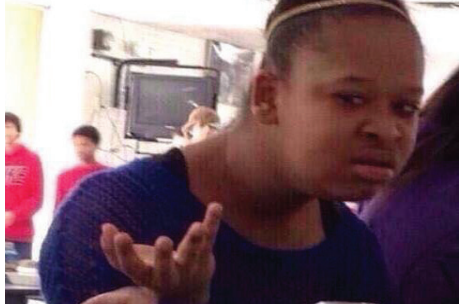


MEMES

Lawrence Barriner II from the Centre for Story Based Strategy (CSBS) came to our class to lead a workshop on...wait for it... meme making! A meme as defined by the CSBS is anything that is symbolic of deeper meaning. Memes may seem like a goofy trend, but they've also come to be important components of some of the biggest social justice movements. Think about #Blacklivesmatter or #Metoo. The following memes are ones we made in class using contemporary formats. They address some of the issues we've talked about throughout the semester and ones that come up across our zine.



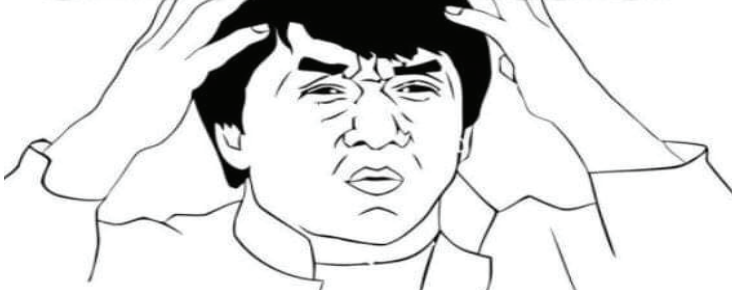
**WHAT DO YOU MEAN
WE CAN'T MOVE BACK?**



**REVITALIZATION
ISN'T GOOD FOR MAINTAINING
SENSE OF COMMUNITY**



**WHY NOT ALL THE
SAME COLOURED DOORS?**



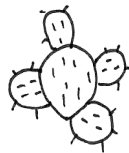
IDEAL RP

If you could design an ideal RP, what would it be?

Sahara: If I could redesign Regent Park I would like to do a lot of community involvement with people who live in Regent Park. I would do something since shootings in Regent Park increased I would make a change in that. But, the biggest change I would make is the demolishing of buildings when people are moving out of the old buildings and into the new buildings.



The residents should get first priority to get the new buildings because the big problem in Regent Park is Toronto Community. They don't give first priority to the people who live in Regent Park, instead, they put them on wait lists and offer people from outside the community spaces in one of the new buildings. I was one of the residents who had to deal with that problem and as a kid I found that ridiculous because I had to leave my community and go so far away to find a place to live after my building broke down. I had to wait two years to be rehoused after my building was demolished.



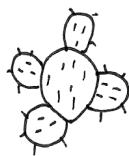
CONCLUSION



Urban space reflects power through dis/investment and access. Who is able to access space? What spaces are invested in? What spaces get preserved? These are some of the questions we went into this project asking. Urban space is not created equal because socio-economic divisions continue to exist within them. Neighbourhoods populated by wealthier, non-immigrant and whiter demographics do not have to battle territorial stigma in the same way as RP residents.



Decades of disinvestment in the RP's built environment and the resultant physical deterioration of buildings, coupled with the neighbourhood's status as being "isolated" and "dangerous", backed the major public-private renewal project (August, 2014). But pro-revitalization rhetoric does not account for all of the good things that accompany living in social housing, like the strong sense of community and steady support systems. Martine August (2014, p. 1330) says, "[t]argeting investment towards RP, the central city's preeminent site of territorial stigmatization, has the clear effect of removing this final barrier to gentrification in downtown Toronto".



CONCLUSION

As higher income residents have moved into Regent Park, it gained not only power, but more resources, influence and a new reputation. The power of an urban space lies in proximity to the residents who occupy it, and ultimately how this relationship can be made profitable.



OLD BUILDING ON SUMACH

Memorialization of city space is an important marker of what voices are heard and whose histories get remembered. The raze and rebuild approach to revitalization pushes the old neighbourhood out of sight and out of mind. The city is interested in rearranging RP to maximize the profitability of its location in the downtown core, and diversity is treated as the neighbourhood's bonus and not an integral part of the community. Residents like Sahara and Huda mention that not all changes in Regent Park benefit incumbent residents and instead cater towards the newer and wealthier condo owners.

CONCLUSION

Through the diminishing sense of community, relationships altered or rendered broken through displacement, as well as simple but striking differences demarcating lower-income and middle-income residents, like different coloured doors, the neighborhood is different now. This new imagining of Regent Park works to eradicate the memory of the old Regent, and possibly the long standing residents with it.

Huda and Sahara, like other RP residents may be growing up in an ever-changing community, but that does not stop it from still being home. We owe it to Diva Girls to remember all that Regent Park was and all it has the potential to be. Because of their memories, Regent Park will not stop being colourful, tight-knit or explosive.



BIBLIOGRAPHY

- August, M. (2014).** Challenging the Rhetoric of Stigmatization: The Benefits of Concentrated Poverty in Toronto's Regent Park. *Environment and Planning A: Economy and Space*, 46(6), 1317–1333. <https://doi.org/10.1068/a45635>
- Hayes, D. (2016).** Inside Regent Park: Toronto's test case for public-private gentrification. *The Guardian*. Retrieved from <https://www.theguardian.com/cities/2016/dec/08/inside-regent-park-torontos-test-case-for-public-private-gentrification>
- Landau, J. (2019).** Demolition Clearing Site of Final Regent Park Phase 3 Projects. Urban Toronto. Retrieved from <http://urbantoronto.ca/news/2019/04/demolition-clearing-site-final-regent-park-phase-3-projects>
- "Memory". (2019).** In Merriam-Webster.com. Retrieved from <https://www.merriam-webster.com/dictionary/memory>
- Purdy, S. (2004).** By the People, For the People: Tenant Organizing in Toronto's Regent Park Housing Project in the 1960s and 1970s. *Journal of Urban History*, 30(4), 519-148.
- Regent Park (2016).** Toronto Community Housing Corporation. Retrieved from <https://www.torontohousing.ca/regentpark>
- Regent Park Map (2008).** Wikimedia. Retrieved. https://commons.wikimedia.org/wiki/File:Regents_Park_Map.png
- Starr, R. (2014).** Sowing the Seeds of Community. Toronto Star. Retrieved from https://www.thestar.com/life/homes/2014/06/12/sowing_the_seeds_of_community.html
- Statistics Canada (2011).** Regent Park neighbourhood demographic estimates. Retrieved from <https://www.toronto.ca/wp-content/uploads/2017/11/8ffd-72-Regent-Park.pdf>
- "Urban". (2019).** In Merriam-Webster.com. Retrieved from <https://www.merriam-webster.com/dictionary/urban>
- Unlu, T. S. (2019).** Urban memory and planning: investigating the use of oral history. *European Planning Studies*, 27(4), 802-817.
- What is a zine? (2008).** Art Gallery of Ontario. Retrieved from <http://artmatters.ca/wp/2008/08/what-is-a-zine/>
- Eric Crow (2016).** Retrieved from <http://epcrow.com/work/linvest-illustrations/>

GLOSSARY

- Development:** (1) the processes of growth and change, at individual, community and social levels; and, (2) the planned attempts to transform the standard of living among the populations of a poorer country or region, generally by outside forces. (Castree, Kitchin and Rogers, 2013)
- Displacement:** the forcing of long-established and working-class residents of a city (Castree, Kitchin and Rogers, 2013)
- Gentrification:** the combination of demographic and economic changes accompanying sustained reinvestment in inner urban areas (Castree, Kitchin and Rogers, 2013).
- Neighbourhood Effects:** Research shows outcomes for individuals are affected by the neighbourhoods they live in. People in disadvantaged neighbourhoods face lower outcomes in health, employment, income and education. (Toronto Community Housing, 2007).
- Redevelopment:** The demolition of a part of the built environment and its replacement by new buildings. This is often a contested process because it may involve displacement of existing businesses and/or residents, and the destruction of buildings valued for their community, architectural, or historic qualities. (Castree, Kitchin and Rogers, 2013)
- Revitalization:** (1) The action of imbuing something with new life and vitality (Revitalization, n.d.); and (2) Creating vibrant communities with increased opportunities (Toronto Community Housing Corporation, n.d.).

GLOSSARY

Social Cohesion: Social cohesion is developed when community members from different backgrounds get to know each other through informal social contact. It creates opportunities for different groups to relate, engage and communicate, contributing to a community's capacity for social inclusion. (Toronto Community Housing, 2007)

Social Mix: The balance between social housing renters, homeowners and private renters, and middle-income and low-income residents in a particular spatially defined area. (Arthurson, 2012)

Social Inclusion: Social inclusion contributes to the quality of life of individuals and improves the health of the population by ensuring that the full range of needs in the community get attention. (Toronto Community Housing, 2007).

GLOSSARY REFERENCES

Arthurson, K. (2012). Social mix and the city: Challenging the mixed communities consensus in housing and urban planning policies. Collingwood, Vic: CSIRO Publishing.

Castree, N., Kitchin, R., and Rogers, A. (2013). Displacement. In A Dictionary of human geography (1st ed.). Oxford: Oxford University Press.

Revitalization. (n.d.). In Oxford Online Dictionaries. Retrieved from <https://en.oxford-dictionaries.com/definition/revitalization>

Toronto Community Housing. (2007). Regent Park Social Development Plan. Retrieved from <https://www.toronto.ca/legdocs/mmis/2007/ex/bgrrd/backgroundfile-7300.pdf>

Toronto Community Housing. (n.d.). Revitalization. Retrieved from <https://www.torontohousing.ca/capital-initiatives/revitalization>

ACKNOWLEDGEMENTS

We would like to acknowledge the following departments from the University of Toronto for their funding and academic support: **School of Cities, Centre for Community Partnerships, Innis College, and Urban Studies Program**

We would also like to thank **Regent Park Focus** for collaborating with us for this project. We wouldn't have been able to do this without you.

SEARCH REGENT WORDS

S V F R S R M T S R B M S J P M V S N X
R R K Z F X L N X N E D R W Z X X P O R
P A R L I A M E N T G M P A R K F E I V
D Q M L W S X G O M V S E N W Q P C T D
N A H G S P Q E O Z N C O M N C K T A S
G Y N U E W V R Q K B I V C B T Y R Z O
R N K I S U D L M W T U X F R E W U I C
G M I Z E Q E L L A R D N I R L R M L I
C S P S I L F S Z D Q I V H H F H R A A
X I U H U U G I F C N I F B U Q P R I L
B Y B C O O L E S C W F C G D H A R R U
Z C F Y O A H O O O K F S P A E D E T A
I F O Q T F L M G Y F S U I S W E J S R
L O M I Q T E C D R O O A I U V X A U L
O P V Y J W Q N E B P Z V L B T I Z D L
C E N T R E A S B W P R C Y E B M Q N K
R B Y N C S H C I T A U Q A Y X E I I J
A C L O C C M Y P J S Q P J I S B R L I
N H U Y O Z E O A R A H A S I T O O G F
T M F L A D E H O O D U E T P N T S W S

ALEX
DANIEL
FRESHCO
INCOME
MIXED
REGENT
SAHARA
SPECTRUM

AQUATIC
ESI
HOUSING
INDUSTRIALIZATION
PARK
REMEMBER
SANDY

CENTRE
FOCUS
HUDA
JARVIS
PARLIAMENT
REVITALIZATION
SOCIAL



