# Why We Are Here?

Staff have been directed by Toronto City Council to undertake a master plan for the Exhibition Place Lands, under the guidance of the Cultural Heritage Landscape Assessment (CHLA) and in collaboration with the Province. The goal is to complete the preliminary plan by the end of this year.

The Province has issued a 'Call for Development' for Ontario Place. Submissions responding to that call are due in early September 2019. It's important that the Exhibition Place Master Plan harmonize with the Province on the outcomes of that process.





The Exhibition Place Master Plan will include direction on public realm enhancements, transportation upgrades, built form, heritage conservation, and connectivity to the surrounding neighbourhoods amongst other issues.









# **History of Exhibition Place**

Exhibition Place is a special and unique waterfront asset located in the City of Toronto. Archaeological resources at Exhibition Place are conserved through the City's Archaeological Management Plan. In 1750, the French constructed a storehouse enclosed by a palisade, known as Fort Toronto, on the east bank of the Humber River, however the structure was deemed too small for an adequate garrison and a new post, Fort Rouillé, was built on the present-day Exhibition Place grounds in 1751.

A new barracks establishment known as the "New Fort" was built in 1841 on what is now the east part of Exhibition Place. The indigenous occupants left no



written record of their traditions or prior generations. Their legacy is their oral history and the archaeological sites and artifacts that were left behind. Agricultural fairs in Ontario have a long history and were first developed to support the province's developing agricultural economy in the early nineteenth century.

The first rotating provincial exhibition was held in Toronto in 1846, and it became an annual event, with the host city changing every year. Toronto broke off from the Provincial Exhibition rotation in 1879 and established its own annual exhibition which drew the largest crowds and was seen to set the standard for all other regional fairs.



Bandshell Park & Horticulture Building, 1924 (Toronto Public Library, Toronto Star Archives, tspa\_0112026f)





Caption: Music Building, c. 1920s showing sidewalks (C.N.E. Archives)



Caption: Canadian National Exhibition Plan No. 2 Illustrating Ultimate Development by Chapman and Oxley, February 1921, as planned and partially built (C.O.T.A. Series 724 Item 280)



Caption: Ontario Government Building, 1929 (C.N.E. Archives)



Caption: Automotive Building c. 1920s (C.N.E. Archives)

## NEXT PLACE **Exhibition Place Master Plan**

Space to set up displays during the exhibition was inadequate, and in 1902 the City of Toronto engaged a number of architects, predominantly George Gouinlock, to redesign the Exhibition grounds. Gouinlock embarked on an ambitious building campaign that was influenced by the City Beautiful movement.

Their plan included buildings designed in the Beaux Arts tradition and the Art Deco style. The open spaces of Exhibition Place are a co-evolving balance between buildings and landscape.



Liberty Grand building (1929, C.O.T.A., Fonds 1244, Item 2024)



Caption: Queen Elizabeth Building, 1957 (C.O.T.A. Fonds 1231, Item 575b)



Caption: Better Living Centre c. 1960s (C.N.E. Archives)



Parterre Gardens at the Shrine Peace Memorial day (B+S 2018)



Caption: View northwest of the Flower Garden south of the Bandshell, 1963 (Toronto Public Library (TSA) tspa 0111824f



Caption: The Press Building (A.S.I 2018)













# Cultural Heritage Landscape Assessment (CHLA)

A cultural heritage landscape is a defined geographical area As a whole, the site retains extensive original and The CHLA included archival research, an analysis of the modified by human activity and identified as having cultural significant building fabric and forms, landscape features site's evolution and changes over time, and heritage and relationships, known archaeological resources, and heritage value or interest. evaluation using Ontario Heritage Act criteria to confirm the open space coverage patterns that make it a provincially property's cultural heritage value and level of significance, A Cultural Heritage Landscape Assessment (CHLA) of significant cultural heritage landscape. and to identify corresponding heritage attributes. Exhibition Place was completed in early 2019 and was The CHLA presents an inventory of the site's key features, a comprehensive exercise to confirm and articulate The CHLA recommends conservation strategies including and analyzes the extent to which the overall site, and its the cultural heritage value, and the local and provincial an update to recognize this provincially significant cultural constituent elements, retain enough integrity to effectively heritage landscape on the City's Heritage Register. significance of the site. communicate cultural heritage value.

Built Form
CHL
Parks & Open Space
CHL
Views
CHL
Circulation
Circuit Cultural Heritage Cultural Heritage Landscape (CHL)



















# Policy Framework

### **Official Plan**

The use of the lands at Exhibition Place is governed by the City of Toronto Act, 2006, giving land use authority to the Exhibition Place Board of Governors and City Council.

Exhibition Place is located within the Downtown and Central Waterfront and the Green Space System on Map 2 of the Official Plan, and are designated Regeneration Areas and Parks and Open Space: Other Open Space on Map 18.

The Official Plan permits a broad range of uses within Regeneration Areas, which are intended to help attract investment, re-use existing buildings and encourage new construction in under utilized areas of the City.

Not all Regeneration Areas are the same in terms of uses and context, the Official Plan requires the creation of a Secondary Plan for each Regeneration Area in order to ensure the unique characteristics and requirements of each area is reflected in a 'tailor-made' strategy and framework for development and revitalization.

Parks and Open Space Areas contain portions of the City's Green Space System and uses are generally restricted to recreational and cultural facilities, conservations projects and essential public infrastructure. The Other Open Space Areas are generally used for specialized uses and facilities.



### **Official Plan Land Use Designation**



### **Official Plan Urban Structure Map**



## **Exhibition Place Master Plan**

### **Central Waterfront Secondary Plan**

Exhibition Place is located within the boundary of the Central Waterfront Secondary Plan, which is founded on four core principles:

- Removing Barriers/Making Connections;
- 2. Building a Network of Spectacular Waterfront Parks & Public Spaces;
- Promoting a Clean & Green Environment; and 3.
- Creating Dynamic & Diverse New Communities. 4.

The CWSP states that development is to respect and celebrate Exhibition Place's existing heritage architecture and views of heritage buildings from the water. Adaptive re-use of heritage buildings is encouraged. New development within lands designated Parks and Open Space Areas may only be considered if existing open space areas are maintained or alternatives to expand the size and usability of City-owned parks are provided.

















# Past Studies 1998-2010



### Exhibition Place Development Concept Plan – 2004 Exhibition Place Structure Plan – 2010 Exhibition Place Program and Development Concept –1998

A collaborative effort by the City of Toronto Planning Division and the Board of Governors of Exhibition Place to study and provide a framework for considering development opportunities within Exhibition Place. In addition to identifying potential uses and an overall structure concept, the final Plan identified ten Planning an Development Objectives. These elements formed the basi for a Program and Development Framework that identified development opportunity sites as well as opportunities fo the adaptive reuse of existing buildings in three distinct precincts. Criteria by which proposals would be evaluated was also provided based on the ten objectives.



	Five years after the adoption of the 1998 Plan, the Board of Governors initiated a review based on three main objectives:	A further update on the original 1998 & 2004 Plans b Board of Governors. As with previous versions, the Structure Plan established the framework for potent development and accordingly identified the followin
	a) Review and revise the concept plan in light of the long-	
nd	term developments that have taken place at Exhibition Place	Potential locations for new developments;
sis	since 1998.	Where major new open spaces would be preserved
d		created for major festivals to complement the surrou
or	b) Update the 1998 structure plan to guide future	park system;
	developments with a specific timeframe of the next	New roads, bridges and pedestrian routes;
d	five years taking into consideration the City of Toronto	Important buildings and landmarks to be maintained
	Waterfront Initiatives in the Central Waterfront.	integrated into the plan.
	c) Ensure the revised plan fully considers the needs of the	Intended to reflect the Board's 2009 Strategic Plan, t
	major users of the grounds.	Structure Plan is based on three key goals of busine development, infrastructure provision and environm
	The revised Plan contained updated criteria requiring	protection/enhancement. The Plan also set out a nur
	proposals to recognize the City's recently adopted Plan for	of 'primary ambitions' to be achieved by 2014 includ
	a revitalized waterfront as well as refocussing attention on	the construction of a hotel facility reflecting an incre
	the value of merging Exhibition Place with Ontario Place as	emphasis on business development.

a planning precinct.















# What has been done so far?



All previous studies had considered better connectivity, circulation, open spaces enhancement and expansion, better access points and enhancing views and vistas.

Some of the ideas from different plans have been implemented and some have been carried forward.

For instance the extension of Prince's Blvd was reflected in the 1998 Program and Development Concept Plan which is now in place.

Other changes since then include the construction and later expansion of the BMO fields, as well as a new open space next to Stanley Barracks structure.

The new Master Plan may consider some of the ideas from previous studies, if they are still viable.





### Exhibition Place Structure Plan – 2010



Public Open Space Study Area Public Open Space to be Retained Public Open Space Opportunities









## NEXT PLACE **Exhibition Place Master Plan**





Exhibition Place Development Concept Plan – 2004

Exhibition Place Development Concept Plan – 2004



Exhibition Place Structure Plan – 2010 Views, View Corridors & Gateways Study Area View Terminus ■ Existing View Terminus ■ Visual Linkage 🔺 Viewpoints Historic Gateways Significant New Entrance























# Current Layout









# **ransportation**



## NEXT PLACE **Exhibition Place Master Plan**

### **Major Planned Initiatives**

- Metrolinx Exhibition GO Station Improvements Includes new pedestrian tunnel, new north and south entrance buildings and improved station facilities.

Targeted for completion by 2024

### 2 - TTC Streetcar Extension from Exhibition Loop to Dufferin Loop

Extends the Harbourfront LRT to access South Parkdale Allows for LRT extension to South Etobicoke as per Waterfront Transit Network Plan Report to Council Q4 2019 on 30% design and next steps for construction

3 - Liberty New Street Preliminary design underway

4 - Provincial Ontario Line Proposal

Proposed routing to Exhibition/ Ontario Place Early planning and design assessment underway

















# TTC Services



TTC System Map (May 2019)



509 Harbourfront streetcar westbound at Exhibition Loop Photo: Jame Bow



29A Dufferin bus, westbound on Manitoba Ave Photo: Edward Brain

## NEXT PLACER **Exhibition Place Master Plan**

The TTC provides a high level of bus and streetcar services to Exhibition Place all year round. Frequent, all-day and overnight service operates from the Dufferin Street, Bathurst Street, and Harbourfront corridors, connecting Exhibition Place to the subway and other TTC services. During special events, such as the CNE, the Carribean Carnival, and Honda Indy, extra service is operated.

### Frequent service is provided on the following bus and streetcar routes as part of the Ten Minute Network:

29 Dufferin (Dufferin Gate to Wilson Station via Dufferin Station)

63 Ossington (Liberty Village to Eglinton West Station via Ossington Station)

504B King (Dufferin Gate to Broadview Station) 509 Harbourfront (Exhibition to Union Station) 511 Bathurst (Exhibition to Bathurst Station)

### Other service includes:

929 Dufferin Express, with express service from Dufferin Gate to Wilson Station

121 Fort York-Esplanade, with service from Princes' Gate to Union Station, and seasonal summer service to Ontario Place

Overnight bus service on 307 Bathurst, 329 Dufferin, and 363 Ossington all terminate on Manitoba Drive at Exhibition Loop

TTC faces challenges providing service on mixedtraffic routes during special events. For example, due to the frequency and unpredictability of road closures, 29 Dufferin buses do not enter Exhibition Place during the summer months. Planned improvements, such as the extension of streetcar service from Exhibition Loop to Dufferin Gate Loop, present opportunities to maintain reliable transit service during these events.

















# Recreational Usage





Heat maps produced by STRAVA Labs using data from their exercise tracking app. Users are primarily recreational, though cycling data includes commuters. For illustrative purposes only.













# Preliminary Analysis





## NEXT PLACE **Exhibition Place Master Plan**

Exhibition Place







# Recurring outdoor event areas



### Canadian National Exhibition











