



Cultural Heritage Landscape Strategy

Kawartha Lakes



November 2023

Cultural heritage landscapes (CHLs) form an important part of the wealth of heritage resources located in the City of Kawartha Lakes. These landscapes are diverse in their size, type and form, but are integral to providing a sense of history and place to our rural and urban communities. They are complex heritage resources which show the imprint of human activity on the land over time and help us understanding the growth and development of our communities and places.

A CHL is generally characterized by:

- A concentration of cultural heritage resources, such as buildings, structures, and landforms
- A concentration of supporting elements, such as natural features, fences or roads
- A sense of visual coherence
- A distinctiveness from surrounding areas which allows the area to be recognized

The conservation of landscapes, as opposed to their individual elements, helps provide a broader understanding and context for the landscape as a whole, including the interrelationship between its built, natural and intangible attributes. This understanding helps provide a wider look at the heritage of our communities and promote a values-based approach to heritage conservation that takes into account the way that human activities have shaped and moulded our landscape. It also helps protect key elements of landscapes, such as views, fences or hedgerows, which may not be suitable for protection as individual elements but are integral to the heritage value of an area.

The purpose of this strategy is to provide a high level framework for identifying, evaluating and protecting cultural heritage landscapes within the City. Significant CHLs contribute to local identity and place-making initiatives and their conservation is required to comply with provincial land use planning policy. CHLs exist throughout the City in both urban and rural settings and require evaluation and protection to both comply with provincial and municipal legislation and policies and to ensure that the places which are important to and shape our local communities are retained and enhanced for future generations.

This strategy will:

- Outline the legislative and policy framework for identifying and protecting cultural heritage landscapes in Ontario and Kawartha Lakes
- Identify the different types of cultural heritage landscapes
- Establish goals for cultural heritage landscape protection in Kawartha Lakes
- Identify tools for preserving and protecting cultural heritage landscapes

- Provide direction on community participation and engagement in the identification, evaluation and protection of cultural heritage landscapes

Types of Cultural Heritage Landscapes

There are many different cultural heritage landscapes in Kawartha Lakes that represent its varied history across a wide geographic area. While these landscapes may include different types of cultural heritage resources, be of different sizes, and in different areas of the municipality, they can be categorized into three main categories. These categories have been identified by UNESCO and guide the identification and categorization of cultural heritage landscapes globally.

The three types of cultural heritage landscapes are:

- **Designed Landscape:** a landscape designed specifically by humans. These landscapes are clearly defined in their boundaries and are often aligned with specific aesthetic movements or trends. Examples of these types of landscapes include estates, gardens, parks, and planned communities.
- **Evolved Landscape:** a landscape which was initiated by a specific human imperative and has developed over time in association with and in response to its environment. These landscapes reflect their evolution through their built and natural forms and can be broken down into two subcategories:
 - **Relict landscapes** are landscapes where the evolutionary process has come to an end, either gradually or suddenly, but still retain its distinguishing features. Examples of this type of landscape may include closed cemeteries or ghost towns.
 - **Continuing landscapes** are ones which retain an active role in contemporary society and which continue to evolve in the present day. They retain and exhibit their historic evolution, even as they continue to develop. Example of this type of landscape may include commercial areas, residential neighbourhoods, or farms.
- **Associative Landscape:** a landscape whose primary value lies in its religious, artistic or cultural affiliation to a natural landscape or feature. Built or manmade elements in these types of landscapes may be insignificant to its cultural heritage value or may even be absent from it. Examples of this type of feature may be sacred sites in nature, waterbodies, or mountain landscapes.

Identification of the type of cultural heritage landscape assists in developing a conservation strategy for it. All of these types of landscapes may vary in size and complexity from singular properties to groupings of structures and features to discontinuous landscapes with interrelated elements across a wider geographic area.

Legislative and Policy Framework

The protection of cultural heritage landscapes in Ontario is guided by provincial and municipal legislation and policy which speak to the identification and conservation of these types of heritage resources. Municipalities across Ontario are required to conserve significant cultural heritage resources, including cultural heritage landscapes, and have a range of tools available to do so. The primary pieces of policy and legislation providing direction regarding to the protection of cultural heritage landscapes within the Ontario and Kawartha Lakes contexts are outlined below.

Ontario Heritage Act

The Ontario Heritage Act is the enabling legislation for heritage preservation in Ontario. The Act does not speak directly to cultural heritage landscapes but provides tools for their identification, evaluation and protection under Parts IV and V of the Act and through Ontario Regulation 9/06. The Act allows for cultural heritage resources, including cultural heritage landscapes, to be protected through three primary mechanisms: listing, individual designation, and designation as part of a heritage conservation district. The Ontario Heritage Act also allows for the entering into of heritage easement agreements which may be used as part of the development process to preserve cultural heritage landscapes. The various parts of the Act provide the process for municipalities to undertake these processes which can be employed as required, based on the type, size and complexity of the landscape in question.

Under the Act, Section 1 of Ontario Regulation 9/06 provides the criteria for evaluating individual cultural heritage resources and is used as the criteria for determining if a property is eligible for individual designation under Part IV of the Act or for listing on a municipal Heritage Register. The criteria can also be used to evaluate cultural heritage landscapes; those which are deemed eligible for further study as potential heritage conservation districts may then proceed to the study phase of district development and undergo evaluation based on the criteria prescribed under the regulation for district evaluation. The criteria are:

- The property has design value or physical value because it:
 - Is a rare, unique, representative or early example of a style, type, expression, material or construction method,
 - Displays a high degree of craftsmanship or artistic merit, or
 - Demonstrates a high degree of technical or scientific achievement
- The property has historical value or associative value because it:
 - Has direct associations with a theme, event, believe, person, activity, organization or institution that is significant to a community,

- Yields, or has the potential to yield, information that contributes to the understanding of a community or culture, or
 - Demonstrates or reflects the work or ideas of an architect, artist, builder or theorist who is significant to a community.
- The property has contextual value because it:
 - Is important in defining, maintaining or supporting the character of an area,
 - If physically, functionally, visually or historically linked to its surroundings, or
 - Is a landmark.

These criteria form the benchmark for the evaluation of cultural heritage resources, including landscapes, across Ontario and ensure consistent evaluation in municipalities throughout the province.

Planning Act

The Planning Act recognizes cultural heritage resources as considerations in the land use planning decision-making process. Section 2 of the Act establishes a number of matters to which a decision-making body, including a municipality, must have regard for a number of matters of provincial interest, including “the conservation of features of significant architectural, cultural, historical, archaeological or scientific interest.”

While the Planning Act does not address cultural heritage landscapes specifically, it does provide direction for their protection, as well as mechanisms which can be used to do so. These may include wording contained within the Official Plan which outline specific policies related to cultural heritage landscapes and their conservation and zoning by-laws which support existing attributes of landscapes such as lot sizes and setbacks. While these and similar tools are not specific to heritage conservation, they may be used to support and promote the conservation of landscapes and their heritage attributes.

Provincial Policy Statement (2020)

Section 2.6 of the Provincial Policy Statement (PPS) addresses the management of cultural heritage resources as part of the land use planning process. The PPS requires that municipalities protect cultural heritage resources as part of their broader approach to land use planning and ensure that new development does not negatively impact cultural heritage resources. Cultural heritage landscapes are explicitly identified as a type of heritage resource and are defined as “a defined geographic area that may have been modified by human activity and is identified as having cultural heritage value or interest by a community, including an Indigenous community. The area may include features such as buildings, structures, spaces, views, archaeological sites or natural elements that are valued together for their interrelationship, meaning or association.”

The PPS allows a range of different methods for recognizing and protecting cultural heritage landscapes. These may include listing on a municipal Heritage Register, designation under Parts IV or V of the Ontario Heritage Act, inclusion of federal or international registers, or protection through official plans, zoning or other land use planning mechanisms. Municipal identification and protection of cultural heritage landscapes as part of the land use planning process assists in the application of the cultural heritage policies contained within the PPS.

Growth Plan for the Greater Golden Horseshoe (2019)

Section 4.2.7 of the Growth Plan for the Greater Golden Horseshoe addresses the conservation of cultural heritage resources as part of the land use planning processes. Its definition of cultural heritage resources includes cultural heritage landscapes and defines them in the same terms as the PPS. Similarly, the Growth Plan suggests a range of methods for identifying and protecting these landscapes through the Ontario Heritage Act, inclusion of federal or international registers, or through the official plan, zoning or other land use planning provisions. Crucially, the Growth Plan notes that while some cultural heritage resources, including cultural heritage landscapes, may already be identified and protected, there is significant scope for others to be identified through evaluation.

The Growth Plan also specifically directs municipalities to preserve cultural heritage resources to foster a sense of place and to benefit communities. Cultural heritage landscapes are key elements in fostering a sense of place and setting apart unique communities across the municipality and throughout the province. Their identification and protection assists in applying this Growth Plan objective.

City of Kawartha Lakes Official Plan (2012)

Section 10 of the Kawartha Lakes Official Plan establishes goals and policies related to the conservation of cultural heritage resources. This section was amended in 2017 by Official Plan Amendment 27 to update these policies and to enable the designation of heritage conservation districts in the municipality.

The Official Plan does not speak directly to cultural heritage landscapes, instead discusses the identification, evaluation and protection of cultural heritage resources in general, which include built heritage resources, natural heritage resources, cultural heritage landscapes and archaeological resources, more generally. The City is directed to identify, evaluate and preserve these resources through the various tools available to it under the Ontario Heritage Act, Planning Act, Environmental Assessment Act, and other relevant legislation. The Official Plan also speaks to requirements for development on or adjacent to cultural heritage resources and provides direction for conserving these resources while also promoting and supporting new development.

Goals for Cultural Heritage Landscape Protection

Kawartha Lakes contains a wide diversity of cultural heritage landscapes which represent different areas, histories and ways of life within the City. The overriding goal for their identification and protection should be to ensure that the important places within the City are preserved and appropriately managed so that their cultural heritage values are protected, enhanced and celebrated. Cultural heritage landscapes are not intended to be frozen in time and the City must ensure that their conservation and management still allows for appropriate use and change and that they continue to be living and dynamic heritage resources within the community.

High-level, general goals for cultural heritage landscape protection have been identified below. These goals can be applied to different types of landscapes across the City, in order to respond to the large geographic area and diversity of Kawartha Lakes and address the contemporary needs of local communities in both urban and rural areas.

- Ensure that important urban, hamlet and rural landscapes are identified, evaluated and preserved
- Protect landscapes through appropriate mechanisms under the Ontario Heritage Act and the Planning Act
- Promote and support the unique sense of place of Kawartha Lakes communities through the identification and protection of CHLs
- Support and promote historic and ongoing traditions and ways of life in Kawartha Lakes such as farming and nature-based tourism through the protection of CHLs across the City
- Utilize protection mechanisms that support the living nature of landscapes across Kawartha Lakes and allow for vibrant and dynamic use and growth which supports the cultural heritage attributes and values of the identified CHL
- Promote new development that is sensitive to CHLs, including their individual cultural heritage resources that comprise the CHL and the landscape as a whole
- Ensure evaluation of known and potential CHLs is undertaken as part of the development and land use planning process

Individual CHLs will also require their own unique goals and objectives with regard to protection and conservation. These will be identified through the identification and evaluation process to ensure that the City's significant CHLs are protected in the most appropriate manner that contributes to a local sense of place while allowing and facilitating contemporary use and change.

Identification and Evaluation

The identification and evaluation of CHLs is more complex than the evaluation of a single built heritage resource. CHLs contain a multitude of elements, often

with complex relationship to one another, some of which may be intangible but no less vital to the cultural heritage value of the landscape as a whole. As a result, identification and evaluation can be more challenging and involved than identification and evaluation for a singular heritage resource.

CHLs can be identified through a variety of means. Some landscapes may be easy to identify, particularly those where their boundaries and character are evident in a preliminary survey. This may be particularly the case for designed landscapes, such as gardens, parks and estates, which have been consciously designed with an aesthetic plan in mind and exist within a contained area, and for those which have specific types which are often seen in different locations and usually have clear boundaries, such as farms or commercial downtowns. Other landscapes may be more challenging to identify, especially associative landscapes which may not be readily obvious to the viewer and do not have clear boundaries. Other types of landscapes which may be harder to identify and articulate are those where the exact boundaries and extent of the landscape are not clear, such as some residential areas or rural communities, or those which are discontinuous across a larger geographic area.

Identification of CHLs can occur through the interest of local community groups, private residents, or planning and heritage studies undertaken by the City or as part of the development process. As CHLs take a variety of different forms, it is anticipated that they will be identified through a range of methods corresponding to the type of resource. For example, a historic farm landscape may be identified directly by the owner to the City whereas a historic residential area or downtown may be identified by City staff through heritage or planning studies. Cultural heritage resources with the potential to be or to form part of a CHL should be identified as such in plans, studies, and heritage resource survey forms.

In order for their significance to be ascertained, CHLs require systematic evaluation. Evaluation of these resources may vary in complexity, depending on the type and size of the landscape. However, all evaluation of CHLs should be undertaken using the criteria outlined by Section 1 of Ontario Regulation 9/06. This ensures continuity in evaluation methods between singular cultural heritage resources and cultural heritage landscapes and is also required for the designation of CHLs under Part IV of the Ontario Heritage Act. After preliminary evaluation, CHLs which may be suitable for heritage district designation and are subject to a heritage conservation district study will be evaluated based on the criteria for heritage conservation district designation contained in Section 3 of Ontario Regulation 9/06. These evaluation methods are in compliance with legislative requirements for designation but are also applicable for evaluating a CHL when another protection mechanism is contemplated to ensure consistency between determining cultural heritage value and significance.

The Ontario Heritage Act requires that the heritage attributes of cultural heritage resources be identified as part of the evaluation process; for

properties which are protected under the Act, these attributes form a key part of the designating by-law or heritage conservation district plan and are imperative when making decisions regarding what elements of a property should be conserved. An evaluation of a CHL must include its heritage attributes which may vary in type and scope depending on the specific features, size and type of CHL. These may include, but are not limited to:

- Built features
- Ecological features
- Vegetation
- Landforms
- Water features
- Archaeological resources
- Evidence of traditional or past practices and uses
- Views and visual relationships
- Spatial organization and landmarks
- Land-use patterns
- Circulation networks
- Boundary indicators
- Access
- Open space

The evaluation should also identify intangible heritage attributes as appropriate and their relationship to the physical attributes of the CHL. Intangible heritage attributes may take on a variety of forms that express cultural traditions, practices and human activity related to a place. The identification and protection of intangible attributes in addition to physical attributes helps support a values-based approach to heritage resource management that actively addresses the use and local understanding of a place. These intangible attributes may include, but are not limited to:

- Traditional land uses and methods
- Place-specific events, festivals and ceremonies
- Spiritual and aesthetic attributes and their associated practices
- Oral traditions
- Social practices
- Knowledge and practice concerning nature
- Knowledge and practice regarding crafts, food and medicine

In order to be included as part of the heritage attributes of a CHL, intangible attributes must have a specific association with the landscape and be related to its physical forms.

The cultural heritage landscape should be geographically defined through mapping or a written description. For landscapes which include one or more discrete parcels, this should include the identification of the property addresses, as well as a boundary for the landscape for those which include

multiple parcels. For landscapes which do not have defined clearly defined geographic boundaries, the extent of the landscape should still be identified through mapping or a detailed description, and should include the identification of discrete parcels contained within its extent.

Protection Mechanisms and Tools

Cultural heritage landscapes can be protected by a variety of different mechanisms. Each mechanism may be more appropriate for different kinds of landscape, depending on their characteristics and size, as well as the resources available to undertake some of these processes. The five primary processes for protecting CHLs are identified and discussed below.

Listing on the Heritage Register

Under the Ontario Heritage Act, a municipality must maintain a Heritage Register which identifies the individually designated properties and heritage conservation districts within the municipality. The Register may also include properties which are believed to have cultural heritage value, which are known as listed properties. Listing a property on the Register means that the owner of a property wishing to seek a demolition permit must provide the City with 60-days notice.

Like other cultural heritage resources, CHLs can be listed on the Register. Prior to listing a property, the City completes a high level evaluation of the property using Ontario Regulation 9/06 and the same type of evaluation would be carried out for a CHL proposed for listing on the Register. For CHLs contained within a single parcel, they would be listed the same way as a built heritage resource contained on a single property. For those which span multiple properties, they should be added to the Register as a single CHL specifying which properties the CHL covers. Listing is suitable for any type of CHL, but is most easily applied to those which have clearly defined boundaries, either as a single parcel or across multiple properties.

Listing a property on the Heritage Register only provides protection from demolition for those elements of a property for which a demolition permit would be required to remove. Similarly, listing is a time limited approach to CHL conservation as properties may only remain listed on the Register for two years. In this way, it is an imperfect tool for protecting cultural heritage landscapes as many elements of a landscape as well as their relationship to each other could be removed without triggering any City processes and it is a temporary form of protection. It does, however, serve a number of important functions:

- Identification of properties for potential designation: the City may list a CHL to provide interim protection while a designation, or similar protection mechanism, is being pursued, either individually under Part IV of Act or as a heritage conservation district. Similarly, properties which

are subject to certain Planning Act applications must be listed on the Register in order for designation to occur as a condition of approval, a mechanism open to the City for preserving cultural heritage resources within the Planning process.

- Triggering of heritage studies: the City's policies allow it to request a heritage impact assessment or cultural heritage evaluation report when an application is made under the Planning Act or the Ontario Heritage Act regarding a listed property or adjacent to it. The listing of cultural heritage landscapes ensures that their heritage attributes and significance is considered as part of the development process.

Any listing of CHLs within the City should be explicit as to what aspects of the property or properties are contributing features to the CHL. Clarity in this regard is necessary to ensure that the composite parts of the CHL are conserved as part of decision-making processes and aspects of the property which are not contributing features to the landscape are also identified.

Designation under Part IV of the Ontario Heritage Act

Cultural heritage landscape may be protected under Part IV of the Ontario Heritage Act, in the same way as singular built heritage resources. This type of protection is best suited for landscapes which are located entirely on a single property. This types of landscapes might include:

- Farms
- Estates
- Institutional complexes
- Industrial complexes
- Gardens and parks
- Cemeteries
- Estates

Part IV designation may also be the most appropriate protection mechanism for associative landscapes where the boundaries of the landscape are clearly delineated and contained on a single parcel. These associative landscapes are likely smaller and may contain a single natural element that is easily identifiable and specifically associated with the parcel on which it is located.

The process for designating a cultural heritage landscape under Part IV of the Act would be identical as for a singular built heritage resource and would be evaluated based on the criteria contained in Ontario Regulation 9/06. When evaluating a cultural heritage landscape, consideration must be made beyond the primary built structures on the property, including, but not limited to, additional structures, built features such as a fences, monuments, and statues, landscaping features, natural heritage features, views, and vistas. The evaluation and designating by-law must clearly identify how these elements work together to form a cohesive and comprehensive landscape.

Protection of cultural heritage landscapes under Part IV of the Act is common practice across Ontario municipalities when these landscapes are contained on a single parcel and may or may not be identified in the designating by-law as a CHL. It is recommended that properties designated because of their importance as cultural heritage landscapes are identified as such in the cultural heritage evaluation report and the designating by-law to ensure that future applications regarding the property to the City take into account the interrelated elements of the property in the decision-making process.

Heritage Conservation District Designation

All heritage conservation districts are, by nature, cultural heritage landscapes. Districts contain a collection of interrelated elements, including built features, natural features, and intangible features, which, taken together, form a cohesive landscape with a shared history and character. Generally, districts are comprised of multiple properties, although there are some exceptions to this. District designation is most suitable for landscapes which cover a large area, include multiple properties, and have a range of different stakeholders best consulted through the heritage conservation district development process. Examples of landscapes which would be appropriate for conservation through designation as a heritage conservation district include:

- Commercial downtowns
- Residential neighbourhoods
- Hamlets and villages
- Large rural areas
- Institutional complexes
- Industrial complexes

District designation may also be the most appropriate protection mechanism for associative landscapes which have clearly delineated boundaries but span multiple parcels. The elements of the landscape which give it its cultural heritage value should be clearly identifiable and exist within a contained geographic area.

The advantages of district designation for protecting CHLs is the creation of a place-specific plan to guide future development and growth in the area. The plan includes policies specific to the CHL to ensure that it is conserved and its heritage attributes and character are considered as part of the development process. District designation and the development of the associated study and plan also allows for a robust public consultation process which helps engage the local community and integrate their lived experiences of a particular landscape into the planning framework.

Heritage Conservation Easements

Section 37 of the Ontario Heritage Act allows municipalities to enter into heritage easement agreements with owners of property to conserve cultural heritage resources contained within that property. Heritage easement

agreements form an binding legal agreement between the City and property owner to ensure the continued conservation of cultural heritage attributes continued on a specific property as outlined in the easement agreement. Easements can be secured to protect a range of different types of cultural heritage resources, including CHLs.

Easements are most appropriate as a protection mechanism when the City wants to conserve a cultural heritage landscape as part of the development process and the entry into a heritage easement agreement can be used as a condition of approval for subdivision and site plan agreements. Easement agreements allow the City to work with the applicant to identify heritage attributes, develop a conservation plan, and incorporate elements of a CHL into a proposed development in order to both conserve a CHL and its essential features while also providing for new growth and development. CHLs do not need to be designated in order to be subject to a heritage easement agreement, but a formal evaluation is required to identify the significance of the landscape and its heritage attributes. Evaluation may take the form of an evaluation undertaken by the City or a Cultural Heritage Evaluation Report submitted by the applicant as part of their larger Planning Act application.

Heritage conservation easements must be registered against real property and, therefore, the geographic boundaries of the CHL being protected must be explicitly defined. Easements may be registered against a single or multiple parcels and are suitable for the protection of CHLs of different sizes and compositions. Easements must contain a statement of significance, a list of heritage attributes, identification of permitted alteration and development, and policies to ensure the conservation of the CHL during and after the development process, as agreed upon by the City and the applicant.

Policies contained within the City's Official Plan and Council Policy CP2021-040 (Heritage Applications Policy) support the entering into heritage easements agreements with property owners. CP2021-040 directs the City to enter into heritage easement agreements when certain types of Planning Act applications are received for properties containing cultural heritage resources, including CHLs.

Protection under the Planning Act

CHLs can be protected under the Planning Act by policies contained within a municipality's Official Plan. In general, an Official Plan should contain policies which support the conservation of significant CHLs in the City, including a commitment to identify, evaluate and preserve CHLs through the land use planning process and under the Ontario Heritage Act. Individual CHLs can also be protected with specific and tailored policies contained within the City's Official Plan.

This tool is best used for larger areas with common historic physical characteristics which may not have the concentrated resources necessary for heritage conservation district designation. Similarly, protection under the

Planning Act may be the most appropriate method of conservation for certain types of associative landscapes where the boundaries not well defined, which span vast geographic areas, or whose primary heritage attributes are intangible features, such as views or vistas, that are not geographically reliant on tangible physical features or specific geographic elements. In this case, policies contained within an Official Plan may provide specific direction or protection to the elements that must be considered within the development approvals and decision-making process but are more difficult to articulate within the protection mechanisms established through the Ontario Heritage Act.

Policies protecting specific cultural heritage landscapes within the Official Plan must identify the specific characteristics of the cultural heritage landscape to be conserved, a map included in the schedules identifying the geographic extent of the landscape, and the regulations and policies that would conserve the landscape when an application is made under the Planning Act. These attributes and policies would be established through a formal heritage evaluation of the landscape.

The protection of CHLs through the Official Plan requires an Official Plan Amendment. Each individual CHL requires its own amendment which include the above noted policies to ensure consistency and transparency in the City's protection framework. The process for making an amendment to protect a CHL is the same as for any Official Plan Amendment and requires public consultation through at least one public meeting. As CHLs generally contain intangible characteristics with values specific to the community and its residents, more extensive community consultation is recommended to ensure that the policies contained within the Official Plan are reflective of the cultural heritage value of the landscape and its significance to the community.

Other Mechanisms

The tools listed above are the most common mechanisms for directly recognizing and protecting CHLs. However, municipalities may also take alternative approaches which may be more appropriate depending on the characteristics, size and type of the landscape and the needs of the municipality and the community. Many of these other approaches protect CHLs in an indirect fashion, as opposed to the explicit protection mechanisms identified above. In addition to these more direct tools, the City may also consider any of the following ways for conserving CHLs, as appropriate:

- Secondary plans
- Community Improvement Plans
- Area design guidelines
- Property/area/corridor management plans
- Height, massing and setback restrictions to maintain the character of an area through zoning provisions or site plan control
- Community Planning Permit System provisions

- Demolition control by-laws
- Subdivision development agreements
- Public education and interpretation

Consultation and Engagement

Engagement with the community is an important part of the identification, evaluation and conservation of any CHL. As CHLs contain intangible heritage attributes which may be only known to local residents and property owners, engaging community members is a key aspect of determining the significance of a CHL and its heritage attributes.

As all CHLs are different, community engagement methods will vary based on the type of landscape, its size, and the protection method being contemplated. The designation of an individual property as a CHL, such as a family farm, will take a significantly different form than designating an entire residential neighbourhood as a heritage conservation district or providing policies within an official plan to conserve an associative landscape. Identification of CHLs may also include different types of engagement with the community, with some being identified by the City through plans and studies, while others are brought forward by community members for additional evaluation and protection.

In undertaking the identification, evaluation and protection of CHLs, the City should engage with the community using the most appropriate methods for the landscape in question to ensure that the right voices are being heard and engaged with. Methods of engagement may include, but are not limited to:

- Direct one-to-one engagement with property owners and local stakeholders
- Community information sessions
- Statutory public meetings
- Digital engagement through Jump In
- Direct mail and surveys

CHL evaluation may also include direct engagement with stakeholders other than private property owners. This may include a wide array of various organizations operating within or in close proximity to the CHL, churches, public and separate school boards, cemetery boards, Kawartha Conservation, and other levels of government and governmental agencies such as Parks Canada, as appropriate. CHL evaluation and protection processes should also engage directly with First Nations, Metis and other indigenous communities, as directed by the City's First Nations Consultation Policy (CP2022-007), and formal consultation will be undertaken, should any First Nations or other indigenous communities deem it necessary.

Relevant Legislation and Policy

Ontario Heritage Act, R.S.O. 1990, s.O.18

Planning Act, R.S.O. 1990, c.P.13

Funeral, Burial and Cremation Services Act, 2002, S.O. 2002, c.33

Environmental Assessment Act, R.S.O. 1990, c.E.18

Provincial Policy Statement, 2020

Growth Plan for the Greater Golden Horseshoe, 2019

City of Kawartha Lakes Official Plan, 2012, including Official Plan Amendment 26, 2017

Heritage Master Plan, 2012