Cultural Heritage Landscape Resource Document

Heritage Resources Centre and The Region of Waterloo
December 2004

The Region of Waterloo

1.0 What is a Cultural Heritage Landscape

A *cultural landscape* is a physical representation of how humans have related to, and transformed their environment; it highlights the significance in built form, natural features, and the interaction between the two. The concept of cultural landscapes is a broad one, and when applied to the Region of Waterloo more cultural landscapes are found than not. "It is proper and important to think of cultural landscapes as nearly everything we see when we go outdoors" (Ingerson, 2000). This becomes problematic when trying to identify and protect these features. A more narrow view of the concept is needed, and that could be assumed through the additional stipulation of time. A cultural *heritage* landscape will for purpose of this paper and the work of the Region of Waterloo, represent the same concept as a cultural landscape but with the qualifying function of time.

We enrich our knowledge base by identifying and examining the cultural landscapes in our Region, those significant in their own right, and those significant by association (lands surrounding heritage buildings or artifacts). No cultural heritage object can be understood without taking the surrounding landscape into account, by studying an entire cultural heritage landscape, socio-cultural patterns can be discerned, such as how structures were placed in the landscape, areas where optimal protection from natural elements are located, or where food and the essentials of life were once in abundance (Boehler, Scherer, Siebold, Mainz, 2002).

1.1 Mandates

The Region of Waterloo has elected to undertake the cultural heritage landscape directive outlined in the **Provincial Policy Statement (PPS)** (1996) to identify cultural heritage landscapes within the four townships and the three municipalities;

> S. 2.5.1 Significant built heritage resources and cultural heritage landscapes will
>   be conserved.

The Region has expanded the mandate in its **Regional Growth Management Strategy** (2003) under the following goals:

Goal 2.6 – Conduct an urban cultural heritage landscape assessment

> The identification and assessment of areas valued by the community and of significance to the understanding of history and place. By identifying and assessing these cultural heritage landscapes, there is opportunity to encourage good stewardship of the land, sites, and structures to ensure the unique character of our community is preserved; and

Goal 4.5 – Conduct a rural cultural heritage landscape assessment

> Through the completion of a cultural heritage landscape assessment we can identify and protect portions of our community which have been altered by human activity, wt which are valued for the role they play in defining and illustrating the history of the rural residents. Of particular

interest in such an assessment would be the Mennonite and Amish communities

Further, in the **Region of Waterloo Arts, Culture and Heritage Master Plan** (2002). The following recommendations were given with regards to cultural heritage resources:

1.2 Protect existing cultural and natural heritage assets throughout the Region

1.2.1   Encourage the creation of heritage corridors (regional roads, the Grand River)
1.2.2   Implement the identification and protection of sties of regional heritage significance
1.2.3   Support area municipal efforts to protect cultural heritage assets and enhance urban cores through local municipal tools including:
- Establishment of heritage districts and restoration of historic buildings;
- Study implementation of a mainstreets program to encourage business owner to understand the importance of appropriate maintenance;
- Preservation of scenic vistas and development of an appropriate streetscape with sensitivity to the heritage environment;
- Provision of financial incentives for heritage preservation and restoration;
- Greater consideration of heritage impacts through the development approvals process;
- Promoting adaptive reuse of heritage buildings for live/work use and cultural activities;
- Encouragement of infill projects of an appropriate scale; use of materials that reflect the context of the surrounding heritage and is sensitive to the resources such as existing historic buildings, streets, sidewalks, landforms, and infrastructure;
- Flexibility in zoning provisions to allow for mixed use, altered setback and parking provisions which recognize the special nature of the heritage area;

Other organizations have also developed mandates in the identification and protection of cultural heritage resources which relate to cultural heritage landscapes within the Region of Waterloo. The mandates outlined in **The Grand Strategy** (1994) The Canadian Heritage River Management strategy for the Grand River on pg. 15 is as follows;

- The importance of heritage and recreational resources must be better defined and communicated to be understood and fully appreciated by watershed residents and visitors;
- Some heritage resources and recreational opportunities must be better protected; and
- Additional research is required to increase knowledge and understanding of the functions and interconnections within ecosystems and their relationship to heritage and recreation.

Commitments to action in this same document (pg. 33) include;

- Examine and evaluate the effectiveness of existing heritage and recreational resource management arrangements;
- Encourage the incorporation and integration of strong heritage policies and appropriate recreation and tourism development policies in pertinent policy and planning documents;
- Continue to research, inventory, and monitor heritage resources within the watershed; and

●Emphasize the designation of the grand river as a Canadian Heritage River in funding submissions to governments, foundations and organizations, and in newspapers, magazines and research publications, wherever possible.

1.2 Definitions

The first step in the process of identifying and protecting cultural heritage landscapes is to implement a justifiable working definition of what a cultural landscape is to mean to the Region of Waterloo. There are many examples of definitions completed by various municipalities, agencies, and international groups (examples of existing definitions can be found in Appendix 1), these definitions outline the terms Cultural Heritage Landscape and Cultural Landscape, however most times the terms are interchangeable. The Region of Waterloo might find it of value to develop a detailed cultural heritage landscape definition unique to the Region, or simply adopt/adapt an existing definition.

1.2.1 Provincial Policy Statement Definition of Cultural Landscapes

 "In Ontario, the only definition [of cultural heritage landscapes] approaching official status is contained in the Provincial Policy Statement, but fails to capture the richness of the concept." (Reeves, 2001, p. 30). Despite this, the Region of Waterloo should refer to the definition set out in the PPS. It is a valuable starting point for an agency with little experience in the identification of such features, and will hold some weight when educating stakeholders and the public. The definition is as follows;

Cultural heritage landscape: means a defined geographical area of heritage significance which has been modified by human activities. Such an area is valued by a community, and is of significance to the understanding of the history of a people or place.

1.2.2 Other Definitions in Cultural Heritage Conservation

Cultural [heritage] landscapes in the United States enjoy a profile much higher than that of Canada, thanks to a national legislative mandate and implementing programs. Leadership is provided by the National Park Service (NPS) a unit of the Department of the Interior. The guidance offered by the NPS has clarified and defined many elusive concepts related to cultural heritage conservation and some examples of these definitions can be found in Appendix 2 (NPS,1996).

1.3 Types of Cultural Heritage Landscapes

In 1992, UNESCO's World Heritage Committee identified three types of cultural landscapes (or Cultural Heritage Landscapes). These types have been adopted by Parks Canada and the Ontario Ministry of Culture among others (See Appendix 3 for illustrative examples of the three types). The types are outlined as follows:

1) Landscapes which are **designed** or **intentionally created** (e.g., parks, campuses, estates)
  ▸   Examples in the Region might include Langdon Hall, the Sims Estate, or Cruickston Park

2) Landscapes which have **evolved**; also called **vernacular** landscapes, (can be either inorganically, or organically modified over time) "reflects the physical, biological, and cultural character of our everyday lives, [and] function plays a significant role" (Birnbaum, 1994, p. 2).
Evolved landscapes have two subsets:

a) Relic – a landscape where the evolutionary process came to an end sometime in the past, or

b) Continuing – a landscape that retains an active social role in society, and in which the evolutionary process is till in progress. This landscape exhibits significant material evidence of its evolution.

‣ Examples of relic-evolved landscapes could be any of the abandoned industrial compounds and ruins in our Region, or abandoned farms

‣ Examples of continuing-evolved landscapes could be any of the Region's historic cores, or any of the still operating heritage farmsteads – as found in 'Mennonite country'

3) Landscapes which are **associative** - this category includes places characterized by powerful religious, artistic, or cultural associations of natural evidence, rather than material cultural evidence, which may be insignificant or even absent. They may be "large or small, contiguous or non contiguous areas and itineraries, routes or other linear landscapes – these may be physical entities or mental images embedded in a people's spirituality, cultural tradition and practice. The attributes of an associative cultural landscapes include the intangible, such as the acoustic, the kinetic and the olfactory, as well as the visual" (Australia ICOMOS 1995) in Mitchell and Buggey, 2000, pg. 38).

‣ An example of associative landscapes might be found anywhere along the Grand River as it was an important transportation route of the First Nations People and the early settlers of our area.

2.0 Why Cultural Heritage Landscapes?

When we conserve, protect, or identify cultural heritage landscapes, it is the *context* and the information gathered from the landscape that is really being recognized. Heritage features of value are most often found within cultural heritage landscapes, but what makes the landscape significant it the pattern, orientation or association between the features, the size or completeness of the collection of features, or the uniqueness of the landscape and heritage features in relation to the rest of the community in which it is found. For example, if a farmstead is recognized as a cultural heritage landscape, the house and barn may be recognized as historically significant, but the surrounding out buildings (cold cellars, smoke houses, etc.), the circulation patterns (lanes, and paths), vegetation features (hedge rows, remnant kitchen gardens, or old seed variety apple orchards), and the orientation of these features to one another add significance to the historical features exponentially. Similarly, in an urban area if a downtown area is recognized as a cultural heritage landscape; it is the context of the buildings to one another, the surviving lanes and alleys, the pattern of the streets, and the heights and densities all combined that would be recognized as significant and offered protection, not merely the individual features.

Cultural heritage landscapes add significance through the additional information they convey, information that would be lost if the features with in them were removed or the relationships between them were significantly altered. However, some cultural heritage landscapes which are associative may not have any significant physical evidence. In these cases it is interpretation and public awareness that make these sites significant (for example the site where Terry Fox dipped his foot in to the Atlantic Ocean). A visitor looking at an associative landscape would have trouble understanding its significance without a sign or plaque explaining the event which took place there years ago.

It has been difficult in the past for municipal and regional governments to protect cultural heritage landscapes. Today, however, their importance is increasingly being recognized. "Despite a lack of specific legislative references, the landscape concept has surfaced repeatedly in discussions of what constitutes a heritage resource. An imperative to identify, evaluate, and protect cultural heritage landscapes also exists. Efforts in this direction are, however, undercut by a lack of consistency (in terminology and methodology) and leadership (in articulating landscape issues and standards to municipalities, the heritage community, and the general public). (Reeves, 2001). The time is right for a strong leader like the Region of Waterloo to step forward and take a stand in the recognition of the cultural heritage landscapes.

2.1 The Importance of Education and Interpretation

If the public is unaware of a cultural heritage resource, in their area or of the significance of a cultural heritage landscape it is unlikely that they would: a) be interested; b) appreciate it and respect it; and c) make efforts to protect or preserve it, adopting it as a valuable element in their community. Education should be considered an important part of cultural heritage landscape initiatives at the Region due to the rather confusing and elusive nature of the topic. The public needs to first understand what cultural heritage landscapes are, and then the value of these resources and how to recognize them in the community. Education plays a large role in the series of psychological stages the public must go through before they completely adopt an idea or initiative. In marketing this is called the adoption process. The stages should

be considered when advancing the concept to both to council and the public, and efforts should be made to move the community from one stage to the next. The stages are as follows;

Awareness –   Community members are aware of the existence of cultural heritage landscapes, but lack knowledge of them, or how to identify them.

Interest –   Community members seek information on cultural heritage landscapes.

Evaluation –   Community members consider whether to support the cultural heritage landscape initiative, or if it makes sense.

Trial –   Community members support the initiative in a small way to improve their estimate of its value to themselves and to the community.

Adoption –   Community members decide that cultural heritage landscapes are a good thing in their community, and make efforts to identify and protect/conserve them. (Kotler et al., 2001).

Once a community has *generally* adopted the idea of cultural heritage landscapes, it is important to recognize them in an accessible and observable way. Plaques could be located at sites wherever possible, outlining the cultural heritage significance. Plaques or markers are of particular importance where landscapes demonstrate associative values rather than possess evidence of physical cultural remains (for example, a religious meeting place for First Nation's People). A database of cultural heritage landscapes could be set up on the Regional website similar to databases set up by municipalities outlining their designated heritage structures for public use. It could include pictures, the cultural heritage significance of the landscape, and its location, etc. Other methods of interpreting the landscapes are through publications: a pictorial book published in house, walking tours or driving tour maps (this might be incorporated with the 'Buy Fresh – Buy Local initiative through Public Health); Tours could be led in the summer by volunteers or HPAC using a GRT bus, and different events or interpreters could be situated at various landscapes for the annual Door Open event; Media could be encouraged to run weekly pieces on different cultural heritage landscapes; etc., etc.

One example where the Region could promote the interpretation of cultural heritage landscapes is through supporting the operators of heritage farmsteads. Agritourism is a growing trend. The Region could offer assistance to willing farmsteads to open up their farms to becoming a tourist or educational destination. Maple syrup operations, horseback riding, hunting camps, sheep sheering demonstrations, etc., etc., could be offered for a fee. Farm products, (organic produce, raw wool, maple syrup, etc.) could be sold as well. This sort of initiative would enhance the cultural heritage landscape, through education, and would have minimum or no affects on the heritage significance of the landscape or the operation of the farm. This sort of tourism also supplements a farmers income in periods of cyclical economic downturns (such as the winter months)

Without continued interpretation the value of cultural landscapes will go unnoticed by most. By educating and interpreting cultural resources, the community will become acquainted with and some will find affinity with the resource, supporting Regional efforts in protection or conservation.

2.2 Fostering a Regional Identity

Through many of the same methods that a cultural landscape is interpreted, the Region itself is marketed. A Regional identity can be developed and promoted through cultural heritage landscapes. Strong cultural connections and heritage themes can be drawn out and discovered through the development of a cultural heritage landscape inventory. Cultural heritage significance statements and images collected for an inventory can be used in promotional material and economic development programs forming a 'brand' for the Region. In addition to the work done by consultants, volunteers, planning staff, and HPAC, the community should be involved in the identification of cultural landscapes which are meaningful to them. Photo contests with categories such as; most unique neighbourhood, best example of a heritage home and garden, most unique factory district, best representative image of your community, etc., could be held. The contest would serve two goals; additional photos would be gathered for Regional purposes, and community preferences and value could be discerned through the use of a different medium.

Cultural heritage landscapes promote a community's sense of place, they attract investment to a community and boost tourism. The preservation of heritage resources, and whole cultural heritage landscapes, are what make a community unique, giving its residents a sense of place and a sense of pride. Without these features what is to define the Region of Waterloo from the Region of Peel, or the Region of York. Cultural heritage landscapes are the markers that possess the charm and the sense of place that many newer communities are striving to acquire and create. Unique enduring pockets of cultural heritage landscapes, such as the heritage conservation district of Meadowvale Village in Mississauga, are often surrounded on all sides by new development. Developers and home builders today are touting the charm, the connection to the past, and the distinctiveness their communities will possess, simply by being in proximity to such a cultural heritage landscape. Developers use the features already established as effective marketing tools. An example of this cultural heritage landscape utilization by a builder/developer can be found in Appendix 4. The Region should consider how developers are marketing these resources for their own economic development initiatives.

2.3 Cultural Heritage Landscape's Outside of the Region of Waterloo

Can the Region identify cultural heritage landscapes outside of the Region which have significance to the area? For example, a portion of the Grand Trunk Railway has been identified in Mississauga in their cultural landscape inventory. The Grand Trunk has great significance in this Region as it linked Cambridge to Brantford and to Kitchener as well as Kitchener to Guelph, and was quite a prospering and prominent mode of transportation at one time. Identifying or recognizing cultural heritage landscapes outside of the Region is more of a marketing initiative, and could promote the identification of cultural heritage landscapes by other municipalities/regions in the Region of Waterloo, strengthening the network of identified landscapes across the Province. Other regions and municipalities might be inspired to do the same and cross-promotional cultural heritage landscape tours could be initiated.

3.0 Cultural Features and Other Methods of Protection

There are several cultural features which may be found within a cultural heritage landscape. The Region of Waterloo has recognized some of these features and has used different tools to protect them and apply significance. Other tools and features have not been utilized or recognized with in the Region; viewsheds, significant valleylands, historic trails, etc. Below is a short summary of features, and tools available to strengthen cultural heritage landscape policy.

3.1 Viewsheds

Parks Canada defines a *viewscape* as a line-of-sight from a specific location to a landscape or portion of it, and a *viewshed* as a sequence of views or panorama from a given vantage point.

A view of a certain cultural heritage landscape or feature may be of Regional significance. Protection of veiwsheds is one way a municipality can preserve the appreciation of a cultural heritage feature or landscape. Viewsheds can become effective tools through pie shaped areas demarcated on a map with height restrictions within the boundaries. Guelph has a good example of a viewshed and its respective bylaws, which can be seen in Appendix 5. Some examples of views protected by Halifax Regional Municipality can be found in Appendix 6. Viewshed protection in the United States is quite advanced in comparison to Canada. Examples of very specific viewshed policy as outlined in Loudoun County Virginia's Preservation Plan: Land Development Review for can be found in Appendix 5.

3.2 Heritage Conservation Districts

Part V of the Ontario Heritage Act provides for the designation of heritage conservation districts (HCDs). HCD's, in a similar way to cultural heritage landscapes, protect buildings as well as the surrounding landscape and features in a contiguous fashion. The main difference is that HCD's are perhaps more restrictive than a cultural heritage landscape designation or listing. Following approval of a local designation by-law (and confirmation by the Ontario Municipal Board) any alterations, additions and demolition to property within a heritage conservation district requires a permit from the local municipality. The approval or denial of a permit will usually be determined in accordance with approved guidelines and the district plan.

It is recommended that no cultural landscapes be identified within HCD's as they already receive protection through this designation.

3.3 Significant Valleylands

Valleylands in Ontario are extremely important to the cultural heritage of our people due to their function as early transportation corridors (by boat, or canoe), as sources of fresh water, and as places where industry and settlement formed. Most jurisdictions including the Region of Waterloo (s. 4.1.9 a-c) have policies in their official plans relating to the identification or defining of significant valleylands. Some examples of these can be found in Appendix 7. Valleylands as defined by the Provincial Policy Statement is as follows;

> *A natural area that occurs in a valley or other landform depression that has water*
> *flowing through or standing for some period of the year.*

Section 2.3.1b) of the PPS indicates that development can occur only in significant valleylands if no negative impacts occur. Section 2.3.2 indicates that development and site alteration may be permitted on lands adjacent to significant valleylands if it has been demonstrated that there will be no negative impacts on the natural features or on the ecological functions for which the area is identified. What constitutes as a significant valleyland, or how to identify one was not outlined in the PPS and is up to individual municipalities to address. The Regional Municipality of Niagara has gone beyond what most municipalities have with regards to the protection and identification of significant valleylands, and adopted significant valleyland criteria for evaluation outlined in the Natural Heritage Reference Manual for Policy 2.3 of the PPS evaluation which can be found in Appendix 8. Although Niagara does not deal with the culturally significant features that may be present, some of the valleylands, stream corridor and flood plain protection policies are valuable and are as follows;

1.4 No new development (with the exception of structures required for erosion control purposes and no new subsurface sewage disposal systems will be permitted within natural valleys where the bank height is equal to or greater than 3 meters (10 feet)

1.6 Where the planning process allows, all valley and stream corridors should be brought into public ownership to ensure public safety; protection of ecological integrity of these systems and quality of life for future and present residents of the watershed. Municipalities shall be encouraged to zone all valleylands and stream corridors in their comprehensive zoning by-laws in a manner which recognizes their inherent environmental characteristics and limitation to development and which incorporates a minimum structural setback from the top of a slope of equal to or greater than 7.5 meters to 30 meters to protect Type 1 fish habitat.

3.4 Human Heritage Routes

Human heritage routes could include historic trails, historic waterways, historic highways, or scenic driving routes. HPAC has identified scenic drives in our Region, but this identification offers little protection.

3.5 Heritage Conservations Easements

The Ontario Heritage Act allows the Ontario Heritage Foundation (or in the case of Natural Heritage Easements any other 'qualified' conservation body such as a municipality, conservation authority, land trust, etc.) to enter into agreements, covenants and easements with owners of real property or interests therein, for the conservation, protection, and preservation of the heritage in Ontario. Property is defined as 'property of historical, architectural, archeological, recreational, aesthetic and scenic interest' (Part II Section 10 (1) (a) (b)). Easements allow the Foundation to protect an important heritage site without owning it. They allow Ontarians to permanently protect the heritage value of their property while continuing to enjoy it.

The easement is a voluntary legal agreement between the Foundation and the property owner with specific restrictions on the use and development of the site to preserve it for the futures. It is registered on title binding present and future owners, and protecting the property in perpetuity. Conservation easements have often received a negative publicity as being extremely restrictive for property owners. However, easements are customized to the needs of the owner and the heritage features on the site, and can be acquired on a variety of heritage and natural properties , from provincially significant wetlands, to city halls.

In addition to standard clauses, the easement may include other conditions to which the owner and the foundation agree.

Easements are one of the only legislative tools to completely prevent the loss of a heritage resource (except through excessive negligence, fire, and acts of god). Cultural heritage landscapes are now being recognized more and more in easements as they most always contribute to the significance of the heritage resource.

> *"In the existing easements, we have a default ability to manage cultural landscape through the property clauses. In our new easements* [Those created after to 2002] *and those that are pending completion we more proactively identify the landscape as the cultural resource to be "conserved" and therefore we can address management issues such as use, evolution and stewardship".*
> (Fraser, 2003).

3.6 Canadian Heritage River Designation

The Canadian Heritage Rivers System (CHRS) is a cooperative federal-provincial program with the objective to give national recognition to Canada's important rivers and to ensure their future management such that:
- The natural and human heritage which they represent are conserved and interpreted; and
- The opportunities they possess for recreation and heritage appreciation are realized by residents and visitors to Canada (GRCA, 1994, pg 1)

The nomination of the Grand River was accepted by the CHRS in 1990 due to its abundant nationally significant human heritage and recreation features which are associated with the river.

Outstanding human heritage resources are represented by the following five themes:
- The watershed's cultural mosaic since the mid-nineteenth century;
- The strong association of Native Peoples with the watershed for thousands of years;
- The Grand's industrial heritage;
- Human adaptation to fluctuating river flows; and
- The many famous persons associated with the Grand River watershed.

(Grand River Conservation Authority 1994, pg. 3)

4.0 Methods of Identification

There is no easy way of identifying Cultural Heritage Landscapes. By their very nature, cultural heritage landscapes are continually evolving and the value and significance assigned to them and criteria used to identify them will also change through time as society changes. It is important that the Region be upfront and candid with the public throughout the process and invite participation in as many ways as possible.

4.1 Examples

A cultural heritage landscape inventory was recently undertaken for the **City of Hamilton** in the area identified for the **Red Hill Creek Expressway**. The steps in the identification process used by the consulting firm are as follows:

1) Background research

2) Unterman McPhail and Cuming Associates adopted a (quick) way of identifying cultural heritage landscapes in the Red Hill Creek Expressway study area. They first developed a number of broad historical themes of past human activity (agents of landscape and environmental change) in the area of the study, then they generally predicted the ranges and types of cultural heritage features and landscapes associated with each theme that might remain in today's environment. The themes and probable landscapes are listed below:

- **Township Surveys**
    - Opened and unopened road allowances
    - Original 100 and 200 acre farm lots
    - Miscellaneous marked boundaries (fences, treelines, allees, etc.)
- **Early European Settlement**
    - Above ground remains of this era were unlikely in the Hamilton area (only archaeological)– but are they unlikely in ROW?
- **Transportation (Early trails and roads)**
    - Abandoned and closed road allowances and surfaces
    - Bridges
    - Bridge remnants, such as abutments and piers
    - Culverts, ditches, tree and fence lines
- **Railways**
    - Active Rail Lines
    - Stations
    - Embankments and cuttings
    - Bridges and culverts
    - Round houses, workshops and freight sheds
    - Utility poles, mileages and speed limit signs
    - Water towers and coal bunkers
    - Abandoned rail lines and associated features
- **Agricultural Settlement / Centres of Settlement**
    - Farm Houses, barns, silos, drive sheds and other outbuildings

- o Fields, orchards
- o Hedgerows, tree and fencelines
- o Associated settlement features including churches, cemeteries, family burial plots, inns, stores, and school houses
- **Industrial Activity**
  - o Lime kiln remnants (Hamilton Region)
  - o Blacksmith structures and outbuildings
  - o Remnant areas of extraction
  - o Ruins and sub-surface archaeological remains of structures and industrial activities
- **Recreation**
  - o Open space, landscaped areas, monuments and built garden features
  - o Building foundation remnants and ruins and subsurface archaeological remains of structures
- **Public and Institutional Works**
  - o Waterworks buildings and structures
  - o Reservoirs
  - o Hospital buildings and structures and landscaped grounds
  - o Radio towers
  - o Ruins and sub-surface archaeological remains of structures and public works activities such as conduits
  - o Remnants of original hydro installations

3) On site survey (Where the consultants went to the field to look for the probable cultural heritage landscapes as well as any other unpredicted cultural features or landscapes and documented their whereabouts to be mapped)
4) Heritage evaluation – based on the consultants knowledge of the features, their context to one another, and the uniqueness of the feature in the Hamilton Region.
5) The development of conservation, planning, and management strategies (Unterman, Mcphail and Cuming Associates, 2003)

The United States offers many examples of methods used for cultural heritage landscape identification purposes than are found in Canada. One such example was developed by **U.S. Army XVIII Airborne, Fort Bragg, North Carolina** through their standard operating procedures. The identification steps are as follows:

1) Develop a statement of historic context based on the Region's prehistory and historic background, primary activities, associations, and periods of development that will be used for determining the significance of specific areas and landscape characteristics within the installation.

2) Determine the most important landscape areas and characteristics using the statement of historic contexts developed through archival research. Based on the relative size, scale, and amount of available documentation, the field investigations should be directed toward identifying existing landscape characteristics and determining the extent to which historic properties and characteristics remain intact

3) Identify landscape characteristics
   a. Natural landscape features – rivers, lakes, forests, and grasslands may influence both the location and organization of cultural installations. Climate influences the siting of buildings, types of construction materials, and the locational relationships between clusters of buildings and structures
   b. Expression of cultural traditions –
   c. Circulation networks
   d. Boundary demarcations – changes in elevation, ravines and waterways
   e. Vegetation – vegetation is a characteristic of the landscape that bears a direct relationship to long-established patterns of land use. Patterns of vegetation may delineate boundaries, land use areas, and natural areas. Forests are frequently used as edges or as buffers to protect, plantings will often reflect the historical trends in landscape design.
   f. Buildings, structures and objects – their organizational and spatial relationships, their function, materials, date of construction, construction methods, location, condition

4) Analysis of spatial organization and land use (overlain maps of cultural and natural resources)

5) Assess / identify the cultural landscapes in the region, continuing and compatible land uses can enhance integrity of feeling and association

6) Develop a statement of integrity for each individual landscape

7) Map and keep current all the features (U.S. Army XVIII Airborne, 2001)

Wherever possible throughout the identification efforts should be made to combine on the ground observations with other forms of viewing the landscape, for example a bird's eye perspective. Aerial photographs at a high altitude "may help to reveal remnant field patterns, or traces of an abandoned circulation system, or portions of axial relationships that were part of original designs, since obscured by encroaching woodland areas. Low altitude aerial photographs can point out individual features such as the arrangement of shrub and shrubery borders, and the exact locations of furnishings, lighting, and fence alignments. This knowledge can be beneficial before an on-site visit to help consultants understand what to look for (U.S. Army XVIII Airborne, 2001).

In the development of their cultural landscape inventory, the City of Mississauga found it valuable to map layers of various cultural landscape types to identify agglomerations of cultural resources and probable locations for more resources. The different cultural landscape layers used were; agricultural, historical settlements, residential, parks and other urban landscapes, institutional, industrial, and natural heritage landscapes (Ferancik, 2003).

5.0 Criteria in Assessing Cultural Heritage Landscapes

The City of Mississauga uses the following criteria to assess landscapes for inclusion in the inventory of cultural landscapes. In the City's case, an identified 'cultural landscape' need only meet one of the criteria to be included in the inventory.

Landscape Environment
- ☐ Scenic and visual quality
- ☐ Natural environment
- ☐ Horticultural interest
- ☐ Landscape design, type, and technological interest

Built Environment
- ☐ Aesthetic or visual quality
- ☐ Consistent early environs (pre. 1900's)
- ☐ Consistent scale of built features
- ☐ Unique architectural features/buildings
- ☐ Designed structures

Historical Association
- ☐ Illustrates style, trend or pattern
- ☐ Direct association with important person or event
- ☐ Illustrates an important phase in (Mississauga's) social or physical development
- ☐ Illustrates work of an important designer

Other
- ☐ Historical or archaeological interest
- ☐ Outstanding features/interest
- ☐ Significant ecological interest
- ☐ Landmark value

The city of London has proposed a similar, very basic list of criteria for evaluating cultural heritage landscapes.

	YES	No

1. **LAND OWNERSHIP** (must meet at least one of the following)
   1. City-owned land
   2. Other publicly owned lands consenting to inclusion in the CHL		

2. **GEOGRAPHIC AREA**		

A. Area contains features that contribute to its heritage character
    1. Vistas
    2. Rivers
    3. Ponds
    4. Forests
    5. Wooded areas
    6. Rare/important collections of plant/animal species
    7. Other		

B. Area has historical land use/s		
C. Composition of individual features in area create a particularly important historic visual landmark		
3. **HERITAGE SIGNIFICANCE**		

A. Built
   1. Structures
   2. Roads/paths (circulation patterns)
   3. Fences
   4. Bridges
   5. Waterworks
   6. Rail lines/corridors
   7. Other		

B. Archaeological: Prehistoric and/or historic ruins above or beneath ground.		

C. Modified Land Features:
   1. Farmlands
   2. Gardens
   3. Orchards
   4. Parks
   5. Other		

4. **SIGNIFICANCE TO THE UNDERSTANDING OF HISTORY OF PEOPLE/PLACE**		
A. Area associated with historic events, beliefs, themes		
B. Area associated with historic person/s		
C. Area illustrates broad patterns of socio-cultural history		
5. **GEOGRAPHIC AREA VALUED BY COMMUNITY FROM HERITAGE PERSPECTIVE**		
A. Area has significant heritage value for a variety of reasons		
6. **INTEGRITY**		
A. Area, on the whole, has maintained its heritage integrity		
7. **AGE**		
A. The period on which the area was created or was at its peak of significance is comparatively old in the context of the region.		

The Ontario **Ministry of the Environment (1992)** has also outlined a few basic criteria in the assessment of a cultural landscape. This method however, emphasizes the landscape as a *visual* resource, rather than as a source of historical information.

> *A cultural landscape is any discrete aggregation of features with one of more of the following attributes:*
> - It is the only one of its kind or one of the remaining few;
> - It is the most outstanding example of its kind;
> - It is perceived by the moving eye as a built up areas with a particularly interesting and attention-catching series of visions;
> - It provides the observer with a strong and definite sense of position or place;
> - It has a unique or typical material content well-executed in terms of colour, texture, style, and scale;

- It is exemplary or distinctive cultural process in the historic development of land;
- It is part of a complex of outstanding scenic/historic areas or is perceived as an ensemble of different landscape categories such as townscape, agricultural landscape, natural landscape, or waterscape; or
- It is part of a network of landscape categories as mentioned above, and presents to the moving eye opportunities for special sequential experiences or a series of visions of distinctive scenic views.

A very extensive list of criteria created by the Ontario Heritage Foundation can be found in Appendix 9. No list however, is complete as it should be tailored and added to, depending on the identifying organization and the area within it is working.

5.1 Other Considerations

Within designed cultural landscapes, plants may have historical or botanical significance. A plant may have been associated with a historic figure or event to be part of a notable landscape design. A plant may be an uncommon cultivar, exceptional in size, age, rare and commercially unavailable. If such plants are lost, there would be a loss of historic integrity and biological diversity of the cultural landscape (Birnbaum, 1994)

When assessing a cultural heritage landscape one should look for integrity (a landscape's historic identity evidenced by the survival of physical characteristics from the property's historic or pre-historic period). Yet, when evaluating these qualities, care should be taken to consider change itself – the reversibility and/or compatibility of noted changes should be considered both individually, and in the context of the overall landscape (Reeves, 2001)

5.2 The Scale and Boundaries of Cultural Heritage Landscapes

The Region should attempt to apply boundaries to identified cultural heritage landscapes. Landscapes which are not easily demarcated, or do not have hard boundaries are not easily mapped. It is then difficult to give consideration to these resources in development approvals, as planners / developers / land owners will be uncertain if they are dealing with a valued cultural resource. In terms of scale at which to designate, delineate, or identify, the Region of Waterloo may want to take direction from the Ministry of Culture and Communication's Ontario Heritage District Guidelines (1992).

- Areas that have changed little since first developed and that contain buildings and structures and spaces with linkages and settings as originally planned still substantially intact
- Areas of buildings or structures of perhaps similar or perhaps different architectural style and detailing which, through the use of materials, height, scale, massing, colours and texture, comprise cohesive, harmonious streetscapes having a definite sense of place distinct from their surroundings.

Delineation can be influenced by:

Historic evolution:
- Boundaries of an original settlement, or early planned settlement;
- Concentrations of early buildings and sites;

- Defined areas affected by specific historic events.

Physical situation:
- Railroads and major highways;
- Streets, public utilities an rights-of-way;
- Rivers, shorelines, ravines, and other natural features;
- Major open spaces
- Limits of a settled area;
- Major changes in lands or building use
- Walls, embankments and fences.

Visual Perceptions
- Definition of distinctive concentrations of architecture based on a thorough survey;
- Marked changes in building character;
- Distinct changes in topography or landform;
- Gateways and vistas to and from the area.

"Paper" lines and other factors:
- Property lines;
- Setback or other zoning lines regulating built form;
- Land use zones or other official plan boundaries;
- Boundaries of legal jurisdiction;
- Lines of convenience;
- Changes in property market and tenure;
- Opinions of property owners and other directly benefiting;
- Opinions and policies of governments and institutions; and
- Opinions of preservation and other citizen groups.

6.0 Treatments for Cultural Heritage Landscapes

There exists various 'treatment' options for cultural heritage resources as found in Appendix 10. Of the four treatments, preservation generally involves the least change and is the most respectful of historic materials. It maintains the form and material of the existing landscape. Rehabilitation usually accommodates contemporary alterations and additions without altering significant historic features or materials, with successful projects involving minor to major change. Restoration or reconstruction attempts to recapture the appearance of a property, or an individual feature at a particular point in time, as confirmed by detailed historic documentation. The latter two treatments most often require the greatest degree of intervention and thus, the highest level of documentation (Birnbaum, 1994).

The Region of Waterloo should encourage preservation as part of individual property owners' due diligence, but it is difficult to enforce or even encourage anything more. Similarly, the Region does not have the resources to give property owners incentives to 'treat' their properties. It should also be acknowledged that if any treatment is administered to a cultural heritage landscape it is no longer a cultural landscape but a historic landscape because it no longer accurately reflects existence of past cultures on the site, or of future society on the site. An example of this is the restoration of a cultural heritage landscape found at Dundurn Castle in Hamilton, owned and operated by the City of Hamilton. The restoration of the grounds around the Castle will reflect a time around the mid 1800's when a large kitchen garden existed. However, since the time of the kitchen garden, a baseball diamond (c. 1885) and a pavilion (c. 1905 used for big band concerts, dancing, and large community picnics) have been constructed and must be removed to put the kitchen garden back in its original location. These features are valuable assets to the cultural landscape and give information on the way the grounds/park were used throughout the years, but will be destroyed to illustrate only one point in time.

7.0 Goals and Recommendations

1) An inventory of Regional cultural heritage landscapes be developed in an easily manipulated form (such as a database and GIS applications) that can be placed on the regional website

Using methods outlined in the report, the Region could go about identifying cultural heritage landscapes in the following proposed way:

a) A firm definition should be developed for the term cultural heritage landscapes, and criteria which define these landscapes should be agreed upon

b) According to the criteria and definitions the Region develops, a cross representation of Regional staff and HPAC members should brainstorm possible examples of cultural heritage landscapes within the Region

c) These landscapes should be evaluated to determine if they satisfy the criteria, mapping should take place of the landscapes which meet with all the required criteria to identify possible (physical) connections, or locations of additional probable cultural heritage landscapes which were not originally identified in the brain storming session

d) An educational campaign should be launched to involve the public in the process. An initial public outreach could be a photo contest of the cultural heritage landscapes in the community.

e) A series of open houses on the topic should be held and the public should be requested to submit or suggest additional cultural heritage landscapes in the Region that have meaning to them. These landscapes should be evaluated against the agreed-upon criteria

f) A consultant should be hired to complete the following steps:

g) Historical research should be completed on the identified sites which meet the criteria

Potential sources of information on cultural landscapes in the Region of Waterloo could include:
- Local and Regional Histories
- Aerial photos and GIS maps
- Academic texts, journal articles, thematic studies
- Government documents, including policy
- Professional reports
- Inspirational works (poetry, stories, photography, paintings)
- Print media (newspapers, magazines)
- Promotional brochures / Post cards (past and present)
- Historic atlases and maps
- Previous cultural landscape assessments
- Field surveys by professionals or interest groups
- Internet
- Interviews with expert and lay population
- Interviews with agency and organizational representatives in various fields/departments (adapted from [Preston, 2001])

h) The consultant would then perform a site visit and using the criteria, their historical knowledge, and a checklist such as was used by the Management Board Secretariat (Appendix 11), could assess the value of each site, creating a baseline report and documenting it through photographs.

i) Preliminary data collected should be entered into the cultural landscape database

j) More open houses should be held for citizens to comment on the process so far and on the identified sites.

k) The most publicly valued sites and those sites which offer the most cultural/heritage value will be identified in a publicly accessible database and mapped similar to the way in which ESPAs or ANSIs are mapped

l) Consideration should be given for these sites in the development application approval process

m) The inventory should remain a work in process and consideration for addition forms (Similar to Mississauga's proposed forms) should be readily available and handed out at open houses

2) That the inventory is used in the development approvals process similar to the inventory of ESPA's and other significant natural features in the Region

a) Development guidelines could be developed intended to mitigate the impacts of new development in cultural heritage landscapes.
   For example:
   i. Natural site contours should be retained
   ii. New development should not be sited on ridgelines or hill tops and should fit within the contours of the landscape as much as possible
   iii. New development should enhance and/or focus exisiting views
   iv. Exiting features such as trees, hedgerows, walls and fences should be incorporated into the design in order to accommodate the blending of the new development
   v. New structures should be located in a coherent relation to each other.
   vi. When development is scheduled within the viewshed of a historic resource on the landscape, new structures should be located in such a way that the natural contours and vegetation screen them from the historic resource

b) These guidelines will apply to all new developments proposed within the viewshed or within the boundaries identified as the cultural heritage landscape

c) When the retention of a complete identified cultural heritage landscape is not possible, or where development will compromise the significance of the landscape the Region and municipalities should make every effort to conserve the remnants of the landscape, and should thoroughly document the landscape, its context, including site plans, measured drawings, contour maps, and resource inventories (such as significant vegetation)

3) That studies on the economic impacts, societal values, and societal benefits of cultural heritage landscape identification/conservation be undertaken, including the effects that designation or listing has on property values and the non-market benefits that are generated such as community pride, heritage appreciation, and heritage existence values, should be documented and investigated (Wade, 1998).

4) That the Region encourage the government to strengthen the Ontario Heritage Act, regarding higher standards of designation for all heritage resources and to create a new designation for cultural heritage landscapes

5) That more effort be given to interpret cultural heritage landscapes through plaques, walking brochures, etc. and that the Region work with land owners to improve or facilitate public access to the resource (Even if it only be one day a year during the Doors Open Waterloo Region event)

9.0 Policy

Other municipalities have attempted to recognize and create inventories of cultural heritage landscapes and resources with varying degrees of success. Appendix 12 lists some examples of these policies from Cambridge, London and Niagara Region.

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Appendix 1 - Definitions
Cultural Landscape Definitions

Provincial Policy Statement:

> *Cultural heritage landscape: means a defined geographical area of heritage significance which has been modified by human activities. Such an area is valued by a community, and is of significance to the understanding of the history of a people or place.*

UNESCO World Heritage Committee

> *Cultural landscapes are: The combined works of nature and man….illustrative of the evolution of human society and settlement over time, under the influence of physical constraints and/or opportunities presented by their natural environment and the successive social, economic and cultural forces, both external and internal.*

Ontario Ministry of Culture

> *Cultural landscapes are characterized by the activities and processes which have shaped them. It is our shared sense of the values they represent that make them significant.*

Parks Canada (1980) ('environment' criteria as outlined in the Canadian Inventory of Historic Buildings)

- *It must possess continuity (i.e. contributes to the continuity or character of the street, neighbourhood, ore area);*
- *Its setting and or landscaping must contribute to the continuity or character of the street neighbourhood, or area);*
- *It must be a particularly important visual or symbolic landmark*

Parks Canada (1993)

> *Any geographical area that has been modified, influenced, or given special cultural meaning by people.*

Environment Canada (1993)

> *Geographical terrains which exhibit characteristics of or which represent the values of a society as a result of human interaction with the environment.*

Canadian Environmental Assessment Agency

> *"a cultural heritage resource is a human work or a place that gives evidence of human activity or has spiritual or cultural meaning, and that has historic value. Cultural heritage resources are distinguished from other resources by virtue of the historic value placed on them through their association with an aspect(s) of human history. This interpretation of cultural resources can be*

*applied to a wide range or resources including **cultural landscapes and landscape features**, archaeological sites, structures, engineering works, artifacts and associated records.*

Management Board Secretariat (through Commonwealth Historic Resource Management Ltd)

***Cultural landscapes** are systems that may incorporate buildings, structures, sites, vegetation, views, movable heritage, and intangible heritage…they are geographic areas which exhibit characteristics, or represent the values of a society as a result of human interaction with the environment.*

> ***Interaction** is taken to mean either*

- *"physical intervention on the land, derived from one or more overlapping human processes over a period of time. Settlement patterns and industrial and extraction sites are obvious examples; less obvious examples of physical intervention might be a blazed trail, or a portage route."*
- *"spiritual communion with the land. Cultural landscapes include individual features or groupings of natural features which hold symbolic significance and play a part in the cultural or religious experience of the society, such as a sacred grove of trees or a pictograph site."*

The National Capital Commission (used ICOMOS Canada, 1996*):*

***Cultural Landscapes** are geographical terrains that exhibit characteristics of, or that represent the values of a society as a result of human interaction with the environment. The elements of a cultural landscape definition include the perception, visibility and readability of the cultural landscape, the notion of interaction between the individual and the environment, the concept of evolution of the cultural landscape overtime and the meaning and value of symbolism in relation to history and social recognition.*

Province of Newfoundland and Labrador
define cultural landscapes as**:**

Distinctive settlement and building patterns, features in the landscape that result from particular economic, social or cultural activities, as well as the natural landscape features that have special historical and spiritual significance. They contribute greatly to a unique sense of place.

The City of London

*The London Advisory Committee on Heritage defines a **Cultural Heritage Landscape** as: "...a geographic area, including both natural and cultural resources, that depicts the result of human activities over time in modifying landscapes. Such landscapes will be associated with historic events, activities, or people. Within London, landscapes will be categorized as one of three types: historic vernacular landscape, historic designed landscape, special historic landscape."*

The City of Ottawa

*The Official Plan defines **cultural heritage landscapes** as "discrete aggregations of features on the land, created and left by people, that provide the contextual and spatial information necessary to preserve and interpret the understanding of important historical settings and changes to past patterns of land use. Examples include a burial ground, historical garden or larger landscape reflecting human intervention."*

City of Hamilton (Used Guidelines on the Man-Made Heritage Component of Environmental Assessments 1981)
Cultural landscapes have been defined as:

The use and physical appearance of the land as we see it now as a result of man's activities over time in modifying pristine landscapes for his own purposes. A cultural landscape is perceived as a collection of individual man-made features into a whole.

Aggregations of individual man-made or modified features usually form areas of homogenous character (*e.g.*, a rural area, a village, a waterscape, *etc.*).

*A **cultural feature** has been defined as: an individual part of a cultural landscape that may be focused upon as part of a broader scene, or viewed independently. The term refers to any man-made or modified object in or on the land or underwater such as buildings of various types, street furniture, engineering works, plantings and landscaping, archaeological sites, or a collection of such objects seen as a group because of close physical or social relationships.*

City of Mississauga

Areas which may be visually consistent, which may have had common settlement patterns or a defined design or organization, or which may have developed as a result of a common use, activity or historical event, or which may represent the interplay between human habitation and the dictates of the natural environment and may express a common underlying geological formation, natural condition or natural process.

Cultural Features are defined as

Unique things or places which are not necessarily consistent with the immediate natural surroundings, adjacent landscape, adjacent buildings or structures, and which are visually distinct in the local context

City of Toronto (never formally approved by council) (Reeve, 2001, pg. 31, for program standards and development)

*A **cultural heritage landscape** is a geographical area that has been modified, influenced, or given special meaning by people and which is of significance to the community. It may be associated with a historic event, activity, or people, ore mbody the broad patterns of history, or display other cultural or aesthetic values. It may be valued for its designed, evolved, or associative qualities. It typically contains an assemblage of character-defining features (e.g., topography, vegetation, circulation, water, buildings and structures, and site furnishings and objects) and organizational elements (e.g., spatial organization and land patterns) which may be movable or immovable,*

natural or fabricated, above or below ground, on land or in water. It may be a single property or a related group of properties.

Nova Scotia Museum of Natural History

*The **cultural landscape** is distinctively artificial and can be recognized by its appearance or structure. The visible modification often reflects the resources available to the area*

Heritage Resource Centre / University of Waterloo / Derek Wade

*A **human heritage area** or **landscape** encompasses a series of buildings or features within a related geographic area. It does not refer to a single plaque or feature but rather to a defined heritage area, heritage route, or heritage corridor within a larger landscape.*

Heritage Resource Centre / University of Waterloo / Susan Preston

*A **cultural landscape** is used to refer to a landscape defined spatially, symbolically, or physically by its relationship to a particular cultural group – or groups acting with it.*

Lear Associates (U.K.)

Cultural landscapes are always a blending of people, place, space and time. Sometimes they have their basis firmly embedded in historical events, others in myth. The built landscape, with its industry and technologies are as susceptible to this imprinting of human meaning as the romantic 'natural' landscape of heath and moor. Cultural landscapes penetrate national and regional psyche, provoking feelings of nostalgia, belonging and identity.

University College, London (U.K.) S. Davoudi

***Cultural landscape areas** are specific topographically delimited parts of the landscape, formed by various combinations of human and natural agencies, which illustrate the evolution of human society, its settlement and character in time and space and which have acquired socially and culturally recognized values at various terrestrial levels, because of the presence of physical remains reflecting past and present land use and activities, skills or distinctive traditions or depiction in literary and artistic works, or the fact that historic events took place there.*

Harvard University Institute for Cultural Landscape Studies

A cultural landscape is:

A geographic area (including both cultural and natural resources or domestic animals therein), associated with a historic event, activity, or person or exhibiting other cultural or aesthetic values.

	Individual, Special, Aesthetic	Collective, Representative, Useful
Cultural	Related to the arts (consciously designed objects) or ideas of enduring value	Related to the everyday beliefs and practices of a group of peoples
Landscape	The work of landscape architects or garden designers scenery portrayed in a painting or photograph, or that is seen as worth painting or photographing	The land that can be seen from a single vantage point (usually larger than a site, smaller than a region), nearly everything we see when we go outdoors

U.S. National Parks Service

A national heritage Area is a place where natural, cultural and historic resources combine to form a cohesive nationally significant landscape arising form patterns of human activity shaped by geography. These patterns make them representative of the national experience through the features that remain and the traditions that have evolved in them. Continued use of National Heritage Areas by people whose traditions helped to shape the landscapes enhances their significance.

U.S. Army XVIII Airborne, Fort Bragg (NC) Standard Operating Procedures

*A **cultural landscape** is defined as the collective surface features of a place and the spatial relationships among surface features such as the natural terrain, the human affects to the natural terrain, and the built environment. A cultural landscape encompasses a much more inclusive scope than aesthetics to include the social and ecological significance of the site, historical beliefs and values expressed by the various cultures who have interacted wit the site over time, the technologies expressed in the archeological record of the site, and the culturally affected natural history of the site.*

Appendix 2- NPS Definitions

The NPS recognizes that most cultural landscapes are composed of sub-units which make recording and treatment more manageable.

A **component landscape** is a "discrete portion of the landscape that can be further subdivided into individual features. The landscape unit may contribute to the significance of ta national Registry Property such as a farmstead in a rural historic district. In some cases, the landscape unit maybe individually eligible for the National Register of Historic Places, such as a rose garden in a large urban park."

A **feature** is "the smallest element(s) of a landscape that contributes to the significance and that can be the subject of a treatment intervention. Examples include a woodlot, hedge, lawn, pool, specimen plant, allee, house, meadow, open field, fence, wall, earthwork, pond, bollard, orchard, or agricultural terrace."

Historic character is the "sum of all visual aspects, features, materials, and spaces associated with a cultural landscape's history, i.e., the original configuration together with losses and later changes. These qualities are often referred to a as character defining."

A **character-defining feature** is " a prominent or distinctive aspect, quality, or characteristic of a cultural landscape that contributes significantly to its physical character."

Significance is the "meaning or value ascribed to a cultural landscape based on the national Register criteria for evaluation. It normally stems from a combination of association and integrity."

Associative Values include: a rare survivor of the work of an important landscape architect, horticulturalist, or designer, or the site of an important activity or event, cultural traditions, or other patterns of settlement or land use.

Integrity is: the authenticity of a property's historic identity, evinced by the survival of physical characteristics that existed during the property's historic or prehistoric period. The seven qualities of integrity are location, setting, feeling, association, design, workmanship, and materials."

Cultural landscapes are composed of a collection of features organized in space. Large and small-scale features typically exist within patterns that define the spatial character of the landscape

Spatial organization and land patterns refers to the three-dimensional organization and patterns of spaces in a landscape. Often informed by underlying land divisions (e.g., lot size and geometry), spatial organization is created by the landscape's cultural and natural features. Some form visual links, dividers, or barriers (e.g. walls, fences and hedgerows); others create open spaces and visual connections in the landscape (e.g. open water).

(NPS, 2002).
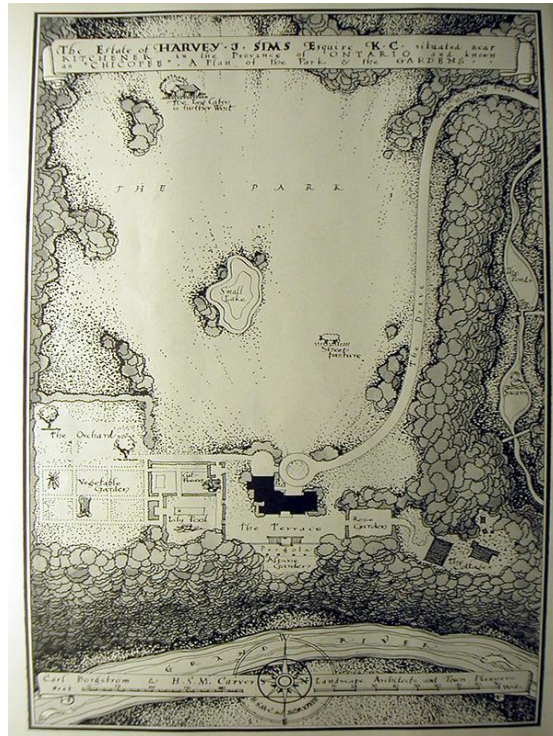
Appendix 3- Pictorial Examples of Cultural Heritage Landscape Types

Designed (Landon Hall, 2002)

Landon Hall http://www.langdonhall.ca/

Sims Estate Plan (Canadian Homes and Gardens 1933)

Evolved Relic   (Bridget Coady, 2002).

Evolved Continuing   Uptown Waterloo (Regional photo Archive)

Associative – Confluence of the speed and the Grand (Regional Archive)

Appendix 4 - Marketing Cultural Heritage Landscapes

The following is an example of how one home builder is marketing the cultural landscapes near the development to enhance the appeal of the community.

THE COMMUNITY   SITE PLAN   HOME TYPES   LOCATION MAP   HOME

WELCOME TO THE VILLAGE - A SENSE OF PLACE

In the heart of Olde Meadowvale Village Olde Meadowvale Village is a Heritage Conservation District; an area designated Ontario's First Heritage District, under the Ontario Heritage Act, for its architectural and historical significance.

Heritage Walk is a new landmark in the old village of Meadowvale. It was founded in 1819 by John Beatty and his group of Irish immigrants from New York City. The farming village quickly grew and prospered. Saw, wool and flour mills soon sprang up. Wealthy mill owners built sturdy brick homes which are still standing today. The charm and beauty of this hamlet was recognized and protected by law.

Meadowvale became Ontario's first historic district. The beauty and ecology of the historic Credit River is also protected by the Credit Valley Conservation Authority. Throughout the years, people have recognized the profound sense of place here and have known it was worth preserving for all of us.

Look closely at the community plan for the home development. The builder would like potential home buyers to see how old farmsteads 'snuggle' up against the development, and how the heritage feel has been brought into the community with street names like Early Settler Drive, and Historic Trail.
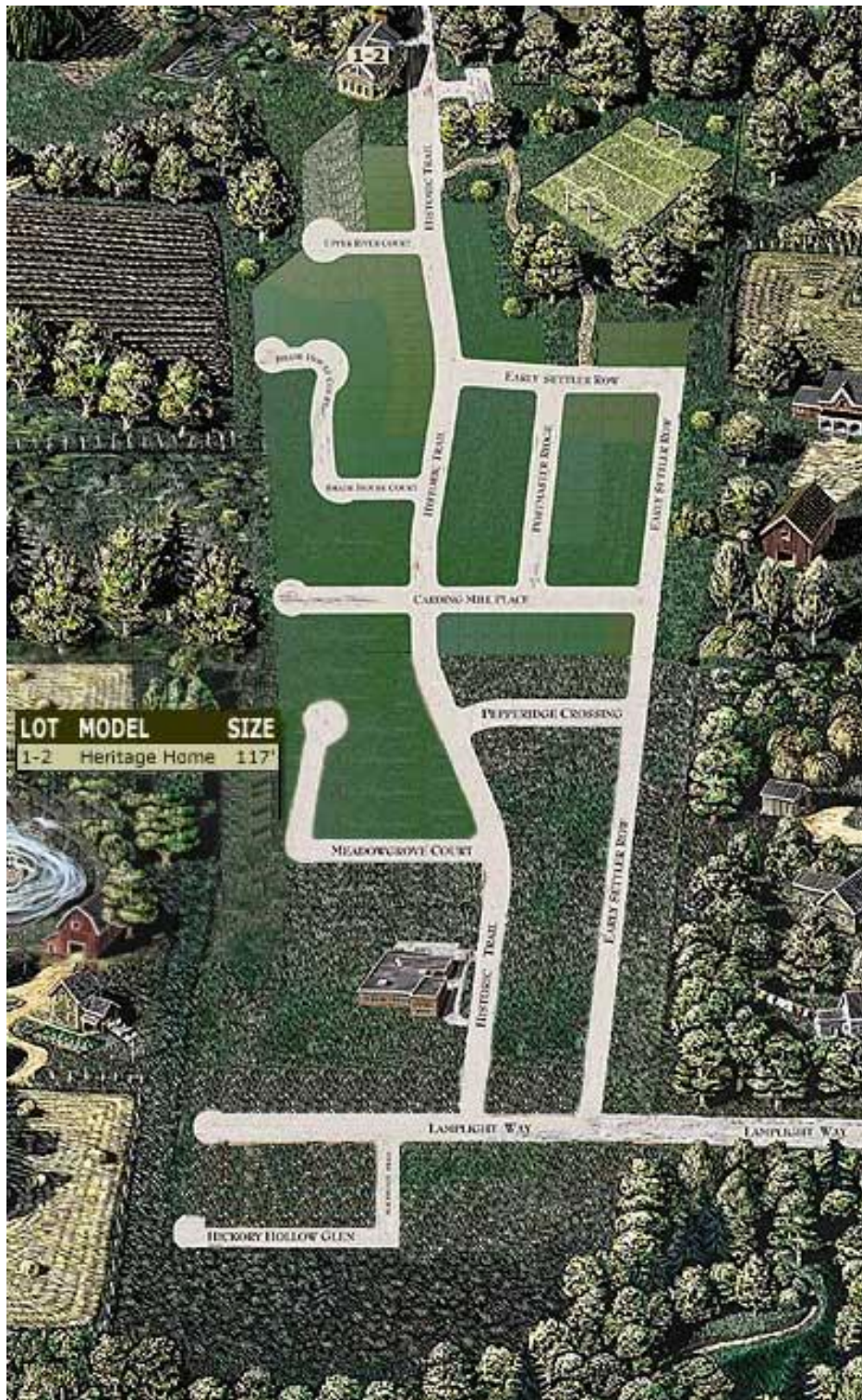
Immediate Occupancy Now Available!

HERITAGE Ridge
HERITAGE WALK PHASE III

Homes Listed on MLS! Call Your Broker

ONLY 1 LEFT

In the Heart of Olde Meadowvale Village

INVENTORY HOMES

Heritage Home

6976 Historic Trail

3,066 sq. ft.
Lot 1&2
$679,990

IMMEDIATE OCCUPANCY - HOMES AVAILABLE

- 117' Lot
- 'One of a Kind' backing onto the Meadowvale Pond. All homes include a list of Super Upgrades - Ask sales representative for details

Appendix 5 - Examples of Viewshed Policy

Loudon County North Carolina

39. The viewshed of a historic structure or complex is generally defined as the foreground of the primary structure(s). A 30-degree cone of vision measured outwards from the primary entrance to the structure will define this area.

40. In the case of a historic district, the viewshed will include the views to and of the district from all public rights-of-way leading into the district.

41. The viewshed should generally extend to the public right-of-way that serves as the primary access to the site. This is intended to transfer the historic value of the site to the community at large, facilitate public awareness of the County's heritage resources and promote heritage tourism.

42. The County encourages the protection of the viewshed of a historic structure as visible from at least one point from the public right-of-way leading to the site.

43. Some historic properties are located in less visible areas of the County from the perspective of heritage tourism and public access. These sites are typically located away from major travel corridors, nestled in remote corners of the county, etc. In such areas that are typically not frequented by tourists or the general public, the viewsheds may be terminated at the property boundary and not extend to the public right-of-way.

44. The County will consider applications requesting the purposeful termination of natural views through mechanisms such as landscaping, arrangement of building sites, etc.

45. Applications that request to modify the natural boundaries of viewsheds, as defined in the Plan, will be subject to review by staff and/or the Heritage Commission.   The reviewing authority will ensure that the modified site and the materials used to terminate the views do not detract from the historic authenticity of the resource.

46. In reviewing such applications, characteristics such as the height, density and species/species composition of vegetation, design, material and layout of landscape elements such as stone walls and/or the architectural compatibility of buildings intended to redefine the natural boundaries of viewsheds should be considered. These tools may serve to focus, enhance or diminish the scope of the view.

47. All development within the viewshed of a historic structure should generally comply with the architectural compatibility criteria established in the Preservation Plan.

48. If the viewshed(s) of a historic structure(s) or district is determined to extend across adjacent properties, the latter will be subject to design review for architectural compatibility, if and when, a land development application is submitted on that property to the County.

Corridor Viewsheds

49. The County will develop corridors view shed maps for all the designated Virginia Byways.

50. The County will develop siting guidelines and/or performance standards for building in these viewsheds. The County will also develop a handbook of best practices for developing within sensitive viewsheds.

51. The County will develop a package of incentives to encourage property owners to restrict development within identified/designated viewsheds.

52. The County encourages the use of tools such as the Purchase of Development Rights (PDR) Program, voluntary transfer of density, voluntary conservation easements, etc. to encourage the preservation of significant viewsheds.

53. The County will develop a public education and information program around the definition and protection of viewsheds and resource settings associated with historic structures. This will include the development and distribution of explanatory brochures and pamphlets to contractors, developers and property owners who anticipate working with historic resources. This information will also be made available on the County's web site.

Guelph Viewshed Bylaw
(With Regard to the Church of Our Lady)
City of Guelph Zoning Bylaw

4.18 HEIGHT RESTRICTIONS

4.18.1 No *Building* or *Structure* shall exceed the height restrictions set out in
this *By-law* for the *Zone* in which such *Building* or *Structure* is located
except for the following:

        a) an antenna or mast (when attached to or on a *Building*)
        b) a barn
        c) a belfry
        d) chimney or smokestack
        e) a church spire of steeple
        f) a clock tower, bell tower, or church tower
        g) a cupola or other ornamental *Structure* or device
        h) an electrical power transmission tower or line and related
           apparatus
        i) an elevator or stairway penthouse
        j) a light standard, including *Outdoor Sportsfield* lighting facilities
        k) a flag pole
        l) a flight control tower
        m) a lightning rod
        n) a radio, television, or telecommunications reception or
           transmission tower, excluding a *Satellite Antenna*
        o) a silo or storage elevator
        p) a water tower or tank
        q) a windmill
        r) a weathervane or other weather monitoring device

4.18.2 Despite Section 4.18.1, no part of any *Building* or *Structure* constructed within any of the Protected View Areas defined on Defined Area Map Number 63 of Schedule "A" of this *By-law* shall exceed the elevation specified for its site construction by Defined Area Map Number 63 of Schedule "A" of this *By-law*.

CITY OF GUELPH BY-LAW (1995) - 14864
SCHEDULE "A"
PROTECTED VIEW AREAS

DEFINED AREA
MAP NO.

63

Scale : 1 :7,500 (M)

NOTE : All elevations indicated within the Protected View Areas on this map are elevations above Main Sea Level, Canadian Geodetic Datum.

Appendix 6 – Detailed Viewshed Bylaws from Halifax Region

Excerpts from the Halifax Municipal Planning Strategy (1978)

Page III-15

6. VIEWS

Objective: A CBD which is visually attractive from its major approach roads, from Citadel Hill, and from the harbour.

6.1 All new buildings shall be located so that views to the Harbour from Citadel Hill, as specifically delineated in the City of Halifax Zoning Bylaw, are maintained. These areas in the CBD are illustrated generally on Map 12.
6.2 Views of and from the Harbour along the east-west streets should be conserved where existing, and when opportunity arises, such views should be enhanced and new views added.
6.3 The City should encourage rooftop landscaping in any new developments which can be seen from the Citadel, from taller buildings, or from other parts of the City.

Pages IV-13 to 14

Views

Objective: The preservation of existing views of the HWDA from both land and water, through the HWDA to the Harbour and from the HWDA in all directions and, where possible, the creation of new views.

5.4 Views of the Harbour and of the Citadel along the east-west streets and open space elements of this Plan within the CBD should be opened up as redevelopment provides opportunity. No part of any proposed new building should block these views.
5.4.1 Views of the Harbour should be retained at the following locations: (a) from the archway at Keith's Brewery on Water Street; (b) between the Ralston and Bank of Canada Buildings; (c) between the Court House and Historic Properties; (d) between Historic Properties and the Department of National Defence area parking.
5.4.2 Views of the Harbour should be opened up as development opportunities allow along the axis of Cheapside.
5.4.3 Views of the Harbour from Citadel Hill shall be preserved as specified in the Views Bylaw.
5.4.4 Roof areas of new developments, which can be seen from the Citadel, from taller buildings, or from other parts of the City, should be designed to be not only visually attractive, but, where appropriate, to provide open space for public use and circulation.

Excerpts from the Halifax Peninsula Land Use Bylaw (1974)

Pages 16-17

"View Map" means a map entitled Map Number TT-17-20158A View Planes for the City of Halifax, Nova Scotia, January 31, 1974, which map is attached hereto and forms part of this bylaw.

"View Plane" means any one of the following:
 (a) View Plane 1 means the plane bordered by the sides formed by joining points B, A and B, D in the City of Halifax situate as indicated on the View Map.
(b) View Plane 2 means the plane bordered by the sides formed by joining points C, F and C, G, in the City of Halifax situate as indicated on the View Map.
(c) View Plane 3 means the plane bordered by the sides formed by joining points B, H and B, L, in the City of Halifax situate as indicated on the View Map.
(d) View Plane 4 means the plane bordered by the sides formed by joining points C, J and C, K, in the City of Halifax situate as indicated on the View Map.
(e) View Plane 5 means the plane bordered by the sides formed by joining points B, L and B, M, in the City of Halifax situate as indicated on the View Map.
(f) View Plane 6 means the plane bordered by the sides formed by joining points R, N and R, 0, in the City of Halifax situate as indicated on the View Map.
(g) View Plane 7 means the plane bordered by the sides formed by joining points C, P and C, Q, in the City of Halifax situate as indicated on the View Map.
 (h) View Plane 8 means the plane bordered by the sides formed by joining points C, S and C, T, in the City of Halifax situate as indicated on the View Map.
 (i) View Plane 9 means the plane bordered by the sides formed by joining points E, U and E, V, in the City of Halifax situate as indicated on the View Map.
(j) View Plane 10 means the plane bordered by the sides formed by joining points C, W and C, X, in the City of Halifax situate as indicated on the View Map.

Pages 35-36

EXCEPTION - VIEW PLANE

23 Sections 20 and 21 shall not apply in determining the location of the boundary lines for a View Plane.

PROTRUSIONS THROUGH VIEW PLANES

24 Notwithstanding any provision of this bylaw, no building shall be erected, constructed, altered, reconstructed, or located in any zone so as to protrude through a View Plane except in the following circumstance:
(a) Where an existing building protrudes through a View Plane, a new building may be erected and may protrude through the View Plane, provided such new building or structure shall not enlarge upon the existing protrusion through the View Plane when viewed:
 (i) in the case of View Planes 1, 3 and 5 from viewing position B;
(ii) in the case of View Planes 2, 4, 7, 8 and 10 from viewing position C;
(iii) in the case of View Plane 9 from viewing position E; and
(iv) in the case of view Plane 6 from viewing position R.

ZONES WITHIN VIEW PLANES

25(1) The properties and portions of properties in use zones under a view plane shall form new use zones to be known as View Zones. The View Zones shall have the letter "V" added to the use zone designation applicable to the property at the time of the adoption of the view planes amendment (i.e., R-1 Zone becomes R-1-V Zone; C-2 Zone becomes C-2-V Zone; P Zone becomes P-V Zone; etc.). The requirements of a View Zone shall be identical to its previous use zone requirements with the additional provision that a building or structure on the land shall not protrude through any View Plane.

25(2) When a property or portion of a property in a View Zone is rezoned, the property or portion of property shall continue to be in a View Zone but with the new use zone designation (i.e. R-3-V Zone may become C-1-V Zone).

CITADEL RAMPARTS

26B In addition to all other provisions of this bylaw, no development permit shall be issued for any development within Schedule A that is greater than 90 ft. in height, unless such development will not be visible above the topmost line of the earthworks of the Citadel ramparts from an eye level 5.5 ft. above ground level at any of the specified viewing positions in the Parade Square of the Citadel. Elevations and coordinate values for the viewing positions in the Parade Square of the Citadel and elevations to the topmost line of the earthworks on the Citadel ramparts are shown on ZM-17 (Height Precinct Map).

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SCHEDULE "M"

88 In any area known as Schedule "M" any use shall be permitted by the zoning designation of such area, provided that:
(a)R-3, C-1, C-2, C-2A, C-3, and P uses shall not exceed 50 feet in height;
(b)notwithstanding subsection (a) above, temporary structures, smoke stacks, water towers and cranes shall be permitted to exceed 50 feet in height.

Excerpts from the Dartmouth Municipal Planning Strategy (1971)

Page 98

(3) Views

NOTE: For information on views within the Downtown Dartmouth Plan Area, please refer to the Downtown Dartmouth Secondary Planning Strategy.

Since 1974, Dartmouth City Council has been dealing with a variety of views and their protection ranging from window views to the panoramic views from Brightwood.

In a report to Council dated December 5, 1974, the views to be protected were outlined and policies were established. These views included:

(a) Deleted - Reg.Council-July11/2000, Effective-Sept2/2000
(b) Deleted - Reg.Council-July11/2000, Effective-Sept2/2000

(c) Deleted - Reg.Council-July11/2000, Effective-Sept2/2000
(d) views from Brightwood Golf and Country Club
Deleted (Preamble) - Reg.Council-July11/2000, Effective-Sept2/2000
(a&b) Deleted - Reg.Council-July11/2000, Effective-Sept2/2000
(c) Deleted - Reg.Council-July11/2000, Effective-Sept2/2000
(d) Under the category of semi-public views, there are the panoramic views of the Halifax skyline, the
harbour, and approaches to the harbour as seen from the Brightwood Golf and Country Club. These views,
although not available to the general public year round, at present, are among the most magnificent of all
views available in Dartmouth.

The Zoning of the area affected should be such as to protect these panoramic views. In areas where the
existing zones may permit development to pierce this view, a height limitation should be applied (Map 7a,
Policy Ea-3).

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Policy Ea-3 It shall be the intention of City Council to protect the panoramic views of the Halifax Skyline and
the harbour as seen from the Brightwood Golf and Country Club. Map 7a identifies a maximum height
permitted above the mean sea level necessary to protect this view.

Please note that I have attached an electronic copy of the Downtown Dartmouth Plan as it is full of
references of maintaining views.

Excerpts from the Downtown Dartmouth LUB (2000)

Page 41

Harbour Views

(10) Any new buildings proposed shall not be located so as to block street corridor views of the harbour
(refer to Schedule C). I will forward you a copy of schedule C next week.. Please feel free to contact me to
remind me!

Excerpts from the Cole Harbour Westphal Municipal Planning Strategy (1989)

Page 65

The Special Area Designation is given to lands adjacent to the Provincial Park Designation and is intended
to protect the public views from Long Hill to the waters of Cole Harbour and the unique character of
Lawlor's Point. The designation provides for new residential development by development agreement, the
expansion of existing uses, and supports established parks and institutional zoning in the area.   FOR
CONVENIENCE ONLY

Page 117

Any development on Long Hill should be compatible with the adjacent regional park and with the intention of retaining the hill's panoramic views to and from Cole Harbour. In terms of view protection and environmental impact, Lawlor's Point also represents a key area for carefully controlling development.

SA-1 It shall be the intention of Council to recognize the importance of the views, the potential for development and the community interest in the unique historical and environmental character of the Long Hill and Lawlor's Point areas by establishing a Special Area Designation as shown on the Generalized Future Land Use Map (Map 1).

Page 118

SA-3 Notwithstanding that they are not permitted within the Special Area Designation, Council may consider the development of new residential and agricultural uses on Long Hill according to the provisions of Sections 33(2)(b) and 34 of the Planning Act. In considering such developments, Council shall require that developments be more than two hundred (200) feet from the shore of Cole Harbour and shall have regard to the provisions of Policy P-93 and to any negative effects which the development may have upon the sensitive environment of the area, the views to Cole Harbour or the future development of the regional park.

Appendix 7 - Examples of Municipal Valleylands Policy

Most jurisdictions including the Region of Waterloo s.4.1.9 (a-c)have policies in their official plans relating to the identification or defining of significant valleylands.

City of London Parks and Recreation Strategic Master Plan

- Recommendation 112, 'That the following policies be *added* under Section 16.3.4
  - In addition to any lands required for active parkland, all valleylands associated with the Thames River and its tributaries shall be dedicated through the land development process to ensure the completion of a linked open space and natural heritage system.'

Amendment 41to the Official Plan for the Regional Municipality of York

- Objective To protect the unique ecological and hydrological features and functions of the Oak Ridges Moraine in perpetuity
  - 6) That key natural heritage features and hydrologically sensitive features as well as Environmentally Sensitive Features are shown on Maps 2 and 3 of the Regional Official Plan, save and except for the following features: earth science areas of natural and scientific interest, significant portions of the habitat of endangered, rare and threatened species, significant valleylands, significant wildlife habitat, and seepage areas and springs. These features shall be *identified in accordance with criteria provided by the Province on a site-by-site basis* or through the appropriate study such as a watershed plan, prior to undertaking any development or site alteration within the Oak Ridges Moraine.'

Oxford County Draft Natural Resource Management Policies

- Section 3.2.3.2 Intent to add to the Natural Heritage System: establish appropriate *definitions and to identify* significant woodlands, significant wildlife habitat and significant valleylands for which data are not yet available

Appendix 8 - Significant Valleylands Criteria

Suggested Criteria	Suggested Standards
1. Prominence as a distinctive landform	
2. Degree of naturalness	-degree of fragmentation -proportion of length of valleyland with continuous vegetative cover -proportion of area of valley land area with continuous vegetation cover -proportion of vegetative cover that is relatively natural -floristic quality assessment score
3. Habitat value	-relative importance of valleylands as habitats for fish and wildlife -species and wildlife community diversity
4. Linkage function	-degree of connection with the rest of he watershed -degree of connection to, or overlap with, other natural heritage features and areas -value as a wildlife corridor
5. Degree of alteration	-proportion of valley that has been developed
6. Restoration potential	-restoration is possible -community is interested in restoration -ownership facilitates restoration
7. Historical-cultural value	-develop local criteria

(Ontario Ministry of Natural Resources, 1999)

Appendix 9 - Identifying Criteria

Characteristics Cultural Landscapes May Possess if they are to be identified as Significant *(adopted from the OHF)*

The to identify a cultural heritage landscape it need only to meet one of the below listed criteria, however the more criteria it meets or the degree to which it demonstrates those standards will effect whether the cultural heritage landscape is to be recognized by the Region.

Style Visual Appeal
- [ ] It is notable, rare, unique or early example of a style or type of a designed, evolved, or associative landscape;
- [ ] It is particularly appealing or attractive landscape because of its excellence, artistic merit, views, perpetual quality or uniqueness in design, composition, or details;
- [ ] It is perceived by the moving eye as a particularly interesting and attention-catching series of visions;
- [ ] It has a visual congruency in terms of form, line, colour, texture, and scale;
- [ ] The landscape is able to visually absorb changes.

Materials / Technology
- [ ] The landscape houses a collection of notable, rare, unique, or early examples of a particular material or method of construction (Types of building materials (even if the building it is not architecturally significant) can reflect the materials once found in local geography; or is
- [ ] A rare or otherwise important collection of plant material or physiological features

Architect / Designer
- [ ] Designed or built by an architect, horticulturalist, theorist, or other designer who has exerted an influence or made a significant contribution to the Region, Province, or Country

Association / Pattern
- [ ] The landscape is associated with themes, events, beliefs, person or institution, that has made a significant contribution to a Municipality, the Region, Ontario, or Canada;
- [ ] It effectively and easily illustrates broad patterns of socio-cultural history;
- [ ] It provides the observer with a strong and definite sense of position or place;
- [ ] There is a serviceable amount of information gathered on the landscape or provided by the landscape

Age / Period of Significance
- [ ] The period in which the landscape was created or was at its peak of significance is comparatively old in context to the Region in which it is located

Site / Setting
- [ ] The setting enhances the relationship of the property to its neighbourhood, community, and the environment
- [ ] The features of the setting contribute to the overall continuity or character of the area, district or neighbourhood;
- [ ] The composition or individual features create a particularly important visual landmark;
- [ ] The area is highly developed or scheduled for intense development in the futures;

☐ There is opportunity for general public to use the landscape;

☐ The property is of sufficient size to preserve its scenic qualities if surrounding area sera developed, similarly proposed development around the landscape (if in an urban area) will not obstruct the view planes or sight lines;

☐ The cost of maintaining the landscape is not prohibitive;

☐ It is part of a complex of outstanding scenic/historic areas or is perceived as an ensemble of different landscape categories such as a townscape, a rural landscape, natural landscape, or waterscape.

Appendix 10 - Treatments

Preservation is defined as the act or process of applying measures necessary to sustain the existing form, integrity, and materials of an historic property. Work, including preliminary measure to protect and stabilize the property, generally focuses upon the ongoing maintenance and repair of historic materials and features rather than extensive replacement and new construction. New additions are not within the scope of this treatment; however, the limited and sensitive upgrading of mechanical, electrical and plumbing systems and other code-required work to make properties functional is appropriated within a preservation project.

Rehabilitation is defined as the act or process of making possible a compatible use for a property through repair, alterations, and additions while preserving those portions or features which convey its historical or cultural values.

Restoration is defined as the act or process of accurately depicting the form, features, and character of a property as its appeared at a particular period of time by means of the removal of features form other periods in its history and reconstruction of missing features from the restoration period. The limited and sensitive upgrading of mechanical, electrical and plumbing systems and other code-required work to make properties functional is appropriate within a restoration project.

Reconstruction is defined as the act or process of depicting, by means of new construction, the form , features, and detailing of a non-surviving site, landscape, building, structure, or object for the purpose of replicating its appearance at a specific period of time and in its historic location.

Appendix 11 - Sample Inventory Record

A sample inventory form – or what might be included in a Cultural Landscape Report
Developed by Commonwealth Historic Resources Management Ltd. for the Management Board
Secretariat.

Physical Description
- ☐ Physiographic description;
- ☐ Land use category (general);
- ☐ Land use category (specific);
- ☐ Patterns of spatial organization (i.e., planning issues, survey patterns, and road systems, along with resulting field or settlement patterns);
- ☐ Natural environment (e.g., original species of forest, wetland, etc.);
- ☐ Boundary demarcation (e.g., political, cultural, natural boundaries, and enclosures;
- ☐ Circulation network (i.e., transportation and travel routes through the subject area, including historical and current routes, roads, rail lines, water routes, rights-of-ways, pedestrian paths);
- ☐ Site structures, buildings, objects (e.g., mailboxes) and vegetation related to land use;
- ☐ Settlement clusters (i.e. groupings of two or more buildings in close proximity that are also linked by land use category, activity, or other associative feature);
- ☐ Archaeological sites (i.e., known or suspected sites and determination of archaeological potential.

Context
- ☐ Description of temporal and spatial context;
- ☐ Site uniqueness;
- ☐ Site representativeness;
- ☐ Site and inter-site relationships;
- ☐ Sitting and environment;
- ☐ Neighbourhood properties known to have heritage significance;
- ☐ Traditional views to and from the property;
- ☐ Traditional linkages (e.g., walkways, drives, streets, other features);
- ☐ Distinctive neighbouring features (physical description, age, character, use, etc., either past or present);
- ☐ Significant landscape features.

Historical Significance
- ☐ Year completed (for designed landscapes);
- ☐ Original owner;
- ☐ Landscape architect;
- ☐ Builder;
- ☐ Design description;
- ☐ Historic themes, patterns, persons, or events associated with the landscape;
- ☐ Integrity;
- ☐ Physical attributes that illustrate or support historic associations.

Appendix 12 - Examples of Policy Relating to Cultural Heritage Landscapes

Cambridge (City of Cambridge Official Plan)

3.2.3 The Grand River as a Canadian Heritage River

'The City will participate in appropriate initiatives which protect, enhance and promote this resource, including the development and implementation of land use strategies dealing with the Grand River Corridor"

5.5.2 Designation of Heritage Conservation Districts

It is the policy of the provisions of Policy 5.4.1b), c), and d) shall apply in respect of any building or structure *and the land that is situate within the area* that has been designated as a Heritage Conservation District

17.7.2 Blair Village Special District (Heritage Conservation District)

The community of Blair will remain a village in character, form and function, protected from suburban development with strong policies to protect and enhance *the natural environment and heritage features,* and promote village design. New development must be assimilated into the village – not be an entity unto itself, nor engulf the village

London Ontario (City of London Official Plan Amendment)

1. The following Official Plan Amendment is proposed for insertion into Section 13 of the City of London Official Plan.

13.4	<u>CULTURAL HERITAGE LANDSCAPES</u> *The Provincial Policy Statement states that it is policy of the province that cultural heritage landscapes will be conserved. The Policy Statement goes on to define cultural heritage landscapes as ₳a defined geographical area of heritage significance which has been modified by human activities. Such an area is valued by a community, and is of significance to the understanding of the history of a people or place.@ The following Section of the Plan provides guidance for the identification and conservation of Cultural Heritage Landscapes in London.*
13.4.1 **Conservation of Cultural Heritage Landscapes**	Cultural Heritage Landscapes on municipally owned lands which are listed in Policy 13.4.5 of this Plan will be conserved. Conservation will be coordinated through the preparation of Cultural Heritage Landscape Guidelines which will identify physical features that are to be preserved and will describe opportunities for recognition, interpretation, promotion and conservation of the Cultural Heritage Landscape.
13.4.2 **Guidelines for the Identification of Cultural Heritage Landscapes**	Cultural Heritage Landscapes will only be recognized on municipally owned lands, except where adjacent property owners wish to be included within a Cultural Heritage Landscape which is primarily located on municipally owned lands. Under the provisions of Section 19.2.2 of this Plan, Cultural Heritage Landscapes will be identified based upon Guidelines for the Identification of Cultural Heritage Landscapes in London, as prepared by the City of London.

13.4.3
Preparation of Cultural Heritage Landscapes Guidelines

Cultural Heritage Landscape Guidelines will be prepared for each Cultural Heritage Landscape identified in Policy 13.4.5. of the Plan. These guidelines will include, but not be limited to

i.   A refined delineation of the Cultural Heritage Landscape

The important history and physical features associated with the Cultural Heritage Landscape.ii. The physical features within the Cultural Heritage Landscape that should be retained

iii.   The opportunities for recognizing and interpreting the Cultural Heritage Landscape

iv.   Recommended guidelines for all future projects within the landscape to promote, enhance and conserve the Cultural Heritage Landscape

13.4.4
Public Works

All public works, including park improvement and open space conservation projects will have regard for applicable Cultural Heritage Landscape Guidelines.

13.4.5
Listed Cultural Heritage landscapes

The following are Cultural Heritage Landscapes that will be conserved under the policies of Section 13.4 of this Plan:

National Capital Commission
National Capital Commission: The Plan for Canada's Capital

Key Initiatives (pg. 3)
- Enhancement and protection of the region's ecosystems and its green image through the designation of a system of natural heritage areas, and protection of valued ecosystem components
- The preservation and conservation of the Capital's cultural landscapes (built and natural) and archeological resources

Federal Lands in the National Capital Region (pg. 18-19)
'Federal assets, which include lands, buildings and infrastructure such as bridges and parkways, can play one or more of the following roles in support of the capital (regional) functions;
- Convey, through their location, design and built form, the political, cultural and administrative functions of the Capital (Region)
- Provide support facilities for events and activities that express our culture;
- Provide an appropriate setting for the Capital's historic archaeological sites and monuments that help communicate the story of this country or significantly enhance the unique character of the Capital;
- Help to tell the story of Canada though the Capital's cultural landscapes, shape the urban form, and preserve the character of the region though the ownership of……

4.0 Capital Settings
- Include;
  - o 4.1 Natural heritage areas
  - o 4.2 Rural lands

- o 4.3 Capital urban green spaces
- o 4.4 Capital waterways and shorelines
- o 4.5 Urban design
- o 4.6 Built heritage
- o 4.7 Archaeology

The NCC defines Cultural Landscapes are geographical terrains that exhibit characteristics of or that represent the values f a society as a result of human interaction with the environment. The elements of a cultural landscape definition include the perception, visibility and readability of the cultural landscape, the notion of interaction between the individual and the environment, the concept of evolution of the cultural landscape overtime and the meaning and value of symbolism I relation to history and social recognition.
ICOMOS Canada, 1996

Regional Municipality of Niagara (Regional Niagara Policies Plan)

Views and Scenic Routes

Policy 4.A.12 The Region will cooperate with the local municipalities and other relevant agencies in planning for recreational, commercial andtourism related uses along the Greater Niagara Circle Route, the Lake Ontario Waterfront Trail and the Trans Canada Trail and in providing appropriate development opportunities at key nodes along them so that:
  ‣ Development within the Urban Area Boundary maintains or enhances the visual qualities and character of these scenic rives and trails and protects or enhances significant natural and cultural heritage resources; and
  ‣ Development conforms to the planning objectives and policies of the Region, the local municipalities, the Provincial government and the Niagara Escarpment Commission.
Policy 4.A.13 The Region and the local municipalities may support in their Official Plans the development of appropriate staging areas, scenic lookouts and other complementary uses outside the Urban Area Boundaries along trails shown in the map entitled "The Greater Niagara Circle Route and Related Trails", provided that such uses:
  ‣ Are small in scale;
  ‣ Are in keeping with the recreational character of the trails and are designed to complement them;
  ‣ Have minimal impact on the surrounding land uses;
  ‣ Have no significant negative impacts on the natural environment or on cultural heritage resources; and

City of Ottawa (City of Ottawa Official Plan)

2.1.2.2 Policy Statements and Actions

Policy Statement:

The City will preserve distinct built heritage, streetscapes and cultural heritage landscapes that serve as land

Action (High Priority – Ongoing)

1.   Create and maintain an accurate and accessible inventory of heritage properties, streetscapes and cultural landscapes

marks and symbols of local identity in both urban and rural districts, as outlined in the Official Plan.

Action (Medium Priority – Medium-term)

1. Develop a stronger relationship between heritage buildings and the surrounding landscape

Action (Medium Priority – Long-term)

2. Establish a Design Review Committee to protect the character of neighbourhoods outside Heritage Districts.
3. Provide greater security to cultural heritage landscapes that are an integral part of the rural landscape and symbolic identity of local community.