



ARTS AND CULTURAL HERITAGE







EXECUTIVE SUMMARY

The City of Brampton is preparing a new Official Plan to guide growth and development over the next 25 years. The new Official Plan, titled “**Brampton Plan**”, builds on the extensive work completed through the 2040 Vision.

A component of Brampton Plan project involves studying issues in more detail, as identified through the work on the 2040 Vision, or identified through engagement with Council, stakeholders, and the public. To ensure these issues are appropriately addressed and considered through the development of policy, seven Discussion Papers are being prepared, which generally align with the themes and findings of the Brampton 2040 Vision. These Discussion Papers are noted below and represent a starting point for generating discussion about general policy issues that will be addressed in subsequent phases of the Brampton Plan Project. Brampton Plan comprises five phases, with multiple opportunities for residents to engage with the City and shape the future of Brampton’s growth.

		Arts and Cultural Heritage
		Attainable and Supportive Housing
		Natural Environment, Climate Change & Resiliency
		Implementation of the Growth Management Framework and Official Plan Structure
		Employment and Retail
		Transportation and Connectivity
		Urban Design, Open Spaces and Recreation

Focus Areas of the Official Plan Review

While there are seven distinct Discussion Papers, the themes within each paper often connect with concepts or ideas discussed in another paper. The Discussion Papers are also written through a lens of accessibility, diversity, sustainability and inclusion to ensure the recommendations consider multiple perspectives and raise awareness related to socio-economical issues impacting City of Brampton residents.

This Discussion Paper examines Arts and Culture, and Cultural Heritage. While this Paper combines two themes, it should be noted that they are very different.

The Arts and Culture component of this Discussion Paper has been prepared to assist in affirming the City of Brampton’s commitment to quality and diversity in public art, design excellence, and creativity in enhancing the public realm. Arts and Culture evolves and adapts with history and time and is influenced both by visual arts trends in general and by our own relationship with the built form and the urban context to which it contributes by visually enriching the environment. To foster a sense of local pride and achievement, arts and culture needs to be accessible to the community at large and needs to encourage community interaction. The Discussion Paper offers policy recommendations to be considered for incorporation into Brampton Plan around the following areas:

- **Cultural Facilities:** identify and integrate art destinations (museums, art centres, art galleries, etc.), performance spaces and celebrations within Brampton Plan and the overall City Structure.





- **Cultural Celebrations and Festivals:** build upon existing celebrations and festivals and encourage the creation of performance and celebration spaces outside of the Downtown and Bramalea areas; potentially in urban squares or public streets with flexible space for programmed and non-programmed activities.
- **Indigenous Communities:** Explore the use of public parks and public spaces as places of representation of the various local indigenous groups, their values, and their stories.
- **Public Art:** Consider a dedication of a minimum 1% of the capital budget of all municipal buildings (and potentially private development projects) greater than 500 square metres to public art as well as public realm improvement projects can be applied to the City's public art capital fund
- **Supporting Youth and Championing Creativity and Experimentation:** Explore opportunities to increase local awareness and create partnerships to promote and celebrate local artists.

The Cultural Heritage component of this Discussion Paper focuses on tangible ways that the City of Brampton can update heritage policy to better reflect the values and meaning of cultural heritage to the community. Cultural heritage is commonly defined as an “expression of the ways of living developed by a community and passed on from generation to generation, including customs, places, objects, artistic expressions and values” (International Council on Monuments and Sites [ICOMOS], 2002). In the City of Brampton, built heritage resources and cultural heritage landscapes are identified, evaluated and protected using a combination of provincial and municipal policies. Brampton’s current Official Plan provides high-level policies and goals for the conservation and maintenance of cultural heritage within the municipality.

This Discussion Paper outlines specific recommendations to help enhance heritage policies in Brampton Plan around the following areas:

- **Language and Definitions:** inclusion of definitions and terminology used in the *Provincial Policy Statement* and *The Ontario Heritage Act*.
- **Identification and Evaluation:** adding policy statements to enhance the identification and evaluation of cultural heritage resources.
- **Conservation:** Strengthening conservation policies and including direct references to relationships between natural and cultural heritage.
- **Integration into the Land-Use Planning Process:** harmonizing applicable tools to reference archaeological assessments and identifying cultural heritage resources and heritage character areas on schedules or maps addressing road classifications and right-of-ways.
- **Implementation:** Develop policies that acknowledge heritage policy and provisions from Peel Region’s Official Plan and the desire for the City to work with other levels of government.
- **Incentives:** Outlining clear guidelines for the use of Section 37 of the *Planning Act* and identifying government and agency funding programs that may assist in implementing Community Improvement Plan requirements.

This is a starting point for generating discussion about Arts and Culture, and Cultural Heritage issues and recommendations. A Policy Directions Report will follow that will outline detailed changes proposed for inclusion in Brampton Plan.

The directions and recommendations presented in this discussion paper will be refined through subsequent consultation with the public. Engagement opportunities for a full range of stakeholders to provide input and perspective on these policy issues will be available in the coming months.

Discussion Paper :
Arts & Cultural Heritage



Discussion Papers pertaining to each of the Brampton Plan Focus Areas can be accessed online at the Brampton Plan project website: www.Brampton.ca/BramptonPlan.

Let's Connect!

Comments and feedback on the Discussion Papers can be provided on the [Brampton Plan project website](http://www.Brampton.ca/BramptonPlan) or emailed to opreview@brampton.ca.





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1 INTRODUCTION

1.1 Background

The current City of Brampton Official Plan (the Official Plan) was adopted by Council in 2006 and approved by the Ontario Municipal Board in 2008. In October 2013, City staff received direction from the Planning and Development Committee to initiate a scoped review of the Official Plan. However, in 2017, the scoped review was put on hold pending the outcome of the “Brampton 2040 Vision: Living the Mosaic” (the 2040 Vision) process. Commencing in fall 2017, the 2040 Vision process broadly engaged residents and stakeholders across the community to foster public discussion about the future of Brampton. Following this extensive engagement, the City’s 2040 Vision was endorsed by City Council in June 2018.

The City’s Official Plan Review was subsequently re-launched in Fall 2019 to build on the work completed through the 2040 Vision and to prepare a new Official Plan (hereinafter referred to as ‘Brampton Plan’) to guide growth and development over the next 30 years.

The drivers for undertaking a review of the Official Plan is three-fold:

Driver #1: Provincial Policy Consistency and Conformity

First, the City is required to review its Official Plan in accordance with the requirements of the **Planning Act** to ensure consistency with the **Provincial Policy Statement**, 2020 and to ensure conformity with the **Growth Plan for the Greater Golden Horseshoe**, including Amendment 1 (2020), applicable Provincial Plans, and the Region of Peel Official Plan.

Driver #2: Region of Peel Official Plan Conformity

Second, the Region of Peel initiated the Peel 2041+ Municipal Comprehensive Review (MCR) to bring the Regional Official Plan (ROP) into conformity with the current Growth Plan and guide the Region’s population and employment growth to 2051. Brampton Plan is required to conform to the ROP.

Driver #3: Reflecting the 2040 Vision

Third, the 2040 Vision is intended to re-imagine Brampton to 2040 and proposes a future structure of the community, including areas of growth and intensification that respond to the seven key focus areas of the Vision. The 2040 Vision provides guidance for new Brampton Plan policy and sets overarching objectives for community and stakeholder engagement.

To Learn More

The Regional Official Plan is currently under review! Email [Regional Planning and Growth Management](#) to join their stakeholder list to stay up to date on upcoming meetings, and submit comments.

1.2 What is an Official Plan?

Official Plans are developed under a framework established by the Province of Ontario to ensure that short-and long-term growth is coordinated in a manner that meets local social, economic, built





and natural environment needs and aspirations. Municipal Official Plans must be consistent with the **Provincial Policy Statement**, 2020 (PPS, 2020) issued under the **Planning Act**, and must conform to, or not conflict with any applicable Provincial and Regional Plans, including the **A Place to Grow: Growth Plan for the Greater Golden Horseshoe**, 2020 including amendment 1 (the Growth Plan), the **Greenbelt Plan**, 2017 and the **Region of Peel Official Plan**, as they relate to the City of Brampton.

These overarching policy documents provide direction to the City on land use planning matters. Overall, Official Plan policies establish:

- How to promote economic development and develop community improvement initiatives;
- How to protect and conserve cultural heritage resources;
- How to protect and enhance the city's environmentally sensitive areas;
- Where new housing, industry, offices and shops will be located;
- What community infrastructure, such as roads, transportation, utilities, parks, trails and schools will be needed to accommodate growth and develop healthy and sustainable communities; and
- Where, and in what order, different parts of the community will grow.

The development of Brampton Plan offers an opportunity to adopt a contemporary and strategic set of policies that will guide growth and development over the planning horizon and direct physical change and its affects on the social, economic, built, and natural environment of the city.

1.3 Brampton Plan Program

The Brampton Plan process will be completed across five phases. An overview of the project timeline, including the purpose of the different phases is presented in Figure 2 and listed below. Each phase of this project is associated with major deliverables and tailored consultation and engagement tactics.

The Brampton Plan work program includes the following phases:

Phase 1 – Background Review & Community Engagement Strategy

- To introduce the project to the community and undertake a review of relevant background information.

Phase 2 – Test the Vision & Development Growth Scenarios

- To assess and identify growth scenarios to contribute to the development of population and employment forecasts.

Phase 3 – Policy Analysis and Community Structure

- To review existing Official Plan policy and confirm conformity with Provincial policy and plans. An updated community structure is proposed, and community and stakeholder meetings are being held to obtain feedback on the draft community structure.



Phase 4 – Discussion Papers and Policy Recommendations (current phase)

- To prepare Discussion Papers to organize City priorities regarding emerging planning issues and report back on community feedback. A Policy Directions Report will also be prepared to assess new and emerging planning policy and research on directions for the policies and schedules of Brampton Plan.

Phase 5 – Draft Brampton Plan

- To undertake the technical writing, reviewing, testing, and implementation of updates to Brampton Plan based on work completed to-date.

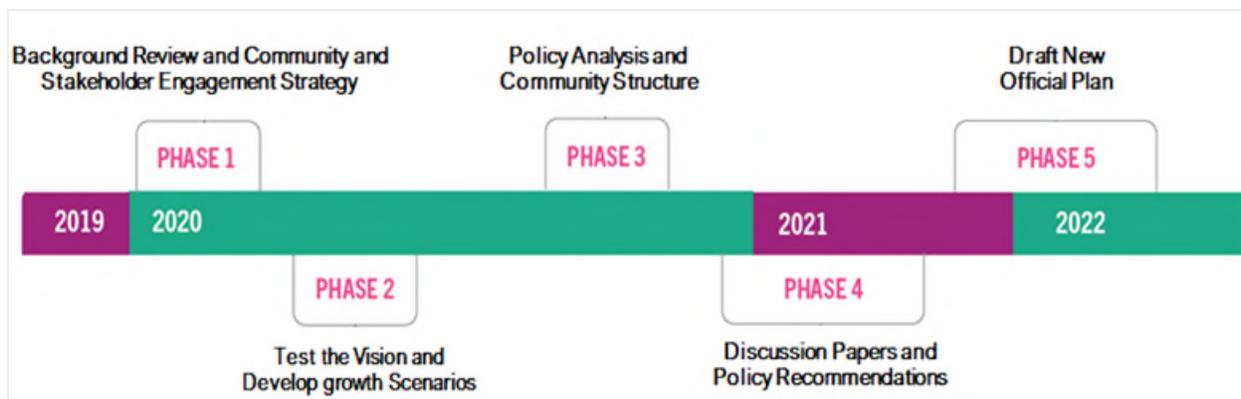


Figure 1: Brampton Plan project timeline

1.4 What is a Discussion Paper?

The current phase of the development of Brampton Plan includes the release of seven topic-based Discussion Papers, which align with the themes and findings of the Brampton 2040 Vision. The papers are meant to get readers thinking about solutions for solving problems and charting a course for the city’s future. The Discussion Papers set the stage for subsequent policy direction. Some things to consider when reading the papers, include:

- Has the project team accurately captured the issues of importance to the city?
- Given this information, how do you see the city best developing and responding to current and potential future issues over the next 30 years?
- What ideas/solutions come to mind when reading the information?

Let’s Connect!

Comments and feedback on the Discussion Papers can be provided on the [Brampton Plan Project website](#) or email to opreview@brampton.ca!





1.5 Purpose of this Discussion Paper

Building on the work completed in 2019 and 2020, seven Discussion Papers are being prepared as the first deliverable of Phase 4 of the Brampton Plan work program to guide focused subject matter reviews. Deliverables of the first phases of the Brampton Plan process included the following:

- **Document Review and Gaps Analysis**, to understand key gaps and topics that need to be addressed in Brampton Plan;
- **Policy Benchmarking Exercise**, to ensure that recent policy changes at the Provincial and Regional levels have been accounted for and their implications understood.
- **Policy Conformity Matrix**, to identify specific policies in the current Official Plan and determine how they meet the requirements of Provincial and Regional Policy;
- **Preliminary City Structure**, which was presented for community input and is discussed in this report; and,
- **Secondary Plan Consolidation Strategy**, to understand the role of Secondary Plans in Brampton Plan

Building upon work completed in earlier phases of the Brampton Plan process, Discussion Papers are themed according to seven (7) areas that are identified in Figure 2.

While there are seven specific Discussion Papers, the themes within each paper are not exclusive and often connect with concepts or ideas discussed in another paper. These papers are also written with accessibility, diversity, sustainability and inclusion lenses to ensure the policy recommendations are prepared taking into account multiple perspectives and to raise awareness related to socio-economical issues impacting City of Brampton residents.



Figure 2: Focus Areas of the Official Plan Review

This Discussion Paper examines Arts and Culture, and Cultural Heritage. While this Paper combines the two themes, it should be noted that they are very different.

The Arts and Culture component of this Discussion Paper has been prepared to assist in affirming the City of Brampton's commitment to quality and diversity in public art, design excellence and creativity in enhancing the public realm. Arts and culture evolves and adapts with history and time and is influenced both by visual arts trends in general and by our own relationship with the built form and the urban context to which it contributes by visually enriching the environment. To



foster a sense of local pride and achievement, arts and culture needs to be accessible to the community at large and needs to encourage community interaction.

The Cultural Heritage component of this Discussion Paper focuses on tangible ways the City of Brampton can update heritage policy to better reflect the values and meaning of cultural heritage to the community. Cultural heritage is commonly defined as an “expression of the ways of living developed by a community and passed on from generation to generation, including customs, places, objects, artistic expressions and values” (International Council on Monuments and Sites [ICOMOS], 2002). In the City of Brampton, built heritage resources and cultural heritage landscapes are identified, evaluated, and protected using a combination of provincial and municipal policies. Brampton’s current Official Plan provides high-level policies and goals for the conservation and maintenance of cultural heritage within the municipality.



2 ARTS AND CULTURE

The City of Brampton has a thriving arts community and a significant history of excellence in the arts and culture sector. The intent of considering arts and culture as part of the development of Brampton Plan is to increase public awareness and to reaffirm the City's commitment to recognizing arts and culture as a building block to complete communities. Although, traditionally arts and culture has not had a significant role within land use planning documents, there are potential benefits related to arts and culture particularly around placemaking, community building and economic development benefits. This section of the Discussion Paper will examine how arts and culture will be incorporated as a key factor within Brampton Plan.

2.1 Policy Context

This review considered relevant federal, provincial, regional and municipal policy documents as well as guidelines and best practices to describe the City's existing policy framework and provide an analysis and recommendations for policy direction.

2.1.1 Creative Canada Policy Framework 2017

At the heart of this Federal framework is a transformation in how we view culture and creativity that will guide our actions over the coming months and years as we modernize our cultural programs, policies, institutions and legislation for the digital world along three pillars:

- Investing in Canadian creators, cultural entrepreneurs and their stories;
- Promoting discovery and distribution at home and globally; and
- Strengthening public broadcasting and supporting local news.

2.1.2 Arts Council Act

The **Arts Council Act (1990)** has the power to promote the study, enjoyment and the production of works in the arts, and to such end may:

- Assist, co-operate with and enlist the aid of organizations whose objects are similar to the objects of the Council;
- Provide through appropriate organizations or otherwise for grants, scholarships or loans to persons in Ontario for study or research in the arts in Ontario or elsewhere or to persons in other provinces or territories of Canada or any other countries for study or research in the arts in Ontario; and
- Make awards to persons in Ontario for outstanding accomplishments in the arts.

2.1.3 Community Hubs in Ontario: A Strategic Framework and Action Plan

Community hubs provide a central access point for a range of needed health and social services, along with cultural, recreational and green spaces to nourish community life. Key recommendations to foster Community Hubs include:



1. Provincial Lead for Community Hubs;
2. Foster Integrated Service Delivery;
3. Develop a Provincial Strategy for Public Properties;
4. Remove Barriers and Create Incentives;
5. Support Integrated and Long-Term Local Planning;
6. Ensure Financially Sustainable Community Hubs;
7. Increase Local Capacity; and
8. Evaluate and Monitor Outcomes

2.1.4 Ontario Culture Strategy

The **Ontario Culture Strategy** was adopted in 2016. The Strategy identifies four goals for the next five years, including: promoting cultural engagement and inclusion, strengthening culture in communities, fueling the creative economy and promoting the value of the arts throughout government. These goals have helped to influence the development of Brampton's Culture Master Plan strategic priorities.

2.1.5 Peel Region 2015-2035 Strategic Plan

The Region's Strategic Plan emerges directly from community feedback. The vision contained within the Strategic Plan is intended to reflect the collective priorities, needs and hopes for life in Peel to 2035. The community vision is "Community for Life" – a place where people choose to live and work for their entire lives because the quality of life is second to none. This will be achieved by focusing on:

- **Living** – improving people's lives in their time of need
- **Thriving** – building communities that are safe, integrated and complete
- **Leading** – being a future-oriented and accountable government

2.1.6 PAMA - Peel Art Gallery, Museum and Archives

The Peel Art Gallery, Museum and Archives (PAMA) serves the Region of Peel (Brampton, Caledon and Mississauga), and partners with community-based cultural, social services, health, arts and heritage organizations. PAMA shares the stories of Peel Region by providing diverse opportunities for creative exploration and discussion to help build cohesive communities. Its guiding principle ensures direct participation of communities represented in its programming and exhibitions. PAMA's collections of art, historical objects and archival records tell stories that provide our community with a sense of place, belonging, pride and an understanding of the legacy of the people and events that have shaped Peel.

Community Programs

Working with local and community partners, PAMA supports the success of a variety of programs. These programs include PAMA Music with Brampton Folk Club, Connections Art & Book Club with Brampton Public Library and Drumming Circles with the Indigenous Network. 2019 saw the launch of Safer Space Studio offered in partnership with 2SLGBTQ+ Collaborative of Peel and Rainbow



Salad - designed to support the self-expression and growth of members of the 2SLGBTQ+ communities. A special community program known as “a Repair Café”, was offered to complement “Trash Talk” in partnership with Sheridan College Mission Zero, where visitors were encouraged to bring broken items for a team of volunteers to fix and repurpose as opposed to disposing of them. In 2019 and 2020, PAMA continued to offer free “Creative Expressions” art workshops to children and adults with developmental and physical challenges.

Partnerships

Working with Big Brothers Big Sisters of Peel, PAMA supported the artistic expression of 140 students who created their own artworks to share their stories. Completed works focusing on topics such as self, belonging, home and self-identity were displayed at PAMA in the “Our Voices exhibition.” As a result of this collaboration, PAMA was awarded the Big Brothers Big Sisters Partnership of the Year Award. In 2020, PAMA launched the virtual exhibition “Art Voice; Expressions of Youth in Peel.” Over 70 youth artists participated in this co-curated project undertaken by Community Leadership Program ambassadors under the mentorship of the host organization the Regional Diversity Roundtable and PAMA. Exhibition sponsors help bring awareness of art and culture to the community.

2.1.7 City of Brampton Culture Master Plan

The Culture Master Plan is a foundational document for municipal cultural planning and service delivery in Brampton. It enables the City to take full advantage of the opportunities in the arts and culture sector to enhance quality of life and economic development opportunities for residents and business owners within Brampton. It also provides the City with clear direction regarding its arts and cultural resources to nurture creative and artistic talent that is emerging within Brampton.

2.1.8 Living the Mosaic, Brampton’s 20-Year Vision

The Brampton 2040 Vision placed strong importance on supporting a mosaic of artistic expression and production. Vision 7 for Arts and Culture, contained within the 2040 Vision, recommends a few key actions that the City should take to achieve its 2040 vision:

- Found a **Brampton Arts Alliance**, a non-profit agency as a vanguard that will position Brampton as an arts and culture city; and
- Establish a **Brampton Arts Street**, starting with opening a maker-place with clustered studios, maker-spaces, arts and crafts and culture maker support, identify Brampton as a creative maker hotspot.

2.2 Defining Arts and Culture

Arts and Culture evolves and adapts with history and time and is influenced both by visual arts trends in general and by our own relationship with the built form and the urban context to which it contributes by visually enriching the environment. To foster a sense of local pride and achievement, arts and culture needs to be accessible to the community at large and needs to encourage community interaction. As the City of Brampton encourages art that reflects the multicultural nature



of its community; values, goals, policies and practices should aim to expand and broaden the public's understanding and knowledge of the cultural and historical significance of the community while embracing the present and current trends.

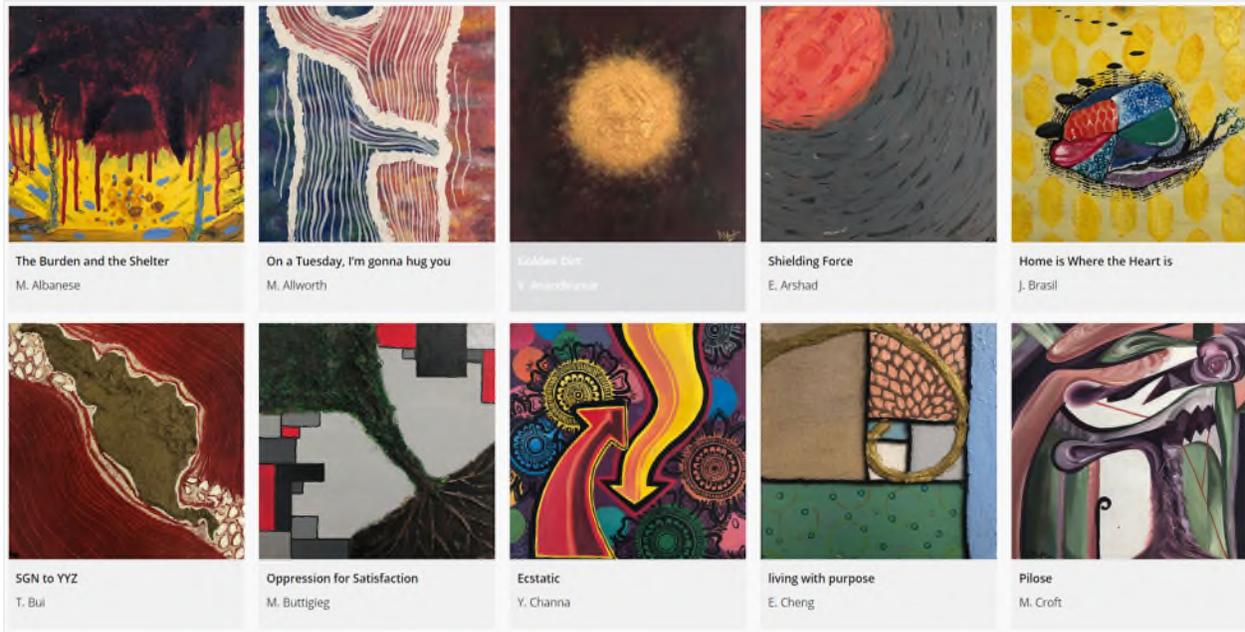


Figure 3: “Home: Expressions in Abstraction” Online Student Exhibition at PAMA

2.3 Key Areas for Consideration

This section will outline some of the key areas for consideration related to arts and culture to be considered within the development of Brampton Plan

2.3.1 Cultural Facilities

Cultural facilities bring communities together. They are spaces and places that support cultural creations, celebrations and activities that can include galleries, museums, halls, theatres, libraries, parks, outdoor auditoriums and more. Cultural facilities foster creativity, strengthen the city's competitive position in the creative economy and signal growth and civic pride. Cities can make room for places, spaces, and celebrations of culture in all kinds of spaces, including purpose built or primary, multipurpose, adaptive reuse of spaces, living and working, and exhibitions.

Through the development of Brampton Plan, there is an opportunity for the City to identify gaps and improve the geographic distribution of cultural facilities. Currently, permanent public art tends to follow development patterns, while cultural spaces have found themselves in historic centres (Downtown Brampton and Bramalea). It is recognized that action is needed to reach historically underserved areas of the city, while enhancing access to cultural engagement through public art and the provision of cultural spaces. Some of these actions could include considering and incorporating cultural facilities as part of the development process, though Secondary Planning, and establishing a hierarchy of cultural facilities in respect to their function from a geographic perspective.



Figure 4: Ontario150 Celebration in Brampton

In order to promote Brampton as leader in arts and culture, through Brampton Plan, there is an opportunity for the City to develop policies to create an enabling environment for public art, particularly by improving the processes and policies for municipally led commissions and capital projects. For example, the **City of Toronto Official Plan** calls for including public art as part of all major municipal buildings and structures. By linking public infrastructure investments with cultural facilities, the City of Brampton would have an opportunity to identify strategic capital assets and place significant city-building blocks for a complete community.

2.3.2 Cultural Celebrations and Festivals

Brampton is home to many festivals and events that showcase the diversity, vibrancy, and inter-connectivity of our city. The City hosts special events and festivals throughout the year that celebrate our diversity, encourage civic pride, and highlight Brampton as an arts and culture city.

The City works with the creative community to put on annual events for residents and visitors alike and focuses on promoting creative talent by showcasing local and national artists on our stages. These event activities are produced by Brampton-based community groups, and local food vendors featuring an array of global flavours.



Figure 5: Cultural Celebration in Brampton

Overall, there is a need to create new, and improve on existing, performance and celebration spaces outside of the Downtown and Bramalea areas. Particular attention should be given to urban squares and public streets with flexible space for programmed and non-programmed activities.

2.3.3 Indigenous Communities

Any conversation about land use initiatives involving consultation with Indigenous Communities needs to be put into historical context. Indigenous people all over Canada, including those calling Brampton home, are still struggling with the legacy of residential schools. This past, although difficult, must be recognized.

The City of Brampton recognizes that Indigenous peoples live in and contribute to the community. Through meaningful and open dialogue Brampton can make room for Indigenous peoples to represent their cultural heritage. Arts and culture can be a powerful tool to engage all residents in



truth and reconciliation – helping to restore visibility to Brampton’s Indigenous communities, creating a greater sense of place and belonging, and sparking dialogue about the legacy of colonialism. Brampton Plan can consider how to build on the community, cultural and educational impact of arts and culture programming and create opportunities for meaningful collaboration and engagement between the City and Indigenous communities, as equal partners.

2.3.4 Public Art

The following is a list of big moves and ideas that could inform the basis for creation of a Public Art Policy. These are intended to provide direction in the development of Brampton Plan as well as Brampton’s public art program and inform decision-making at various stages of the funding, selection, acquisition, installation and management processes.

2.3.4.1 Cataloguing and Mapping

Through Brampton Plan, the City could consider creating a Public Arts Schedule or Overlay, in order to identify and establish a hierarchy of art destinations, avenues and networks that are well integrated with the Framework Plan (City Concept) and well linked to the parks and open space strategy and active transportation network.

2.3.4.2 Program Policy

Public Art Policy should be informed by clear principles intended to provide direction in the development of a Public Art Program and inform decision-making at every stage from funding, selection, acquisition, installation and maintenance processes.

2.3.4.3 Funding

Funding is one of the most important factors when developing a public art program. Recent Public Art Guidelines completed in the GTA (i.e. Toronto and Markham) recommend a “one percent for public art” model. This model is based on common practice found within numerous successful public art programs in North America, Europe and other countries around the world. It is considered as the “tried and true” target that enables public art to have impact on a site in relation to the other 99% of the building budget.

The City could consider requiring the dedication of a minimum 1% of the capital budget of all municipal buildings greater than 500 square metres to public art, as well as public realm improvement projects, to be applied to a public art fund. Public realm improvement projects may include parks and open space initiatives, trail network improvements, streetscape enhancement initiatives, transit and infrastructure projects such as gateways and entrance features or even bridges and underpasses.

While a minimum value of 1% of gross construction costs is recommended for public art in development projects, that target may not be achievable on every project. In a large project, an on-site public art program with a value of less than 1% of gross construction costs may be feasible or appropriate. In other smaller projects, a cash contribution towards off-site public art may be secured with a specified value comprising less than 1% of gross construction costs.

Figure 6 below, taken from the City of Markham’s **Public Art Master Plan** 2020-24, provides a comparison of Municipal Public Art Funding from various Ontario municipalities and how the public



1% threshold could be used to negotiate/require private development contributions as part of the development process. It is important to acknowledge that due to the size of contribution generally required to implement an effective public art program, on-site public art installations are primarily suited to larger-scale developments.

Municipality	City budget for public art	Private development contributions	Population
Barrie	1% (projects over \$1 million)	Considering use of Section 37	167,000
Brantford	Annual Contribution \$35,000	None	97,000
Burlington	\$200,000-\$250,000	Encourage through planning tools	178,000
Guelph	budgeted annually	Encourage through Section 37	122,000
Halton Hills	\$100,000 annually	In progress: Voluntary contribution	59,000
Hamilton	budgeted annually \$70,000- \$250,000	Encourage 1% through Section 37 and/or SPA	721,000
Kingston	up to \$250,000 per year	To be considered	124,000
Kitchener	1% (projects over \$100,000)	Encourage voluntary participation of 1%	219,000
London	1% of a 5 year rolling average	Encourage 1% through Section 37 and/or SPA	475,000
Mississauga	\$100,000-\$200,000 annually, plus specific projects	Encourage 1% through Section 37 and/or SPA	713,000
Newmarket	budgeted annually	Section 37	80,000
Niagara Falls	not specified	No mention	83,000
Pelham	1% and pooling	Encourage 1% through Section 37 and/or SPA	16,600
Oakville	budgeted every five years	No mention found	193,000
Oshawa	\$60,000 annual contribution + \$20K to operating for temporary	no mention	150,000
Ottawa	1% (projects over \$2 million)	Encourage contributions and use of Section 37 where applicable	883,000
Peterborough	1% pooled from rolling capital average	Encourage contributions	80,000
Richmond Hill	1.5% (City capital projects over 500 sqm) - pooled across City	Use of Section 37	186,000
St. Catharines	budgeted annually	No mention	131,000
Thunder Bay	1%	No mention	102,000
Toronto	\$250,000 annually (plus 1% for relevant projects)	1% through use of Section 37, S45 (9) conditions, S51 (25) + (26)	2,615,000
Vaughan	annual operating budget \$50,000 (Y1) increase to \$150,000 (Y5)	1% through use of Section 37, S45 (9) conditions, S51 (25) + (26)	288,000
Waterloo	1% (City & Region) up to \$300,000	City encourages 1% through Section 37 and/or SPA	99,000
Windsor	1% (considered on selected capital)	No mention	211,000

Figure 6: “Comparison of Municipal Public Art Funding” Markham’s Public Art Master Plan 2020-24





Other funding considerations could include:

- Pooling and directing funds generated to priority sites identified through the Capital Budget plan;
- Encouraging the Region to include a budget allowance for public art;
- Including public art in all significant private sector developments;
- Utilizing **Planning Act** tools to secure public art; and,
- Requiring a percent contribution for all public art acquired through the development review process for maintenance and conservation.
- Requiring a percentage of municipal capital projects and/or annual operating funds to be provided as baseline funding



Figure 7: “Connections” by Mariam Al-Ehamed at Expressions of Youth in Peel exhibition at PAMA

2.3.4.4 Integration

The City of Brampton has an opportunity to promote and enhance its cultural program through seeking synergies and common platform sharing with various public and private programs, networks and initiatives that would be mutually beneficial. The City of Brampton Cultural Services Division is considering the development of a three-streamed public art program:

Stream 1 - Capital Projects:

- A: Integration of public art projects or components as part of new municipal capital projects (works, buildings, parks, etc.).
- B: pursuing public art within private development

Stream 2 – Community/Neighbourhood Projects:

- Opportunities for local artists to participate in street art, neighbourhood beautification projects, temporary art, etc., supporting local pride and talent development.

Stream 3 - Legacy Projects:

- Special commemorative, civic or celebratory projects, as directed by Council.

2.3.5 Supporting Youth and Championing Creativity and Experimentation

There is a need for greater diversity among artists commissioned for public works in Brampton, including artists of different abilities, genders, ethnicities, ages and socio-economic backgrounds. There is also a gap in representation in the Public Art and Monuments Collection of artists from racialized communities relative to the demographic makeup of the City of Brampton as a whole.



2.4 Preliminary Arts and Culture Policy Recommendations

Aligned with the Brampton 2040 vision, this Discussion Paper outlines preliminary policy recommendations to be used as a framework for Brampton Plan policy development; as well as potential strategic directions related to arts and culture.

2.4.1 Cultural Facilities

The following are initial recommendations pertaining to Cultural Facilities:

- Identify and establish a hierarchy of cultural facilities, based on geography and function through the Brampton Plan development;
- Identify gaps and improve the geographic distribution of cultural facilities, particularly to reach historically underserved areas of the city, while enhancing access to cultural engagement through public art and the provision of cultural spaces;
- Consider incorporating cultural facilities as part of the development process, through Secondary and Block Planning; and
- Develop policies to create an enabling environment for public art, particularly by improving the processes and policies for municipally led commissions and capital projects.

2.4.2 Events and Festivals

The following are initial recommendations pertaining to Events and Festivals:

- Build on existing and encourage the creation of new performance and celebration spaces outside of the Downtown and Bramalea areas. These can be focussed on urban squares or public streets with flexible space for programmed and non-programmed activities; and
- Utilize streetscape planting zones as marketing and wayfinding mediums that accentuate celebrations and anniversaries with seasonal growth and plant development.

2.4.3 Indigenous Communities

The following are initial recommendations pertaining to Indigenous Communities:

- Consider using public parks and public spaces as places of representation of the various local indigenous groups, their values, and their stories;
- Map all Indigenous cultural heritage resources and protect them through land use policy and development processes;
- Require development proposals to address potential impacts on any close-proximity Indigenous cultural heritage resources beyond just archeological investigations; and
- Work with other levels of government to explore ways to provide Indigenous communities with resources and meaningful ways to provide input into the development review process.

2.4.4 Public Art

The following are initial recommendations pertaining to Public Art:

- Consider requiring the dedication of a minimum 1% of the capital budget of all municipal buildings greater than 500 square metres as well as public realm improvement projects to public art;
- Consider pooling and directing funds generated to priority sites identified through the Capital Budget plan;



- Encourage and work together with the Region to include a budget allowance for public art;
- Use **Planning Act** tools to secure public art;
- Implement Public Realm, Streetscape and Street Beautification Programs;
- Promote cultural celebration and awareness through murals on buildings, along underpasses or bridges.

Supporting Youth and Championing Creativity and Experimentation

The following are initial recommendations pertaining to supporting Youth:

- Provide opportunities for local artists to be engaged in street beautification, public art murals, pop-up art, etc.;
- Promote exhibition spaces around key cultural anchors such as: schools, performance theatres, administration buildings, major parks, sporting event spaces, as well as around secondary anchors such as: shopping destinations, neighbourhood sport fields etc.;
- Coordinate with Mobility Plans and explore transit stops as opportunities for public art integration (digital displays, street art, artistic landscape integration, etc.); and
- Integration of Art with open space framework plans.

Other Considerations

Diversity and Inclusivity: encourage and support public art initiatives from a broad range of artists at all stages of their development, from all areas and across the city's neighbourhoods.

Sustainability and Accessibility: encourage programs that will play an important role in the long-term growth and improvement of the City. Foster partnerships with both public and private sectors to increase programming capacity. Ensure that public artworks are accessible, both visually and physically, and create synergies with other cultural attractions, parks or natural settings.

Creativity and Quality: foster innovation, design excellence and encourage creative endeavours with a broad definition but with emphasis on expert craftsmanship and skills.

Transparency and Equity: ensure that acquisition, management and implementation remain fair, open and transparent



3 CULTURAL HERITAGE

The City of Brampton has a rich legacy of cultural heritage resources, including but not limited to, its historical roots as the “Flowertown of Canada” and its role as the capital or county seat of the former Peel County.

The preservation of Brampton's heritage is important for many reasons. Heritage resources are non-renewable and once lost, can never be regained. A well-preserved heritage contributes to a sense of permanence and continuity.

The preservation of heritage resources provides a vital link with the past and a foundation for planning the future, enabling these important assets to continue to contribute to the identity, character, vitality, economic prosperity and quality of life of the community as a whole. Heritage is more than just old buildings and monuments. It also includes heritage trees, natural features and traditions that define the culture of a place.

This section of the Discussion Paper focuses on tangible ways the City of Brampton can update heritage policy to better reflect the values and meaning of cultural heritage to the community.

3.1 Policy Context

This review considered relevant federal, provincial, regional, and municipal policy documents as well as guidelines and best practices to describe the City's existing policy framework and provide an analysis and recommendations for policy direction.

3.1.1 Ontario Heritage Act

The **Ontario Heritage Act** (OHA, 2006) is the primary legislation for protecting cultural heritage resources in Ontario. It provides a framework for their identification, evaluation, and protection.

The OHA grants authority to municipalities and the province to identify properties of heritage significance, sets out standards for the evaluation of these properties for heritage value and provides tools to facilitate their conservation. The OHA also outlines the process for the creation and protection of heritage conservation districts, marine heritage sites and archaeological resources.

Section 27 of the **Ontario Heritage Act** requires the Clerk of every municipality to keep a publicly accessible register of properties that are of cultural heritage value or interest situated in the municipality. This Municipal Heritage Register must include all properties that are designated under Part IV (individual property designation) and Part V (within a designated heritage conservation district). It can also include properties that have not been “designated” but have been identified as having cultural heritage value or interest to the community, commonly referred to as “listed” heritage resources. Designated properties are afforded a higher level of protection than listed properties, including the ability for municipalities to deny requests for demolition and unsympathetic alteration, develop minimum maintenance standards and establish heritage conservation easements.



While properties listed on the Municipal Heritage Register do not have the same protection as designated properties under the OHA, they are acknowledged under Section 2 of the **Provincial Policy Statement** (2020).

The **Ontario Heritage Act** also includes policies and provisions related to Heritage Conservation Districts, Municipal Heritage Committees, archaeology and appeal of decisions.

3.1.2 Planning Act and Provincial Policy Statement

The **Planning Act**, as well as the **Provincial Policy Statement** (PPS, 2020) issued under Section 3 of the **Planning Act**, provide Ontario-wide policy direction on land use planning. According to the **Planning Act**, all decisions affecting land use planning “shall be consistent with” the PPS, which identifies that properties and features demonstrating significant architectural, cultural, historical, archaeological, technical or scientific interest are of provincial interest and should be conserved.

The key policy provisions for cultural heritage in the PPS, 2020 fall under Section 2.0: Wide Use and Management of Resources, including but not limited to:

2.6.1 – “Significant built heritage resources and significant heritage landscapes shall be conserved”; and,

2.6.3 – “Planning authorities shall not permit development and site alteration on adjacent lands to protected heritage property except where the proposed development and site alteration has been evaluated and it has been demonstrated that the heritage attributes of the protected heritage property will be conserved.”

3.1.3 Environmental Assessment Act

The purpose of the **Environmental Assessment Act** is “the betterment of the people of the whole or any part of Ontario by providing for the protection, conservation and wise management, in Ontario, of the environment” (EA Act, 2009, Part I-Section 2). The EA Act defines environment broadly to include the built and cultural environment and outlines a planning and decision-making process to ensure that potential environmental effects are considered before a project begins. This legislation applies to provincial ministries and agencies, municipalities, and other public bodies. Certain “classes” of projects can follow streamlined EA processes, such as the Class EA. Municipal Class EA occur regularly, with several underway at any given time in the City of Brampton.

3.1.4 Growth Plan for the Greater Golden Horseshoe

A Place to Grow: Growth Plan for the Greater Golden Horseshoe (2020) outlines the provincial plans for growth within the broader Greater Toronto and Hamilton Area as well as its environs. The Plan addresses several factors, including: the economy, demographics, the environment and cultural resources. In Section 1.2.1, the Plan provides a guiding principal to “conserve and promote cultural heritage resources to support the social, economic and cultural well-being of all communities, including First Nations and Metis communities.”



3.1.5 Greenbelt Plan

The Greenbelt **Plan** (2017) establishes “three geographic specific policies that are relevant to Brampton and that apply within the Protected Countryside designation: The Agricultural System, the Natural System and Settlement areas as well as general policies that apply throughout the Protected Countryside.” Section 4.4 of the **Greenbelt Plan (2017)** states that “for lands within the Protected Countryside, the following policies shall apply:

- 1) Cultural heritage resources shall be conserved in order to foster a sense of place and benefit communities;
- 2) Municipalities shall work with stakeholders, as well as First Nations and Metis communities, in developing and implementing official plan policies and strategies for the identification, wise use and management of cultural heritage resources; and
- 3) Municipalities are encouraged to consider the Greenbelt’s vision and goals in preparing archaeological management plans and municipal cultural plans.

3.1.6 Region of Peel Official Plan

The **Peel Region Official Plan** (2018) was first adopted by Regional Council on July 11, 1996 through By-law 54-96 and was subsequently approved with modifications by the Minister of Municipal Affairs and Housing. There have been many amendments approved by the Minister since. The Office Consolidated version of the Plan was released in 2018.

Section 3.6, Cultural Heritage, addresses heritage resource conservation. Relevant policies include:

3.6.2.5 Direct the area municipalities to require, in their official plans, that the proponents of development proposals affecting heritage resources provide for sufficient documentation to meet Provincial requirements and address the Region’s objectives with respect to cultural heritage resources.

3.6.2.6 Encourage and support the area municipalities in preparing, as part of any area municipal official plan, an inventory of cultural heritage resources and provision of guidelines for identification, evaluation and impact mitigation activities.

3.1.7 City of Brampton Official Plan

The following sections of the City of Brampton’s Official Plan recognize a commitment to designate cultural heritage resources of significant cultural heritage value or interest and for their ongoing protection and conservation:

S. 4.10.1.3 All significant heritage resources shall be designated as being of cultural heritage value or interest in accordance with the **Ontario Heritage Act** to help ensure effective protection and their continuing maintenance, conservation and restoration.



S. 4.10.1.4 Criteria for assessing the heritage significance of cultural heritage resources shall be developed. Heritage significance refers to the aesthetic, historic, scientific, cultural, social or spiritual importance or significance of a resource for past, present or future generations. The significance of a cultural heritage resource is embodied in its heritage attributes and other character defining elements including materials, forms, location, spatial configurations, uses and cultural associations or meanings. Assessment criteria may include one or more of the following core values:

- Aesthetic, design or physical value;
- Historical or associative value; and/or,
- Contextual value.

S. 4.10.1.6 The City will give immediate consideration to the designation of any heritage resource under the **Ontario Heritage Act** if that resource is threatened with demolition, significant alterations or other potentially adverse impacts.

S. 4.10.1.8 Heritage resources will be protected and conserved in accordance with the **Standards and Guidelines for the Conservation of Historic Places in Canada**, the **Appleton Charter for the Protection and Enhancement of the Built Environment** and other recognized heritage protocols and standards. Protection, maintenance and stabilization of existing cultural heritage attributes and features over removal or replacement will be adopted as the core principles for all conservation projects.

3.1.8 Guidelines, Terms of References, and Reference Documents

The City of Brampton has produced several documents relating to the conservation of heritage resources within the municipality, these include:

Designated Heritage Property Incentive Grant

- This program is intended to encourage and assist with the preservation, maintenance and restoration of designated properties under private ownership. The grant was established to cover half the cost of conservation/maintenance/restoration work to a maximum of \$10,000 for property owners seeking to complete these works.

Heritage Impact Assessment Terms of Reference

- These guidelines provide a framework for the City's expectations regarding Heritage Impact Assessments submitted as part of a planning or demolition application. The intent of this document is to ensure a fulsome analysis of all potential impacts is conducted and that the protection of significant cultural heritage resources and their heritage attributes is achieved through impact avoidance and/or mitigation.

Heritage Property Owner's Guide

- This guide provides owners of cultural heritage resources with information and tips regarding their protection, care and maintenance of buildings. The document also advises when a heritage permit is required and the appropriate work steps to take when considering renovation/maintenance of various types of heritage buildings.



Minimum Maintenance (Property Standards) By-law

- This By-law outlines the minimum standards required for the care and upkeep of a designated property within the City of Brampton and aims to reduce instances of demolition-by-neglect within the city.

Vacant Building By-law

- This By-law is intended to protect vacant buildings from vandalism, neglect, fire or other dangers through a description of minimum standards. While this standard applies to all buildings across the city, it is common that heritage buildings have fallen vacant and the intent of this by-law is also to reduce buildings experiencing demolition-by-neglect.

Heritage Building Protection Plan Terms of Reference

- This document provides a framework for a Heritage Building Protection Plan which is a document outlining the maintenance, protection, and security, including a contingency plan in case of fire, for a cultural heritage resource during the development approval process. The purpose of the document is to strengthen the protection of heritage buildings between the time a planning application is received by the City and the approval of that application to ensure the resource is maintained/protected throughout the process.

3.1.9 Living the Mosaic, Brampton's 20-Year Vision

Action 2-2 in the 2040 Vision acknowledges the importance of preserving the historic built form and fabric of the downtown, and how it should be showcased alongside delicate infill development.

3.2 Defining Cultural Heritage

Cultural heritage is commonly defined as an “expression of the ways of living developed by a community and passed on from generation to generation, including customs, places, objects, artistic expressions and values” (International Council on Monuments and Sites [ICOMOS], 2002). Cultural heritage is not static, as a city changes, so to does our relationship to our cultural heritage resources. To respond to these changes, federal, provincial, regional, and municipal cultural heritage policies evolve, presenting challenges and opportunities to best identify, evaluate, and conserve our cultural heritage.

3.3 Policy Considerations

As part of this review, ASI's Cultural Heritage Policy Review Phase 1 Report: Data Collection and Analysis (2017) was reviewed and relevant content utilized. ASI was retained by the City of Brampton in 2016 to complete a review of the cultural heritage policies set out in the City of Brampton's Official Plan. This section will draw upon this document to outline some of the key areas where challenges and opportunities were identified and provide several recommended changes to some of the City's Official Plan policies related to cultural heritage.



Figure 8: Built Heritage Resource Sample in Brampton

3.3.1 Language and Definitions

Language and definitions are the foundation of cultural heritage policy, and the City of Brampton has clearly identified how cultural heritage should be understood within the municipality's planning context. The City of Brampton's current Official Plan (2020 Consolidation) defines cultural heritage as a "diversity of tangible and intangible resources, including structures, sites, natural environments, artifacts and traditions that have historical, architectural, archaeological, cultural and contextual values, significance or interest" (Section 2.2).

Several changes to the PPS, 2020 have implications for how cultural heritage resources are identified, evaluated, and conserved. These include:

Built Heritage Resource – minor changes to this definition include: 1) Reference to any "constructed part" of a property that could contribute to that property's cultural heritage value; 2) Inclusion of reference to built heritage resources located on international registers; 3) Relaxation of wording regarding heritage conservation for designated or listed/registered properties, implying that properties do not have to be listed or designated to be considered a heritage resource.

Conserved – minor changes to this definition include: 1) The removal of a superfluous reference to the *Ontario Heritage Act*; 2) The inclusion of a requirement that conservation documents (Heritage Impact Assessment, for example) are accepted by the municipality or other review body.

Cultural Heritage Landscape – major change to the wording results in only minimal implications, including: 1) Removal of examples within definition; 2) Inclusion of general statement outlining types of cultural heritage landscapes rather than examples of cultural heritage landscapes, effectively simplifying interpretation for the reader; 3) Inclusion of buildings and views as components of cultural heritage landscapes; 4) Change from "Aboriginal" to "Indigenous."

Heritage Attributes – minor changes to this definition include: 1) Inclusion of "constructed" in the list of heritage elements.

Significant – minor changes to this definition include: 1) Removal of explanatory text expounding heritage value; 2) Inclusion of "Processes and criteria for determining cultural heritage value or interest are established by the Province under the *Ontario Heritage Act*." This appears to reference the authority of Provincial evaluation criteria (Ontario Regulations 9/06 and 10/06) as well as established Provincial processes.



In addition, planning authorities are now required to “engage with Indigenous communities and consider their interests when identifying, protecting and managing cultural heritage and archaeological resources,” where they were previously only compelled to “consider the interests of Aboriginal communities in conserving cultural heritage and archaeological resources.”

ASI’s Data Collection and Analysis Report (ASI, 2017) identified the following policy gaps in the City of Brampton’s Official Plan regarding language and definitions:

There is an opportunity to strengthen language throughout the OP – change “encourage” and “promote” to more “shall” and “will” statements.

Brampton specific objectives would enhance the City’s specific planning horizon and growth context.

Harmonization with **Provincial Policy Statement** (2014 [2020]) and **Ontario Heritage Act** definitions is required.

Opportunity to include specific and customized definitions in the Official Plan to be consistent with the Region of Peel Official Plan, the **Ontario Heritage Act**, and the **Provincial Policy Statement**. The addition of definitions for the following terms would add more clarity to the Official Plan:

- Archaeological Sites/Resources
- Archaeological Potential
- Built Heritage
- Alteration
- Site Alteration
- Conservation/Conserved
- Cultural Heritage Landscapes
- Cultural Heritage Resources
- Adjacent
- Character Areas
- Intangible Heritage Resources

3.3.2 Identification and Evaluation

In Ontario, the processes for identifying and evaluating cultural heritage resources are delineated through provincial and municipal policy and guidelines. In particular, the Province has set out identification guidelines (Ontario Heritage Toolkit, 2006) and evaluation criteria (Ontario Regulations 9/06 and 10/06) that aid in fulfilling the general guidance in the PPS that cultural heritage resources shall be conserved.

Despite the general clarity of these documents, important questions still exist regarding how successfully municipalities have interpreted the existing guidance and criteria. The City of Brampton’s modernist heritage, particularly the built heritage resources located in Bramalea, may require particular attention in this regard. Modernist heritage has only recently been acknowledged as a design language worthy of heritage designation and often does not fit neatly into the public conception of cultural heritage, which is commonly defined through a nineteenth-century lens. With Bramalea there is a unique opportunity to recognize more modern heritage that goes beyond the typical “visual value” of a heritage resource. To maintain the history of the area it’s important to translate not just architecture and the planning of a place but we need to place more emphasis on



the community value, the history based in stories which are so abundant and relatable, especially in a place like Bramalea where such a wide range of socioeconomic classes exist. In addition, recent updates of provincial policies may impact how the identification and evaluation of heritage resources should be conducted. Current changes to the PPS, 2020 compel municipalities to consult with Indigenous communities regarding the conservation of their cultural heritage. However, the process through which consultation occurs is still unclear.

Consideration of the value of a Cultural Heritage Landscape Register should be undertaken. These planning documents may prove useful, though implementation of such an approach may result in an overwhelming amount of Heritage Impact Assessments requiring municipal review, and thus has the potential to create an unmanageable review backlog.

ASI's Data Collection and Analysis Report (ASI, 2017) identified the following policy gaps regarding Identification and Evaluation:

- Opportunity to add policies on protection of views and sight lines, similar to what has been approved in some of the City's Secondary Plans;
- Address provisions applicable to all types of cultural heritage resources;
- Opportunity to add policies to address "modern" heritage and heritage reflective of the diversity of Brampton;
- Address evaluation criteria/approaches that do not directly reflect Regulation 9/06 of the **Ontario Heritage Act**, and
- Add peer review provisions for the City to engage peer reviewers of technical studies where appropriate.



Figure 9: Cemetery in Brampton

3.3.3 Conservation

The conservation of cultural heritage resources remains the ultimate goal of provincial and municipal heritage policies and guidelines. Updates to recent processes, including the Transportation Project Assessment Process, have impacted how conservation is achieved and the degree to which stakeholders are involved in the process. New policies that articulate a working relationship between the province and the City may be beneficial.

ASI's Data Collection and Analysis Report (ASI, 2017) identified the following policy gaps regarding Conservation:

- Possibility of further reinforcing the importance and link between natural heritage and cultural heritage, and opportunities to integrate the two resources;
- Need to reinforce opportunities associated with development and redevelopment can provide to cultural heritage preservation;



- Opportunity to stress the importance of cultural heritage preservation in the context of all public infrastructure projects. Currently this seems to be only addressed in the context of roads improvements;
- Opportunity to further promote the preservation and enhancement of cultural heritage in the context of rural settlements and the rural area, including the requirement to consider the potential impacts of development on the character and heritage of the rural area in the review of development proposals;
- Provision for a “heritage subdivision” is not congruent with current theories on cultural heritage management;
- Current number of heritage properties is higher than indicated in the Official Plan. Avoid identifying the quantity of heritage resources in the Official Plan as this number changes regularly;
- Opportunity to establish policy that requires commemoration and prohibits redevelopment at the location of a significant cultural heritage resource that is destroyed or removed without required approvals;
- Need for an explicit statement that, where possible, preservation of an archaeological resource in-situ is the preferred mitigation option, consistent with Provincial guidelines;
- Need for acknowledgement of the interests of Indigenous communities in conserving archaeological resources;
- Need to highlight that cultural heritage preservation as a form of environmental sustainability, and encourage conservation and adaptive reuse, material salvage and repurposing as contributing toward climate change mitigation; and
- Opportunity for provision of a cultural heritage by-law to clearly outline the City’s requirements and procedures for cultural heritage conservation.

3.3.4 Integration into Official Plan Policies and Administration

The primary aim of cultural heritage policy in Brampton should be the long-term conservation of cultural heritage resources, as per the PPS, 2020. To do so, the City should continue to define its cultural heritage through an ongoing conversation with its residents. It must also intertwine cultural heritage conservation objectives across other relevant portfolios such as urban design, transportation planning, natural heritage conservation and environmental sustainability, tourism, and economic development.

ASI’s Data Collection and Analysis Report (ASI, 2017) identified the following policy gaps regarding Integration into Official Plan policies and Administrative issues:

- Opportunity to better connect cultural heritage to other city objectives and policies (economic development, tourism, housing, urban design);
- Opportunity to identify interpretation of archaeological resources as city objective;
- Opportunity to identify cultural heritage as an important asset as part of agricultural and mineral aggregate resources, and that an appropriate balance must be achieved between economic activities and cultural heritage resource protection;
- No use of Ontario **Planning Act** Section 37 provisions;
- Ensure provisions regarding Heritage Conservation Districts are compliant with requirements of the **Ontario Heritage Act**;



- Possibility of adding a section identifying Areas of Cultural Heritage Character;
- Opportunity to encourage consultation and work with stakeholders on a city-wide basis to identify community benefits associated with cultural heritage conservation, as well as policies to promote “an integrated vision of local cultural development that emphasizes connections across the full range of arts, heritage, cultural industries, libraries, archives and other cultural activity;”
- Add policies/provisions for public infrastructure undertakings;
- Ensure provisions for Heritage Impact Assessments are compliant with PPS, [2020];
- Opportunity to remove Heritage Impact Assessment process description and place in a Terms of Reference [Note: Heritage Impact Assessment guidelines have been created];
- Ensure provisions for Archaeological Resource Assessments are compliant with PPS, [2020] and current MTCS [now Ministry of Heritage, Sport, Tourism and Culture Industries] archaeological technical standards and guidelines; and
- Ensure provisions for Archaeological Resource Assessments are compliant with PPS, [2020] and current MTCS [now Ministry of Heritage, Sport, Tourism and Culture Industries] archaeological technical standards and guidelines.

3.4 Preliminary Cultural Heritage Policy Recommendations

This paper has presented considerations regarding the challenges and limitations of the City of Brampton’s existing heritage policies. While the challenges and opportunities were identified through background review, comparative analysis, and existing recent reporting on cultural heritage policies, the following preliminary recommendations have been reproduced from ASI’s Data Collection and Analysis Report (ASI, 2017). This section outlines next steps in policy updates and should be used as a framework for Brampton Plan policy development.

3.4.1 Language and Definitions

- Include enabling, concise and clear policies to ensure consistency with Provincial and Regional legislation;
- Include use of terms defined in the **Provincial Policy Statement** (2020) and **Ontario Heritage Act**, and
- Define additional terms (not defined in the PPS, 2014 [2020] and *OHA*) but important for implementing the City’s cultural heritage policies. Develop based on precedents and best practices identified in other comparative municipal jurisdictions.

3.4.2 Identification and Evaluation

- Add new general policy statements to conserve significant views of significant built heritage resources and cultural heritage landscapes;
- Identify specific types of cultural heritage resources (i.e. scenic roads, historic neighbourhoods, downtown) that require more detailed policy direction;
- Consider including a provision for the conservation of rural settlements and the rural area through their identification as Cultural Heritage Areas, or strengthen policies relating to cultural heritage resources in the Greenbelt;



- Add a policy statement to recognize that built heritage resources or cultural heritage landscapes need not necessarily meet an ‘age’ test to be of cultural heritage value or interest; and
- Remove policy that provide criteria for assessing heritage resources that is not consistent with the ***Ontario Heritage Act***.

3.4.3 Conservation

- Amend the preamble to include direct reference to the relationship between natural and cultural heritage;
- Consider addressing maintenance and conservation of cultural heritage resources within major recreational open spaces. New policies may be general or may also identify key features with cultural and natural values: Credit River and Heritage Trail, Etobicoke Creek and Trail, Gage Park, Heart Lake, and Greenbelt;
- Add new objective to provide municipal goals for balancing heritage conservation with intensification;
- Include method for resolving conflicts between heritage conservation and intensification;
- Strengthen conservation policies to promote and enable in situ retention;
- Add policies regarding avoidance and protection of archaeological resources and acknowledge Aboriginal interests in pre-contact archaeological resources; and
- Remove policy that supports the establishment of a heritage subdivision.

3.4.4 Integration into Land-Use Planning Process

- Identify specific Conservation Authorities and PAMA as important partners in the implementation of the City’s efforts for conserving cultural heritage resources;
- Specify expanded list of application types that City staff may review and require preparation of cultural heritage studies such as heritage impact assessments or archeological assessments;
- Identify areas of demolition control in particularly sensitive cultural heritage areas;
- Harmonize applicable tools to reference archaeological assessments; and
- Identify cultural heritage resources and heritage character areas, such as scenic or historic roads, on schedules or maps addressing road classifications and right-of-ways.

3.4.5 Implementation

- Include a provision for peer review of technical reports;
- Strengthen definitions and policies around areas with a concentration of cultural heritage resources, and where conservation is appropriate to be implemented at an ‘area’, corridor, or node scale;
- Develop policies that acknowledge heritage policy and provisions from Peel Region’s Official Plan and desire for the City to work with other levels of government as they develop and evaluate infrastructure expansion activities to conserve cultural heritage resources;
- Provide a policy direction to establish a cultural heritage by-law to detail the City’s requirements and procedures for cultural heritage conservation; and
- Consider exclusion of designated properties from parking requirements.



3.4.6 Incentives

- Amend policies for Community Improvement Plan (CIP) areas and plans to include conservation objectives and identify government and agency funding programs that may assist in implementing CIP objectives;
- Outline clear guidelines for the use of Section 37 of the **Planning Act**; and
- Consider exclusion of designated properties from parking requirements.



4 NEXT STEPS

This Discussion Paper is one of seven Papers that are being completed as part of Phase 4 of the Brampton Plan project. The seven Discussion Papers align with the key focus areas of Brampton Plan and build on the work completed in Phases 1-3 to establish a foundation from which to develop policy directions. The focus areas have been informed by the work completed through the 2040 Vision, policy review and research and through consultation with City staff. The directions and recommendations presented in Section 5 of this paper will be refined through subsequent consultation with the public.

This is a starting point for generating discussion about arts and cultural heritage issues and recommendations that will evolve through the development of the Policy Directions Report that will outline the detailed changes proposed for Brampton Plan.

Discussion Papers pertaining to each of the Brampton Plan Focus Areas can be accessed online at the Brampton Plan Project Website: www.brampton.ca/bramptonplan.

Let's Connect!

Comments and feedback on the Discussion Papers can be provided on the [Brampton Plan Project website](http://www.brampton.ca/bramptonplan) or email to opreview@brampton.ca!