



SUBJECT: Updates to Municipal Heritage Register

TO: Planning and Development Committee

FROM: Department of City Building - Planning Building and Culture

Report Number: PB-87-18

Wards Affected: 1, 2, 4, 5, 6

File Numbers: 501-06.6

Date to Committee: December 11, 2018

Date to Council: December 17, 2018

Recommendation:

Amend By-law 105-2001 by correcting the legal description of 736 King Road as shown in the draft amending by-law attached as Appendix D to department of city building report PB-87-18; and

Direct staff to notify the owner of 736 King Road of Council's intention to pass a minor amendment to By-law 105-2001, in accordance with Section 30.1 of the Ontario Heritage Act; and

Remove 1309 Appleby Line from the Municipal Register; and

Remove 4372 Appleby Line from the Municipal Register; and

Remove 243 Malvern Road from the Municipal Register; and

Confirm the removal of 1437 Elgin Street from the Municipal Register; and

Confirm the addition of 470 Maple Ave to the Municipal Register; and

Confirm the addition of 1433 Baldwin Street to the Municipal Register.

Purpose:

This report recommends administrative updates to the Municipal Register of Cultural Heritage Resources and provides background information on the legislation and policies guiding the conservation of cultural heritage resources in Burlington.

A City that Grows

- Intensification
 - 1.2(e): Older neighbourhoods are important to the character and heritage of Burlington and intensification will be carefully managed to respect these neighbourhoods.
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Background and Discussion:

This report concerns Burlington’s Municipal Register of Cultural Heritage Resources (“the Municipal Register”, “the Heritage Register”, or simply “the Register”), which is Burlington’s official list of cultural heritage resources that are subject to regulations under the Ontario Heritage Act. This report also provides information on the policies and legislation that guide the conservation of Burlington’s heritage. Burlington’s new Official Plan, adopted by Council on April 26, 2018, outlines that,

“Burlington’s heritage is a living legacy that helps the community to understand its past, provides context for the present, and influences the future... Cultural heritage resources are located throughout the city and many are privately owned. These resources provide physical and cultural links to the identity of the city, create a sense of civic pride, and contribute to the quality of life and enjoyment of the city by residents and visitors alike. The conservation of cultural heritage resources also contributes to the overall sustainability of the city” (section 3.5).

Cultural Heritage Resources

Cultural heritage resources are divided into three categories:

1. Built heritage resources
 - a. Built heritage resources include buildings, structures, monuments, installations, “or any manufactured remnant that contributes to a property’s cultural heritage value or interest as identified by a community” (Official Plan 2018, chapter 13).
 - b. Examples of protected built heritage resources in Burlington include buildings like Ireland House at 2168 Guelph Line, and structures like the Indian Point Gates on Mohawk Road and Indian Road.
2. Cultural heritage landscapes
 - a. Cultural heritage landscapes are defined geographical areas that may have been modified by human activity and are identified as having cultural heritage value or interest by a community. These may include parks, cemeteries, trailways, viewsheds, battlefields, main streets, and neighbourhoods.

- b. St. Paul's cemetery at 3318 Dundas Street is an example of a protected cultural heritage landscape in Burlington.
3. Archaeological resources
 - a. Archaeological resources include artifacts, archaeological sites, and marine archaeological sites, as defined by the Ontario Heritage Act.
 - b. Halton Region leads the conservation and regulation of archaeological resources in Burlington. Burlington's Official Plan (2018) recognizes the role of the Region of Halton in maintaining and implementing the Archaeological Master Plan (section 3.5.2.5.2).

The Ontario Heritage Act

Heritage conservation in Ontario is governed by the Ontario Heritage Act, which gives municipalities the authority to protect cultural heritage resources through various means, as discussed below.

Designation of Heritage Properties

Part IV of the Heritage Act gives the City the authority to designate a property to be of cultural heritage value or interest. In order to be designated, a property must meet one of nine criteria prescribed by the province in Ontario Regulation 9/06. These nine criteria are divided into three categories as follows:

1. The property has design value or physical value because it,
 - i. is a rare, unique, representative or early example of a style, type, expression, material, or construction method,
 - ii. displays a high degree of craftsmanship or artistic merit, or
 - iii. demonstrates a high degree of technical or scientific achievement.
2. The property has historical value or associative value because it,
 - i. has direct associations with a theme, event, belief, person, activity, organization or institution that is significant to a community,
 - ii. yields, or has the potential to yield, information that contributes to an understanding of a community or culture, or
 - iii. demonstrates or reflects the work or ideas of an architect, artist, builder, designer or theorist who is significant to a community.
3. The property has contextual value because it,
 - i. is important in defining, maintaining or supporting the character of an area,
 - ii. is physically, functionally, visually or historically linked to its surroundings, or
 - iii. is a landmark.

Council designates a property by passing a by-law that identifies its value and its character-defining heritage attributes. Once the property is designated, the owner must obtain the consent of City Council prior to demolishing any building or structure on the property, removing any building or structure from the property, or making an alteration to the property that is likely to affect the property's heritage attributes as identified in the designation by-law. The owner requests consent by applying for a heritage permit. Through the Delegated Authority By-law (99-2012, section 21), Council has delegated to Planning staff the authority to approve heritage permits for alterations. Only Council may refuse a heritage permit for alteration, or make a decision related to a heritage permit application for demolition or removal.

The intent of designating a property under Part IV of the Act is not to prevent change, but rather to manage change by protecting the attributes of a property that are valued by the community.

The Heritage Act does not require the City to obtain the consent of a property owner in order to designate their property. Property owners have the right to object to a designation, which triggers an appeal hearing before the Conservation Review Board (CRB), an adjudicative tribunal that considers disputes over matters under the Ontario Heritage Act.

Incentives for Designation

The City offers incentives to encourage owners to voluntarily seek designation of their properties. These incentives are the Community Heritage Fund and the Heritage Property Tax Rebate Program.

The Community Heritage Fund provides financial assistance to owners of designated heritage properties for eligible restoration projects. This financial assistance takes the form of grants for 25% of project costs to a maximum of \$15,000, and loans for 50% of project costs to a maximum of \$15,000.

The Heritage Property Tax Rebate Program provides an annual rebate of 40% of property taxes for owners of residential properties that are designated.

Other Heritage Act Tools

Part IV of the Heritage Act also gives municipalities the authority to protect heritage properties by entering into easements or covenants with property owners. Easements may be entered into in combination with designation or independent of designation. 2085 Pine Street is an example of a non-designated property that is subject to a heritage conservation easement; the easement agreement was entered into between the property owner and the City as part of an approval process for a zoning by-law amendment that was approved in February 2018 (PB-02-17). The easement is registered on title of the property.

Part V of the Act gives Council the authority to protect the heritage character of a defined geographical area by designating the area as a Heritage Conservation District (HCD). District designation allows the municipality to manage and guide change in the HCD by adopting a District Plan with policies and guidelines for conservation, protection, and enhancement of the area's special character. A District Plan may go beyond protecting individual properties to also protect streets, landscapes, and important vistas or views. There are currently no HCDs in Burlington.

Heritage Burlington Citizen Advisory Committee

Heritage Burlington is a citizen advisory committee appointed by City Council, which fulfills the role of a "municipal heritage committee" as defined in section 28 of the Heritage Act. The Act requires the City to consult with the committee before designating properties or districts, or adding or removing properties to/from the Municipal Register. The committee's statutory role is to advise and assist Council on matters related to the implementation of the Heritage Act.

Heritage Burlington has an additional, non-statutory mandate to advise Council on other heritage matters, to promote appreciation and conservation of Burlington's heritage, and to act as a resource for heritage property owners.

The Municipal Register

The Heritage Act requires the City to keep a register of property situated in the municipality that is of cultural heritage value or interest. All designated properties must be listed on the Municipal Register. Additionally, Council may add properties to the Register that are not designated but that Council believes to be of cultural heritage value or interest.

A non-designated property listed on the Register is not protected from alteration. The only restriction on a non-designated property listed on the Register is that the property owner must give the City 60 days' prior written notice of any intention to demolish a building or structure on the property, or remove a building or structure from the property. The sixty-day period gives Council an opportunity to intervene, if desired, by designating the property under Part IV of the Act, thereby preventing demolition.

While listing a non-designated property on the Register does not confer the same protections as designating a property, it introduces a delay on demolition, and provides other benefits: listing non-designated properties on the Register is an important and proactive measure to signal the City's interest in the heritage value of a property, and demonstrate the City's commitment to conserving its heritage. The Register is used by staff and residents to study and understand the City's heritage. It is also referred to by residents, business owners, real estate agents, and developers to inform their decisions related to purchasing property, assembling land, and/or devising development concepts.

Staff refer to the Register when determining whether to require a developer to submit a heritage impact assessment study as part of a development proposal.

As of November 23, 2018, Burlington's Municipal Register lists 262 properties. Of these, 75 are designated and 187 are not designated.

History of Burlington's Heritage Inventory and Register

Prior to the existence of Burlington's Municipal Register, heritage properties were identified on an earlier list referred to as the Inventory. The Inventory originated in the 1970s and was maintained by a citizen committee called LACAC (Local Architectural Conservation Advisory Committee). LACAC was the predecessor of the current municipal heritage committee, Heritage Burlington. Properties on the Inventory were assigned a "heritage grade" of A, B, C, or D, based on their perceived level of heritage value. The highest grade was A and the lowest grade was D.

At its height, the Inventory listed over 1200 properties. Unlike the Municipal Register, the Inventory only provided recognition of heritage value; it had no regulatory authority to require the conservation of properties listed thereon. No new properties have been added to the Inventory since it was last endorsed by Council in 2001. The Inventory is no longer updated but continues to exist as an archival reference for staff and Heritage Burlington. Today, the Inventory serves primarily as a list of properties that may be candidates for addition to the Register.

The Municipal Register originated with the first heritage property designations – the City's oldest designation is the by-law that designated Ireland House in 1978. Properties were added to the Register when designated and removed when demolished (prior to 2005, designation did not prevent demolition). The Heritage Act was amended in 2005, strengthening the protections afforded to properties by designation. With subsequent amendments to the Act in 2006, municipalities gained the ability to add non-designated properties to the Register.

The City of Burlington acted on its new abilities in 2008 by adding to the Register all non-designated properties from the Inventory that had been graded "A" or "B". With this decision, the Register grew from approximately 60 properties (all designated) to over 600.

Between 2008 and 2012, numerous property owners requested the removal of their properties from the Register. Some of these owners gave notice of their intention to demolish their buildings, while others simply requested that their properties be removed from the Register with no demolition intent.

On October 1, 2012, Heritage Burlington presented a report to Council entitled, "A New Approach to Conserving Burlington's Heritage" (CDC-11-12-1, "the New Approach"). This report made many recommendations, all of which were approved, including a recommendation to remove all non-designated B-grade properties from the Register. Almost 400 properties were thus removed from the Register.

The New Approach report also recommended that Heritage Burlington and Planning staff collaborate to re-evaluate all of the non-designated “B” properties, as well the Inventory’s “C” and “D” properties, to determine on an individual basis whether any should be listed on the Register. Due to capacity constraints of Heritage Burlington and staff, and the prioritized implementation of different New Approach recommendations, the re-evaluation of Inventory properties has not yet been completed.

Need for Updates to the Register

There is a current need for updates to the Municipal Register to reflect recent changes to some listed heritage properties, and for clarification in some cases. These updates are discussed under Strategy/Process below.

The Role of the Planning Act in Heritage Conservation

While the Heritage Act is the legislation that provides the authority and tools for municipalities to protect cultural heritage resources, several plans and policy documents passed under the Ontario Planning Act provide support and direction to municipalities in conserving heritage resources.

The Provincial Policy Statement (2014)

The Provincial Policy Statement (PPS) provides policy direction on matters of provincial interest related to land use planning and development. It is the foundational policy document for land use planning in Ontario; all other planning documents in Ontario must be consistent with the PPS.

Section 2.6 of the PPS addresses cultural heritage and requires the conservation of significant cultural heritage resources (2.6.1). The PPS additionally requires planning authorities to consider and mitigate impacts on cultural heritage resources that are protected by a designation or easement prior to approving development or site alteration on lands adjacent to those protected resources (2.6.3). The PPS encourages planning authorities to consider the interests of Aboriginal communities in conserving cultural heritage resources (2.6.5).

The Growth Plan for the Greater Golden Horseshoe (2017)

The Growth Plan for the Greater Golden Horseshoe (“the Growth Plan”) establishes a long-term framework for where and how the Greater Golden Horseshoe region will grow. The entirety of the City of Burlington falls within the Growth Plan area. Chapter 4 of the Growth Plan is entitled “Protecting What is Valuable” and addresses, among other matters, cultural heritage resources.

The Growth Plan promotes the conservation of cultural heritage resources in order to foster a sense of place and benefit communities, particularly in strategic growth areas such as Burlington’s Urban Growth Centre and major transit station areas (4.2.7.1). The

Growth Plan encourages municipalities to collaborate with stakeholders, as well as First Nations and Métis communities, to identify and manage cultural heritage resources (4.2.7.2).

The Niagara Escarpment Plan (2017)

The Niagara Escarpment Plan (NEP) establishes policies to balance development with protection of the Niagara Escarpment and the resources it supports. The NEP applies to portions of the City's Rural and North Aldershot areas, as shown on Schedule A-1 of the new Official Plan (adopted April 26, 2018). The NEP is implemented by the Niagara Escarpment Commission.

Section 2.10 of the NEP contains policies requiring the conservation of cultural heritage resources and guiding the mitigation of impacts on heritage resources from development.

The Greenbelt Plan (2017)

The Greenbelt Plan identifies where urbanization should not occur, in order to protect the agricultural land base and ecological and hydrological features. Schedule A-1 of the new Official Plan (adopted April 26, 2018) identifies those areas of the City to which the "Protected Countryside" designation of the Greenbelt Plan applies. Section 4.4 of the Greenbelt Plan addresses the conservation of cultural heritage resources.

Halton Region Official Plan (2009)

Halton Region's Official Plan (ROP) manages growth and directs physical change and its effects on the social, economic, and natural environment of the Region. Sections 165-167 of the ROP address cultural heritage resources. Section 167 (3) requires the consideration and mitigation of impacts on protected cultural heritage resources prior to approving development on lands adjacent to those protected resources. Section 167 (5) encourages local municipalities to prepare an inventory of heritage resources and provide guidelines for preservation, assessment, and mitigation, as part of any area-specific plan or Official Plan amendment.

Halton Region Archaeological Master Plan (2009)

The Archaeological Master Plan, maintained and implemented by Halton Region, requires the identification, assessment, and conservation of archaeological resources prior to the approval of development in areas of archaeological potential.

City of Burlington Official Plan (1994, as amended)

Burlington's current Official Plan (OP) addresses cultural heritage resources in Part II, section 8. This section contains numerous policies to achieve the City's heritage conservation objectives. These policies include a commitment for the City to set an example of leadership in the conservation of its cultural heritage resources (8.3.1a), and a commitment to consult Heritage Burlington on the use and treatment of cultural

heritage resources (8.3.1b, 8.3.2a). The OP states that designation of properties under Part IV of the Heritage Act shall be pursued as a means of implementing the City's heritage conservation objectives (8.3.4a).

Section 8.4 of the OP guides the consideration of cultural heritage resources in the review of development proposals. This section allows the City to require a development proponent to study and mitigate potential impacts on cultural heritage resources that may be caused by development. Approval of development may be subject to the conservation of cultural heritage resources (8.4.1).

City of Burlington new Official Plan (adopted 2018)

The City's new Official Plan (new OP) was adopted by Council on April 26, 2018. The new OP is currently under review by Halton Region and is not in effect, but is informative to staff, developers, and the public about the City's objectives.

The new OP updates and strengthens the heritage conservation policies of the current OP. Section 3.5 of the new OP contains general policies for cultural heritage conservation, while other sections contain policies that apply to heritage conservation in specific areas of the City. The heritage conservation policies of the new OP were developed in consultation with Heritage Burlington. Notable new policies include:

1. A requirement for cultural heritage resources to be conserved in accordance with the nationally recognized Standards and Guidelines for the Conservation of Historic Places in Canada (3.5.2.1e);
2. Support for the involvement of First Nations and Métis communities in the conservation of cultural heritage resources (3.5.2.2a, 3.5.2.5.2e);
3. A requirement for area-specific plans and community improvement plans to identify and study cultural heritage resources, and propose ways to integrate, protect, and enhance significant resources (3.5.2.3h);
4. A requirement for development proponents to consider all options for the retention of a cultural heritage resource in its original location before resorting to relocation (3.5.2.5c);
5. A requirement for the proponent of a major development or infrastructure project within certain parts of the Rural Area to prepare a Cultural Heritage Landscape Impact Assessment and implement mitigation measures (3.5.2.5.1a);
6. Statement that, particularly in downtown Burlington, the preferred means of conserving cultural heritage resources will be to integrate them into new development, where possible (8.1.1.3.2k);
7. Statement that, particularly in downtown Burlington, development "shall be sensitive to the cultural heritage context of the street and not just of the immediately adjacent buildings, to maintain the character of those areas" (8.1.1.3.2k); and

8. Identification of cultural heritage resources as a factor that may prevent a property in the downtown from being developed to the maximum extent allowed by its area-specific plan (8.1.1.3.2n).

Enactment of the new OP will allow the above policies to come into effect and strengthen the City's heritage conservation program.

Strategy/process

There is a current need for updates to the Municipal Register to reflect changes to some listed heritage properties in recent years.

Remove 1309 Appleby Line from the Register (ward 5)

1309 Appleby Line was the location of a two-and-a-half storey Victorian farmhouse, with Queen Anne Revival elements, built in 1896. The property is not designated but is listed on the Register on the basis of the heritage value of the farmhouse.

In November, 2017, the farmhouse was demolished. As the building of heritage value has been lost, staff recommend that Council remove this property from the Register.

Heritage Burlington was consulted on this change in February, 2018, and passed a motion supporting the staff recommendation.

Remove 4372 Appleby Line from the Register (ward 6)

4372 Appleby Line is the location of Trinity Baptist Church. A brick church building in the Gothic Revival style was constructed on the property in 1891 as Zimmerman Methodist Church. At the time this area was the centre of the Village of Zimmerman. In 2004 a new church building was constructed, adjacent to the original church building, to house the congregation (by then a Baptist congregation). The property is not designated but is listed on the Register on the basis of the heritage value of the original 1891 church building.

On August 16, 2017, the original church building was damaged beyond repair by a fire. In November 2017, the remaining portions of the original building were legally demolished for safety reasons. The 2004 building remains on the property. As the building of heritage value has been lost, staff recommend that Council remove this property from the Register.

Heritage Burlington was consulted on this change in February, 2018, and passed a motion supporting the staff recommendation.

Remove 243 Malvern Road from the Register (ward 4)

243 Malvern Road was the location of a nineteenth century farmhouse built in a vernacular style. The original, one-storey portion of the house was thought to have been built in 1820, which would have made it one of the oldest buildings in Burlington. In

1852 the original building was bricked over and a one-and-a-half storey brick wing was added. As the surrounding lands were subdivided in the twentieth century, the 1852 wing became the front part of the building, with the original building functioning as the rear wing. The property is not designated but is listed on the Register based on the heritage value of the house.

On May 12, 2018, the house was damaged beyond repair by a fire. In late May, 2018, the remaining portions of the building were legally demolished for safety reasons. As the building of heritage value has been lost, staff recommend that Council remove this property from the Municipal Register.

Heritage Burlington was consulted on this change in June, 2018, and passed a motion supporting the staff recommendation.

Confirm removal of 1437 Elgin Street and addition of 470 Maple Ave to the Register (wards 2 and 1 respectively)

The David Bastedo House is a one-and-a-half storey Victorian style brick home with vernacular influences, constructed prior to 1881. It is not designated under the Heritage Act but is listed on the Municipal Register as a non-designated property at 1437 Elgin Street.

The David Bastedo House was relocated from 1437 Elgin Street to 470 Maple Ave in February, 2016, to allow the redevelopment of the former location. A Council motion is necessary to update the Register to formally recognize the change of location.

An evaluation of the David Bastedo House's heritage value is attached in Appendix A. This evaluation was completed in 2014 when the house was located at 1437 Elgin Street. Relocating the house to 470 Maple Ave removed its contextual value; however, the building retains its design/physical and historical/associative value as defined by Ontario Regulation 9/06. Staff therefore recommend that Council confirm the building's continued status as a Register-listed cultural heritage resource by formally adding the new location, 470 Maple Ave, to the Register. As the old location on Elgin Street retains none of the heritage features associated with the house, staff recommend that 1437 Elgin Street be removed from the Register.

Heritage Burlington was consulted on this change on February 12, 2018, and passed a motion supporting staff's recommendation.



Figure 1: The David Bastedo House in its new location at 470 Maple Ave in June 2017

Clarify address of Central High School (ward 2)

Central High School was constructed in 1922 as Burlington’s first secondary school. Central High School and Central Public School were both added to the Register as non-designated properties, along with all other non-designated “A” and “B” properties, in 2008. At the time, both properties were listed on the Register under the same address, 638 Brant Street. This is in fact the address of Central Public School only. The address of Central High School is 1433 Baldwin Street.

Staff recommend that Council clarify the location of Central High School by formally confirming the inclusion of 1433 Baldwin Street on the Register.

Heritage Burlington was consulted on this change on February 12, 2018, and passed a motion supporting staff’s recommendation.



Figure 2: Central High School (1433 Baldwin St), November 2018

Technical amendment to designation by-law of 736 King Road (ward 1)

736 King Road is located on the west side of King Road at the terminus of Greenwood Drive in Aldershot. The property is the remnant of “Crown Farm”, the original 563-acre parcel granted by the Crown in 1802 to Charles King, who was one of the earliest European settlers of East Flamborough (what we now know as Aldershot) and the person for whom King Road is named. The original farmhouse on this property was constructed in two phases and remains as a landmark on King Road to this day.

The original part of the house was built in 1825 and is one of the oldest buildings not only in Aldershot but in all of Burlington. In the 1840s the original Crown Farm house was reclad in brick and a new one-and-a-half storey brick wing was added, which is now the front wing of the house.

736 King Road was designated under Part IV of the Heritage Act in 2001, through By-law 105-2001, attached as Appendix C of this report. Staff have detected that a clerical error at the time of designation resulted in the wrong legal description being recorded in the By-law. The legal description that appears in the By-law describes 763 King Road rather than the intended property, 736 King Road.

763 King Road is located approximately 85 metres northwest of Crown Farm and is not considered to have heritage value. Despite the erroneous inclusion of the legal description of 763 King Road, By-law 105-2001 clearly refers to the Crown farmhouse at 736 King Road as the cultural heritage resource that is designated under the Heritage Act by Council. A minor amendment to the By-law is required to correct the legal description. Staff therefore recommend that Council amend By-law 105-2001, as shown in the draft amending By-law attached as Appendix D to this report.

Heritage Burlington was consulted on this amendment on November 13, 2018, and passed a motion supporting staff's recommendation to amend By-law 105-2001 to correct the legal description of the property.



Figure 3: Front (1840s) elevation of 736 King Road, June 2017

Staff have notified the property owner of the clerical error in By-law 105-2001 and of staff's recommendation for Council to amend the By-law. The property owner has been advised that they have the opportunity to attend and register as a delegation at the committee meeting at which this recommendation will be discussed.

If Council approves staff's recommendation to amend the By-law, staff will provide the property owner with a formal notice of the proposed amendment, as required by section 30.1 of the Heritage Act. The owner will have 30 days during which to notify the City of any objection to the amendment. If no notice of objection is received during the thirty days, Council may enact the amending by-law.

If a notice of objection is received from the owner during the thirty days, the matter will be referred to the Conservation Review Board (CRB). A hearing before the CRB will ensue, and the CRB will return a report to Council setting out its findings and recommendations. After considering the CRB report, Council may then make a final decision to enact or withdraw the proposed By-law amendment.

Financial Matters:

Should Council approve the proposed amendment to By-law 105-2001 for 736 King Road as recommended, the property owner will have the opportunity to submit a notice of objection. This would trigger a hearing before the Conservation Review Board (CRB), and costs associated with a hearing would be incurred.

Public Engagement Matters:

Staff have consulted Heritage Burlington with respect to all of the recommendations contained in this report, as described under Strategy/Process above. Heritage Burlington is supportive of all of the subject recommendations.

Heritage Burlington plays a critical role in heritage conservation planning in Burlington. When the City receives an application from a heritage property owner to alter, demolish, or remove a protected heritage resource, staff are unable to consult the general public due to the Heritage Act's restrictive time limits on application processing. The City therefore relies on Heritage Burlington to represent the interests of the community with respect to the subject applications. Heritage Burlington members are dedicated volunteers with an interest in heritage conservation, knowledge of Burlington's heritage, and a commitment to advise Council on behalf of the broader community.

Conclusion:

Cultural heritage resources, whether publicly or privately owned, are a community asset that make a strong contribution to Burlington's cultural fabric. The Ontario Heritage Act gives the City tools to ensure the conservation of these resources, while various provincial, regional, and municipal plans and policies passed under the Ontario Planning Act support the City's efforts to conserve cultural heritage resources.

The Municipal Register is the City's official list of regulated heritage properties and is an essential tool in the City's heritage conservation toolkit. This report has recommended administrative updates necessary to ensure the currency of the Register.

Respectfully submitted,

Thomas Douglas

Planner – Development Review & Heritage

(905) 335-7600 ext. 7811

Appendices:

- A. Assessment of David Bastedo House (formerly 1437 Elgin Street)
- B. Assessment of Central High School
- C. By-law 105-2001, a By-law to Designate 736 King Road
- D. Draft Amending By-law for 736 King Road

Notifications:

Heritage Burlington c/o Jo-Anne Rudy, Committee Clerk, City of Burlington

Erin Semande, Provincial Heritage Registrar, Ontario Heritage Trust

Owner of 736 King Road (Planning staff to provide contact information)

Report Approval:

All reports are reviewed and/or approved by Department Director, Director of Finance and Director of Legal. Final approval is by the City Manager.