

FINAL PRESENTATION June 6, 2022

BDP. Quadrangle





Ossie Airewele Chair of Curtner Urban Leadership Program

Residential and Mixed Use Lead, NYC at BDP + Associate BDP Quadrangle







ULI Toronto's Curtner Urban Leadership Program is an annual curriculum-based program designed to immerse mid-career professionals from different disciplines in Toronto city building to create positive change in our city. The program is sponsored by Quadrangle in memory of one of its founding partners, Brian L. Curtner. The program reflects many of Brian's passions, including city building, mentorship and collaboration.



BDP. Quadrangle





Community Presentation



MOUNT DENNIS NEIGHBOURHOOD

Urban Land Toronto Institute



More Housing Choices in Our Neighbourhoods



Urban Land Toronto Institute







Toronto Community



Rosemarie Powell Executive Director,

Co-founder, Monumental Projects Benefits Network



Diamond Sponsor

D EllisDon

Platinum Sponsors



RESIDENTIAL









Program Dean Kevin Stolarick PhD.

Visiting Researcher Inclusive Design Research Centre OCAD University

@ULIToronto #AskGreatQuestions



LAND ACKNOWLEDGEMENT

Today, we offer a land and water acknowledgement to recognise the impacts that our industry has on the environment, places, and people who inhabit them, not only now, but for generations past and future - and to pursue reconciliation and truth through actively engaging, listening and acknowledging the needs of the communities that we work in.

As professionals in fields related to placemaking, land use, and development, it is essential that in all the work we do, we recognise that these lands and water that we are working, meeting, and living on are within the **Dish with One Spoon** territory and is home to many nations, including the **Mississaugas of the Credit**, the **Anishnabeg**, the **Chippewa**, the **Haudenosaunee**, and the **Wendat** peoples, and that these lands are now home to many diverse first nations, Inuit and Metis peoples who have stewarded the land for generations. We also recognise that the work we do within these lands are covered by treaties and agreements such as **Treaty 13** and the **Two Row Wampum** - and that we must work to understand and honour them.

As a new parent myself, I'm experiencing the parental feelings of care and responsibility - and acknowledge the importance of making sure that we do everything we can to ensure that the land and environment we live and work in continues to be a safe, joyful, and inclusive place for all our children and future generations to enjoy and share.

It is also important for us to consider our own connection and appreciation of the land and water and what they give us, and to understand our own, and others' histories as a diverse group of settlers, immigrants, and newcomers in this and generations past. We also acknowledge and honour those who came here involuntarily, and particularly those who are descended from those brought here through enslavement.

This land acknowledgement is a commitment to allyship - to disrupt oppressive and traditionally colonial spaces and to commit to educating ourselves and others about the histories of marginalized peoples, black, indigenous, and people of colour and establishing meaningful relationships built on trust **with** and respect **for** these communities through our work.



Team Presentations (order of program)

- Team 3 Placemaking Process
- Team 1 The Unexpected
- Team 4 Placekeeping
- Team 2 Environment and Sustainability



FRIDAY, JANUARY 28, 2022





Isaiah John Development Manager TAS



Michael Vickers Senior Program Lead Arts, Culture & Creative Industry Development Agency - Brampton



Renee Desjardins Senior Project Manager Reserve Properties Limited

#AskGreatQuestions



Stephen Brophy

Associate, Urban Designer Urban Strategies Inc Shan Li Senior Planner, Urban Design City of Toronto



Shan Yang Landscape Architect B+H Architects



The Lifecycle of Places that Matter

The Dimensions of Place
The Champions of Place
The Life Cycle of Place

ULI Curtner Leadership Program January 2022



1. The Dimensions of Place - January Key Takeaways



1. The Dimensions of Place - January Key Takeaways

Active

Visitors

BIAs

Residents

Civic Groups

Government

Businesses

Developer

Artist

Cultural Institutions

Passive

2. The Champions of Place -January Key Takeaways



2. The Champions of Place - January Key Takeaways



- Foster community involvement & ownership
- Support long-term development & generate revenue overtime
- Create sustainable & resilience space

3. The Life Cycle of Place - January Key Takeaways

Life Cycle of Places

- Place-Keeping is a **long term** process.
- Place-Keeping starts at the **beginning** of the process.
- Place-Making occurs from time to time within the lifecycle of a place.
 - Creation: from nowhere to somewhere.
 - **Re-Creation/Renewal/Regeneration**: from somewhere to somewhere.
 - To be continued.



3. The Life Cycle of Place - January Key Takeaways

PLACEMAKING FRAMEWORK

IIII AUG

FORKS OF THE DON

MACRO LOCATION



TRAIL NETWORK



NEIGHBOURHOODS

FLEMINGDON PARK

THORNCLIFFE PARK

PARKVIEW HILL

OLD EAST YORK

EMPLOYMENT



EXISTING CONDITIONS



EXISTING AMENITIES



HISTORY OF THE DON









URBANIZATION



OPPORTUNITIES







RAVINE SYSTEM & NATURAL HABITAT CONNECTION TO MULTIPLE COMMUNITIES

VIEWS FROM ADJACENT TOWERS



YEAR-ROUND RECREATIONAL ACTIVITIES



EDUCATIONAL OPPORTUNITIES



EXISTING ATTRACTIONS

CONSTRAINTS



BUSY TRAFFIC NODE



SENSITIVE HABITAT



SEASONAL FLOODING



NIGHTTIME SAFETY



ROAD CLOSURE & LIMITED AMENITY



LACK OF WINTER MAINTENANCE

FORKS IN THE ROAD



SPECTRUM


ACTIVE ENGAGEMENT

Creating a Public Engagement Plan



Outlining Goals



Understanding Audiences



Working in Community



Finding Inspiration



Developing a Logic Model



Sharing & Feedback

EXISTING USERS



POTENTIAL USERS



FUTURE STEWARDS



EMPOWERING THE POWERLESS



PLACEMAKING STRATEGIES

FORKS OF THE DON

PRIORITIZING COMMUNITY SUPPORT & SERVICES

The Works- Focusing on harm reduction, instead of waging a war on drug use.

Fred Victor Centre – Supporting underhoused/homeless populations in Toronto

Anishnawbe Health Toronto – providing support & health care is based on Indigenous culture and traditions.

Street Health – Mobile bus providing various services to underhoused and homeless populations.



RainCity Housing & Spring Advertising: Modified public benches



Love Beyond Walls (Atlanta): Temporary Handwashing Stations



COLLABORATORS & PARTNERS

City Departments & Agencies

- Indigenous Affairs Office, City of Toronto
- StART: Street Art Toronto
- Toronto and Region Conservation Authority

Community Partners & Activators

- East End Arts & other local arts service organizations
- Neighbourhood Arts Network
- Don Valley Art Club
- Art Spin
- Thorncliffe Park's Women's Committee
- Friends of the East Don
- Don't Mess With The Don

Project Execution

- STEPS Public Art
- 8-80 Cities
- Artscape Ateliers
- SHEEEP Studio (experimental architecture)



PLACEMAKING STRATEGIES



HARD LANDSCAPING, PLANTING, AND SEATING





POTENTIAL CYCLING ROUNDABOUT



PAVILLIONS AS MEETING PLACES





PUBLIC WASHROOMS & WATER REFILL STATIONS



WILDLIFE RESISTANT GARBAGE AND RECYLING BINS



EXPERIENTIAL LIGHTING & DESIGN ELEMENTS



BIKE REPAIR STATIONS





FUNCTIONAL PUBLIC ART OPPORTUNITIES



动 ulti-use ecreational Trai

SITE

HARM REDUCTION OUTREACH AND FACILITIES



COMMUNITY-LED MEDICINE GARDEN & SCULPTURE AREA





PLAYFUL SIGNAGE OR ART



ACTIVATIONS, EVENTS & COMMUNITY STORYTELLING



MODULAR OR TEMPORARY SHELTERS



PRIVATE PARTNERSHIPS



SEASONAL BEER GARDENS OR CAFES

PRIVATE PARTNERSHIPS



THANKYOU







PLACEMAKING & PLACEKEEPING

Monday June 6, 2022

















Alexander Furneaux Project Manager Senior Urban Designer LURA Consulting

Astrid Greaves **IBI** Group

Joaquin Sevillano Lead Designer Land Art Design Landscape Architect Inc.

Kelsey Carriere Project Manager Park People

Nedal Machou Development Manager Dream









INTRODUCE: UNCONVENTIONAL PLACEMAKING + PLACEKEEPING

SPECTRUM OF PLACEMAKERS

Government **Developers Entrepreneurs** Local Businesses **Planning and Design Firms Builders Advocacy Organizations** Artists **Community Groups Neighbourhood Organizations** Citizens

Is top down the only approach to community building + placemaking? Edinburgh

CANONMILLS BONNINGTON

STOCKBRIDGE

rleith Park

EDINBURGH: Calton Hill Calton

EDINBURGH Edinburgh Castle

> The University of Edinburgh

The Meadows

A700

LOCHRIN

BRUNTSFIELD

Princes St.

Black Ivy 😜

1

MARCHMONT

NEWINGTON!

Grant

Royal Mile

Commonwealth Pool

ondon Rd

Prestonfield Golf Club

How much is our understanding and experience of place is derived from conventional city building?

Easter Road

Meadowbank Shopping Park

(Hibernian FC)

ISTON

END

MARKET
What is "Tactical Urbanism"?

An approach to community-building using **short-term**, **low-cost**, and scalable projects intended to **catalyze long-term change**.

Adapted from Tactical Urbanism: A Tool for Crisis Management? Mike Lyndon/Street Plans, April 2020 Informal + Community Led

APPROACH & OBJECTIVES

TYPICAL ELEMENTS	CONVENTIONAL PLACEMAKING	TACTICAL URBANISM		
Scale	Large	Small		
Cost / Funding	Large budgets and official funding source	Inexpensive solutions, simple planning and quick execution, unofficial funding strategies		
Major Players	Government, developers, planning/design firms	Community-led		
'Goals'	Deliver projects on budget and on time	 Test ideas Incremental changes to inspire permanent change Bring people together to identify common goals Shift perspective 		
Tools	 Municipal planning tools Public Meetings Design Competitions Design Review Panel 	 Pilot projects Pop-up demonstrations Collaborative undertakings 		

OUTCOMES

TYPICAL ELEMENTS	CONVENTIONAL PLACEMAKING	TACTICAL URBANISM		
Timeline	Long term implementation Long timeframes Permanent designs	Short-term actions Short timeframes Temporary to semi-temporary installations		
Community's Role	 Provide input Examine proposals Register concerns and ideas Appeal decisions 	 Hands-on approach Direct involvement with decision-making process and outcome 		
Government's Role	 Regulatory role Develops goals and policies Represents public interest 	GuidanceFacilitationPermit experimentation		

CONVENTIONAL PLACEMAKING					TACTICAL URBANISM
Inform	Consult	Involve	Collaborate	Empower	Community Action
Here are some places we've created for you	What do you think about the places we've created for you?	What ideas would you like to contribute to shaping options we develop for this place?	How should this place change to reflect your needs, and what can we do to help implement that?	Direct us to create what you imagine	Community decides and acts on its decisions independent of formal processes

Increasing impact on decision-making

"The idea that action should only be taken after all of the answers and the resources have been found is a sure recipe for paralysis. The planning of a city is a process that allows for corrections; it is supremely arrogant to believe that planning can be done only after every variable has been controlled."

- Jaime Lerner Mayor of Curitiba, Brazil









TACTICAL URBANISM AS A RESPONSE TO COVID-19 PANDEMIC





APPLY: LIGHTER, QUICKER, **CHEAPER + ACTION** ORIENTED PLANNING

LIGHTER, QUICKER, CHEAPER =

ability to create and test a project immediately

ACTION-ORIENTED PLANNING

[Gehl Studios]

PHILADELPHIA, USA



APPLY: TRANSFORMATIVE **POTENTIAL OF THE** UNCONVENTIONAL

Playful Spatial Animation







Temporary Spatial Animation







Winter Stations, Toronto

Re-thinking Spatial Allocation & Priorities





Lakeview Lincoln Hub, Chicago





Improvement + Employment Without Displacement

Jardins Gamelin

MG

Use Art as a Form of Animation



Create Your Path, West Toronto Rail Path

LOWER JUNCTION TRIANGLE AN ARTIST'S DILEMMA





Planning Framework

BLOOR STREET STUDY

St. Helens Ave. to Perth Ave.

Attachment 3: Official Plan Land Use Map



Attachment 5: Public Realm Network Plan



Attachment 6: Character Areas



Community

0

Toronto, Ontario



Google

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100

Community

Toronto Circus Riot production is based on the true story of an 1855 brawl between clowns and Toronto's Orange Order, **E4**



ΝE





HOW MIGHT WE ENSURE LOWER JUNCTION TRIANGLE REMAINS A PLACE FOR CULTURAL AND ARTISTIC VIBRANCY? PLACEMAKING SHOULD NOT COME AT PLACEKEEPING'S EXPENSE



PLACE EXTRACTION: grassroots placemaking has helped make the Lower Junction Triangle a desirable place

STALE PLACEMAKING: placemaking without a recognition for placekeeping risks severing the connection to experiences, histories, and relationships created by established communities



SUPPORT EXISTING PLACEMAKING INITIATIVES

PEOPLE POWER

Community Organizations residents, artists and businesses, have specialized knowledge of their community.

This knowledge should inform intervention in that community ensuring the spirit of the place, it's ecology and social networks continue to thrive and contribute to the richness of place.



FEATURE COMMUNITY ORGANIZATION:



Volunteer group who work with and **advise stakeholders** such as the City of Toronto, Metrolinx, resident groups and community organizations.

The group is made up of cyclists, artists, planners, urban ecologists, landscape architects, fresh air fiends and avid walkers. Together, the Friends are committed to expanding, protecting and improving WTR.

-Neighbourhood seedbank created of existing plants to be planted after construction -Environmental Stewardship Plan created -Yearly community stewardship walks organized

-Involvement with local artists and arts organizations like DeRail, which commissions and produced place specific art projects to foster new conversations about public space design.

-George Chuvalo Community Centre, named after a local resident, serves as an extension of homes and community life, with food, art, and social assistance programs can be accessed and community space is provided for residents and local organizations.



A BROADER VISION OF SUSTAINABILITY



ALC: NO



ARTIST INVOLVEMENT: engagement should consider broader definitions of who constitutes part of the community

ARTIST RELOCATION PLAN: akin to resident relocation plans, consider area specific policies focused on supporting artist transition to spaces undergoing redevelopment



MITIGATE GENTRIFICATION

It's Not Either/Or: Neighborhood Improvement Can Prevent Gentrification

The culprit:

We want to improve neighborhoods to make them better places for the people who live there now but anything we do to make them better places will inevitably make people with more money want to live there and this will inevitably drive up rents and prices and displace the current residents. Understanding the difference between these phenomena will help community leaders, lenders, investors and policymakers promote sustainable investment and economic growth without destroying the social fabric of neighborhoods.





Not All Improvements Equal Gentrification: Incremental, Sustained, and Context Sensitive

Incremental and sustained investment in commercial and cultural revitalization will not dramatically change the social character of a neighborhood overnight.

Either kind of change requires counterbalancing by public investments and policy making to protect the long-term affordability and vibrancy of a neighbourhood. However, a gradual influx of new residents creates displacement at a more digestible scale.



PLACEKEEPING THROUGH EQUITABLE DEVELOPMENT

Strategies To Prevent Gentrification While Boosting Community Development

- 1. Know Your Neighbors
- 2. Save The Public Domain
- 3. Provide renters (residents and businesses) with the opportunity and financing to purchase their units
- 4. Establish community benefits agreements to ensure that local residents benefit from the new developments
- 5. Support locally-owned businesses (Community investment trusts)
- 6. Make cultural investments that preserve a community's history and culture (hardwire into the development agreements)



TACTICAL URBANISM IS PART OF THE LOWER JUNCTION TRIANGLE'S STORY

IT IS NOT THE EXCLUSIVE TOOL THAT WILL MAKE THIS A GREAT PLACE

The community is the expert

dentify local talents and assets / sense of community + ownership

2 Create a place not a design

A comfortable image is not enough, encourage connection

3 Look for partners

takes a village to keep a place going strong

4 You can see a lot just by observing

Isage patterns reveal opportunities for programming / improvements

5 Have a vision

It Should instill a sense of pride in the users of that space /community

6 Lighter, Quicker, Cheaper

Short term improvements can be tested and refined over years

7 Triangulate

Group amenities to encourage strangers to interact with eachother

8 They always say "It can't be done"

bstacles = opportunities to educate authorities on true value of place

9 Form Supports Function

Consult community for program and create space accordingly

10 Money is not the issue

Create enthusiasm, support will follow. Compare 'cost' to benefits

11 You are never finished

Management plan must respond to changing needs / improvements Source: pps.org



THANK YOU

(ITTTES
Placemaking/Placekeeping Tools

The Conventional

- Partnerships
 - MOCA, Artscape, Henderson's, House of Anansi, etc...
- Neighbourhood Resource Group
 - Artists
 - Existing institutions
- Holistic plan for the area combining development, public space, economic development akin to Geary Works
- Land Trusts

The Unconventional

- Community-led Secondary Plan
- Artist relocation plan
- •

Context Slide (internal framing)

Strengths

- Existing rapid transit connections
- Established nodes of activity,

Weaknesses

• Nestle site shelters the artistic core from connection to Dundas

Opportunities

- Planned connectivity improvements through WT Railpath Extension & spur trail to Davenport Diamond
- Ongoing tactical placemaking/placekeeping

Threats

- Affordable residences and studio space displacement
- Ongoing tactical
 placemaking/placekeeping

INTRODUCE: WHO BUIDS PLACES?

Crowd-Sourced Idea Generation



The Green Line,



Who is the better architect?

E





32

















PHILADELPHIA, USA

SÃO PAULO, BRAZIL

MEASURE



REFINE

TEST

PUBLIC ENGAGEMENT	• Citizen engagement and feedback expressed through argument and stated preference • Engagement is usually off-site	ACTION-ORIENTED APPROACH Citizen engagement and feedback expressed through use and demonstrated preferences Projects create direct links between citizen, action and leaders – the project is usually "on-site"
USE OF CITY SPACE	 The project site is usually narrowly defined The context or framework of the problem is strictly bounded 	 Unlocks more civic assets as potential "sites" Enlarges the context of the problem or opens up for new context opportunities
ENVISIONING	 Relies on graphic representation to envision what is possible – it <i>"tells"</i> Requires design background and/or literacy to understand possibilities 	 Uses built examples to envision what is possible – it "shows" Everyday citizens can experience the vision in real life and real time Makeshift installations can fall short of the project's ultimate potential
DESIGN VISION	 Design tends to be conservative responding to a smaller set of consensus needs 	 Design can take risks and it responds to quickly changing diverse needs
RISK	 Mistakes are difficult, expensive and take time to undo It can be difficult to engage key stakeholders 	 The public may prefer the temporary intervention more than the full strategic vision Makeshift, "low-resolution" installations can undermine the high-quality long-term vision
NEGATIVE FEEDBACK	The project tries to avoid negative feedback at all costs Oriticism is high risk	 The project welcomes any kind of feedback as it adds value to the final project Criticism is low risk

OUTCOMES

Conventional Placemaking

Long term implementation Long timeframes Permanent designs

Community's Role:

- Provide input
- Examine proposals
- Register concerns and ideas
- Appeal decisions

Government's Role:

- Regulatory role
- Develops goals and policies
- Represents public interest

Tactical Urbanism

Short-term actions Short timeframes Temporary to semi-temporary installations

Community's Role:

- Hands-on approach
- Direct involvement with decision-making process and outcome

Government Role:

- Guidance
- Facilitation
- Permit experimentation

















Working with Community Groups & Using Pilot Projects as a Means for Change





Reacting to Shifting Circumstances





CafeTO Program, Toronto











ENGAGE UNDERSTAND

Community Mapping

Draw an interpretive map of your neighbourhood!

- What is memorable or unique?
- Where do you frequent?
- Where do you avoid?
- Where do you see impact of community?
- Where do you see signs of community led or guerilla city building?









HOW DO WE BUILD PLACE?









City of Toronto Site Plan Application Process





Tactical Urbanism has become a global movement led by no one, that can involve anyone, and that is intended to improve the lives





Adapted from Tactical Urbanism: Short-Term Action for Long-Term Change Mike Lyndon/Streetplans/Open Streets

The Bentway, Toronto

III

1.0

SEFERERA

Inter

10 ac public space/1.75km Design professionals & collaborators Extensive consultation Funding (\$25 million donation) Phased over several years







Pilot Project Living Arts Drive, Mississauga

Small scale \$5000 budget + Business contributions and sponsorships 6 month to plan 2.5 weeks to execute

NTERVENE THE CASE FOR SPONTANEITY

"Turn frustration into inspiration!" -Gogol Bordello **IF YOU WANT TO BUILD A SHIP, DON'T DRUM UP THE MEN** TO GATHER WOOD, **DIVIDE THE WORK**, AND GIVE ORDERS. **INSTEAD, TEACH** THEM TO YEARN FOR THE VAST AND ENDLESS SEA.

- ANTOINE DE SAINT-EXUPÉRY







THERE ARE TWO DANGERS IN NOT OWNING A FARM.

ONE IS THE DANGER OF SUPPOSING THAT BREAKFAST COMES FROM THE GROCERY STORE, AND THE OTHER THAT HEAT COMES FROM THE FURNACE

- ALDO LEOPOLD



WHAT HAPPENS IF NONE OF US HAVE DIRECT RESPONSIBILITY FOR STEWARDING SPACE?



REFINE: WHAT DOES A TACTICAL URBANIST **APPROACH LOOK** LIKE?

LIGHTER, QUICKER, CHEAPER

"Lighter, Quicker, Cheaper" is an urban intervention movement that applies simple, short-term, and low-cost solutions that lead to remarkable impacts on the shaping of neighborhoods and cities.

WHAT IS LQC?

"Lighter, Quicker, Cheaper" is an urban intervention movement that applies simple, short-term, and low-cost solutions that lead to remarkable impacts on the shaping of neighborhoods and cities.

CORE PRINCIPLES



Why Lighter, Quicker, Cheaper?

One of the greatest advantages of LQC is the **ability to create and test a project immediately** and with direct community involvement. Initial LQC projects are often temporary—relatively inexpensive alterations to a public space that take place while more long-range projects grind through the lengthy development pipeline.
GROWING SUCCESS

The growing success of "Lighter, Quicker, Cheaper" (LQC) projects all over the world is proof that **expensive and labor-intensive initiatives are not the only, or even the most effective**, ways to bring energy and life into a community's public space.

LONG-LASTING IMPACT

The impacts of these projects can been **lasting and profound** because they are **catalysts** for larger community-based Placemaking processes.

POWER OF AGGREGATION

Communities can be created and transformed by making **a series of affordable, human-scale, and near-term changes**.

Although the challenges facing today's cities go well beyond the scope of these individual interventions, **taken together** they demonstrate that **incremental** and place-led change is possible, even in the midst of ongoing social, economic, and political obstacles.



In the beginning...





Sea Ranch Workshop 1960's



Freeway Park, Seattle WA





Ceremony of Us, 1969

Lawrence and Anna Halprin



experiments n environment

For 26 days last summer, a group of architectural students, architects, and dancers learned to feel their bodies in tension and space, to experience the sensual effects of a wild Pacific shore, a crowded urban plaza, a kinetic light happening, a pulsing rock-and-roll environment, the life and half-life of a major city street, and the intimate hidden life of an upland meadow and a dense redwood forest. They built their own "city" on the shore of the ocean and recreated the impact and atmosphere of a metropolis in a multimedia presentation. Dan-





















1960's Civil Rights Sit-Ins



1960's Civil Rights Marches



🙆 Women's Liberation group marches in protest in support of Black Panther Party, New Haven, November, 1969.



L.A's Watts Riots 1965



War on Vietnam Protest 1967



Berkeley Free Speech Rally, 1960's



Protests outside Yerba Buena Area Construction Zone, 1970-1971













Creative Processes in the Human Environment



11. Charlottessille Walking Score (Halprin Collection, AAUP, 0141A.3831).

INSTRUCTIONS

This sheet indicates the various places you will visit and the path you must travel.

Sheet No. 2 tells you the sequence in which you will visit these places, the time to get there, and how long you are to be at each place. The activities indicated are those you are to perform at each place.





Notes on activities

CABLE CAR BARN

Imagine yourself in a place of fantasies and act accordingly.



WOOLWORTH'S

Buy a present for yourself and bring it to the birthday party which will take place after dinner.



UNION SQUARE

- Share your lunch with somebody.
 At the sound of the 3 o'clock
- chimes, stand and face the sun.



Maintain inner silence.

- 2. Reflect upon the surroundings,
- 3. Travel to the end of the pier.



Dancers: Look out and pay attention to the drama in the environment. Architects: Look in and pay attention to drama in the cable car.



Don't let anything or anybody touch you. Move quickly and steadily.

O YEE JUN RESTAURANT

Change places three times during the meal.

6. Master Score for "City Map" (The RSVP Cycles, p. 81).















Workshop participants in the Armory building (Halprin Collection, AAUP, slide A-J435).









HOW CAN A TACTICAL URBANIST METHODOLOGY INSPIRE DESIGN PROCESS & POWER SHARING?

HOW CAN WE DO BETTER?

HOW DO WE PROMOTE THE **POSSIBILITY** IN THE FORMAL PLACEMAKING PROCESS?



Defining the Scope to Empower Change



STEP 1:

Defining the Scope to Empower Change

- What problem are you solving for?
- How feasible is the intervention in terms of time and resources?
- Who needs to be involved? Do they want to be involved?
- How are you evaluating feedback and measuring success of your prototype?
- Does the project respond to feedback from public engagement?
- Will it impact people's quality of life?
- Does the project support a long-term strategy?
- Does the project relate to the goals of core stakeholders?

- Does the project support ongoing city projects? Are there any private initiatives or interests that align (or conflict) with the project?
- Who is best suited to incorporate lessons into future planning efforts and drive the project forward?
- Can the project adapt to feedback? Is it costly to alter parts of the design or can this be done on a regular basis in response to success?
- Does the project support a socioeconomically diverse range of stakeholders and users? Does it provide something for an underrepresented group in the city?
- Does the project support walking, biking or public transit? Can the project link together neighborhoods or existing important destinations in the city? Is it accessible?

STEP 2:

Setting Goals with People-first Success Criteria

GOALS	EVALUATION METRICS
STREETS FOR PEOPLE	 How successful was the prototype in creating more invitations for lingering and walking? Did the prototype improve the perception of this place for a diversity of users?
	 Were communities engaged in the prototyping process? How did the prototype reflect the wishes of the neighbourhood it is in?
SHARED CIVIC SPACES	 How successful was the prototype in inviting diverse audiences in terms of age, gender, neighborhood, income, and racial identification? Did the prototype present opportunities for mixing between people of different backgrounds?
OPPORTUNITY AND ACCESS	 How successful was the prototype in bringing new resources and services to the street that expand cultural and economic opportunity and access? Did the prototype present opportunities for mixing between people of different backgrounds?
	 Is this prototype set up to succeed during the time it is installed? Are proper maintenance and management entities stewarding its success?
BUILDING CAPACITY	 How successful was the prototype in building social capital and skills in its participants and organizers? Did the prototype present opportunities for mixing between people of different backgrounds?

STEP 3:

Evaluation at the Human Scale



interventions.

HOW CAN WE BE MORE EFFECTIVE?

HOW CAN WE "GET BACK TO THE BASICS" OF WHAT MAKES CITIES THRIVE ?

POWER OF AGGREGATION

How Cities Transform Through Placemaking

- **Cities succeed or fail at the human scale—the place scale**—and this scale is often overlooked. The idea is paying attention to the human experience when building a city's destinations and districts can have immediate and widespread impacts.
- The idea behind this concept is that **places thrive when users have a range of reasons to be there**. These might include a place to sit, playgrounds to enjoy, art to touch, music to hear, food to eat, history to experience, and people to meet. Ideally, some of these **activities will be unique to that particular place**, reflecting the culture and history of the surrounding community. **Local residents who use this space most regularly will be the best source of ideas** for which uses will work best.
- Further, when cities contain many of these destinations or districts, their public perception begins to shift amongst both locals and tourists, and **urban centers can become better equipped for generating resilience and innovation**.

POWER OF AGGREGATION

How Cities Transform Through Placemaking



ADVANTAGES

- Bring life and amenities to previously lifeless public spaces
- **Break down resistance to change**, while empowering vulnerable or overlooked communities who may have lost faith even in the possibility of change
- Generate the interest of potential investors, both public and private
- Establish (or re-establish) a neighborhood or region's sense of community
- Inform best practices for later planning efforts
- Encourage community buy-in (by demonstrating, for example, how a new street design would impact traffic flows not only for cars, but also for pedestrians, cyclists, and public transit)
- Bring together diverse stakeholders in generating solutions and a collective vision
- Foster a community's sense of pride in, and ownership of, their public spaces

HOW LIGHT?

Seasonal/One-off events

- Generating support for public space improvements is not always easy; but having a one-time event can be a great way to generate support and awareness for a project.
- Street closures, block parties, etc.
- Temporary events can help kick-start a campaign by **showcasing the potential** of a particular public space.
- Most cities have clauses in their planning and design manuals for street fairs and community events, for example. While the permitting and execution processes can be lengthy, this interim time can be used for event planning, fundraising, or developing partnerships with adjacent private property owners.



HOW LIGHT?

Thinking seasonally

- A public space cannot flourish with a single-focused design or management strategy. An LQC approach can help ensure that places thrive year-round by creating season-specific programs and events. Many people live in places that are deprived of outdoor social activities during parts of the year, and planners, policymakers, and citizens should incorporate these challenges into their site designs and programming.
- The city of Buffalo, New York, endures some of the longest and harshest winters in North America, with snow and sub-zero temperatures often stretching from October to May. Lighter, Quicker, Cheaper projects, however, can work to celebrate these conditions, bringing people outdoors for gathering and activities even in the darkest of winter.



HOW QUICK?

LQC as a path for long-term change

- Traditional top-down planning processes are not only time consuming, but they also have highly unpredictable outcomes. LQC projects, on the other hand, allow communities to **experiment with short-term pilot projects** before investing in larger, more permanent public space alterations. These interim projects generate creative participation in the community, and they can also **invite new sources of funding** for the future of the project.
- Using LQC as a first step towards long-term change is a great strategy for communities that **recognize the need for improvements but lack immediate resources**, and/or for those who wish to take direct, incremental steps towards executing a long-term community vision.



HOW QUICK?

Activating and repurposing an existing public space

• Sometimes the need to improve or transform a public space is **especially urgent**. While more permanent changes can remain a long-term goal, with LQC you can begin making changes now.



HOW CHEAP?

Securing diverse and creative funding sources

- One of the main motivations for Lighter, Quicker, Cheaper projects is the **lack of available funding** for public space improvements.
- The participatory and community-based nature of LQC projects can be helpful in **exploring new sources of funding** from both the public and private sectors.
- Nonconventional funding sources include crowdsourcing campaigns, community grant programs, institutions and foundations providing technical assistance, private businesses near the site, and so on.



HOW CHEAP?

Economically disadvantaged communities

- In communities struggling with issues of poverty, crime, or urban decay, public space projects can be especially challenging—in part because these improvements are often lower on the list of pressing issues.
- The impacts of placemaking in these areas can be transformative since the need for quality public spaces in which to gather and play in these communities is often especially urgent.
- In many communities, lack of resources and materials can seem like the toughest obstacle to successful Placemaking projects. However, LQC outlines ways to transform public spaces without an abundance of funding. These projects use a central focus on providing quality programming within each space.



COLLABORATION

Developing a management structure

• P3 = Public Private Partnership

P4 = Public Private People Partnership

- For LQC efforts to succeed, **stakeholder collaboration** is as just as important as the project's physical elements. Effective partnerships help to **ensure that public spaces can thrive** in the long term, and have lasting impacts on the community.
- When the **management structure** of a placemaking project **is balanced and diverse** (between community organizations, BIAs, city agencies, and local volunteers, for example), there tends to be **a deeper investment in the project's growth and preservation**.


MOMENTUM

Generating Vision (building momentum and capacity)

- Proof of concept
- Many LQC initiatives function as primers for larger projects, and the temporary improvements can help generate popular and political support for more long-term placemaking projects.
- Early projects can also help **show investors** that their contributions will add value to the place and will not become a liability for the local community.
- The greatest benefit of LQC projects comes from the **connections they help foster** between people and their environment.



KEY LESSONS

- Participation is not something to be tagged on if there is the time or good will, but is an essential part of making design and planning efficient and effective.
- Providing citizens with the power or opportunity to instigate change will strengthen stewardship and a sense of belonging within communities.
- Change is integral to assuring good fit between people and place over time. Places grow, adapt and transform in response to needs and circumstances, if allowed to do so and, if not, become a burden on people who become captive in the absence of choice.
- The relationship between formally designed places and those that emerge informally is dynamic and in constant need of reflection and adjustment.
- The best way to tackle the primary constraints that get in the way of change and participation is incrementally and with demonstrated example.
- Participation and change put experts or professionals in a very different relationship to people and place. It requires an exploration into the nature of our professionalism, how skills and competencies are cultivated, and reflective learning about good communication.



Maxim Bragoli

Co-fondateur & Co-directeur général at La Pépinière | Espaces collectifs

Sara Udow

Principal & Co-Founder at PROCESS

Dave Meslin

Author of TEARDOWN: Rebuilding Democracy from the Ground Up, Activist + Community Organizer

Becky Katz

Manager of Cycling and Pedestrian Projects, City of Toronto



BDP. Quadrangle



PLACEMAKING & PLACEKEEPING

MONDAY JUNE 6, 2022







Matt Andrews Urban Planner, IBI Group Ana Casas Architect, B + H Architects



Oliver Hierlihy

Director, Operations, Waterfront BIA

Praneti Kulkarni

Agency Manager, STEPS Public Art



Derek Luk

Senior Analyst, Dream Industrial



Mattson Meere

Planner, City of Markham





We are not experts

"Territorial acknowledgments have become political assertions, encouraging non-Indigenous people to appreciate that they are on Indigenous land, with the hope they act appropriately."

> Bringing Deeper Awareness to Your Land Acknowledgement Mindful.org

As a Toronto Region based organization, we acknowledge the land we are meeting on is the traditional territory of many nations including the Mississaugas of the Credit, the Anishnabeg, the Chippewa, the Haudenosaunee and the Wendat peoples and is now home to many diverse First Nations, Inuit and Métis peoples. We also acknowledge that Toronto is covered by Treaty 13 with the Mississaugas of the Credit.

We are all Treaty people. Many of us of have come here as settlers, immigrants, and newcomers in this generation or generations past. We'd like to also acknowledge and honour those who came here involuntarily, particularly those who are descended from those brought here through enslavement.



Led by:

FUTURECITIES

Civic-Indigenous Placekeeping and Partnership Building Toolkit

EVERGREEN

Presented by:

150 Acts of Reconciliation as a Learning Journey

8. That fish you are going to catch during this long weekend? Learn the Indigenous word for it and local teachings about it.

87. Read about the story of one missing or murdered Indigenous woman in your region.

88. Memorize her name and learn about her life.

"In the face of growing conflicts over lands, resources, and economic development, the scope of reconciliation must extend beyond residential schools to encompass all aspects of Aboriginal and non-Aboriginal relations and connections to the land."

> Truth and Reconciliation Commission (TRC) Executive Summary p. 190



Toronto's Segregated Ethno-Cultural Population, 2016

Other Visible minorities include Filipino, Korean, Japanese, Arab, West Asian, Latin American and other non-white groups. Visible minority status is not applicable to the Aboriginal population. **Census tract average individual Income** is from all sources, before-tax. **Low income** status refers to census tracts with an average income below 80.0% of the Toronto census metropolitan area (CMA) average income of \$50,479 for 2015. **Middle income** status refers to census tracts with average income 80.0% to 119.9% of the Toronto CMA average income. **High income** status refers to census tracts with average income 120.0% and above the Toronto CMA average income.



Neighbourhood Change Research Partnership University of Toronto. February 2018 www.NeighbourhoodChange.ca Source: Statistics Canada, Census Profile Series, 2016

ULI STATISTICS





Members by race

Members by ethnicity

Americas



Think Differently By re-examining

engagement and design practices.



THINK DIFFERENTLY...

Placekeeping

"Prioritizes empathy, equity and collaboration, utilizing the current resources of a community to help amplify the social, physical and cultural aspects of its public spaces"

(Moveable, Placekeeping Org on San Jose, CA)



Indigenous Placekeeping

An **approach to design** based on **land stewardship** that is centered around **recognizing the rights of landscape as a living being** first and **considering our responsibilities to a place now and into the future.**

Indigenous Placekeeping thinks **beyond our immediate benefits** and defines a relationship of **reciprocity to all living things and systems** and how they work together. (*City of Toronto*)



Indigenous Placekeeping Learnings

1. Universal Inclusivity :

importance of the land



2. Seven generation Principle: Time- responsibility



3. Reciprocity : Cycles, Living systems – systems thinking



Universal Inclusivity

Recognizing the rights of landscape as a living being

Not just **EVERY-ONE**



but EVERY-THING



ABOVE THE SYSTEM

WITHIN THE SYSTEM

The Seventh Generation Principle

In our every deliberation, we must consider the impact of our decisions on the next seven generations.

The thickness of your skin shall be seven **spans which is to say that** you shall be proof against anger, offensive actions and criticism



ex. 7 generations Illustration by Audrey Pekala

Reciprocity Reality is made up of CIRCLES, but we see STRAIGHT LINES. Here lies the beginning of our limitations as systems thinkers. - Peter Senge



emotiona

The Public Participation Spectrum



INCREASING IMPACT ON THE DECISION



- Websites
- Public Notices
- Advertising



- Surveys
- Interviews
- Public Meetings
- Open Houses



- Community Mapping
- Scenario Testing
- Citizen Panels
- Participatory Budgeting



- Working Groups
- Document Co-creation
- Large Group Meetings



- Citizen Committees
- Citizen Juries
- Asset Based Community
 Development

PLACEMAKING STRATEGY:

Engagement, Engagement, Engagement.



Spadina Quay

Central Waterfront – Toronto

Carpark (flooded), Marina Entrance, Cruise Boat Docking, Parks Staging Area

Billy Bishop Airport, Bathurst Quay, Canadian Malting Silos, Toronto Music Garden, HTO Park, Harbourfront Centre

Why?

- One of the last undeveloped Waterfront Sites
- Former Industrial Site
- Underutilized
- Mono Purpose (Boat Access)
- Water's Importance to Different Cultural Groups



Who?

Potential stakeholders to be engaged in this process:

- The Mississaugas of the Credit
- Indigenous Groups (general)
- Private boat owners/users and the cruise industry
- Visitors to the BIA and the Islands
- Local residents
- Caribbean Population (Re: Caribana)
- LGBTQ re: Hanlan's point on the island (first Pride)

How?

Types of engagement that could be conducted

- In person interaction
- Arts based engagement (Graphic illustrator, Visual engagement tool etc.)
- Citizen led panel

INFORM	CONSULT	INVOLVE	COLLABORATE	EMPOWER
Website – factsheets, documents Email Updates Videos Infographics Social Media Advertising Media Coverage Printouts Presentations Expert Panel Displays/exhibits Site visits Public Meetings	Polls Voting Surveys Interviews Focus Groups Online Forums Online Commenting Social Media Monitoring Workshops Door-to-Door Kitchen Table Talks Open Houses Pop-ups Comment Boxes	Crowdsourcing Ideas Community Mapping Digital Storytelling Design Charrette Mind Mapping Visioning Scenario Testing Citizen Panels Hackathons Participatory Budgeting	Large Group Meetings Document Co- Creation Working Groups	Citizen Committees Citizen Juries Community Indicator Projects Asset-Based Community Development



Mood Sketch: Olympic Island Pavilion Revitalization



Mood Sketch: Gibraltar Point Pavilion in Winter





What?

What resources would be needed?





Thank You



Curtner Urban Leadership Program

Monday June 6th, 2022
SUSTAINABILITY

PLACEMAKING









Christina Glass Manager Development Hullmark



Jordana Wright Managing Director Activate Space



Ritee Haider Planner IBI Group



Shamir Panchal Design Lead BDP Quadrangle



Swathika Anandan Urban Designer City of Toronto





AGENDA

Summary of Topic – Sustainability and Placemaking East Harbour – Placemaking Strategies

THE DISH WITH ONE SPOON

- Treaty between indigenous people around the Great Lakes
- Focused on a concept
 of land stewardship and taking
 only what is needed
- Extended to anyone who came to live on these lands and so is a model for how we can care for our earth, nature and our resources



https://www.whose.land/en/treaty/dish-with-one-spoon

THE CLIMATE CRISIS

WHAT ARE THE EFFECTS OF CLIMATE CHANGE?



WHERE CAN WE MAKE AN IMPACT?

Canada is one of the worst emitters per capita. Construction and transportation account for over 40% our collective emissions both through embodied carbon and operational carbon.

SUSTAINABILITY AND PLACEMAKING

- **REWILDING THE CITY**
- PUBLIC SPACES
- ADAPTIVE REUSE
- EMBODIED CARBON
- **RESILIENT CITIES**



REWILDING THE CITY







CARBON FIXING

WATER CYCLES

WILDLIFE HABITATS

POLLINATOR HABITATS





COMMUNITY



MENTAL HEALTH

REWILDING THE CITY



DON VALLEY BRICKWORKS PARK

THE MEADOWAY



TOMMY THOMPSON PARK

PUBLIC SPACES & SUSTAINABILITY



CHULALONGKORN CENTENARY PARK, BANGKOK



BAKER-RIPLEY COMMUNITY CENTRE, HOUSTON



PORT LANDS, TORONTO



HUNTER'S POINT SOUTH, QUEENS, NEW YORK

ADAPTIVE REUSE

The greenest building is the one that's already there.

There are many strategies that can be used to maximize positive environmental impacts of what is already there.

- Work with local community groups and neighbourhood champions to seize opportunities for buildings to include uses that protect biodiversity, increase access to locally grown food and food production
- Involves extensive interventions on our part as city building professionals
- Involve making spaces for the community to take the lead and act quickly and responsively in ways that can sometimes be difficult within city building

E.g. The pop up kitchen initiative leveraging affordable commercial kitchen space, and partnering with urban agriculture organizations and others, to provide local food relief during the pandemic



DRIVERS OF EMBODIED CARBON







CARBON-INTENSIVE STRUCTURAL SYSTEMS FLOOR AREA BELOW GRADE CARBON-INTENSIVE ENVELOPE SYSTEMS



PARKING'S DIMENSIONAL IMPACT ON STRUCTURAL GRIDS ᡗᡗ

STEPBACKS AND TRANSFER BEAMS How do we achieve alignment between private industry and public policy to ensure we are working towards a **collective goal** to reduce carbon impacts?

A balance between **flexible policies** to prompt innovation and **rigid standards** are needed to achieve sustainability goals from environmental, social, and governance standpoints.

In order to survive, adapt, and grow, cities must be resilient to chronic stresses and acute shocks

ADAPTIVE AND RESILIENT STRATEGIES



ACTIVE TO, TORONTO



ST. CATHARINE STREET, MONTREAL



THIRD STREET PROMENADE, SANTA MONICA

SUMMARY/ INSIGHTS FROM PANEL DISCUSSION



Amanda O'Rourke

Executive Director 8 80 Cities



Dan Leeming

Founding Partner -Planning Partnership



Kelly Graham

Registered Professional Planner, SvN Architects + Planners



Shiri Rosenberg

Director of Asset Strategy, Innovation and Community Spaces, Real Estate Management Services







LED BY THE DEVELOPER (KING'S CROSS)

OUR SUSTAINABILITY INITIATIVES FALL INTO THESE 8 CATEGORIES:

Regeneration

- Place and heritage
- Economy and employment
- Education

.

Well-being and community

Environmental Management

- Green buildings and carbon footprint
- Resource efficiency and towards zero waste
- Accessibility and movement
- Habitat and biodiversity

LED BY THE CITY (NORDHAVN)



EAST HARBOUR PLACENAKING



CORKTOWN COMMON WALKING TOUR



BRINGING TOGETHER...



PEOPLE AND...



THE ENVIRONMENT

APPROACH



20

0 0 0

COMMUNITY ENGAGEMENT

For whom are we trying to create benefit when implementing our creative placemaking strategies?

Which people do we want to gather, visit, and live in vibrant places? Is it just some people?

What can we do to move beyond consultation?



STACKT MARKET

EDIT AT EAST HARBOUR





EMOTOPHONE BY SID LEE



ADAPTIVE REUSE

The old Unilever Soap Factory on the Don Roadway in East Harbour is vacant, with large events occasionally held inside.

The first EDIT (Expo for Design, Innovation, and Technology) festival took place in the former soap factory.

63

The theme was Prosperity for All, and it featured pavilions focusing on the ideas of shelter, nourishment, care and education.

PLANNING GUIDELINES & TRANSIT









NATURALIZATION & FLOOD PROTECTION

Flood protection landforms becomes critical in creating cities that are resilient to rising sea levels and extreme weather events.

How can this landform be turned into an opportunity for a naturalized area or park with potential wildlife & pollinator habitats?

What type of recreation and park amenities could serve the nearby community?







PRECEDENT CANARY COMMONS





