



Committee of the Whole Meeting Addition

CW#03-18

Tuesday, February 20, 2018, 4:30 p.m.

Council Chambers

225 East Beaver Creek Road

Richmond Hill, Ontario

Chair, Godwin Chan, Councillor Ward 6

Pages

10. Delegations

- *10.1 Vitaliy Okhotov, 27 Brass Drive, regarding applications submitted by Country Wide Homes (Jefferson Inc.) and Giuseppina Brunetto for 196 and 210 and 226 to 288 and 307 Harris Ave, 211 and 223 to 305 Jefferson Sdrd, 30 Beech Ave - (Agenda Item 11.6)
- *10.2 Michael Rabbior, 74 Wicker Drive, regarding applications submitted by Country Wide Homes (Jefferson Inc.) and Giuseppina Brunetto for 196 and 210 and 226 to 288 and 307 Harris Ave, 211 and 223 to 305 Jefferson Sdrd, 30 Beech Ave - (Agenda Item 11.6)
- *10.3 Yusuf and Ingrid Sunar, 53 Wicker Drive, regarding applications submitted by Country Wide Homes (Jefferson Inc.) and Giuseppina Brunetto for 196 and 210 and 226 to 288 and 307 Harris Ave, 211 and 223 to 305 Jefferson Sdrd, 30 Beech Ave - (Item 11.6)
- *10.4 Marcelo Almeida, 82 Wicker Drive, regarding applications submitted by Country Wide Homes (Jefferson Inc.) and Giuseppina Brunetto for 196 and 210 and 226 to 288 and 307 Harris Ave, 211 and 223 to 305 Jefferson Sdrd, 30 Beech Ave - (Agenda Item 11.6)
- *10.5 Nicole Sampogna, Evans Planning Inc., representing Country Wide Homes (Jefferson Inc.), regarding applications submitted by Country Wide Homes (Jefferson Inc.) and Giuseppina Brunetto - (Agenda Item 11.6)

11. Committee and Staff Reports

- *11.11 Extract - Heritage Richmond Hill Committee meeting HRH#01-18

held February 13, 2018

- *11.11.1 SRPRS.18.043 - Request to Remove 100 Centre Street East from Heritage Inventory - File Number D12-07099

7

(Staff Report SRPRS.18.043 is attached for Committee's reference)

That the Heritage Richmond Hill Committee recommends to Council:

a) That the property located at 100 Centre Street East does not merit cultural heritage designation under Part IV of the *Ontario Heritage Act*;

b) That 100 Centre Street East be removed from the Town of Richmond Hill Inventory of Buildings of Architectural and Historical Importance.

- *11.12 Extract - Heritage Richmond Hill Committee meeting HRH#01-18 held February 13, 2018

- *11.12.1 SRPRS.18.042 - Request for Support of Federal Heritage Policy Reform - File Number D12-07228

31

(Staff Report SRPRS.18.042 is attached for Committee's reference)

That the Heritage Richmond Hill Committee recommends to Council:

a) That staff report SRPRS.18.042 regarding the request for support of Federal Heritage Policy Reform be received for information;

b) That the Richmond Hill Town Council supports the recommendation of the Federal House of Commons Standing Committee on Environment and Sustainable Development contained in Report 10 (42nd Parliament, 1st Session), regarding the preservation of Canada's heritage;

c) That the Town Clerk be directed for forward this resolution to the Federal Minister of Environment (copying the Minister of Finance and our local MPs) as requested by Community Heritage Ontario (CHO) in support of the recommendations

contained in Report 10 to staff report SRPRS.18.042.

- *11.13** Correspondence received regarding Applications submitted by Country Wide Homes (Jefferson Inc) and Giuseppina Brunetto (refer to Agenda Item 11.6) **123**

That the following correspondence regarding the Applications submitted by Country Wide Homes (Jefferson Inc.) and Giuseppina Brunetto for 196 and 210 and 226 to 288 and 307 Harris Avenue, 211 and 223 to 305 Jefferson Sideroad, and 30 Beech Avenue be received:

a) Michael and Kristina Rabbior, 74 Wicker Drive, dated February 14, 2018

- *11.14** Correspondence received regarding Applications submitted by Country Wide Homes (Jefferson Inc) and Giuseppina Brunetto (refer to Agenda Item 11.6) **127**

That the following correspondence regarding the Applications submitted by Country Wide Homes (Jefferson Inc.) and Giuseppina Brunetto for 196 and 210 and 226 to 288 and 307 Harris Avenue, 211 and 223 to 305 Jefferson Sideroad, and 30 Beech Avenue be received:

- 1. Francis C.P. Wong, 55 Brass Drive, dated February 18, 2018**
- 2. Frank Graziano, 63 Brass Drive, dated February 18, 2018**
- 3. Reza Moemeni, 52 Brass Drive, dated February 18, 2018**
- 4. Joseph Ip and Dorcas Cheung, 81 Brass Drive, dated February 19, 2018**
- 5. Ingrid and Yusuf Sunar, 53 Wicker Drive, dated February 19, 2018**
- 6. Okhotov Family, 27 Brass Drive, dated February 19, 2018**
- 7. Jennifer Zhang, 54 Wicker Drive, dated February 19, 2018**
- 8. Gulamraza Maghjee and Tasneem Jaffer, 46 Brass Drive, dated February 19, 2018**
- 9. Xingcun Huang and Hong Zhang, 54 Wicker Drive, dated February 19, 2018**
- 10. Joseph Ip and Dorcas Cheung, 81 Brass Drive, dated February 19, 2018**

11. Adrian Gatea and Daniela Gatea, 24 Wicker Drive, dated February 19, 2018
12. Ramin Nooraein, 12 Brass Drive, dated February 19, 2018
13. Xu Guo, 76 Wicker Drive, dated February 19, 2018
14. Yuyong Ke, 76 Wicker Drive, dated February 19, 2018
15. Paul and Andrea Cook, 56 Wicker Drive, dated February 19, 2018
16. Lei Xu, 79 Brass Drive, dated February 19, 2018
17. Ying An, 79 Brass Drive, dated February 19, 2018
18. Roman Slepukurov, 56 Brass Drive, dated February 19, 2018
19. Marcelo Almedia 82 Wicker Drive, dated February 19, 2018
20. Michael S. Manett, MPLAN Inc., representing owners of 247 and 257 Harris Avenue, dated February 19, 2018
21. Sonia Bortolin, 82 Wicker Drive, dated February 19, 2018
22. Yuling Jiang, 48 Wicker Drive, dated February 19, 2018
23. David and Gihan Campagnolo, 65 Brass Drive, dated February 19, 2018
24. Joel Durocher and Ramona Zhang, 72 Wicker Drive, dated February 19, 2018
25. Dingjin Yang and Ying Di, 8 Wicker Drive, dated February 19, 2018
26. Marina Slepokurova, 56 Brass Drive, dated February 19, 2018
27. Yelena Slepokurova, 56 Brass Drive, dated February 19, 2018
28. Yurly Slepokurov, 56 Brass Drive, dated February 19, 2018
29. Michael Rabbior, 74 Wicker Drive, dated February 19, 2018
30. Marta Tuscher, 42 Wicker Drive, dated February 20, 2018
31. Tony Medeiros, 42 Wicker Drive, dated February 20, 2018
32. Adriana Pisano Beaumont and Andre Paul Beaumont, 62 Wicker Drive, dated February 20, 2018
33. Wilfred and Corneilla, 77 Brass Drive, dated February 20, 2018

34. Chi Leong Wong, 50 Wicker Drive, dated February 20, 2018
35. Mari and Nashaat Estafanous, 30 Wicker Drive, dated February 20, 2018
36. Gerald Alexandrovitch, 64 Wicker Drive, dated February 20, 2018
37. Mila, Dasha, Oleg, Andrew, Artur Tsurkans, 23 Brass Drive, dated February 20, 2018

**Extract From
Heritage Richmond Hill Meeting
HRH#01-18 held February 13, 2018**

**4. Request to Remove 100 Centre Street East from Heritage Inventory –
File D12-07099 – (Staff Report SRPRS.18.043)**

Moved by: M. Behrooz

Recommendation 1

That the Heritage Richmond Hill Committee recommends to Council:

- a) That the property located at 100 Centre Street East does not merit cultural heritage designation under Part IV of the *Ontario Heritage Act*;
- b) That 100 Centre Street East be removed from the Town of Richmond Hill Inventory of Buildings of Architectural and Historical Importance.

Carried Unanimously



Staff Report for Heritage Richmond Hill Meeting

Date of Meeting: February 13, 2018

Report Number: SRPRS.18.043

Department: Planning and Regulatory Services

Division: Policy Planning

Subject: Request to Remove 100 Centre Street East
from Heritage Inventory (File No.D12-07099 -
SRPRS.18.043)

Purpose:

To seek the Heritage Richmond Hill Committee's consideration regarding the cultural heritage merit of the property located at 100 Centre Street East under Part IV of the *Ontario Heritage Act*.

Recommendation(s):

- a) That Heritage Richmond Hill advise Council the property located at 100 Centre Street East does not merit cultural heritage designation under Part IV of the *Ontario Heritage Act*, and
- b) That 100 Centre Street East be removed from the Town of Richmond Hill *Inventory of Buildings of Architectural and Historical Importance*.

Contact Person:

Isa James, Urban Designer/ Heritage Planner, phone number 905 771-5529.

Joanne Leung, Manager, Heritage and Urban Design, phone number 905 771-5498.

Submitted by:

"Signed version on file in the Office of the Clerk"

Kelvin Kwan

Commissioner of Planning and Regulatory Services

Approved by:

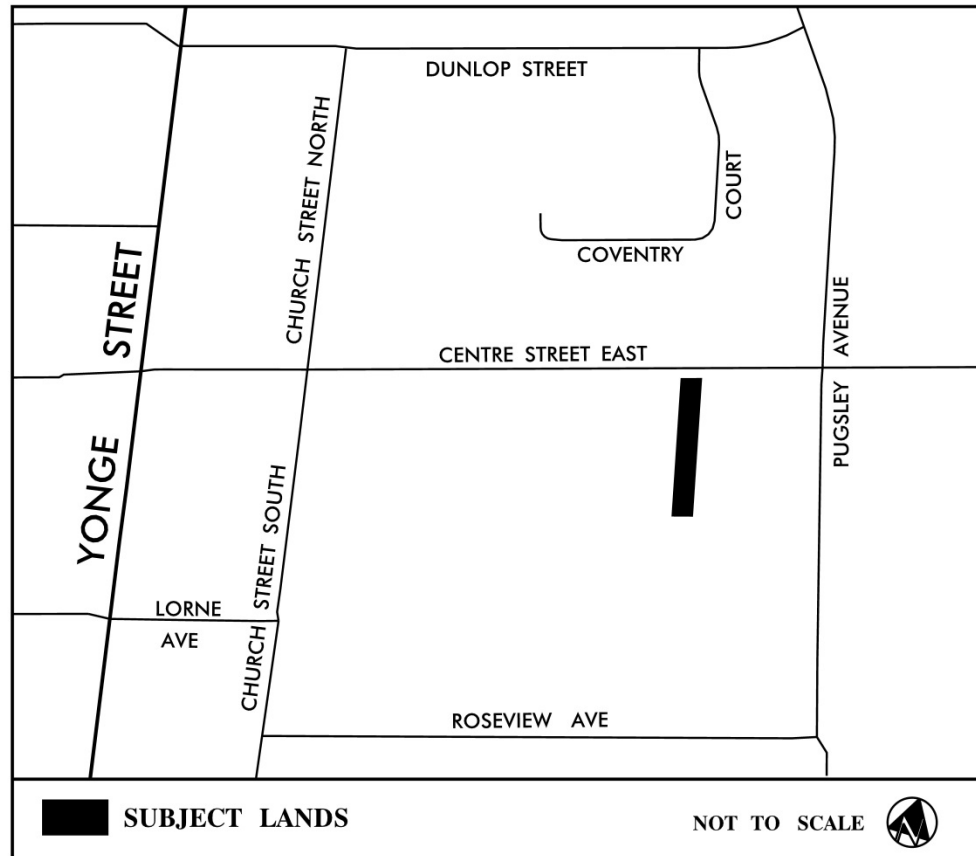
"Signed version on file in the Office of the Clerk"

Neil Garbe

Chief Administrative Officer

Location Map:

The map below depicts the property location. Should you require an alternative format, call the contact person listed in this document.



Background:

This staff report provides a review of the subject property from a cultural heritage perspective and seeks Heritage Richmond Hill's (HRH) consideration of the cultural heritage significance of the subject property in accordance with the criteria set out in Regulation 9/06 of the *Ontario Heritage Act*.

100 Centre Street East is located on the south side of Centre Street between Church Street and Pugsley Avenue and is directly adjacent to the east and south sides to Town Park. The property is listed in the Town's *Inventory of Buildings of Architectural and Historical Importance*. The dwelling is described as: "Brick; 2 tone brown; 1 ½ storeys; circa 1923; gable roof with pent eaves; half gable hip-roofed veranda on thin columns".

On December 20, 2017, the Town received a letter from the owners requesting removal of the subject lands from the Town's Heritage Register and on January 13, 2018 a Cultural Heritage Impact Assessment was submitted for the property. The Cultural Heritage Impact Assessment (CHIA) was prepared by MW Hall Corporation (Hall) (attached as Appendix A). No application for demolition was submitted.

Staff has reviewed the material and deemed the request to be complete. If Council, after considering the Heritage Richmond Hill Committee's advice on the matter, determines the property to be unworthy of heritage designation, the property will be removed from the Heritage Inventory.

Cultural Heritage Evaluation:

Under the *Ontario Heritage Act*, in order for a building to be deemed worthy of designation under Part IV or V of the *Act*, it must meet at least one of the criteria defined under Regulation 9/06 of the *Act*. Council may designate the building under Part IV of the *Act* if one of these criteria is met. The criteria include the following set of three overarching values within which are nine sub-criteria:

1) Physical/Design Value:

- a. Is a rare, unique, representative or early example of a style, type, expression, material or construction method;
- b. Displays a high degree of craftsmanship or artistic merit; or
- c. Demonstrates a high degree of technical or scientific achievement.

2) Associative/Historical Value:

- a. Has direct associations with a theme, event, belief, person, activity, organization or institution that is significant to a community;
- b. Yields, or has the potential to yield information that contributes to an understanding of a community or culture; or
- c. Demonstrates or reflects the work or ideas of an architect, artist, builder, designer or theorist who is significant to a community.

3) Contextual Value:

- a. Is important in defining, maintaining or supporting the character of an area;
- b. Is physically, functionally, visually or historically linked to its surrounding; or
- c. Is a landmark.

The following provides staff's consideration of the consultant report as viewed through the lens of Regulation 9/06.

MW Hall Corporation - Cultural Heritage Impact Assessment: 100 Centre Street East, Richmond Hill

The Hall report satisfies the requirements of the Town's terms of reference for a cultural heritage impact assessment and provides a review of the potential cultural heritage value of the subject property through criteria established in Regulation 9/06. The following provides staff's consideration on the key findings from the report.

Physical/Design Value

In order for a property to be considered a candidate for physical/design value, the property must be a rare, unique, representative or early example of a style, type or expression of a particular period. Alternatively the property must display a high degree

of craftsmanship or artistic merit. Lastly the building may demonstrate a high degree of technical or scientific achievement.

It is suggested in the Town's *Inventory of Buildings of Architectural and Historical Importance* that the building was constructed circa 1923. The house is a very modest 1½ storey building.

The gable end roofed house was a common form of house of the period in Ontario. Staff concurs with the CHIA's assessment that the structure is not a rare, unique or early example of its type and standard materials and construction methods were used. Overall, it does not exhibit a high degree of artistic merit either in its craftsmanship or in its design.



100 Centre Street East

Associative/Historical Value

In order for a property to be considered a candidate for associative historical value, a strong connection must be established between an activity or person of historical significance and the subject property.

Hall reports that the original lot, being Part Lot 47, Concession 1, Markham (Richmond Hill), (being part of village lot 56, Plan 481), was patented on May 17, 1802 to Andrew Davidson. After subsequent changes in ownership and severances, the property was further subdivided and in 1921 came under the ownership of Michael Broad, who held the parcel until his death in 1938. It was under Michael Broad's ownership that the existing 1½ storey residence was probably constructed. In 1938 the parcel and the residence were owned by Sam and Sonia Bernyk, and then transferred to Mary Lewis. Mary Lewis revised ownership to Andrew Lewis in 1962. Andrew Lewis died in 1969, and ownership reverted to Mary Lewis. Mary Lewis died in 2016, and ownership of the property passed to the present owners. Staff concurs with the CHIA that, according to

the *Ontario Heritage Act* criteria for designation, there were no historically significant persons having a direct relationship to the property.

Contextual Value

Contextual value is met if a building is important in defining, maintaining or supporting the character of an area. Alternatively contextual value could be met if the property is physically, functionally, visually or historically linked to its surrounding.

Centre Street East between Church Street and Pugsley Avenue contains 17 listed properties and one designated property included in the Town's Heritage Register. However, the house on the subject lands is at the far east end of this grouping and is not directly adjacent to, nor across the street from, any property included in the Heritage Register. Staff concludes the house at 100 Centre Street East is not significant to the heritage context in the area. It does not define the character of the neighbourhood.

Staff Review

Staff is in agreement with the heritage consultant with regard to the physical/design, associative/historical and contextual value of the property. The building fails to meet the criteria for determining cultural heritage value and does not merit designation under Part IV of the *Ontario Heritage Act*.

Financial/Staffing/Other Implications:

There are no financial or staffing implications at this time.

Relationship to the Strategic Plan:

A detailed consideration of the heritage merits of the subject property is in keeping with Goal 3 – Outcome 1 of the Strategic Plan which is to “Respect the past through promoting the awareness of the Town’s heritage.”

Conclusion:

Staff is of the opinion that 100 Centre Street East does not merit designation under Regulation 9/06 of the *Ontario Heritage Act* and recommend that the property be removed from the inventory of listed properties in the Town's Heritage Register.

Attachments:

The following attached documents may include scanned images, with maps and photographs. If you require an alternative format, please call the contact person listed in this document.

Appendix A Cultural Heritage Impact Assessment, 100 Centre Street East, Richmond Hill, prepared by MW Hall Corporation (January 9, 2018)

CULTURAL HERITAGE IMPACT ASSESSMENT

**100 Centre Street, East
Town of Richmond Hill, Ontario**

9 January 2018

prepared by



architecture + planning + urban design
+
heritage conservation
+
real estate development

21 Scollard St., #103
Toronto, ON M5R 1G1
CANADA
416.920.8105
mark@mwhallcorp.com
www.mwhallcorp.com

TABLE OF CONTENTS

1.0 INTRODUCTION

2.0 CULTURAL HERITAGE IMPACT ASSESSMENT

- 2.1 History of the property and evolution to date
- 2.2 Context and setting of the subject property
- 2.3 Architectural evaluation of the subject property
- 2.4 Proposal for the subject property and potential impacts on identified cultural heritage resources
- 2.5 Examination of preservation / mitigation options for cultural heritage resources

3.0 RECOMMENDATIONS

REFERENCES

- a. Provincial Policy Statement, 2005 Section 2.6.3
- b. Ontario Planning Act, R.S.O. 1990, Part 1, 2(d)
- c. Ontario Heritage Act, R.S.O. Part IV, Section 29, and Section 34
- d. Richmond Hill Official Plan, Section 3.4.2
- e. Richmond Hill Cultural Heritage Assessments Terms of Reference

APPENDICES

- 1- Inventory of Buildings of Architectural & Historical Importance, Richmond Hill, Fall 2016
- 2- Property Survey, 100 Centre Street, East, Richmond Hill
- 3- Photographs, 100 Centre Street, East, Richmond Hill
- 4- Vicinity Map, 100 Centre Street, East, Richmond Hill
- 5- Aerial Photograph of Vicinity of subject property
- 6- Excerpt from Official Plan, Richmond Hill, Ontario 26 April 2017, 100 Centre Street, East
- 7- Cultural Heritage Assessment Summary Chart, 100 Centre Street, East, Richmond Hill
- 8- Curriculum Vitae, Mark Hall, OAA, MRAIC, FAIA, RPP, CAHP

1.0 INTRODUCTION TO THE PROPERTY

This Cultural Heritage Impact Assessment (CHIA) follows Town of Richmond Hill Terms of Reference for Cultural Heritage Impact Assessments, 2017.

The property is located on the east side of Yonge Street, on the east edge of the downtown core area, and is on the south side of Centre Street East. The property is Listed in Richmond Hill Inventory of Buildings, but not a Designated Heritage property. (Appendix 1)

The property is a rectangular parcel, 50' frontage x 317'10" deep, identified as Lot 56, Plan 481. (Appendices 2,3,4,5) The property contains a 1 ½ storey single family residence building and part of a single car garage [straddling the eastern boundary of the lot. To the east of the property is City owned park land. There are other single-family residences on the west and north sides of 100 Centre Street East.

The owners of the property, Andrew Louros, Yvonne Thompson, and Robert Holmes Blackburn retained MW HALL CORPORATION, Heritage Conservation Consultants to review the property and to prepare a Cultural Heritage Assessment [CHA] for submittal to the Town of Richmond Hill.

The subject property is owned by:

Andrew Louros, Yvonne Thompson and Robert Holmes Blackburn

Contact information is as follows:

Mr. Andrew Louros
Tel: (416) 399-2886
Email: andrew@lourosdesign.ca

or

Ms. Yvonne Thompson
Tel: (416) 239-1229
Email: Yvonne.thompson@sympatico.ca

2.1 History of the property and evolution to date

Property records show Part Lot 47, Concession 1, Markham (Richmond Hill), (being part of village lot 56, Plan 481) being Patent 17 May 1802 from the Crown to Andrew Davidson, All 190 Acres, Lot 47, Concession 1. Markham, was likely a farm lot. Records continue to show 'All 190 acres' exchanging ownership in 1804, 1805, 1808, and 1832. In 1845, the property is reduced in size to 132'x330', then to ½ acre increments and were parceled off in 1846, 1853 and 1855. In 1872 the lot was reduced to 4ac., and in 1878 was identified as 'Wallington's pasture'. In 1921 the property was subdivided and became under ownership of Michael Broad, who held the parcel until his death in 1938. It was under Michael Broad's ownership that the existing 1 ½ storey residence was apparently constructed, likely with other such parcels on Centre Street, East. In 1938 the parcel and the residence were owned by Sam and Sonia Bernyk, then transferred by Grant of \$3,400 to Mary Lewis. Mary Lewis revised ownership with Andrew Lewis in 1962. Andrew Lewis died in 1969, and ownership reverted to Mary Lewis. Mary Lewis died in 2016, and ownership of the property passed to the present owners.

2.2 Context and setting of the subject property

The Richmond Hill Downtown Secondary Plan, Schedule 1, was adopted by Council 27 Feb 2017 [now under appeal to OMB] (Appendix 6) indicates the existing lands to east and south of the subject property as 'Community Park'. According to the owners of the property, Town of Richmond Hill has expressed interest in adding the subject parcel to these 'Community Park' lands. Existing lands on the north side of Centre Street are indicated to remain residential.

2.3 Architectural evaluation of the subject property

The existing property remains vacant, except for the 20th century residence a shed and a small, separate garage building at the rear of the house. The shed and garage are temporary structures and easily removable. The 1 ½ storey residential building is in relatively sound structural condition and is presently being used as a residence by one of the owners. Its architectural character is such that it is recognizable as 'newer' relative to the 19th century heritage village core of existing buildings along Yonge Street and other East/West village streets, including Centre Street. The property and buildings have no elements that qualify for designation under the Ontario Heritage Act.

2.4 Redevelopment proposal for the subject land and potential impacts on identified heritage resources

Potential reuse of the subject property for an addition to the Community Park appears reasonable, and in keeping with the early history of these lands as 'pasture'. Such a change in use of this parcel would likely have a positive impact on the downtown core area, retaining it as undeveloped, similar to when historic Richmond Hill was in the 19th century.

2.5 Examination of preservation/mitigation options for cultural heritage resources.

The existing 1 ½ storey residential building at 100 Centre Street, East and the two temporary structures do not have heritage significance in themselves, nor do they contribute to the core area of Richmond Hill as an important 19th century heritage community.

Avoidance Mitigation

Avoidance mitigation is not considered applicable in this case, and it is not considered.

Salvage Mitigation Salvage mitigation is not considered applicable in this case and is not considered.

Historical commemoration Historical commemoration is not considered applicable in this case and is not considered.

4.0 RECOMMENDATION

Section 2 of the *Ontario Planning Act* indicates that the Town of Richmond Hill shall have regard to matters of Provincial Interest such as the conservation of features of significant architectural, cultural, historical, archeological, or scientific interest. In addition, Section 3 of the *Planning Act* requires that decision of Council shall be consistent with the *Provincial Policy Statement*

(PPS 2014). Policy 2.6.3 of the PPS requires that “...*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.*”

“Conserved” means the identification, protection, management and use of built heritage resources, cultural heritage landscapes and archeological resources in a manner that ensures their cultural heritage value or interest is retained under the Ontario Heritage Act.”

The property at 100 Centre Street, East does not contain any heritage resource that has cultural value or interest per the criteria for heritage designation under Ontario Regulation 9/06 of the *Ontario Heritage Act*. Nor does it have value as part of any Designated Heritage District.

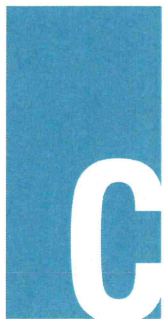
100 Centre Street
Richmond Hill, Ontario, Canada
CULTURAL HERITAGE IMPACT ASSESSMENT
9 January 2018

This Cultural Heritage Impact Assessment is respectfully submitted by

MW HALL CORPORATION

A handwritten signature in black ink, appearing to read 'Mark Hall', with a large, sweeping flourish at the end.

per: Mark Hall, OAA, MRAIC, FAIA, RPP, CAHP
President



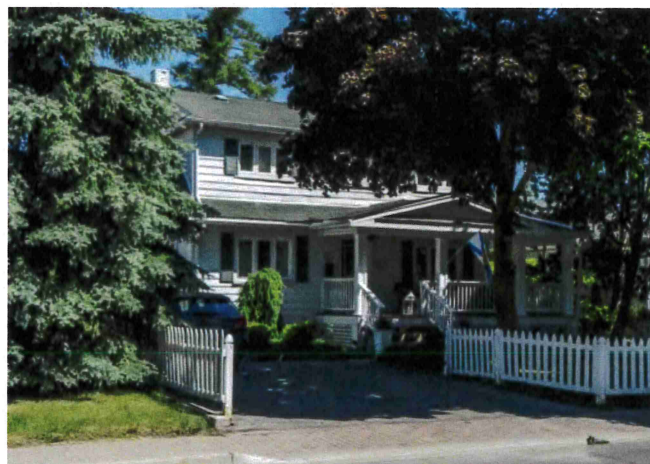
97 Centre Street East

Harold J. Mills House

Ward 2
DES
BP

Frame; aluminum siding; 2 storeys; c1921; gable roof with pent eaves; veranda on decorative columns.

For more information see designating by-law 60-96

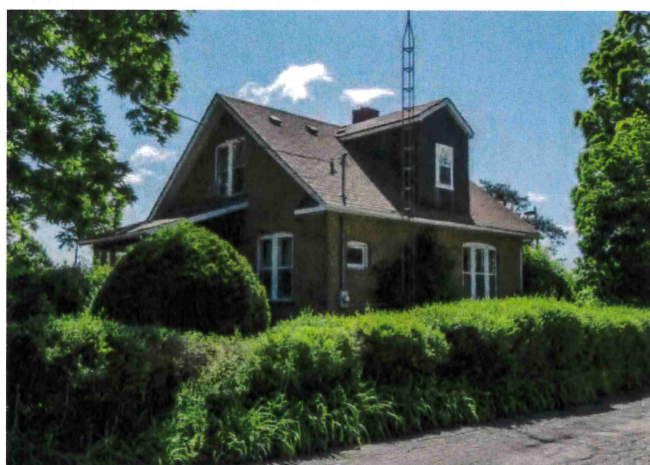


100 Centre Street East

Michael Broad House

Ward 2

Brick; 2 tone brown; 1 ½ storeys; c1923; gable roof with pent eaves; half gable hip-roofed veranda on thin columns.



11 Centre Street West

Temperance Hall

Ward 4
WP

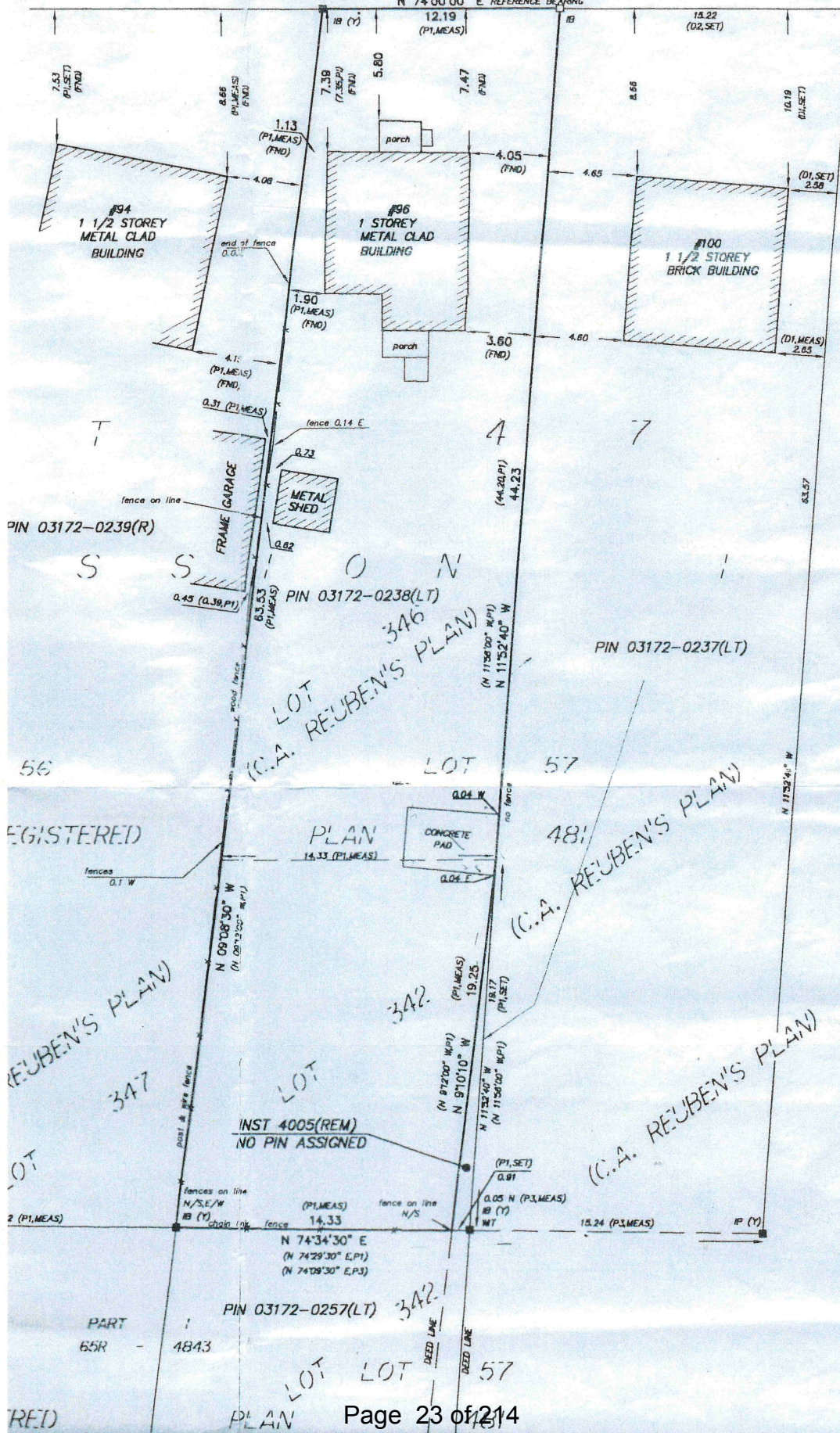
Frame; clapboard; 1 ½ storeys; 1876(v); gable front with side hall; ogee-headed 2/2 windows on ground floor; scalloped frieze; hip-roofed porch on square posts; Temperance Hall; Independent Order of Good Templars. Brick veneer and clapboard 2 storey rear addition.



CENTRE STREET EAST

PIN 03172-0404(LT)

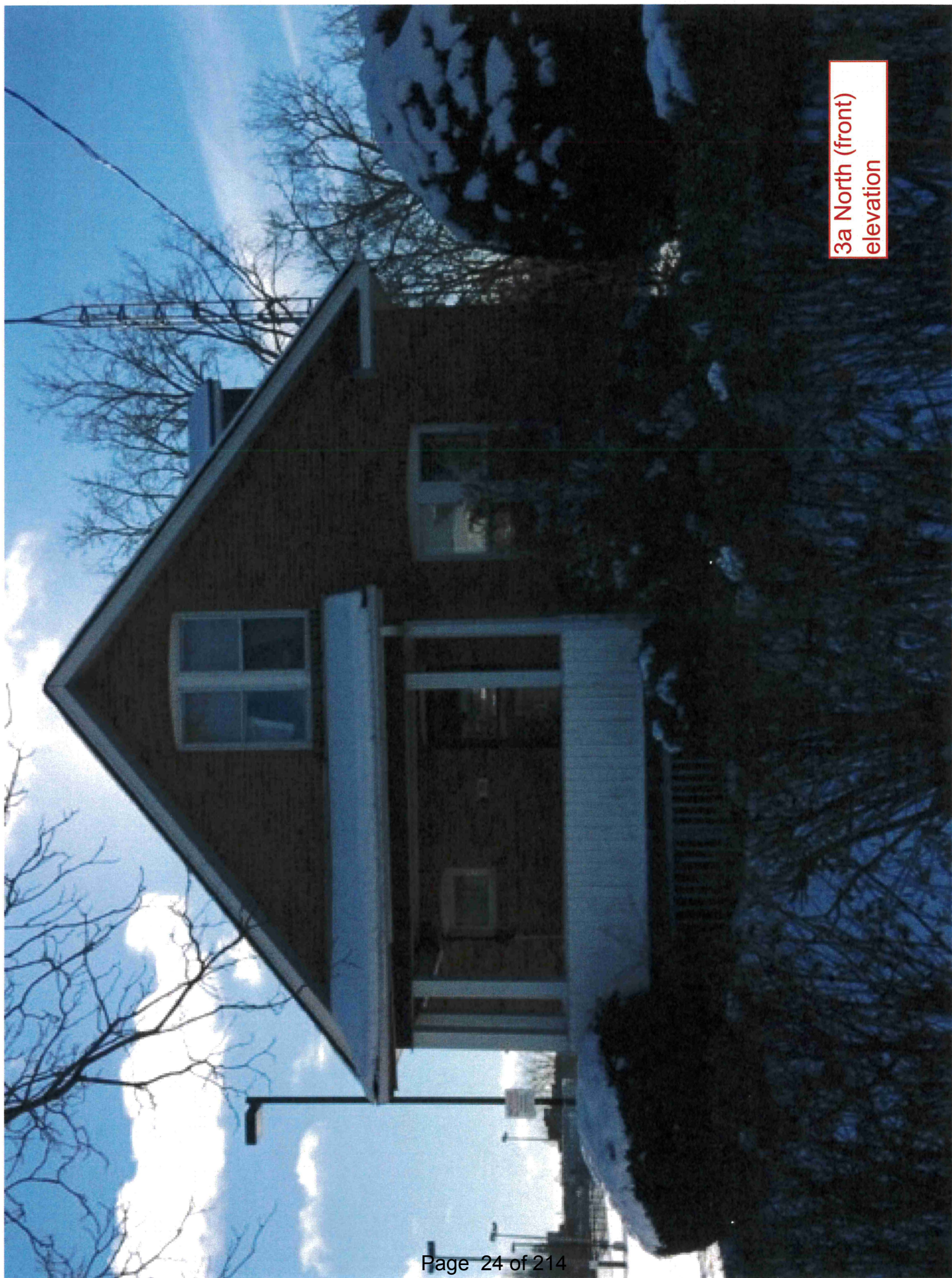
DEDICATED BY BY-LAW 1351 (AS IN INST. 38770)
N 74°00'00" E REFERENCE BEARING



ASSOCIATION OF ONTARIO
LAND SURVEYORS
PLAN SUBMISSION FORM
1407468



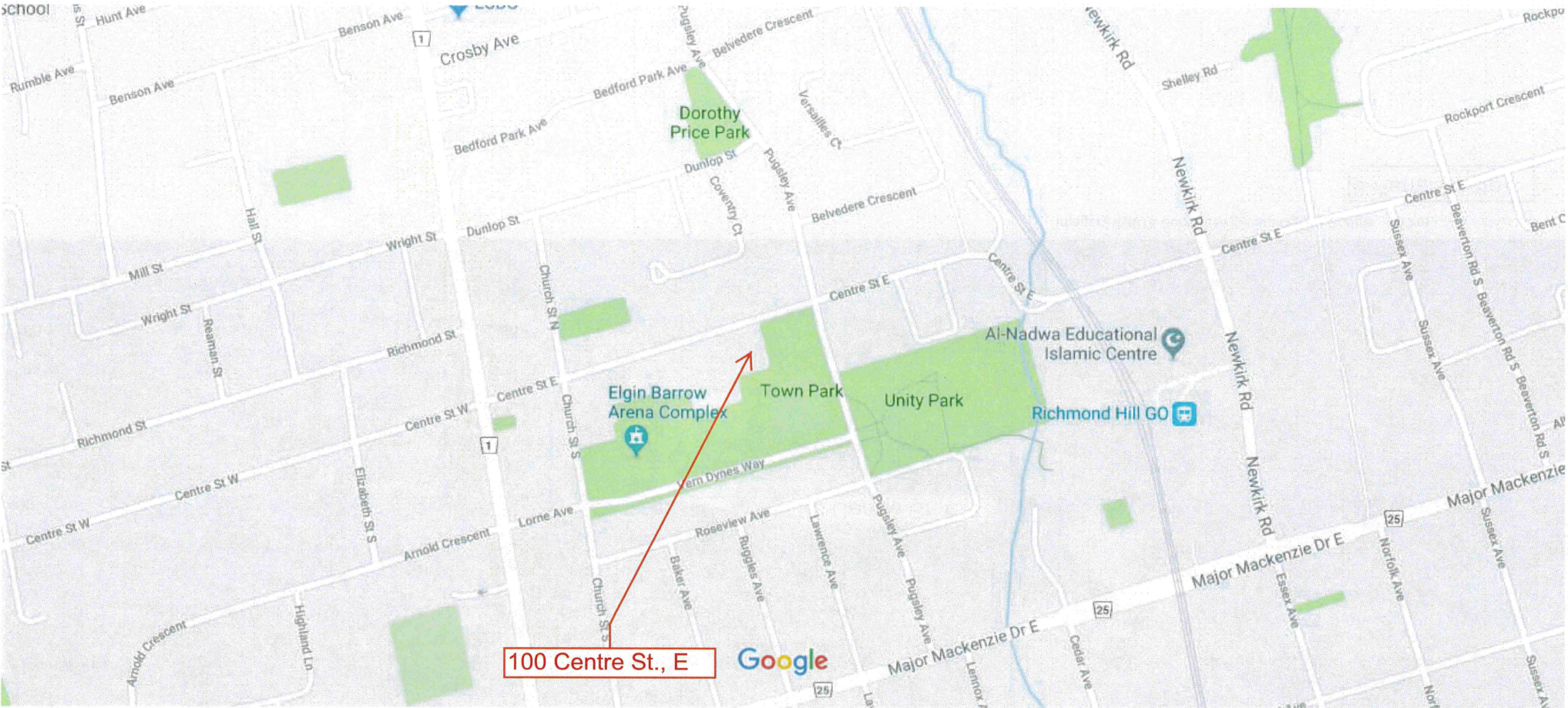
THIS PLAN IS NOT VALID
UNLESS IT IS AN EMBOSSED
ORIGINAL COPY
ISSUED BY THE SURVEYOR
In accordance with
Regulation 1025, Section 29(3)



3a North (front)
elevation



3c South Elevation



Map data ©2018 Google 100 m

VICINITY MAP

100 Centre Street, Richmond Hill, Ontario				
Heritage Impact Summary Chart				
ONTARIO REGULATION 9/06, ONTARIO HERITAGE ACT				
prepared by: MW HALL CORPORATION, Heritage Consultant				
8-Jan-18				
CRITERIA for determining cultural heritage value, and for determining whether or not a property is worthy of Designation under the Ontario Heritage Act		ASSESSMENT of whether existing conforms to the Ontario Heritage Act		
1.i The property has design value or physical value because it, is a rare, unique or early example of a style, type, expression, material or construction method		The property does not have design value or physical value, is not rare, unique or an early example of a style, type, material or construction method.		
1.ii The property has design value or physical value because it, displays a high degree of craftsmanship or artistic merit		The property does not display any unusual degree of craftsmanship or artistic merit.		
1.iii The property has design value or physical value because it, demonstrates a high degree of technical or scientific achievement.		The property does not demonstrate any high degree of technical or scientific achievement.		
2.i The property has historical value or associative value because it, has direct association with a theme, event, belief, person, activity, organization or institution that is significant to a community.		The property does not have historical value or associative value significant to the present Town of Richmond Hill		
2.ii The property has historical value or associative value because it, yields, or has the potential to yield, information that contributes to an understanding of a community or culture		The property does not have historical value or associative value. It has no potential to yield or potential to yield any understanding of the community or culture of Richmond Hill.		
2.iii The property has historical value or associative value because it, demonstrates or reflects the work or ideas of an architect, artist, builder, designer or theorist who is significant to a community		The building was not designed by an architect, designer or theorist. The builder is unknown, but architectural character of the house indicates that probably a local builder/contractor was responsible for construction of the house.		
3.i The property has contextual value because it, is important in defining, maintaining or supporting the character of an area.		There is no contextual value to the Town of Richmond Hill. It is a low scaled, suburban residence that has no importance in defining, maintaining or supporting the character of Richmond Hill. It is merely a small scaled, well built residence similar to other structures of this era in Ontario.		
3.ii The property has contextual value because it, is physically, functionally, visually or historically linked to its surroundings		There is no special contextual value. The house does not represent any special link to its surroundings.		
3.iii The property has contextual value because it, is a landmark		The property is not a landmark structure.		

Mark Hall, OAA, MRAIC, RPP, MCIP, FAIA, AICP, CAHP

ACADEMIC + PROFESSIONAL TRAINING

Harvard University, Master of City Planning in Urban Design
US Navy Civil Engineer Corps Officer School, Certificate of Graduation
Construction and Design Management
Massachusetts Institute of Technology
Graduate Studies in Planning and Economics
Pratt Institute, Master Degree program studies in Planning and Economics
University of Michigan, Bachelor of Architecture

DESIGN AND CONSTRUCTION EXPERIENCE

Mariposa Land Development Company [1438224 Ontario Inc.]
Toronto / Orillia, Founding President
Orchard Point Development Company [1657923 Ontario Inc.]
Orillia, Vice President
MW HALL CORPORATION, Toronto, Toronto, Founding President
Teddington Limited, Toronto,
Development advisor, Planner, Architect
ARCHIPLAN, Los Angeles, Founding Principal

DMJM, Los Angeles, Planner
Gruen Associates, Los Angeles, Planner
US NAVY, Civil Engineer Corps, Officer
Apel, Beckert & Becker, Architects, Frankfurt
Green & Savin, Architects, Detroit

CITY DEVELOPMENT / URBAN DESIGN / REAL ESTATE DEVELOPMENT

Mark Hall has directed a number of city development and urban design projects, including waterfront revitalization, commercial, multi-unit residential, industrial facilities and major mixed use projects in both public and private clients/employers. He has worked on staff for public agencies, including real estate development and property management services. He understands the dynamics of city development, the techniques required for successful implementation, and procedural, financial and political requirements. His experience and contributions range throughout Canada, the United States, Europe, Southeast Asia, the Middle East and the Arctic. As a result of his extensive experience in this area, he has been invited to participate in the Regional Urban Design Assistance Team [R/UDAT] programs of the American Institute of Architects, and a program of waterfront renewal in Toronto by the Ontario Professional Planners Institute. He is a Registered Professional Planner in Ontario, member of the Canadian Institute of Planners, and a founding member of the American Institute of Certified Planners. As founder and president of Mariposa Land Development Company, he designed and built a 54 unit condominium apartment project designed to upgrade the waterfront of historic downtown Orillia, Ontario. The building has spurred a number of revitalization projects in Orillia. He has designed residential, commercial and industrial projects.

HISTORIC PRESERVATION / ADAPTIVE REUSE

Mr. Hall has special interest and expertise in historic preservation and adaptive reuse of historic structures and city districts. He has served as president of the Los Angeles Conservancy, and designed projects combining historic preservation and appropriate adaptive reuse of the properties. He is a member of the Canadian Association of Heritage Professionals. He served as preservation architect on renovations of the RC Harris Water Plan and Queens Park, designated cultural heritage buildings in Toronto. He has served as architect for restoration and additions to a number of historic buildings in the Annex, Beaches and other areas of central city Toronto, as well as Belleville, Orillia, Mississauga, Vaughan, Brampton, Richmond Hill, Aurora, Niagara-on-the-Lake and in Los Angeles, Florida and Mexico. He frequently works with property developers, municipalities and heritage property owners as consultant regarding historic properties of concern to municipalities in which they are working.

ARCHITECTURE

An architect for over 40 years, Mr. Hall is licensed to practice in Canada and the US. He has been responsible for design and construction of a number of significant projects: mixed use structures, corporate headquarters and industrial facilities, military facilities, multi-unit residential, civic and commercial centres, and seniors housing. He understands the design, construction and real estate development process, as well as management of multi-disciplinary and client concerns for cost effective, efficient, award-winning structures. Many of the structures he has built are the result of implementing more comprehensive master planned developments. For his work in historic preservation, education and community service he was awarded Fellowship in the American Institute of Architects. He was recently appointed to the Board of Directors of the American Institute of Architects, International.

COMMUNITY & EDUCATION SERVICE

In addition to professional practice, Mr. Hall has made major commitments to teaching and community service. He taught urban design and city planning at USC, UCLA, Southern California Institute of Architecture [SCI ARC] and Boston Architectural Center. While at Harvard he worked with the Harvard Urban Field Service in Boston's Chinatown. As an officer in the US NAVY he was awarded a special Commendation Medal for development of a master plan for the NAVY's Arctic Research Laboratory and the adjacent Inupiat community of Barrow, Alaska. His work has been published in professional journals and has received various awards and honors. He served on the board of directors and later as president of the Southern California chapter of the American Institute of Architects. He was co-chair for the Ontario Professional Planners Institute [OPPI] of a multi-disciplinary design Charette to determine the future of the Metropolitan Toronto waterfront, and later on a committee of the Ontario Association of Architects looking into solutions to urban sprawl.

**Extract From
Heritage Richmond Hill Meeting
HRH#01-18 held February 13, 2018**

5. Request for Support of Federal Heritage Policy Reform – File D12-07228 – (Staff Report SRPRS.18.042)

Moved by: Councillor West

Recommendation 2

That Heritage Richmond Hill recommends to Council:

- a) That staff report SRPRS.18.042 regarding the request for support of Federal Heritage Policy Reform be received for information;
- b) That the Richmond Hill Town Council supports the recommendations of the Federal House of Commons Standing Committee on Environment and Sustainable Development contained in Report 10 (42nd Parliament, 1st Session), regarding the preservation of Canada's heritage;
- c) That the Town Clerk be directed to forward this resolution to the federal Minister of Environment (copying the Minister of Finance and our local MPs) as requested by Community Heritage Ontario (CHO) in support of the recommendations contained in Report 10 to staff report SRPRS.18.042.

Carried Unanimously



Staff Report for Heritage Richmond Hill Meeting

Date of Meeting: February 13, 2018

Report Number: SRPRS.18.042

Department: Planning and Regulatory Services

Division: Policy Planning

Subject: Request for Support of Federal Heritage Policy Reform (File No.D12-07228 - SRPRS.18.042)

Purpose:

The purpose of this staff report is to seek the Heritage Richmond Hill Committee's and Council's support of the recommendations regarding the preservation of Canada's heritage by the federal House of Commons Standing Committee on Environment and Sustainable Development (SCESD), as contained in Report 10 (42nd Parliament, 1st Session). It also seeks authorization to forward the resolutions resulting from this report to the federal Minister of Environment (copying the Minister of Finance and our local members of federal parliament).

Recommendations:

- a) That staff report SRPRS.18.042, be received for information, and
- b) That Heritage Richmond Hill endorse and recommend to Council that the Town of Richmond Hill supports the recommendations of the federal House of Commons Standing Committee on Environment and Sustainable Development contained in Report 10 (42nd Parliament, 1st Session), regarding the preservation of Canada's heritage; and,
- c) That the Town Clerk be directed to forward this resolution to the federal Minister of Environment (copying the Minister of Finance and our local MPs) as requested by Community Heritage Ontario (CHO) in support of the recommendations contained in Report 10.

Contact Person:

Isa James, Heritage & Urban Design Planner, phone number 905-771-5529 and/or Joanne Leung, Manager of Heritage & Urban Design, phone number 905-771-5498.

Submitted by:

"Signed version on file in the Office of the Clerk"

Kelvin Kwan
Commissioner of Planning and Regulatory Services

Approved by:

"Signed version on file in the Office of the Clerk"

Neil Garbe
Chief Administrative Officer

Background:

On January 6, 2018, staff received a letter from Community Heritage Ontario (CHO) (see Appendix A) requesting the Town's support of the recommendations of the federal House of Commons Standing Committee on Environment and Sustainable Development (SCESD) contained in Report 10 (42nd Parliament, 1st Session) (see Appendix B), regarding the preservation of Canada's heritage. Report 10 was presented to the House of Commons in December, 2017.

"Preserving Canada's Heritage: The Foundation for Tomorrow" is Report 10 of the Standing Committee on Environment and Sustainable Development, and was generated pursuant to SCESD's mandate to study and report on heritage preservation and protection in Canada. The recommendations are attached to the CHO support request letter in Appendix A as well as being included in Report 10.

Discussion:

In Report 10, the SCESD reasons that "there is an urgent need to take action to protect and preserve Canada's heritage sites and buildings. To achieve this goal, the federal government needs to show leadership in heritage conservation." The report concludes with 17 recommendations for the federal government's consideration towards becoming a leader in heritage conservation. Appendix C contains a complete evaluation of the alignment of each recommendation with Town policy.

The Town currently has no National Historic Sites (NHS). Many of the SCESD recommendations apply to privately owned National Historic Sites and federally owned archaeological and cultural heritage sites. These recommendations have no bearing on the Town.

Recommendations that the federal government commits to giving preference to existing heritage buildings when considering leasing or purchasing space and establishing incentive models based on "Main Street America" could help reduce vacancies in heritage buildings and promote community sustainability and economic development.

Recommendations dealing with matters related to archaeological resources located on federal-owned lands within the Town, heritage building exceptions in the building code, and provision of greater involvement of indigenous peoples in establishing cultural heritage conservation practices generally align with the Town's Official Plan policies.

The following recommendations, however, will have a direct bearing on the Town if our nomination of the David Dunlap Observatory (DDO) as a National Historic Site is successful:

- The SCESD recommends that the federal government introduce legislation to:
 - a. ensure that federal actions do not adversely impact the commemorative integrity of national historic sites of Canada or the integrity of heritage sites and buildings designated by provinces and municipalities in Canada;
 - b. provide statutory protection for Canadian World Heritage sites;
 - c. ensure that federal actions take into consideration the heritage values of Canada's historic places; and
 - d. give statutory recognition of the Canadian Register of Historic Places and the *Standards and Guidelines for the Conservation of Historic Places in Canada*.

The implementation of this recommendation may in the future provide increased protection to the DDO as a valuable National Heritage Site (NHS);

- The SCESD suggests in Recommendation 10 that the federal government restore the funding level for the National Cost-Sharing Program for Heritage Places to a minimum of \$10 million per year.

If the Town is successful in its bid to have the DDO designated as an NHS, the implementation of this recommendation will provide increased potential to access grant money to help support restoration efforts on the property.

Also, if the National Cost-Sharing Program applies to maintaining both public and private NHS lands in a good state of repair, it supports Official Plan policies 3.4.2(9) and (10) which require that the Town work with public and private agencies to conserve cultural heritage resources in a state of good repair over the long term.

Financial/Staffing/Other Implications:

There are no financial or staffing implications at this time.

Relationship to the Strategic Plan:

Support of the recommendations of the SCESD as outlined in Report 10 is in keeping with Goal 3 – Outcome 1 of the Strategic Plan which is to “Respect the past through promoting the awareness of the Town's heritage”.

Conclusion:

SCESD's Report 10 contains recommendations for the federal government to increase its activities in preserving Canada's historic places. The recommendations are, in part, supportive of the Town's Official Plan policies and in keeping with the Strategic Plan. None of the recommendations could be seen as being of potential detriment to the Town.

Finally, if the Town is successful in its nomination of the David Dunlap Observatory as a National Historic Site, the adoption and implementation of Recommendation 10 by the federal government would potentially increase the Town's chances of obtaining financial assistance at a higher value than would otherwise be available.

Staff recommends that the Heritage Richmond Hill Committee and Council support the recommendations of the federal House of Commons Standing Committee on Environment and Sustainable Development, contained in Report 10 (42nd Parliament, 1st Session).

Attachments:

The following attached documents may include scanned images, with maps and photographs. If you require an alternative format, please call the contact person listed in this document.

- Appendix A Community Heritage Ontario letter dated December 29, 2017
- Appendix B Standing Committee on Environment and Sustainable Development Report 10 to 1st Session of 42nd Parliament
- Appendix C Alignment of Standing Committee on Environment and Sustainable Development Recommendations and Town Official Plan Policies and Strategic Plan

December 29, 2017

Richmond Hill
Mr. Gary Thompson
Chairperson
Heritage Richmond Hill
c/o Joanne Leung, Manager of Urban Design
225 East Beaver Creek Rd
Richmond Hill, ON L4C 4Y5

Dear Mr. Gary Thompson,

Community Heritage Ontario (CHO) is writing to all Ontario municipal heritage committees seeking support for federal action on the conservation of heritage properties.

CHO seeks the support of both your Heritage Committee and your Municipal Council in each writing to the federal Minister of Environment with copies to the Minister of Finance and your member(s) of federal Parliament supporting the recommendations of the federal House of Commons Standing Committee on Environment and Sustainable Development contained in report 10 regarding the preservation of Canada's heritage. A copy of the seventeen Committee recommendations is attached. The full report is available for viewing at: <http://www.ourcommons.ca/DocumentViewer/en/42-1/ENVI/report-10>.

While all of the Committee's recommendations are worthy of support, it would be helpful if, in your letters, you emphasized recommendation number eleven, a proposed tax credit for restoration and preservation work on buildings listed in the Canadian Register of Historic Places. The tax credit program could be similar to one that has been utilized for years by the United States federal government. That tax credit program has achieved success in conserving America's heritage properties while at the same time generating substantial economic development.

Implementation of the Committee's recommendations will not only help conserve federally owned heritage properties but will also assist in the conservation of privately owned heritage properties.

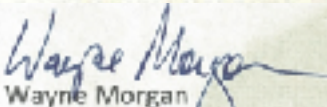
It is essential that we demonstrate widespread support for a federal government role in conserving Canada's heritage and that this role should be pursued through the implementation of the Standing Committee's recommendations.

Input is being sought by the federal government on these recommendations over the next two months. It is important that letters of support be received by the federal Ministers no later than February 28, 2018.

Sincerely,

Wayne Morgan
President, Community Heritage Ontario

Recommendations Attached



Wayne Morgan
President, Community Heritage Ontario

RECOMMENDATIONS

of Report 10 of the House of Commons Standing Committee on Environment and Sustainable Development - Preserving Canada's Heritage: The Foundation for Tomorrow

The Committee Recommends that the federal government:

1. *Policy on Management of Real Property* be integrated in new legislation so that custodian departments of designated federal heritage buildings are required to protect the commemorative integrity of these buildings and prevent demolition-by-neglect.
2. introduce legislation to provide statutory protection for federal heritage buildings.
3. introduce legislation imposing on Crown corporations the same requirements imposed on federal departments and agencies by the *Policy on Management of Real Property* regarding the management of federal heritage buildings, in order to protect the commemorative integrity of buildings owned by these Crown corporations and prevent their demolition-by-neglect.
4. introduce legislation to establish a process to protect, conserve, document and exhibit archaeological resources on federal land and under waters of federal responsibility.
5. introduce legislation to provide a statutory obligation on federal departments, agencies and Crown corporations to protect the commemorative integrity of all national historic sites of Canada.
6. introduce legislation to provide a statutory obligation on federal departments, agencies and Crown corporations to protect the integrity of federal heritage buildings owned by the federal government or under its jurisdiction.
7. Treasury Board Secretariat work with federal departments and agencies to ensure that they invest 2% of the asset replacement value annually towards the maintenance and repair of federal heritage buildings, as recommended in the Treasury Board Secretariat's *Guide to the Management of Real Property*.
8. adopt a policy requiring federal departments and agencies to, when deemed appropriate, give preference to existing heritage buildings when considering leasing or purchasing space.
9. introduce legislation to:
 - a. ensure that federal actions do not adversely impact the commemorative integrity of national historic sites of Canada or the integrity of heritage sites and buildings designated by provinces and municipalities in Canada;
 - b. provide statutory protection for Canadian World Heritage sites;
 - c. ensure that federal actions take into consideration the heritage values of Canada's historic places; and
 - d. give statutory recognition of the Canadian Register of Historic Places and the *Standards and Guidelines for the Conservation of Historic Places in Canada*.

10. restore the funding level for the National Cost-Sharing Program for Heritage Places to a minimum of \$10 million per year.
11. establish a tax credit for the restoration and preservation of buildings listed on the Canadian Register of Historic Places.
12. in co-operation with provincial and territorial governments, work to adapt future versions of Canada's *National Model Building Codes* in a manner that will facilitate the restoration and the rehabilitation of existing buildings and the preservation of their heritage characteristics.
13. Parks Canada review its National Cost-Sharing Program and, if it is determined that rural sites are under-represented in applications for funding or in the awarding of funding, steps should be taken to improve the program.
14. consider supporting an initiative modelled after the "Main Street America" model, to encourage public and private investment in commercial historic buildings in rural areas and small cities as a catalyst for community sustainability and economic development.
15. support an Indigenous-led initiative that will be responsible for:
 - a. determining how places that are important to Canada's Indigenous peoples should be protected and preserved;
 - b. enhancing the capacity of Indigenous communities to preserve places that are important to them; and
 - c. presenting the perspective of Indigenous communities regarding the protection of places that are important to them to the Historic Sites and Monuments Board of Canada and its Secretariat, Parks Canada and other federal government departments and agencies.
16. Parks Canada, in cooperation with Indigenous groups, include Indigenous registrars in the Canadian Register of Historic Places to improve the process by which Indigenous places that are important to Indigenous peoples are identified and designated.
17. in support of the Truth and Reconciliation Commission's calls to action 79 and 81, and in consultation with Indigenous groups:
 - a. introduce legislation amending the *Historic Sites and Monuments Act* to add First Nations, Inuit, and Métis representation on the Historic Sites and Monuments Board of Canada and its Secretariat.
 - b. The Historic Sites and Monuments Board of Canada revise the policies, criteria, and practices of the National Program of Historical Commemoration to integrate Indigenous history, heritage values, and memory practices into Canada's national heritage and history.
 - c. Parks Canada develop and implement a national heritage plan and strategy for commemorating and, where appropriate, conserving residential school sites, the history and legacy of residential schools, and the contributions of Indigenous peoples to Canada's history.
 - d. in collaboration with Residential School Survivors, commission and install a publicly accessible, highly visible, Residential Schools National Monument in the city of Ottawa to honour Survivors and all the children who were lost to their families and communities.



HOUSE OF COMMONS
CHAMBRE DES COMMUNES
CANADA

Appendix B
SRPRS.18.042
File # D12-07228

PRESERVING CANADA'S HERITAGE: THE FOUNDATION FOR TOMORROW

**Report of the Standing Committee on Environment and
Sustainable Development**

Deborah Schulte, Chair

**DECEMBER 2017
42nd PARLIAMENT, 1st SESSION**

Page 40 of 214

Published under the authority of the Speaker of the House of Commons

SPEAKER'S PERMISSION

The proceedings of the House of Commons and its Committees are hereby made available to provide greater public access. The parliamentary privilege of the House of Commons to control the publication and broadcast of the proceedings of the House of Commons and its Committees is nonetheless reserved. All copyrights therein are also reserved.

Reproduction of the proceedings of the House of Commons and its Committees, in whole or in part and in any medium, is hereby permitted provided that the reproduction is accurate and is not presented as official. This permission does not extend to reproduction, distribution or use for commercial purpose of financial gain. Reproduction or use outside this permission or without authorization may be treated as copyright infringement in accordance with the *Copyright Act*. Authorization may be obtained on written application to the Office of the Speaker of the House of Commons.

Reproduction in accordance with this permission does not constitute publication under the authority of the House of Commons. The absolute privilege that applies to the proceedings of the House of Commons does not extend to these permitted reproductions. Where a reproduction includes briefs to a Standing Committee of the House of Commons, authorization for reproduction may be required from the authors in accordance with the *Copyright Act*.

Nothing in this permission abrogates or derogates from the privileges, powers, immunities and rights of the House of Commons and its Committees. For greater certainty, this permission does not affect the prohibition against impeaching or questioning the proceedings of the House of Commons in courts or otherwise. The House of Commons retains the right and privilege to find users in contempt of Parliament if a reproduction or use is not in accordance with this permission.

Also available on the House of Commons website
at the following address: www.ourcommons.ca

**PRESERVING CANADA'S HERITAGE:
THE FOUNDATION FOR TOMORROW**

**Report of the Standing Committee on
Environment and Sustainable Development**

**Deborah Schulte
Chair**

DECEMBER 2017

42nd PARLIAMENT, 1st SESSION

NOTICE TO READER

Reports from committee presented to the House of Commons

Presenting a report to the House is the way a committee makes public its findings and recommendations on a particular topic. Substantive reports on a subject-matter study usually contain a synopsis of the testimony heard, the recommendations made by the committee, as well as the reasons for those recommendations.

STANDING COMMITTEE ON ENVIRONMENT AND SUSTAINABLE DEVELOPMENT

CHAIR

Deborah Schulte

VICE-CHAIRS

Hon. Ed Fast

Linda Duncan

MEMBERS

John Aldag

William Amos

Mike Bossio

Darren Fisher

Mark Gerretsen

Joël Godin

Robert Sopuck

Jonathan Wilkinson *

OTHER MEMBERS OF PARLIAMENT WHO PARTICIPATED

David Anderson

Bob Bratina

Bill Casey

Julie Dabrusin

Ted Falk

Greg Fergus

Andy Fillmore

Mark Holland

Angelo Iacono

Robert Kitchen

Pierre Nantel

Jennifer O'Connell

Robert-Falcon Ouellette

Scott Reid

Sherry Romanado

Don Rusnak

Peter Schiefke

Wayne Stetski

Geng Tan

* Non-voting member, pursuant to Standing Order 104(5).

CLERK OF THE COMMITTEE

Thomas Bigelow

LIBRARY OF PARLIAMENT

Parliamentary Information and Research Service

Alexandre Lavoie, Analyst

Marion Ménard, Analyst

Sarah Yakobowski, Analyst

ACKNOWLEDGEMENT

The Committee would like to acknowledge the significant contributions of Mr. Wayne Stetski to this study and report.

THE STANDING COMMITTEE ON ENVIRONMENT AND SUSTAINABLE DEVELOPMENT

has the honour to present its

TENTH REPORT

Pursuant to its mandate under Standing Order 108(2), the Committee has studied heritage preservation and protection in Canada and has agreed to report the following:

TABLE OF CONTENTS

SUMMARY	1
LIST OF RECOMMENDATIONS	5
PRESERVING CANADA'S HERITAGE: THE FOUNDATION FOR TOMORROW	9
INTRODUCTION	9
A. Context of the Study	10
B. Vocabulary Used in this Report.....	11
LEGISLATIVE FRAMEWORK	12
A. Existing Legislation.....	12
B. International Obligations	13
C. Roles and Responsibilities in Preserving Federal Built Heritage	14
FINDINGS AND SOLUTIONS	16
A. State of Heritage Places.....	16
1. Comparison with Other Countries – Where Canada Stands	18
B. Heritage Sites and Buildings under Federal Responsibility	20
1. Getting the Federal House in Order	20
2. Archaeological Resources on Federal Lands and Lands Under Water.....	22
3. Funding for Federal Institutions.....	24
C. Federal Leadership in the Protection and Conservation of Non-Federally-Owned Heritage Buildings and National Historic Sites	26
1. Intergovernmental Cooperation in Historic and Heritage Sites Conservation	27
2. Creating Legal Protection for Historic and Heritage Sites	28
3. Financial Obstacles to the Conservation of Built Heritage and Solutions	29
a. Financial Incentives for the Restoration and Preservation of Non-Commercial Buildings.....	32

b. Financial Incentives for the Conservation of Commercial Buildings	34
(i) Commercial Heritage Properties Incentive Fund	34
(ii) Fiscal Incentives for Historic Building Restoration and Preservation Expenses	35
4. Adapting Building Codes to the Conservation of Historic Buildings	38
D. Issues Affecting Rural Canada	39
E. Heritage Sites and Indigenous Peoples	42
1. Perspective of Indigenous Peoples on Heritage Protection and Conservation	42
2. Involving Indigenous Communities in the Protection and Conservation of Historic Sites	44
3. Implementing Calls to Action 79 and 81 of the Truth and Reconciliation Commission	46
CONCLUSION	48
Appendix A	51
Appendix B.....	53
Appendix C: List of witnesses	55
Appendix D: List of briefs	59
Request for government response	61
Dissenting opinion of the Conservative Party of Canada.....	63

SUMMARY

Canada's historic places are a source of pride for Canadians. They are part of our collective history and a legacy that we pass on from generation to generation.

About 13,000 of these places have received an official heritage designation from various public authorities. They are owned by non-governmental organizations, private owners or federal, provincial, Indigenous or municipal governments.

Many of our historic places are disappearing or under threat. The Standing Committee on Environment and Sustainable Development believes the federal government needs to take stronger action to preserve Canada's historic places.

First, the government must take a leadership role to safeguard the heritage character of its own designated buildings if it wants to be recognized as a credible voice on this issue. Departments, agencies and Crown corporations that are custodians of federal heritage buildings should be required to preserve the heritage character of the buildings and places under their stewardship, and resources should be provided to prevent their demolition by neglect. Ideally, this obligation should be entrenched in legislation.

During its study, the Committee learned that Canada is the only G7 country that has not passed legislation to protect historic places and archaeological resources under its jurisdiction. In light of the extensive testimony on this issue, the Committee recommends that the federal government introduce such legislation. This is not a new recommendation. In 2003, the Office of the Auditor General of Canada also recommended that the federal government strengthen the legal framework for built heritage in Canada.

The government must also show leadership and support Canadians' efforts to preserve the national historic places and heritage buildings they own. For this, the government must give priority to existing and heritage buildings when it leases or buys real estate. It must also expand the range of financial tools available to owners of heritage places.

Parks Canada's National Cost-Sharing Program for Heritage Places is the main program providing financial support to owners and lessees of national historic sites, heritage lighthouses and heritage railway stations that do not belong to the federal government. During our study, a number of witnesses reported that organizations' needs greatly exceed the funding available. To correct the problem, the Committee recommends that the annual funding for the National Cost-Sharing Program for Heritage Places be set at a minimum of \$10 million.

Philanthropy is another option to consider. The federal government could offer to match the amounts contributed by individuals and businesses to charitable organizations that undertake projects to renovate heritage places.

The Committee also sought to identify the best way to encourage businesses to invest in restoring historic buildings. Multiple witnesses praised the American federal government's tax credit program for historic buildings. The Committee believes that introducing a similar tax credit in Canada would attract private investment to preserve and restore historic buildings.

The National Building Code should also be revised to facilitate the preservation of the heritage characteristics of buildings when they are modernized. The federal government could work with the provincial and territorial governments to achieve this goal.

The Committee's study highlighted the specific issues and challenges facing historic places in rural areas. Because these places are located outside the major urban centres, their owners sometimes have fewer means to draw the necessary financing and attention of public decision-makers to their specific needs. The Committee recommended that Parks Canada review the National Cost-Sharing Program for Heritage Places to determine whether historic places in rural Canada are receiving their fair share of the funding. If not, we recommend making changes to the program to account for their circumstances.

The Committee also examined the issue of preserving Indigenous heritage places. The Committee found that Indigenous peoples define their heritage in a more holistic manner than the Western model. As a result, solutions currently used to protect heritage places must be adapted in order to preserve Indigenous heritage places.

Indigenous peoples must participate in the protection and preservation of places. The Committee recommends that Parks Canada support an Indigenous-led initiative to determine how places that are important to them should be protected and preserved. This initiative would convey the perspective of Indigenous communities on the protection of heritage places to organizations such as the Historic Sites and Monuments Board of Canada and its Secretariat, Parks Canada, and other federal government departments and agencies.

Furthermore, the Committee supports closer collaboration between Parks Canada and Indigenous groups. A step in the right direction would be including Indigenous registrars in the Canadian Register of Historic Places in order to improve the process by which Indigenous heritage places are identified and designated.

Finally, the Committee adopts the Truth and Reconciliation Commission's calls to action that concern the protection and preservation of Indigenous heritage in Canada. As such, Indigenous peoples must be included on the Historic Sites and Monuments Board of Canada so that the Board integrates Indigenous history, heritage values and memory practices into Canada's national heritage and history. The Committee also believes it is vital to quickly launch a process to commemorate the Indigenous children who never returned to their families, as requested in the Commission's calls to action 72 to 75.

LIST OF RECOMMENDATIONS

As a result of their deliberations committees may make recommendations which they include in their reports for the consideration of the House of Commons or the Government. Recommendations related to this study are listed below.

RECOMMENDATION 1

The Committee recommends that the requirements of the *Policy on Management of Real Property* be integrated in new legislation so that custodian departments of designated federal heritage buildings are required to protect the commemorative integrity of these buildings and prevent demolition-by-neglect. 16

RECOMMENDATION 2

The Committee recommends that the federal government introduce legislation to provide statutory protection for federal heritage buildings..... 22

RECOMMENDATION 3

The Committee recommends that the federal government introduce legislation imposing on Crown corporations the same requirements imposed on federal departments and agencies by the *Policy on Management of Real Property* regarding the management of federal heritage buildings, in order to protect the commemorative integrity of buildings owned by these Crown corporations and prevent their demolition-by-neglect. 22

RECOMMENDATION 4

The Committee recommends that the federal government introduce legislation to establish a process to protect, conserve, document and exhibit archaeological resources on federal land and under waters of federal responsibility. 23

RECOMMENDATION 5

The Committee recommends that the federal government introduce legislation to provide a statutory obligation on federal departments, agencies and Crown corporations to protect the commemorative integrity of all national historic sites of Canada. 26

RECOMMENDATION 6

The Committee recommends that the federal government introduce legislation to provide a statutory obligation on federal departments, agencies and Crown corporations to protect the integrity of federal heritage buildings owned by the federal government or under its jurisdiction. 26

RECOMMENDATION 7

The Committee recommends that the Treasury Board Secretariat work with federal departments and agencies to ensure that they invest 2% of the asset replacement value annually towards the maintenance and repair of federal heritage buildings, as recommended in the Treasury Board Secretariat's *Guide to the Management of Real Property*..... 26

RECOMMENDATION 8

The Committee recommends that the federal government adopt a policy requiring federal departments and agencies to, when deemed appropriate, give preference to existing heritage buildings when considering leasing or purchasing space. 27

RECOMMENDATION 9

The Committee recommends that the federal government introduce legislation to:

- ensure that federal actions do not adversely impact the commemorative integrity of national historic sites of Canada or the integrity of heritage sites and buildings designated by provinces and municipalities in Canada;
- provide statutory protection for Canadian World Heritage sites;
- ensure that federal actions take into consideration the heritage values of Canada's historic places; and
- give statutory recognition of the Canadian Register of Historic Places and the *Standards and Guidelines for the Conservation of Historic Places in Canada*..... 29

RECOMMENDATION 10

The Committee recommends that the federal government restore the funding level for the National Cost-Sharing Program for Heritage Places to a minimum of \$10 million per year. 34

RECOMMENDATION 11

The Committee recommends that the federal government establish a tax credit for the restoration and preservation of buildings listed on the Canadian Register of Historic Places..... 38

RECOMMENDATION 12

The Committee recommends that the federal government, in co-operation with provincial and territorial governments, work to adapt future versions of Canada's *National Model Building Codes* in a manner that will facilitate the restoration and the rehabilitation of existing buildings and the preservation of their heritage characteristics. 39

RECOMMENDATION 13

The Committee recommends that Parks Canada review its National Cost-Sharing Program and, if it is determined that rural sites are under-represented in applications for funding or in the awarding of funding, steps should be taken to improve the program. 42

RECOMMENDATION 14

The Committee recommends that the federal government consider supporting an initiative modelled after the "Main Street America" model, to encourage public and private investment in commercial historic buildings in rural areas and small cities as a catalyst for community sustainability and economic development..... 42

RECOMMENDATION 15

The Committee recommends that the federal government support an Indigenous-led initiative that will be responsible for:

- determining how places that are important to Canada's Indigenous peoples should be protected and preserved;

- enhancing the capacity of Indigenous communities to preserve places that are important to them; and
- presenting the perspective of Indigenous communities regarding the protection of places that are important to them to the Historic Sites and Monuments Board of Canada and its Secretariat, Parks Canada and other federal government departments and agencies..... 46

RECOMMENDATION 16

The Committee recommends that, in cooperation with Indigenous groups, Parks Canada include Indigenous registrars in the Canadian Register of Historic Places to improve the process by which Indigenous places that are important to Indigenous peoples are identified and designated. 46

RECOMMENDATION 17

The Committee recommends that, in support of the Truth and Reconciliation Commission's calls to action 79 and 81, and in consultation with Indigenous groups:

- The federal government introduce legislation amending the *Historic Sites and Monuments Act* to add First Nations, Inuit, and Métis representation on the Historic Sites and Monuments Board of Canada and its Secretariat.
- The Historic Sites and Monuments Board of Canada revise the policies, criteria, and practices of the National Program of Historical Commemoration to integrate Indigenous history, heritage values, and memory practices into Canada's national heritage and history.
- Parks Canada develop and implement a national heritage plan and strategy for commemorating and, where appropriate, conserving residential school sites, the history and legacy of residential schools, and the contributions of Indigenous peoples to Canada's history.
- The federal government, in collaboration with Residential School Survivors, commission and install a publicly accessible, highly visible, Residential Schools National Monument in the city of Ottawa to honour Survivors and all the children who were lost to their families and communities. 48



PRESERVING CANADA'S HERITAGE: THE FOUNDATION FOR TOMORROW

INTRODUCTION

Canada's many historic sites have great significance for Canadians. They are national treasures that bear witness to the way our country has evolved. They reflect our history and diversity, and strengthen our national pride. In 2017, millions of people visited national historic sites managed by the Parks Canada Agency free of charge as part of the celebrations marking the 150th anniversary of Confederation.

A historic or heritage place is "a structure, building, group of buildings, district, landscape, archaeological site or other place in Canada that has been formally recognized for its heritage value."¹ This designation has been granted to approximately 13,000 sites across the country by various level of government.² These places can be administered by federal, provincial or territorial governments, municipalities, Indigenous communities, non-profit organizations, private companies or individuals.³

Historic places contribute significantly to our economy. Rehabilitating heritage streets, neighbourhoods or buildings creates jobs and improves the quality of life for local residents. In addition, these places are a key part of our tourism industry, attracting millions of visitors from within Canada and abroad. Environmentally speaking, protecting and preserving built heritage helps reduce waste associated with construction and demolition.

Unfortunately, many places of historic significance no longer exist or are in danger of disappearing, often because they have been neglected. Some need immediate repairs to ensure their long-term commemorative integrity. It is estimated that more than 20% of Canada's built heritage was lost between 1970 and 2000.⁴ In 2003, the Auditor General of Canada sounded the alarm, stating in her report that Canada's built heritage under

1 Parks Canada Agency (Parks Canada), *Standards and Guidelines for the Conservation of Historic Places in Canada*, (Second Edition), 2010, p. 5.

2 *Canada's Historic Places*.

3 Parks Canada, *National Historic Sites System Plan*, p. 51.

4 Heritage Research Associates Inc., *CIHB Revisited, 1999*. Report prepared for the Minister of Canadian Heritage.



the auspices of the federal government was at risk.⁵ In a follow-up report in 2007, she recognized the measures that had been taken since the 2003 report was published, but found them to be insufficient “to guarantee the conservation of built heritage placed under the custody of departments.”⁶

There is no indication that the situation has changed. For this reason, there is an urgent need to take action to protect and preserve Canada’s heritage sites and buildings. To achieve this goal, the federal government needs to show leadership in heritage conservation.

A. Context of the Study

The Standing Committee on Environment and Sustainable Development (the Committee) began its study on heritage preservation and protection in Canada on 19 September 2017. The study was carried out over seven meetings, during which Committee members heard from 27 witnesses and received six briefs from various stakeholders: people working in Canada’s heritage sector, experts and government representatives. At the same time, the Committee considered⁷ Bill C-323, An Act to amend the Income Tax Act (rehabilitation of historic property).⁸ The testimonies heard on this matter from nine witnesses also informed the Committee about the financial tools available to the federal government to support the protection and the preservation of heritage buildings.

The members of the Committee would like to thank each of the witnesses for contributing to the Committee’s work. Their testimony has been presented in this report by theme. The Committee has included 17 recommendations in this report addressed to the federal government and its agencies to improve the protection and preservation of Canada’s national historic sites, federal heritage buildings, and archeological resources on federal lands, thereby ensuring that they remain for the benefit of current and future generations.

5 Office of the Auditor General of Canada (OAG), *Protection of Cultural Heritage in the Federal Government*, Chapter 6 in *Report of the Auditor General of Canada – Fall 2003*, 2003.

6 OAG, *The Conservation of Federal Built Heritage*, Chapter 2 in the *2007 February Status Report of the Auditor General of Canada*, 2007, para. 2.38.

7 House of Commons, Standing Committee on Environment and Sustainable Development, *Work*, “Bill C-323, An Act to amend the Income Tax Act (rehabilitation of historic property)”.

8 Bill C-323, An Act to amend the Income Tax Act (rehabilitation of historic property), 1st Session, 42nd Parliament.

B. Vocabulary Used in this Report

This report uses vocabulary that has specific meaning within the heritage community.

Throughout this report:

- Commemorative integrity “refers to the condition or state of a national historic site when the site is healthy and whole.... A national historic site possesses commemorative integrity when:
 - the resources directly related to the reasons for designation as a national historic site are not impaired or under threat,
 - the reasons for designation as a national historic site are effectively communicated to the public, and
 - the site's heritage values (including those not related to the reasons for designation as a national historic site) are respected in all decisions and actions affecting the site.”⁹
- Conservation refers to the conservation activities applied to a heritage place, from understanding the historic place, to planning for its conservation, to intervening through projects or maintenance.¹⁰
- Preservation is a form of intervention that is “part of the ongoing maintenance of an historic place.” It “involves protecting, maintaining and stabilizing the existing form, material and integrity of an historic place or individual component, while protecting its heritage value.”¹¹
- Rehabilitation is a form of intervention that encompasses new uses or code upgrades. It “involves the sensitive adaptation of an historic place or individual component for a continuing or compatible contemporary use, while protecting its heritage value.”¹²
- Restoration is a form of intervention “associated with the depiction of an historic place at a specific period in its history.” It “involves accurately revealing, recovering or representing the state of an historic place or

9 Parks Canada, *Guide to the Preparation of Commemorative Integrity Statements*.

10 Parks Canada (2010), p. 3.

11 Parks Canada (2010), p. 3 and 15.

12 Parks Canada (2010), p. 3 and 16.



individual component as it appeared at a particular period in its history, while protecting its heritage value.”¹³

LEGISLATIVE FRAMEWORK

A. Existing Legislation

Various statutes and regulations give the federal government specific responsibilities regarding Canada’s historic and heritage sites.

The *Canada National Parks Act* states that the Governor in Council may set apart any land belonging to Her Majesty in right of Canada as a national historic site in order to:

- commemorate a historic event of national importance; or
- preserve a historic landmark, or any object of historic, prehistoric or scientific interest, that is of national importance.¹⁴

The *Parks Canada Agency Act* states that the Parks Canada Agency (the Agency or Parks Canada) is the federal agency responsible for the implementation:

of policies of the Government of Canada that relate to national parks, national historic sites, national marine conservation areas, other protected heritage areas and heritage protection programs.¹⁵

Parks Canada is also given the responsibility of negotiating and recommending to the Minister of the Environment “the establishment of new national parks, national marine conservation areas and other protected heritage areas and the acquisition of national historic sites.”¹⁶

The *Historic Sites and Monuments Act* grants the Historic Sites and Monuments Board of Canada the power to:

receive and consider recommendations respecting the marking or commemoration of historic places, the establishment of historic museums and the administration,

13 Ibid.

14 *Canada National Parks Act*, S.C. 2000, c. 32, paras. 42(1)(a) and (b).

15 *Parks Canada Agency Act*, S.C. 1998, c. 31, subsection 6(1).

16 Ibid., subsection 6(3).

preservation and maintenance of historic places and historic museums, and shall advise the Minister in carrying out his powers under this Act.¹⁷

The Board has the mandate to advise the Minister of Environment on the designation of national historic sites, heritage railway stations and heritage lighthouses.

The *Canada National Marine Conservation Areas Act* provides that the Governor in Council may make regulations “for the protection of cultural, historical and archaeological resources”¹⁸ in marine conservation areas.

Lastly, the *Heritage Railway Stations Protection Act*¹⁹ and the *Heritage Lighthouse Protection Act*²⁰ grant the Minister of Environment the authority to designate heritage railway stations and lighthouses, respectively. The Committee notes that these statutes were introduced in Parliament following individual parliamentarians’ legislative initiatives, not by the government.²¹

Other legislation addresses the administration of historic sites in specific locations, such as the *Rouge National Urban Park Act*, the *Historic Canals Regulations* (made under the *Department of Transport Act*) and the *Laurier House Act*. In addition, the *Federal Real Property and Federal Immovables Act* and its regulations have an impact on the management of heritage federal properties.

B. International Obligations

Canada has committed to protecting and preserving cultural heritage by being party to the *Convention Concerning the Protection of the World Cultural and Natural Heritage*²² (the World Heritage Convention), established under the auspices of UNESCO. Article 5 of the Convention, among other things, urges State Parties:

- to adopt a general policy which aims to give the cultural and natural heritage a function in the life of the community and to integrate the protection of that heritage into comprehensive planning programs;

17 *Historic Sites and Monuments Act*, R.S.C. 1985, c. H-4, s. 7.

18 *Canada National Marine Conservation Areas Act*, S.C. 2002, c. 18, subsection 16(1).

19 *Heritage Railway Stations Protection Act*, R.S.C., 1985, c. 52 (4th Supp.).

20 *Heritage Lighthouse Protection Act*, S.C. 2008, c. 16.

21 Bill C-205, An Act to protect heritage railway stations, 2nd Session, 33rd Parliament; and Bill S-215, An Act to protect heritage lighthouses, 2nd Session, 39th Parliament.

22 United Nations Educational Scientific and Cultural Organization (UNESCO), *Convention Concerning the Protection of the World Cultural and Natural Heritage*.



- to develop scientific and technical studies and research, to work out such operating methods as will make the state capable of counteracting the dangers that threaten its cultural or natural heritage;
- to take the appropriate legal, scientific, technical, administrative and financial measures necessary for the identification, protection, conservation, presentation and rehabilitation of this heritage.²³

The Convention defines the type of natural or cultural site that can be added to the World Heritage List.²⁴ As of 2017, 18 sites in Canada had been inscribed on this list.²⁵ Parks Canada is the agency responsible for implementing the Convention in Canada.

Canada has also signed the *Convention for the Protection of Cultural Property in the Event of Armed Conflict* and the *Convention on the Means of Prohibiting and Preventing the Illicit Import, Export and Transfer of Ownership of Cultural Property*.

C. Roles and Responsibilities in Preserving Federal Built Heritage

Over the years, the Government of Canada has granted more than 3,700 federal heritage designations. These designations include the following:

- 981 national historic sites (171 under Parks Canada stewardship);
- approximately 1,170 persons and events of national historic significance;
- more than 1,300 federal heritage buildings;
- 164 heritage railway stations;
- 92 heritage lighthouses; and
- 39 Canadian heritage rivers.²⁶

23 Parks Canada, *Background: Treaty Obligations*.

24 UNESCO, *World Heritage List*.

25 Parks Canada, *Canadian Sites on the World Heritage List*.

26 Standing Committee on Environment and Sustainable Development (ENVI), *Evidence*, 1st Session, 42nd Parliament, 19 September 2017, 0850 (Joëlle Montminy, Vice-President, Indigenous Affairs and Cultural Heritage Directorate, Parks Canada Agency). Unless otherwise indicated, all testimony cited in this report was heard during the 1st Session of the 42nd Parliament.

Each of these designations has its own focus: "For some it's commemoration, for some it's protection and conservation, and for some it's a combination of both."²⁷

Parks Canada Agency has the largest share of federal responsibilities related to heritage site conservation. It has direct stewardship of 171 national historic sites, 505 national heritage buildings, 10 heritage lighthouses, 6 Canadian heritage rivers and 12 world heritage sites. Around 20 other federal departments and agencies administer a total of 767 federal heritage buildings.²⁸ Appendix A of this report identifies the number of heritage buildings for each of these departments and agencies.

The Agency manages cultural resources using its *Cultural Resource Management Policy*.²⁹ The purpose of this policy is "to ensure that its requirements are effectively applied at our protected heritage places so that cultural resources are conserved and their heritage value is shared for the understanding, appreciation and enjoyment of present and future generations."³⁰

The *Standards and Guidelines for the Conservation of Historic Places in Canada* direct the actions of the Agency to ensure the sustainable conservation of cultural resources at the protected heritage places it administers.³¹

Other federal departments and agencies also have responsibilities for preserving federal heritage. The Treasury Board of Canada Secretariat's *Policy on Management of Real Property* states the following:

The heritage character of federal buildings is respected and conserved throughout their life cycle. Buildings that are 40 years of age or older, whether Crown-owned buildings under the administration of their minister or buildings they are planning to purchase, must be evaluated by Parks Canada for their heritage character.³²

Parks Canada establishes national objectives for the protection of heritage buildings and national historic sites under the purview of other federal departments and agencies.

27 ENVI, *Evidence*, 19 September 2017, 0850 (Joëlle Montminy).

28 Data provided to the Committee in an email from Parks Canada on 13 October 2017.

29 Parks Canada, *Cultural Resource Management Policy*, 1 January, 2013. According to the Policy, a cultural resource is a human work, an object or a place that is determined, on the basis of its heritage value, to be directly associated with an important aspect or aspects of human history and culture. The heritage value of a cultural resource is embodied in tangible and intangible character-defining elements.

30 Parks Canada, *Cultural Resource Management Policy*, article 6.1.

31 Parks Canada (2010).

32 Treasury Board of Canada Secretariat (TBS), *Policy on Management of Real Property*, 1 November 2016, article 6.1.9.



Through the Federal Heritage Buildings Review Office, the Agency advises custodian departments on how to meet their heritage obligations under the Treasury Board policy.³³ However, the Agency has no enforcement role under that policy, resulting in a lack of compliance.

RECOMMENDATION 1

The Committee recommends that the requirements of the *Policy on Management of Real Property* be integrated in new legislation so that custodian departments of designated federal heritage buildings are required to protect the commemorative integrity of these buildings and prevent demolition-by-neglect.

The National Cost-Sharing Program for Heritage Places supports the protection of national historic sites, heritage lighthouses and heritage railway stations that are formally recognized but not owned by the Government of Canada. It provides matching funds of up to 50% of the cost of projects to eligible beneficiaries who operate these sites on a non-commercial basis.³⁴

The Historic Sites and Monuments Board of Canada (the Board) is the federal agency that evaluates applications for designating national historic places, heritage railway stations and heritage lighthouses. National historic sites are usually commemorated with a bronze plaque accessible to the public.³⁵

FINDINGS AND SOLUTIONS

A. State of Heritage Places

All human-made structures, including national historic sites, will deteriorate over time. Inadequate conservation measures, industrial activity, prolonged use, theft, vandalism and neglect can all accelerate the deterioration of a historic place.

33 Parks Canada. *Federal Heritage Buildings Review Office*.

34 Parks Canada, *Program Guidelines*, National Cost-Sharing Program for Heritage Places, 2018-19. Eligible applicants are: owners or lessees of heritage places which are a not-for-profit organization, a regional or municipal government, a provincial or territorial government, institution, agency or Crown Corporation, and a not-for-profit Indigenous organization. Ineligible applicants are: individuals, federal departments, Crown corporations and agencies, lessees of federally-owned heritage places, for-profit organizations or business entities (including condominium corporations).

35 Parks Canada, *State of Canada's Natural and Cultural Heritage Places 2016*, "Part A: The State of Parks Canada Natural Heritage Places Establishment, Cultural Heritage Programs and Other Heritage Programs."

Climate change can also damage historic places. According to information from the Canadian Register of Historic Places website, the thawing of permafrost, an increase in the number of large coastal storms and the accelerated erosion of the coastline are problematic “because a number of Canada’s Historic Places are in areas where they are now at risk, especially in the north and in coastal regions.”³⁶

A study carried out in 1999 on behalf of the Department of Canadian Heritage – which was then responsible for Parks Canada – estimated that Canada would lose more than 20% of its built heritage between 1970 and 2000.³⁷ This figure was corroborated by Ms. Joëlle Montminy, Vice-President of the Indigenous Affairs and Cultural Heritage Directorate at the Parks Canada Agency;³⁸ Natalie Bull, Executive Director of National Trust for Canada;³⁹ and Christina Cameron, Professor and Canada Research Chair on Built Heritage at the University of Montreal.⁴⁰

As it works to preserve heritage places, Parks Canada has to address these challenges. During her testimony, Ms. Montminy said that the Agency had to face challenges such as “funding, development, uneven protection and environmental forces.”⁴¹ Budget 2016 included investments to address the deterioration of national historic sites in Canada. Ms. Montminy said the investment of \$3.6 billion outlined in the budget would help to address “much of the deferred maintenance that has accrued over a number of years, including for historic buildings, engineering works, and other cultural resources.”⁴² Of this figure, roughly \$1.3 billion will be invested “to preserve, rehabilitate, and restore national historic sites.”⁴³ Parks Canada is currently drafting a medium- and long-term plan “to address [the] ongoing financial needs” of the historic places for which it is responsible.⁴⁴

Andrew Waldron, National Heritage Conservation Manager for Brookfield Global Integrated Solutions and former Registrar of the Canadian Register of Historic Places,

36 Parks Canada, *Canadian Register of Historic Places*, “[Climate Change and National Historic Sites](#),” no date.

37 Heritage Research Associates Inc., *CIHB Revisited*, 1999. Report prepared for the Minister of Canadian Heritage.

38 ENVI, *Evidence*, 19 September 2017, 0855 (Joëlle Montminy).

39 Ibid., 0855 (Natalie Bull, Executive Director, National Trust for Canada).

40 ENVI, *Evidence*, 21 September 2017, 0845 (Christina Cameron, Professor and Canada Research Chair on Built Heritage, Université de Montréal, As an Individual).

41 ENVI, *Evidence*, 19 September 2017, 0855 (Joëlle Montminy).

42 Ibid., 0850 (Joëlle Montminy).

43 Ibid., 0940 (Joëlle Montminy).

44 Ibid., 0850 (Joëlle Montminy).



took a critical look at the current commemorative system for national historic sites. In his opinion, national historic sites that are not under the responsibility of the federal government- belonging instead to other levels of government, First Nations and non-profit organizations or individuals- face significant financial challenges:

These are commemorations. They are moral in nature under the act. They have no legal protection and very little support, except for one federal program, the national cost-sharing program, which in fact is biased towards wealthier national historic sites and does not benefit those that need it most.⁴⁵

These financial issues will be addressed later in this report.

1. Comparison with Other Countries – Where Canada Stands

According to the witnesses heard by the Committee, Canada has a poor reputation internationally for protecting and preserving built heritage. According to Christophe Rivet of ICOMOS Canada, Canada is the only G7 country without comprehensive legislation on built heritage.⁴⁶ Nor does Canada have federal legislation protecting archaeological resources on federal lands, according to Martin Magne, former director of archaeology and history for Parks Canada.⁴⁷

During his testimony, Mr. Gordon Bennett, former Director of Policy for Parks Canada's National Historic Sites Branch, told the Committee that, of the seven tools for protecting built heritage, the federal and provincial governments together have implemented only four.⁴⁸ According to the information provided to the Committee by Ms. Christina Cameron, and shown in Figure 1, Canada has implemented only the following tools:

- a national trust;
- a heritage register (which is only partially completed) and conservation standard;
- legislation to protect historic places (only at the provincial level); and
- legislation on archaeological resources (only at the provincial level).

45 ENVI, *Evidence*, 21 September 2017, 0910 (Andrew Waldron, National Heritage Conservation Manager, Brookfield Global Integrated Solutions, As an Individual).

46 ENVI, *Evidence*, 21 September 2017, 0920 (Mr. Christophe Rivet, President, ICOMOS Canada).






47 ENVI, *Evidence*, 19 September 2017, 0915 (Martin Magne, As An Individual).

48 ENVI, *Evidence*, 21 September 2017, 0900 (Gordon Bennett, As an Individual).

The following tools, which are recognized as international best practices, are not used by the federal government:

- tax incentives for historic places;
- legislation to protect world heritage sites; and
- legislation to protect heritage buildings belonging to the government.

Figure 1 – How Does Canada Compare With Other Countries?

How Does Canada Compare With Other Countries?						
					Provinces & Territories 	
National or Heritage Trust	Yes	Yes	Yes	Yes	some	Yes
Tax Incentives for Historic places	Yes	Yes	Yes	Yes	some	No
Heritage Register and Conservation Standards	Yes	Yes	Yes	Yes	Yes	Yes
Designated Historic Places Protected by Statute	Yes	Yes	Yes	Yes	Yes	some
Archaeological resources Protected by Statute	Yes	Yes	Yes	Yes	Yes	No
World Heritage sites Protected by Statute	Yes	Yes	Yes	N Yes	No	No
National Government Buildings Protected by Statute	Yes	Yes	Yes	Yes	N/A	No

Source: Provided to the Committee by Christina Cameron.

In addition, both Mr. Bennett and Ms. Cameron indicated that, at the federal level, legislation was needed to protect archaeological resources, and that not every historic site was protected by legislation.



Mr. Bennett added that a number of countries were ahead of Canada, including France, the United States, the United Kingdom and Australia, which have all implemented the seven protection and conservation tools.⁴⁹ As Ms. Montminy of Parks Canada acknowledged, the lack of legislative conservation tools prevents the federal government from meeting international standards for heritage conservation.⁵⁰

B. Heritage Sites and Buildings under Federal Responsibility

As previously discussed, the federal government owns a number of national historic sites and heritage buildings across the country. The Committee believes that federal institutions and agencies can, and must, do better to preserve and protect these sites and buildings.

1. Getting the Federal House in Order

In keeping with the Treasury Board's *Policy on Management of Real Property*, custodian departments have specific responsibilities for protecting built heritage that is the responsibility of the federal government. In particular, they must:

- have the Federal Heritage Buildings Review Office evaluate buildings that are 40 years of age or older, that the department already manages or wishes to acquire, in order to determine the building's heritage value. This evaluation will lead to either a heritage designation of "classified" or "recognized," or a non-heritage designation;
- respect and conserve the heritage character of federal buildings under their administration;
- consult the Federal Heritage Buildings Review Office before undertaking any intervention that could alter the heritage character of a classified federal building; and
- obtain appropriate conservation advice before undertaking an intervention that could alter the heritage character of a recognized federal building.⁵¹

49 Ibid.

50 ENVI, *Evidence*, 19 September 2017, 0850 (Joëlle Montminy).

51 Parks Canada, Federal Heritage Buildings Review Office, *Roles and responsibilities*.

Kathleen Owens, Assistant Comptroller General with the Treasury Board Secretariat, mentioned that Treasury Board held consultations with federal custodians of heritage buildings. During these consultations, it became evident that many organizations face particular financial challenges:

Given the significant rust-out issues faced by custodians resulting from under-recapitalization of real property assets, investment in heritage buildings can be expensive and represents an additional cost that falls outside the custodians' core program mandate.⁵²

Treasury Board has various means to ensure compliance with the policy. If a department does not comply, there is an opportunity to reduce the delegated authority of that department's deputy minister. In other words, "projects [that departments] could normally do under their own authority would now have to go to the Treasury Board."⁵³

During the study, witnesses shared some criticisms about how this policy was applied. Ms. Christina Cameron said that the policy does not outline any penalties for federal departments and agencies that fail to respect the heritage classification of a federal building. In her words, "The ultimate penalty for doing whatever you want with a classified federal heritage building is a rap on the knuckles by the secretary of the Treasury Board."⁵⁴ Andrew Waldron suggested that the policy be completely overhauled:

It is a buildings-only policy. It is not a landscape policy or a land policy. It does not cover engineering structures or land use. It's out of date and needs an overhaul. It hasn't revised its approach to evaluation in almost 40 years. It does not maintain its designations to reflect changes in buildings.⁵⁵

The policy does not apply to federal departments and agencies equally. It does not apply to Crown corporations that own and manage heritage buildings. In addition, according to Christophe Rivet, the President of ICOMOS Canada, custodian departments of heritage buildings "are not required to intervene in relation to a designated building and to possibly make sure the building continues to exist."⁵⁶

The Committee believes it is crucial for the federal government to lead by example in protecting and preserving historic and heritage sites, starting with its own properties.

52 ENVI, *Evidence*, 19 Octobre 2017, 0850 (Kathleen Owens, Assistant Comptroller General, Treasury Board Secretariat).

53 Ibid., 0925 (Kathleen Owens).

54 ENVI, *Evidence*, 21 September 2017, 0925 (Christina Cameron).

55 ENVI, *Evidence*, 21 September 2017, 0910 (Andrew Waldron).

56 ENVI, *Evidence*, 21 September 2017, 0950 (Christophe Rivet).



This responsibility must not fall solely to Parks Canada; rather, all federal government departments, agencies and corporations must be involved. The *Policy on Management of Real Property* must first be strengthened to better protect the national historic sites, federal heritage buildings and archaeological resources for which departments, agencies and Crown corporations are responsible. In addition, penalties must apply when institutions contravene the policy. Consequently:

RECOMMENDATION 2

The Committee recommends that the federal government introduce legislation to provide statutory protection for federal heritage buildings.

RECOMMENDATION 3

The Committee recommends that the federal government introduce legislation imposing on Crown corporations the same requirements imposed on federal departments and agencies by the *Policy on Management of Real Property* regarding the management of federal heritage buildings, in order to protect the commemorative integrity of buildings owned by these Crown corporations and prevent their demolition-by-neglect.

2. Archaeological Resources on Federal Lands and Lands Under Water

Archaeological resources are defined as follows: "All tangible evidence of human activity that is of historical, cultural or scientific interest."⁵⁷ Examples of archaeological resources include features, archaeological objects or "remains at or from an archaeological site, or an object recorded as an isolated archaeological find."⁵⁸

Canada has "no unifying statute that codifies its national legislation on archaeology,"⁵⁹ although it does have some legislation that addresses it. For example, the *Canadian Environmental Assessment Act, 2012* provides that archaeological resources must be taken into account when assessing the environmental impact of a project.⁶⁰

Parks Canada is considered "the federal government expert on archaeological works that take place on federal lands."⁶¹ The Agency ensures that archaeological resources on the surface of the ground, buried in the earth or submerged on Parks Canada land are

57 Parks Canada Agency, *Archaeological glossary*.

58 Ibid.

59 Parks Canada Agency, *Background: Treaty Obligations*.

60 Parks Canada Agency, *Archaeology and the environment*.

61 Parks Canada Agency, *Archaeology and the law*.

protected and preserved. In addition, the Agency provides advice and tools to other federal departments when they need to take into account archaeological resources when assessing the environmental impact of a project.⁶²

According to Mr. Martin Magne, Parks Canada is asked to provide support only to “some five to 10 federal projects per year.”⁶³ As departments are not required to consult Parks Canada experts before carrying out an archaeological dig, various archaeological projects are carried out by federal departments unbeknownst to Parks Canada.⁶⁴ Mr. Magne believes that federal archaeology legislation would be welcomed by sector stakeholders.⁶⁵

On its website, Parks Canada alludes to the fact that the current federal legal framework for archaeology is insufficient.

Unlike the provinces and territories, there is no federal legislation governing archaeological research and planning per se; the federal statutes only cover archaeological exports, and archaeological studies *within the confines of an environmental impact assessment*. In other words, unless there is a prospect that artifacts will be exported — or that a government department is about to undertake an environmental impact assessment for some reason — then there is no federal statute directing how a given department is supposed to treat archaeological issues on its lands.⁶⁶

The Committee believes that protections for archaeological resources on federal lands must be strengthened. Consequently:

RECOMMENDATION 4

The Committee recommends that the federal government introduce legislation to establish a process to protect, conserve, document and exhibit archaeological resources on federal land and under waters of federal responsibility.

62 Ibid.

63 ENVI, *Evidence*, 19 September 2017, 0920 (Martin Magne).

64 Ibid.

65 Ibid.

66 Parks Canada, *Background: Treaty Obligations*.



3. Funding for Federal Institutions

As mentioned previously in this report, federal departments and agencies own a significant number of heritage buildings. According to Mr. Gordon Bennett, the maintenance costs of these buildings are greater than those of non-heritage buildings.⁶⁷

However, the Committee heard that federal departments and agencies do not use their budgets to protect and preserve heritage buildings in their custody, as this work is not part of their statutory mandate.⁶⁸ Furthermore, in 2007, the Auditor General of Canada reported the following:

Although the task of conservation falls to the organizations, because they have no legal obligation for conservation, they cannot easily obtain funding for conservation interventions. In the absence of precise objectives and reporting requirements, departments and agencies have little motivation to conserve their heritage sites.

Based on the evidence heard by the Committee during its study, there is no indication that the situation has improved.

While the federal government and its Crown corporations have restored some of their heritage buildings, the Committee is well aware that other such buildings are being left to deteriorate. As a result, the Committee supports Mr. Bennett's suggestion to "requir[e] federal custodians of national historic sites, including Parks Canada, to conserve such sites in accordance with the 'Standards and Guidelines for the Conservation of Historic Places in Canada'" in legislation.⁶⁹ According to him, this requirement, if in legislation, would "provide a statutory basis for the expenditure of public funds on heritage" by federal institutions that have custodial responsibilities for national historic sites, federal heritage buildings or archaeological resources.⁷⁰

The federal government is the only level of government in the country that has not passed legislation to systematically protect historic sites and archaeological resources under its jurisdiction. According to Mr. Gordon Bennett passing this legislation would send a clear message to other public administrations to the effect that "the federal government values this heritage."⁷¹ Mr. Bennett suggested that a bill on historic sites should include the following elements:

67 ENVI, *Evidence*, 21 September 2017, 1015 (Gordon Bennett).

68 Ibid., 0855 (Gordon Bennett).

69 Ibid., 0900 (Gordon Bennett).

70 Ibid., 0855 (Gordon Bennett).

71 Ibid.

- incorporate relevant provisions of the current *Historic Sites and Monuments Act* and section 42 of the *Canada National Parks Act*;
- ensure the commemorative integrity of national historic sites, as outlined in the preamble to the *Parks Canada Agency Act*;
- require federal custodians of national historic sites to conserve such sites in accordance with the *Standards and Guidelines for the Conservation of Historic Places in Canada*;
- communicate the reasons that the national historic site was designated, and require that the heritage values of the site, including those not related to the reasons for designation, be respected in decisions and actions affecting the site;
- contain a provision prohibiting the federal government from undertaking action that would adversely affect the commemorative integrity of national historic sites that fall under the jurisdiction of another level of government;
- provide a statutory foundation for the Canadian Register of Historic Places and for the *Standards and Guidelines for the Conservation of Historic Places in Canada*; and
- provide a legislative regime for the protection of archaeological resources on federal lands, including federal lands under water.⁷²

In light of the testimony heard, the Committee believes that legislation must be drafted to provide legal protection to historic and heritage sites in Canada.

The proposed legislation would make the commemorative integrity of national historic sites belonging to the federal government a priority. It would also ensure that responsibilities that fall to federal agencies in this area are more clearly outlined. It would establish conservation and maintenance standards that federal institutions must respect to ensure the preservation of the heritage character of the buildings under its care.

72 Ibid., 0900 (Gordon Bennett).



RECOMMENDATION 5

The Committee recommends that the federal government introduce legislation to provide a statutory obligation on federal departments, agencies and Crown corporations to protect the commemorative integrity of all national historic sites of Canada.

RECOMMENDATION 6

The Committee recommends that the federal government introduce legislation to provide a statutory obligation on federal departments, agencies and Crown corporations to protect the integrity of federal heritage buildings owned by the federal government or under its jurisdiction.

RECOMMENDATION 7

The Committee recommends that the Treasury Board Secretariat work with federal departments and agencies to ensure that they invest 2% of the asset replacement value annually towards the maintenance and repair of federal heritage buildings, as recommended in the Treasury Board Secretariat's *Guide to the Management of Real Property*.

C. Federal Leadership in the Protection and Conservation of Non-Federally-Owned Heritage Buildings and National Historic Sites

As previously discussed, a significant number of national historic sites are not owned or managed by the federal government. In addition, provincial, local and Indigenous governments play an important role in the designation of heritage and historic sites across Canada. During its study, the Committee looked at measures that would allow the federal government to play a leadership role in the protection and the conservation of these sites.

Ms. Natalie Bull proposed that the federal government adopt "a 'heritage first' policy."⁷³ It would require federal departments and agencies to give priority to heritage buildings before opting to lease or build new buildings. According to Ms. Bull, this strategy would "help create a new market for heritage buildings,"⁷⁴ as well as ensure "that when the federal government spends infrastructure dollars, for example, they aren't used to the detriment of existing cultural resources."⁷⁵

73 ENVI, *Evidence*, 19 September 2017, 0900 (Natalie Bull).

74 Ibid.

75 Ibid.

RECOMMENDATION 8

The Committee recommends that the federal government adopt a policy requiring federal departments and agencies to, when deemed appropriate, give preference to existing heritage buildings when considering leasing or purchasing space.

1. Intergovernmental Cooperation in Historic and Heritage Sites Conservation

Intergovernmental cooperation plays a key role in historic and heritage sites conservation in Canada. It has led to initiatives being implemented that support historic site conservation in Canada, such as the Canadian Register of Historic Places and the *Standards and Guidelines for the Conservation of Historic Places in Canada*.

The Register is an online database that identifies historic places recognized for their heritage value by municipal, provincial and territorial governments. This database is the result of federal, provincial and territorial collaboration and is administered by Parks Canada. Since its completion is still underway, 60% of recognized historic places in Canada have been included in the Register to date.⁷⁶ According to Ms. Cameron, "participation in the register has been slowing down."⁷⁷

The second document compiles all of the *Standards and Guidelines for the Conservation of Historic Places in Canada* to establish a series of principles and guidelines for all of Canada available to anyone who is interested in the conservation of heritage places in Canada. It provides information on the following topics:

- the conservation decision-making process;
- interpretation of the 14 Standards to be respected;
- guidance for typical sustainability-related interventions;
- information on materials to use;
- guidance for engineering works.⁷⁸

76 ENVI, *Evidence*, 17 October 2017, 0855 (Joëlle Montminy).

77 ENVI, *Evidence*, 21 September 2017, 0845 (Christina Cameron).

78 Parks Canada, *The Standards and Guidelines*.



Some witnesses, including Ms. Christina Cameron, suggested providing a statutory foundation for these two initiatives.⁷⁹ The Committee addresses her recommendation in the following section.

2. Creating Legal Protection for Historic and Heritage Sites

During the study, a number of witnesses suggested creating a legal protection for historic and heritage sites. As a signatory to various international treaties on heritage, Canada has obligations to meet. From what witnesses had to say, this is known to Parks Canada:

[T]here is no legal protection for terrestrial or underwater archeological resources at the federal level, which can put these resources at risk, the vast majority of which are indigenous in origin. The lack of legislative protection also prevents the agency from meeting international standards, such as the *UNESCO Convention on the Protection of the Underwater Cultural Heritage*.⁸⁰

Both Ms. Natalie Bull⁸¹ and Mr. Richard Alway, the Chair of the Historic Sites and Monuments Board of Canada, said Canada was the only G8 country that did not have a legal framework for protecting historic sites.⁸² In addition, according to Ms. Cameron, enshrining these measures in legislation would “protect world heritage sites of outstanding universal value that are in Canada.”⁸³

Mr. Christophe Rivet⁸⁴ said that Canada’s implementation of article 5 of the World Heritage Convention cannot be complete until this type of legislation has been passed:

there is an incomplete set of federal legislative and policy tools to address the conservation of cultural heritage. Without legislation to protect, it is difficult to implement proper guidance and challenging to develop financial incentives. The federal government has a responsibility in regard to the international agreements and can play an important coordinating role with provinces, territories, other jurisdictions, and civil society to meet these commitments.⁸⁵

79 ENVI, *Evidence*, 21 September 2017, 0845 (Christina Cameron).

80 ENVI, *Evidence*, 19 September 2017, 0850 (Joëlle Montminy).

81 Ibid., 0910 (Natalie Bull).

82 Ibid., 0905 (Richard Alway, Chair, Heritage Designations and Programs, Historic Sites and Monuments Board of Canada).

83 ENVI, *Evidence*, 21 September 2017, 0850 (Christina Cameron).

84 ICOMOS is the acronym for the International Council on Monuments and Sites.

85 ENVI, *Evidence*, 21 September 2017, 0915 (Christophe Rivet).

In 2003, the Auditor General of Canada recommended strengthening the legal framework for built heritage.⁸⁶ In the mid-2000s, Parks Canada was preparing to implement the auditor general's recommendation. A Parks Canada estimates document in 2005 mentioned that the Agency would "complete the preparation of a legislative initiative"⁸⁷ to "provide legal protection for historic places on federal lands and all archaeological resources on or under federal lands."⁸⁸

For this reason, as well as those outlined in earlier sections of this report:

RECOMMENDATION 9

The Committee recommends that the federal government introduce legislation to:

- ensure that federal actions do not adversely impact the commemorative integrity of national historic sites of Canada or the integrity of heritage sites and buildings designated by provinces and municipalities in Canada;
- provide statutory protection for Canadian World Heritage sites;
- ensure that federal actions take into consideration the heritage values of Canada's historic places; and
- give statutory recognition of the Canadian Register of Historic Places and the *Standards and Guidelines for the Conservation of Historic Places in Canada*.

3. Financial Obstacles to the Conservation of Built Heritage and Solutions

While the legislation may prevent human destruction of historic places, their conservation raises major financial issues.

The federal government has two types of financial tools to encourage the conservation of heritage buildings: grants and contributions, and tax incentives. The Committee was told that these tools are implemented in very different ways, but both have their benefits and drawbacks. Several witnesses heard by the Committee during the study on heritage preservation and protection in Canada and the study of Bill C-323 have

86 OAG (2003), para. 6.41.

87 Parks Canada Agency, *2005–2006 Estimates: A Report on Plans and Priorities*, p. 9.

88 Ibid.



HOUSE OF COMMONS
CHAMBRE DES COMMUNES
CANADA

discussed the characteristics and the positive and negative attributes of these financial tools. These attributes are summarized in Table 1.

Table 1 – Benefits and Drawbacks of Grants and Contributions Programs and Tax Incentives for Building Conservation

	Benefits	Drawbacks
Grants and contribution programs	Flexible structure: shared-cost or matching programs to encourage provinces or municipalities. These programs can also fully match any funding collected. Available to commercial and non-profit property owners and municipalities.	Only a fixed amount of funds, and their use depends on administrative discretion.
Non-reimbursable tax credits	Ability to determine what types of costs are eligible. Do not depend on administrative discretion.	Difficult to control the cost of the measure. Only individuals and businesses with tax to pay can benefit. Not available to provinces, territories, municipalities, First Nations governments. Some costs are absorbed by provinces.
Reimbursable tax credits	Ability to determine what types of costs are eligible. Do not depend on administrative discretion. Available to commercial and non-profit property owners, even if they don't have taxes to pay.	Difficult to control the cost of the measure. Not available to provinces, territories, municipalities, First Nations governments. Some costs are absorbed by provinces.
Accelerated depreciation capital cost deduction	Ability to determine what types of costs are eligible. Do not depend on administrative discretion.	Difficult to control the cost of the measure. Only businesses with tax to pay can benefit. Some costs are absorbed by provinces.

In addition, while grants are suitable for some types of conservation projects, tax measures are more effective for others.⁸⁹ The next two subsections will discuss the financial tools in the context of two groups of heritage site managers with distinct

89 ENVI, *Evidence*, 21 September 2017, 0850 (Christina Cameron).



needs – managers of non-commercial historic places and managers of commercial heritage buildings.

a. Financial Incentives for the Restoration and Preservation of Non-Commercial Buildings

As described by the witnesses during the study, the financial situation of a number of organizations that manage historic places in Canada is somewhat precarious. These organizations face unique financial barriers when they attempt to restore and preserve heritage buildings. In particular, they have access to limited financial resources and depend in large part on public donations or government financial support.

Organizations that manage national historic sites, heritage lighthouses or heritage railway stations can receive assistance through the National Cost-Sharing Program for Heritage Places.⁹⁰ This program is administered by Parks Canada and provides non-profit organizations, provincial and local governments, and provincial and local institutions, agencies and Crown corporations that own or lease a heritage place with financial contributions of up to 50% of the cost of projects to conserve or preserve them.⁹¹

However, numerous witnesses told the Committee that organizations that manage national historic sites must compete fiercely to obtain financial support from the federal government.⁹² The needs of these organizations far exceed the funding available through the National Cost-Sharing Program for Heritage Places. For example, Parks Canada officials reported that, since 2009, the Agency had received applications for over \$107 million, while the program's budget was a little over \$40 million.⁹³ According to officials, even with a budget of \$10 million per year in fiscal years 2016–2017 and 2017–2018, the Agency received proposals worth just under \$20 million per year.⁹⁴ Moreover, the Committee heard that the amount allocated to the program in 2018–2019 – for which the application period ended on 6 October 2017 – will return to its base level of \$1 million.⁹⁵

90 Parks Canada, *National Cost-Sharing Program for Heritage Places*.

91 Parks Canada, *Program Guidelines*, National Cost-Sharing Program for Heritage Places, 2018-19.

92 ENVI, *Evidence*, 26 September 2017, 0850 (Shannon Prince, Curator, Buxton National Historic Site and Museum).

93 ENVI, *Evidence*, 19 September 2017, 0850 (Joëlle Montminy).

94 Ibid., 1030 (Joëlle Montminy).

95 Parks Canada, *National Cost-Sharing Program for Heritage Places*.

In this very competitive funding environment, Jacques Archambault, Executive Director of The Canadian Heritage of Quebec, said that the chances of obtaining financial support through the program are slim. Furthermore, he explained that the preparation of research, analysis, reports, plans and estimates to support a proposal entails so much work and cost that submitting a project is sometimes not worth the effort, given the chances of obtaining the funding requested.⁹⁶

The Committee also heard that some of the program's requirements are quite simply not adapted to the needs of small national historic site managers. For example, Shannon Prince, Curator of the Buxton National Historic Site and Museum, explained that the program does not allow work on a restoration or preservation project to begin before funding is awarded. Moreover, she said that these organizations must often act quickly to preserve a building, making it impossible to obtain the desired funding because of the amount of time required to do so.⁹⁷ In addition, Mr. Andrew Waldron noted that many national historic site managers are unable to raise the funds needed to be eligible for the program, leading him to remark that the program "is biased towards wealthier national historic sites and does not benefit those that need it most."⁹⁸

The witnesses suggested a number of solutions to improve the National Cost-Sharing Program for Heritage Places. One of the solutions would be to increase the annual funding level for the program and make that level permanent. As the Parks Canada officials themselves admitted, the "decline in funding will create additional pressure on non-federal owners of these important sites and increase risk vis-à-vis conservation of heritage values recognized by the federal government."⁹⁹ In his appearance before the Committee, Mr. Richard Alway of the Historic Sites and Monuments Board of Canada suggested that the program's budget be at least \$10 million per year for a minimum of five years.¹⁰⁰

Another solution put forward during the Committee's study by both the National Trust for Canada and The Canadian Heritage of Quebec is a matching fund. In such a fund, the federal government would provide funding equal to the amount of donations made by individuals or businesses to a non-profit organization engaged in the conservation of historic places in Canada, such as the National Trust for Canada. The witnesses told the

96 ENVI, *Evidence*, 3 October 2017, 1550 (Jacques Archambault, Executive Director, The Canadian Heritage of Quebec).

97 ENVI, *Evidence*, 26 September 2017, 1025 (Shannon Prince).

98 ENVI, *Evidence*, 21 September 2017, 0910 (Andrew Waldron).

99 ENVI, *Evidence*, 19 September 2017, 0850 (Joëlle Montminy).

100 ENVI, *Evidence*, 19 September 2017, 0910 (Richard Alway).



Committee that this type of program is available for the conservation of natural sites.¹⁰¹ According to Ms. Bull of the National Trust for Canada, this would be a good way of encouraging philanthropy in support of non-profit organizations that preserve Canada's historic places.¹⁰²

Given the risks of underfunding the conservation of national historic sites, heritage lighthouses and heritage railway stations owned or managed by non-profit organizations:

RECOMMENDATION 10

The Committee recommends that the federal government restore the funding level for the National Cost-Sharing Program for Heritage Places to a minimum of \$10 million per year.

b. Financial Incentives for the Conservation of Commercial Buildings

The Committee heard that many barriers also discourage investors from taking on the conservation of commercially-viable heritage buildings. In his appearance before the Committee, Chris Wiebe, manager of Heritage Policies and Government Relations at the National Trust for Canada, listed a number of these barriers:

- the high financial risks posed by the many unknowns involved in restoring an old building;
- the high cost of restoring certain elements;
- difficulty obtaining staged bank financing; and
- uncertainty regarding the tax treatment of certain expenses.¹⁰³

Two solutions to encourage businesses to invest in restoring historic buildings and reduce the financial risks of these projects were suggested to the Committee. The first was restoring the Commercial Heritage Properties Incentive Fund, and the second was establishing a fiscal incentive. The two options are analyzed below.

101 ENVI, *Evidence*, 3 October 2017, 1605 (Jacques Archambault).

102 ENVI, *Evidence*, 19 September 2017, 0900 (Natalie Bull).

103 ENVI, *Evidence*, 28 September 2017, 0900 (Chris Wiebe, Manager, Heritage Policy and Government Relations, National Trust for Canada, as an individual).

(i) Commercial Heritage Properties Incentive Fund

Between 2003 and 2006, the federal government provided financial support to encourage businesses to invest in restoring commercial buildings. The Commercial Heritage Properties Incentive Fund (CHPIF) was administered by Parks Canada and ran as a pilot program with funding of \$30 million over three years. It offered financial contributions of up to 20% of conservation costs for the rehabilitation of commercial properties listed on the Canadian Register of Historic Places, to a maximum of \$1 million per project.¹⁰⁴

According to the testimony heard, the program produced good results. During its three years in operation, it provided nearly \$15 million in financial support to 35 restoration projects worth a total of \$143.4 million.¹⁰⁵ In addition, a report prepared by Deloitte in 2010 found that the program had had major economic impacts, including the following:

- a 60% increase in building occupancy;
- an average increase in business-tenant revenues of \$0.3 million;
- an average increase in property value of \$4.16 million;
- direct employment effects worth \$59.7 million; and
- direct income tax effects worth \$19.9 million.¹⁰⁶

As discussed earlier in this report, a financial support program provides the government with more control over costs compared with tax incentives, as the program cost is set in advance.¹⁰⁷ This type of program also allows for the achievement of greater regional and sectorial equity.¹⁰⁸ However, witnesses heard by the Committee were generally of the view that tax incentives would probably be more effective at stimulating the conservation of commercial buildings.

104 ENVI, *Evidence*, 5 October 2017, 0855 (Geneviève Charrois, Director, Cultural Heritage Policies, Parks Canada).

105 Ibid., 0900 (Geneviève Charrois).

106 Ibid.

107 ENVI, *Evidence*, 26 September 2017, 0935 (Paul Berg-Dick, Consulting Tax Economist, MEKA and Associates, As an individual).

108 ENVI, *Evidence*, 17 October 2017, 0935 (Pierre LeBlanc, Director, Personal Income Tax Division, Tax Policy Branch, Department of Finance).



(ii) Fiscal Incentives for Historic Building Restoration and Preservation Expenses

On many occasions over the course of its study, the Committee heard about whether it would be better for the government to provide grants or tax incentives to encourage the restoration and preservation of commercial heritage buildings. Unlike in the case of non-profit historic site managers, tax incentives could replace grant programs for historic commercial buildings because their owners and investors bring in revenues that are taxable.

The implementation of tax incentives is the main approach used in the United States (U.S.). Before the Committee, David Brown, Executive Vice-President with the National Trust for Historic Preservation in the U.S. explained that the American federal government and 37 states offer a tax credit to encourage private investment in historic building restorations. The federal tax credit in the U.S. enables investors to reduce their tax owed by up to 20% of the restoration costs. The states offer a similar measure, which adds a tax credit for another 10% to 15% of the costs.

This approach appears to have been successful in the United States. Mr. Gordon Bennett stated that the U.S. federal tax credit played a key role in revitalizing a number of American cities, including New York and Provincetown.¹⁰⁹ According to Mr. Brown, since it was created, this tax credit has led to the restoration of 42,000 heritage buildings, stimulated US\$131 billion in private investment and created 2.4 million jobs.¹¹⁰ Mr. Brown also added that each dollar of tax credit was found to generate between \$1.20 and \$1.25 in revenue for the U.S. federal government.¹¹¹

Based on the success of the American tax credit, a number of witnesses expressed support for implementing a similar measure in Canada.¹¹² Mr. Chris Wiebe explained to the Committee that a heritage building restoration tax credit would provide businesses with a number of benefits that a grant program would not. For example, he pointed out that a tax credit would be available for both small and large projects, would not require

109 ENVI, *Evidence*, 21 September 2017, 1000 (Gordon Bennett).

110 ENVI, *Evidence*, 3 October 2017, 1545 (David Brown, Executive Vice-President and Chief Preservation Officer, National Trust for Historic Preservation).

111 Ibid.

112 ENVI, *Evidence*, 28 September 2017, 0850 (Julian Smith, Director, Centre for Cultural Landscape, Willowbank, As an individual); ENVI, *Evidence*, 21 September 2017, 1000 (Gordon Bennett); ENVI, *Evidence*, 19 September 2017, 0900 (Natalie Bull); ENVI, *Evidence*, 19 September 2017, 0910 (Richard Alway).

a long approval process and would provide more certainty for investors than a grant program.¹¹³

However, some of the witnesses the Committee heard disagreed about the cost such a tax credit would impose on the federal government. In its testimony before the Committee regarding Bill C-323, An Act to amend the Income Tax Act (rehabilitation of historic property),¹¹⁴ the Parliamentary Budget Officer estimated that a federal 20% tax credit could cost between \$55 million to \$67 million annually approximately in the first five years of its implementation.¹¹⁵ Mr. Wiebe however suggested that the tax revenue resulting from taxes on business income and sales tax and the additional jobs created by the investments in building restorations would potentially cover the cost of the tax credit, as indicated by Mr. Brown regarding the U.S. federal government tax credit.¹¹⁶

On the other hand, officials from Finance Canada noted during their testimonies before the Committee on Bill C-323, that the studies which estimated \$1.20 to \$1.25 in government revenues generated per U.S. tax credit dollar granted had assumed that no historic property rehabilitation would have occurred in the absence of the tax credit, an assumption they "don't consider realistic."¹¹⁷ In addition, Mr. Berg-Dick indicated that both a tax credit and a grant program would cost the government money and that neither one nor the other had genuine advantages in this regard.¹¹⁸

Mr. Berg-Dick also warned the Committee about the effects of a tax credit. He emphasized the need to carefully define the types of costs that would be eligible for the tax credit in order to estimate the costs of the measure and prevent them from ballooning. He also explained that creating a federal tax credit could have an impact on most provinces' revenue and that they would need to be consulted.¹¹⁹

The Committee believes that, in light of the American experience, a heritage building restoration tax credit would help preserve Canada's built heritage. Other federal government programs rely on tax credits to support businesses in specific sectors, such

113 ENVI, *Evidence*, 28 September 2017, 0900 (Chris Wiebe).

114 Bill C-323, An Act to amend the Income Tax Act (rehabilitation of historic property), 42nd Parliament, 1st Session.

115 ENVI, *Evidence*, 24 October 2017, 0850 (Govindadeva Bernier, Financial Analyst, Office of the Parliamentary Budget Officer).

116 ENVI, *Evidence*, 28 September 2017, 0900 (Chris Wiebe).

117 ENVI, *Evidence*, 17 October 2017, 1005 (Pierre Leblanc).

118 ENVI, *Evidence*, 26 September 2017, 0900 (Paul Berg-Dick).

119 Ibid.



as the Canadian Film or Video Production Tax Credit¹²⁰ and the Scientific Research and Experimental Development Tax Incentive Program.¹²¹

Julian Smith, Director of the Centre for Cultural Landscape, suggested to the Committee that only heritage buildings used commercially or by a business should be eligible for the tax credit, as is the case in the United States. According to Mr. Smith, the retrofitting of commercial buildings potentially offers more societal benefits, including the ability to revitalize main streets, old urban neighbourhoods and abandoned industrial sites, than the restoration of private homes.¹²² This view was not shared by Mr. Wiebe, who suggested that the credit would have a broader impact if it were extended to heritage homeowners.¹²³

Consequently:

RECOMMENDATION 11

The Committee recommends that the federal government establish a tax credit for the restoration and preservation of buildings listed on the Canadian Register of Historic Places.

4. Adapting Building Codes to the Conservation of Historic Buildings

Several witnesses addressed the need to adapt the building codes to the conservation of historic buildings. Before the Committee, Julian Smith indicated that current building codes in Canada are focussed on new construction and do not facilitate the conservation of existing buildings.¹²⁴ In his testimony, Robert Eisenberg, Partner at York Heritage Properties, provided examples that demonstrate how current building codes are not well suited to the restoration or rehabilitation of old buildings. For instance, adding insulation to the roofs of these buildings increases snow load in winter because heat no longer escapes through the roof to melt the snow, thus threatening the buildings' structural integrity.¹²⁵

120 Canada Revenue Agency, *Canadian Film or Video Production Tax Credit Program*.

121 Canada Revenue Agency, *Scientific Research and Experimental Development Tax Incentive Program*.

122 ENVI, *Evidence*, 28 September 2017, 0855 (Julian Smith).

123 Ibid., 0905 (Chris Wiebe).

124 Ibid., 0855 (Julian Smith).

125 ENVI, *Evidence*, 3 October 2017, 0905 (Robert Eisenberg).

According to Mr. Smith, adapting the building codes may facilitate the restoration or rehabilitation of existing buildings. He explained that cost overruns and the uncertainty with older buildings “are due to a lack of expertise in the professionals who get involved with them”.¹²⁶ While talking about the restoration of the Parliament buildings in Ottawa, Robert Wright, Assistant Deputy Minister, Parliamentary Precinct at the Department of Public Works and Government Services, provided a good example of the work involved meeting current building codes standards while retrofitting heritage buildings. He explained that his department had to leverage unique research capacity and expertise by forming valuable partnerships with a number of universities to overcome technical challenges of adapting the Parliament buildings to the current standards.¹²⁷ Mr. Smith suggested to the Committee that adapting the building codes could help in addressing the lack of professional expertise in the retrofitting of old buildings.¹²⁸

According to Andrew Waldron, whereas “[s]ome provincial building codes are strong on addressing heritage buildings, ... the national building code is much weaker on the national level, often causing variances to the provincial codes.”¹²⁹ Specifically, the Committee learned that only Ontario and British Columbia have added sections in their building codes that deal with existing buildings.¹³⁰ Therefore, to encourage and facilitate the restoration and the preservation of existing buildings in Canada:

RECOMMENDATION 12

The Committee recommends that the federal government, in co-operation with provincial and territorial governments, work to adapt future versions of Canada’s *National Model Building Codes* in a manner that will facilitate the restoration and the rehabilitation of existing buildings and the preservation of their heritage characteristics.

D. Issues Affecting Rural Canada

The Committee’s study highlighted the specific issues and challenges facing historic places in rural areas. For example, the operation and maintenance of these places often depends on volunteers from local communities. Because they are situated outside of major urban centres, they often have fewer means to garner the attention of public

126 ENVI, *Evidence*, 28 September 2017, 0855 (Julian Smith).

127 ENVI, *Evidence*, 19 October 2017, 0910 (Robert Wright, Assistant Deputy Minister, Parliamentary Precinct, Department of Public Works and Government Services).

128 ENVI, *Evidence*, 28 September 2017, 0855 (Julian Smith).

129 ENVI, *Evidence*, 21 September 2017, 0910 (Andrew Waldron).

130 ENVI, *Evidence*, 28 September 2017, 1025 (Julian Smith).



decision-makers. Moreover, since they have fewer resources, they have more trouble gaining access to government financial support programs.¹³¹

Ms. Shannon Prince said that historic institutions like hers are finding it difficult to obtain public funding. For example, the funding provided by Parks Canada is inadequate:

It's very unfortunate that they are not investing in us, because when we were first designated as a national historic site there were funds allotted to assist us and other sites to help with conservation, to help with heritage recording, to help with documenting some of our buildings etc. Now that has totally been lost because the mandate has been changed.¹³²

Mr. Archambault, from The Canadian Heritage of Quebec, outlined the challenges associated with historic building preservation in some regions in Quebec. The long distances involved make it difficult to communicate with the artisans doing restoration work in remote areas.¹³³

Witnesses made various suggestions about how to ensure that heritage sites and buildings in rural Canada were not neglected compared with those located in urban areas.

Philanthropy and crowdfunding are options worth exploring. The Committee would like to highlight the "This Place Matters" program established by the National Trust for Canada.¹³⁴ This program helps Canadian communities restore historic places throughout the country, including in rural areas. Over the past three years, it has provided \$1.4 million to various projects.¹³⁵ This is a remarkable initiative, but it has limited means.

It appears as though tax credits are used regularly in the United States to encourage private investment in building restoration in rural areas. According to Mr. Brown of the National Trust for Historic Preservation, in the last 15 years approximately 40% of the projects that received the federal tax credit were in communities with fewer than 25,000 people.¹³⁶

131 ENVI, *Evidence*, 21 September 2017, 1030 (Andrew Waldron); and *Evidence*, 3 October 2017, 1710 (Jacques Archambault).

132 ENVI, *Evidence*, 26 September 2017, 1020 (Shannon Prince).

133 ENVI, *Evidence*, 3 October 2017, 1710 (Jacques Archambault).

134 National Trust for Canada, *This Place Matters*.

135 ENVI, *Evidence*, 19 September 2017, 0955 (Natalie Bull).

136 ENVI, *Evidence*, 3 October 2017, 1650 (David Brown).

Mr. Brown also drew to the attention of the Committee the *Main Street America* movement. It is a network "of more than 1,600 neighborhoods and communities, rural and urban, who share both a commitment to place and to building stronger communities through preservation-based economic development."¹³⁷ Main Street America provides programs designed to create economic, social, cultural and environmental benefits through the restoration of historic buildings.

The National Trust for Canada recommended that the Committee use *Main Street America* as a model to encourage public and private investment in commercial historic buildings in rural areas and small cities. It said that this kind of program would provide the missing ingredient: "a source of federal seed-funding that municipalities could access to help cover the cost of expert advice and coaching in the Main Street method, and that would catalyze local public and private investments in heritage infrastructure projects."¹³⁸

Mr. Bennett and Ms. Cameron also gave a number of suggestions about how to ensure that heritage buildings and sites in rural areas receive the attention they deserve:

- For heritage sites located in rural Canada that are not national historic sites, the federal government could establish an ongoing funding program to facilitate the conservation of historic places in rural Canada that are listed on the Canadian Register of Historic Sites;
- Parks Canada could prepare a list of historic sites and places in both rural and urban Canada;
- Parks Canada could review its National Cost-Sharing Program. If it is determined that rural sites are under-represented in applications for funding, steps could be taken to improve the program.¹³⁹

For these reasons, the Committee hopes that the government will pay special attention to rural communities when it develops or updates its programs to support heritage sites and buildings. The Committee believes it is important for historic places in rural areas to receive the same attention from the public bodies that protect Canada's built heritage. Consequently:

137 Main Street America, *About Us*.

138 National Trust for Canada, *Heritage Preservation and Protection in Canada. Brief to the House of Commons Standing Committee on Environment and sustainable development*, p. 5.

139 Gordon Bennett and Christina Cameron, *Addressing the needs of National Historic Sites and other heritage sites/historic places located in Rural Canada*, 4 October 2017.



RECOMMENDATION 13

The Committee recommends that Parks Canada review its National Cost-Sharing Program and, if it is determined that rural sites are under-represented in applications for funding or in the awarding of funding, steps should be taken to improve the program.

RECOMMENDATION 14

The Committee recommends that the federal government consider supporting an initiative modelled after the “Main Street America” model, to encourage public and private investment in commercial historic buildings in rural areas and small cities as a catalyst for community sustainability and economic development.

E. Heritage Sites and Indigenous Peoples

During its study, the Committee considered the issue of preserving Indigenous heritage places. The testimony heard quickly made it clear that this issue is very important to Indigenous peoples in Canada. Furthermore, it appears that the very concept of physical heritage is different for Indigenous peoples. As a result, current solutions for protecting heritage places are generally not suited to preserving Indigenous heritage places. The Committee therefore decided to devote part of its report specifically to this issue.

1. Perspective of Indigenous Peoples on Heritage Protection and Conservation

The evidence heard shows that Indigenous peoples define their heritage in a more holistic manner when compared to the Western model. According to Ms. Lisa Prosper, Indigenous heritage focuses more elements of heritage that may be sacred and used for ceremonial purposes, objects or artifacts, and may even include stories and songs or other items transmitted orally.¹⁴⁰ More specifically, Ms. Karen Aird of the Indigenous Heritage Circle offered the following explanation during her appearance:

But for many Indigenous groups, it can mean intangible things like laws, stories, and oral histories. It can mean places that may have no physical objects but that are sacred, where people go for ceremonies. It can be artifacts that many of you see in museums. It can be even things like intellectual properties that are passed: our stories, our songs, our totem poles.¹⁴¹

140 ENVI, *Evidence*, 5 October 2017, 0850 (Lisa Prosper, As an individual).

141 ENVI, *Evidence*, 28 September 2017, 0910 (Karen Aird, President, Indigenous Heritage Circle).

With this in mind, Ms. Prosper suggested to the Committee that to understand Indigenous heritage, there is a need to shift the focus from the object to the subject. She explained:

Built heritage is focused on the object. Of course, it understands the story associated with that place, but it starts with object and then moves out. I think maybe we need to think about starting with subject and moving towards object.¹⁴²

That said, Ms. Madeleine Redfern of the Indigenous Heritage Circle warned the Committee not to conclude that Indigenous heritage is necessarily and always separate from Canadian heritage. She explained that some historic and heritage places can be of major importance to both Indigenous people and other Canadians. She gave the example of the Hudson's Bay Company's former sites and buildings, which are as much a part of the history of many Indigenous communities as they are a part of Canada's history.¹⁴³

In addition, Parks Canada officials reported that the Agency has stewardship over "more than 10,000 archeological sites representing the deep and diverse history of Indigenous peoples."¹⁴⁴ Many Indigenous heritage places are located on lands administered by Parks Canada, including the Saoyú-?ehdacho National Historic Site of Canada,¹⁴⁵ Gwaii Haanas Haida Heritage Site¹⁴⁶ and Kejimikujik National Park and National Historic Site, to name but a few.¹⁴⁷

However, it appears that current legislation and policies to preserve historic and heritage places in Canada are poorly suited to the context of Indigenous peoples.¹⁴⁸ Ms. Redfern gave the example of situations where sacred Indigenous sites were protected and subsequently became inaccessible to Indigenous people.¹⁴⁹ According to Ms. Aird, Indigenous peoples have traditional mechanisms and methods for preserving their

142 ENVI, *Evidence*, 5 October 2017, 0850 (Lisa Prosper).

143 ENVI, *Evidence*, 28 September 2017, 0930 (Madeleine Redfern, Director, Indigenous Heritage Circle).

144 ENVI, *Evidence*, 19 September 2017, 0850 (Joëlle Montminy).

145 Parks Canada, *Saoyú-?ehdacho National Historic Site of Canada*.

146 Parks Canada, *Gwaii Haanas National Park Reserve, National Marine Conservation Area Reserve, and Haida Heritage Site*.

147 Parks Canada, *Kejimikujik National Park and National Historic Site*.

148 ENVI, *Evidence*, 5 October 2017, 0850 (Lisa Prosper).

149 ENVI, *Evidence*, 28 September 2017, 0930 (Madeleine Redfern).



remains and for caretaking objects with heritage value that are not taken into account in current federal policies.¹⁵⁰

Ms. Prosper suggested to the Committee that the protection of Indigenous heritage sites requires more than changes to current policies and practices; that a transformation in the concept of heritage and the tools used to protect heritage is required.¹⁵¹ Moreover, as Ms. Redfern stated during her appearance:

One of the things that I think almost all indigenous people would be concerned about is our inclusion just being the ongoing practice of including artwork in the buildings and nothing else, or words being written by non-indigenous people about what our heritage is in those spaces.¹⁵²

The Committee agrees. Therefore, as Ms. Aird suggested, there is a need to start “thinking about how Indigenous people perceive [their heritage] and how we want to protect it.”¹⁵³

2. Involving Indigenous Communities in the Protection and Conservation of Historic Sites

Unfortunately, it seems that the issue of Indigenous heritage places is not often raised across all sectors in Canada, except in the context of natural resource development. The environmental assessment process for these projects requires consultations with affected Indigenous groups to ensure their Aboriginal and Treaty rights are respected.¹⁵⁴ Ms. Karen Aird explained to the Committee that studies on traditional use by Indigenous groups are conducted for such consultation processes, and she lamented that these are often the only occasions where Indigenous heritage sites are discussed.¹⁵⁵

Efforts to include Indigenous peoples in the protection and conservation of heritage sites have been made in recent years, particularly since the publication of the Truth and Reconciliation Commission report. For example, the Committee heard during its study that the Historic Sites and Monuments Board of Canada decided several years ago that

150 Ibid., 1005 (Karen Aird).

151 ENVI, *Evidence*, 5 October 2017, 0850 (Lisa Prosper).

152 ENVI, *Evidence*, 28 September 2017, 1030 (Madeleine Redfern).

153 Ibid., 0910 (Karen Aird).

154 Regarding environmental assessments and the consultations with Indigenous peoples conducted for them, see: Canadian Environmental Assessment Agency, *Aboriginal Consultation in Federal Environmental Assessment*.

155 ENVI, *Evidence*, 28 September 2017, 0910 (Karen Aird).

Indigenous history was not adequately represented and called on the communities to recommend sites for designation in order to correct the imbalance.¹⁵⁶ In addition, Ms. Joëlle Montminy of Parks Canada told the Committee that the Agency had started working with the National Centre for Truth and Reconciliation to review its “policies, protocols, and practices to make sure [the Agency is] inclusive of indigenous perspectives and voices in the work of the [Historic Sites and Monuments Board of Canada].”¹⁵⁷ Ms. Montminy also reported that the Agency is currently working on “the appointment of members to the board—Indigenous members, Métis, First Nations, and Inuit.”¹⁵⁸

According to the evidence heard by the Committee, these efforts are a step in the right direction, but are not ideal.¹⁵⁹ Ms. Christina Cameron emphasized during her appearance that efforts to include the voice of Indigenous communities in existing methods for protecting heritage places had produced disappointing results, partly because it was a first attempt and partly because the concept of heritage is different for Indigenous peoples.¹⁶⁰ As Ms. Prosper explained, the organizations responsible for protecting and preserving Canada’s historic places know they need to take Indigenous heritage into account, but they do not yet know how to do so.¹⁶¹

Instead, the witnesses suggested that Indigenous peoples should protect their heritage places themselves. In the short term, Ms. Cameron proposed adding Indigenous registrars to the Canadian Register of Historic Places to enable Indigenous people to designate sites that have heritage importance for their peoples. Ms. Prosper believes the ultimate goal is to create a situation where “the Indigenous community sees themselves reflected back to them in what is recognized as Canadian heritage.”¹⁶² To arrive there, Ms. Aird and Ms. Redfern stated that the various Indigenous communities in Canada need to coordinate to decide what should and should not be protected and the appropriate way of doing so.¹⁶³ The Committee believes that an initiative led by Indigenous people, such as the Indigenous Heritage Circle, could be given this task, with the support of Parks Canada if necessary.

156 ENVI, *Evidence*, 19 September 2017, 1000 (Martin Magne).

157 Ibid., 1020 (Joëlle Montminy).

158 Ibid., (Joëlle Montminy).

159 ENVI, *Evidence*, 28 September 2017, 1035 (Karen Aird).

160 ENVI, *Evidence*, 21 September 2017, 1035 (Christina Cameron).

161 ENVI, *Evidence*, 5 October 2017, 0920 (Lisa Prosper).

162 Ibid., 0915 (Lisa Prosper).

163 ENVI, *Evidence*, 28 September 2017, 0920 (Karen Aird and Madeleine Redfern).



In summary, the designation, protection and conservation of Indigenous heritage in Canada must be carried out by Indigenous peoples themselves. Consequently:

RECOMMENDATION 15

The Committee recommends that the federal government support an Indigenous-led initiative that will be responsible for:

- **determining how places that are important to Canada's Indigenous peoples should be protected and preserved;**
- **enhancing the capacity of Indigenous communities to preserve places that are important to them; and**
- **presenting the perspective of Indigenous communities regarding the protection of places that are important to them to the Historic Sites and Monuments Board of Canada and its Secretariat, Parks Canada and other federal government departments and agencies.**

RECOMMENDATION 16

The Committee recommends that, in cooperation with Indigenous groups, Parks Canada include Indigenous registrars in the Canadian Register of Historic Places to improve the process by which Indigenous places that are important to Indigenous peoples are identified and designated.

3. Implementing Calls to Action 79 and 81 of the Truth and Reconciliation Commission

During his appearance before the Committee, Mr. Ry Moran, Director of the National Centre for Truth and Reconciliation reminded the Committee about the Truth and Reconciliation Commission's recommendations regarding the protection and conservation of Indigenous heritage in Canada.¹⁶⁴ The Truth and Reconciliation Commission's Call to Action 79 asks the federal government to do the following:

- **increase Indigenous representation on the Historic Sites and Monuments Board of Canada and its Secretariat;**

164 ENVI, *Evidence*, 26 September 2017, 0905 (Ry Moran, Director, National Centre for Truth and Reconciliation, University of Manitoba).

- integrate Indigenous history, heritage values and memory practices into Canada's national heritage and history; and
- commemorate the sites of Canada's residential schools for Indigenous children, the history and legacy of residential schools and the contributions of Indigenous peoples to Canada's history.¹⁶⁵

Mr. Moran is particularly concerned about the state of conservation of the 17 remaining residential schools if nothing is done to preserve them. He explained to the Committee that some Indigenous communities want to preserve these residential schools as evidence of history. However, he said it is easier to obtain funding to demolish these schools. Mr. Moran noted that Indigenous communities want to be able to choose whether they preserve or demolish these buildings. Moreover, he emphasized the need to commemorate the places where demolished residential schools once stood, as the Truth and Reconciliation Commission recommended.

Mr. Moran underscored the importance of commemorating the many Indigenous children who never returned from the residential schools. He said there are some 400 cemeteries across Canada where these children are buried. The Truth and Reconciliation Commission's calls to action 72 to 75 ask the federal government to do the following:

- allocate sufficient resources to develop and maintain the National Residential School Student Death Register;
- work with churches, Indigenous communities and former residential school students to establish and maintain an online registry of residential school cemeteries;
- work with churches and Indigenous community leaders to inform the families of children who died at residential schools of their burial location; and
- develop and implement strategies and procedures for the identification, documentation, maintenance, commemoration and protection of residential school cemeteries or other sites at which residential school children were buried.¹⁶⁶

165 Truth and Reconciliation Commission of Canada, *Calls to Action*, 2015, p. 9.

166 Ibid.



However, Mr. Moran stated that no program currently exists to preserve these cemeteries. Furthermore, according to the National Centre for Truth and Reconciliation, the federal government has taken no action in this area.

The Committee believes the Truth and Reconciliation Commission's Call to Action 79 must be implemented as quickly as possible. The Committee is also of the opinion that it is critical to rapidly launch a process to commemorate the Indigenous children who never returned to their families, as requested in the Truth and Reconciliation Commission's calls to action 79 and 81. Consequently:

RECOMMENDATION 17

The Committee recommends that, in support of the Truth and Reconciliation Commission's calls to action 79 and 81, and in consultation with Indigenous groups:

- **The federal government introduce legislation amending the *Historic Sites and Monuments Act* to add First Nations, Inuit, and Métis representation on the Historic Sites and Monuments Board of Canada and its Secretariat.**
- **The Historic Sites and Monuments Board of Canada revise the policies, criteria, and practices of the National Program of Historical Commemoration to integrate Indigenous history, heritage values, and memory practices into Canada's national heritage and history.**
- **Parks Canada develop and implement a national heritage plan and strategy for commemorating and, where appropriate, conserving residential school sites, the history and legacy of residential schools, and the contributions of Indigenous peoples to Canada's history.**
- **The federal government, in collaboration with Residential School Survivors, commission and install a publicly accessible, highly visible, Residential Schools National Monument in the city of Ottawa to honour Survivors and all the children who were lost to their families and communities.**

CONCLUSION

Canada's historic places are a source of pride for Canadians. They help to tell the story of Canada and its people, and the Committee recognizes the importance of preserving this legacy. Unfortunately, some historic places are disappearing or under threat.

During its study, the Committee found that the federal government must better address the way it protects and manages its own national historic sites and heritage buildings. It was also found that the federal government must show leadership in heritage conservation in Canada. Furthermore, the Committee has been sensitive to the needs of Indigenous peoples who wish to play a greater role in protecting the places that matter the most for them.

The Committee's recommendations for action by the Government have been carefully considered and are offered with the aim of improving federal heritage preservation. Particularly as we conclude the year of celebrations of Canada 150, it is the Committee's hope that future generations have the opportunity to appreciate Canada's history through the legacy of its historic sites and heritage buildings.

APPENDIX A

NUMBER OF FEDERAL HERITAGE BUILDINGS ADMINISTERED BY FEDERAL DEPARTMENTS AND AGENCIES OTHER THAN PARKS CANADA

CUSTODIAN	Number
Agriculture and Agri-Food Canada	33
Canada Revenue Agency	4
Canada Food Inspection Agency	1
Canadian Museum of History	1
Canadian Museum of Nature	1
Correctional Service of Canada	30
Environment Canada	12
Fisheries and Oceans Canada	134
Health Canada	2
National Battlefields Commission	5
National Capital Commission	81
National Defence	286
National Research Council Canada	4
Natural Resources Canada	17
Old Port of Montreal	5
Public Services and Procurement Canada	128
Royal Canadian Mint	1
Royal Canadian Mounted Police	9
Transport Canada	12
Veterans Affairs Canada	1
TOTAL	767

Source: Data provided to the Committee in an email from Parks Canada on 13 October 2017.

APPENDIX B

Text of the Truth and Reconciliation Commission's calls to action 72 to 75 and 79:

72. We call upon the federal government to allocate sufficient resources to the National Centre for Truth and Reconciliation to allow it to develop and maintain the National Residential School Student Death Register established by the Truth and Reconciliation Commission of Canada.

73. We call upon the federal government to work with churches, Aboriginal communities, and former residential school students to establish and maintain an online registry of residential school cemeteries, including, where possible, plot maps showing the location of deceased residential school children.

74. We call upon the federal government to work with the churches and Aboriginal community leaders to inform the families of children who died at residential schools of the child's burial location, and to respond to families' wishes for appropriate commemoration ceremonies and markers, and reburial in home communities where requested.

75. We call upon the federal government to work with provincial, territorial, and municipal governments, churches, Aboriginal communities, former residential school students, and current landowners to develop and implement strategies and procedures for the ongoing identification, documentation, maintenance, commemoration, and protection of residential school cemeteries or other sites at which residential school children were buried. This is to include the provision of appropriate memorial ceremonies and commemorative markers to honour the deceased children.

79. We call upon the federal government, in collaboration with Survivors, Aboriginal organizations, and the arts community, to develop a reconciliation framework for Canadian heritage and commemoration. This would include, but not be limited to:

- i. Amending the Historic Sites and Monuments Act to include First Nations, Inuit, and Métis representation on the Historic Sites and Monuments Board of Canada and its Secretariat.
- ii. Revising the policies, criteria, and practices of the National Program of Historical Commemoration to integrate Indigenous history, heritage values, and memory practices into Canada's national heritage and history.
- iii. Developing and implementing a national heritage plan and strategy for commemorating residential school sites, the history and legacy of residential schools, and the contributions of Aboriginal peoples to Canada's history.

81. We call upon the federal government, in collaboration with Survivors and their organizations, and other parties to the Settlement Agreement, to commission and install a publicly accessible, highly visible, Residential Schools National Monument in the city of Ottawa to honour Survivors and all the children who were lost to their families and communities.

APPENDIX C

LIST OF WITNESSES

Organizations and Individuals	Date	Meeting
As an individual		
Martin Magne	2017/09/19	71
Historic Sites and Monuments Board of Canada		
Richard M. Alway, Chair Heritage Designations and Programs		
National Trust for Canada		
Natalie Bull, Executive Director		
Parks Canada Agency		
Genevieve Charrois, Director Cultural Heritage Policies		
Parks Canada Agency		
Joëlle Montminy, Vice-President Indigenous Affairs and Cultural Heritage Directorate		
As individuals		
Gordon Bennett	2017/09/21	72
Christina Cameron, Professor and Canada Research Chair on Built Heritage Université de Montréal		
Andrew Waldron, National Heritage Conservation Manager Brookfield Global Integrated Solutions		
ICOMOS Canada		
Christophe Rivet, President		
As an individual		
Paul Berg-Dick, Consulting Tax Economist MEKA and Associates	2017/09/26	73
Buxton National Historic Site and Museum		
Shannon Prince, Curator		

Organizations and Individuals	Date	Meeting
MTBA Associates Inc. Mark Thompson Brandt, Senior Conservation Architect and Urbanist	2017/09/26	73
National Centre for Truth and Reconciliation Ry Moran, Director University of Manitoba		
As individuals Julian Smith, Director Centre for Cultural Landscape, Willowbank Chris Wiebe, Manager, Heritage Policy and Government Relations National Trust for Canada	2017/09/28	74
Indigenous Heritage Circle Karen Aird, President Madeleine Redfern, Director		
National Trust for Historic Preservation David J. Brown, Executive Vice-President and Chief Preservation Officer	2017/10/03	75
The Canadian Heritage of Quebec Jacques Archambault, Executive Director		
York Heritage Properties Robert Eisenberg, Partner		
As an individual Lisa Prosper	2017/10/05	76
Parks Canada Agency Genevieve Charrois, Director Cultural Heritage Policies Norman Shields, Manager Heritage Designations		

Organizations and Individuals	Date	Meeting
Department of Public Works and Government Services Kevin Radford, Assistant Deputy Minister Real Property Robert A. Wright, Assistant Deputy Minister Parliamentary Precinct	2017/10/19	78
Office of the Comptroller General of Canada Kathleen Owens, Assistant Comptroller General Acquired Services and Assets Sector		
Parks Canada Agency Genevieve Charrois, Director Cultural Heritage Policies		

APPENDIX D LIST OF BRIEFS

Organizations and Individuals

ICOMOS Canada

National Trust for Canada

O'Chiese, Jim

Poitras-Collins, Tracey

Prosper, Lisa

Smith, Julian

REQUEST FOR GOVERNMENT RESPONSE

Pursuant to Standing Order 109, the Committee requests that the government table a comprehensive response to this Report.

A copy of the relevant Minutes of Proceedings (Meetings Nos. 71, 72, 73, 74, 75, 76, 78, 80, 83, 84, 85, 86 and 87) is tabled.

Respectfully submitted,

Deborah Schulte
Chair

Dissenting Opinion – Conservative Party of Canada

Introduction

Bill C-323, *An Act to Amend the Income Tax Act (rehabilitation of historic property)* was referred to the Standing Committee on Environment and Sustainable Development on March 23, 2017.

On June 5, 2017, The Members of the Committee unanimously agreed to conduct a comprehensive study on the state of heritage preservation and protection in Canada in conjunction with Bill C-323. The purpose was to provide broader context to the state of built heritage in Canada and examine ways to protect Canada's historical legacy.

A notably unique approach, examining Bill C-323 in the context of heritage preservation offered the Committee a chance to comprehensively examine the underlying variables affecting the preservation of built heritage and the need to commemorate and recognize Indigenous Heritage Sites. In addition, it offered the Committee a clear picture as to the legislative and regulatory tools currently available to the federal government for the protection of such sites. This approach was affirmed when the Committee unanimously agreed to the following Motion:

That all testimony received under the study of Bill C-323, An Act to amend the Income Tax Act (rehabilitation of historic property) be deemed to have been received under the study of heritage preservation and protection in Canada.¹

Legislation, Financing and Regulatory Initiatives:

While all Committee Members agreed that the federal government needs to show leadership in heritage conservation, Members disagreed on the financial resources necessary to accomplish these objectives. For example, Recommendations, 1, 2, 3, 4, 5, 6, and 9 all contain implied costs to the public treasury through the introduction of a new legislative framework for Canadian built heritage – especially as these costs pertain to federally owned national historic sites. For the recommendations listed above, the Committee study did not consider the financial implications of such measures in its analysis.

Similarly, Recommendation 7 advises the government to annually invest 2% of the asset replacement value towards maintenance and repair of federal heritage buildings according to the Treasury Board's *Secretariat's Guide to the Management of Real Property*. As the former Canadian registrar, Andrew Waldron outlined, the Guide is "out of date and needs an overhaul. It hasn't revised its approach to evaluation in almost 40 years. It does not maintain its

¹ ENVI 80

designations to reflect changes in buildings.”² Indeed, recommending guidelines from an out-of-date policy model while simultaneously seeking to create a new legislative framework at a potentially significant cost to taxpayers is a contradictory approach to sound and evidence-based policy development.

That said, while the objectives of the legislative recommendations are laudable, the Conservative Members feel it would be irresponsible, given the large deficits of the federal government and a ballooning federal debt, to unduly burden taxpayers with additional expenses before examining the financial risks and their relationship to current funding programs, such as the \$1.3 billion earmarked for heritage buildings referred to by Parks Canada during the study.³

Recommendations 8 and 12, by contrast, provide potentially sustainable policy options for the federal government and the private sector without significantly burdening taxpayers with additional expenses. The Conservative Members support financially prudent measures such as adapting the National Building Code to facilitate the restoration and rehabilitation of existing buildings and a federal policy that would encourage departments to consider leasing and purchasing such sites for federal use where appropriate.

National Cost Sharing Program:

Regarding the National Cost Sharing Program referenced in Recommendation 10, the Conservative Members believe financial resources for a funding program need to be properly costed to ensure the appropriate use of taxpayer dollars. Cost-sharing programs can provide positive economic spin-offs for communities when efficiently administered and encourage philanthropy at the local level. All Committee Members recognized the critical role funding programs can play in rural communities and support efforts to ensure federal funds are properly allocated to rural parts of Canada (Recommendation 13).

Tax Incentives:

The Committee heard extensive testimony on the role of tax incentives for the preservation of national historic sites which can return more to the public treasury than the cost of the tax credit itself. All Committee Members agreed that the federal government should establish a tax credit for the restoration and preservation of buildings listed on the Canadian Register of Historic Places (Recommendation 11). In Recommendation 14, Committee Members support the federal government considering an initiative modelled on the “Main Street America” program, a tax incentive program which resulted in \$131 billion in private investment and the

² ENVI 72

³ ENVI 71

restoration of 42,000 heritage buildings in the United States.⁴ Evidence reviewed by the Committee demonstrates that tax credit programs would, if properly structured, reinvigorate small towns across Canada and support job creation in the construction and services industries.⁵

With respect to Recommendation 11, the National Trust For Canada recommended the federal government implement “a federal heritage rehabilitation tax incentive, such as the measures recently proposed in Bill C-323...[as] a proven way to attract private and corporate investment to privately owned historic places and to give them vibrant new uses.”⁶

Committee Members heard testimony from Finance Canada and the Parliamentary Budget Officer which calculated the potential cost of Bill C-323 to taxpayers. However, their analyses neglected to analyze the economic spinoffs such measures would have on the Canadian economy and the additional tax revenues such economic activity would generate. Chris Wiebe from the National Trust for Canada addressed the potential costs of a tax credit:

*Understandably, the potential cost of implementing a tax credit has been raised at this committee. Deloitte's analysis of the estimated cost of a historic rehabilitation tax credit in Canada found that, far from being a cost to government, these tax credits for commercial properties would create net revenue growth from corporate income tax, GST, and additional personal income tax stemming from new employment.*⁷

The Conservative Members of the Committee, therefore, question how the Liberal Members can simultaneously recommend the establishment of a federal tax credit for the restoration and preservation of buildings listed on the Canadian Register of Historic Places in Recommendation 11 and reject Bill C-323 which accomplishes exactly that objective. This is particularly surprising in light of the fact that a number of Liberal Members have publicly spoken out in favour of exactly such a tax credit program. We are disappointed that the Liberal Members of the Committee appear to have been instructed by the Office of the Minister of Environment and Climate Change to vote against this critical tool for protecting Canada’s historic sites.

Heritage Sites and Indigenous People

Regarding recommendations 15, 16 and 17, the Conservative Members believe that the perspectives of Indigenous People on heritage protection and conservation deserve a stronger voice and, therefore, support these recommendations in principle. However, we again draw to the Committee’s attention to the fact that all three of these recommendations appear to entail

⁴ ENVI 75

⁵ See the *Annual Report on the Economic Impact of the Federal Historic Tax Credit for 2015*

⁶ ENVI 74

⁷ ENVI 74

implied costs to their execution, representing additional stresses to the federal government's fiscal framework.

Conclusion

The Conservative Members express profound disappointment that the Liberal Committee Members were eager to support many recommendations with implied fiscal costs, yet rejected Bill C-323, the one concrete proposal before the Committee that represents a net-positive return to the Government. We note Bill C-323 does not require a Royal Recommendation because it is not expected to have a negative impact on the government's fiscal framework, yet the Liberal Motion tabled on November 28, 2017 rejecting Bill C-323 cites that alleged negative impact as one of its grounds for rejection. We are further confounded by the contention that Bill C-323 may have a negative effect on federal revenues when the Liberal Members of the Committee are supporting numerous other recommendations that will have a negative impact on federal revenues.

Conservative Members note that the Liberal government faces significant fiscal challenges and has failed to put forward a plan that would restore the federal budget to balance. Such a situation is unsustainable, yet the majority of the recommendations, if implemented, would exacerbate Canada's worsening fiscal position.

Finally, the Conservative Members would like to thank the Member of Parliament for Kootenay—Columbia for his vital contributions to this study and for his strong support of Bill C-323.

Alignment of Standing Committee on Environment and Sustainable Development Recommendations and Town Official Plan Policies and Strategic Plan

Report 10 encompasses 17 recommendations. The recommendations generally align with the Town's Official Plan policies and the Town's Strategic Plan. While Report 10 contains recommendations that apply to federally or privately owned heritage properties that do not directly impact on the Town of Richmond Hill, these recommendations also do not offend the Town's policies or Strategic Plan. The Committee recommends:

1. the requirements of the *Policy on Management of Real Property* be integrated in new legislation so that custodian departments of designated federal heritage buildings are required to protect the commemorative integrity of these buildings and prevent demolition-by-neglect.

Staff has no knowledge of any federally-owned heritage buildings in the Town. This recommendation has no benefit to, but has no negative implication for the Town.

2. the federal government introduce legislation to provide statutory protection for federal heritage buildings.

Staff has no knowledge of any federally-owned heritage buildings in the Town. This recommendation has no benefit to, but has no negative implication for the Town.

3. the federal government introduce legislation imposing on Crown corporations the same requirements imposed on federal departments and agencies by the *Policy on Management of Real Property* regarding the management of federal heritage buildings, in order to protect the commemorative integrity of buildings owned by these Crown corporations and prevent their demolition-by-neglect.

Staff has no knowledge of any heritage buildings owned by Crown Corporations in the Town. This recommendation has no benefit to, but has no negative implication for the Town.

4. the federal government introduce legislation to establish a process to protect, conserve, document and exhibit archaeological resources on federal land and under waters of federal responsibility.

There may be archaeological resources on federal land that staff is currently unaware of. The Town has potential interest in the approval of this recommendation.

5. the federal government introduce legislation to provide a statutory obligation on federal departments, agencies and Crown corporations to protect the commemorative integrity of all national historic sites of Canada.

This recommendation supports the following Town of Richmond Hill Official Plan policies:

**Alignment of Standing Committee on Environment and Sustainable Development
Recommendations and Town Official Plan Policies and Strategic Plan**

3.4.2(6) - which states that development shall be encouraged to retain, rehabilitate and adaptively reuse cultural heritage resources identified on the Register as an integral part of the development in order to maintain and enhance the identity and character of the Town;

3.4.2 (14) – which requires the promotion of public awareness and enjoyment of Richmond Hill’s cultural heritage; and

3.4.3(8) – which requires the Town to encourage the communication of appropriate archaeological discoveries and/or cultural narratives in development proposals through innovative architectural and/ or landscape architectural design, public art, or other public realm projects.

6. the federal government introduce legislation to provide a statutory obligation on federal departments, agencies and Crown corporations to protect the integrity of federal heritage buildings owned by the federal government or under its jurisdiction.

Staff has no knowledge of any federally-owned heritage buildings in the Town. This recommendation has no benefit to, but has no negative implication for the Town.

7. Treasury Board Secretariat work with federal departments and agencies to ensure that they invest 2% of the asset replacement value annually towards the maintenance and repair of federal heritage buildings, as recommended in the Treasury Board Secretariat’s *Guide to the Management of Real Property*.

This recommendation supports Official Plan policy 3.4.2(9) which states that the Town will work with public agencies to ensure that publicly owned cultural heritage resources are conserved and maintained in a state of good repair over the long term.

8. the federal government adopt a policy requiring federal departments and agencies to, when deemed appropriate, give preference to existing heritage buildings when considering leasing or purchasing space.

Section 3.4.6 of the Official Plan states that development shall be encouraged to retain, rehabilitate and adaptively reuse cultural heritage resources identified on the Register as an integral part of the development in order to maintain and enhance the identity and character of the Town. A mandate for preference of leasing or purchasing existing heritage buildings on the part of federal departments and agencies would strongly support this policy.

9. the federal government introduce legislation to:
 - a. ensure that federal actions do not adversely impact the commemorative integrity of national historic sites of Canada or the integrity of heritage sites and buildings designated by provinces and municipalities in Canada;
 - b. provide statutory protection for Canadian World Heritage sites;

Alignment of Standing Committee on Environment and Sustainable Development Recommendations and Town Official Plan Policies and Strategic Plan

- c. ensure that federal actions take into consideration the heritage values of Canada's historic places; and
- d. give statutory recognition of the Canadian Register of Historic Places and the *Standards and Guidelines for the Conservation of Historic Places in Canada*.

If the Town is successful in its bid to have the David Dunlap Observatory designated as a National Historic Site (NHS), the implementation of this recommendation will potentially provide increased protection to this valuable asset.

10. the federal government restore the funding level for the National Cost-Sharing Program for Heritage Places to a minimum of \$10 million per year.

If the Town is successful in its bid to have the David Dunlap Observatory designated as an NHS, the implementation of this recommendation will provide increased potential to access grant money to help support restoration efforts on the property.

Also, if the National Cost-Sharing Program applies to maintaining both public and private NHS lands in a good state of repair, it supports Official Plan policy 3.4.2(9) and (10) which require that the Town work with public and private agencies to conserve cultural heritage resources in a state of good repair over the long term.

11. the federal government establish a tax credit for the restoration and preservation of buildings listed on the Canadian Register of Historic Places.

This recommendation has no direct implication for the Town, however the existence of the program would help support conservation any potential future privately owned National Heritage Sites within the Town.

12. the federal government in co-operation with provincial and territorial governments, work to adapt future versions of Canada's *National Model Building Codes* in a manner that will facilitate the restoration and the rehabilitation of existing buildings and the preservation of their heritage characteristics.

Official Plan policy 3.4.2(6), encouraging the retention of cultural heritage resources is aligned with this recommendation.

13. Parks Canada review its National Cost-Sharing Program and, if it is determined that rural sites are under- represented in applications for funding or in the awarding of funding, steps should be taken to improve the program.

This recommendation has no implication for the Town.

14. the federal government consider supporting an initiative modeled after the "Main Street America" model, to encourage public and private investment in commercial historic buildings in rural areas and small cities as a catalyst for community sustainability and economic development.

Alignment of Standing Committee on Environment and Sustainable Development Recommendations and Town Official Plan Policies and Strategic Plan

Recommendation 14 supports Official Plan section 4.3.1 - Downtown Local Centre), and Chapter 10 - Downtown Local Centre Secondary Plan, and also various directions in the Strategic Plan under the “A More Vibrant RH” goal.

15. the federal government support an Indigenous-led initiative that will be responsible for:
 - a. determining how places that are important to Canada’s Indigenous peoples should be protected and preserved;
 - b. enhancing the capacity of Indigenous communities to preserve places that are important to them; and
 - c. presenting the perspective of Indigenous communities regarding the protection of places that are important to them to the Historic Sites and Monuments Board of Canada and its Secretariat, Parks Canada and other federal government departments and agencies.
16. Parks Canada, in cooperation with Indigenous groups, include Indigenous registrars in the Canadian Register of Historic Places to improve the process by which Indigenous places that are important to Indigenous peoples are identified and designated.
17. in support of the Truth and Reconciliation Commission’s calls to action 79 and 81, and in consultation with Indigenous groups:
 - a. the federal government introduce legislation amending the *Historic Sites and Monuments Act* to add First Nations, Inuit, and Métis representation on the Historic Sites and Monuments Board of Canada and its Secretariat.
 - b. The Historic Sites and Monuments Board of Canada revise the policies, criteria, and practices of the National Program of Historical Commemoration to integrate Indigenous history, heritage values, and memory practices into Canada’s national heritage and history.
 - c. Parks Canada develop and implement a national heritage plan and strategy for commemorating and, where appropriate, conserving residential school sites, the history and legacy of residential schools, and the contributions of Indigenous peoples to Canada’s history.
 - d. the federal government in collaboration with Residential School Survivors, commission and install a publicly accessible, highly visible, Residential Schools National Monument in the city of Ottawa to honour Survivors and all the children who were lost to their families and communities.

Recommendations 15-17, supporting Indigenous-led initiatives in cooperation or consultation with these groups, is consistent with Town policies. The Official Plan supports consulting and/or notifying First Nations and/or Metis communities with respect

**Alignment of Standing Committee on Environment and Sustainable Development
Recommendations and Town Official Plan Policies and Strategic Plan**

to archaeological resources (see 3.4.3(2), (5), (6), (7), (10), (11)).

Michael Rabbior
74 Wicker Drive
Richmond Hill, Ontario
L4E 4T5

February 14, 2018

Dear Councillor West,

We received your letter inviting residents to an information meeting regarding the latest development proposal that would include connecting Beech Avenue to Wicker Drive. We are aware that there is long history of council meetings regarding connecting Beech Avenue to Wicker Drive and that on several occasions the community has outlined the concerns it has with this extension. It is our understanding that the last council meeting regarding this extension was several years ago. As such, we are writing to express all the concerns we have with this extension.

My family and I have recently moved into a larger home at 74 Wicker Drive in order to support our growing family and remain in the Jefferson neighbourhood we have called home for decades now. Having lived in the Jefferson area, we have been aware of the Beech Avenue / Wicker Drive extension plans for a very long time. It was not, however, until we moved into our new home that we realized just how negative an impact such an extension would have on the neighbourhood, wildlife, children, community and its safety. We would like to share what we have learned and come to enjoy so much as part of our neighbourhood in the hopes that council will reconsider the Beech Avenue and Wicker Drive extension.

Sense of Community

The report produced from the Harris Beech Infill Study cites a guiding principle to “enhance ‘place-making’ - to recognize and enhance the unique aspects of the area and create a sense of community”.

My family and I were delighted when we found out that end of Wicker Drive has become a gathering place for the residents of Brass Drive and Wicker Drive. It is very difficult these days to find neighbours congregating and interacting with one another on their streets. This space is a unique aspect of the area and provides residents with a location to meet for a wide variety of interactions from informal meetings when picking up mail to planned neighborhood activities and celebrations. The humble area at the end of Wicker Drive does not look like much, but it means a great deal to the sense of community it has helped establish. Eliminating this area directly contradicts the guiding principle of the Infill Study.

Environment and Wildlife

To understand the environmental impact the Beech Avenue and Wicker Drive extension would have on the area it is best to consider how the extension severs the existing nature and wildlife conservation

land within the area. The illustration below shows how the extension threatens to sever the last continuous section of corridor for this land.



The proposed road extension will significantly alter the flow of wildlife within this area and sever it into two smaller sections. The extension would separate the land into a wooded area to the West and a grassland to the East. Currently wildlife flow through this area and depend on the remaining corridor for access to water to the West and grazing/mating grounds to the East. A road connecting Beech Avenue and Wicker Drive would fracture this ecosystem and alter the balance the land provides for the many deer, rabbits, foxes, variety of wetland birds and other such wildlife heard and seen regularly.

There is also the real threat of pollution to this environment with a continuous roadway through this area. We have witnessed numerous examples of the contamination and pollution of such lands as the Jefferson forest area has been developed over the last two decades. Roadways that abut conservation land create the threat of pollution not only from automobiles and road maintenance but also from debris and trash that unfortunately litter the conservation areas once roads are in place (Tower Hill Road being a perfect example).

Child Fitness and Development

The area at the end of Wicker Drive is even more important to the children on the street. Children use this area to meet after school and on weekends to play and be kids. Having this area for our community children is a blessing. They feel safe without fear of the traffic flowing through their streets. The fact that Brass Drive and Wicker Drive form a crescent reduces the traffic throughout these streets and extends that feeling of safety our children and parents share currently to all of Brass Drive and Wicker Drive. An extension of Wicker Drive to allow through traffic within the neighbourhood will remove a

vital play space for dozens of children and destroy any feeling of safety for both children and parents. It will eliminate the active times these children get directly outside their homes. We, as parents and as a city, are trying to ensure an active lifestyle for our children. Allowing the extension of Wicker Drive is directly counter to this notion and every effort made to promote an active lifestyle for our children.

Neighbourhood Safety

We know that council members are aware of both the traffic congestion problems and the frequent high speed and reckless driving that happens far too often along Tower Hill Road. It is our hope that the recent speed notification signs placed along Tower Hill will have some effect in reducing the dangers along this stretch of road. The city must do more to address the traffic issues of Tower Hill Road and eliminate the hazards associated with crossing it for our all residents (especially the young and elderly). Extending Wicker Drive only exacerbates these traffic problems as it encourages more use of Tower Hill Road with yet another throughway connected to it. This will only increase the risk to resident's safety and is in direct conflict with the Harris-Beech Infill's Study's design guideline to "minimize the potential for vehicular/pedestrian conflict".

The unique turns and narrow lanes on both Brass Drive and Wicker Drive create driving conditions that are more hazardous and congested than other roads. Curbside parking quickly reduces these roads to essentially one lane (especially in winter conditions). Seeing around the curves of the streets when snow banks and parked cars line the street make navigation of these streets more challenging than other roads. The overly high road crown on Brass Drive and particularly on Wicker Drive facilitates ice formation on these roads and makes these roads more difficult to navigate for motorists. Connecting Wicker Drive to Beech Avenue will introduce more traffic through less than ideal driving environments and add to the problems we face today.

Those who wish to develop the Beech Avenue area are agreeable to change plans to remove the Beech Avenue and Wicker Drive extension. The community that currently lives within the Brass Drive and Wicker Drive area are opposed to the extension. The basis for the Beech Avenue and Wicker Drive extension is a nearly twenty-year-old plan that has no guarantee to better the lives of any current or future resident. The plan does guarantee to negatively affect the wildlife of the area, destructively alter the quality of life for current residents, eliminates children's ability to enjoy themselves while being active, and threatens the feeling of safety we enjoy as a community. We ask that council reject this proposal and a small modification made that is agreeable to all parties to remove the extension in question and allow the community, its wildlife and its people to remain unaltered.

Thank you for your time. We welcome any questions you may have.

Michael & Kristina Rabbior (and family)

From: Francis Wong
Sent: Sunday, February 18, 2018 6:59 PM
To: David West
Cc: Clerks Richmondhill; corrinneli
Subject: Construction between Beech Ave and Wicker/Brass Drive

Hi Mr. West,

We are writing to oppose the proposed development of the Harris Beech area and the project for connecting the road from Jefferson Side road to Wicker and Brass Drives. I, being the owner of the 55 Brass Drive, don't intend to write a lengthy and fancy email in here because my wife and I are so busy with looking after 2 young children. However, we would like to express that we are totally against the Harris Beech project and the new road from Jefferson Side road to Wicker and Brass Drives for the following reasons:

When we bought our property, we like it because it's sitting on a ravine which is considered to be a conservatory area for quietness and low population. The Harris Beech project will eventually develop a lot more houses on the north side of our property causing the area to be highly populated than what it is today. Especially the quietness in our backyard and in the conservatory that everyone in our family enjoy and like the most will no longer exist upon completion of the project. On the other hand, not only we won't be able to enjoy our living environment in the future as we do today, it also affects the value of our property.

We are against the addition of the new road because, we do believe that, the increased traffic from Beech for Young Street will definitely cause safety and noise concern to our kids and the children in the area. As we and the Town Planning staff know, the connected road will be built crossing a green space and isn't it true that all conservatory areas are not supposed to be amended or added with any human construction including building and roads? When we applied the building permit for our deck in the backyard, our deck design/project was carefully examined to make sure that it wouldn't have any affect to the green space. Now, it's hard to believe that the City is proposing to build a connected road to have the conservatory area affected and ruined. Today, we try in every effort and way to teach our kids to realize how nice and safe our living environment is, and for them to love and protect the wild lives in the green space. We just don't know what to say them if the children on our street may easily get hit by a car while they are biking or walking outside their house, and regularly see animals or wild lives in the conservatory area to get knocked them and killed by the traffic due to the use of the new road!

It's easy for whoever to say that the increased traffic for Wicker and Brass Drives will not cause any safety and ambience concerns simply because they don't live here. If they don't live here or get affected by the new changes, why would they care! However, we live here and love our home and the surrounding area/environment, and just don't need a new road that generates more traffic and danger for our children!!

Honestly speaking, if the builders, such as Heathwood Homes, that would like to develop and build more houses along Jefferson Side road and make profit from selling all these new houses, why don't they be responsible for the cost of expanding Jefferson Side road from single to double lane so that more traffic can flow directly to Yonge Street.

We, as the taxpayer and residents of Richmond Hill, would like to pay for the best or a better living environment in the neighborhood. We do not want to pay for any improper developments/decisions implemented by the City that would bring safety concern for our children and that it would cause the value of

our property to be declined.

Sincerely yours,
Francis C.P. WONG
(Owner of 55 Brass Drive)

From: Frank Graziano
Sent: Sunday, February 18, 2018 7:19 PM
To: Clerks Richmondhill; david.west@richmonhill.ca
Subject: Proposed road

With regards to the proposed road construction between Beech Ave and Brass Dr. We the residents of 63 Brass Dr. are strictly and vehemently opposed. We are not object to the construction of the 6 single family dwellings however see no purpose for the opening of the road which will create a thoroughfare and with that increased traffic, increased speeds, immanent risks to our children and depreciation of the home we value.

Sent from my Samsung Galaxy smartphone.

From: REZA MOENENI
Sent: Sunday, February 18, 2018 8:00 PM
To: David West; Clerks Richmondhill
Subject: Road construction between Beech Ave and Wicker/Brass Drive

Hi all,

Just we the residents 52 Brass Drive wanted to let you know that we have been opposed to the road construction between Beech Ave and Wicker/Brass Drive, and we are hoping our voices will be heard and this project will be cancelled. We believe that this road connection construction which will crossing the green area will have more negative impact to our area than any positive impacts.

Best Regards,

Reza Moemeni

52 Brass Drive, Richmond Hill,
ON L4E 4T4

From: Joseph Ip
Sent: Monday, February 19, 2018 12:30 AM
To: David West; Shelly Cham; Clerks Richmondhill
Cc: Joseph Ip;
Subject: Re: Objection to SRPRS.18.044 - Application of Extension of Wicker Drive to Beech and Harris Ave.

David and the council: Please accept this email as my official

I am writing to you again and express our (Both Wicker and Brass Dr Residents) concern of extending Wicker Drive to Harris and Beech Ave):

Reasons:

1. Environmental Concerns

- Trees will be cut and the conservation area will be destroyed.

2. Extension of Wicker Drive

- is it necessary to do that?
- this will create more traffic into this area and affect our daily living
- I would like to propose joining both sections of Harris Ave so that traffic can be directed to Yonge St. My neighbours and I have spent time discussing the various arguments that have been presented by the planning department at the various information meetings. We have concluded that if one were to create a ledger of 'ostensible' 'gains' presumed to be obtained by means of a connection, they are more than offset by significant 'losses' to our neighbourhood. I would like to rebut a few of these arguments in favour of this roadway below:

1. "Emergency vehicles need a secondary access route in the event that one access is blocked".

As the plans for the Harris-Beech development have evolved, it has become clear that there will be **several** ingress/egress points available both from Jefferson Rd. and from the new access that will be created via Grange Drive which is much closer to Yonge Street.

2. "It isn't fair for residents of the new Harris-Beech development to have to travel all the way up to Jefferson Rd. to access Bathurst or Yonge St. "

The ostensible 'shortcut' that would be created is, in fact, a fallacy - giving the impression of being a shorter distance, when it is not. Taking the **actual** measurement from a point in the middle of the Harris- Beech development and following each of three proposed routes that would be available from that point to the corner of Yonge and Gamble, the access from Wicker/Brass is, in fact, **the longest**:

The proposed egress via Jefferson Rd., the distance to Yonge and Gamble is approx. 2.29 km;

The route via Grange Dr. is approximately 1.99 km;

and the proposed route via Wicker/Brass/Tower Hill Rd. is 2.66 km.

Residents would tend to use Wicker Dr. and Tower Hill simply because of the intuitive North/South movement of traffic. There would be no actual 'gain' but there would be a tangible 'loss' by means of the increased traffic using Wicker/Brass/Tower Hill. Our very narrow streets were not designed to accommodate the traffic increase that would follow. This becomes critical in the winter when snow bank margins creep and the width of Wicker and Brass Dr. become so narrow that there is often insufficient space for two vehicles to pass abreast. When clearing snow from our driveways, we are all mindful not to parking directly across from our neighbours since a third car would be unable to pass between them. With the "Residential Wide Shallow" zoning, it is a challenge to find space to mound snow during the worst storms and the snow banks can reach upwards of 6-7 feet. This compounds the risk of visibility for pedestrians as there is only one sidewalk and neighbours must cross the street to pick up mail and go for walks with their children and their dogs. This may manifest in the form of decreased safety and the unintended transformation of a once quiet, serene neighbourhood with local traffic to one that becomes a conduit for much of the traffic from the developments to the north.

3. "It has always been the mandate of the planning department to 'connect neighbourhoods'."

On the surface, I favour connectivity, but there has to be sufficient benefit to doing so and the liabilities must not offset the gains. Adding a roadway between these two neighbourhoods creates far more liabilities for the Wicker/Brass community and this without any tangible benefits to the Harris-Beech community. These should be mindful decisions and should not be undertaken simply because 'it's the way we've always done it'. Every neighbourhood is unique and seems shortsighted to make such fundamental changes to two neighbourhoods without carefully weighing out the gains and losses.

Many of my neighbours, including myself, were very pleased to support the construction of the proposed nature trail from Autumn Grove Park to the new park on Alpaca Dr. We recognize the amazing green space resource that we have, literally in our backyards, and we understand that a sustainable way for everyone to enjoy it by means of a walking trail that protects that space is a meaningful asset to the community. The roadway connection between Wicker/Brass and Harris/Beech comes in stark contrast to that amenity, essentially severing a green space corridor. My question remains, 'Why'? What do we gain? What do we lose?

My neighbours and I will be addressing each of these concerns over the next series of meetings. I hope that the Town will be mindful in their consideration the 'gains' and 'losses' carefully as we move forward.

Thank you in advance for the council's consideration of this correspondence.

Sincerely,

Joseph IP and Dorcas Cheung of 81 Brass Drive, Richmond Hill. L4E 4T4

From: Ingrid Sunar
Sent: Monday, February 19, 2018 1:32 PM
To: Clerks Richmondhill; David West
Subject: Wicker/Brass roadway access to Harris-Beech (SRPRS.18.044 Town Files D02-14025 and D03-14009)

To whom it may concern,

As residents of the Wicker/Brass neighbourhood, we are writing today to add our voice to a large contingent of neighbours who have expressed deep concern about the recommendation for a roadway access between Wicker Dr. and Beech Ave.

Although there seems to be a mandate by the planning department to connect neighbourhoods, regardless of the specifics, our concern lies with the resulting disruption to a local greenspace corridor, the increase in commuter traffic that perceives the route as a "short-cut" (which it is NOT) and the impact to the safety and enjoyment of our neighbourhood, the residents of which have enjoyed local, self-calming traffic for over a decade.

It is also noteworthy that all of these changes will fundamentally negatively alter how we live in our community while offering no advantages to the Harris-Beech community, who already have 3 proposed additional egress routes to Jefferson Sideroad, a roadway that is built to accommodate and move heavier traffic loads. In essence, there are many negatives for the residents of Wicker/Brass with no tangible gains for Harris/Beech - something that defies logic.

In fact we have two (2) simple questions: 1) **What** is the benefit of connecting the roads?, and 2) **Who** will benefit?

Let it go on the record that **we stand in firm opposition to the proposal to build a roadway between Wicker Dr. and Beech Ave.** Instead, we ask that you consider installing a pathway which allows only pedestrians and bicycles to move freely while still allowing the greenspace corridor to remain intact. Of course, connections to municipal services can be buried underground with minimal disruption to the natural corridor.

We ask that you reconsider the staff recommendations and vote AGAINST the roadway access between Harris/Beech and Wicker/Brass. We also

ask that this correspondence be included in the public record.

Sincerely,

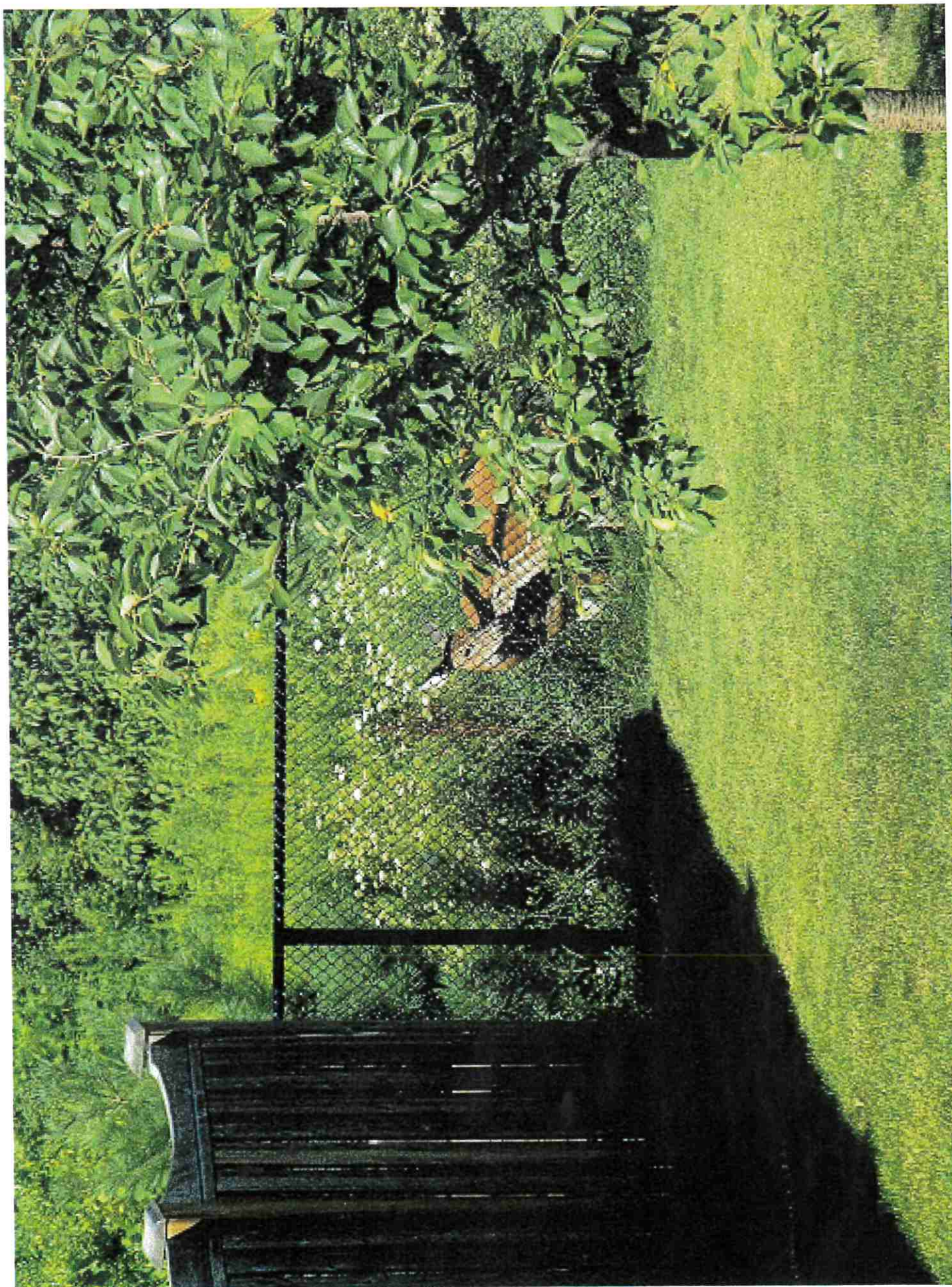
Ingrid and Yusuf Sunar,
53 Wicker Drive

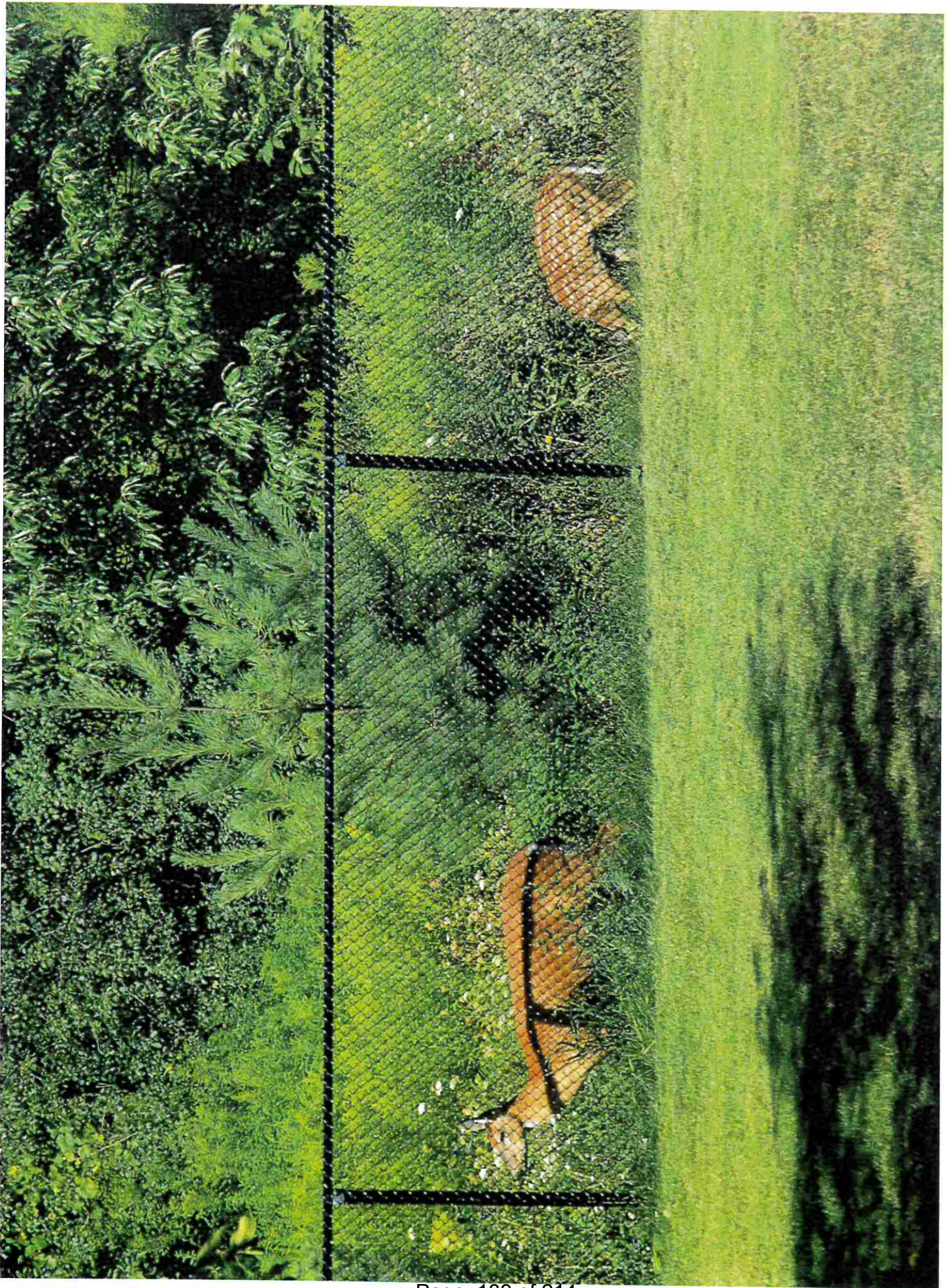
From: Olena
Sent: Monday, February 19, 2018 1:57 PM
To: Clerks Richmondhill;
Subject: Wicker/Brass roadway access to Harris-Beech (SRPRS.18.044 Town Files D02-14025 and D03-14009)
Attachments: 1.jpg; 2.jpg; 3.jpg; 4.jpg; 5.jpg; Suporting docs.pdf

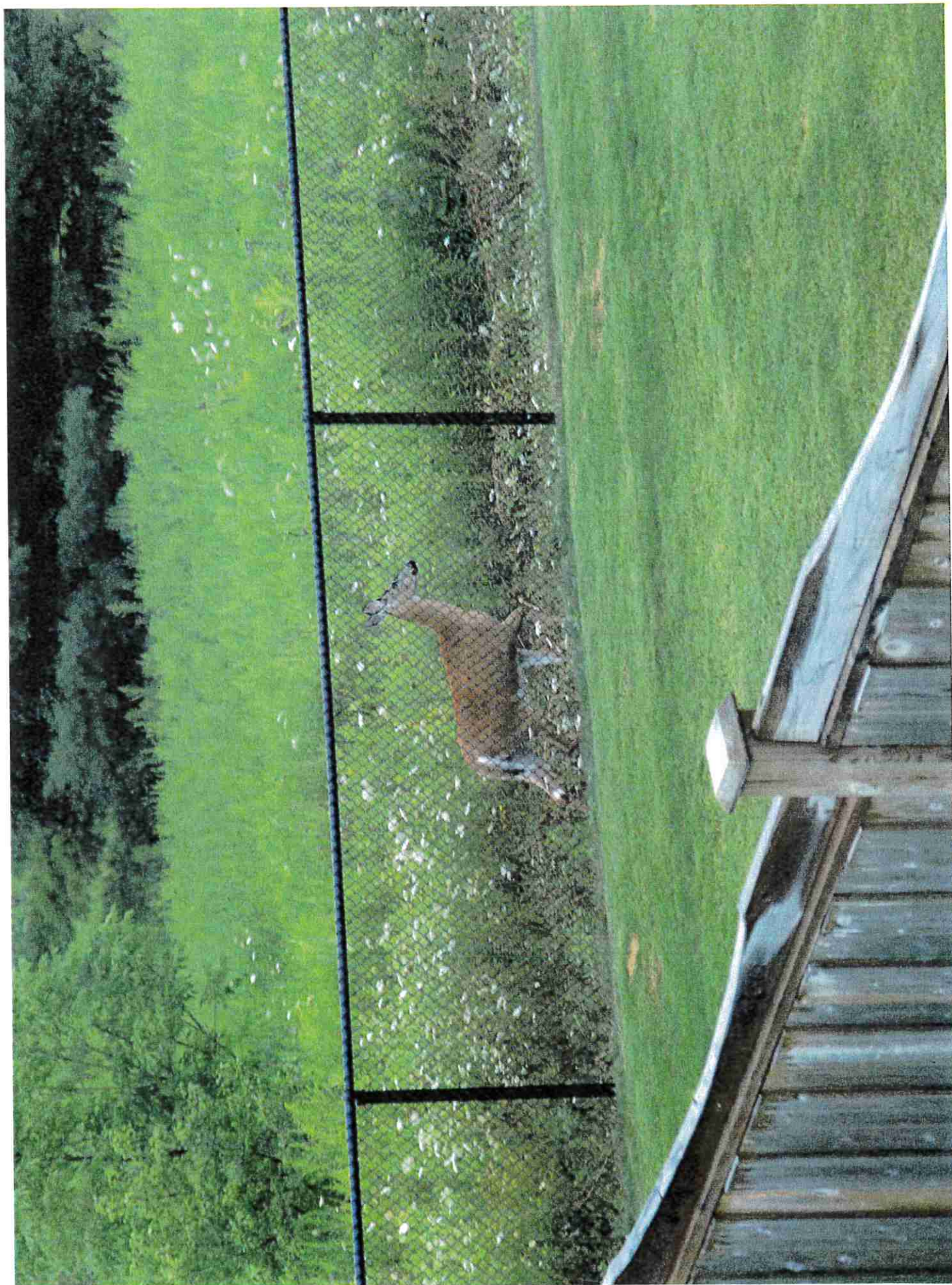
Hi,

Please add attached documents to the agenda of the Committee of the Whole meeting for councilors review.

Thank you,
Okhotov Family.



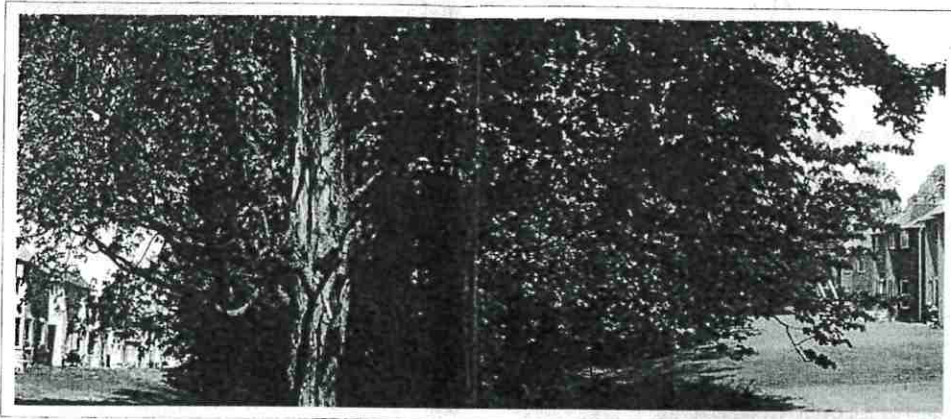








WHAT ARE CONSERVATION EASEMENTS?



Hedgerow Conservation Easement

A Conservation Easement is an agreement, registered against the title of private lands to provide for the conservation, maintenance, restoration or enhancement of important natural areas and wildlife habitat.

Our records indicate that a portion of your property is subject to a Conservation Easement. Under the terms and conditions of the Conservation Easement, you may not:

- alter, add or remove any tree or other vegetation on the lands;
- change the existing grade of the lands by excavating or adding soil or other materials;
- obstruct the natural flow of water or materially affect the quantity and quality of water flowing over and under the lands;
- construct any buildings or structure on the lands; and/or

- erect any fence on the lands unless expressly permitted by your Conservation Easement.

Under certain circumstances, it may be desirable to carry out minimal management activities to sustain the health of a Conservation Easement. This may involve removal of non-native, invasive plant species or restoration through the controlled reintroduction of native species. In other instances, maintenance or removal of trees or other vegetation may be warranted in order to address a hazardous condition.

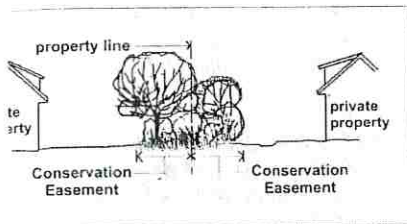
Permission to undertake any work within the Conservation Easement requires the express written consent of the Town. To obtain permission from the Town, an application must be filed with the Parks, Recreation and Culture Department, Attention: Parks Forestry Section. It is recommended that you contact the Department prior to considering any activity on land subject to a Conservation Easement.



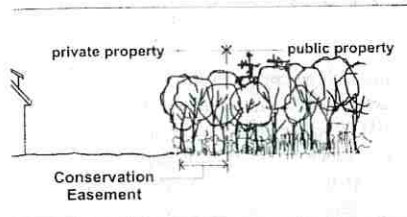
Many Conservation Easements contain a right of access allowing the Town to enter upon your land for inspection purposes or to carry out vegetation management or restoration work.

From time to time, the Town may monitor the portion of your land which is subject to the Conservation Easement to ensure that no activities contrary to the restrictions of your Conservation Easement are occurring. In the event that the Town observes damage in contravention of the Conservation Easement, the Town will expect the undertaking of remedial work to restore the areas to their natural condition.

Please note that the Town has no obligation to maintain or carry out work within your Conservation Easement. Town Staff will be happy to provide you with guidance and advice with respect to your Easement, but responsibility for the protection and maintenance of these lands rests with you, the property owner.



ow Condition



and or Woodlot Condition



4 Conservation Easement

YOUR CONTRIBUTION

The preservation and enhancement of Richmond Hill's natural areas is dependant upon the support of residents. You can contribute to the stewardship of natural areas in the following ways:

- Respect the boundaries of the Conservation Easement on your property and do not cut grass, alter, add or remove vegetation from the Easement area;
- Do not discharge water from swimming pools or eaves troughs directly into your Conservation Easement;
- Do not dump or place any type of debris (including biodegradable material such as grass clippings and branches) on your Conservation Easement lands;
- Reduce or eliminate the use of chemical fertilizers and pesticides; and
- Enjoy your view of these protected natural areas!

To discuss issues related to your Conservation Easement please contact:

Parks, Recreation and Culture Department
Parks Operation and Maintenance Division
Parks Forestry Section
Operations Centre, 1200 Elgin Mills Road East
905-884-8013

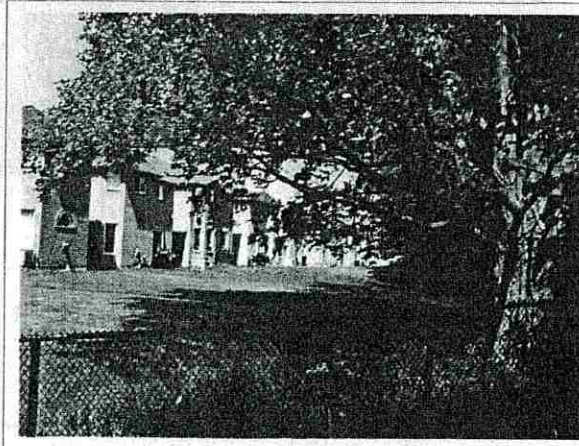
Town of
RICHMOND HILL
Parks, Recreation & Culture
Building Stronger Communities

Prepared by
Parks, Recreation & Culture Department
Environmental Services

Please keep this brochure with important documents related to your home so that it can be used as a reference by you and future owners of your property.

IMPORTANT INFORMATION ON...

Your Conservation Easement



If you received this brochure, you likely own or occupy a property that is subject to a legal Conservation Easement.

Please make sure you are aware of your responsibilities under the Conservation Easement registered against the title to your property.



...CONSERVING OUR VALUED NATURAL RESOURCES

If you live or work adjacent to the Town of Richmond Hill's natural areas, you experience first hand the environmental and social benefits of the Town's valued natural resources.

These natural resources include provincially significant wetlands, Oak Ridges Moraine kettles, and headwater streams of the Don, Humber and Rouge River systems. They also include diverse plant and animal communities that perform important ecological functions and support the health and well being of our community.

Great care has been taken to preserve the natural woodlots, hedgerows, wetlands and watercourses in your community. The Town of Richmond Hill is committed to protecting and enhancing these natural features and their functions. Our Natural Heritage Strategy is just one initiative being undertaken by the Town to ensure the sustainability of these areas.



Natural areas in urban settings are highly sensitive to human activities. Despite the best of intentions, many community landowners are not aware that actions taken on private lands can lead to erosion, groundwater contamination, and deterioration of plant and wildlife habitats in nearby sensitive areas. Environmental features can be damaged by encroachment of buildings, landscaping and fences. Practices such as mowing, pruning, and removing ground cover, wildflowers, shrubs and trees can also threaten the health of natural communities.

It is important that you understand the potential impacts of your daily activities on the Town's natural areas and respond accordingly.

SCHEDULE 'D-2'

HOMEOWNERS' MANUAL

Autumn Grove - Town of Richmond Hill

Purpose of the Homeowners' Manual

Recognizing the importance of homeowners in resource conservation, the land developers in Oak Ridges and the Town of Richmond Hill have prepared this Homeowners' Manual for your use.

The Manual

States the importance and sensitivity of the natural environment, indicating what requires conservation and why;

Provides specific conservation information, techniques and advice to illustrate what residents can do to assist and what is inappropriate to conservation efforts and gives contacts for further information or advice;

Outlines the Town's restoration, education and recreation policies and programs for management and use of environmental areas and the restrictions and regulations associated with the use of these areas;

Provides information on the roles of residents, the Town, land developers & homebuilders, stating who has responsibility for what.

The Homeowners' Manual is attached to offers of purchase and sale and is registered on title of each residential lot.

Natural Resources

Some of the most important natural resources in the Oak Ridges Moraine and in the Town of Richmond Hill are found in the community of Oak Ridges.

Features include significant wetlands, lakes, watercourses, flood plains, woodlands, landforms and wildlife. As well, the ground water resources found in Oak Ridges provide drinking water to a large population and contribute to the health of Lake Wilcox.

To protect these very important natural features, the Town of Richmond Hill adopted an Environment First policy for new development in Oak Ridges in 1993.

Environmental conservation policies are included in the Official Plan Amendment approved by the Ontario Municipal Board in its 1995 decision, a document that guides all future development.

History of Environmental Management in Oak Ridges

Governed by the 'Environment First' policies of the Town.

The most significant wetlands, lakes, watercourses, flood plains and woodlands have been identified and designated as Environmental Protection Areas (EPA 1 and EPA 2).

These areas are not "off-limits" to residents, but are to be wisely used and enjoyed. The Ontario Municipal Board decision stated: *Conservation education can assist in the protection of these significant areas, and: It is preferable to have a managed system of public access in order to direct public access to areas which are more capable of accepting it; to instill a sense of responsibility for, and stewardship of, the environmental areas among the residents of the neighbourhood; and to afford an "eyes on the street" mode of informal resident security over the Environmental Protection Areas. The added benefit of such an approach is increased environmental awareness and education among residents.*

Great care has been taken to ensure that the wetlands, lakes, water courses, flood plains, woodlands, landforms, wildlife and ground water resources are preserved and managed throughout the planning and construction phases of development.

The natural resource features are currently disconnected from one another. In the planning of the area for new development, the features are planned to be re-connected through a series of ecological restoration linkages and further enhanced by the provision of buffer areas that extend along the perimeter of each. In time, these linkages and buffers will become as important as the environmental features themselves.

Surface water flows and ground water resources will be protected by a number of technical solutions including sophisticated storm water management facilities. These facilities have been designed to become environmental features in themselves, linked to the overall open space system.

Conservation efforts do not end with construction, but must carry on in perpetuity. Responsibility for continuing wise management and use of the natural features lies with the Town and with the residents of the Oak Ridges community.

RESIDENTS ARE KEY TO THE SUCCESS OF NATURAL RESOURCE CONSERVATION.

The system of resource features that will result from connecting resources to one another forms a major component of the recreational open space system of Oak Ridges.

Trails and paths will be constructed throughout the system and beyond to other parts of Richmond Hill and neighbouring municipalities. Access to this system will be a short walk or bicycle ride from every home.

Conservation Information, Techniques & Advice for Residents

Residents have a very important role to play in the protection and conservation of the natural features.

Resident activities to enhance conservation efforts:

Form 'neighbourhood watch' groups to assist agencies and police in keeping Environmental Protection Areas (EPA 1s & EPA 2s), linkages and buffers safe, secure and free from damaging influences;

Where buffers and treed areas are in private ownership and part of residential lots, buffers and treed areas should be maintained in a natural state without alteration to surface drainage or natural plant cover and no structures may be built in buffers;

Keep rear yard fences in good repair, precluding access to Environmental Protection Areas (EPAs) except where planned and designated;

Compost garden wastes (grass clippings/garden & kitchen refuse) – keep these out of EPAs – use Town recycling & composting programs;

Keep to the designated trails within the EPAs – excursions off trails create erosion problems, trample sensitive plants, inhibit growth of new plants and damage wildlife habitat;

'take only pictures' while walking in EPAs – picking or digging wildflowers can result in the loss of significant plants and disruption of natural processes;

keep dogs on a leash while walking in EPAs (dogs can frighten wildlife and interrupt the nesting and rearing of young);

keep cats on private property – it is natural for cats to be major predators, especially on birds and small mammals – significant populations of ground nesting birds are found in the EPAs ecological restoration linkages and buffers and these are particularly vulnerable to predation by cats);

plant only appropriate shrubs, trees and ground covers in gardens and yards – significant environmental damage can result from escaped exotic plants that compete with native plants – a list of some of the most common, undesirable and restricted garden/yard plants follows this section;

use herbicides (weed killers), pesticides (insecticides/fungicides), and fertilizers sparingly and carefully – these chemicals can easily flow along yard surfaces and through ground water to natural areas, creating severe damage to lakes, water courses, plants and wildlife – alternatives to commercial synthetic fertilizers are encouraged – alternatives include compost and leaving grass clippings on lawns;

use only water when washing cars – detergents find their way into water courses and ground water, polluting lakes and streams;

take special care when changing engine oil and working with petroleum products such as gasoline, solvents and paint thinners – these materials can be major pollutants in the out of doors;

be aware of any restrictions placed on you property title such as conservation easements, grading and swimming pools, carports, fences and other structure construction;

Some of the most important natural resources in the Oak Ridges Moraine and in the Town of Richmond Hill are found in the community of Oak Ridges.

Features include significant wetlands, lakes, watercourses, flood plains, woodlands, landforms and wildlife. As well, the ground water resources found in Oak Ridges provide drinking water to a large population and contribute to the health of Lake Wilcox.

To protect these very important natural features, the Town of Richmond Hill adopted an Environment First policy for new development in Oak Ridges in 1993.

Environmental conservation policies are included in the Official Plan Amendment approved by the Ontario Municipal Board in its 1995 decision, a document that guides all future development.

History of Environmental Management in Oak Ridges

Governed by the 'Environment First' policies of the Town.

The most significant wetlands, lakes, watercourses, flood plains and woodlands have been identified and designated as Environmental Protection Areas (EPA 1 and EPA 2).

These areas are not "off-limits" to residents, but are to be wisely used and enjoyed. The Ontario Municipal Board decision stated: *Conservation education can assist in the protection of these significant areas, and: It is preferable to have a managed system of public access in order to direct public access to areas which are more capable of accepting it; to instill a sense of responsibility for, and stewardship of, the environmental areas among the residents of the neighbourhood; and to afford an "eyes on the street" mode of informal resident security over the Environmental Protection Areas. The added benefit of such an approach is increased environmental awareness and education among residents.*

Great care has been taken to ensure that the wetlands, lakes, water courses, flood plains, woodlands, landforms, wildlife and ground water resources are preserved and managed throughout the planning and construction phases of development.

The natural resource features are currently disconnected from one another. In the planning of the area for new development, the features are planned to be re-connected through a series of ecological restoration linkages and further enhanced by the provision of buffer areas that extend along the perimeter of each. In time, these linkages and buffers will become as important as the environmental features themselves.

Surface water flows and ground water resources will be protected by a number of technical solutions including sophisticated storm water management facilities. These facilities have been designed to become environmental features in themselves, linked to the overall open space system.

Conservation efforts do not end with construction, but must carry on in perpetuity. Responsibility for continuing wise management and use of the natural features lies with the Town and with the residents of the Oak Ridges community.

RESIDENTS ARE KEY TO THE SUCCESS OF NATURAL RESOURCE CONSERVATION.

The system of resource features that will result from connecting resources to one another forms a major component of the recreational open space system of Oak Ridges.

Trails and paths will be constructed throughout the system and beyond to other parts of Richmond Hill and neighbouring municipalities. Access to this system will be a short walk or bicycle ride from every home.

Conservation Information, Techniques & Advice for Residents

Residents have a very important role to play in the protection and conservation of the natural features.

Resident activities to enhance conservation efforts:

Form 'neighbourhood watch' groups to assist agencies and police in keeping Environmental Protection Areas (EPA 1s & EPA 2s), linkages and buffers safe, secure and free from damaging influences;

Where buffers and treed areas are in private ownership and part of residential lots, buffers and treed areas should be maintained in a natural state without alteration to surface drainage or natural plant cover and no structures may be built in buffers;

Keep rear yard fences in good repair, precluding access to Environmental Protection Areas (EPAs) except where planned and designated;

Compost garden wastes (grass clippings/garden & kitchen refuse) – keep these out of EPAs – use Town recycling & composting programs;

Keep to the designated trails within the EPAs – excursions off trails create erosion problems, trample sensitive plants, inhibit growth of new plants and damage wildlife habitat;

'take only pictures' while walking in EPAs – picking or digging wildflowers can result in the loss of significant plants and disruption of natural processes;

keep dogs on a leash while walking in EPAs (dogs can frighten wildlife and interrupt the nesting and rearing of young);

keep cats on private property – it is natural for cats to be major predators, especially on birds and small mammals – significant populations of ground

nesting birds are found in the EPAs ecological restoration linkages and buffers and these are particularly vulnerable to predation by cats;

plant only appropriate shrubs, trees and ground covers in gardens and yards – significant environmental damage can result from escaped exotic plants that compete with native plants – a list of some of the most common, undesirable and restricted garden/yard plants follows this section;

use herbicides (weed killers), pesticides (insecticides/fungicides), and fertilizers sparingly and carefully – these chemicals can easily flow along yard surfaces and through ground water to natural areas, creating severe damage to lakes, water courses, plants and wildlife – alternatives to commercial synthetic fertilizers are encouraged – alternatives include compost and leaving grass clippings on lawns;

use only water when washing cars – detergents find their way into water courses and ground water, polluting lakes and streams;

take special care when changing engine oil and working with petroleum products such as gasoline, solvents and paint thinners – these materials can be major pollutants in the out of doors;

be aware of any restrictions placed on you property title such as conservation easements, grading and swimming pools, carports, fences and other structure construction;

take advantage of the educational programs offered by the Town and others to learn as much as you can about your natural environment – volunteer to assist others in these pursuits and create programs for others.

Landscaping on your lot can contribute to the health of the natural resource features of Oak Ridges. If you lot landscaping includes trees, shrubs, ground covers and perennials that can be invasive in natural areas, significant damage can be done to the natural environment. Nurseries, garden centres and books sometimes use common plant names that unintentionally misinform. When in doubt, purchase plants that are known to be native to southern Ontario.

Trees and shrubs to avoid:

Norway Maple and all its varieties and cultivators – *Acer platanoides* is the scientific name for this tree. The 'red' leaved varieties of this popular street and yard tree are sometimes incorrectly referred to as 'Red Maple', not to be confused with the native Red Maple (*Acer rubrum*) which has green leaves except in the fall when its leaves turn a scarlet colour. The common 'red' leaved varieties of Norway Maple include: 'Crimson King', 'Schwedler', 'Royal Red', 'Autumn Blaze' and 'Crimson Sentry'. Other Norway Maple varieties, some with variegated foliage and others with columnar or globe-shaped forms include: 'Harlequin', 'Columnar', 'Cleveland', 'Deborah', 'Emerald Queen', 'Globe', 'Parkway', 'Summershade', 'Emerald Lustre' and 'Superform'. These are all to be avoided. Norway Maples are extremely invasive in southern Ontario and they will compete so successfully with native maples, oaks and other native trees that they can become the dominant tree species in woodlands.

Scot's Pine or Scotch Pine – long used as a Christmas tree and planted in reforestation projects. Scot's Pine (*Pinus sylvestris*) is beginning to become invasive in our woodlands. Better choices are our native White and Red Pines (*Pinus strobus* and *Pinus resinosa*).

Black Locust (*Robinia pseudoacacia*) – this relatively fast growing tree is covered with white, fragrant flowers in the spring. While native to North America, it was introduced to southern Ontario in the early 19th century. It tends to invade old fields and open areas and can become dominant over native species. It should not be confused with the Honey Locust (*Gleditsia triacanthos*), a commonly used native street and yard tree.

Teuopean White Birch (*Betula pendula*) – this is a very commonly used yard tree, with showy white bark and a graceful form. Unfortunately, it is becoming a problem species in southern Ontario wetlands, displacing our native birches and other native plants. A better choice in Oak Ridges is our native Canoe or Paper Birch (*Betula papyrifera*).

Buckthorn – this is a tall, thorny shrub with purple/black berries and glossy green leaves. The European species (*Rhamnus frangula*) is especially invasive and will be the subject of an extensive removal program in Oak Ridges. It forms dense stands in wetlands and on uplands, shading out native plants. Some nurseries market this plant as “Tall Hedge”.

Perennials and grounds covers to avoid:

Purple Loosestrife (*Lythrum salicaria*) – known to most of us, this very attractive spiky, magenta coloured flowering perennial is the subject of a number of major nationwide eradication programs. It fills in wetter areas, choking out and replacing almost every native plant.

Periwinkle and Parson's Goutweed or Snow-on-the-Mountain – these two popular ground covers can be found in many Ontario gardens. Neither is a native and both can be invasive on the edges of and in native woodlands. Periwinkle (*Vinca minor*) is very tolerant of shade and thrives in wooded areas to the detriment of native woodland floor plants. Goutweed (*Aegopodium podagraria*) comes in green and variegated leaved varieties. It is slightly less tolerant of shade, but very aggressive in almost all soils. These two ground covers can be used if carefully situated, but should not be planted near natural areas.

Reed Canary Grass (*Phalaris arundinacea*) – originally introduced to North America as hay and forage, this tall perennial grass forms dense mats in wetlands that displace our native species. It is an attractive plant often used in dried flower arrangements.

There are many other invasive plants that can lead to degradation of our natural environment. Most of these, however, are not common garden plants and are not available in nurseries or garden centres.

For more information on invasive plants and native species, consult:

Invasive Plants of Natural Habitats In Canada (1993). Habitat Conservation Branch of the Canadian Wildlife Service, Environment Canada, Ottawa K1A 0H3.

The long published text *Native Trees of Canada* has been replaced by a new and better book. *Trees in Canada* (1995) by John Laird Farrar and published by Fitzhenry & Whiteside Limited. This is an excellent reference book to assist in identifying both native and exotic trees and many shrubs as well.

There is a wealth of information on the values and uses of native plants to be found in books, magazines and journals. Publications such as *Wildflower Magazine*, *Horticulture*, *American Horticulture*, and *Garden* are especially useful and informative. Plant societies and groups can also provide considerable information. The Canadian Wildflower Society and local garden clubs, for example, can be of assistance.

Where to Find Information – Who to Contact

Environmental Services in Richmond Hill can provide advice and information to residents that could assist you in conservation procedures that are built into the planning and design of the housing developments. Their mandate is to review successes and problems over the long term and to require solutions to environmental problems that may occur.

Educational and interpretive program information may also be available from **Environmental Services**.

Contact: Environmental Services
Parks and Recreation Department
225 East Beaver Creek Road, 4th Floor
Richmond Hill ON L4B 4Y5
Telephone: 905-771-8870

Parks and Recreation in Richmond Hill manages and maintain parks and other open spaces in Oak Ridges. They can assist you with questions regarding management as well as recreational activities and programs for natural and manicured areas, appropriate plants to use in your home landscape adjacent to natural areas, and street trees.

Contact: Parks and Recreation
Parks and Recreation Department
225 East Beaver Creek Road, 4th Floor
Richmond Hill ON L4B 4Y5
Telephone: 905-771-8870

Security and safety issues and questions should be directed either to **Recreation and Parks** or to **York Regional Police**. Issues and questions that relate to potentially dangerous natural elements such as trees that appear to be in danger of falling on pedestrian paths or problems with maintenance such as natural area boundary fences in poor repair should be directed to Parks and Recreation. Vandalism, improper use of natural areas, nefarious activities noted on public lands may be directed to Parks and Recreation or to the police, depending upon the issue.

RICHMOND HILL'S POLICIES & PROGRAMS:

Management and Use of Environmental Areas

Environmental Protection Areas (EPA 1 and EPA 2), ecological restoration linkages and most buffers will be managed by the Town for environmental conservation, education, interpretation and recreation purposes.

Restrictions and regulations in EPA 1s and EPA 2s, linkages and buffers administered by the Town include:

No development except for trails and conservation measures;

Motorized vehicles prohibited;

No tree cutting, fire setting or refuse disposal.

Management practices by the Town will include:

Removal of hazards to humans (such as trees that might fall on a trail) and proper disposal of refuse;

Removal of exotic plant species that might invade natural woodlands to the detriment of the native vegetation;

Restoration of disturbed areas;

Native tree/shrub planting program in ecological restoration linkages and buffers;

Construction and routine maintenance of trails;

The Lake Wilcox remediation project.

Educational programs in concert with others include:

Interpretive signage program;

Environmental education in the schools.

Who has responsibility for what?

slightly less tolerant of shade, but very aggressive in almost all soils. These two ground covers can be used if carefully situated, but should not be planted near natural areas.

Reed Canary Grass (*Phalaris arundinacea*) – originally introduced to North America as hay and forage, this tall perennial grass forms dense mats in wetlands that displace our native species. It is an attractive plant often used in dried flower arrangements.

There are many other invasive plants that can lead to degradation of our natural environment. Most of these, however, are not common garden plants and are not available in nurseries or garden centres.

For more information on invasive plants and native species, consult:

Invasive Plants of Natural Habitats In Canada (1993). Habitat Conservation Branch of the Canadian Wildlife Service, Environment Canada, Ottawa K1A 0H3.

The long published text *Native Trees of Canada* has been replaced by a new and better book. *Trees in Canada* (1995) by John Laird Farrar and published by Fitzhenry & Whiteside Limited. This is an excellent reference book to assist in identifying both native and exotic trees and many shrubs as well.

There is a wealth of information on the values and uses of native plants to be found in books, magazines and journals. Publications such as *Wildflower Magazine*, *Horticulture*, *American Horticulture*, and *Garden* are especially useful and informative. Plant societies and groups can also provide considerable information. The Canadian Wildflower Society and local garden clubs, for example, can be of assistance.

Where to Find Information – Who to Contact

Environmental Services in Richmond Hill can provide advice and information to residents that could assist you in conservation procedures that are built into the planning and design of the housing developments. Their mandate is to review successes and problems over the long term and to require solutions to environmental problems that may occur.

Educational and interpretive program information may also be available from **Environmental Services**.

Contact: Environmental Services

Parks and Recreation Department

225 East Beaver Creek Road, 4th Floor

Richmond Hill ON L4B 4Y5

Telephone: 905-771-8870

Parks and Recreation in Richmond Hill manages and maintain parks and other open spaces in Oak Ridges. They can assist you with questions regarding management as well as recreational activities and programs for natural and manicured areas, appropriate plants to use in your home landscape adjacent to natural areas, and street trees.

Contact: Parks and Recreation

Parks and Recreation Department

225 East Beaver Creek Road, 4th Floor

Richmond Hill ON L4B 4Y5

Telephone: 905-771-8870

Security and safety issues and questions should be directed either to **Recreation and Parks** or to **York Regional Police**. Issues and questions that relate to potentially dangerous natural elements such as trees that appear to be in danger of falling on pedestrian paths or problems with maintenance such as natural area boundary fences in poor repair should be directed to Parks and Recreation. Vandalism, improper use of natural areas, nefarious activities noted on public lands may be directed to Parks and Recreation or to the police, depending upon the issue.

RICHMOND HILL'S POLICIES & PROGRAMS:

Management and Use of Environmental Areas

Environmental Protection Areas (EPA 1 and EPA 2), ecological restoration linkages and most buffers will be managed by the Town for environmental conservation, education, interpretation and recreation purposes.

Restrictions and regulations in EPA 1s and EPA 2s, linkages and buffers administered by the Town include:

No development except for trails and conservation measures;

Motorized vehicles prohibited;

No tree cutting, fire setting or refuse disposal.

Management practices by the Town will include:

Removal of hazards to humans (such as trees that might fall on a trail) and proper disposal of refuse;

Removal of exotic plant species that might invade natural woodlands to the detriment of the native vegetation;

Restoration of disturbed areas;

Native tree/shrub planting program in ecological restoration linkages and buffers;

Construction and routine maintenance of trails;

The Lake Wilcox remediation project.

Educational programs in concert with others include:

Interpretive signage program;

Environmental education in the schools.

Who has responsibility for what?

The Land Developer and Home Builders

Planning, design and construction of homes, streets, utilities and storm water management facilities are the responsibility of the land developers and home builders. These will be accomplished in an environmentally sound manner to standards set by the Town and government agencies.

The Town of Richmond Hill

Richmond Hill's policies & programs – management and use of environmental areas are outlined above.

Other Agencies

The Toronto Region Conservation Authority (TRCA), Ontario Ministry of Natural Resources (MNR) Ontario Ministry of Environment & Energy (MOEE) are advisory agencies that may be contacted by the Town for advice, consultation, education programs and other environmental issues.

Schools

Educational and interpretive programs to enhance understanding of the natural resources of Oak Ridges may be provided in consultation with the area schools. The schools may be partners of the Town and residents in these endeavors.

The Residents

RESIDENTS OF AUTUMN GROVE (OAK RIDGES) ARE KEY PLAYERS IN ENVIRONMENTAL CONSERVATION.

Pur. Init. V.O. Pur. Init. _____

From: Jennifer Zhang
Sent: Monday, February 19, 2018 3:07 PM
To: Clerks Richmondhill
Cc: David West
Subject: Wicker/Brass roadway access to Harris-Beech (SRPRS.18.044)

To whom it may concern,

As a resident of the Wicker/Brass neighbourhood, I am writing today to add my voice to a large contingent of neighbours who have expressed deep concern about the recommendation for a roadway access between Wicker Dr. and Beech Ave.

Although there seems to be a mandate by the planning department to connect neighbourhoods, regardless of the specifics, our concern

lies with the resulting disruption to a local greenspace corridor, the increase in commuter traffic that perceives the route as a "short-cut" (which it is NOT) and the impact to the safety and enjoyment of our neighbourhood, the residents of which have enjoyed local, self-calming traffic for over a decade.

It is also noteworthy that all of these changes will fundamentally negatively alter how we live in our community while offering no advantages to the Harris-Beech community, who already have 3 proposed additional egress routes to Jefferson Sideroad, a roadway that is built to accommodate and move heavier traffic loads. In essence, there are many negatives for the residents of Wicker/Brass with no tangible gains for Harris/Beech - something that defies logic.

Let it go on the record that **I stand in firm opposition to the proposal to build a roadway between Wicker Dr. and Beech Ave.** Instead,

I ask that you consider installing a pathway which allows only pedestrians and bicycles to move freely while still allowing the greenspace corridor to remain intact. Of course, connections to municipal services can be buried underground with minimal disruption to the natural corridor.

I ask that you reconsider the staff recommendations and vote AGAINST the roadway access between Harris/Beech and Wicker/Brass. I also **ask that this correspondence be included in the public record.**

Sincerely,

Jennifer Zhang
54 Wicker Dr.
Richmond Hill, ON
L4E 4T5

Sent from my iPhone

From: gulam meghjee
Sent: Monday, February 19, 2018 3:07 PM
To: Clerks Richmondhill; David West
Subject: Wicker / Brass roadway access to Harris-Beech (SRPRS.18.044)

To whom it may concern,

As residents of the Wicker/Brass neighbourhood, we are writing today to add our voice to a large contingent of neighbours who have expressed deep concern about the recommendation for a roadway access between Wicker Dr. and Beech Ave.

Although there seems to be a mandate by the planning department to connect neighbourhoods, regardless of the specifics, our concern lies with the resulting disruption to a local greenspace corridor, the increase in commuter traffic that perceives the route as a "short-cut" (which it is NOT) and the impact to the safety and enjoyment of our neighbourhood, the residents of which have enjoyed local, self-calming traffic for over a decade.

It is also noteworthy that all of these changes will fundamentally negatively alter how we live in our community while offering no advantages to the Harris-Beech community, who already have 3 proposed additional egress routes to Jefferson Sideroad, a roadway that is built to accommodate and move heavier traffic loads. In essence, there are many negatives for the residents of Wicker/Brass with no tangible gains for Harris/Beech - something that defies logic.

Let it go on the record that **we stand in firm opposition to the proposal to build a roadway between Wicker Dr. and Beech Ave.** Instead, we ask that you consider installing a pathway which allows only pedestrians and bicycles to move freely while still allowing the greenspace corridor to remain intact. Of course, connections to municipal services can be buried underground with minimal disruption to the natural corridor.

We ask that you reconsider the staff recommendations and vote AGAINST the roadway access between Harris/Beech and Wicker/Brass. We also **ask that this correspondence be included in the public record.**

Sincerely,

Gulamraza Meghjee and Tasneem Jaffer
46 Brass Drive
Richmond Hill
Ontario
L4E 4T4

From: Peter Huang ·
Sent: Monday, February 19, 2018 4:02 PM
To: Clerks Richmondhill
Cc: David West
Subject: Wicker/Brass roadway access to Harris-Beech (SRPRS.18.044)

To whom it may concern,

As a resident of the Wicker/Brass neighbourhood, I am writing today to add my voice to a large contingent of neighbours who have expressed deep concern about the recommendation for a roadway access between Wicker Dr. and Beech Ave.

Although there seems to be a mandate by the planning department to connect neighbourhoods, regardless of the specifics, our concern lies with the resulting disruption to a local greenspace corridor, the increase in commuter traffic that perceives the route as a "short-cut" (which it is NOT) and the impact to the safety and enjoyment of our neighbourhood, the residents of which have enjoyed local, self-calming traffic for over a decade.

It is also noteworthy that all of these changes will fundamentally negatively alter how we live in our community while offering no advantages to the Harris-Beech community, who already have 3 proposed additional egress routes to Jefferson Sideroad, a roadway that is built to accommodate and move heavier traffic loads. In essence, there are many negatives for the residents of Wicker/Brass with no tangible gains for Harris/Beech - something that defies logic.

Let it go on the record that **I stand in firm opposition to the proposal to build a roadway between Wicker Dr. and Beech Ave.** Instead, I ask that you consider installing a pathway which allows only pedestrians and bicycles to move freely while still allowing the greenspace corridor to remain intact. Of course, connections to municipal services can be buried underground with minimal disruption to the natural corridor.

I ask that you reconsider the staff recommendations and vote AGAINST the roadway access

between Harris/Beech and Wicker/Brass. I also **ask that this correspondence be included in the public record.**

Sincerely,

Xingcun Huang

Hong Zhang

54 Wicker Drive

Richmond Hill, Ontario, L4E 4T5

From: Joseph Ip
Sent: Monday, February 19, 2018 4:10 PM
To: David West; Clerks Richmondhill
Cc:
Subject: Wicker/Brass roadway access to Harris-Beech (SRPRS.18.044 Town Files D02-14025 and D03-14009)

To: clerks@richmondhill.ca

Cc: david.west@richmondhill.ca

Subject: **Wicker/Brass roadway access to Harris-Beech (SRPRS.18.044 Town Files D02-14025 and D03-14009)**

To whom it may concern,

As a resident of the Wicker/Brass neighbourhood, I am writing today to add my voice to a large contingent of neighbours who have

expressed deep concern about the recommendation for a roadway access between Wicker Dr. and Beech Ave.

Although there seems to be a mandate by the planning department to connect neighbourhoods, regardless of the specifics, our concern

lies with the resulting disruption to a local greenspace corridor, the increase in commuter traffic that perceives the route as a "short-cut" (which it is NOT) and the impact to the safety and enjoyment of our neighbourhood, the residents of which have enjoyed local,

self-calming traffic for over a decade.

It is also noteworthy that all of these changes will fundamentally negatively alter how we live in our community while offering no advantages to the Harris-Beech community, who already have 3

proposed additional egress routes to Jefferson Sideroad, a roadway that is built to accommodate and move heavier traffic loads. In essence, there are many negatives for the residents of Wicker/Brass

with no tangible gains for Harris/Beech - something that defies logic.

Let it go on the record that **I stand in firm opposition to the proposal to build a roadway between Wicker Dr. and Beech Ave.** Instead, I ask that you consider installing a pathway which allows only pedestrians and bicycles to move freely while still allowing the greenspace corridor to remain intact. Of course, connections to municipal services can be buried underground with minimal disruption to the natural corridor.

I ask that you reconsider the staff recommendations and vote AGAINST the roadway access between Harris/Beech and Wicker/Brass. I also **ask that this correspondence be included in the public record.**

Sincerely,

Joseph Ip and Dorcas Cheung

81 Brass Drive,

Richmond Hill

L4E 4T4

Ontario

Canada

From: Daniela Gatea
Sent: Monday, February 19, 2018 4:30 PM
To: Clerks Richmondhill
Cc: David West
Subject: Wicker/Brass Roadway Access to Harris-Beech (SRPRS.18.044)

To: clerks@richmondhill.ca
Cc: david.west@richmondhill.ca

Subject: **Wicker/Brass Roadway Access to Harris-Beech (SRPRS.18.044)**

To whom it may concern,

As residents of the Wicker/Brass neighbourhood, we are writing today to add our voices to a large contingent of neighbours who have expressed deep concern about the recommendation for a roadway access between Wicker Dr. and Beech Ave.

Although there seems to be a mandate by the planning department to connect neighbourhoods, regardless of the specifics, our concern lies with the resulting disruption to a local greenspace corridor, the increase in commuter traffic that perceives the route as a "short-cut" (which it is NOT) and the impact to the safety and enjoyment of our neighbourhood, the residents of which have enjoyed local, self-calming traffic for over a decade.

It is also noteworthy that all of these changes will fundamentally negatively alter how we live in our community while offering no advantages to the Harris-Beech community, which already has 3 proposed additional egress routes to Jefferson Sideroad, a roadway that is built to accommodate and move heavier traffic loads. In essence, there are many negatives for the residents of Wicker/Brass with no tangible gains for Harris/Beech - something that defies logic.

Let it go on the record that **we stand in firm opposition to the proposal to build a roadway between Wicker Dr. and Beech Ave.** Instead, we ask that you consider installing a pathway which allows only pedestrians and bicycles to move freely while still allowing the greenspace corridor to remain intact. Of course, connections to municipal services can be buried underground with minimal disruption to the natural corridor.

We ask that you reconsider the staff recommendations and vote AGAINST the roadway access between Harris/Beech and Wicker/Brass. We also **ask that this correspondence be included in the public record.**

Thank you.

Sincerely,

Adrian Gatea and Daniela Gatea
24 Wicker Drive, Richmond Hill, ON L4E 4T6

From: Ramin Nooraein
Sent: Monday, February 19, 2018 5:31 PM
To: Clerks Richmondhill
Cc: David West
Subject: Wicker/Brass roadway access to Harris-Beech (SRPRS.18.044)

To whom it may concern,

As a resident of the Wicker/Brass neighbourhood, I am writing today to add my voice to a large contingent of neighbours who have expressed deep concern about the recommendation for a roadway access between Wicker Dr. and Beech Ave.

Although there seems to be a mandate by the planning department to connect neighbourhoods, regardless of the specifics, our concern lies with the resulting disruption to a local greenspace corridor, the increase in commuter traffic that perceives the route as a "short-cut"

(which it is NOT) and the impact to the safety and enjoyment of our neighbourhood, the residents of which have enjoyed local, self-calming traffic for over a decade.

It is also noteworthy that all of these changes will fundamentally negatively alter how we live in our community while offering no advantages to the Harris-Beech community, who already have 3 proposed additional egress routes to Jefferson Sideroad, a roadway that is built to accommodate and move heavier traffic loads. In essence, there are many negatives for the residents of Wicker/Brass with no tangible gains for Harris/Beech - something that defies logic.

Let it go on the record that I stand in firm opposition to the proposal to build a roadway between Wicker Dr. and Beech Ave. Instead, I ask that you consider installing a pathway which allows only pedestrians and bicycles to move freely while still allowing the greenspace corridor to remain intact. Of course, connections to municipal services can be buried underground with minimal disruption to the natural corridor.

I ask that you reconsider the staff recommendations and vote AGAINST the roadway access between Harris/Beech and Wicker/Brass. I also ask that this correspondence be included in the public record.

Sincerely,

Ramin Nooraein
12 BRASS Dr. Richmond Hill, Ontario, L4E 4T3

From: Xu Guo
Sent: Monday, February 19, 2018 5:38 PM
To: Clerks Richmondhill
Cc: David West
Subject: Wicker/Brass roadway access to Harris-Beech (SRPRS.18.044)

To whom it may concern,

As a resident of the Wicker/Brass neighbourhood, I am writing today to add my voice to a large contingent of neighbours who have expressed deep concern about the recommendation for a roadway access between Wicker Dr. and Beech Ave.

Although there seems to be a mandate by the planning department to connect neighbourhoods, regardless of the specifics, our concern lies with the resulting disruption to a local greenspace corridor, the increase in commuter traffic that perceives the route as a "short-cut" (which it is NOT) and the impact to the safety and enjoyment of our neighbourhood, the residents of which have enjoyed local, self-calming traffic for over a decade.

It is also noteworthy that all of these changes will fundamentally negatively alter how we live in our community while offering no advantages to the Harris-Beech community, who already have 3 proposed additional egress routes to Jefferson Sideroad, a roadway that is built to accommodate and move heavier traffic loads. In essence, there are many negatives for the residents of Wicker/Brass with no tangible gains for Harris/Beech - something that defies logic.

Let it go on the record that **I stand in firm opposition to the proposal to build a roadway between Wicker Dr. and Beech Ave.** Instead,

I ask that you consider installing a pathway which allows only pedestrians and bicycles to move freely while still allowing the greenspace corridor to remain intact. Of course, connections to municipal services can be buried underground with minimal disruption to the natural corridor.

I ask that you reconsider the staff recommendations and vote AGAINST the roadway access between Harris/Beech and Wicker/Brass. I also

ask that this correspondence be included in the public record.

Sincerely,

Xu Guo
76 wicker drive, Richmond hill, ON

From: Yuyong Ke
Sent: Monday, February 19, 2018 5:59 PM
To: Clerks Richmondhill
Cc: David West
Subject: Wicker/Brass roadway access to Harris-Beech (SRPRS.18.044 Town Files D02-14025 and D03-14009)

To whom it may concern,

As a resident of the Wicker/Brass neighbourhood, I am writing today to add my voice to a large contingent of neighbours who have expressed deep concern about the recommendation for a roadway access between Wicker Dr. and Beech Ave.

Although there seems to be a mandate by the planning department to connect neighbourhoods, regardless of the specifics, our concern lies with the resulting disruption to a local greenspace corridor, the increase in commuter traffic that perceives the route as a "short-cut" (which it is NOT) and the impact to the safety and enjoyment of our neighbourhood, the residents of which have enjoyed local, self-calming traffic for over a decade.

It is also noteworthy that all of these changes will fundamentally negatively alter how we live in our community while offering no advantages to the Harris-Beech community, who already have 3 proposed additional egress routes to Jefferson Sideroad, a roadway that is built to accommodate and move heavier traffic loads. In essence, there are many negatives for the residents of Wicker/Brass with no tangible gains for Harris/Beech - something that defies logic.

Let it go on the record that **I stand in firm opposition to the proposal to build a roadway between Wicker Dr. and Beech Ave.** Instead, I ask that you consider installing a pathway which allows only pedestrians and bicycles to move freely while still allowing the greenspace corridor to remain intact. Of course, connections to municipal services can be buried underground with minimal disruption to the natural corridor.

I ask that you reconsider the staff recommendations and vote AGAINST the roadway access between Harris/Beech and Wicker/Brass. I also **ask that this correspondence be included in the public record.**

Sincerely,

Yuyong Ke

76 Wicker Drive

From: A Silves
Sent: Monday, February 19, 2018 6:49 PM
To: Clerks Richmondhill
Cc: David West
Subject: Wicker/Brass roadway access to Harris-Beech (SRPRS.18.044)

To Whom It May Concern

As residents of the Wicker/Brass community for almost six years, we are aware of the long history of council meetings regarding the connection of Beech Avenue to Wicker Drive. Today we are once again writing to you to add our voice to a large contingent of neighbours who have expressed deep concern about the recommendation for a roadway access between Wicker Dr. and Beech Ave.

Although there seems to be a mandate by the planning department to connect neighbourhoods, regardless of the specifics, our concern lies with the resulting disruption to a local greenspace corridor, the increase in commuter traffic that perceives the route as a "short-cut" (which it is NOT) and the impact to the safety and enjoyment of our neighbourhood, the residents of which have enjoyed local, self-calming traffic for over a decade.

It is also noteworthy that all these changes will fundamentally negatively alter how we live in our community while offering no advantages to the Harris-Beech community, who already have 3 proposed additional egress routes to Jefferson Sideroad, a roadway that is built to accommodate and move heavier traffic loads. There are many negatives for the residents of Wicker/Brass with no tangible gains for Harris/Beech - something that defies logic.

Let it go on the record that we stand in firm opposition to the proposal to build a roadway between Wicker Dr. and Beech Ave. Instead, we ask that you consider installing a pathway which allows only pedestrians and bicycles to move freely while still allowing the greenspace corridor to remain intact. Young families (like ours) and neighbours can still meet and enjoy the essence of the outdoors in a safe space.

We ask that you reconsider the staff recommendations and vote AGAINST the roadway access between Harris/Beech and Wicker/Brass. We also ask that this correspondence be included in the public record.

Sincerely,

Paul and Andrea Cook

56 Wicker Drive

From: Lei XU
Sent: Monday, February 19, 2018 7:17 PM
To: Clerks Richmondhill
Cc: David West
Subject: Wicker/Brass roadway access to Harris-Beech (SRPRS.18.044)

To whom it may concern,

As a resident of the Wicker/Brass neighborhood, I am writing today to add my voice to a large contingent of neighbors who have expressed deep concern about the recommendation for a roadway access between Wicker Dr. and Beech Ave.

Although there seems to be a mandate by the planning department to connect neighborhoods, regardless of the specifics, our concern lies with the resulting disruption to a local greenspace corridor: building this street by connecting Wicker Dr. to Beech Ave. will force the animals escape from their habitats they built a decade ago: the squirrel cannot come to my back yard to taste the cherries, my sons could not capture the pictures of birds dancing on the branch of the trees. Please help us keep these moments within this community.

The increase in commuter traffic that perceives the route as a "short-cut" (which it is NOT) and the impact to the safety and enjoyment of our neighborhood, the residents of which have enjoyed local, self-calming traffic for over a decade. I cannot image my sons could not play outside around corner their friends, I cannot image the kids born, live in these street cannot walk to neighbor's house without handy with parents.

It is also noteworthy that all of these changes will fundamentally negatively alter how we live in our community while offering no advantages to the Harris-Beech community, who already have 3 proposed additional egress routes to Jefferson Sideroad, a roadway that is built to accommodate and move heavier traffic loads. In essence, there are many negatives for the residents of Wicker/Brass with no tangible gains for Harris/Beech - something that defies logic.

Let it go on the record that **I stand in firm opposition to the proposal to build a roadway between Wicker Dr. and Beech Ave.** Instead, I ask that you consider installing a pathway which allows only pedestrians and bicycles to move freely while still allowing the green space corridor to remain intact. Of course, connections to municipal services can be buried underground with minimal disruption to the natural corridor.

I ask that you reconsider the staff recommendations and vote AGAINST the roadway access between Harris/Beech and Wicker/Brass. I also **ask that this correspondence be included in the public record.**

Sincerely,

Lei Xu

79 Brass Dr.

From: Ying An
Sent: Monday, February 19, 2018 7:34 PM
To: Clerks Richmondhill
Cc: David West
Subject: Wicker/Brass roadway access to Harris-Beech (SRPRS.18.044)

To whom it may concern,

As a resident of the Wicker/Brass neighborhood, I am writing today to add my voice to a large contingent of neighbors who have expressed deep concern about the recommendation for a roadway access between Wicker Dr. and Beech Ave.

Although there seems to be a mandate by the planning department to connect neighborhoods, regardless of the specifics, our concern lies with the resulting disruption to a local greenspace corridor: building this street by connecting Wicker Dr. to Beech Ave. will force the animals escape from their habitats they built a decade ago: the squirrel cannot come to my back yard to taste the cherries, my sons could not capture the pictures of birds dancing on the branch of the trees. Please help us keep these moments within this community.

The increase in commuter traffic that perceives the route as a "short-cut" (which it is NOT) and the impact to the safety and enjoyment of our neighborhood, the residents of which have enjoyed local, self-calming traffic for over a decade. I cannot image my sons could not play outside around corner their friends, I cannot image the kids born, live in these street cannot walk to neighbor's house without handy with parents.

It is also noteworthy that all of these changes will fundamentally negatively alter how we live in our community while offering no advantages to the Harris-Beech community, who already have 3 proposed additional egress routes to Jefferson Sideroad, a roadway that is built to accommodate and move heavier traffic loads. In essence, there are many negatives for the residents of Wicker/Brass with no tangible gains for Harris/Beech - something that defies logic.

Let it go on the record that **I stand in firm opposition to the proposal to build a roadway between Wicker Dr. and Beech Ave.** Instead, I ask that you consider installing a pathway which allows only pedestrians and bicycles to move freely while still allowing the green space corridor to remain intact. Of course, connections to municipal services can be buried underground with minimal disruption to the natural corridor.

I ask that you reconsider the staff recommendations and vote AGAINST the roadway access between Harris/Beech and Wicker/Brass. I also **ask that this correspondence be included in the public record.**

Sincerely,

Ying An

79 Brass Dr.

From: Roman S
Sent: Monday, February 19, 2018 7:54 PM
To: Clerks Richmondhill
Cc: David West
Subject: Wicker/Brass roadway access to Harris-Beech (SRPRS.18.044)

To whom it may concern,

As a resident of the Wicker/Brass neighbourhood, I am writing today to add my voice to a large contingent of neighbours who have expressed deep concern about the recommendation for a roadway access between Wicker Dr. and Beech Ave.

Although there seems to be a mandate by the planning department to connect neighbourhoods, regardless of the specifics, our concern lies with the resulting disruption to a local green space corridor, the increase in commuter traffic that perceives the route as a "short-cut" (which it is NOT) and the impact to the safety and enjoyment of our neighbourhood, the residents of which have enjoyed local, self-calming traffic for over a decade.

It is also noteworthy that all of these changes will fundamentally negatively alter how we live in our community while offering no advantages to the Harris-Beech community, who already have 3 proposed additional egress routes to Jefferson Sideroad, a roadway that is built to accommodate and move heavier traffic loads. In essence, there are many negatives for the residents of Wicker/Brass with no tangible gains for Harris/Beech - something that defies logic.

Let it go on the record that I stand in firm opposition to the proposal to build a roadway between Wicker Dr. and Beech Ave. Instead, I ask that you consider installing a pathway which allows only pedestrians and bicycles to move freely while still allowing the green space corridor to remain intact. Of course, connections to municipal services can be buried underground with minimal disruption to the natural corridor.

I ask that you reconsider the staff recommendations and vote AGAINST the roadway access between Harris/Beech and Wicker/Brass. I also **ask that this correspondence be included in the public record.**

Sincerely,

Roman Slepokurov
56 Brass Drive
Richmond Hill, ON
L4E 4T4

From: M Almeida
Sent: Monday, February 19, 2018 8:09 PM
To: Clerks Richmondhill
Cc: David West
Subject: Wicker/Brass roadway access to Harris-Beech (SRPRS.18.044 Town Files D02-14025 and D03-14009)

To whom it may concern,

As a resident of the Wicker/Brass neighbourhood, I am writing today to add my voice to a large contingent of neighbours who have expressed deep concern about the recommendation for a roadway access between Wicker Dr. and Beech Ave.

Although there seems to be a mandate by the planning department to connect neighbourhoods, regardless of the specifics, our concern lies with the resulting disruption to a local greenspace corridor, the increase in commuter traffic that perceives the route as a "short-cut" (which it is NOT) and the impact to the safety and enjoyment of our neighbourhood, the residents of which have enjoyed local, self-calming traffic for over a decade.

It is also noteworthy that all of these changes will fundamentally negatively alter how we live in our community while offering no advantages to the Harris-Beech community, who already have three proposed additional egress routes to Jefferson Sideroad, a roadway that is built to accommodate and move heavier traffic loads. In essence, there are many negatives for the residents of Wicker/Brass with no tangible gains for Harris/Beech - something that defies logic.

Let it go on the record that **I stand in firm opposition to the proposal to build a roadway between Wicker Dr. and Beech Ave.** Instead, I ask that you consider installing a pathway which allows only pedestrians and bicycles to move freely while still allowing the greenspace corridor to remain intact. Of course, connections to municipal services can be buried underground with minimal disruption to the natural corridor.

I ask that you reconsider the staff recommendations and vote AGAINST the roadway access between Harris/Beech and Wicker/Brass. I also **ask that this correspondence be included in the public record.**

Sincerely,

Marcelo Almeida
82 Wicker Dr.
Richmond Hill, Ont.
L4E 4T4
Canada



*land use planning
&
development*

Agenda Item 11.14 20

23 Foxwood Road, Thornhill, ON L4J 9C4
Tel: 905.889.1564 | Fax: 905.889.6309
Website : Manettplanning.com

February 19, 2018

Mayor Barrow and Members of Council
Town of Richmond Hill
Box 300
Richmond Hill, Ontario L4C 4Y5

Dear Mayor Barrow and Members of Council:

Re: Request for Approval – Zoning By-law Amendment and Draft Plan of Subdivision Applications
Country Wide Homes (Jefferson) Inc. and Giuseppina Brunetto
Response to Report SRPRS.18.044
File Nos. D02-14024 and D03-14008, D02-14025 and D03-14009 and D02-16001 and D03-16002

I act on behalf of the owners of 247 and 257 Harris Avenue, neighbours to the south, east and west of the proposed developments. Although I specifically received notice of the COW meeting scheduled for February 20, 2018 I can advise that neither of my clients received notice of this meeting.

As you are aware from our previous correspondence on the proposed development plans for this neighbourhood, we have generally been in support of the proposed lotting identified in the subject applications for the north side of Harris Avenue. We had however requested that the Town advise us how the overall municipal servicing of the lands in the subject applications was to occur and to ensure that the remaining lands on Harris Avenue are to be serviced in a comprehensive manner.

In the past two years I have met with Angelo Vincent of the Development Engineering Section on a number of occasions in an attempt to understand the servicing for this area and he was reviewing engineering (FSR) reports from the applicant's consultants, Masongsong Associates Engineering Limited. In my discussions with Mr. Vincent I specifically asked him to advise, as part of the Town's analysis, where the storm water pond(s) will be located within the area and how the remaining lands that are outside of these development applications are to be serviced within the Harris Beech Infill Area. At my most recent meeting with Mr. Vincent on January 5, 2018, I was asked by him to advise of the potential for development of my client's lands at 247 and 257 Harris Avenue to ensure that the Masongsong Functional Servicing and Stormwater Management Report (plan) would be able to accommodate the additional development with respect to servicing capacity. On January 9, 2018 I responded (by email) to Mr. Vincent that based upon a redevelopment application for the two properties there was a potential of up to 20 additional units, based upon semi-detached or townhouse low density development.

I have now had an opportunity to review the proposed development plans and can generally support the plans, provided they do not preclude reasonable redevelopment of the south side of Harris Avenue. It appears that, based on the proposed location of the Storm Water Management Pond in Block 73, the proposed Draft Plan of Subdivision D03-14008, is not consistent with any of the Development Options A-D of the HARRIS BEECH INFILL STUDY (2013). None of these Development Options identify the proposed Storm Water Management Pond location where it has ultimately been located on the north side of Harris Avenue.

Based on this new location of the Storm Water Management Pond, and subject to confirmation that sufficient servicing capacity is available for the lands on the south side of Harris Avenue (where the Storm Water Management Pond location was identified in the HARRIS BEECH INFILL STUDY 2013) to provide for up to 20 units for 247 and 257 Harris Avenue, we could support the proposed Draft Plans of Subdivisions and associated Zoning By-law Amendments.

We also wish to confirm that, in our view, there is the potential for the redevelopment of the south side of Harris Avenue for low density townhouses or semi-detached dwellings, consistent with the "Vista Block" concept of the urban design component of the HARRIS BEECH INFILL STUDY 2013 since the subject lands back onto an Open Space area and would be compatible with the proposed built form on the north side of Harris Avenue. We intend to pursue this form of development with Town staff in the near future.

Please accept this letter as our formal initial input and comments related to the proposed plans and Staff Report SRPRS.18.044.

Yours truly,

MPLAN Inc.

A handwritten signature in black ink, reading "Michael S. Manett". The signature is fluid and cursive, with a long horizontal stroke extending to the right.

per: Michael S. Manett, M.C.I.P., R.P.P.

cc. Sridhar Reddy Methuku
Karen Trofimchuk
Shelly Cham, Richmond Hill Planning

From: Sonia Bortolin
Sent: Monday, February 19, 2018 9:05 PM
To: Clerks Richmondhill
Cc: David West
Subject: Wicker/Brass roadway access to Harris-Beech (SRPRS.18.044)

To whom it may concern,

As a resident of the Wicker/Brass neighbourhood, I am writing today to add my voice to a large contingent of neighbours who have expressed deep concern about the recommendation for a roadway access between Wicker Dr. and Beech Ave.

Although there seems to be a mandate by the planning department to connect neighbourhoods, regardless of the specifics, our concern lies with the resulting disruption to a local greenspace corridor, the increase in commuter traffic that perceives the route as a "short-cut"(which it is NOT) and the impact to the safety and enjoyment of our neighbourhood, the residents of which have enjoyed local, self-calming traffic for over a decade.

It is also noteworthy that all of these changes will fundamentally negatively alter how we live in our community while offering no advantages to the Harris-Beech community, who already have 3 proposed additional egress routes to Jefferson Sideroad, a roadway that is built to accommodate and move heavier traffic loads. In essence, there are many negatives for the residents of Wicker/Brass with no tangible gains for Harris/Beech - something that defies logic.

Let it go on the record that **I stand in firm opposition to the proposal to build a roadway between Wicker Dr. and Beech Ave.** Instead, I ask that you consider installing a pathway which allows only pedestrians and bicycles to move freely while still allowing the greenspace corridor to remain intact. Of course, connections to municipal services can be buried underground with minimal disruption to the natural corridor.

I ask that you reconsider the staff recommendations and vote **AGAINST** the roadway access between Harris/Beech and Wicker/Brass. I also **ask that this correspondence be included in the public record.**

Sincerely,

Sonia Bortolin
82 Wicker Drive, Richmond Hill, Ont
L4E 4T4

From: Mei Yang
Sent: Monday, February 19, 2018 9:27 PM
To: Clerks Richmondhill
Cc: David West
Subject: Wicker/Brass roadway access to Harris-Beech (SRPRS.18.044 Town Files D02-14025 and D03-14009)

To whom it may concern,

As a resident of the Wicker/Brass neighbourhood, I am writing today to add my voice to a large contingent of neighbours who have expressed deep concern about the recommendation for a roadway access between Wicker Dr. and Beech Ave.

Although there seems to be a mandate by the planning department to connect neighborhoods, regardless of the specifics, our concern lies with the resulting disruption to a local green space corridor, the increase in commuter traffic that perceives the route as a "short-cut" (which it is NOT) and the impact to the safety and enjoyment of our neighborhood, the residents of which have enjoyed local, self-calming traffic for over a decade.

It is also noteworthy that all of these changes will fundamentally negatively alter how we live in our community while offering no advantages to the Harris-Beech community, who already have 3 proposed additional egress routes to Jefferson sideroad, a roadway that is built to accommodate and move heavier traffic loads. In essence, there are many negatives for the residents of Wicker/Brass with no tangible gains for Harris/Beech - something that defies logic.

Let it go on the record that **I stand in firm opposition to the proposal to build a roadway between Wicker Dr. and Beech Ave.** Instead, I ask that you consider installing a pathway which allows only pedestrians and bicycles to move freely while still allowing the green space corridor to remain intact. Of course, connections to municipal services can be buried underground with minimal disruption to the natural corridor.

I ask that you reconsider the staff recommendations and vote AGAINST the roadway access between Harris/Beech and Wicker/Brass. I also **ask that this correspondence be included in the public record.**

Sincerely,

Yuling Jiang
48 Wicker Dr

From: DAVE CAMPAGNOLO
Sent: Monday, February 19, 2018 9:30 PM
To: Clerks Richmondhill; David West
Subject: Re: Wicker/Brass roadway access to Harris-Beech infill

To whom it may concern,

As a resident of the Wicker/Brass neighbourhood, I am writing today to add my voice to a large contingent of neighbours who have expressed deep concern about the recommendation for a roadway access between Wicker Dr. and Beech Ave.

Although there seems to be a mandate by the planning department to connect neighbourhoods, regardless of the specifics, our concern lies with the resulting disruption to a local greenspace corridor, the increase in commuter traffic that perceives the route as a "short-cut" (which it is NOT) and the impact to the safety and enjoyment of our neighbourhood, the residents of which have enjoyed local, self-calming traffic for over a decade.

It is also noteworthy that all of these changes will fundamentally negatively alter how we live in our community while offering no advantages to the Harris-Beech community, who already have 3 proposed additional egress routes to Jefferson Sideroad, a roadway that is built to accommodate and move heavier traffic loads. In essence, there are many negatives for the residents of Wicker/Brass with no tangible gains for Harris/Beech - something that defies logic.

Let it go on the record that **I stand in firm opposition to the proposal to build a roadway between Wicker Dr. and Beech Ave.** Instead,

I ask that you consider installing a pathway which allows only pedestrians and bicycles to move freely while still allowing the greenspace corridor to remain intact. Of course, connections to municipal services can be buried underground with minimal disruption to the natural corridor.

I ask that you reconsider the staff recommendations and vote AGAINST the roadway access between Harris/Beech and Wicker/Brass. I also

ask that this correspondence be included in the public record.

Sincerely,

David and Gihan Campagnolo
65 Brass Drive, Richmond Hill, Ont

From: Ramona Zhang
Sent: Monday, February 19, 2018 9:50 PM
To: Clerks Richmondhill
Cc: David West
Subject: Subject: Wicker/Brass roadway access to Harris-Beech (SRPRS.18.044 Town Files D02-14025 and D03-14009)

To whom it may concern,

As residents of the Wicker/Brass neighbourhood, we are writing today to add our voice to a large contingent of neighbours who have expressed deep concern about the recommendation for a roadway access between Wicker Dr. and Beech Ave.

Although there seems to be a mandate by the planning department to connect neighbourhoods, regardless of the specifics, our concern lies with the resulting disruption to a local **greenspace corridor**, the increase in commuter traffic that perceives the route as a "short-cut" (which it is NOT) and the impact to the **safety** and enjoyment of our neighbourhood, the residents of which have enjoyed local, self-calming traffic for over a decade.

It is also noteworthy that all of these changes will fundamentally negatively alter how we live in our community while offering no advantages to the Harris-Beech community, who already have 3 proposed additional egress routes to Jefferson Side road, a roadway that is built to accommodate and move heavier traffic loads. In essence, there are many negatives for the residents of Wicker/Brass with no tangible gains for Harris/Beech - something that defies logic.

Let it go on the record that **we stand in firm opposition to the proposal to build a roadway between Wicker Dr. and Beech Ave.** Instead, we ask that you consider installing a pathway which allows only pedestrians and bicycles to move freely while still allowing the greenspace corridor to remain intact. Of course, connections to municipal services can be buried underground with minimal disruption to the natural corridor.

I ask that you reconsider the staff recommendations and vote AGAINST the roadway access between Harris/Beech and Wicker/Brass. I also **ask that this correspondence be included in the public record.**

Sincerely,

Joel Durocher & Ramona Zhang
72 Wicker Dr.
Richmond Hill, Ontario

From: Yang Dingjin
Sent: Monday, February 19, 2018 10:06 PM
To: Clerks Richmondhill; David West
Subject: Wicker/Brass roadway access to Harris-Beech (SRPRS.18.044)

To whom it may concern,

As a resident of the Wicker/Brass neighbourhood, I am writing today to add my voice to a large contingent of neighbours who have expressed deep concern about the recommendation for a roadway access between Wicker Dr. and Beech Ave.

Although there seems to be a mandate by the planning department to connect neighbourhoods, regardless of the specifics, our concern lies with the resulting disruption to a local greenspace corridor, the increase in commuter traffic that perceives the route as a "short-cut" (which it is NOT) and the impact to the safety and enjoyment of our neighbourhood, the residents of which have enjoyed local, self-calming traffic for over a decade.

It is also noteworthy that all of these changes will fundamentally negatively alter how we live in our community while offering no advantages to the Harris-Beech community, who already have 3 proposed additional egress routes to Jefferson Sideroad, a roadway that is built to accommodate and move heavier traffic loads. In essence, there are many negatives for the residents of Wicker/Brass with no tangible gains for Harris/Beech - something that defies logic.

Let it go on the record that **I stand in firm opposition to the proposal to build a roadway between Wicker Dr. and Beech Ave.** Instead,

I ask that you consider installing a pathway which allows only pedestrians and bicycles to move freely while still allowing the greenspace corridor to remain intact. Of course, connections to municipal services can be buried underground with minimal disruption to the natural corridor.

I ask that you reconsider the staff recommendations and vote AGAINST the roadway access between Harris/Beech and Wicker/Brass. I also

ask that this correspondence be included in the public record.

Sincerely,

Dingjin Yang and Ying Di
8 Wicker Driver, Richmond Hill

From: Marina Slepokurova
Sent: Monday, February 19, 2018 10:24 PM
To: Clerks Richmondhill; David West
Subject: Wicker/Brass roadway access to Harris-Beech (SRPRS.18.044)

To whom it may concern,

As a resident of the Wicker/Brass neighbourhood, I am writing today to add my voice to a large contingent of neighbours who have expressed deep concern about the recommendation for a roadway access between Wicker Dr. and Beech Ave.

Although there seems to be a mandate by the planning department to connect neighbourhoods, regardless of the specifics, our concern lies with the resulting disruption to a local greenspace corridor, the increase in commuter traffic that perceives the route as a "short-cut" (which it is NOT) and the impact to the safety and enjoyment of our neighbourhood, the residents of which have enjoyed local, self-calming traffic for over a decade.

It is also noteworthy that all of these changes will fundamentally negatively alter how we live in our community while offering no advantages to the Harris-Beech community, who already have 3 proposed additional egress routes to Jefferson Sideroad, a roadway that is built to accommodate and move heavier traffic loads. In essence, there are many negatives for the residents of Wicker/Brass with no tangible gains for Harris/Beech - something that defies logic.

Let it go on the record that **I stand in firm opposition to the proposal to build a roadway between Wicker Dr. and Beech Ave.** Instead,

I ask that you consider installing a pathway which allows only pedestrians and bicycles to move freely while still allowing the greenspace corridor to remain intact. Of course, connections to municipal services can be buried underground with minimal disruption to the natural corridor.

I ask that you reconsider the staff recommendations and vote AGAINST the roadway access between Harris/Beech and Wicker/Brass. I also

ask that this correspondence be included in the public record.

Sincerely,

Marina Slepokurova
56 Brass Drive
Richmond Hill, ON
L4E 4T4

From: Yelena S
Sent: Monday, February 19, 2018 10:32 PM
To: Clerks Richmondhill
Cc: David West
Subject: Wicker/Brass roadway access to Harris-Beech (SRPRS.18.044)

To whom it may concern,

As a resident of the Wicker/Brass neighbourhood, I am writing today to add my voice to a large contingent of neighbours who have expressed deep concern about the recommendation for a roadway access between Wicker Dr. and Beech Ave.

Although there seems to be a mandate by the planning department to connect neighbourhoods, regardless of the specifics, our concern lies with the resulting disruption to a local greenspace corridor, the increase in commuter traffic that perceives the route as a "short-cut" (which it is NOT) and the impact to the safety and enjoyment of our neighbourhood, the residents of which have enjoyed local, self-calming traffic for over a decade.

It is also noteworthy that all of these changes will fundamentally negatively alter how we live in our community while offering no advantages to the Harris-Beech community, who already have 3 proposed additional egress routes to Jefferson Sideroad, a roadway that is built to accommodate and move heavier traffic loads. In essence, there are many negatives for the residents of Wicker/Brass with no tangible gains for Harris/Beech - something that defies logic.

Let it go on the record that **I stand in firm opposition to the proposal to build a roadway between Wicker Dr. and Beech Ave.** Instead,

I ask that you consider installing a pathway which allows only pedestrians and bicycles to move freely while still allowing the greenspace corridor to remain intact. Of course, connections to municipal services can be buried underground with minimal disruption to the natural corridor.

I ask that you reconsider the staff recommendations and vote AGAINST the roadway access between Harris/Beech and Wicker/Brass. I also

ask that this correspondence be included in the public record.

Sincerely,

Yelena Slepokurova
56 Brass Drive,
Richmond Hill, ON
L4E 4T4

From: Roman Slepokurov
Sent: Monday, February 19, 2018 10:35 PM
To: Clerks Richmondhill
Cc: David West
Subject: Wicker/Brass roadway access to Harris-Beech (SRPRS.18.044)

To whom it may concern,

As a resident of the Wicker/Brass neighbourhood, I am writing today to add my voice to a large contingent of neighbours who have expressed deep concern about the recommendation for a roadway access between Wicker Dr. and Beech Ave.

Although there seems to be a mandate by the planning department to connect neighbourhoods, regardless of the specifics, our concern lies with the resulting disruption to a local greenspace corridor, the increase in commuter traffic that perceives the route as a "short-cut" (which it is NOT) and the impact to the safety and enjoyment of our neighbourhood, the residents of which have enjoyed local, self-calming traffic for over a decade.

It is also noteworthy that all of these changes will fundamentally negatively alter how we live in our community while offering no advantages to the Harris-Beech community, who already have 3 proposed additional egress routes to Jefferson Sideroad, a roadway that is built to accommodate and move heavier traffic loads. In essence, there are many negatives for the residents of Wicker/Brass with no tangible gains for Harris/Beech - something that defies logic.

Let it go on the record that **I stand in firm opposition to the proposal to build a roadway between Wicker Dr. and Beech Ave.** Instead,

I ask that you consider installing a pathway which allows only pedestrians and bicycles to move freely while still allowing the greenspace corridor to remain intact. Of course, connections to municipal services can be buried underground with minimal disruption to the natural corridor.

I ask that you reconsider the staff recommendations and vote AGAINST the roadway access between Harris/Beech and Wicker/Brass. I also

ask that this correspondence be included in the public record.

Sincerely,

Yuriy Slepokurov
56 Brass Drive,
Richmond Hill, ON
L4E 4T4

From: Michael Rabbior
Sent: Monday, February 19, 2018 11:44 PM
To: David West; Clerks Richmondhill
Subject: RE: Letter regarding Harris-Beech development proposal
Attachments: 20180219_233437.jpg

Dear Councillor West and Town Clerks,

I would like to share the attached image as part of the letter I sent on February 14th. It shows one of groups of children who often use the area at the end of Wicker Drive to enjoy themselves as children and neighbours. It is these children that are most affected by an extension of Wicker drive. Council should see what impact their votes make to the future of Richmond Hill.

On Feb 14, 2018 5:49 PM, "David West" <david.west@richmondhill.ca> wrote:
Thanks Michael!

David West

Richmond Hill Councillor Ward 4

905-771-2480 Office - 416-346-3090 Mobile

<http://www.davidwest-richmondhill.ca>



From: Marta Tuscher
Sent: Tuesday, February 20, 2018 12:37 AM
To: Clerks Richmondhill
Cc: David West
Subject: Wicker/Brass roadway access to Harris-Beech (SRPRS.18.044)

To whom it may concern,

As a resident of the Wicker/Brass neighbourhood, I am writing today to add my voice to a large contingent of neighbours who have expressed deep concern about the recommendation for a roadway access between Wicker Dr. and Beech Ave.

Although there seems to be a mandate by the planning department to connect neighbourhoods, regardless of the specifics, our concern lies with the resulting disruption to a local greenspace corridor, the increase in commuter traffic that perceives the route as a "short-cut" (which it is NOT) and the impact to the safety and enjoyment of our neighbourhood, the residents of which have enjoyed local, self-calming traffic for over a decade.

It is also noteworthy that all of these changes will fundamentally negatively alter how we live in our community while offering no advantages to the Harris-Beech community, who already have 3 proposed additional egress routes to Jefferson Sideroad, a roadway that is built to accommodate and move heavier traffic loads. In essence, there are many negatives for the residents of Wicker/Brass with no tangible gains for Harris/Beech - something that defies logic.

Let it go on the record that I stand in firm opposition to the proposal to build a roadway between Wicker Dr. and Beech Ave. Instead, I ask that you consider installing a pathway which allows only pedestrians and bicycles to move freely while still allowing the greenspace corridor to remain intact. Of course, connections to municipal services can be buried underground with minimal disruption to the natural corridor.

I ask that you reconsider the staff recommendations and vote AGAINST the roadway access between Harris/Beech and Wicker/Brass. I also ask that this correspondence be included in the public record.

Sincerely,
Marta Tuscher
42 Wicker Dr,
Richmond Hill, On
L4E 4T5

From: Tony Medeiros
Sent: Tuesday, February 20, 2018 12:44 AM
To: Clerks Richmondhill
Cc: David West
Subject: Wicker/Brass roadway access to Harris-Beech (SRPRS.18.044)

To whom it may concern,

As a resident of the Wicker/Brass neighbourhood, I am writing today to add my voice to a large contingent of neighbours who have expressed deep concern about the recommendation for a roadway access between Wicker Dr. and Beech Ave.

Although there seems to be a mandate by the planning department to connect neighbourhoods, regardless of the specifics, our concern lies with the resulting disruption to a local greenspace corridor, the increase in commuter traffic that perceives the route as a "short-cut" (which it is NOT) and the impact to the safety and enjoyment of our neighbourhood, the residents of which have enjoyed local, self-calming traffic for over a decade.

It is also noteworthy that all of these changes will fundamentally negatively alter how we live in our community while offering no advantages to the Harris-Beech community, who already have 3 proposed additional egress routes to Jefferson Sideroad, a roadway that is built to accommodate and move heavier traffic loads. In essence, there are many negatives for the residents of Wicker/Brass with no tangible gains for Harris/Beech - something that defies logic.

Let it go on the record that I stand in firm opposition to the proposal to build a roadway between Wicker Dr. and Beech Ave. Instead, I ask that you consider installing a pathway which allows only pedestrians and bicycles to move freely while still allowing the greenspace corridor to remain intact. Of course, connections to municipal services can be buried underground with minimal disruption to the natural corridor.

I ask that you reconsider the staff recommendations and vote AGAINST the roadway access between Harris/Beech and Wicker/Brass. I also ask that this correspondence be included in the public record.

Sincerely,
Tony Medeiros
42 Wicker Dr.
Richmond Hill, On
L4E 4T5

February 20, 2018

Re: Wicker/Brass roadway access to Harris-Beech (SRPRS.18.044)

To whom it may concern,

My name is Adriana Pisano Beaumont. My husband, Andre, and I, as residents of the Wicker/Brass neighbourhood, are writing today to add our voices to a large contingent of neighbours who have expressed deep concern about the recommendation for a roadway access between Wicker Dr. and Beech Ave. In fact, a group of concerned neighbours circulated door-to-door this past weekend to communicate with each one of our neighbours. Homeowners on Wicker Dr. and Brass Dr. expressed continued dismay that recommendations for this roadway continue, despite the community being planned nearly 20 years ago and to which they have repeatedly expressed their overwhelming opposition.

Although there seems to be a mandate by the planning department to create surface connections between neighbourhoods, regardless of the specifics, our concern lies with the resulting disruption to a local greenspace corridor, the increase in commuter traffic that perceives the route as a "short-cut", which it is definitively NOT (see below) and the impact to the safety and enjoyment of our neighbourhood, the residents of which have enjoyed local, self-calming traffic for years.

It is also noteworthy that all these changes will fundamentally negatively alter how we live in our community while offering no advantages to the Harris-Beech community, who already have 3 proposed additional egress routes to Jefferson Sideroad, a roadway that is built to accommodate and move heavier traffic loads. In essence, many negatives for the residents of Wicker/Brass are created with no tangible gains for Harris/Beech - something that defies logic.

My neighbours and I have spent time discussing the various arguments that have been presented by the planning department at the various information meetings. We have concluded that if one were to create a ledger of ostensible 'gains' presumed to be obtained by means of a roadway connection, they are more than offset by significant 'losses' to our neighbourhood. I would like to rebut a few of these arguments in favour of this roadway below:

1. "Emergency vehicles need a secondary access route in the event that one access is blocked".

As the plans for the Harris-Beech development have evolved, it has become clear that there will be several ingress/egress points available both from Jefferson Rd. and from the new access that will be created via Grange Drive which is much closer to Yonge Street.

2. "It isn't fair for residents of the new Harris-Beech development to have to travel all the way up to Jefferson Rd. to access Bathurst or Yonge St. "

The ostensible 'shortcut' that would be created is, in fact, a fallacy - giving the impression of being a shorter distance, when it is not. Taking the **actual** measurement from a point in the middle of the Harris-Beech development and following each of three proposed routes that would be available from that point to the **corner of Yonge and Gamble**, the access from Wicker/Brass is, in fact, **the longest**:

Via egress from Jefferson Sdrd. the distance to Yonge and Gamble is approx. **2.29 km**;

The egress route via Grange Dr. is approx. **1.99 km**;

The proposed egress route via Wicker/Brass/Tower Hill Rd. is approx. **2.66 km**.

Residents would tend to use Wicker Dr. and Tower Hill simply because of the intuitive North/South movement of traffic. There would be no actual gain but there would be a tangible loss by means of the increased traffic on Wicker, Brass and Tower Hill.

Our very narrow streets were not designed to accommodate the traffic increase that would follow. After snow plows have cleared the roads after a heavy snowfall, when snow bank margins creep in as much as 5 feet on either side and the width of Wicker and Brass Dr. become so narrow that there is often insufficient space for vehicles to pass between legally parked cars, road safety becomes critical. With the "Residential Wide Shallow" zoning, it is a challenge to find space to mound snow during the worst storms and the snow banks can reach upwards of 6 feet. This compounds the visibility challenges for pedestrians as there is **only one sidewalk** and neighbours must cross the street to pick up mail or go for walks with their children and their dogs. This facilitates the unintended transformation of a once quiet, serene neighbourhood with local traffic to one that becomes a conduit for much of the traffic from the developments to the north.

3. "It has always been the mandate of the planning department to 'connect neighbourhoods'."

On its face, I believe most community-minded residents favour connectivity, but there must be sufficient benefit to doing so such that the **liabilities must not offset the gains**. Adding a roadway between these two neighbourhoods creates far more liabilities for the Wicker/Brass community and this without any tangible benefits to the Harris-Beech community. These should be mindful decisions and should not be undertaken simply because **'it's the way we've always done it'**. Every neighbourhood is unique and seems shortsighted to make such fundamental changes to two neighbourhoods without carefully weighing out the gains and losses. Again, it defies logic.

Lastly, most of my neighbours, including myself, were very pleased to support the construction of the Saigeon Trail Extension from Autumn Grove Park to the new park on Alpaca Dr. We recognize the amazing green space resource that we have, literally in our backyards, and we understand that a sustainable way for everyone to enjoy it by means of a walking trail that protects that space is a meaningful asset to the community. The roadway connection between Wicker/Brass and Harris/Beech comes in stark contrast to that amenity, essentially severing a green space corridor and, in fact, missing an opportunity to maintain connectivity of local parks, trails and greenspace.

My question remains, 'Why'? What do we gain? What do we lose?

Let it go on the record that **I stand in firm opposition to the proposal to build a roadway between Wicker Dr. and Beech Ave.** Instead, I ask that you consider installing a pathway that allows pedestrians and bicycle access while still allowing the greenspace corridor to remain intact. Of course, connections to municipal services can be buried underground with minimal disruption to the natural corridor.

I ask that you reconsider the staff recommendations and vote AGAINST the roadway access between Harris/Beech and Wicker/Brass. I also **ask that this correspondence be included in the public record.**

I hope that the Town will be mindful in their weighing of the 'gains' and 'losses'.

Thanking you in advance for your consideration of this correspondence,

Sincerely,

Adriana Pisano Beaumont and
Andre Paul Beaumont
62 Wicker Drive

From: Wilfred W
Sent: Tuesday, February 20, 2018 9:05 AM
To: Clerks Richmondhill
Cc: David West
Subject: Wicker/Brass roadway access to Harris-Beech (SRPRS.18.044)

To whom it may concern,

As a resident of the Wicker/Brass neighbourhood, I am writing today to add my voice to a large contingent of neighbours who have expressed deep concern about the recommendation for a roadway access between Wicker Dr. and Beech Ave.

Although there seems to be a mandate by the planning department to connect neighbourhoods, regardless of the specifics, our concern lies with the resulting disruption to a local greenspace corridor, the increase in commuter traffic that perceives the route as a "short-cut" (which it is NOT) and the impact to the safety and enjoyment of our neighbourhood, the residents of which have enjoyed local, self-calming traffic for over a decade.

It is also noteworthy that all of these changes will fundamentally negatively alter how we live in our community while offering no advantages to the Harris-Beech community, who already have 3 proposed additional egress routes to Jefferson Sideroad, a roadway that is built to accommodate and move heavier traffic loads. In essence, there are many negatives for the residents of Wicker/Brass with no tangible gains for Harris/Beech - something that defies logic.

Let it go on the record that **I stand in firm opposition to the proposal to build a roadway between Wicker Dr. and Beech Ave.** Instead,

I ask that you consider installing a pathway which allows only pedestrians and bicycles to move freely while still allowing the greenspace corridor to remain intact. Of course, connections to municipal services can be buried underground with minimal disruption to the natural corridor.

I ask that you reconsider the staff recommendations and vote AGAINST the roadway access between Harris/Beech and Wicker/Brass. I also

ask that this correspondence be included in the public record.

Sincerely,

Wilfred and Corneilla

@ 77 Brass Dr

From: Len Wong
Sent: Tuesday, February 20, 2018 9:20 AM
To: Clerks Richmondhill
Cc: David West
Subject: Wicker/Brass roadway access to Harris-Beech (SRPRS.18.044)

To whom it may concern,

As a resident of the Wicker/Brass neighbourhood, I am writing today to add my voice to a large contingent of neighbours who have expressed deep concern about the recommendation for a roadway access between Wicker Dr. and Beech Ave.

Although there seems to be a mandate by the planning department to connect neighbourhoods, regardless of the specifics, our concern lies with the resulting disruption to a local greenspace corridor, the increase in commuter traffic that perceives the route as a "short-cut" (which it is NOT) and the impact to the safety and enjoyment of our neighbourhood, the residents of which have enjoyed local, self-calming traffic for over a decade.

It is also noteworthy that all of these changes will fundamentally negatively alter how we live in our community while offering no advantages to the Harris-Beech community, who already have 3 proposed additional egress routes to Jefferson Sideroad, a roadway that is built to accommodate and move heavier traffic loads. In essence, there are many negatives for the residents of Wicker/Brass with no tangible gains for Harris/Beech - something that defies logic.

Let it go on the record that **I stand in firm opposition to the proposal to build a roadway between Wicker Dr. and Beech Ave.** Instead,

I ask that you consider installing a pathway which allows only pedestrians and bicycles to move freely while still allowing the greenspace corridor to remain intact. Of course, connections to municipal services can be buried underground with minimal disruption to the natural corridor.

I ask that you reconsider the staff recommendations and vote AGAINST the roadway access between Harris/Beech and Wicker/Brass. I also

ask that this correspondence be included in the public record.

Sincerely,

Chi Leong Wong
50 Wicker Drive
Richmond Hill, ON.

From: mari estafanous
Sent: Tuesday, February 20, 2018 9:51 AM
To: Clerks Richmondhill
Cc: David West
Subject: Wicker/Brass roadway access to Harris-Beech (SRPRS.18.044 Town Files D02-14025 and D03-14009)

Subject: **Wicker/Brass roadway access to Harris-Beech (SRPRS.18.044 Town Files D02-14025 and D03-14009)**

To whom it may concern,

As a resident of the Wicker/Brass neighbourhood, I am writing today to add my voice to a large contingent of neighbours who have expressed deep concern about the recommendation for a roadway access between Wicker Dr. and Beech Ave.

Although there seems to be a mandate by the planning department to connect neighbourhoods, regardless of the specifics, our concern lies with the resulting disruption to a local greenspace corridor, the increase in commuter traffic that perceives the route as a "short-cut" (which it is NOT) and the impact to the safety and enjoyment of our neighbourhood, the residents of which have enjoyed local, self-calming traffic for over a decade.

It is also noteworthy that all of these changes will fundamentally negatively alter how we live in our community while offering no advantages to the Harris-Beech community, who already have 3 proposed additional egress routes to Jefferson Sideroad, a roadway that is built to accommodate and move heavier traffic loads. In essence, there are many negatives for the residents of Wicker/Brass with no tangible gains for Harris/Beech - something that defies logic.

Let it go on the record that **I stand in firm opposition to the proposal to build a roadway between Wicker Dr. and Beech Ave.** Instead,

I ask that you consider installing a pathway which allows only pedestrians and bicycles to move freely while still allowing the greenspace corridor to remain intact. Of course, connections to municipal services can be buried underground with minimal disruption to the natural corridor.

I ask that you reconsider the staff recommendations and vote AGAINST the roadway access between Harris/Beech and Wicker/Brass. I also **ask that this correspondence be included in the public record.**

Sincerely,

Mari & Nashaat Estafanous
30 Wicker drive Richmond Hill, ON

From: Alexandrovitch, Gerald
Sent: Tuesday, February 20, 2018 10:04 AM
To: Clerks Richmondhill
Cc: David West
Subject: Wicker/Brass roadway access to Harris-Beech (SRPRS.18.044)

To whom it may concern,

As a resident of the Wicker/Brass neighborhood, I am writing today to add my voice to a large contingent of neighbors who have expressed deep concern about the recommendation for a roadway access between Wicker Dr. and Beech Ave.

Although there seems to be a mandate by the planning department to connect neighborhoods, regardless of the specifics, our concern lies with the resulting disruption to a local greenspace corridor, the increase in commuter traffic that perceives the route as a "short-cut" (which it is NOT) and the impact to the safety and enjoyment of our neighborhood, the residents of which have enjoyed local, self-calming traffic for over a decade.

It is also noteworthy that all of these changes will fundamentally negatively alter how we live in our community while offering no advantages to the Harris-Beech community, who already have 3 proposed additional egress routes to Jefferson Sideroad, a roadway that is built to accommodate and move heavier traffic loads. In essence, there are many negatives for the residents of Wicker/Brass with no tangible gains for Harris/Beech - something that defies logic.

Let it go on the record that **I stand in firm opposition to the proposal to build a roadway between Wicker Dr. and Beech Ave.** Instead,

I ask that you consider installing a pathway which allows only pedestrians and bicycles to move freely while still allowing the greenspace corridor to remain intact. Of course, connections to municipal services can be buried underground with minimal disruption to the natural corridor.

I ask that you reconsider the staff recommendations and vote AGAINST the roadway access between Harris/Beech and Wicker/Brass. I also **ask that this correspondence be included in the public record.**

Sincerely,

Gerald

64 Wicker Dr.

This message and any attachments are intended only for the use of the addressee and may contain information that is privileged and confidential. If the reader of the message is not the intended recipient or an authorized representative of the intended recipient, you are hereby notified that any dissemination of this communication is strictly prohibited. If you have received this communication in error, notify the sender immediately by return email and delete the message and any attachments from your system.

From: Andrew Tsurkan
Sent: Tuesday, February 20, 2018 10:27 AM
To: Clerks Richmondhill; David West
Subject: Wicker/Brass roadway access to Harris-Beech

To whom it may concern,

As a resident of the Wicker/Brass neighbourhood, I am writing today to add my voice to a large contingent of neighbours who have expressed deep concern about the recommendation for a roadway access between Wicker Dr. and Beech Ave.

Although there seems to be a mandate by the planning department to connect neighbourhoods, regardless of the specifics, our concern lies with the resulting disruption to a local greenspace corridor, the increase in commuter traffic that perceives the route as a "short-cut" (which it is NOT) and the impact to the safety and enjoyment of our neighbourhood, the residents of which have enjoyed local, self-calming traffic for over a decade.

It is also noteworthy that all of these changes will fundamentally negatively alter how we live in our community while offering no advantages to the Harris-Beech community, who already have 3 proposed additional egress routes to Jefferson Sideroad, a roadway that is built to accommodate and move heavier traffic loads. In essence, there are many negatives for the residents of Wicker/Brass with no tangible gains for Harris/Beech - something that defies logic.

Let it go on the record that **I stand in firm opposition to the proposal to build a roadway between Wicker Dr. and Beech Ave.** Instead,

I ask that you consider installing a pathway which allows only pedestrians and bicycles to move freely while still allowing the greenspace corridor to remain intact. Of course, connections to municipal services can be buried underground with minimal disruption to the natural corridor.

I ask that you reconsider the staff recommendations and vote AGAINST the roadway access between Harris/Beech and Wicker/Brass. I also

ask that this correspondence be included in the public record.

Sincerely,
The Tsurkans
Mila, Dasha, Oleg, Andrew, Artur
23 Brass Dr
Richmond Hill, ON, L4E 4T3

--
Andrew Tsurkan

*")

,,.,,.*")

(,.,.'Have a Wonderful Day!*")

