



HERITAGE THOROLD LACAC



Guidelines for Identifying, Researching, and Evaluating Cultural Heritage Landscapes in Thorold, Ontario

Heritage Thorold
Revised June 2011

Introduction

The 2005 Provincial Policy Statements included direction for the conservation of cultural heritage landscapes through the planning process. Cultural heritage landscapes offer a new perspective of our community by examining heritage on a spatial level. The purpose of this document is to lay out a set of guidelines to facilitate the identification, inventory, and assessment of culturally significant heritage landscapes specific to Thorold. This document will:

Clarify terms and define key concepts
Provide guidance for the identification of significant associations with landscapes for both the general public and City staff.
Establish a consistent approach to the identification, evaluation and protection of the City's cultural heritage landscapes.

These guidelines apply to landscapes considered valuable in the community. The guidelines present ideas to consider in assessing the significance of a landscape, historic associations and their cultural values. Individual landscape types and significance factors are examined in detail in later sections.

This document was created to better understand and outline methods to protect our heritage resources, which provide benefits to the community in the form of recognition of local identity, knowledge, insight, sense of place and quality of life, and occasionally economic benefits through heritage tourism. These guidelines are intended to be used for assessing landscapes, for historical cataloguing, and for providing protection through community Improvement Plans, Official Plan Policies, Conservation Management plans and other tools or studies.

The Process

There is a defined process that should be followed in identifying and evaluating Cultural Heritage Landscapes, upon which these guidelines were modeled. Each step in the process is discussed in detail in the following sections of this document, but an overview of the entire process is provided here:

Heritage Landscape Guide

Policies and Legislation

Public Values

Identification of Cultural Heritage Landscapes

Background Details & Data collection

Evaluating Landscapes

Conservation, Protection & Monitoring

Statement of Cultural Heritage Value Significance

1. Identification of Cultural Heritage Landscapes

1.1 Defining Cultural Heritage Landscapes

A Cultural Heritage Landscape in an area that has been made special through past human association and valued by a community. The value can be due to historic events or activities, and association with a certain person or peoples, or design. A number of definitions and phrases have been used to describe Cultural Heritage Landscapes such as ‘ideas embedded in a place (Julien Smith, Ottawa)’, or ‘any geographical area that has been modified, influenced, or given special cultural meaning by people’ (Parks Canada). For the purposes of these Guidelines the definition of Ontario’s Provincial Policy Statements has been found to be most useful.

Definition of a Cultural Heritage Landscape:

A defined geographic area of heritage significance which has been modified by human activities and is valued by a community. (It involves grouping(s) of individual heritage features – such as structures, spaces, archaeological sites and natural elements – which together form a specific type of heritage form, distinctive from its constituent elements or parts.)

1.2 Meeting the Criteria

Three (3) criteria were drawn from the definition, which must **all** be present in some way, shape or form for the landscape to be considered a potential; Cultural Heritage Landscape and qualify for further research, inventory and evaluation. Once it is determined that the criteria are met through general knowledge about the landscape or with minimal background research, then background research and data collection can proceed.

- (1.) ‘...A geographic area of heritage significance...’ – places with defined links to our past

The Cultural Heritage Landscape consists of a physically defined geographic area boundary, distinct from its surroundings by its associations. This is done by identifying where and how the land conveys its heritage significance – how our history is communicated through the landscape. Any area will have its own history, but a set of themes that are significant to the heritage of Thorold are identified in the City’s Heritage Master Plan.

Heritage Themes:

Settlement (physical background, aboriginal occupation and area of settlement, first townships)
Economic Development (industrial development, tourism, hydro-electricity)
The Underground Railroad
Conflict along the Border (War of 1812, 1837 Rebellion, the Fenian scare)
Spirituality
A changed and changing Landscape (disasters, public control of open spaces)

- (2) **'...modified by human activities...'** – A Relationship between People and their Environment. This should define a landscape by showing where and how the natural environment was influenced by human activities over the course of time. There must be a definitive link between the human and natural facets of the environment, and the landscape that resulted from their interaction. Without this relationship or interaction, the area cannot be considered a Cultural Heritage Landscape.

The Environment:

Human influences (the activities and events that occurred within the landscape)
Natural environment (the setting that gives the landscape its roots and sense of place- this is an integral part of the landscape's identity)
Human interaction (the exchanges that occur between the natural and human environment as they evolve with the landscape).

- (3) **'...valued by a community'** - Qualities that are Valued by the Community.
"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."
Values are those social, historic, scientific, aesthetic, natural or other special associations which a community assigns to a given landscape. It is these values that elevate a common landscape into a cultural Heritage Landscape worthy of recognition and, possibly, protection.

Values:

Social (traditional, economic, political, national, other sentiments)
Historic (influenced by a historic figure, event, phase or activity or site of an important event)
Scientific (important or rare in terms of quality or representation)
Aesthetic (form, scale, colour, texture, material or associated smells, views, sounds)
Natural (geology, geomorphology, palaeontology, soil, hydrological, atmosphere, land-forms)

1.3 Types of Cultural Heritage Landscapes

It is important to recognize that there is a wide range of landscapes which could fit somewhere with the definition. The World Heritage Committee (1992) has identified three general types of Cultural Heritage Landscapes as outlined below:

Defined Landscapes - *a landscape that is intentionally designed and implemented at a specific point in time, usually for aesthetic, social, or recreational uses*

Defined Landscapes include public landscapes (parks and squares, architectural gardens). They are landscapes designed to a specific land use – residential, institutional, commercial, industrial, or commemorative landscapes (cemeteries, avenues, memorials).

Evolved Landscapes – *a landscape that has developed and changed over time – these landscapes result from an initial response to a need and have developed through incremental changes brought about by patterns of use, and responses to their natural environment*

Evolved landscapes may be either (a) a relic (or fossil) landscape; in which its evolutionary process came to a stop at some point in its history, but its significant features remain in some form; or (b) a continuing landscape; which is still evolving and holds an active role within the community, while still maintaining significant evidence of its historic evolution. Some examples of these landscapes include patterns of agricultural or industrial land use (mining and forestry sites, among others), and linear landscapes such as irrigation systems and transport routes. An example of this type of landscape in Thorold may be the back view of the buildings on the west side of Front Street.

Associative Landscapes – *a landscape which is valued through its associations – definable religious, artistic or cultural sentiments which are tied to the natural environment rather than material evidence, which may be insignificant or even absent.*

The landscapes can include scenic locations, sites associated with a prominent historical figure, event or cultural activity, or natural areas which over time have become associated with recreational use and other activities. An example of this type of landscape in Thorold may be the former Bishop Fuller house site.

Cultural Heritage Landscapes can cover a huge variety of areas, but any significant landscape will fit into one of these three types, though some will seem to fit two or all three at once, depending on the associations and cultural significance. Placing a cultural heritage landscape within one of these categories can be beneficial in guiding the research and data collection for the area and, later, identifying the most appropriate method of preservation or conservation.

2. Background Details and Data Collection

2.1 Research and Site Inventory

Research

Once an area has been identified as a potential Cultural Heritage Landscape, the next step in the process is to research the landscape and collect as much information as possible on it to facilitate its evaluation. There are several different types of sources and information that can be consulted to this process and it is useful to obtain an extensive background on the landscape that is being considered. – many times there are facts which would affect a landscape’s evaluation and options for the preservation, but are not common knowledge and must be searched out.

Historical Documents	library archives, museums maps & plans photographs and picture collections books, articles, reports community input (historians, residents)
Field Study	current photos community input current land use, i.e. archaeological studies, fauna survey, flora survey, landforms, soil & geological surveys, etc.

The following list of sources is a guideline only and should not be considered a definite list:

Electronic sources devoted to the culture and history on Thorold:

<http://heritagethorold.com>

Archaeological mapping, survey plans, or air photos:

Web sites: museums, Thorold Public Library, Brock University, Thorold City Archives, internet,.

Print Material

Heritage Thorold, Thorold Public Library and Brock University’s James A. Gibson Library (both of which also offer extensive collections on local history), the Thorold & Beaverdams Historical Society, among other local groups and collections.

Other Sources: Government Offices and Agencies such as the Niagara Peninsula Conservation Authority, Heritage Canada, Ministry of Culture, Ontario Hydro and Non-Governmental Organizations such as Nature Clubs or Historical Societies.



Site Inventory

The inventory provides a systematic way to organize and present information to identify the landscape being considered and what is significant about it. This is used to guide the direction of detailed research and, later, support the recognition of the area as a Cultural Heritage Landscape.

Cultural Heritage Landscapes recognize the landscape in a holistic sense. Landscapes are made up of interconnected systems, groups of individual features, and are a part of a larger environmental network. The inventory should reflect that fact, and the analysis of the landscape is to occur from several different angles, to gain the perspective on the individual elements that stand out and the physical lay of the land as a whole; the cultural patterns that have shaped it over time and the sense of place it carries today as a result; how these various elements and influences all tie in together.

The inventory should also recognize those elements of the landscape that can in some way protect the landscape and areas where vulnerabilities to the value of the landscape may exist now or in the future. Historical designations and specific land uses such as museums or park systems can contribute to the continuity of a landscape because of their stable nature. Vulnerabilities represent those components or values of a cultural heritage landscape that may be in danger of being lost through physical changes such as a new, non compatible development or decimation of the natural environment through disease or erosion. Identifying these strengths and vulnerabilities will assist in applying the best method of protection, if needed, for the landscape.

The inventory should record the following:

Identification / Location

Photos and Map of landscape – this should show the landscape boundaries and surroundings

Location – a description of the geographic limits of the landscape using hot lines, road allowances, on-site features such as a hedgerow or fencing and other identifiable features.

Properties contained within the landscape boundaries – identified by as assessment roll number, lot and plan, and by address, including the Community within which the landscape is located, so that information can be readily obtained within a database for planning purposes.

Physical Description

Description of the setting, geography, and surrounding environment

Significant views and vistas – form part of the experience of the landscape, this should consider both internal views within the boundaries of the place and external views beyond the boundaries, including both views outside looking in, and inside looking out.

Setting Inventory / Mental Map – a “mental map” of any area is comprised of five things: nodes, paths, landmarks, edges, and districts. The ‘map’ can list: all structures/buildings/formal gardens, drainage courses, soils, rail lines, roads, surface water (wider area of site specific) and monuments, within the area. The inventory can help identify a theme of importance for the landscape.

Significant Landscape features – identify what specific features, elements, or groups contribute to the area as a whole.

Physical Description

Ownership/Access – identify ownership (as private/public/other); access (as unrestricted/restricted/no access); and preservation (safe/endangered/preservation action needed)

Present Use - current identified land use and activities that take place there.

Overall sentiment; sense of the place – a brief paragraph, explaining in writing what the experience of the landscape is like (in personal/emotional terms)

Cultural Patterns

Recognition of significant ‘Periods of Development/Association.

Historical boundaries – from historic maps and other documents

History of Land use – describe by time periods

Cultural Traditions/Associations – significant activities, patterns that influence land use, patterns of division, building forms, use of materials, form and layout of element, etc.

Significant changes to the landscape and periods of change over time - this should highlight significant changes to the landscape’s form and experience. An example in Thorold would be the park in Port Robinson.

Specific Elements

Vegetation – natural and introduced (of all types). In some special cases, a specific inventory for vegetation and natural elements may be required.

Building and structures – three-dimensional, including houses, bridges, memorials, etc.

Hard Landscape elements – fences, paths, paving, rocks, water features, etc.

Vulnerabilities – pressures that exist for negative physical or associative change on the landscape or existing elements that are in danger of being lost; degradation of the natural environment or building structure; erosion, neglect; pollution; non-compatible development; lack of protective policies/zoning.

Current Protection & Vulnerabilities

Protections – elements of the landscape that encourage the retention of the landscape and its associative values; supportive uses such as museums, cemeteries, schools, parks systems; policy protection through Heritage designations, Official Pan designation, comprehensive or site specific zonings; design guidelines; public ownership; location; importance as a tourist destination or for economic reasons.

Vulnerabilities – pressures that exist for negative physical or associative change on the landscape or existing elements that are in danger of being lost; degradation of the natural environment or building structure; erosion; neglect; pollution; non-compatible development; lack of protective policies/zoning.

3. Evaluating Landscapes

This section outlines the necessary steps for using the information obtained through the landscape inventory to assess the importance of the landscape, and to organize the information in a way that is most useful to determine a course of action. There are four questions that should be answered here.

What is significant or important about the landscape?

What is the integrity of the landscape; what has survived to this date?

Is there any potential to draw on the landscape and its significance for education and celebration of the local heritage?

Can there be continuity in the landscape and is it able to retain its character and significance in spite of change?

Significance

The information collected on a landscape through the research and inventory phase should be taken and organized by what types of values are present (cultural activities, the physical appearance and aesthetic of the landscape, or historic associations to the past) and how we recognize the values in the landscape (whether it is defined by physical elements, or a purely associative value).

Historic – stories and meanings attached to the place, historic features or reference (i.e. monuments, memorials), or associations to important events or figures.

Cultural – prominent sense of place, sense of community, settlement or land use patterns, activities that show continuity with the past or conserve those relationships.

Physical – aesthetics (views, openness, textures, etc) natural features, designed arrangements and setting (of structures, landscaping) or underlying landforms.

With the significant values identified through the research, the classification of the landscape as a Defined, Evolved or Associative Landscape (as discussed in Section 1.3) can become more evident and may be reassessed at this point.

Integrity

The integrity of a Cultural Heritage Landscape is the level at which the characteristics that shaped the landscape, and the values that are associated with it are present today in the same way as they were historically. Land uses and the natural environment will change over time and the landscape will not remain exactly the same indefinitely, however where the character and feeling of the landscape's history is retained a high value of integrity remains.

The following elements of the landscape should be assessed for its integrity:

Design – the composition of natural and cultural elements, and their spatial organization; also, the construction materials used, and how the environment was fashioned.

Setting – the physical environment within and surrounding the place, as well as the geographic characteristics that determined the historic landscape.

Feeling – intangible qualities, evoked by physical characteristics or history.

Association – the link between the place and events or persons that shaped it. This can be reinforced by continued family traditions, cultural events, use of traditional methods in construction, or recognition by memorials, monuments, etc.

The level of integrity associated with a landscape is assessed based on the following, from highest to lowest:

The heritage feature (s) associated with the values attached to the Cultural Heritage Landscape....

- a) remain and the overall character of the landscape is present
- b) remain, with some modification or missing elements not affecting the overall character of the landscape
- c) are missing, but overall character and sense of place remain intact
- d) are absent and the character of the landscape is compromised
- e) are absent and the character of the landscape no longer remains but contributes to the understanding of the place.

Potential and Continuity of Landscape

Potential – the potential that exists for a landscape to be used as a viable resource for education and interpretation of information about our culture and heritage. Whether sufficient resources for interpretation are present or if its significance is invisible to anyone but those who are actively searching, and the availability of methods of engaging the community are all factors to consider.

Heritage significance encompasses all essential information, sentiments, values and associations to the culture and heritage of the community, evaluating the landscape's potential should be a holistic judgement based on the character of the community, the city as a whole and the landscape's place within it, and should consider the following questions.

Can the landscape's significance be seen or felt by the average observer?

Can the landscape's significance be easily conveyed to the community?

Can the landscape's significance be built upon, highlighted, or celebrated within the community or the city (is it held with sufficient value or interest)? (i.e. through annual events, festivals, continuation of traditional activities, etc.)

What other benefits can the landscape and its significance provide?

Continuity – the ability of a landscape or feature to tolerate change, or to retain its associative values in spite of change. Some Cultural Heritage Landscapes have associative values that are absolutely tied into the design or structure of the landscape. Any change such as the addition of a building or removal of landscaping will have a definite impact to the extent that the importance of the cultural heritage landscape can be lost. An example would be the development of a significant battleground.

Other cultural heritage landscapes can absorb change while maintaining their associative values. Port Robinson Commercial area, for example, has seen many changes and new developments over time, however, the location of the main transportation route remains and the residential/commercial uses along the route reflect the historic purpose of the road. The continuity of this landscape is strong.

The continuity of a landscape can direct the assessor to the most appropriate method of preservation, recognition or monitoring of change that would be in the best interest of the cultural heritage landscape and the community.

4. Conservation, Protection and Monitoring

4.1 - Conservation

The conservation of a cultural heritage landscape involves the retention of the significance of the place by ensuring that significant elements are not destroyed or removed. Methods of conservation should insure a minimal amount of intervention into the landscape.

Conservation methods can be applied to certain landscapes, such as evolving landscapes, where changes are constantly occurring and the intent is not to freeze the entire area from change, but to

identify and protect those important cultural features that support the overall cultural significance of the landscape.

Methods of conservation vary from the heritage designation of certain elements to increasing public awareness and education through displays and signage.

4.2 – Protection

The protection a cultural heritage landscape involves controlling change and maintaining the current state of a cultural heritage landscape as a whole. In certain landscapes, change can result in the loss of connection between a place and the community values associated with it. A historical landscape valued as a good representation of the building style, design and massing of a particular time period could lose that association with the addition of modern infrastructure or building designs.

Protection of a cultural heritage landscape requires stronger action than conservation. Heritage designation is an option that can protect the whole of the landscape and minimize adverse impacts from surrounding developments. Stronger and more specific policies through planning documents would offer protection and adaptive use of the site to dissuade incompatible development pressure could be considered. For example, an interpretive centre or museum may offer economic benefits to an historic landscape that would stabilize the use of the area and thus serve to protect the significant values of the landscape and retain its history.

There are various methods for the conservation and protection of cultural heritage landscapes. The methods vary in the extent of protection offered.

The recording of a cultural heritage landscape in an inventory of heritage properties acknowledges their significance to the place but carries no obligation by the Owner to preserve the landscape. The municipality has no means of enforcing protection of the landscape or its associative values.

An Official Plan designation with policies that outline the direction the municipality intends to take to protect a cultural heritage landscape offers more protection than inclusion on an inventory list. Typically, Official Plan policies are implemented through zoning by-law provisions and/or holding provisions. These land use documents are applicable to use of the lands but not the trading or alteration of sites. The City's Site Alteration By-law may provide a mechanism for enforcement where site alteration can adversely affect a significant cultural heritage landscape.

Greater protection is possible through listing of a Cultural Heritage Landscape in the Register of Cultural Heritage Properties under Part IV of the Ontario Heritage Act. Land owners of listed properties are required to provide municipalities with 60 days notice prior to destruction of the site allowing the Municipality the opportunity to investigate alternatives.

Designation under Part IV of the Ontario Heritage Act of a single lot containing a Cultural Heritage Landscape offers the greatest level of protection. Any proposals for alteration or demolition/destruction would have to be reviewed by the Heritage Thorold Committee and approved by City Council before work could begin. Where alteration or demolition of heritage features occurs without approval, legal action could take place. Additional controls can be established by the use of "conservation agreements" between the owner and the municipality which would outline rights and obligations of both parties.

Similarly, Cultural Heritage Landscapes which involve multiple properties can be protected through designation under Part V of the Ontario Heritage Act. Part V provides for the designation of a Heritage Conservation District where multiple properties are involved having heritage significance. District designation would require that attributes be identified through a conservation study and control of those attributes, including possible changes, would occur through a Heritage District Plan. The Plan would contain guidelines to regulate the future of the area.

The chart on the following page is a quick reference of possible methods of protection and conservation.



Methods of Conservation and Protection

ONTARIO HERITAGE ACT

Conservation Protection

Designation Under Part IV—Heritage Property

Alterations require a heritage permit
Demolition requests can be refused
The impact of development of adjacent lands on the designated lands must be considered

Designation Under Part V –Heritage District

Any alterations require an Ontario Heritage Permit
Demolition requests can be refused
The impact of development of adjacent lands to the District lands must be considered

Listing of individual properties of heritage significance

Certain protections given from alterations and demolition
The impact of development of adjacent lands on the listed property is to be considered

Listing of districts of heritage significance

Certain protections given from alterations and demolition
The impact of development of adjacent lands on the listed property is to be considered

PLANNING ACT

Official Plan Designation

Policies on the protection or conservation of cultural heritage features provide a framework for protection/conservation through various planning act processes including Secondary Plans and Community Improvement Areas

Zoning

Zoning can regulate areas or individual properties with respect to building form, structure locations and land uses. Zoning can include *holding provisions* which detain the commencement of use until certain works are done or they can be *conditional* which allows the municipality to enter a registered agreement to ensure that certain works will be completed/maintained.

Site Plan Control

On site details and architectural details can be agreed upon and regulated through site plan control which is registered on title and can run in perpetuity

Urban Design Guidelines

Design guidelines specific to geographic areas can include detained design, building form, massing and streetscaping

COMMUNITY AWARENESS/EDUCATION

Pamphlets/brochures/newspaper
Internet (City Web Page, links)
MHC Presents/Events/Display

--4.3 – Monitoring

Once recognized as a cultural heritage landscape, whether designated under the Heritage Act or listed in literature as an interesting glimpse of the history of Thorold, the landscape should be revisited from time to time.

Communities continuously evolve, values change and areas that may not be considered of heritage value today may be a cultural heritage landscape of tomorrow. Monitoring a cultural heritage landscape should occur whenever a development application is applied for within or adjacent to a landscape or at a designated time frame suggested through an assessment. This time frame may be based on the level of continuity of the landscape, the stability of current protections in place (designations, existing land use) and the vulnerabilities that exist.

Monitoring involves:

- a review of the conservation or protection measures applied to a landscape and an assessment of their success;
- the utilization of new methods or research or new information to increase knowledge about the landscape;
- the review of public awareness measures and the community's perception of the cultural heritage landscape (one identified);
- observing the influence that recognition of the cultural heritage landscape has on the land holders in the area.

The occasional review of identified cultural heritage landscapes can confirm that the existing measures put into place have worked to protect the areas that hold some cultural heritage significance to City residents or that a higher level of protection is needed to ensure the continuance of the landscape for future generations.



5. Statement of Heritage Significance

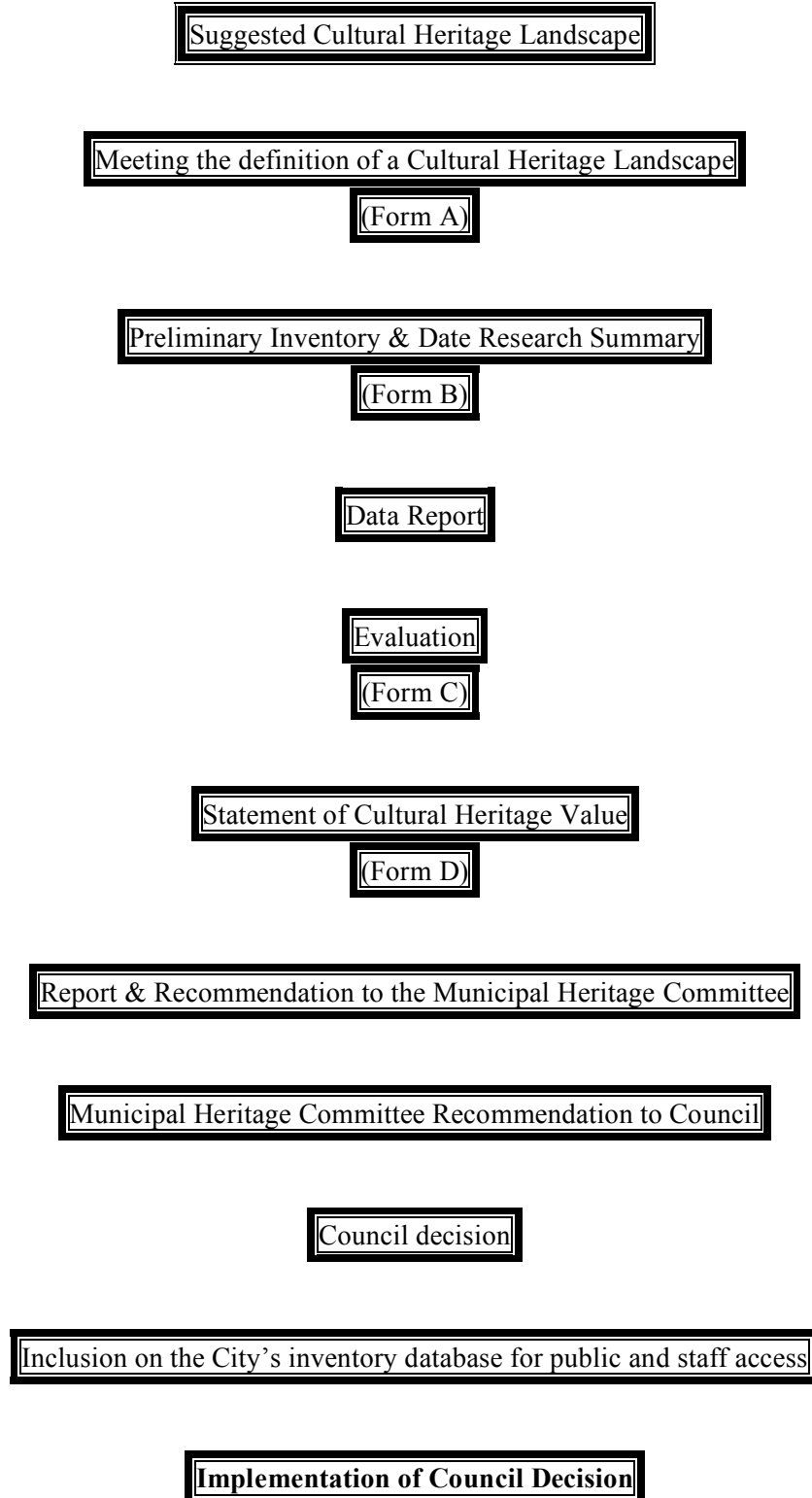
The assessment of a cultural heritage landscape involves the analysis of the data collected to determine the significance, integrity, potential and continuity of the landscape. This analysis culminates in a Statement of Cultural Heritage Significance.

The Statement of Cultural Heritage Significance is a simple summary of the history of the landscape, its associated values and, based on existing uses and potential future changes, a recommendation of the method of preservation of the landscape, if any, is required. Also, depending on the values assigned and the vulnerabilities associated with the cultural heritage landscape, the Statement of Heritage Significance should include a guideline for future review and monitoring of the landscape.

The Statement of Cultural Heritage Significance will be the document forwarded to the Municipal Heritage Committee and, if necessary, City Council for consideration and recommendation for further action.



Cultural Heritage Landscapes—Process and Documentation



City of Thorold Cultural Heritage Landscape Guidelines

Meeting the definition of a Cultural Heritage Landscape Form A *(see Section 1 of the guidelines document)*

The review of a landscape should begin with a screening of the suggested area against the definition of a cultural heritage landscape. The Provincial Policy Statement defines a Cultural Heritage Landscape as follows:

Cultural Heritage Landscape

*means a defined **geographical area of heritage significance** which has been **modified by human activities** and is valued by a community*

The highlighted phrases in this definition represent the major components of the definition. A cultural heritage landscape should meet all of the components of the definition.

The attached Form allows the user to compare the suggested landscape with the definition. The information included in the form should be descriptive and provide a focus for the preparation of an inventory of the site, areas of research and assessments of values.

Meeting the definition of a Cultural Heritage Landscape **Form A**

Please complete the following chart to assess the suggested area against the definition of cultural heritage landscape.

Name of Cultural Heritage Landscape:

Cultural Heritage Landscape Definition (Provincial Policy Statement).

*means a defined **geographical area of heritage significance** which has been **modified by human activities** and is **valued by a community***

Geographical Area of Significance

e.g. natural element(s) which led to human modification, location & extent of the landscape

Human Modification

Explain what kind of modification humans have affected this area

Values

What values are associated with this area (social, aesthetic, historic, scientific, natural, or other?)

Preliminary Inventory and Data Research Summary

FORM B

(see Section 2 of the Guidelines document)

The Preliminary Inventory and Date Summary form provides the background information regarding the location of the suggested heritage landscape; a description of the site, viewpoints, significant features and history of land use.

The form also allows for a summary of the background data and research performed on the landscape.

In addition to the Summary form a more detailed outline of the research completed, sources and applicable historical data should be prepared for review of Planning Staff and the Heritage Thorold Committee.

Research should include:

Documents

- library, archives, museums (evidence of development, past & future)
- maps and plans
- photographs and picture collections
- books, articles, reports

Field Study

- current photographs and maps
- land uses: archaeological study
 - Fauna study
 - Vegetation survey
 - Landform, soil & geological survey

FORM B Preliminary Inventory and Data Research Summary

Identification

Name: *enter the name of the Cultural Heritage Landscape*

Location & Extent of the CHL

Enter the geographic limits of the Cultural Heritage Landscape using lot lines, road allowances, on site features (e.g. hedgerow, fencing) and identifiable features. If Possible a registered plan showing the limits would be most helpful.

Address (include all)

Lot (s)	Plan No.	Concession No.
Assessment No(s)		

Community	Downtown Thorold	Beaverdams	Thorold South
	Allanburg	Port Robinson	St John's Area

Attach a location plan, maps and photograph – all labeled and referenced by source.

Physical Description & Context

Site Description: *a description of how the landscape works as a unit, the geography and the surrounding area*

Views & Vista: *internal and external views to and from the site. The listing may help identify the area to be protected*

Setting Inventory: *a list of all structures/buildings/formal gardens, etc. within the landscape. Drainage patterns, soils, rail lines. Old roads, surface water, monuments, etc. examined from a wide to site specific scale may establish a theme to the landscape.*

Sketch: *a hand drawn memory sketch helps to identify the significant features of the site on the basis of what we remember is what we value. The sketch is composed of nodes, paths, landmarks, edges and districts.*

Preliminary Inventory and Data Research Summary FORM B

Significant Features: *features on site that contribute to the values that make this landscape special e.g. building; landscaping; or, in some cases, the lack of disturbance.*

Ownership:	Public	Private	Other
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Access:	Unrestricted	Restricted	No access
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Current Land Use:
The uses that exist at the time of this review

Cultural Patterns

Include summarizations of the relevant history of the CHL such as:
 Chronological descriptions of development or land use; historical boundaries, previous or current cultural traditions; periods of significant changes in use or associations.

Specific Elements

Describe specific elements of significance including any vegetation, buildings or other structures, landscaping elements such as shrines, monuments.

Current Protections and Vulnerabilities

Describe specific elements of the landscape that will assist in protecting or conserving the values associated with the landscape (protections) and those elements that are in danger of being lost without some form of introduced protections (vulnerabilities).

Notes

Any other information that should be added to this summary specific to this cultural heritage landscape

City of Thorold Cultural Heritage Landscapes Guidelines

Evaluation of a Cultural Heritage Landscape

Form C

(see Section 3 of the Guidelines document)

A consistent framework within which to assess and evaluate Cultural Heritage Landscapes should illustrate the direction in which the City can best conserve or protect the values associated with the landscape.

Significance

Historic (stories and meaning of place; features associated with the past or to important events or figures.

Cultural (sense of place or community; settlement or land pattern, activities that show continuity with the past or conserve those relationships)

Physical (views, textures, smells, natural heritage features, designed arrangements, setting, geology)

Landscape Category

Defined

Evolved
Continuing
Relic

Associative

Integrity

The level of integrity associated with a landscape is assessed based on the following, from highest to lowest;

The heritage feature (s) associated with the values attached to the Cultural Heritage Landscape;

- a remain and the overall character of the landscape is present.
- b remain, with some modification or missing elements not affecting the overall character of the landscape.
- c are missing, but overall character and sense of place remain intact.
- d are absent and the character of the landscape is compromised.
- e are absent and the character of the landscape no longer remains but contributes to the understanding of the place.

Evaluation of a Cultural Heritage Landscape

Form C

The integrity of the following should be evaluated:

Design
Setting
Ambience or Feeling
Association

Potential

<i>Discuss the potential for the cultural heritage landscape to be beneficial for public education, tourism, continuing traditions or for maintenance of the record of the City's evolution/development.</i>
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Continuity

<i>Describe the ability of the cultural heritage landscape to tolerate change – physical or associative</i>

Preservation or Conservation Options

Ontario Heritage Act	Designation under Part IV

	Designation under Part V

Planning Act	Official Plan policies

	Zoning Provisions

	Site Plan Control

	Urban Design Guidelines

	Community Improvement Plans

Public Education/ Awareness	Pamphlets/brochures/newspaper

	Internet (City Web Page, Links)

	MHC Presentations/Events/Displays

	On-site signage/displays

	Other

Statement of Heritage significance

Form D

(see Section 1 of the Guidelines document)

The statement of Heritage significance is a summarization of a Cultural Heritage Landscape. It should include:

A description of place & setting

A statement of the landscapes significant heritage values

An assessment of the conditions, management, realities, threat, opportunities and other non heritage issues relevant to conserving the place.

A statement of conservation/protection measures to be taken and the processes to be followed for the landscape

Identification of the people responsible for carrying out the protection/conservation measures and the monitoring of the ongoing status of the landscape.

The Statement of Heritage significance should include important photographs and maps for illustration purposes and a list of sources.

(this Guideline has been edited with permission from the City of Niagara Falls/as per Heritage Thorold)