

Cultural Heritage Landscapes Forum Community Preservation Panels

1. Funding Request:

Financial support from the Toronto Preservation Board in the amount of \$2000 from the Special Heritage Community Event Fund to put on a one day Forum on Implementing Cultural Heritage Landscapes in Toronto

2. Purpose and Background

The purpose of the Forum is to stimulate awareness of, interest in, and positive action towards development and implementation of a Toronto Cultural Heritage Landscape Guideline, as anticipated in Official Plan Amendment OPA 199, which was approved by the OMB in May 2015.

OPA 199, Public Realm and Heritage Policies, states:

43. "Potential cultural heritage landscapes will be identified and evaluated to determine their significance and cultural heritage values. Significant cultural heritage landscapes will be included on the Heritage Register and/or designated under either Part IV or Part V of the Ontario Heritage Act.

SIDEBAR

The City will establish a city-wide guideline for identifying and evaluating potential cultural heritage landscapes prior to including individual cultural heritage landscapes on the Heritage Register or designating them under the Ontario Heritage Act. Such a guideline will be adopted by Council and will include direction for the clear delineation of the boundaries of cultural heritage landscapes at the time of their listing or designation, as appropriate".

Definition of Cultural Heritage Landscape –see attachment

3. Forum Audience

Free event. Open to members of the public.

The Forum expects to attract a varied audience from practitioners in culture and heritage planning, and land use professionals to resident associations.

4. Dates/Location

November 5, 2016 (Confirmed)

Metro Hall, 308 (plus additional breakout rooms)

5. Proposed Format/Topics

Presentations of 15 minutes followed by

- discussion among speakers and moderator followed by questions and answers from audience and
- roundtable discussion /charette

A. What is a cultural heritage landscape? What is important about them
What is the provincial direction?

B. Approaches to identifying and implementing CHLs, development of Toronto CHL guidelines, and next steps

7. Budget

Revenue:

Joint CPP grant application to City of Toronto Special Community Heritage Event Fund (4 X \$500 = \$2,000)

Expenditure:

Poster/flyer design and printing \$500

Refreshments/lunch \$500

Speaker Honoraria and expenses \$500

Miscellaneous (e.g.recording/videography \$500)

8. Forum Organization

The Forum is a joint project of the four Community Preservation Panels (EYCPP, TEYCPP, SCPP and NYCPP) in cooperation with the City of Toronto.

Organizing Committee:

Jane Clark (TEYCPP)

Geoff Kettel (NYCPP)

Madeleine McDowell (EYCPP)

Jennifer Rieger (TPB)

Robert Saunders (SCPP)

Connor Turnbull (NYCPP)

9. Potential Partners

Interest and participation is encouraged from the following organizations:

- Architectural Conservancy of Ontario (Toronto Branch) (ACOT)
- Toronto Society of Architects (TSA)
- Canadian Society of Landscape Architects (CSLA)
- Ontario Heritage Trust (OHT)
- Ontario Professional Planning Institute (OPPI).
- The Cultural Landscape Foundation

Attachment 1: Cultural Heritage Landscape Definition and Typology¹

Definition of a cultural heritage landscape

A cultural heritage landscape is a property or defined geographical area of cultural heritage significance that has been modified by human activities and is valued by a community. These activities or uses may be key to the cultural value, significance and meaning of this landscape.

A cultural landscape may be designed at a specific time by a specific person or it may have evolved organically over a long period time (and may still be slowly evolving). It may also include a landscape that possesses powerful religious, artistic or cultural associations of the natural element rather than material cultural evidence, which may be insignificant or even absent. It involves a grouping(s) of individual heritage features, such as structures, spaces, archaeological sites and natural elements that together form a significant type of heritage form, distinctive from that of its constituent elements or parts. Examples may include, but are not limited to: heritage conservation districts (designated under the Ontario Heritage Act), villages, parks, gardens, battlefields, main streets and neighbourhoods, cemeteries, shrines and special spiritual places, aboriginal landscapes, trails, views, vistas, view corridors, land-use patterns, traditional agricultural lands and industrial complexes of cultural heritage value.

Cultural heritage landscapes, or cultural landscapes, have been used as a term for several decades. The approach of the United Nations Educational, Scientific and Cultural Organization (UNESCO) to cultural landscapes recognizes three main categories:

1. Designed cultural landscape

This type of cultural landscape is clearly defined and was created intentionally by man. These landscapes include garden and parkland landscapes, which are constructed for esthetic reasons, which are often but not always associated with religious or other monumental buildings and ensembles.

2. Evolved cultural landscape

This type of cultural landscape results from an initial social, economic, administrative and/ or religious imperative, and has developed its present form by association with, and in response to, its natural environment. Such landscapes reflect that process of evolution in their form and component features. They fall into two sub-categories:

- A relict (or fossil) landscape is one in which an evolutionary process came to an end at some time in the past, either abruptly or over a period of time. Its significant distinguishing features, however, are still visible in material form.
- Continuing landscape is one that retains an active social role in contemporary society, which is closely associated with the traditional way of life, and in which the evolutionary process is still in progress. At the same time, it exhibits significant material evidence of its evolution over time.

¹ Cultural Heritage Landscapes - An Introduction , Ontario Heritage Trust November 2012

3. Associative cultural landscape

The inclusion of such landscapes on UNESCO's World Heritage List is justifiable by virtue of the powerful religious, artistic or cultural associations of the natural element, rather than material cultural evidence, which may be insignificant or even absent.