



BACKGROUND REVIEW CULTURAL HERITAGE STRATEGY

ABSTRACT

“Heritage is our legacy from the past, what we live with today, and what we pass on to future generations. Our cultural and natural heritages are both irreplaceable sources of life and inspiration.”
UNESCO

CITY OF BARRIE

Planning and Building Services and Heritage Barrie

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DRAFT BACKGROUND REPORT FOR THE CITY OF BARRIE HERITAGE STRATEGY

1.0 INTRODUCTION

1.1 What is Heritage?

“Heritage is our legacy from the past, what we live with today, and what we pass on to future generations. Our cultural and natural heritages are both irreplaceable sources of life and inspiration.”¹

The term Heritage is broadly understood as the cultural inheritance of a community, and includes our inherited traditions, monuments, objects and culture.

Cultural Heritage can include tangible (physical objects) or intangible (beliefs, languages, attitudes etc.) attributes. Physical heritage resources include both buildings and structures that are of cultural heritage value because of their design, cultural associations, and/or contributions to a broader context.

The cultural heritage of the City of Barrie is expressed in archaeological sites, natural landscapes, public spaces, parks gardens, infrastructure, the lot layout, neighbourhoods, buildings, monuments, public art, and places and natural heritage throughout the City. These heritage places tell stories of past people, events and forces that shaped the City as we experience it today.

Heritage is also captured in objects and artefacts, archives photographs, maps and drawings in public and private collections.

Some heritage is harder to see such as the archaeology of the city and evidence of past peoples and their cultures. Other sometimes intangible aspects of heritage include traditions, stories, events and memories, are also harder to capture and preserve.

1.2 Why is Heritage Important?

When these resources are protected and integrated into the ever-changing urban fabric they provide an opportunity for an appreciation and understanding of the diversity of our communities, a sense of community identity, collective past, and sense of place and belonging.

Protection and wise management of significant irreplaceable cultural heritage resources support an understanding of the forces that shaped the City to its present day role as an urban center within the region.

The benefits of cultural heritage conservation are summarized as follows:

- Provides insight into the past, and a context for understanding, appreciation and reconciliation of diverse cultural experiences values and inheritance.
- Conveys tangible evidence of a community’s history.
- Supports an appreciation of the evolution and continuity of the community over time.

¹ <http://whc.unesco.org/en/about/>

- Contributes to livable safe and comfortable neighbourhoods by fostering local identity and pride and aesthetic appreciation of historic buildings, streetscapes and landscapes.
- Supports identification of a distinctive community identity and brand, for economic development and tourism.
- Creates landmarks and points of interest.
- Adaptive re-use of buildings supports sustainability objectives and reducing inputs and landfill waste.

Thus protecting the City's heritage can support other social, cultural and economic objectives and can be an important consideration in sustainable development and place-making. The conservation and enhancement of both natural and cultural heritage is essential to defining the City's livability and unique and character, and enriches the daily experience of the City at conscious and unconscious level.

1.3 Purpose of the Cultural Heritage Strategy

The Cultural Heritage Strategy proposes a roadmap for building awareness, appreciation and identification of the City's unique Cultural Heritage assets. The strategy recommends a number of actions to support retention, protection and enhancement of these heritage resources within an ever changing urban context.

The Heritage Strategy will guide Heritage Barrie in advising City Council on Heritage matters and will assist Council in its decision making to meet provincial obligations regarding heritage under the Ontario Heritage Act, the Planning Act and various Provincial Policy documents. In addition, the heritage strategy and will support networking and interaction between a variety of community heritage interest groups and stakeholders.

The Australian State of Victoria "Municipal Strategies: A Guide for Councils" (October 2012) suggests a Heritage Strategy may be developed around four themes summarized as follows:

1. **Knowing:** through identification of positive measures that are being taken to support cultural heritage values and heritage places.
2. **Protecting:** through use of legislative and other tools available to assist meeting statutory obligations and decision making in the management of Heritage resources and places.
3. **Supporting:** through sharing knowledge and building awareness, providing advice and information, and offering incentives for maintenance and protection of built heritage places and resources.
4. **Communicating and promoting** to increase appreciation and awareness of the heritage in the area, through an exchange of and sharing knowledge.

While the focus of the Heritage Strategy is to apply available legislative tools, the success of a heritage strategy lies with community understanding, appreciation, awareness and value placed on the tangible and intangible expressions of the City's cultural heritage.

Prior to developing a Cultural Heritage Strategy it is important to have an understating of the existing provincial legislative and policy context, local context, including an overview of the City's history, community heritage interests and measures or actions that in place to supports cultural heritage values and aspirations.

2.0 EXISTING LEGISLATIVE AND POLICY CONTEXT

Municipalities play a pivotal role in the preservation and conservation of the cultural and physical heritage resources within their communities. Tools available under the Ontario Heritage Act, the Planning Act, and Municipal Act, and Building Code Act support protection of the built form and physical cultural heritage.

Summaries of the relevant sections of the enabling provincial legislative and policy framework is provided in Appendix “A” attached to this report which includes:

- The Ontario Heritage Act
- The Ontario Planning Act
- The Building Code and Municipal Act
- The 2014 Provincial Policy Statement
- The Places to Grow Act, Growth Plan and proposed 2016 Growth Plan

In particular, the Planning Act and related legislation, including provincial planning policy provide a strategic framework for cultural heritage conservation and protection which is implemented through municipal planning documents such as the Official Plan, Secondary Plans, zoning by-laws, urban design guidelines and community improvement plans.

3.0 COMMUNITY CONTEXT

The following history of the City is sourced from the City’s 150 year celebration pamphlet on the history of the City. A more detailed history is included in The City of Barrie Cultural Plan.

3.1 Local History of Barrie and surrounding area: A History of Huronia Summary

The City of Barrie and the surrounding area has a long cultural history going back approximately 13,000 years ago. The area was first inhabited by a hunting people, followed by year round agricultural settlements with larger populations some 1,500 years ago.

Simcoe County and the area known as “Huron” has been the home of many Indigenous groups and is the treaty territory of the Williams Treaties First Nations, the traditional territory of the Huron-Wendat Nation, the Saugeen Ojibway Nation (west of the Nottawasaga River watershed) and the home of the historic Métis community in Penetanguishene. The shores of Kempenfelt Bay served as a place of rest for the Wendat, prior to travelling along the portage between Lake Simcoe and the Nottawasaga River to Georgian Bay. This portage route, which later became known as the Nine Mile Portage, was a gateway for trappers and fur traders.

French travellers came across Huron-Wendat Settlements of around 2000 people, with large longhouses surrounded by fields of corn, beans and squash. The participation of the Huron-Wendat in the French fur trade led to the settlement of French missionaries in Huronia and the Southern Georgian Bay area in the early to mid-1600s. This contact through the fur trade may have led to a small population of mixed First Nations and French descent.

The Northwest Company employed many Métis individuals and competed with The Hudson Bay Company until 1821 when the two companies were forced to merge. The Hudson Bay Company established a storehouse on the shores of what is now Kempenfelt Bay in the early 1800’s. Evidence of a significant

population of Métis in the Georgian Bay region dates back to 1828 when families migrated from Drummond Island to Penetanguishene. The majority of these families remained in the area during the 19th Century. The 1901 Census data identifies a Métis community in the Honey Harbour area, Port McNicoll, Midland and Penetanguishene.

During the War of 1812, the Nine Mile Portage was integral in allowing the British troops to send artillery and supplies to the British outposts and their Indigenous allies. As Penetanguishene Road had not yet been completed, the use of the Nine Mile Portage gave the British an advantage over their American counterparts when defending the northern reaches of Ontario. British settlers arrived after the war and this settlement established the groundwork for development within the City of Barrie. The British military presence included Sir Robert Barrie, the Admiral in command of the British fleet stationed at Kingston, from whom the City got its name.

During the 1800's, Barrie's economy revolved around the lumber industry and developing the County's agriculture. In 1853, Barrie was officially incorporated as a Town. The extension of the Northern Railway of Canada north from Bradford to Allandale in 1853, followed by the extension to Barrie in 1865, created numerous economic opportunities for Barrie.

The First World War and the opening of Camp Borden in 1916 played an important part in Barrie's growth and by the early twentieth century, industrialization came to Barrie. Industrial expansion was led by the opening of Canadian General Electric after the Second World War; which set the stage for more rapid industrial and commercial growth, increased employment, and prosperity to the Town.

In 1950, Highway 400 was constructed, connecting Barrie to Toronto and Southern Ontario. Rapid growth was being experienced in part because of Barrie's accessible location from Toronto. In April 1954, 220 acres of land were annexed from Vespra Township to facilitate the need for growth. During this time, the population was estimated to be 15,000.

On January 1, 1959 Barrie was officially incorporated as a City. Additional land annexations were required to accommodate the rising population, which increased the total area of the City to 4,781 acres.

The 1980's was a time of unmitigated growth that has continued to present day. Most recently, effective January 1, 2010, the Barrie-Innisfil Boundary Adjustment Act, 2009 (Bill 196) extended the southern boundary of the City, adding another 5,700 acres of land from the Town of Innisfil.

As a community past its 150th anniversary, Barrie has transitioned to a growing, regional, urban centre within Simcoe County and the Greater Golden Horseshoe.

Much of the tangible heritage "infrastructure" associated with the City's history as a settlement area is located in and around the historic downtown and former Village of Allandale around Kempenfelt Bay. At the same time, the area of choice for newer residents has been the southern shores of Kempenfelt Bay.

3.2 Heritage Barrie

Heritage Barrie is an advisory committee established by by-law of Council under the Ontario Heritage Act. By-law 87-66 establishes the terms of reference for the Heritage Barrie which is the City of Barrie's heritage advisory committee. Heritage Barrie's role is essentially to advise Council on heritage matters and local history, build awareness and appreciation heritage through programs such as walking tours, plaques maps and recognition programs.

Heritage Barrie currently consists of a member of council and 6 volunteer members appointed by council. The committee selects a chair from its members.

3.2.1 Heritage Barrie's Priorities for 2014-2017

- Inventory creation: update, corrections and review
- Publications: brochure/map, walking tour reprints
- Website: walking tours, designated houses
- Tax rebates/grants for heritage property owners
- Create "disaster protocol"
- Local heritage markers: one per year

These priorities can be incorporated into the Cultural Heritage Strategy.

3.2.2 Publications

The Heritage Committee has over past years published seven walking tours and an historical overview booklet which tells of stories, past and events, architecture and achievements, and provide a window into Barrie's history. These booklets and tours are listed below:

- | | |
|-----------------------|--------------------------------|
| • Allandale | • Grand Homes |
| • Discover Waterfront | • H-Block and Court House Hill |
| • Downtown East | • Rodney and Blake Streets |
| • Downtown West | • From Portage to Prosperity |

These walking tours have recently been mapped by the GIS department and are available on the City website with all the information included in the booklets available in electronic format. <http://barrie.maps.arcgis.com/apps/MapSeries/index.html?appid=10c161b92eae4fb6bc6cc9084208ae01>

There are some 80 properties of interest identified on these walking tours, many of which are suitable for listing on the Heritage Inventory. The heritage committee is committed to encouraging individual landowners to come forward and request listing.

3.2.3 Recognition

For the past four years Heritage Barrie has recognized exemplary heritage efforts through an annual award program with awards presented to recipients at Council toward the end of the year. The awards are for well maintained, restored and conserved properties and leadership in the following categories: Residential (two properties); Institutional; Commercial; and Individual categories.

This program has graduated from Heritage Barrie nominating and selecting candidates to a call for public nominations advertised through the web site and "This Week in Barrie". The program needs some publicity and promotion to obtain greater participation from the public.

3.2.4 Annual Heritage Stakeholders Meetings

At the suggestion of Mayor Lehman Heritage Barrie hosted two annual heritage stakeholders meeting in 2015 and 2016 to identify common interests, overlaps and challenges in heritage matters. It is Heritage Barrie's intention to continue with these meetings on an annual or semi-annual basis.

Stakeholders invited include Heritage Barrie Committee members; the Mayor and Council; Barrie Historical Association; Tourism Barrie; Historic Neighbourhood Committee; Downtown and Allandale Neighbourhood Associations; the Barrie Downtown Business Improvement Association; staff from the Cultural Services Department and in 2016 the recently established Barrie Historical Archive.

- The 2015 Heritage Stakeholders meeting noted that stakeholders often work in isolation of each other, a lack of designated properties was identified, decreased public interest in heritage matters and insufficient space or facilities to display historical artefacts in Barrie. It was also agreed that the group needed to develop a strategic approach to co-ordinate, funding and resource heritage efforts.
- The 2016 Heritage Stakeholders meeting undertook a SWOT analysis (strengths, weaknesses, opportunities and threats) and reaffirmed the desire to meet more frequently and establish a working group to further discuss this proposed a Heritage Strategy. Below is an extract from the meeting notes summarizing the key points from the SWOT Analysis:

Strengths:

- The increased public interest concerning heritage matters;
- The historic neighbourhoods that have already been identified in Barrie;
- The Annual Heritage Barrie Walking Tours have been organized; and
- A Historic Neighbourhood Strategy has been developed.

Weaknesses:

- The need to develop a well-defined heritage strategy, vision and values;
- The heritage contributions by the First Nations community have not been formally recognized; and
- The need to embrace new technology and communication tools to further Heritage education.

Opportunities:

- To encourage Senior Citizens in the community to share their knowledge of Barrie heritage;
- To promote the listing of residential, commercial and institutional properties on the Barrie Heritage Register;
- To reach out to the Barrie youth to further promote Barrie heritage;
- To strengthen the partnership with Tourism Barrie to connect tourists with Barrie heritage ambassadors; and
- The proposed Community Improvement Plan.

Threats:

- A lack of up-to-date and accessible heritage educational resources;
- An increase in development pressures;
- The loss of history due to diffusion and growth; and
- The loss of "living assets" in the Barrie community.

4.0 OTHER HERITAGE INTEREST GROUPS

4.1 The Historic Neighbourhood Committee

The lands surrounding this Intensification Area contain some of Barrie's oldest neighbourhoods which have a unique heritage character. The Historic Neighbourhood Strategy (HNS) was developed as a people-led, grass roots initiative to recognize and preserve the uniqueness of these neighbourhoods and to mitigate any potential impacts from new development targeted for the Urban Growth Centre (UGC). The Historic Neighbourhood Committee (HNC) committee has been established with representation from each of the Historic Neighbourhoods which meets approximately once a month to advance the objectives of the HNS. Strategy.

The main objectives of the HNS are to enforce quality of life by-laws, address garbage and graffiti in parks and City facilities, prioritize road and sidewalk improvements, design and install historic signage, address parking and traffic calming on residential streets and continue the HNS committee.

Until recently, the HNS was not captured in the City Planning Documents; however an Official Plan amendment for Defined Historical Neighbourhood Areas which sets more specific policies and implementation measures to support maintaining the historic characteristics of these neighbourhoods, was adopted in 2016. These measures have been applied to the Allandale Historic Neighbourhood, through site specific zoning and urban design guidelines and scoped site plan control applicable.

4.2 The Barrie Historical Association

This organization started in the 1990's has undertaken many interesting projects and maintained an archive through City Hall. In recent years, their numbers have diminished and there seems to be a lack of younger people interested in carrying on the good work that has been started by this organization.

In previous years the Barrie Historical Association has worked with Heritage Barrie to fund plaques for certain heritage houses, this program is no longer active and should be considered for re-instatement.

The Barrie Historical Association recently raised funds for the restoration of the Sir Robert Barrie Portrait which is located in the County of Simcoe courthouse.

4.3 Barrie Historical Archives

This recently formed not-for-profit organization is dedicated to capturing and archiving Barrie's history and community stories online. Essentially this provides an online community built museum with access to archived photos, videos, stories and historical information through a community sourced and funded organization

This is an excellent accessible resource built by an engaged and diverse cross section of people interested in sharing and capturing the City and surrounding area's heritage.

4.4 Neighbourhood Associations

The Allandale and Neighbourhood Association and the Barrie Downtown Neighbourhood Association were established following the adoption of the Historic Neighbourhood Strategy. These two associations are represented on the Historic Neighbourhood Committee, and undertake specific projects within their communities. For example activities of the Allandale Neighbourhood Association include: the introduction of historic street signage; having historical photographs in underpass at the Allandale GO station; supporting placement of plaques on homes; and monitoring and commenting on planning and development applications in the neighbourhood.

The Allandale Neighbourhood Association also made representations to Council which resulted in an Official Plan Amendment and special zoning provisions to protect heritage characteristics of the neighbourhood as viewed from the street. These measures were recently implemented through planning and zoning documents.

4.5 Barrie Downtown Business Improvement Association (BIA)

The Downtown BIA helps maintain and enhance the City's downtown core with the objective of having a vibrant safe friendly community for residents, visitors, businesses and business owners. The BIA is involved in supporting events celebrations and various projects throughout the year. Maintaining the downtown's unique heritage character and connection to the waterfront is important and re-inforce valued features that make for a memorable and unique downtown experience.

5.0 THE CITY OF BARRIE'S APPLICATION AND USE OF HERITAGE ACT TOOLS

5.1 Municipal Heritage Register – Listed and Designated Buildings

The City of Barrie has had a heritage advisory committee, Heritage Barrie, in place for many years. This is an advisory committee which Council is required to consult with on various heritage matters under the Ontario Heritage Act.

The Municipal Heritage Register (MHR) identifies Council recognized heritage resources within the City. The City Clerk or their designate is required to maintain the MHR which shall include designated heritage buildings and landscapes and it may list (non-designated) properties, usually referred to as listed properties.

The register is a helpful resource for the public and staff and is a useful tool to complement Heritage Planning. Planning policies can provide guidance for protection and enhancement of heritage resources listed on the Municipal Heritage Register through the development process.

The City of Barrie Municipal Heritage Register as of December 2016 consists of a total of 18 designated buildings and 9 listed buildings. Refer to Schedule "B" attached to this background report.

The identification of cultural heritage resources, understanding and evaluating their scale, and heritage value attributes, is an iterative ongoing process which changes with increased knowledge and shifting heritage values change over time. The register can inform decisions as the City grows and intensifies.

5.1.1 Listed Non-designated Properties

Most of the 9 listed, non-designated buildings on the Municipal Heritage Register are located in Allandale. Since previous heritage committees faced some resistance to listing, Heritage Barrie and Council have taken a position of supporting and encouraging owners to come forward with requests for listing on the MHR.

While the number of listed properties is increasing, primarily through requests from Allandale landowners, there are many buildings and sites which are not identified on the Municipal Heritage Register, that are identified elsewhere as potential resources which merit consideration for the Municipal Heritage Register in the future. This includes the following sources:

- Approximately 80 properties and places identified on the seven Heritage Barrie Walking Tour booklets;
- An “in-house” partially complete working inventory of Potential Heritage Resources which has been added to over the years and which includes many of the walking tour properties and other address points as place markers, for further research.
- The Existing Conditions Report Cultural Heritage Landscapes & Built Heritage Resources: Annexed Lands Secondary Plan Background Report (ECR) dated December 2011 prepared by Unterman McPhail Associates, which reviews some 21 built heritage and cultural heritage landscapes of 40 years and greater, in the Secondary Plan areas. Three (3) properties located within the study lands were listed on the Town of Innisfil Municipal Heritage Register as adopted by Town Council in March 2008 prior to the annexation of the lands by the City of Barrie. These Properties are:
 - St. Paul’s Anglican church which was listed on the Innisfil Heritage Register
 - The former Vine railway station at 3220 McKay Road East
 - A farmstead located at 2109 Mapleview Road East, south Side (N1/2 lot 12 con 11) (Refer to Appendix “C” attached to this Report.)

When demolition of a listed (non-designated) building is proposed, the owner is required to give council at least 60 days’ notice prior to demolition, after which Council is required to consult with its Heritage Committee in this regard.

The process currently followed requires a letter to advise Council advising of the intent to demolish with relevant information. This leads to confusion as to the information required and when the 60 days’ timelines starts. An application form, setting out information needs, and the process should be implemented to provide greater clarity for the benefit of Council, Heritage Barrie, staff, the public and developers.

5.1.2 Designated Heritage Properties

The Ontario Heritage Act in 2005 and regulation 90/03 set out specific criteria for designation and requirements for designation by-laws to identify heritage features or attributes. This format facilitates decision making and an understanding the implications of proposed alterations to designated buildings, or impact of development and site alteration on designated properties and properties adjacent to these designated properties, based on a clear identification of the attributes and features identified in the designation by-law.

The City of Barrie has 18 designated properties. Heritage designation runs with the title lends some protection of designated buildings.

At this time 16 of the 18 properties designated within the City of Barrie were designated prior to 2005. Thus, except for two designated properties, the designation by-laws do not follow the prescribed format setting out the heritage attributes or features, and the specific heritage attributes are not always clear in these designation by-laws. In addition, one of the designation by-laws, By-law 90-323 (which predated 2005) designates six unrelated properties, in different locations, in the same by-law. Since these properties and their histories are not necessarily connected, it would assist understanding of heritage value and decision making if each property had a separate designation by law stating the heritage attributes and features for each of these properties.

An owner of a designated property is required under the Heritage Act to give 90 days' notice prior to additions alteration or demolition of a designated building or cultural heritage landscapes, and Council is required to consult with Heritage Barrie before deciding to permit the changes. The decision may include approval, approval with conditions, or denial with reasons. In the case of demolition, the City is required to provide notification of its decision in the paper, the owner and the Ontario Heritage Trust.

The process currently followed for altering designated buildings and landscapes is generally triggered by a building permit application. As with listed buildings the owner submits a letter to Council with relevant information. There is lack of clarity as to the process, information needed and when the timelines start. An application form, setting out information needs, and the process should be implemented to provide greater clarity for the benefit of Council, Heritage Barrie, staff, the public and developers.

5.2 Heritage Conservation Easements Agreements

The Allandale Station has a Heritage conservation easement registered with the Ontario Heritage Trust. Heritage easement agreements, heritage management agreements or stewardship agreements are registered on title. This provides added protection, as an agreement between the owner and Ontario Heritage Trust or the City. The use of a heritage conservation easement agreement is a requirement for property tax relief available under the heritage act for designated buildings.

5.3 Processes for Decision Making

Section 33 of the Ontario Heritage Act provides the authority for the municipality to require a Heritage Application form to be submitted for consideration of alterations and additions to designated buildings. The use of a Heritage Permit Application which sets out requirements for a complete application would facilitate City review and provide clarity for the proponent as to the process and timelines.

Although the Heritage Act provides for a fee to be charged for heritage permit applications many municipalities to not charge a fee, instead an application form and process is provided. The application form can also include agreement to cover costs of peer review of heritage impact assessments to be covered by when the in-house expertise does not exist. Since the City of Barrie does not have a Heritage Planner on staff this would be an important provision to include in a Heritage Permit Application form.

5.4 Heritage Conservation Districts

The City of Barrie does not have any Designated Heritage Conservation Districts (HCDs) at this time. There are several older neighbourhoods in and around the City Centre and along Blake and Yonge Street that may eventually benefit from designation as HCDs, as development pressures increase and neighborhood residents and citizens build capacity for defining heritage character and values within these neighbourhoods. It would be helpful to provide a policy framework and set of pre-requisites in the Official Plan and other documents prior to designating HCDs.

5.5 Property Standards applicable to Designated Buildings

The Heritage Act also enables municipalities to pass a Property Standards By-law for designated properties, heritage landscapes or properties in designated heritage conservation districts.

The City of Barrie has not enacted this type of by-law and for the most part designated properties within the City are well maintained. As the list of designated properties increases over time, this tool may assist in ensuring maintenance of designated heritage buildings.

5.6 Property Tax Relief for Designated Buildings

The Municipal Act in combination with the Heritage Act allows for property tax relief to be granted to Designated Heritage with a registered Heritage Conservation / Easement Agreement. The process for this is through passing a municipal by-law for tax relief. The province shares in the cost of the program by funding the education portion of the property tax relief. The tax relief can establish between 10% and 40% relief to qualifying properties, which is also set out in the by-law.

The City of Barrie does not take advantage of this program, which should be considered as a positive support to owners of designated properties. The attachment of a conservation easement is required in addition to designation. This provides the opportunity to include a heritage management plan to be included in the agreement registered on title.

5.7 Archaeological Resources

Recent recognition of the importance of archeological heritage resources within the Ontario Heritage Act and the Cemeteries Act now binds Municipalities to have great regard for any areas of archaeological potential. An Archaeological Master plan should be considered to provide a comprehensive inventory of sites and potential within Barrie.

In addition there have been changes in the Planning Act, Provincial policy and other planning legislation which establish a clear duty to consult with First Nation and Metis communities which updates have not been fully incorporated into the City's planning documents. The *"Indigenous Community Engagement for the Secondary Plans and Infrastructure Master Plans"* identified City's Official Plan Policies for archaeological resources should be amended to reflect more up to date policies in this regard.

6.0 COMMEMORATION AND INTERPRETATION OF CULTURAL HERITAGE

6.1 Parks Trails and Interpretive Information

The City of Barrie has a number of plaques signs and interpretive information boards at various locations including buildings parks and trails. These were inventoried in a booklet by Celia Laur in 2006, titled “Finding Barrie – A Guide to Plaques and Markers in the City of Barrie”. This project was funded by Heritage Barrie in 2006. The information in this booklet has since been included on the City of Barrie “Discover Barrie” public mapping portal.

6.2 Heritage Waterfront Trail

Barrie’s first Mayor, Willard Kinzie, and avid trail user envisioned a way for residents to learn about Barrie’s history while enjoying an open air experience on Barrie’s waterfront. Council supported the concept and a Working Group was created to help guide the creation of the trail.

The first installation along Barrie’s Waterfront Heritage Trail to honour Willard Kinzie was unveiled on December 5, 2016. When complete, the trail will be an historical experience around the length of Barrie’s waterfront. It will include eleven interpretive stations, each with a different historical theme that will tell a story of Barrie’s past.

6.3 Military Heritage Park

The Military Heritage Park is to be located east of the Southshore Community Centre and Roundhouse. The park is planned to be an un-programmed passive park which will depict through landscapes, plant material and signage Barrie’s military history from pre-settlement through to present day. The park is in the design stage at present however some plaques and benches have been installed.

On June 25, 2015 Mayor Lehman and representatives from the Rama First Nations unveiled a new plaque on Barrie’s waterfront which will be part of the city’s new Military Heritage Park. The Rama First Nation Commemorative Circle donated the plaque, which depicts the map of Upper Canada and the First nations at the time of the war of 1812. The plaque honours the memory and sacrifice of the First Nation Chiefs and Warriors who stood as allies of the British, to ensure the defense of Upper Canada during the War of 1812.

Recognizing the significant First Nations contributions during the War of 1812 is one way that the City will be illustrating and educating the public on the indigenous history and communities of the area. In the coming years, more educational plaques will be installed along the Heritage Trail and other parts of the city to honour our First Nations people.

6.4 Nine Mile Portage Heritage Trail

The area known today as Barrie served as a place of rest for the Wendat prior to voyage along the portage between Lake Simcoe and the Nottawasaga River to Georgian Bay. This portage route, which eventually become known as the Nine Mile Portage was a gateway for trappers and fur traders. In the early 1800’s, an agent of the Hudson Bay Company established a storehouse at the eastern end of the portage, on the

shores of what is now Kempenfelt Bay. During the War of 1812, the Nine Mile Portage was integral in allowing the British troops to send ordnance and supplies to the British outposts and First Nations allies.

This historical trail which extends from Heritage Park, and Memorial Square to Fort Willow historical site, includes historical trail markers identifying where the recreational trail corresponds with the actual historical trail.

6.5 Trans Canada Hiking Trail – Trail markers Honoring First Nations People

In 2015 the City, in conjunction with the Ministry of Indigenous Affairs placed three trail markers along the City's portion of the Trans Canada Trail to honour the history and culture and share the story in their own words of Indigenous communities. The plaque locations are reflective of Indigenous community locations, while at the same time being in proximity to the TransCanada Trail. The three sites are listed below:

- the plaque at Veterans Woods park marks the HWN Waiceck archaeological site,
- the plaque at Huronia North Park marks the HWN Holly site, and
- the plaque at Sunnidale Park marks the HWN Dunsmore site.

7.0 LOCAL PLANNING FRAMEWORK

7.1 City of Barrie Official Plan

The official plan gives recognition to the role heritage preservation and enhancement of historic places; neighbourhoods, and the waterfront play in establishing the City as a tourist destination.

The general Cultural Heritage Conservation policies in Section 3.4 of the Official Plan provides goals and policies land use changes, development and site alteration of significant archaeological and heritage resources, for lands within the built boundary and the Salem and Hewitt's secondary plans.

Within specific land use and implementation section of the plan are additional policies which speak to maintaining neighbourhood character, compatibility of new development with the existing development.

The Official Plan was last updated in 2010, to include the 2005 Provincial Policy Statement and the 2010 Growth Plan. The 2014 Provincial policy statement and the pending updates to the 2016 Growth Plan include changes affecting protection and conservation of cultural heritage resources which are not reflected in the current Official Plan. Refer to appendix "C" attached for a summary of the 2014 PPS and proposed 2016 Growth Plan changes.

The Cultural Heritage Policies should be updated and aligned with these provincial policy documents through an Official Plan Amendment or as part of the Official Plan review/update process currently underway. The advantage of updating the policies through the more comprehensive OP Review update process is that cultural heritage policies can be integrated into many other sections of the plan in recognition that preservation of cultural heritage contributes to social economic and social sustainability goals and livable urban environment.

Staff are in the process of undertaking an Official Plan Review/Update which should include more up to date cultural heritage policies reflective of the 2014 PPS and the 2016 Growth Plan.

7.1.1 Salem and Hewitt's Secondary Plans

The Cultural heritage policies of both of these secondary plans refer back to the general Cultural Heritage policies of section 3.4 of the Official Plan, which were not changed through the general amendment to the Official Plan accompanying the approval of these Secondary Plans.

However prior to the preparation of the Salem and Hewitt's secondary and master servicing plans, comprehensive background studies included an "Existing Conditions Report, Cultural Heritage Landscapes and Built Heritage Resources" (ECR) dated December 2011 prepared by Untermann McPhail ; and a "Stage 1 Archeological Resource Assessment Aboriginal Engagement Program" report dated July 7, 2011 prepared by Archaeological Services Inc..

The ECR identifies built heritage resources and cultural heritage landscapes of 40 years of age and older. Three properties or sites that were previously listed in the Town of Innisfil Municipal Heritage register are identified in this report. This document is a good resource for the Heritage Committee to consider for potential listings or protection through designation.

The Stage 1 Archaeological Assessment review noted 3 archaeological sites which had previously been identified and an additional 21 sites that had been registered within 1 km of the Secondary Plan areas. Based on criteria applied to determine archaeological potential approximately 60.8% of Secondary Plan areas exhibits archaeological potential. The Archaeological Report recommends further Archaeological Assessments in accordance with Standards and Guidelines are included in the report, which should be included as standard conditions of development in the Secondary Plans.

As a result of this Indigenous engagement the Huron-Wendat Nation requested that the (general) Archaeology Policies of the City of Barrie Official Plan mirror those for example of the Vaughan Official Plan. The official Plan update/review presents an opportunity to incorporate similar more up to date Archeological policies into the plan. The specific policy of interest in the Vaughan Official Plan is a policy that directs that ancestral Huron-Wendat Villages be removed from developable lands. A copy of the applicable Vaughan Official Plan Policies which have since been updated is attached as Appendix "E" to this report.

7.1.2 Official Plan Amendment No. 54 – Historic Neighbourhood Defined Policy Area

Official Plan amendment No. 54 which was adopted in June 2016 provides a policy framework to support applicable planning recommendations of the Council approved Historic Neighbourhood Strategy (HNS). The proposed amendment introduces a new Defined Policy Area referred to as the "*Historic Neighbourhood Defined Policy Area*". The boundary of this Defined Policy Area corresponds with the historic neighbourhoods areas identified in the HNS.

The overall intent of OPA 54 is to recognize Historic Neighbourhood character areas which may not at this time warrant designation as Heritage Conservation Districts under the Heritage Act, but may benefit from targeted planning measures to support retaining some of the characteristics of these older historic neighbourhoods.

The *Historic Neighbourhood Defined Policy Area* policies provide for more detailed planning through secondary plans or block plans. These policies refer to implementation through area specific zoning provisions and development of design guidelines for protection of heritage characteristics within the historic neighbourhood areas.

This policy framework was applied to the Allandale Historic Neighbourhood where heritage zoning provisions and urban design guidelines with the application of scoped site plan control in a sub area of Allandale Historic Neighbourhood, are now in effect.

7.2 The Built Boundary Community Improvement Plan

Community Improvement Plans are governed by Section 28 of the Planning Act and provide Council with the authority to allocate funds and provide financial incentives to address area specific issues or achieve strategic priorities.

Council recently adopted a new Community Improvement Plan (CIP), *The Built Boundary CIP*, which collapses and expands upon the Downtown Next Wave and Allandale CIPs.

In addition to providing incentives to support a variety of strategic objectives within the built boundary, such as the provision of affordable housing, brownfield redevelopment, and mixed-use development in the intensification areas; the Built Boundary CIP provides a renovation grant to support the renovation of heritage resources listed on the Municipal Heritage register within the built boundary and existing buildings within the urban growth centre. The urban growth centre includes the original Downtown Barrie area and the former Allandale Village, which is thus rich in built heritage resources.

7.3 Intensification Study

The City of Barrie's Intensification Study was adopted by Council in April 2009. The study identifies and provides guidance for intensification areas that can accommodate additional employment and residential development. Policies recommended from this study have been incorporated into the City's Official Plan dated August 2009.

The primary intensification areas identified in the study include the Urban Growth Centre, Intensification Nodes, and Primary and Secondary Intensification Corridors, as well as additional intensification outside of these prioritized areas. The conservation of cultural heritage resources and protection of neighbourhood character areas may appear to be in conflict with the vision of the Intensification study to increase density in these areas. The intensification areas contain older, predominantly residential neighbourhoods, referred to as historic neighbourhoods, located in and around the Urban Growth Centre and historic core of Barrie, where historic character is a valued attribute, at the same time these are primary intensification growth areas. It is therefore necessary to balance the objectives of growth and achieving density targets with protecting heritage resources.

As the area grows in accordance with the intensification policies, it will become increasingly more important to identify and define heritage values and establish a review process, conditions and tradeoffs that may be necessary to balance these divergent objectives, and integrate the older established low density neighbourhoods with the modern more intensive developments.

7.4 Intensification Area Urban Design Guidelines

The Intensification Area Urban Design Guidelines (October 2011) were prepared to present a vision and set priority directions to guide development in the key intensification areas including the Urban Growth Centre, Intensification Nodes and Corridors and Major transit station areas within the City.

The guidelines set a vision to creating a safe and attractive environment including the public and private realm, while at the same time ensuring that development is compatible with the existing built fabric and supports alternative modes of transportation.

The Urban design guidelines provide guidance with respect to five Typologies including:

- Mixed Use and Residential Avenues
- Mixed Use Main Streets
- Established Residential Streets
- Lakeshore Drive and Waterfront
- Allandale Neighbourhood

Within all of these typologies the guidelines express a common theme that the intensification should be compatible with the existing heritage fabric in terms of height scale façade design and key architectural characteristics. In particular, the Mixed Use Main Street Typology area and the Allandale Neighbourhood areas, include more specific guidelines to achieve compatibility with the surrounding heritage character.

8.0 OTHER

8.1 A Plan for Culture

A Plan for Culture was produced as a result of the City of Barrie's vision for building a creative future. The plan values heritage through a variety of platforms such as Folkloric Art, Built heritage and Material heritage, and states that *"culture, arts and heritage are essential contributors to the quality of life for the community of Barrie."* The plan encourages cultural development through a focus on the uniqueness of the City of Barrie - building of its distinctive characteristics, recognizing and respecting its heritage, and celebrating its human and creative values.

8.2 Historic Neighbourhood Strategy

In order to address the growing concerns regarding the potential impact of development in and around the original historic areas of the City, a grassroots neighbourhood consultation was undertaken to engage, inform, and learn from citizens within the older more established residential areas what they valued about their neighbourhoods.

In addition to a variety of recommendations regarding property standards and neighbourhood infrastructure, the Historic Neighbourhood strategy identified what was valued and a vision for the future of each neighbourhood area and mapped the neighborhood residents' desire for growth and development for each Neighbourhood.

The HNS recommendations did not reconcile or address the direction of the Places to Grow Act and Growth Plan, and the Intensification Study, both of which pre-dated Council adoption of the Historic Neighbourhood Strategy. The HNS was not captured in the City Planning Documents however Official Plan Amendment 54 was recently adopted and includes special policies and implementation measures for Defined Historical Neighbourhood Areas. These measures have been applied to the Allandale Historic Neighbourhood through implementation of site specific zoning and urban design guidelines and scoped site plan control applicable.

9.0 GROWTH AND DEVELOPMENT

As the City grows and intensifies in the existing built up area and the secondary plan areas, it will be important to apply regulatory tools and develop a strong planning framework to protect and conserve significant cultural heritage resources, places and archaeological sites.

Much of the City's growth is planned as intensified development in the Urban Growth Centre, along main streets and nodes and around key transit areas. These same areas correspond with some of the earliest settlement areas, historic neighbourhoods and original transportation routes and former rail stations. These areas are rich in cultural heritage, and reveal the forces that shaped the present day City, and warrant protection as a matter of public interest and legacy for future generations.

The findings from the Historic Neighbourhood Strategy identified the conservation of heritage resources as a significant matter in light of ongoing and anticipated future development, growth and intensification pressures. Residents noted that it was important for development to *"Retain and incorporate existing, significant heritage structures and features..."*

As development occurs within the built boundary the need for solid heritage planning policies and guidance will become increasingly important to ensure good planning and urban design outcomes to balance growth and intensification objectives with cultural heritage conservation and protection of cultural and natural heritage resources, views and landmarks.

Similarly growth and development within the secondary plans which is primarily greenfield development will require a more up to date approach particularly with respect to Archeological resources, and consideration of some of the heritage assets that have been identified in the background studies.

10.0 SUMMARY OF FINDINGS

10.1 Strengths, Weaknesses, Opportunities and Threats

Strengths

- A Heritage Committee has been in place for many years and this advisory group has over the years done much to build awareness of Barre's past, through research, evaluation and identification of significant heritage resources.
- There are a number of engaged heritage stakeholders / interest groups committed to preserving the city's heritage and character of historic neighbourhoods.
- The Historic Neighbourhood Committee can provide information on listing of heritage properties on the Municipal Heritage Register.

- The existing heritage interest groups can be engaged in review and providing feedback on the heritage strategy.
- Financial incentives are available for renovation of listed buildings and existing buildings in the Urban Growth Centre.

Weaknesses

- The Official Plan Policies and other planning documents are not up to date in terms of cultural heritage policies and planning for archaeological resources.
- Terms of reference and expectations for Heritage Impact Assessments are not up to date and need further clarification.
- Criteria for Heritage easements and key components of cultural heritage management plans should be developed.
- Processes, application forms and guidelines for heritage permit applications are not developed.
- In house heritage planning expertise focused on pre-consultation for heritage permits; researching and evaluating heritage resources; on developing processes, materials, policies, guidelines and review and comment on all heritage and site alteration development applications is not available, which means that other priorities often overshadow heritage planning and policy development.
- Planning and policy development for archaeological resources, and lack of protocols for First Nations and Metis engagement for heritage properties and archaeological sites that may be of interest to them.

Opportunities

- Growth and intensification can be harnessed to protect important heritage values.
- The official plan review/update project presents an opportunity to update the Cultural Heritage policies of the plan and incorporate many of the recommendations of this cultural heritage strategy.
- The background work done for the Secondary plans in terms of existing conditions and archaeological assessment and Indigenous engagement provides information on cultural heritage assets which can be incorporated into the general official plan policies before development occurs in these areas.
- The Barrie Historical Archives provides a credible online information source to assist research on understanding the City's past.
- The downtown, waterfront, and surrounding historical neighbourhoods and an important assets that set this City apart from others and contribute to the City's distinctive character and identity.
- Existing places of worship in the older settlement areas are both culturally significant and iconic cultural heritage landmarks in the older areas of the city which should be protected in accordance with the provincial guidelines for heritage places of worship.

Threats

- Rapid intensified development complex developments in the historic areas of the City, without well-defined heritage goals, objectives, policies and urban design guidelines to inform developers, staff, council and the public as to expectations.

- Potential loss or irreplaceable heritage assets due to lack of identification and evaluation.
- Competing interests and corporate priorities to provide affordable housing and the costs of adaptive re-use or heritage requirements for new development.
- Lack of understanding, appreciation or value attributed to heritage resources.
- Obsolescence and out of date buildings that do not meet current standards regarding accessibility, energy conservation, health and safety considerations.

10.2 Gaps

The City official plan cultural heritage policies should be updated with the following 3 areas of focus:

- Defining what is meant by “adjacent lands” to trigger Heritage Impact Assessments.
- Policy framework for character area’s and criteria for designating Heritage Conservation Districts.
- Policy framework for heritage places of worship.
- Updating policies with respect to archaeological resources and developing archaeological master plans.
- Specify content requirements for Heritage Impact Assessments and heritage conservation plans.

There are relatively few listed and designated buildings on the municipal heritage register in light of number of researched and well maintained historic buildings throughout the City.

Incomplete understanding about the implications of heritage listing and designation

No application form or process for a Heritage permits.

No pre-consultation process or heritage expertize to guide pre-consultation for heritage permits.

No information sheets and guidelines for heritage permits, including what is needed for a complete application.

No centralized web page with resources and information on all heritage matters,

No policy for the development of an archaeological master plan.

Lack of protocols for engaging first nations and metis communities on heritage resources and archaeological site that affect their interest.

No disaster protocol for significant heritage resources.

APPENDIX “A” - LEGISLATIVE FRAMEWORK

1.1 The Ontario Heritage Act

The Ontario Heritage Act is the primary enabling legislation for the preservation of our heritage through the protection of heritage properties and archaeological sites. The Act defines the municipal and provincial roles, including that of the Ontario Heritage Trust and the Conservation Review Board (CRB).

Section 27(1) of the Ontario Heritage Act (Heritage Act) requires the establishment of a Municipal Heritage Register which lists all properties that are of cultural heritage value or interest. Section 28 of the Ontario Heritage Act provides that a by-law may be passed to establish a Heritage Committee to assist and advise council on matters pertaining to local heritage. Where a Heritage Committee is established the Council shall consult with that committee on Heritage matters. The City Of Barrie has a Heritage Committee referred to as Heritage Barrie.

Part IV and Part V of the Ontario Heritage Act provide for municipalities to make decisions to protect and manage their cultural heritage resources through the designation of individual heritage properties and designation of Heritage Conservation Districts. Designation of a property may include buildings, landscaping (trees), outbuildings or other pertinent features such as fencing. Designation of Conservation Districts protects groupings or collections of buildings.

The Ontario Heritage Act places responsibility on local municipalities to protect and identify properties to be protected. In the past, the City has generally relied on owners to be forthcoming in requesting heritage designations; however the responsibility ultimately rests with the City, as a matter of public interest, to protect important heritage landscapes and places.

1.2 The Ontario Building Code Act, 1992 and Ontario Municipal Act, 2001 affecting Heritage Matters

The Ontario Building Code Act includes standard timelines for approval of applications for building and demolition permits. Designated buildings and buildings in heritage conservation districts constitute applicable law. Where there is a Heritage Committee appointed by Council, Council shall consult with the heritage committee prior to consideration of alterations or demolition permits on these properties. Prior to consideration of demolition permits on “listed” non-designated properties, the owner shall give council 60 days’ notice prior to applying for the demolition permit.

Special Property Standards by-laws may also be applied to designated buildings which address maintaining heritage features identified in the designation by-laws. This provision is aimed at “preventing demolition by neglect” by requiring owners to maintain those identified heritage values written into the designation by-law.

In addition the Municipal Act also provides for the City to provide for alternative notification methods other than advertising in a locally circulated newspaper for designation or notices of a decision regarding demolition of a designated building. Alternative measures such as advertising through the web site could reduce costs of meeting the requirements under the Heritage Act.

Section 365.2 of the Municipal Act empowers municipalities to pass a by-law that provides tax relief or refunds to eligible heritage property owners. The tax relief program authorizes municipalities to provide incentive to owners to conserve and invest in their own property as a measure to ensure the long term

preservation of Ontario's heritage assets. The Municipality determines the amount of property tax relief offered (10 to 40 percent) to eligible heritage property owners.

1.3 Ontario Planning Act

The legislative framework for all planning policy, procedures, and decisions is derived from the Ontario Planning Act. The Planning Act requires that decisions, comments, submissions or advice of decision makers must be consistent with any provincial policy statements and provincial plans in effect on the date of decision, comment, submission or advice.

The Planning Act identifies matters of provincial importance, which includes the conservation of features of significant architectural, cultural, historical, archaeological or scientific interest. Therefore, the conservation of heritage resources is a requirement of municipalities and municipalities should incorporate more comprehensive cultural conservation policies into their Official Plans and other planning documents to guide decision making around matters of development and land use that impact conservation of heritage resources.

1.4 Provincial Policy Statement 2014 (PPS)

The Provincial Policy Statement 2014 (PPS) issued under the Planning Act, supports the principles of strong communities, a clean and healthy environment and economic growth for the long term sustainability in Ontario. It applies to all planning applications, matters or proceedings commenced on or after April 30, 2014.

The wise management of the provinces resources including Cultural Heritage resources over the long term is of significant Provincial interest.

The Vision of the PPS recognizes Ontario's rich cultural diversity as one of its distinctive and defining features, which includes the histories and cultures of Aboriginal peoples. The PPS speaks to the importance of consulting with Aboriginal communities on planning matters that may affect their rights and interests.

Planning Authorities should consider and promote archeological management plans and cultural plans in conserving archaeological and cultural heritage resources, taking into account the interests of Indigenous communities in conserving cultural heritage and archaeological resources. Furthermore planning authorities shall not permit development and site alteration on site alteration on lands containing *significant* archeological resources or areas of archaeological potential unless *significant archaeological resources* have been conserved. Planning Authorities shall also not permit 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.

In the PPS *significant cultural heritage and archeological resources* are resources that have been determined to have cultural heritage value or interest for the important contribution they make to our understanding of the history of place, an event or a people.

In the context of protected heritage property, *adjacent lands* refers to those lands contiguous to a protected heritage property or as otherwise defined in the municipal official plan.

As noted in the Implementation section, the PPS shall be implemented in a manner that is consistent with the recognition and affirmation of existing Aboriginal and treaty rights in section 35 of the Constitution Act, 1982.

1.5 Places to Grow Act and the Growth Plan for the Greater Golden Horseshoe

The Places to Grow Act and Provincial Growth Plan provide further direction for growth management in the Greater Golden Horseshoe, including the City of Barrie. The Growth Plan for the Greater Golden Horseshoe, adopted by the Province on June 16, 2006, provides the foundation for a long term growth management strategy for the Greater Golden Horseshoe. The Growth Plan incorporates policies that will guide decisions on a wide range of issues, including transportation, infrastructure planning, land use planning, urban form, housing, natural heritage and heritage resource protection.

The Growth Plan recognizes Downtown Barrie, Bradford Street and the former Village of Allandale as an *Urban Growth Centre* (UGC) which is to be developed with mixed use intensified residential and employment uses with a target density of 150 persons and jobs per hectare. (The current (2013) density of the Urban Growth Centre was estimated at 89 persons and jobs per hectare in the 2013 Growth Plan Targets Monitoring Report)

This Growth Plan has significant implications for heritage conservation in Barrie as the areas in and around the Urban Growth Centre where growth and development is planned also contain the earliest settlement areas. The appropriate protection and preservation of archaeological and subsequent built heritage should be guided by Metis and First Nations jurisdictions, and Provincial Guidelines. This will require updating of Official Plan Policies in this regard.

1.6 2016 Growth Plan - Update

The Growth Plan along with three other plans, including the Greenbelt Plan, the Oak Ridges Moraine Plan and the Niagara Escarpment Plan were subject to a coordinated review in 2015. As a result of the coordinated review, changes to the Growth Plan were circulated for comment by October 31, 2016. The 2016 Growth Plan as updated from the review and consultation are now before the Minister of Municipal Affairs for consideration.

If the 2016 Growth Plan with changes is approved, the minimum intensification targets within the built up will be increased to 60 per cent before development can be considered outside of the built boundary. Density targets particularly near transit terminals and other intensification areas which are considered strategic growth areas within and outside of the Built up will increase, placing more added pressure to plan for protection and integration of archaeological and cultural heritage resources within the City.

The 2016 Growth Plan recognizes the long history of human settlement in the area, and the unique role that Indigenous peoples have had and will continue to have in the growth and development of this region. In recognition of the importance of consulting with First Nations and Métis communities the Province requires that plans be implemented in a manner that is consistent with the recognition and affirmation of existing Aboriginal and treaty rights under section 35 of the Constitution Act, 1982.

The policies in the Growth Plan regarding how land is developed, resources are managed and protected, and public dollars are invested are based on the several principal including:

“To conserve and promote cultural heritage resources to support the social, economic, and cultural well-being of all communities, including First Nations and Métis communities.”

The importance of Cultural Heritage Resources is recognized under Section “4.2 Protecting what is Valuable” with specific policies under Section 4.2.7 are as follows:

“4.2.7 Cultural Heritage Resources

1. Cultural heritage resources will be conserved in accordance with the policies in the PPS, to foster a sense of place and benefit communities, particularly in strategic growth areas.
2. Municipalities will work with stakeholders, as well as First Nations and Métis communities, to develop and implement official plan policies and strategies for the identification, wise use and management of cultural heritage resources.
3. Municipalities are encouraged to prepare and consider archaeological management plans and municipal cultural plans in their decision-making.”

APPENDIX “B” - CITY OF BARRIE OFFICIAL PLAN

Official Plan Policies

City of Barrie Official Plan

3.4 Cultural Heritage Conservation

3.4.1 Goals

- (a) To encourage the conservation of the City's cultural heritage resources including, but not limited to, buildings, structures, areas, districts, open spaces, and landscapes, *artefacts* of historical and/or architectural significance and to co-ordinate these conservation efforts with development and redevelopment initiatives. **(Mod D (y)(i))**
- (b) To promote an understanding of, and appreciation for, the original settlement of the area and the historic development of the City.
- (c) To encourage and foster public awareness of, and participation in, the conservation, restoration and utilization of cultural heritage resources.
- (d) To control the demolition, destruction, and inappropriate alteration or use of cultural heritage resources.
- (e) *To implement the vision and recommendations put forth in the City's Cultural Master Plan.* **(Mod D (y)(ii))**

3.4.2 Policies

3.4.2.1 General Policies

- (a) Development permitted by the land use policies and designations of this Plan should have regard for cultural heritage resources and shall, wherever feasible, incorporate these resources into any development plans.
- (b) All new development in older established areas of historic, architectural or landscape value shall be encouraged to be in keeping with the overall character of these areas.
- (c) Development and site alteration on lands adjacent to protected heritage properties and those included in the inventory referred to in Section 3.4.2.2 (c) of this Plan may be permitted where the proposed development and site alteration has been evaluated and it has been demonstrated that the cultural heritage attributes of the protected heritage property will be conserved.
- (d) Proposed development and site alteration permitted in accordance with subsection (c) above shall be encouraged to be in keeping with the immediate physical context and streetscape by being generally of the same height, width, massing and orientation as adjacent buildings, being of similar setback, of like or compatible materials, and using similarly proportioned windows, doors and roof shapes in order to maintain a sense of visual continuity and compatible building design.

- (e) The City shall encourage measures which enhance public appreciation of interesting buildings, structures, streetscapes, open spaces or landscapes of historic, architectural, archaeological or scenic value.
- (f) The City may restore, rehabilitate, enhance and maintain heritage resources owned by the municipality in fulfilment of the cultural heritage goals and policies of this Plan.
- (g) The City will require the assessment and conservation of significant archaeological resources *and areas of archaeological potential* which may be impacted by development, in co-operation with the Ministry of Culture and other government or private agencies. The City shall ensure the following:
 - i) *All archaeological assessments are to be carried out by licensed archaeologists and triggered by the City, with all the assessments meeting Ministry of Culture standards and guidelines.*
 - ii) *Significant land based or marine archaeological resources may be conserved by removal, documentation or by preservation on site to ensure conservation of heritage integrity.*
 - iii) *Planning tools such as zoning by-laws, heritage designations, and easements shall be considered as ways of conserving significant archaeological resources on site.*
 - iv) *Cemeteries and unmarked burial sites are identified, assessed and conserved if land development is located on or adjacent to these sites. The provisions of the Cemeteries Act, Heritage Act and relevant regulations apply if such sites are impacted.*
 - v) *The appropriate Métis and First Nation communities are notified should aboriginal archaeological resources or burial places be discovered through archaeological assessment. (Mod D (z))*
- (h) The City may require as a condition of approval of development including a consent, minor variance, subdivision or site plan, the issuance of a building permit, change of use or partial demolition of a heritage building or structure, that the proponent enter into agreements to preserve and/or permit to be designated pursuant to the *Ontario Heritage Act*, the building or structure through other legal instruments as may be noted in this Plan.
- (i) In areas considered for intensification, the City shall encourage the conservation or preservation of any cultural heritage resource which may be affected by such intensification *with the use of conservation plans and heritage-related urban design guidelines. (Mod D (aa))*
- (j) The City may:
 - i. Consider amendments to the Zoning By-law that will enable the conservation of a heritage resource.

- ii. Designate properties to be of cultural or heritage value or interest under the *Ontario Heritage Act* or its successor.
- (k) The City will give particular consideration to all development proposals at strategic locations throughout the City Centre.
- (l) *The City may require heritage impact assessments for built heritage and cultural heritage landscape resources which may be impacted by development.*
- (m) *The City may inventory cultural heritage resources in the municipality through the designation by by-law and/or listing of individual heritage properties, conservation districts and landscapes, and archaeological sites on a municipal register, which can be considered when making planning decisions.*
- (n) *For development applications located on or within close proximity to a shoreline or the waterfront, the City may require a marine archaeological survey to be conducted by a licensed marine archaeologist pursuant to the Ontario Heritage Act if partially or fully submerged marine features such as ships, boats, vessels, artefacts from the contents of boats, old piers, wharfs, fords, fishing traps, dwellings, aircraft and other items of cultural heritage value are identified and impacted by shoreline and/or waterfront developments.*
- (o) *The City shall ensure conservation of known significant cultural heritage resources prior to any undertaking of municipal public works and municipally owned properties, such as roads and infrastructure projects carried under the Municipal Class Environmental Assessment (EA) process. The City may require heritage impact assessments and satisfactory measures to mitigate any negative impacts affecting identified significant heritage resources. (Mod D (bb))*

3.4.2.2 Heritage Designations

- (a) The *Ontario Heritage Act* or any successor legislation will be utilized to conserve, protect and enhance the heritage resources of the City of Barrie which may include the designation of individual properties and/or the designation of a group or groups of properties as Heritage Conservation Districts.
- (b) Prior to the designation of a Heritage Conservation District, the City will prepare and adopt a Heritage Conservation District Plan in accordance with the guidelines established by the Ministry of Culture.
- (c) The City may appoint a committee to prepare, publish and maintain an inventory of heritage resources based on established evaluation criteria; undertake public awareness programs; and advise Council with respect to the implementation of the provisions of this section. Council shall not give notice of its intention to designate a property or to repeal a by-law designating a property or part thereof, without first having consulted this committee.
- (d) This committee shall act in a review and advisory capacity during the planning process to assist in the accomplishment of heritage conservation goals.

- (e) The City may utilize any government programs available to assist in the implementation of heritage conservation policies and may pass by-laws providing for the making of a grant or loan to the owner of a property designated under the *Ontario Heritage Act* for the purpose of paying for the whole or any part of the cost of alteration of such designated property on such terms and conditions as the City may prescribe.

APPENDIX "C" - HERITAGE REGISTER
Updated June 22, 2018

Designated Heritage Properties



17 Peel Street
"Shearman Bird House"
By-Law 78-159 Oct.23/78



123 Dunlop Street East
By-Law 90-322 Oct.1/90



126 Blake Street
"The Barrie Grammar School"
By-Law 78-160 Oct.23/78



16-18 Mary Street
"The John Pearson House"
By-Law 90-323 Oct.1/90



72 High Street
"Maplehurst"
By-Law 90-230 June 25/90



72-74 Dunlop Street East
"The Sanders Block"
By-Law 90-323 Oct.1/90



37 Mulcaster Street
"Carnegie Building"
(The Barrie Public Library)
By-Law 90-323 Oct.1/90



47 Rodney Street
"The Frederick Gore/Benjamin Walker Smith House"
By-Law 90-323 Oct.1/90



147 Toronto Street
"Maple Hill"
By-Law 92-33 Feb.3/92



62 Shirley Avenue



"Rev. Robert Boyle House"
By-Law 93-172 Sept.13/93



**158 Dunlop Street East
"Morton/Turnbul House"**
By-Law 94-136 Sept.12/94



**36 Mulcaster Street
"Farmers' Market Building"**
By-Law 95-157 July 10/95



**268 Codrington St.
"Grubbe House"**
By-Law 2002-08 January 14/02



**105 Toronto Street
"Robinson-Burton House"**
By-Law 2005-291 Dec 19/05



**30 Mary Street
"Dutton House"**
By-Law 2003-122 November 5/01



**285 Bradford Street
"Allandale Train Station"**
By-Law 2009-144 Aug10/09



**205 Lakeshore Drive
"Southshore Community Centre – Master Mechanics Building"**
By-Law 91-197 November 18/91



142 Collingwood Street
By-law 2016-082 Sep. 19/2016



Non-Designated Heritage Properties



50 Bradford Street
"Prince of Wales School"
Council Motion 09-G-318
HBC-15 June 29/2009



126 Burton Avenue
Council Motion 14-G-132 June 2/2014



88 Cumberland Street
Council Motion 16-G-089 May 9/2016



25 William Street
Council Motion 16-G-089 May 9/2016



22 Granville Street
Council Motion 16-G-089 May 9/2016



14 Cumberland Street
Council Motion 16-G-089 May 9/2016



19 William Street
Council Motion 16-G-089 May 9/2016



43 Burton Avenue
Council Motion 16-G-236 Nov. 7/2016



50 Caroline Street
Council Motion 16-G-235 Nov. 7/2016

Non-Designated Heritage Properties Continued



129 Cumberland Street
Council Motion 17-G-122 June 5/2017



168 and 170 Bradford Street
Council Motion 17-G-122 June 5/2017



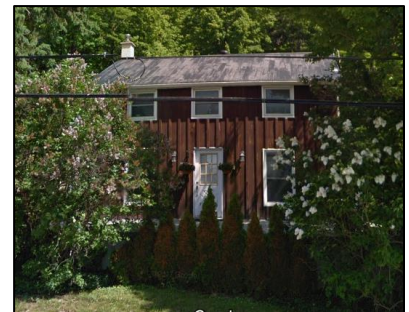
59 Burton Avenue
Council Motion 17-G-122 June 5/2017



4 St. Paul's Crescent
St. Paul's Anglican Church
Council Motion 17-G-189 June 26/2017



180 McKay Road East
Former Vine Station
Council Motion 17-G-189 June 26/2017



190 Shanty Bay Road
Council Motion 17-G-216 October 02/2017



186 Blake Street
Council Motion 18-G-013 January 29/2018

**Previously Listed Properties on the Innisfil Heritage Register
Secondary Plans Background Study**

St. Paul's Anglican Church located at 3294 St. Paul's Crescent



The former Vine Railway Station at 3220 McKay Road East



2109 Maplevue Road East- south Side (N1/2 lot 12 con 11)



APPENDIX “D” - EXTRACT: VAUGHAN OFFICIAL PLAN ARCHAEOLOGICAL RESOURCES POLICIES

6.4 Archaeological Resources

6.4.1 Archaeological Resource Protection and Conservation

Archaeological sites are highly fragile and often difficult to identify. Many of these sites occur on or below the current land or water surface. Archaeological sites can take the form of surface scatters of artifacts, subsurface cultural deposits and human remains, the remains of structural features and buildings, or a combination of these attributes. *Archaeological resources* can provide a link to a more distant past that is no longer recognizable on the landscape. Archaeological sites are distributed in a variety of settings across Vaughan, reflecting a variety of past human activities or events that are of cultural heritage value or interest. Many archaeological sites are remnants of First Nations activities and provide insights into Vaughan’s very early past. Vaughan will support the identification and protection of significant archaeological resources as an important part of Vaughan’s past, and will maintain an Archaeological Master Plan as an important tool to achieve this.

It is the policy of Council:

- 6.4.1.1. To support the recognition, protection and conservation of archaeological sites in Vaughan by:
 - a. designating, where appropriate, archaeological sites under the Ontario Heritage Act;
 - b. maintaining an up-to-date Archaeological Master Plan through regular review;
 - c. requiring the submission of an Archaeological Assessment, to the City’s satisfaction, for all development applications in areas where the City has determined there may be archaeological potential; and
 - d. developing requirements for an Archaeological Assessment within the Vaughan Heritage Conservation Guidelines. Council shall require archaeological assessments conducted by archaeologists licensed under the Ontario Heritage Act. Archaeological assessment reports are to be in compliance with the guidelines set out by the Ministry of Culture, as well as licensing requirements developed under the Ontario Heritage Act. For development proposing alteration to a Watercourse, a marine archaeology survey conducted by a licensed marine archaeologist may also be required.
- 6.4.1.2. That the Heritage register includes archaeological resources by:
 - a. including in the Heritage register available archaeological site data and locations;
 - b. including in the Heritage register relevant mapping from the provincial archaeological database of the Ministry of Culture; and
 - c. regularly updating the City’s database of archaeological resources as new archaeological sites are identified.
- 6.4.1.3. That known archaeological resources be protected and conserved by:

- a. retaining aboriginal archaeological sites as greenspaces where deemed appropriate and to the extent possible, to be preserved and protected as designated properties or Cultural heritage landscapes under the Ontario Heritage Act;
- b. restricting development on all First Nations village sites where deemed appropriate through consultation with the Ministry of Culture and excluding such sites from the calculation of developable area of a site;
- c. keeping confidential the existence and location of archaeological sites to protect against vandalism, disturbance, and the inappropriate removal of resources, as per the Ministry of Culture and the City of Vaughan data sharing agreement;
- d. undertaking an archaeological contingency plan and funding for emergency situations to protect archaeological resources that are accidentally discovered or are under imminent threat; and
- e. in situ or nearby commemoration of archaeological sites that have been previously disturbed due to development.

6.4.1.4. That, where burial sites are encountered during any excavation or other action, the provisions of the Cemeteries Act and its regulations shall apply. Where First Nations burials are discovered, consultation shall occur in accordance with the “York Region First Nations Consultation Protocol”, with the nearest First Nation and the First Nation with the closest cultural affiliation, if that can be determined.

6.4.1.5. Council shall ensure adequate archaeological assessments and consultation with appropriate agencies, including the Ministry of Culture, when an identified and marked or unmarked cemetery is affected by land use development. The provisions under the Ontario Heritage Act and Cemeteries Act shall also apply.

6.4.1.6. To restrict development on lands containing archaeological resources or areas of archaeological potential unless the significant archaeological resources have been conserved in situ or, where the nearest First Nation and the First Nation with the closest cultural affiliation have been consulted in accordance with the “York Region First Nations Consultation Protocol” and are in agreement with the means of conservation, through removal and documentation. Where significant archaeological resources are preserved in situ:

- a. the area subject to in situ conservation shall be excluded from the calculation of the developable area of the site;
- b. the area subject to in situ conservation may be included, at the discretion of the City, in required open space land dedications; and
- c. that development occur according to the heritage conservation principles as specified in policy 6.2.2.6 and in the Vaughan Heritage Conservation Guidelines.

APPENDIX “E” DEFINITIONS FROM GGH GROWTH PLAN 2016

2016 GGH Growth Plan

Built Heritage Resource A building, structure, monument, installation or any manufactured remnant that contributes to a property’s cultural heritage value or interest as identified by a community, including an Aboriginal community. Built heritage resources are generally located on property that has been designated under Parts IV or V of the Ontario Heritage Act, or included on local, provincial and/or federal registers. (PPS, 2014)

Cultural Heritage Landscape A defined geographical area that may have been modified by human activity and is identified as having cultural heritage value or interest by a community, including an Aboriginal community. The area may involve features such as structures, spaces, archaeological sites or natural elements that are valued together for their interrelationship, meaning or association. Examples may include, but are not limited to, heritage conservation districts designated under the Ontario Heritage Act; villages, parks, gardens, battlefields, main streets and neighbourhoods, cemeteries, trail ways, view sheds, natural areas and industrial complexes of heritage significance; and areas recognized by federal or international designation authorities (e.g., a National Historic Site or District designation, or a UNESCO World Heritage Site). (PPS, 2014)

Cultural Heritage Resources: includes built heritage resources, cultural heritage landscapes and archaeological resources.

APPENDIX “F” - CULTURAL HERITAGE STRATEGY SURVEY SUMMARY AND RESULTS

Prepared by: Tyler Butler, City of Barre 2018 Student

Introduction

This report consists of a review of the feedback received following the community engagement undertaken in October 2017 on the Draft Heritage Strategy Action Items, and is intended to guide staff and Heritage Barre in finalizing the Heritage Strategy and accompanying Action Items.

The engagement sought feedback on the Action Items through an on-line survey and 3 drop-in sessions with “capture boards” seeking prioritization of Action Items in terms of importance.

This review contains three core sections. The first section is a table breakdown displaying the weighted average scores of the online and in-person survey data. The scores were determined by assigning weights of 1 for items ranked ‘Least Important’ up to 5 for items ranked ‘Very Important’. The weighted average provides a score out of 5 to determine the Action Item’s favorability amongst respondents. The second section 2.0 provides a deeper analysis of only the Online Heritage Survey data. The third section 3.0 provides a similar analysis concerning only the In-Person Heritage Survey data.

1.0 Table Summary of Online and In-Person Heritage Strategy Outreach

Q2 Options ‘Knowing’ Goals	Online Weighted Average	In-Person Weighted Average	Combined Weighted Average
a) Thematic History	4.24	4.23	4.235
b) Consolidate Info	4.35	4.27	4.31
c) Identify Heritage Properties	4.46	4.40	4.43
d) Database of archaeological reports	4.05	3.38	3.71
e) In-House Planner	3.76	3.90	3.83

Q3 Options ‘Protection’ Goals	Online Weighted Average	In-Person Weighted Average	Combined Weighted Average
a) Update designation By-Laws	3.95	4.18	4.06
b) Implement electronic notifications	3.50	3.80	3.65
c) Heritage Conservation Agreements	4.11	4.27	4.19
d) Designated buildings property standards By-Law	4.22	4.08	4.15

Q4 Options ‘Managing’ Goals	Online Weighted Average	In-Person Weighted Average	Combined Weighted Average
a) Interpretive sign guidelines	3.82	3.63	3.72
b) Heritage management plans for City-owned property	4.26	4.36	4.31

c) Property tax relief for designated heritage properties	3.71	4.0	3.85
d) Heritage property and maintenance renovation workshop	3.80	3.41	3.60
e) Add 'Heritage Design' category to Urban Design Awards	3.94	4.45	4.19
f) Archaeological Masterplan and protocols	3.85	4.0	3.92
g) Disaster protocols	3.94	2.80	3.37
h) Best practices guide	null	4.41	null

Q5 Options 'Communicating' Goals	Online Weighted Average	In-Person Weighted Average	Combined Weighted Average
a) Annual Heritage Stakeholder meetings	3.43	4.0	3.71
b) Guided walking tours	3.91	3.92	3.91
c) Re-enactment events	3.46	2.69	3.07
d) Reinstate 'Doors Open Barrie'	3.65	3.08	3.36
e) Annual Heritage Awards	3.89	4.38	4.13
f) Cultural celebrations	4.03	4.09	4.06
g) Interpretive signage on heritage resources	4.23	4.25	4.24
h) Heritage property 'New Owner' info pack	4.06	4.76	4.41
i) Create ways to highlight heritage (i.e. Monthly feature)	4.0	4.0	4.0

2.0 Summary of Online Heritage Strategy Outreach

Q1. Please Share what is Important about Barrie's Heritage to you

Looking at the responses it is evident that residents feel that the importance of maintaining a 'small-town' feel is a top priority. This is reflected in the amount of responses that emphasize limiting intensification in designated heritage areas. A wider awareness of Barrie's Pre – 1900 history through historical narratives of past inhabitants is also a recurring theme throughout the written responses. A reimagining of the historical importance of *place* is suggested by respondents to encourage more engagement from Barrie residents. A simple content analysis was employed to simplify the data. Five mutually exclusive categories reflect the tone and intention of each response. The categories are:

1. Limit development/intensification [5]
2. Emphasizing History through Built form [9]

3. Emphasizing the Aesthetic of historical properties [6]
4. Emphasizing Heritage through stories of historical individuals/groups [9]
5. General Comments on City of Barrie initiatives (Praise/Warning) [10]

There are 40 overall responses to Q1, however there are only 39 total responses of value. The substance and tone of responses suggests that residents would prefer to see Barrie's heritage represented and reflected through built form and through historical narratives of the people who have called the area home.

Note: *The following questions from Q2 through Q5 asked respondents to rank each of the proposed options in 5 mutually exclusive categories ranging from: 'Not at all important', 'Slightly Important', 'Important', 'Fairly Important', and 'Very Important'. Although some options may garner higher percentages in certain categories, a ranked weighted average of each available option is used to determine which option respondents feel is the most important.*

Q2. How important are the following actions to achieving the 'Knowing' goals? – *Understanding what constitutes significant and potential heritage resources and why they are valued is the starting point for protection;*

There are 37 responses to Q2. The responses to Q2 seem to have evoked a strong response from residents regarding a thematic history of the Barrie area. 62% of respondents feel that a thematic history is 'very important'. This is followed by option C) *Include identified properties in the registry* (59%). However, if ranked by weighted average the ranking of possible options is as follows:

1. Include Identified heritage properties in the registry (4.46)
2. Consolidate current information (4.35)
3. Thematic History (4.24)
4. Development application database (4.05)
5. In-house Heritage Planner (3.76)

Although receiving the lowest ranked weighted average, option e) *In-house Heritage planner* garnered 48% 'Very Important'. However, 10% of responses suggested option e) to be 'Not At All Important'.

Q3. How important are the following actions to achieving the 'Protecting' goals? – *Using available legislative tools to protect our heritage;*

There are 37 responses to Q3. The responses to the question suggest a want by residents for council to take more action through heritage conservation agreements and property standards By-laws. Option d) designated buildings Property Standards By-Law received 58% of responses designating the option as 'Very Important'. The lowest ranked option is option b) Implement electronic notification process where only 27% of respondents feel this option is 'Very Important'. Ranking options by weighted average the results are as follows:

1. Designated buildings Property Standards By-Law (4.22)
2. Heritage Conservation Agreements and Management Plan templates (4.11)
3. Update designation by-laws (3.95)
4. Implement electronic notification process (3.50)

The responses to Q3 make evident a desire by residents for Council to take a more active role in protecting the city of Barrie's heritage.

Q4. How important are the following actions to achieving the 'Managing' goals? – *Supporting and encouraging stewardship, good conservation practices, and offer incentives and assistance to manage heritage rather than regulate*

Q4 offers 7 options for residents to rank. There are 35 responses to Q4. Respondents suggest that b) Heritage management plans for City-owned heritage properties is 'Very Important' with 50% of

respondents ranking it as such. Respondents ranked option a) interpretive sign guidelines at 32% 'Very Important'. Both option e) Add 'Heritage Design' category to Urban Design Awards and option g) Disaster Protocols, tied in ranked weighted average (3.94). Be that as it may, respondents selected option e) at 45% 'Very Important' and option g) at 43% 'Very Important'. The ranked weighted average of the 7 proposed options are as follows:

1. Heritage management plans for City-owned heritage properties (4.26)
2. Add 'Heritage Design' category to Urban Design awards (3.94)
3. Disaster Protocols (3.94)
4. Archaeological Masterplan and Protocols (3.85)
5. Interpretive Sign Guidelines (3.82)
6. Heritage Property Maintenance & Renovation workshops (3.80)
7. Property tax relief for designated properties with conservation easements (3.71)

The responses to Q4 suggest that residents would prefer to see design awards to encourage and emphasize stewardship, as well as Council taking steps to inform residents about the best practices for managing heritage properties.

Q5. How important are the following actions to achieving the 'Communicating' goals? – Building public awareness of heritage resources to support understanding, create a sense of identity and belonging, and add to the livability of the city

Q5 gives respondents 9 options to rank. There are 35 responses to Q5. 8 of the 9 options available to respondents for ranking received percentages below 50% in the 'Very Important' category. The only option to receive greater than 50% in the 'Very Important' category is option b) Guided walking tours. However when accounting for ranked weighted average, option g) interpretive signage on heritage resources, is the highest ranked option by respondents. The ranking of options for Q5 is as follows:

1. Interpretive signage on heritage resources (4.23)
2. Heritage property 'New Owner' info package (4.06)
3. Cultural Celebrations (4.03)
4. Creating ways to highlight heritage (4.00)
5. Guided walking tours (3.91)
6. Annual Heritage Awards (3.89)
7. Reinstate 'Doors Open Barrie' (3.65)
8. Re-enactment events (3.46)
9. Annual Heritage Stakeholder meetings (3.43)

The responses suggest that in terms of 'communicating' goals, respondents gravitate towards initiatives involving visual aids and interpretive signage. Although ranked 5th, the popularity of guided walking tours as a percentage of importance may be an option that can be explored in the future when planning community events. By updating the current walking tours to reflect a modern format that is accessed electronically by residents, it would appear that City of Barrie officials have sufficiently satisfied the resident's desires for tours as such.

Q6. Share your ideas and suggestions for preserving heritage in Barrie

Similar to Q1, Question 6 asks residents to respond with written statements suggesting new methods for preserving heritage in Barrie. Similar to Q1, the responses have been classified into 4 mutually exclusive categories. The categories are:

1. Suggesting Council take more action on Heritage matters [12]
2. Limit development and intensification in Heritage areas [4]

3. Sharing the history of Barrie through varying methods (i.e. Theatre) [9]
4. Archiving the Heritage of the area in various formats [5]

Many of the written responses to Q6 suggest that the 'arts' including theatre productions take a more active role in promoting heritage initiatives. The responses also convey a desire to have more resources available to younger residents to learn about the history of Barrie with an emphasis on the people who shaped the area before the 20th century. As opposed to Q1 there were only 31 responses to Q6 with 30 total responses of value. In conclusion, the responses suggest a desire for City of Barrie Officials to take a more proactive role in promoting heritage. However, many of the responses also encourage residents to take action by learning and participating in the community to preserve and promote Barrie's heritage.

3.0 Summary of In-Person Heritage Strategy Responses

Note: *The In-person engagement does not include Question 1 or Question 6 regarding written comments from the Heritage Strategy Outreach Survey.*

The responses to the in-person heritage outreach bare similarities to the online engagement. While not including general comments and being of a smaller sample size, the information gained from the in-person outreach has value. The resulting data would suggest that both the in-person and online engagement sparked similar feelings amongst respondents regarding the City of Barrie's comprehensive heritage strategy. This is reflected in the combined weighted average in section 1.

Q2. How important are the following actions to achieving the 'Knowing' goals?

The total amount of in-person responses to Q2 range from 10 to 13 responses for options a) through e). The highest rated response to Q2 is option c) *Identified Heritage Properties Registry*. 6 out of 10 respondents selected c) as 'Very Important'. Option d) *Heritage development application database*, was the least favourable option with 4 out of 13 respondents selecting it as 'Very Important'. Ranking the responses to Q2 based on a weighted average yields the following ranking:

1. Identified heritage properties registry [4.4]
2. Consolidate current information [4.27]
3. Thematic History [4.23]
4. In-house Planner [3.9]
5. Heritage development application database [3.38]

Q3. How important are the following actions to achieving the 'Protecting' goals?

The total amount of in-person survey responses to Q3 range from 10 to 12 responses for options a) through d). Both options a) Update designation By-Laws and c) Heritage Conservation Agreement Templates scored 54% 'Very Important'. The lowest ranked option is option b) Implement electronic notification at 30% 'Very Important'. Ranking responses by weighted average yields the following ranking for all options in Q3:

1. Heritage Conservation Agreements Template [4.27]
2. Update designation By-Laws [4.18]
3. Designated buildings Property Standards By-Law [4.08]
4. Implement electronic notification system [3.8]

Q4. How important are the following actions to achieving the 'Managing' goals?

The amount of responses to Q4 range from 10 to 13 for options a) through h). The highest rated response is option e) Add 'Heritage Design' category to Urban Design Awards, with 8 respondents selecting it as 'Very Important'. The lowest rated option by respondents is option g) Disaster Protocols with no respondents selecting it as 'Very Important'. The weighted ranked average for all options regarding Q4 is as follows:

1. Add 'Heritage Design' category to Urban Design awards [4.45]

2. Develop a best practices guideline for owners [4.41]
3. Heritage management plans for City-owned property [4.36]
4. Archaeological Masterplan and protocols [4.0]
5. Property tax relief for designated properties with easements [4.0]
6. Interpretive sign guidelines [3.63]
7. Heritage property and maintenance renovation workshops [3.41]
8. Disaster protocols [2.8]

Q5. How important are the following actions to achieving the ‘Communicating’ goals?

The amount of responses for each option a) through i) range from 11 to 13. The highest rated response to Q5 is option h) Heritage property ‘New Owner’ information package, with 10 of 13 (77%) respondents selecting it as ‘Very Important’. The lowest rated option by respondents is option c) Re-enactment events with only 1 respondent (7%) selecting it as ‘Very Important’. The weighted ranked average of all options is as follows:

1. Heritage property ‘New Owner’ information package [4.76]
2. Annual Heritage Awards [4.38]
3. Interpretive signage on heritage resources [4.25]
4. Cultural celebrations (i.e. Heritage and Black History week) [4.09]
5. Create ways to highlight heritage (i.e. monthly feature) [4.0]
6. Annual Heritage Stakeholders meetings [4.0]
7. Guided walking tours [3.92]
8. Reinstate ‘Doors Open Barrie’ [3.08]
9. Re-enactment events [2.69]