

Exhibition Place

Cultural Heritage Landscape
Assessment



Agenda



6:30

Introductions



6:35

Presentation

Nathaniel Baker, Community Planner, City of Toronto

Rebecca Sciarra, Partner, Senior Project Manager, ASI



7:15

Next Steps



7:20

Questions, Feedback and Comments



8:00

Closing Remarks



THE SITE

STUDY PURPOSE

HISTORY

FINDINGS TO DATE

NEXT STEPS



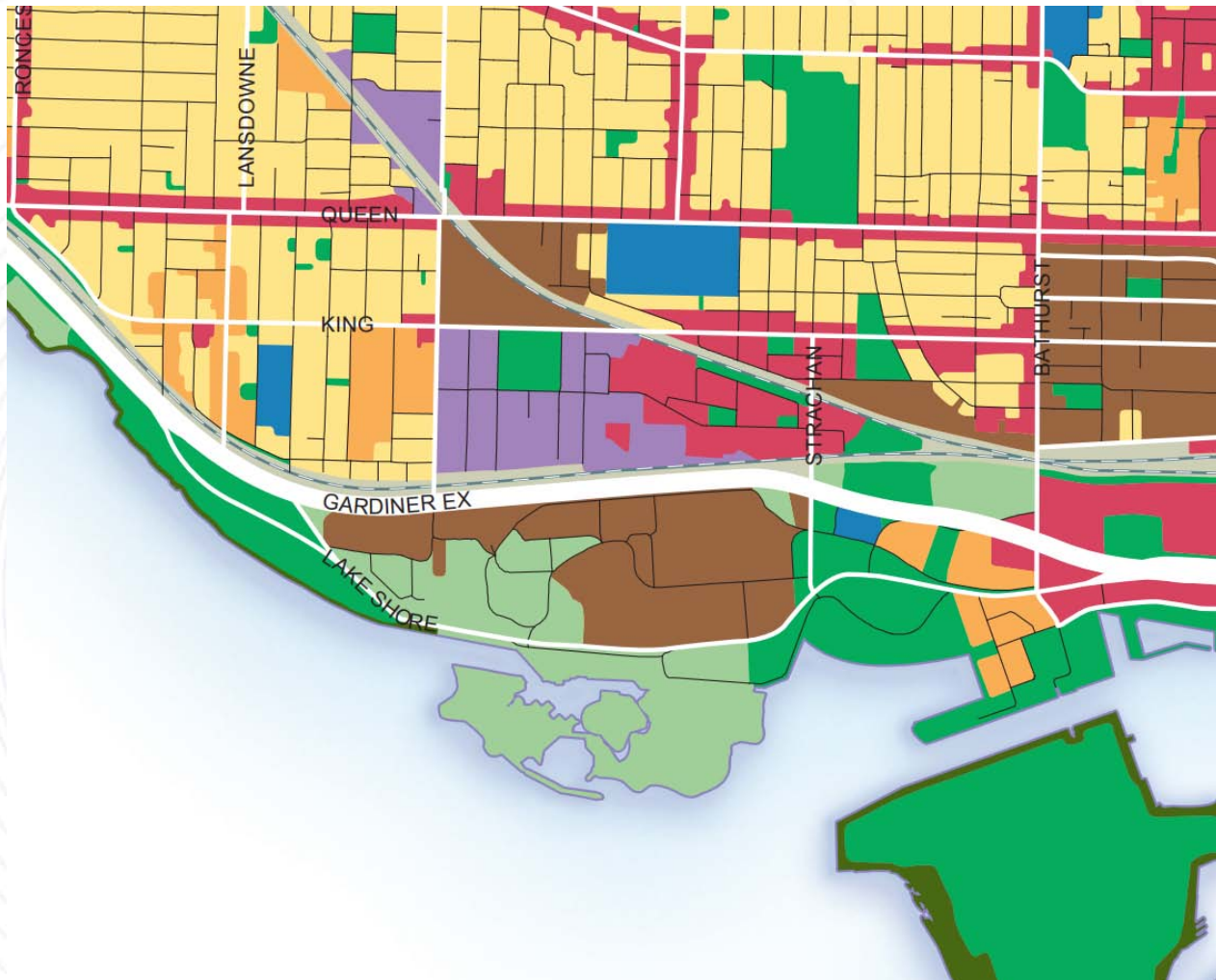
Site Context



Figure X: Location of Study Area



Official Plan – Land Use Map



Land Use Designations

- Neighbourhoods
- Apartment Neighbourhoods
- Mixed Use Areas
- Parks and Open Space Areas
- Natural Areas
- Parks
- Other Open Space Areas
(Including Golf Courses, Cemeteries, Public Utilities)
- Institutional Areas
- Regeneration Areas
- Employment Areas
- Utility Corridors
- Special Study Area
See Chapter 7, Site and Area
Specific Policies 235, 236
- Major Streets and Highways
- Local Streets
- Railway Lines
- Hydro Corridors



SITE CONTEXT

STUDY PURPOSE

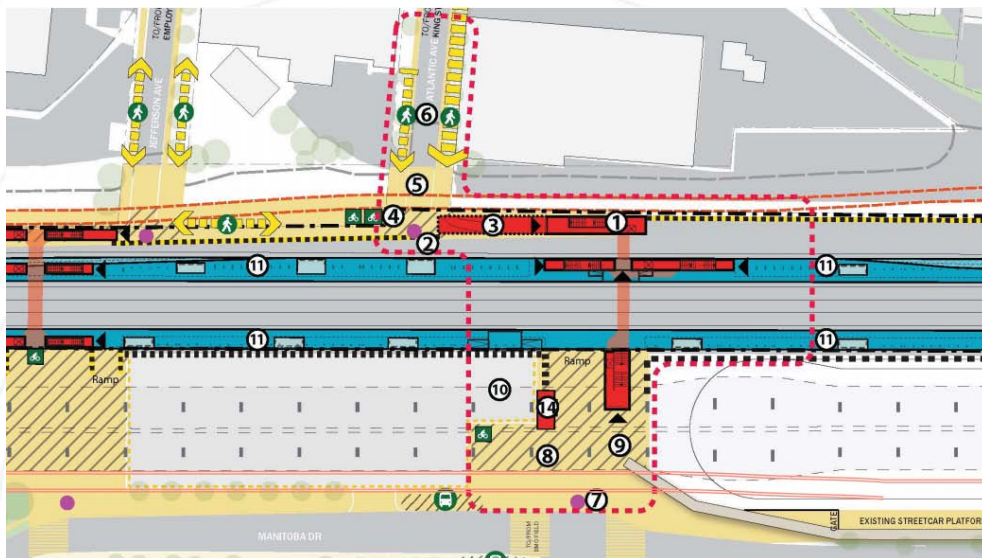
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Projects affecting Exhibition Place



Go Station



Ontario Place – Former Celebration Commons Plan



BMO Field



Study Purpose





Study Purpose

- Identify elements of Exhibition Place that retain cultural heritage value and contribute to the area as a cultural heritage landscape
- Conduct:
 - a Cultural Heritage Landscape Assessment
 - a Stage 1 Archaeological Resource Assessment
 - Conservation Strategies and Guidelines



What is a Cultural Heritage Landscape?

“

A Cultural Heritage Landscape is a defined geographical area that may have been modified by human activity and is identified as having cultural heritage value or interest by a community, including an aboriginal community.

Provincial Policy Statement 2014



What is a Cultural Heritage Landscape?

Defined geographical area
modified by human activity of
cultural heritage value or interest



Designed

Garden at Fulford Place,
Brockville



Evolved

Scotsdale Farm, Halton Hills



Associative

Kay-Nah-Chi-Wah-Nung,
Manitou Mounds, Stratton

Images: Ontario Heritage Trust



Managing Cultural Heritage Landscapes

- Identify and evaluate the cultural heritage landscape
- Protect using Planning Act or Ontario Heritage Act where recommended
- Conserve cultural heritage value
- Assess impacts of development or site alteration

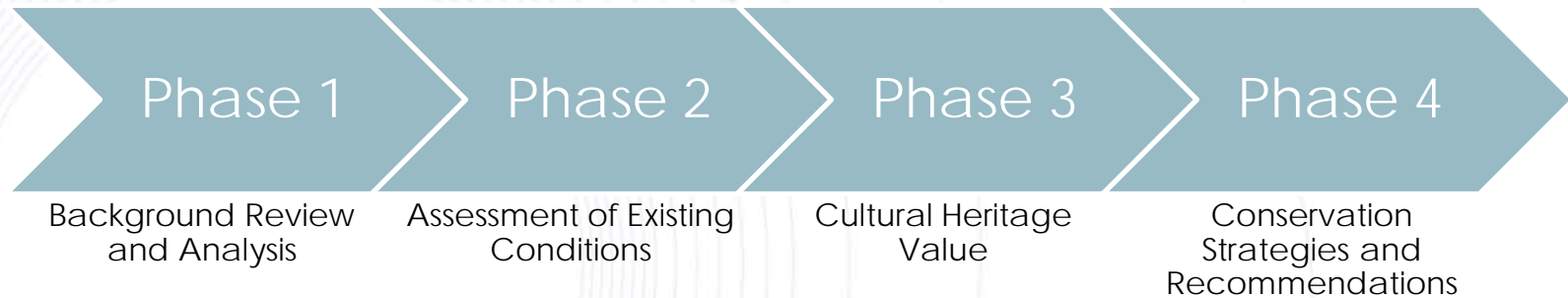
“Significant
cultural heritage landscapes
shall be conserved.”

Provincial Policy Statement 2014



Study Design

We are here





City of Toronto's Heritage Register

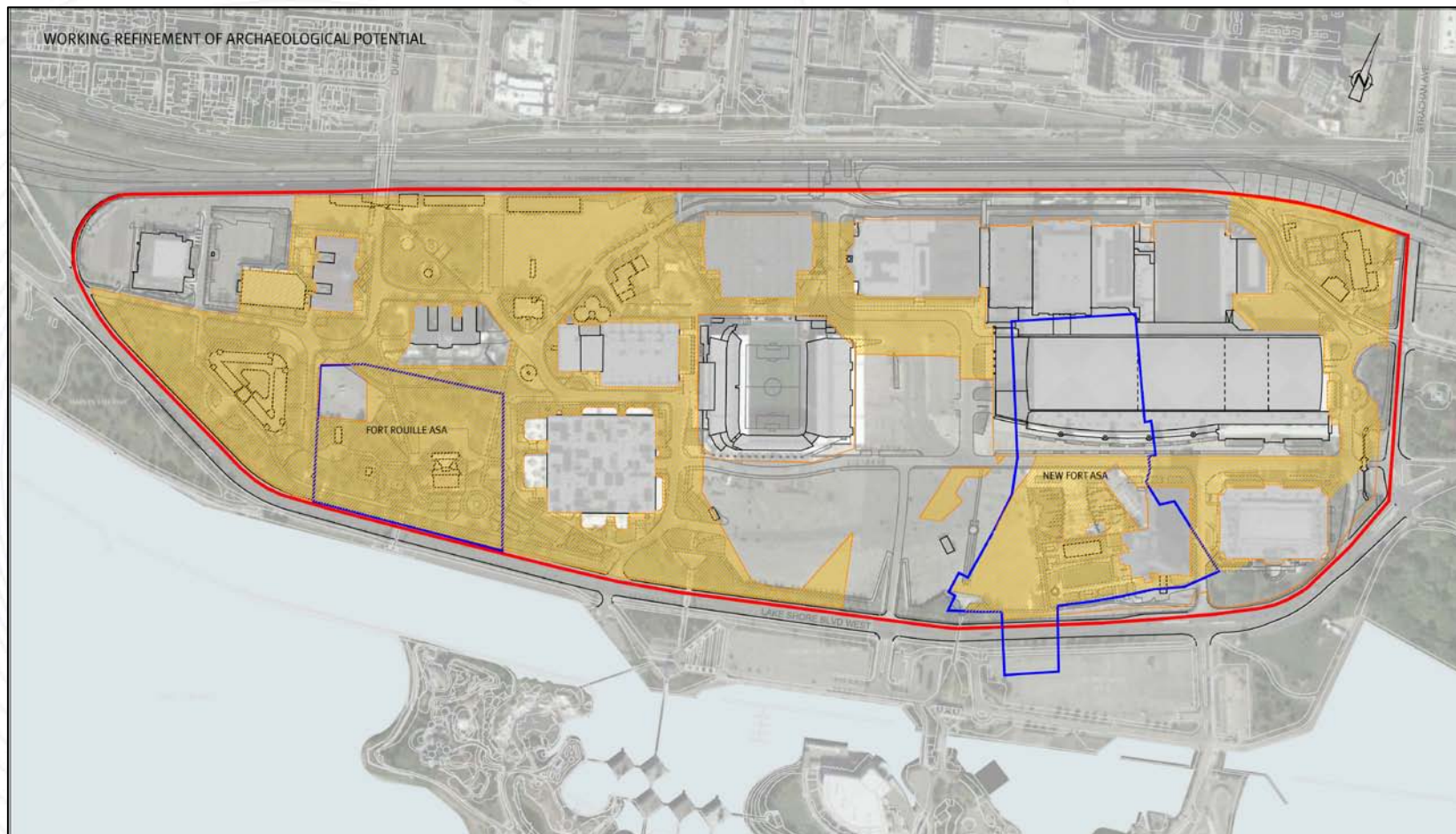
- Listed
- Part IV Designated
- Intended





Preliminary Refinement of Archaeological Potential

-  Zone of General Archaeological Potential
-  ASA





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Site Evolution

9,000 B.P.

Indigenous Occupation

Indigenous people occupy and use the lake shore zone.

Fort Rouille

Fort Rouille is established within the area of the present day Exhibition Place.

1751

1793

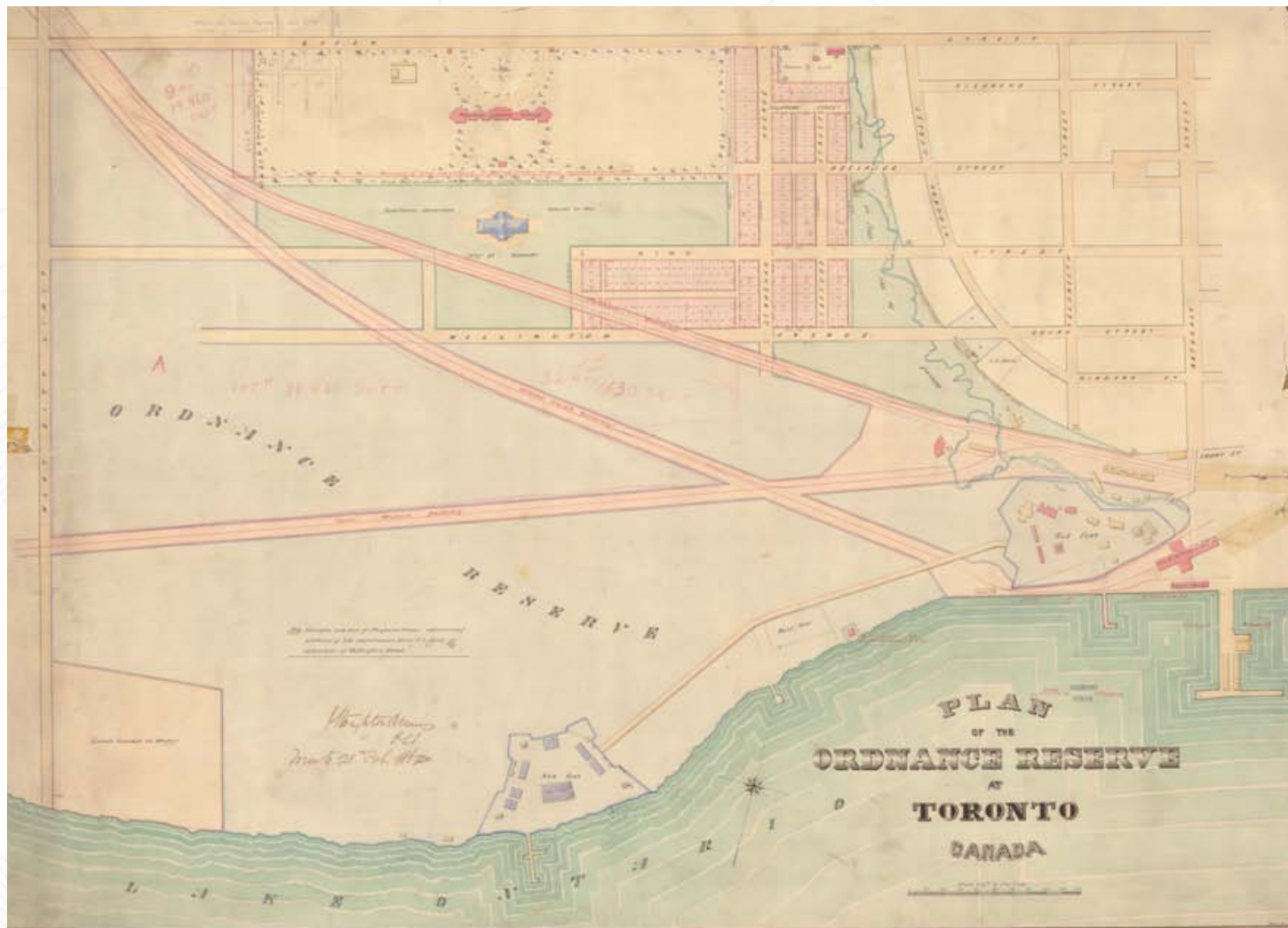
Town of York

Town of York is founded and Fort York is created at the mouth of Garrison Creek.

'New Fort'

The 'New Fort' is established west-southwest of the old Fort York.

1841



1862

Plan of the Ordnance Reserve at Toronto Canada
[Sgd] J. Stoughton Dennis P.L.S. Toronto 28th Feb. 1862. Owen Jones Del / 62, Ontario Ministry of Natural Resources, Office of the Surveyor General: SR5904 O8-25



1846

Inaugural Provincial Fair

The Board of Agriculture for Canada West establishes a rotating fair provincial in scope with the inaugural one held in Toronto on the grounds of Government House.

Provincial Fair at Garrison Reserve

The 33rd Annual Provincial Fair is held on the western portion of the Garrison Reserve site.

1878

1879

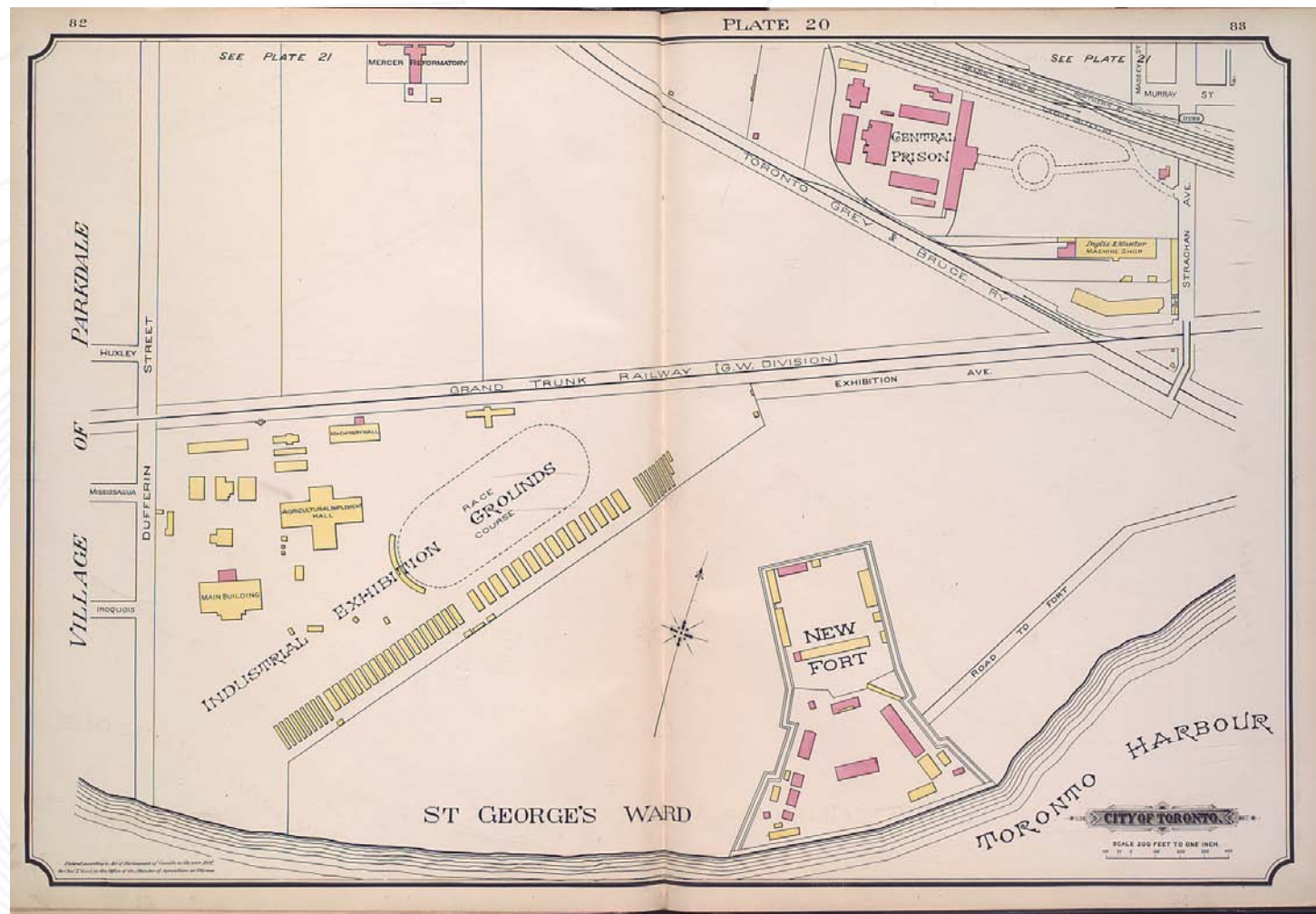
Industrial Exhibition Association

Industrial Exhibition Association of Toronto forms to host their own annual event.

G.W. Gouinlock Plan

G.W. Gouinlock is hired by the City of Toronto to redesign the exhibition grounds for the twentieth century.

1902



1910

Goad, Charles E. Atlas of the city of Toronto and suburbs. 1910, Plate 20.



1895



1905



Chapman and Oxley Plan

Chapman and Oxley are hired to redesign the exhibition park.

1912

Canadian National Exhibition

The exhibition is renamed the Canadian National Exhibition (CNE) to recognize the national role the event played.

1920

Gardiner Constructed

The Gardiner is built to the north side of the property. Demolition of military buildings which began in 1951 ends, leaving only one military building standing.

1953

Ontario Place Opens

Following the opening of Ontario Place in 1971, numerous studies and plans are completed for Exhibition Place, but are largely unexecuted.

1971

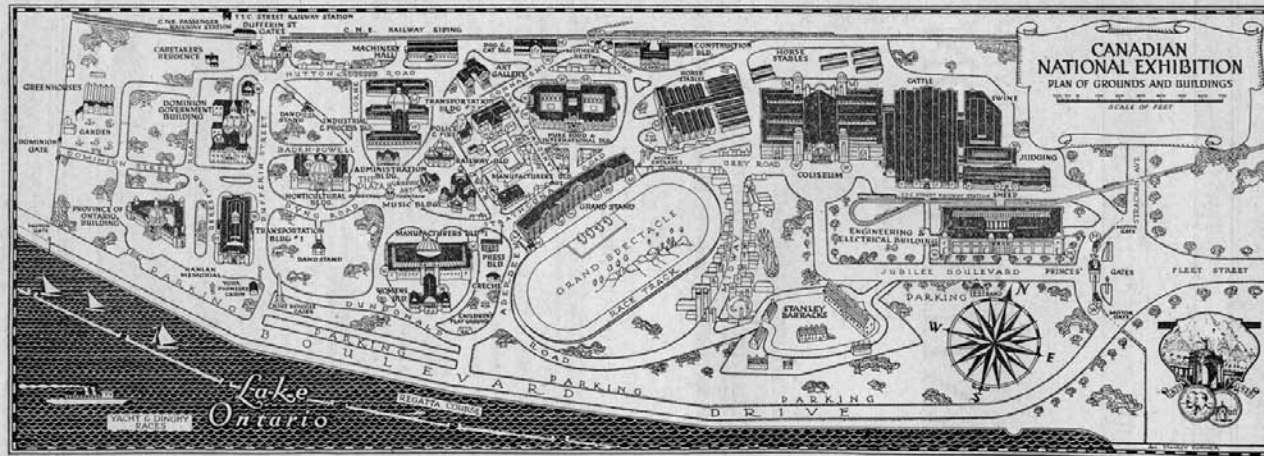
Direct Energy Centre Opens

Toronto Blue Jays MLB team and Toronto Argonauts CFL team relocate to a new facility, the SkyDome.

1996



PLAN OF GROUNDS AND BUILDINGS



CANADIAN NATIONAL EXHIBITION



1930's



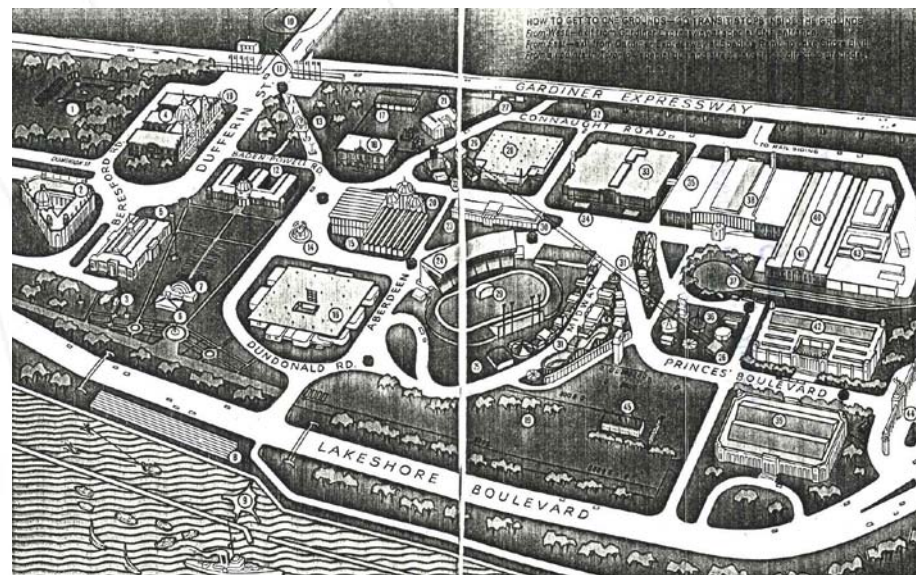
1947



1950



1970s





2002



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Findings to Date

- A rich military and exhibition history
- Layered site with elements from military period and twentieth century exhibition
- Important connections between buildings and landscape features
- Iconic landmark entrances



1857



1889



1948



c1980



Summary



1890



1912

Site as expanse of open space overlooking the waterfront and defined by permanent and monumental exhibition pavilions set in attractively landscaped areas

- A 'Commons' designed to encourage public interactions and activities, performance and spectacle; a site oriented to the south and designed in response to Lake Ontario.
- Clustering of buildings designed in a Beaux-Arts style with defined landscapes and organized around a grand plaza centered on the former Gooderham Fountain (present Princess Margaret Fountain).
- Spaces between buildings remain dominant; 67.5% of the site is defined by open space coverage.
- Persistent ribbon of green at southern edge and along original Lake Ontario shoreline.



Summary



1929



1972



1960

- Remaining parterre gardens and palatial landscapes, the Princess Margaret Fountain and entrance at Dufferin defined by Dufferin Gates and Centennial Park on the west side of the site survive as distinguishing interconnected elements expressive of the site's early design principles, function, and vision.
- Grand axial entrance plaza from the east showcasing monumental buildings and embracing more contemporary architectural influences as advanced by the Art Deco Style and later, buildings reflecting Modernist architecture.
- Clustering of iconic Modernist building are sensitive to design principles advanced by Chapman and Oxley and express site's desire to showcase mid-century modernity in the post-Second World War period.
- Compact foundation plantings and primary building entrances oriented to Princes' Boulevard persist at the eastern edge.



Summary



1960's

- Erosion and degradation of design vision and historical character across the site in places: disconnection of Horticulture Building and Bandshell; residual or isolated green spaces; retreating open green space overlooking Lake Ontario.
- Landscape types identified in the site reveal that large areas of the open spaces of the site lack definition, although they are linked to the original palatial landscapes of the original grounds.



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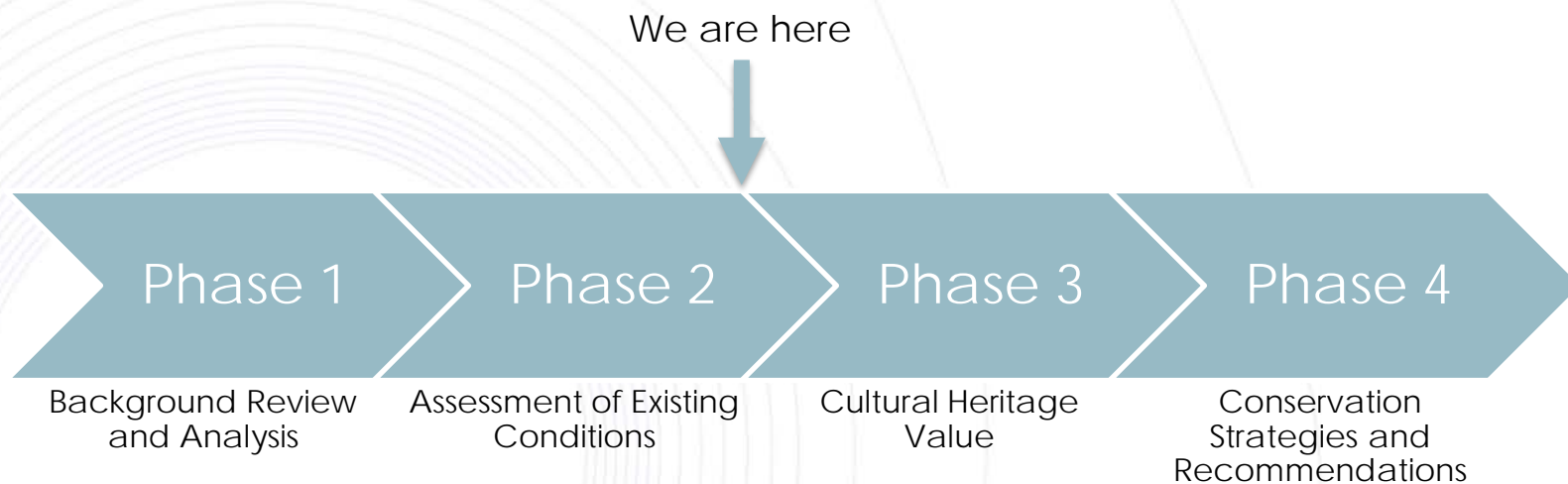
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Next Steps





Next Steps





Figure X: Location of Study Area



Contact Us



EMAIL to: John.Duncan@toronto.ca



MAIL to:

John Duncan
Community Planner, Community Planning
City Hall, 100 Queen Street West,
18th Floor, East Tower
Toronto, ON , M5H 2N2



416-392-1530



Further details available at:
www.toronto.ca/planning

Please remember to fill out a
Community Meeting Comment Sheet

Thank You for Attending!

