

REPORTS  
REGULAR COUNCIL MEETING  
1990 MAY 14

THE CORPORATION OF THE DISTRICT OF BURNABY

HERITAGE ADVISORY COMMITTEE

HIS WORSHIP, THE MAYOR AND ALDERMEN

MADAM/GENTLEMEN:

REPORT OF THE HERITAGE ADVISORY COMMITTEE

RE: HERITAGE MANAGEMENT PLAN FRAMEWORK

RECOMMENDATION:

1. "THAT the report of the Heritage Advisory Committee be received for information."

R E P O R T

At the Heritage Advisory Committee Meeting held on 1990 April 25, the Committee received a report from staff outlining a framework for development of a Heritage Conservation Management Plan for Burnaby.

In accordance with the recommendations contained in the report and adopted by the Committee, a copy is herewith provided for the information of Council.

Respectfully submitted

Alderman D. P. Drummond  
Chairman

INTERNAL DISTRIBUTION:  
AGENDA 1990 MAY 14  
COPY - MUNICIPAL MANAGER  
- DIRECTOR PLANNING & BUILDING INSPECTION

TO: HERITAGE ADVISORY COMMITTEE 1990 APRIL 17

FROM: DIRECTOR PLANNING &  
BUILDING INSPECTION

**SUBJECT: HERITAGE MANAGEMENT PLAN FRAMEWORK**

PURPOSE: To outline a framework for developing a Heritage Conservation Management Plan for Burnaby.

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**RECOMMENDATIONS:**

- 1) THAT this report be approved in principle as the basis towards the development of a Heritage Conservation Management Plan for Burnaby.
- 2) THAT a copy of this report be sent to Council and the Parks and Recreation Commission for information.

**R E P O R T**

**1.0 SUMMARY:**

Burnaby is in an excellent position to start developing a Heritage Conservation Management Plan. Residents have indicated through Community Pride workshops and to Council that heritage is an important issue, especially now that heritage is understood to encompass significant landscapes and neighbourhoods, resources Burnaby is rich in, in addition to historic buildings.

Moreover, rapid growth and redevelopment threaten heritage resources whose stability was previously taken for granted. The timing is also appropriate for increased attention to heritage management. Not only is Burnaby's centennial approaching in 1992, but the Province is in the process of introducing new heritage legislation. Finally, Burnaby is fortunate to have the management plan experiences of other municipalities as helpful examples.

The objectives of a heritage management policy include the need to integrate the management of our heritage resources with other on-going planning activities. A formal management plan will provide guidelines and procedures for the public, developers, municipal agencies and others with an interest in heritage sites or buildings to follow. This will reduce the need for ad hoc responses and provide procedures for an orderly approach to planning, managing, interpreting and utilizing the heritage resources that are found in our community.

This framework identifies certain essential concepts, principles and approaches as the basis of a Heritage Management Plan. The key concepts of "heritage conservation" and "management" are defined clearly with attention to their application to Burnaby. The guiding principles stress that management of heritage conservation needs to be:

- 1) proactively integrated with growth management,
- 2) sensitive to siting considerations; and
- 3) appropriately enacted according to clear policies.

The overall approaches follow from planning, to implementation and, finally, monitoring and evaluation procedures.

In the meanwhile, these concepts, principles and approaches need to be expressed in preliminary heritage conservation projects, such as those outlined in the companion reports on the same agenda.

The next steps for developing a Heritage Management Plan from this framework involve the preparation of a report in order to obtain Committee decisions regarding the scope of such a plan, the priority issues it should address, the funding it would require and the integration process required to involve various Departments.

The finally determined Heritage Management Plan, the scheduling of priority projects, and the determination of overall budgets related to capital costs, implementation coordination, maintenance, and on-going administration require the approval of Council.

## 2.0 INTRODUCTION AND PROPOSED FRAMEWORK:

This report outlines a framework for developing a full management plan for actions to conserve Burnaby's heritage by presenting:

- a) Key Concepts - Section 3.0
- b) Guiding Principles - Section 4.0
- c) Overall Approaches - Section 5.0

The information base for the Heritage Management Plan Framework is provided within the resource and management framework outlined in the attached four appendices:

- Appendix 1 - Index of Municipal Act Provisions related to Heritage Conservation
- Appendix 2 - Burnaby Heritage Resource types, with suggested examples (Base for a heritage resource inventory)
- Appendix 3 - Definition of Conservation Terms
- Appendix 4 - Heritage Resources, including funding sources

The rationale for this management plan is rooted in Burnaby's Official Community Plan which, under the physical environment goal, states:

"The preservation and enhancement of the natural environment is an important community value. A second equally important value concerns preserving and enhancing the quality and livability of the physical environment at the municipal, neighbourhood and site specific levels. . . .

"At the neighbourhood and site specific levels, key design issues include relationship between adjacent sites and areas, the promotion of energy conservation in building and site design, tree retention, historic preservation, streetscapes, building facades, noise attenuation features, street furniture and sensitive compatible (underlined for high-lighting)."

The two other major reports being pursued by staff, on the Heritage Resource Inventory and on the Interpretive History Trails, follow from this report and present specific priority initiatives. These reports also incorporate research on several other issues requested as reports by the Committee, including:

- a) Report on Legislation - 1990 January 25
- b) North Road Trail Feasibility Study - 1990 January 25
- c) Heritage Resource Inventory Municipally-owned lands - 1990 March 05
- d) Report on defining and implementing a process for Heritage Neighbourhoods - 1990 March 05
- e) Report on the process of defining Heritage Advisory Committee goals - 1990 March 05

A fourth staff report provides information on the status of Burnaby's archives.

**3.0 BACKGROUND:**

Community awareness of the value and vulnerability of Burnaby's diverse heritage has been steadily growing and gaining momentum. Most notably:

- a) Burnaby designated the Wintemute House as a heritage building (1977);
- b) Burnaby designated Seaforth School as a heritage building (1984);
- c) The Burnaby Historical Society formed its own Heritage Advisory Committee (1985);
- d) The Burnaby Historical Society received funding from the B.C. Heritage Trust to conduct a preliminary inventory of Burnaby titled "Windows to Burnaby's Past" (1985) and the "Metrotown Heritage Resource Inventory" (1986);
- e) The Burnaby Official Community Plan stresses the importance of preserving the natural and built environment (1988);
- f) Burnaby designated the Coburn House as a heritage building (1989);
- g) The first Community Pride Workshop, "Let's Get Organized", was held (1989);
- h) The second Community Pride Workshop, "Let's Get Technical", was held (1990);
- i) B. C. Government White Paper, "Toward Heritage Legislation", issued (1990);
- j) The Burnaby Heritage Advisory Committee plaqued three designated buildings (1990);

- k) At the request of the Committee Chairman, the Planning and Building Inspection Department set up a staff task force to report on leading heritage issues raised by the Heritage Advisory Committee (1990).
- l) It is noted that municipalities such as Vancouver, Victoria and Richmond already have Heritage Inventories and Management Plans.
- m) This report facilitates an understanding of pertinent legislation (See Appendix "1" for an index of Municipal Act Provisions related to Heritage Conservation).

**4.0 KEY CONCEPTS:**

Four essential concepts influence Heritage Conservation within a Management framework. These concepts are heritage, conservation, community awareness and management; and are described as follows:

**4.1 HERITAGE:**

The identification of architectural, historical and natural features of cultural significance to a place.

4.1.1 Heritage is broad in scope and scale of importance. Resources in Burnaby include architectural landmarks such as the Edwardian Mansions at Deer Lake, natural features such as Burnaby Mountain, historic areas such as Capitol Hill, archaeological sites, Burnaby Village Museum and archival material. Appendix "2" provides a more complete list of heritage resource types, with some suggested examples. Burnaby's heritage also exists at different scales of significance, including:

- a) neighbourhood
- b) municipal-wide
- c) regional

4.1.2 Heritage provides vital, visible links to the past and thus, determines the quality of memory created by a place.

**4.2 CONSERVATION:**

Looking after heritage resources to retain its cultural significance.

This includes a combination of:

- a) stabilization
- b) maintenance
- c) revitalization
- d) renovation
- e) restoration
- f) reconstruction
- g) rehabilitation
- h) reconstitution
- i) adaptive re-use
- j) outdoor museums

(See Appendix 3 for definitions)

4.2.1 Conservation protects heritage from indiscriminate changes in zoning, land values, ownership and environmental priorities.

4.2.2 Conservation of heritage contributes to community identity and stability, amenities appreciated by both local residents and tourists.

4.3 COMMUNITY AWARENESS:

The enhancement of community awareness of our heritage background.

This includes consideration of our heritage background:

- a) As enhancing citizenship goals and pride in community.
- b) Understanding of a common cultural background and community image as it relates to a place.
- c) Creating community commitment to heritage goals and objectives.
- d) As a dynamic process adjusting to changing community perceptions and redevelopment of the community over time.

4.4 MANAGEMENT:

The judicious use of various means to accomplish heritage conservation.

This is achieved by providing:

- a) A rationale that explains the purpose of heritage conservation in a particular community.
- b) A thematic focus that stresses type of features and issues such heritage conservation addresses.
- c) A priority registry of heritage resources that records the architectural, historical and natural features culturally significant to a place and its people. The listings in the registry also indicate the relative value and vulnerability of each feature.
- d) An outline of approaches to implementation so that various options and their costs and benefits are clearly indicated.
- e) An account of the administrative context of decision making so that responsibilities and jurisdictions are clearly understood. Staff would be directed by policies established by Council.
- f) A forum for public input and community discussion.

4.4.1 The Management Plan incorporates a heritage inventory whose completion is integrated with other projects.

4.4.2 Heritage conservation projects showing the results of management should be publicized with mention of the process that achieved them.

5.0 GUIDING PRINCIPLES:

Three main principles permeate various means for the management of heritage conservation. These principles are positive participation, sensitive siting and appropriate action and are described as follows:

5.1 POSITIVE PARTICIPATION:

- 5.1.1 Conservation needs to be proactive, not reactive.
- 5.1.2 Conservation should be inspired by the Community, not imposed upon it.
- 5.1.3 Conservation exists within the context of an overall growth management plan for the Municipality.

5.2 SENSITIVE SITING:

- 5.2.1 Conservation and redevelopment work in tandem, allowing all to know which sites:

- a) must be preserved;
  - b) which are available for creative re-adaptation, and
  - c) which are ripe for redevelopment.
- 5.2.2 Since heritage exists in situ, not in isolation, the surrounding context of heritage sites and structures needs consideration.
- 5.2.3 By design, new developments should complement, not contradict, the effect of nearby heritage.

5.3 APPROPRIATE ACTION:

- 5.3.1 Conservation initiatives begin with discussion, continue with implementation and finish with publicity and the regular maintenance of projects.
- 5.3.2 Planned proactive procedures and clear management policies for conserving heritage are more effective than last minute ad hoc actions. Staff involved in various aspects of the development process should be informed of applicable heritage policies.
- 5.3.3 Decisions about choosing and co-ordinating conservation projects need to be based on a knowledge of pertinent facts such as technical feasibility, funding and public support.

6.0 OVERALL APPROACHES:

Approaches to heritage conservation may vary to reflect changing priorities, flexible schedules or fluctuating funding. However, all approaches to projects have three basic phases. These phases are planning, implementation, and monitoring and evaluation and are described as follows:

6.1 PLANNING:

- 6.1.1 Articulate both long and short term goals including:

- a) Managing heritage resources
- b) Protecting existing heritage
- c) Promoting the cause of heritage

- 6.1.2 Indicate procedures for policy development.

- a) Potential projects and various procedures should be evaluated fairly, without bias, for their viability.
- b) The organizational framework should be straightforward so that jurisdictions and responsibilities are understood.
- c) The phases of decision-making should be clearly indicated to save time and structure procedures.

Both the finally determined Heritage Management Plan Framework and the scheduling of priority projects require the approval of Council.

- 6.1.3 Establish available resources, (see Appendix 4), including:

- a) Pertinent precedents
- b) Funding sources
- c) Heritage planning staff

6.2 IMPLEMENTATION:

- 6.2.1 Use established guidelines; e.g.

- a) Patterson's Heritage Landscapes in British Columbia
- b) Kalman's Evaluating Old Buildings
- c) B. C. Heritage Trust's Conservation guidelines
- d) B. C. Heritage legislation

6.2.2 Set phasing priorities for achievable projects that:

- a) Protect endangered sites with designations
- b) Recognize heritage precincts
- c) Generate revenue to provide funds for further heritage endeavours

6.2.3 Define limits by setting:

- a) A clear budget. Overall budgets related to capital costs, implementation coordination, maintenance, and on-going administration require the approval of Council.
- b) A time frame that indicates phases of implementation and date of completion.
- c) Boundaries to site or structure intervention.
- d) Methods of coordination with the various Municipal departments and bodies.

6.3 MONITORING AND EVALUATION:


6.3.1 Heritage projects should be maintained regularly and appropriately after the initial intervention.

6.3.2 Heritage conservation projects should be publicized as a precedent and as a source of pleasure and pride for the Community.

Plaques, brochures and walking tours are particularly good forms of publicity. Public input should be actually sought and incorporated in the work.

6.3.3 Heritage conservation projects need to be assessed after implementation to see how they:

- a) change the place
- b) affect its significance
- c) influence its surroundings and community

  
A. L. Parr  
DIRECTOR PLANNING &  
BUILDING INSPECTION

KI:FA:ap  
Attachments  
c.c. Director Recreation & Cultural Services  
Director Engineering  
Chief Building Inspector



APPENDIX 1

INDEX OF MUNICIPAL ACT PROVISIONS  
RELATED TO HERITAGE CONSERVATION

(REFER TO SECTION 2.0(m) OF THIS REPORT)

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## (REFER TO SECTION 3.1.1.1 OF REPORT)

BURNABY HERITAGE RESOURCE TYPES, WITH SUGGESTED EXAMPLES1.0 ARCHITECTURAL FEATURES:

- 1.1 RUINS:
  - Remains of Barnet Sawmill and Village - 1890
- 1.2 FARMHOUSES AND AGRICULTURAL BUILDINGS:
  - Wintemute House, Berkley Court - 1892
  - "Seven Gables", Sullivan Street - 1900
  - Naud House, Victory Street - 1905
  - "Glenlyon", Marine Drive - 1909
- 1.3 INDUSTRIAL BUILDINGS:
  - Horne-Payne Substation, Lougheed Highway - 1912
- 1.4 SCHOOL BUILDINGS:
  - First Burnaby Schoolhouse, Canada Way - 1894
  - Seaforth Schoolhouse, Burnaby Village Museum - 1922
  - Schou Street School, Canada Way - 1913
  - Gilmore Community School, Gilmore Avenue - 1915
- 1.5 CIVIC BUILDINGS:
  - First Public Hall and School, Canada Way - 1894
  - Lochdale Community Hall, Sperling Avenue - 1924
- 1.6 RELIGIOUS BUILDINGS:
  - St. John the Divine Church, Kingsway - 1905
  - Vancouver Heights Pres. Church, Ingleton Avenue - 1930
  - Ismaili Jamatkhana, Canada Way - 1983
- 1.7 RETAIL BUILDINGS:
  - Bell's Drygoods Store, Burnaby Village Museum - 1918
  - "Flatiron" Buildings, Imperial and Jubilee - C. 1920?
  - North Burnaby Medical Building, Hastings Street - 1930
  - Hastings Grove Store, Curtis Street - 1912
- 1.8 HOUSES:
  - Coburn House, Boundary Road - 1910
  - Eagles House, Sperling Avenue - 1930
  - Irvine House, Burnaby Village Museum - 1911
  - Smith House, Royal Oak Avenue - 1906
- 1.9 MANSIONS:
  - "Overlynn"/Seton Villa, Esmond Avenue - 1909
  - "Fairacres"/Art Gallery, Deer Lake Avenue - 1910
  - "Glenbrae"/Sharkey's Restaurant, Kingsway - 1912
  - "Avalon"/Hart House Restaurant, Deer Lake Avenue - 1912
- 1.10 UNIQUE AND ECCENTRIC STRUCTURES:
  - "Fairy-tale" House, Canada Way - C. 1930

1.11 COMMEMORATIVE STRUCTURES:

- Confederation Park Cenotaph - C. 1945
- Memorial Fountain, Burnaby Village Museum - 1923
- Royal Vist Commemorative Arch, Kingsway - 1939

1.12 FRAMED VIEWS:

- View of North Shore Mountains through Simon Fraser University's Quadrangle Building

2.0 LANDSCAPE FEATURES:

2.1 MAJOR NATURAL LANDSCAPES:

- Burnaby Lake
- Deer Lake
- Burnaby Mountain Conservation Area
- South-Slope Ravines
- Fraser River and Shoreline
- Burrard Inlet and Shoreline

2.2 ARCHAEOLOGICAL SITES:

- Midden Sites on Burrard Inlet
- Deer Lake and Burnaby Lake Artifact Sites
- Petroglyph site on Brunette River
- Midden Site on Fraser River

2.3 HISTORIC ROUTES:

- Cumberland Road - 1858
- North Road - 1859-60
- Canada Way/Douglas Road - 1861-65
- Kingsway - 1860
- Marine Drive - 1861-62
- Central Park Tramline (Now B.C. Parkway) - 1891

2.4 SITES OF HISTORIC EVENTS:

- First Council Meeting, Power House Park - 1892
- First Farm - William Holmes, North Road - 1860
- Municipal Hall, Kingsway at Edmonds - 1899- 1953
- Central Park Agricultural Hall, Kingsway - 1901

2.5 MILITARY SITES:

- North Road and Burrard Inlet Reserve - 1859-60
- Kingsway and Central Park Reserve - 1860
- Central Park Rifle Range - 1895-1904

2.6 AGRICULTURAL LANDSCAPES:

- Chinese Market Gardens, Marine Drive - C. 1894

2.7 CIVIC AND URBAN LANDSCAPES:

- Original District Lot Plan for Burnaby - 1860-65
- Original Subdivision Plan (Metrotown) - 1894
- Civic Square at Kingsway and Edmonds - 1912
- Central Park Arch and Picnic Grounds - C. 1921

- 2.8 MAJOR GARDENS AND PARKS:
- Ceperley Estate "Fairacres" (Century Gardens) - 1910
  - Central Park - 1891
  - Robert Burnaby Park - 1927
  - Confederation Park - 1927

- 2.9 EVERYDAY GARDENS AND SMALL LANDSCAPES:
- Dr. & Mrs. Eagle's Garden, Sperling Avenue - 1930
  - Seton Villa Garden, McGill Street - C. 1910
  - "Elworth" Garden, Burnaby Village Museum - 1922
  - Warner Loat Park Garden, Piper Avenue - C. 1935

- 2.10 UNIQUE PLACES AND SPACES:
- Deer Lake
  - Simon Fraser University - 1965
  - Capitol Hill Street Plan - 1929

- 2.11 CEMETERIES:
- St. Stephens Church Gravesite - 1904
  - Oceanview Burial Park - 1921
  - Forest Lawn Memorial Cemetery - 1935
  - Masonic Cemetery - 1926

- 2.12 HERITAGE PRECINCTS:
- Deer Lake Park
  - Burnaby Heights Residential District
  - Hastings Street
  - Barnet Park

- 2.13 HERITAGE TREES:
- Andy Johnson Redwoods, Kingsway
  - Central Park Forest
  - Oak tree from Windsor Palace, Central Park
  - Ornamental Trees, Oceanview Burial Park

- 2.14 FAMOUS VIEWS:
- View of Vancouver and Mountains from the Centennial Pavillion, Burnaby Mountain Park
  - View of Simon Fraser University's Quadrangle from Concourse

3.0 HISTORIC DISTRICTS OF BURNABY - 1892 - 1945:

<u>NAME OF DISTRICT</u>	<u>FOCUS</u>
3.1 VANCOUVER HEIGHTS	HASTINGS STREET CAR LINE, B.C.E.R.
3.2 CAPITOL HILL	HASTINGS STREET CAR LINE, B.C.E.R.
3.3 LOCHDALE	HASTINGS STREET AND SPERLING AVENUE
3.4 BARNET	BARNET STATION ON CANADIAN PACIFIC RAILWAY
3.5 BROADVIEW	CANADA WAY (SCHOU STREET) AND BOUNDARY ROAD

	<u>NAME OF DISTRICT</u>	<u>FOCUS</u>
3.6	BURNABY LAKE	CANADA WAY AND SPERLING AVENUE
3.7	LOZELLS	GOVERNMENT STREET AND PIPER AVENUE
3.8	BURQUITLAM	NORTH ROAD
3.9	CENTRAL PARK	CENTRAL PARK STN. ON B.C.E.R. AT KINGSWAY
3.10	MCKAY	MCKAY STN. ON B.C.E.R. AT MCKAY AVENUE
3.11	JUBILEE	JUBILEE STN. ON B.C.E.R. AT JUBILEE AVENUE
3.12	ROYAL OAK	ROYAL OAK STN. ON B.C.E.R. AT ROYAL OAK AVENUE
3.13	ALTA-VISTA	NELSON AVENUE, RUMBLE STREET AND ROYAL OAK AVENUE
3.14	EDMONDS	EDMONDS STN. ON B.C.E.R. AT KINGSWAY
3.15	EAST BURNABY	SIXTH STREET CAR LINE, B.C.E.R.
3.16	BUENA-VISTA	BUENA-VISTA STN. ON B.C.E.R. AT CARIBOO ROAD
3.17	FRASER ARM	MARINE DRIVE AT GILLEY AVENUE

NOTE: B.C.E.R. = BRITISH COLUMBIA ELECTRIC RAILWAY

4.0 ARCHIVAL RESOURCES:

- 4.1 THE CORPORATION OF THE DISTRICT OF BURNABY: (Municipal Records under jurisdiction of Clerk's Department and held at Simon Fraser University and Burnaby Village Museum)
- 4.2 BURNABY VILLAGE MUSEUM: Local Community Records
- 4.3 BURNABY HISTORICAL SOCIETY: Local Community Records
- 4.4 SIMON FRASER UNIVERSITY: Some Local Community Records

**DEFINITIONS OF CONSERVATION TERMS**

(REFER TO SECTION 3.2 OF REPORT)

**a) STABILIZATION:**

Is a process of intervention which may be used as an interim measure on a severely deteriorated building or it may involve the long-term consolidation of a structure.

Example: Fort Rodd Hill, Victoria, B.C. (Heritage Canada).

**b) MAINTENANCE:**

Looking after a place to retain its cultural significance; the single most important conservation process. (Burra Charter).

**c) REVITALIZATION:**

Describes the process of economic, social, and cultural redevelopment of an area or street. Often the buildings in these areas are of heritage merit despite their state of neglect prior to revitalization.

Example: Square Complex, Victoria, B.C.; Barket Street, Nelson, B.C. (Heritage Canada).

**d) RENOVATION:**

Is a generic term used to describe various levels of intervention including remodelling, recycling and rehabilitation. It refers to the improvement of existing buildings or neighbourhoods.

Example: Carnegie Library, Vancouver, B.C. (Heritage Canada)

**e) RESTORATION:**

The process of returning a building or site to a particular period in time. The degree of intervention and the removal or replacement of parts may be determined by an historical event associated with the building or by aesthetic integrity.

Example: Craigflower Manor, Victoria, B.C. (Heritage Canada).

**f) RECONSTRUCTION:**

Involves the re-creation of a non-existent building on its original site. Based upon historical, literary, graphic and pictorial as well as archaeological evidence, a replica of the original is built using both modern and/or traditional methods of construction.

Example: Fort Langley, B.C. (Heritage Canada)

**g) REHABILITATION:**

Is often used interchangeably with renovation to describe the modification of an existing building. This process extends the structure's useful life through alterations and repairs while preserving its important architectural, historical and cultural attributes.

Examples: Sharkey's Beachouse - Andy Johnson House, Burnaby, B.C.;  
Provincial Legislature, Victoria, B.C.  
(Heritage Canada).

**h) RECONSTITUTION:**

Describes the piece-by-piece reassembly of a structure either in situ or on a new site. Reconstitution may be the result of disasters such as wars and earthquakes or it may be caused by land use changes which necessitate the relocation of a building.

Example: Karr Barn, Fort Langley, B.C. (Heritage Canada)

**i) ADAPTIVE RE-USE:**

Implies the recycling of an older structure often for a new function. Extensive restoration or rehabilitation of both the interior and exterior is usually involved.

Example: Art Gallery, Burnaby, B.C. (Heritage Canada)

**j) OUTDOOR MUSEUMS:**

Involves entire buildings displayed in an open air environment. The museum may include endangered buildings which have been moved to the site, reconstruction of non-extant buildings or recreation buildings characteristics of a particular era.

Example: Burnaby Village Museum, Burnaby, B.C. (Heritage Canada).

(REFER TO SECTION 6.1.3 OF REPORT)

**1.0 PRECEDENTS:**

Management Plans and/or Inventories of:

- Vancouver
- Victoria
- Nelson
- Prince Rupert
- Richmond
- New Westminster
- District of North Vancouver
- Surrey

**2.0 FUNDING SOURCES:**

- 2.1 Sections of existing Municipal budgets.
- 2.2 New Municipal allocations
- 2.3 Individual donations to a local Heritage Fund
- 2.4 Corporate sponsorship
- 2.5 Heritage Canada funding
- 2.6 B.C. Heritage Trust funding

The following outlines the funding programs from the B.C. Heritage Trust:

**2.6.1 CAPITAL PROGRAMS:**

a) PLANNING AND INVENTORY:

The intent of this program is to assist local governing bodies in heritage inventory projects. Funds can be used to conduct preliminary or comprehensive surveys; to establish an inventory of heritage resources or to undertake planning and feasibility studies focussed on the development of heritage resources, including the preparation of design guidelines. The sponsor is expected to provide a significant contribution to the project budget. The maximum award is \$50,000. Generally, Trust awards are based on a 50-50 cost-sharing formula.

b) BUILDING RESTORATION:

The intent of this program is to assist with the exterior restoration of individual designated, or otherwise protected heritage buildings that are owned by the public. All projects must have the restoration as the primary objective and be focussed on achieving historical accuracy with respect to the original design. Funding is available on a 50-50 percent matching, once only basis. The maximum amount available is \$60,000, or 50 per cent of eligible project costs, whichever is less.



c) HERITAGE AREA REVITALIZATION:

Through this program, the B.C. Heritage Trust assists communities with the restoration of well-defined groups of buildings which have been important in the early development of the community, and which have significant visual impact. The Trust is prepared to commit funding for projects of up to three years duration, and requires that at least matching funds be committed by the Municipal Government. Municipalities must designate a coordinator to administer this program and consult the Trust's staff during the early stages of the project.

d) SPECIAL PROGRAMS:

On an occasional basis, the Trust may consider funding for projects which do not meet the criteria of existing programs. These projects must be specifically related to the area of heritage conservation. Projects funded under this program could include the restoration of heritage objects.

2.6.2 DEVELOPMENT PROGRAMS:

a) COMMUNITY HERITAGE DEVELOPMENT:

This program supports projects that further the development of both community heritage resources and community based organizations. It is divided into three sub-programs to better define the objectives of this initiative:

- i) History and Archives
- ii) Exhibit and Study
- iii) Architectural and Landscape Architecture

Projects must be completed within 12 months from the date the application is approved. This program covers:

- Salary (up to 70 per cent of the total budget),
- Project supplies and services,
- Follow-up costs for display,
- Presentation; and
- Publication.

Project sponsors are expected to participate in the budget costs through financial and/or individual contributions to an extent equalling at least 25 per cent of the total project budget.

b) ARCHAEOLOGY:

The purpose of this program is to provide funds for projects in the fields of historic, pre-historic, and underwater archaeology in B.C. Funds can be used for background research, archaeological excavation, analysis, and ongoing public interpretation. Funding levels may be available up to \$100,000 per project. Sponsors are expected to demonstrate significant contributions towards financing or support services.

3.0 HERITAGE PLANNERS' RESPONSIBILITIES:

- 3.1 Maintaining the Heritage Registry
- 3.2 Negotiating and reviewing heritage permits and development inquiries
- 3.3 Developing policy
- 3.4 Planning incentives for current heritage creation
- 3.5 Acting as a liaison with the Heritage Advisory Committee

