

REPORTS
REGULAR COUNCIL MEETING
1990 MAY 14

THE CORPORATION OF THE DISTRICT OF BURNABY

HERITAGE ADVISORY COMMITTEE

HIS WORSHIP, THE MAYOR AND AIDLERMEN

MADAM/GENTLEMEN:

REPORT OF THE HERITAGE ADVISORY COMMITTEE

Re: HERITAGE RESOURCE INVENTORY

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 Municipal Staff outlining a process for pursuit of heritage resource inventory.

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

INTERNAL DISTRIBUTION:

AGENDA 1990 MAY 14
COPY - MUNICIPAL MANAGER
- DIRECTOR PLANNING & BUILDING INSP.

Respectfully submitted

Aldetman D. P. Drummond
Chairman

THE CORPORATION OF THE DISTRICT OF BURNABY

TO: BURNABY HERITAGE ADVISORY COMMITTEE 1990 APRIL 17

FROM: DIRECTOR PLANNING & BUILDING INSPECTION

SUBJECT: HERITAGE RESOURCE INVENTORY

PURPOSE: To pursue an inventory of Burnaby's Heritage Resources and a case study utilizing municipally-owned properties as a base.

=====

RECOMMENDATIONS:

- 1) THAT the Heritage Advisory Committee approve in principle the initiatives outlined in this report towards the creation of a Heritage Resource Inventory and for the use of municipally-owned properties as an initial case study.
- 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

This report, which follows from the Heritage Management Plan Framework report, examines Burnaby's Heritage Resource Inventory and identifies procedures for making it the basis for two important related initiatives:

- 1.1 A comprehensive inventory of heritage in Burnaby, with special attention to including significant green spaces, historic neighbourhoods, structures, and buildings as well as Municipally-owned property; and
- 1.2 Heritage conservation case studies involving:
 - a) Municipal property, that set a standard of excellence for the community at large to follow;
 - b) Two Metrotown buildings experiencing development pressures, the Andy Johnson House and St. John the Divine Church.

2.0 KEY CONCEPTS

Three essential ideas influence additions to and applications of the Heritage Resource Inventory.

- 2.1 Burnaby's heritage is broad in scope and scale. It has architectural, historical and/or natural features of cultural significance to a place (the neighbourhood, municipality and/or region) and its people. Appendix A of this report outlines a list of the Burnaby Heritage Resource Types.

The inventory includes:

- a) Form givers such as notable natural features and historic routes.
- b) District areas such as historic precincts and neighbourhoods.
- c) Special structures and sites such as historic buildings, parks and gardens.
- d) Freestanding landmarks such as memorials and trees.

2.2 Burnaby's heritage needs to be conserved since it is both a valuable source of community identity and stability and a vulnerable resource susceptible to changes in zoning, land values, ownership and civic priorities. Conservation measures include 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 of the companion report on the Heritage Management Plan Framework for definitions).

2.3 For Burnaby's heritage conservation to be efficient, economic and esthetic, projects need to conform to the intent of a Management Plan. Management requires the judicious use of various means to accomplish the goal of planned heritage conservation. Chief among these means, at least initially, is a Heritage Resource Inventory that provides an organized record of sites and structures culturally significant to a place and its people.

3.0 BACKGROUND

3.1 The Burnaby Historical Society, with funding from the B. C. Heritage Trust, commissioned an initial "windshield" inventory titled "Windows to Burnaby's Past" (1985) and the "Metrotown Heritage Resource Inventory" (1986).

3.2 The Burnaby Official Community Plan stresses the importance of preserving the natural and built environment (1988):

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, street-scapes, building facades, noise attenuation features, street furniture and sensitive compatible redevelopment.

3.3 The first Community Pride Workshop, "Lets Get Organized" discussed the purpose of heritage resource inventories. (1989).

3.4 In November, the Burnaby Heritage Advisory Committee adopted "Windows to Burnaby's Past" as a preliminary inventory and as a planning tool, with addresses of listed buildings being flagged in the computerized tax files. (1989).

3.5 The second Community Pride Workshop, "Let's Get Technical" discussed procedures for inventories within the framework of a heritage, management policy (1990).

3.6 In February, at the request of the Heritage Advisory Committee, staff identified 26 structures of historical interest that Burnaby owns. (1990).

3.7 In March, the Committee Chairman requested this report on the status of the Heritage Resource Inventory with special attention to including significant green spaces and historic neighbourhoods and to identifying municipally-owned properties suitable as prototypes for Heritage Conservation Management. (1990).

4.0 CURRENT BUILDING INVENTORY STATUS:

At present, Burnaby's preliminary inventory lists 450 pre-1930 buildings. These buildings were felt to be most at risk because of their age. Each listing includes a photograph and basic descriptive data. The limited scope and need for evaluation indicate that further research is required before the inventory can serve as a useful planning tool in establishing a registry of key heritage resources.

However, this preliminary work, together with other sources such as Parks and Recreation Department listings, provides enough information about municipally-owned heritage properties to start Heritage Conservation Case studies. Many heritage sites are located on properties zoned as Parks. However, different organizations and Municipal Departments occupy heritage buildings. This may pose administrative problems concerning responsibility or jurisdiction related to maintenance or renovation costs and policies.

The municipally-owned buildings identified to-date, based on their location and administration, fall into three groups:

- 1) 10 buildings around Deer Lake;
- 2) 11 buildings at the Burnaby Village Museum; and
- 3) 5 buildings scattered throughout Burnaby, including
2 decorative arches in historic Central Park.

The Parks and Recreation Department also has an extensive listing of parks and open spaces which includes eight major green spaces, such as Burnaby Mountain Park, and 24 conservation areas. These have not yet been formally evaluated regarding their heritage value. With landscape features, heritage conservation is usually a consideration in open space conservation.

Given that the preliminary inventory is incomplete, yet adequate for the start of Municipal case studies, this report recommends that the two following initiatives regarding a Heritage Resource Inventory and a case study involving municipally-owned properties be undertaken simultaneously.

5.0 INITIATIVE 1: HERITAGE RESOURCE INVENTORY:

5.1 PURPOSE OF INVENTORY:

A complete, comprehensive Heritage Resource Inventory based on the listing outlined in Appendix A, would provide Burnaby with an organized, accessible listing of culturally significant sites and structures. Such a record provides planners and others with important information needed for realistic, policy-making on a variety of issues. A number of Lower Mainland municipalities currently have such an inventory. This information includes:

- a) The number and type of heritage resources;
- b) The importance of these resources to the community;
- c) Patterns of ownership and development; and
- d) Prime areas, sites and structures for intervention.

5.2 PROCEDURES FOR A HERITAGE RESOURCE INVENTORY:

Building a complete, comprehensive inventory is a continual, incremental process. Current heritage planning theory experts such as Alistair Kerr of the Provincial Heritage Conservation Branch hold that as long as the inventory's frame of reference is clear, the data need not be complete before proceeding with other parts of the Heritage Management Plan such as plaquing historic interpretive trails.

The Heritage Conservation Branch of the B. C. Heritage Trust provides funds for gathering data for Heritage inventories under the "Planning and Inventory" program.

At the 1989 October 11 meeting of the Heritage Advisory Committee, it was estimated, based on experience in other Municipalities, that the cost of initiating a Heritage Management Plan and creating a detailed Heritage Resource Inventory, including the consultant's work, technical research, staff time for historical researcher, printing and community meetings, would be in the range of \$60,000.00.

The information could be gathered in several ways, depending on funding, timing and priorities:

- a) Seasonally by summer students;
- b) In several major sweeps by consultants;
- c) Regularly by staff, such as a Heritage Planner; and/or
- d) Informally through public inupt.

5.2.1 A straightforward way to start improving the current preliminary building and parks inventory is:

- a) to correct listings with incorrect addresses;
- b) to eliminate listings that no longer exist, i.e. demolished; and
- c) to index listings, where possible, by name and date.

5.2.2 The next step is to expand the scope to include more features in line with Appendix A including:

- a) Architectural features;
- b) Landscape features;
- c) Districts (defined by their core and date of original development); and
- d) Archaeological sites

5.2.3 The third step is to go beyond description to evaluation when recording data, using established guidelines such as:

- a) Kalman's Evaluating Old Buildings; and
- b) Patterson's Heritage Landscapes in British Columbia
- c) B.C. Heritage distinctions of scale of significance.
 - i) Neighbourhood
 - ii) Municipal-wide
 - iii) Regional

5.2.4 Based on the above criteria, the listings should be ranked together according to degree of significance and of risk (i.e. the possibility of destruction or drastic alteration).

Categories of significance typically include:

- a) Primary significance;
- b) Heritage importance; and
- c) Heritage character

Categories of risk include:

- i) Secure

Alterations would not be legally possible but maintenance is required, i.e. official heritage designation.

- ii) Minimal

The site or structure is in good condition and major alterations are not foreseen.

- iii) Moderate

The site or structure is in fair condition, with alterations quite possible.

- iv) High

The site or structure is in poor condition and demolition/destruction or drastic alterations are likely unless active conservation occurs.

5.2.5 Once the inventory and subsequent development of a priority registry is steadily developing, records should be publicized to show the community the value and vulnerability of Burnaby's heritage resources.

Publicity usually takes three forms:

- a) Notification of owners that their property is on the Heritage Resource Inventory or registered. Ideally, this encourages better upkeep and more voluntary designation. However, examples elsewhere show that some owners dislike such recognition and fear it will reduce property values without hope of compensation.
- b) Documentation of an inventory leading to a prioritized Heritage Registry involves three types of reports:
 - i) A summary report which outlines the inventory process with photographs of outstanding heritage resources.
 - ii) A listing of heritage resources that provides a computer printout of the address and basic information about heritage areas, sites and structures.
 - iii) A technical report which describes the methodology and evaluation process for heritage resources in order for them to be listed.
- c) Public information includes brochures, video tapes, lectures and walking tours publicizing the Inventory and Registry. A plaquing program, which would be another project, would also reinforce public awareness of the listings.

- 5.2.6 As the Inventory develops, staff need to monitor and evaluate it regularly for correctness and consistency.
- 5.2.7 As time allows, staff should continue to document heritage resources listed on a registry more thoroughly and work on a special section commemorating the sites of lost heritage features.

6.0 INITIATIVE 2: CONSERVATION CASE STUDIES - RELATED TO MUNICIPALLY-OWNED PROPERTIES

6.1 PURPOSE OF CASE STUDY:

Burnaby is in the fortunate position of both owning the properties on which many of the Municipality's outstanding architectural, landscape and archaeological resources exist and of having jurisdiction over the public areas, such as streets, in historic neighbourhoods. This allows the Municipality to set a clear standard in promoting a creative and responsible example of heritage conservation. The reasons for such action are seven fold:

- 6.1.1 To begin with, the residents of Burnaby have clearly indicated through Community Pride Workshops and to Council that heritage conservation, using the broad definition given above, is an important, if previously overlooked, issue. These residents look to the Municipality to show initiative with responsible stewardship of publicly-owned properties.
- 6.1.2 Now that heritage is understood to encompass historic landscapes and neighbourhoods, in addition to buildings, Burnaby clearly has enough features to warrant both a general Heritage Management Plan and particular conservation projects that save and celebrate significant sites and structures.
- 6.1.3 Burnaby is in a period of rapid growth with redevelopment threatening or encroaching upon sites and structures whose stability was previously taken for granted. Since the Municipality has jurisdiction over many prime heritage resources, it becomes guardian of many sources of Burnaby's identity.
- 6.1.4 The timing is also appropriate for increased consideration of municipal heritage conservation. Not only is Burnaby's centennial approaching in 1992, but the Province is in the process of introducing new heritage legislation which expands conservation options.
- 6.1.5 By undertaking heritage conservation projects on its own properties, the Municipality sends a clear message that the preservation of the natural and built environment, stressed as a goal in the 1988 Official Community Plan is a vital and achievable activity.
- 6.1.6 Furthermore, by initiating such projects as case studies, the Municipality solves potential procedural problems, gathers practical information to pass on to the public in their conservation measures.
- 6.1.7 Finally, such initiatives bring Burnaby more in line with neighbouring municipalities and others throughout the Province that already have clearly defined and developed heritage programs.

6.2 PROCEDURES:

The conservation of heritage resources on municipally-owned property is obviously a complex issue that will evolve over time, especially once a full Management Plan is in place. However, given the concepts, principles and approaches outlined in the Heritage Management Plan Framework report, the Municipality can certainly tap current enthusiasm about conservation through the procedures identified below.

Many of these procedures can occur simultaneously. Some are more long term than others. Priority should be given to those projects affecting resources most at risk such as St. John the Divine (Anglican) Church and the century-old Central Park confers near Swanguard Stadium. In all cases, the procedures should translate into defined, achievable projects with the Municipal commitment of funds, staff and time clearly indicated. The projects fall into two main categories: protection and recognition.

6.2.1 PROTECTION:

Protection of heritage resources involves measures that prevent changes arising from neglect and that permit alterations only after prior approval. Proper protection measures meet set standards and have a legal base. The measures differ for various types of heritage. Options for protection will also increase once the Provincial Government passes the proposed new Heritage Conservation Act. This report outlines both current and potential procedures and some key heritage resources as follows:

a) Heritage Buildings

- i) Established, easily available conservation standards, such as those outlined in the B.C. Heritage Trust's Technical Papers, would be appropriate to use for preserving municipally-owned property;
- ii) The 25 municipally-owned buildings listed on the current inventory would be considered for possible specific "heritage designation".
- iii) St. John the Divine Church and the Andy Johnson house, both distinguished as invaluable heritage buildings in the Metrotown Development Plan, should also be considered for designation. St. John the Divine is the oldest standing church in Burnaby while the Andy Johnson house is the last large house in the area. Both buildings deserve designation for being historic landmarks that convey a vital sense of stability and identity to Burnaby. St. John the Divine Church needs protection from rapid growth and development pressures, while earlier, successful efforts to save the Andy Johnson House from similar pressures deserve recognition.
- iv) The environs around a heritage structure could also be considered for protection where important to the character and context of the building.
- v) Maintenance standards to prevent "demolition by neglect" should also be established.
- vi) Tenants of municipal properties should sign clear agreements not to alter the property and to maintain its heritage features.

- vii) The Municipality should use its own buildings to demonstrate a creative approach to achieving seismic and life safety codes without jeopardizing the heritage characteristics of the resource.
- viii) The Municipality could adopt a policy of acquiring and rehabilitating heritage buildings for municipally-generated uses.
- ix) Private owners of heritage resources abutting municipally-owned heritage resources should be encouraged to designate their properties voluntarily. This would enhance the heritage character of the area.
- x) Once the new legislation is in place, Council could rezone sites using the new heritage zoning. A heritage zone could comprise or include:
 - a single property,
 - a heritage trail or corridor,
 - heritage districts which include non-heritage properties; or
 - non-heritage properties which constitute environment of a heritage site.

b) Heritage Trees:

- i) The Municipality should pursue a program to identify heritage trees on its lands. Much information is already available in Parks and Recreation reports.
- ii) The importance of these trees should be made known to the public and Departments such as Parks and Engineering whose activities might inadvertently harm these trees.
- iii) Development plans would be reviewed with a view to preserving such trees.
- iv) The Parks and Recreation Department should develop clear arboreal conservation standards including issues such as root stability and pruning.
- v) A grove of significant trees seriously at risk could have the legal parcel of land on which they stand dedicated as conservation area.
- vi) Under the new legislation, trees serving as cultural landmarks can receive heritage designation that protects them from both cutting and wilful damage, e.g. poisoning.

c) Heritage Lands:

- i) The Municipality is currently pursuing a referendum for the dedication of 11 key parks/open space areas, including Burnaby Mountain and the Fraser Foreshore.
- ii) The Municipality should continue to pursue the Crown Grant application for the ownership of Crown Lands at Central Park and Burnaby Mountain.
- iii) The scope of conservation areas, where unlike parks, no development can occur, should be examined and expanded in relevant places. Efforts should also be made to obtain permanent park/conservation status for SFU lands in the conservation area.

- iv) Staff should commence work on a Municipal Open Space Management Plan.
 - v) Once the new Heritage Conservation Act is passed, parts of lands may be heritage zoned if they are a historic trail or corridor or if they constitute the environment of a heritage structure.
- d) Heritage Areas and Views:
- i) Adopted Community Plans should re-inforce the heritage importance of already significant recognized areas, such as Deer Lake, and valuable views.
 - ii) The introduction of Design Guidelines for heritage areas should be considered.
 - iii) Important "view corridors" and measures needed for protecting them should be studied.
 - iv) Once the new legislation is in place, Council could pursue the zoning of heritage districts, which include non-heritage properties. To enable adaptive re-use and rehabilitation projects that are compatible with community objectives, changes in use and/or the construction of additional density for a property in a heritage zone, subject to a public hearing process, could be examined.
- Such zoning may be of interest to areas such as Deer Lake, Capitol Hill or Simon Fraser University.
- e) Sites of Historic Events or Related to Heritage Stories:
- i) The sites of historic events can be recognized.
 - ii) Heritage stories whether native tales, pioneer stories, or newsworthy events can be related to sites, land forms, etc., within the Municipality.

6.2.2 RECOGNITION:

Recognition of heritage resources involves measures that publicize the importance of these sites and structures as vital sources of pride and pleasure to the community. This report identifies two main forms of recognition for heritage on municipally-owned property: Plaques and Brochures. Both programs would require Council's approval regarding scope and funding.

- a) Plaque Program:
- i) Plaques are a tangible, fixed way of recognizing the value of heritage resources. Introducing a plaque plan should ideally occur in the context of a Heritage Management Plan and not in an ad-hoc manner.
 - ii) The plaquing program would be pursued on the basis of the following:
 - plaques should be professionally designed
 - plaquing should follow heritage designation
 - private and/or corporate sponsorship should be encouraged
 - a selection process needs to be pursued
 - the plaque program should be publicized.

- iii) Several prime locations for plaques recognizing heritage exist, e.g.
 - heritage buildings owned by the Municipality
 - the two Metrotown landmark buildings, St. John the Divine Church and the Andy Johnson House
 - historic routes, such as North Road, where informative cairns could be located
 - sites of historical significance found along the urban trail system
 - parks with natural and social history features, e.g. Fraser Foreshore Park or Burnaby Village Museum
 - historic neighbourhoods such as Capitol Hill.
- b) Brochure Program:
 - i) Brochures both recognize the importance of Burnaby's heritage resources and publicize the process by which they were conserved.
 - ii) Brochures have the advantage of being informative, relatively inexpensive, easily accessible and flexible in format and focus.
 - iii) A brochure program involves several decisions, including:
 - whether to use separate brochures or panels in Information Burnaby
 - whether to focus on particular heritage resources or general heritage themes such as early transportation routes
 - whether to gear the brochures for general information or to particular walking tours
 - what types of heritage resources to feature
 - which examples of each heritage resource type to include
 - how many different brochures to produce and in what phases
 - defining responsibilities for production and distribution.

7.0 CONCLUSIONS

- 7.1 Burnaby is fortunate to have a wide variety of significant architectural, historic, natural and archaeological sites and structures within its boundaries, including many heritage resources located on municipally-owned land. Unfortunately, the preliminary inventory, "Windows to Burnaby's Past", provides only a partial record. As a result, information about local heritage is disorganized, leaving these valuable resources vulnerable to ill-considered change or neglect and unrecognized as important sources of community pride and pleasure.
- 7.2 To remedy the situation, this report uses the idea of the inventory to identify two key initiatives for prompt action within the context of the Heritage Management Plan Framework.
- 7.3 One initiative involves gathering pertinent heritage resource information in order to create a reliable priority registry of heritage in Burnaby. Such a registry would list many types of heritage features, (see Appendix A for examples), including significant green spaces and historic neighbourhoods and would clearly identify municipally-owned heritage properties. Such records would provide planners and others with pertinent information needed for realistic, proactive policy-making on a variety of inter-related issues.

7.4 The other initiative involves case-studies on the conservation of municipally-owned heritage properties and in addition, two prime heritage properties in Metrotown, St. John the Divine Church and the Andy Johnson House. As examples to the community, such studies would be:

- a) popular with residents,
- b) focus attention on major heritage sites such as Deer Lake,
- c) show municipal stewardship of community identity,
- d) tie in with new Provincial Heritage Legislation and Burnaby's centennial celebrations,
- e) send a clear message that preservation is a worthwhile and workable goal,
- f) solve potential procedural problems; and
- g) bring Burnaby more in line with the heritage conservation programs of other comparable municipalities.

7.5 Both initiatives should develop in phases as befits their continual, incremental nature and as funding, timing and staffing schedules allow. The first projects should start soon, be achievable and provide tangible results.

The next steps on these initiatives involve decisions on pertinent priorities and on funding, timing and schedules. Further research and consensus among concerned groups will be needed. Once these initiatives have been refined and initial budgets established, it would be recommended that the proposed Heritage Resource Inventory Program be submitted to Council for approval.

Initial projects could include correcting the current inventory, establishing conservation guidelines and plaquing prime heritage resources.

KI:FA:ap

Attachment

cc: Director Engineering
Director Recreation & Cultural Services
Municipal Solicitor


A. L. Parr
DIRECTOR PLANNING &
BUILDING INSPECTION

APPENDIX A

BURNABY HERITAGE RESOURCE TYPES, WITH SUGGESTED EXAMPLES

1.0 ARCHITECTURAL FEATURES:

- 1.1 RUINS:
 - Remains of Barnett 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
 - Irving 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 Visit Commemorative Arch, Kingsway - 1939

1.12 FRAMED VIEWS:

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

2.0 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 OR RELATED TO HERITAGE STORIES:

- 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