

## Best Practices

Administration undertook a jurisdictional analysis to identify current best practices in Municipal Heritage Conservation. Based on this review, along with current stakeholder feedback, a series of best practices are presented and grouped into three areas.



### 1. Incentives

Heritage property owners receive assistance in the form of financial and non-financial assistance.

In turn, property owners are entrusted with the maintenance and conservation of the heritage asset.



### 2. Protection and Regulation

Appropriate regulatory tools ensure measures are in place to protect heritage assets from demolition and unsympathetic alterations, while also allowing for heritage assets to adapt and change.



### 3. Education and Resources

Providing access to education, tools and resources to heritage property owners is a fundamental component in achieving successful heritage outcomes.

Educating the public on the value of heritage is equally important.

# 1. Incentives

## A. Building, Zoning and Permit Flexibility

## Incentives

### Description

Provides flexibility in zoning and permit requirements for Municipal Heritage Properties which may include:

- Flexibility in development standards, as outlined in the Bylaw 8770, Zoning Bylaw, 2009. An incentive which is currently permitted.
- Evaluation of alternative solutions under the National Building Code, which could provide standard code equivalency regulations for heritage properties. These regulations may potentially be formalized through the Bylaw 9958 - Building Bylaw, 2024.
- A reduction or waiver of fees for permits (currently permitted), encroachments, minor variances, discretionary use and/or rezoning applications.

### Policy Objectives

- Acknowledges that the conservation of heritage resources helps to achieve sustainability objectives.
- Supports the conservation of Heritage Resources through incentives.
- Offers monetary and non-monetary incentives to Designated Municipal Heritage Properties.

### Benefits

- Can remove barriers and costs to development while continuing to align with land use and building requirements.

- Conforming to current building code regulations can be costly, which may be a deterrent towards retention or adaptive reuse of a building.
- Lengthy processing times of an application have been identified as a barrier to designation (both as part of the permitting and heritage approval process). Fee reductions and/or accelerated processing times can help offset some of those concerns.

### Challenges

- Permit fees are based on cost recovery.
- Developing standard building code equivalencies for heritage buildings that does not compromise safety may be challenging.
- Changes to building code requirements and fee reductions will require further research through a capital project.

### Examples in Other Jurisdictions

- Edmonton, AB and Calgary, AB – Zoning regulation variances.
- Vancouver, BC – Building Code flexibility.
- Seattle, WA – Building Code relief.
- Delta, BC – reduced Building Code standards.

### Description

Additional density for a development can be granted in return for the inclusion of public amenities, such as heritage conservation.

Density Bonusing is currently permitted under the City of Saskatoon's (City) Zoning Bylaw. Development that includes heritage conservation currently permits an additional 10% of building height beyond the 76-metre maximum in the B6 Zoning District.

The Density Transfer tool is used in other cities where it is not possible to add more development to the site of the heritage building. City Council may allow the developer to transfer the bonus density to a separate site where there is more opportunity for development. Density Transfers is a tool that has not been used to date in Saskatoon.

### Policy Objectives

- Acknowledges that the conservation of Heritage Resources helps to achieve sustainability objectives.
- Supports the conservation of Heritage Resources through incentives.
- Offers monetary and non-monetary incentives to Designated Municipal Heritage Properties.

### Benefits

- May apply directly to on-site development projects or as a 'density transfer' when applied to a development site that differs from where the public amenity is being provided.
- Minimal direct financial impact to the City and aligns with work being undertaken under through the City Centre Plan.

### Challenges

- Density bonusing may not be applicable to many heritage sites.
- Density transfers are more of an incentive which is best achieved if specific areas are identified.
- Further investigation into the viability of density transfers is required.

### Examples in Other Jurisdictions

- Calgary, AB – provides a financial incentive for density. In addition, the City of Calgary calculates floor area that can be transferable (or sold) to another parcel, up to a certain limit.
- Vancouver, BC – offers a transferable density program to transfer bonus density from the heritage building (referred to as a 'donor' site) to where there is more opportunity for development (referred to as a 'receiver' site). The City of Vancouver outlines specific areas where density bonuses can be transferred and publishes a Transferable Heritage Density inventory that lists all the donor sites with density for sale in the city.

### Description

A low interest loan provided to Municipal Heritage Property owners to cover the up-front costs of undertaking an eligible heritage conservation project. The Program could be structured similar to the City's Home Energy Loan Program (HELP).

Loans would have an established set minimum and a maximum (e.g. \$1,000 to \$40,000). The interest rate may vary on the length of the loan (5, 10, 15 or 20 years for example), which would be repaid through property taxes.

### Policy Objectives

- Acknowledges that the conservation of Heritage Resources helps to achieve sustainability objectives.
- Supports the conservation of Heritage Resources through incentives.
- Offers monetary and non-monetary incentives to Designated Municipal Heritage Properties.

### Benefits

- Provides immediate support for heritage conservation.
- Could expand eligible projects to include engineering and architectural services, mechanical/electrical/plumbing system upgrades, maintenance and energy efficiency improvements.

- Third-Party administration could be considered or alternatively the establishment of partnerships with financial institutions to establish a direct lending program.

### Challenges

- Requires a substantial loan contribution to start the program.

### Examples in Other Jurisdictions

- Markham, ON – provides low interest loans to heritage properties.
- Saskatoon, SK – HELP Loan (Loan between \$1,000 and \$60,000) with \$2.5 million initial funding.

### Description

A separate tax classification for designated Municipal Heritage Properties resulting in a permanent reduction in property taxes.

Operates in a similar manner to a tax abatement or rebate but without a set cap (years) or the requirement for renewal (under an open-ended agreement).

### Policy Objectives

- Acknowledges that the conservation of Heritage Resources helps to achieve sustainability objectives.
- Supports the conservation of Heritage Resources through incentives.
- Offers monetary and non-monetary incentives to Designated Municipal Heritage Properties.

### Benefits

- Likely to encourage Municipal Heritage Designation that arguably could have a large impact on the number of designations.
- Straightforward incentive mechanism that would be applicable to all designated heritage properties (not just those undertaking a heritage conservation project).
- Revenue neutral as the cost in the reduction in property taxes for heritage properties is borne by the remainder of the City tax base.

- Helps to alleviate costs associated with heritage property ownership and encourages ongoing maintenance.
- Can make demolition or 'demolition by neglect' a less attractive option for property owners and developers.

### Challenges

- May require additional restrictions on what properties qualify for Municipal Heritage Designation by amending the Designation Evaluation Criteria.
- More thorough annual inspections will be required to ensure property is being properly maintained.
- Sets precedent for other 'property categories' to be considered for tax exemptions or separate classification.
- Does not provide a benefit to tax-exempt properties (e.g. churches).
- Not easy to modify once the tax classification has been set.

### Examples in Other Jurisdictions

- None. Explored in other cities but not implemented to date.

### Description

An annual fixed reduction of property taxes for Municipal Heritage Properties as defined under *The Heritage Property Act*. The reduction may include commercial and/or residential designated heritage properties and may or may not be tied to a heritage conservation project.

The portion of property taxes are reduced as a percentage. The duration may be open-ended or capped (5 or 10 years as an example).

### Policy Objectives

- Acknowledges that the conservation of Heritage Resources helps to achieve sustainability objectives.
- Supports the conservation of Heritage Resources through incentives.
- Offers monetary and non-monetary incentives to Designated Municipal Heritage Properties.

### Benefits

- A substantial incentive to encourage the retention of heritage properties.
- Helps to absorb some of the costs associated with conservation projects and adaptive reuse of heritage buildings.
- Can be applied outright to any Designated Municipal Heritage Property or only for those who undergo an approved Heritage Conservation project.
- If only for a heritage conservation project, project eligibility could be expanded to include engineering and

architectural services, mechanical/electrical/plumbing system upgrades and energy efficiency improvements.

### Challenges

- Requires an application process each term to renew the exemption (if applicable).

### Examples in Other Jurisdictions

- Burlington, ON – eligible residential sites receive a 40% rebate on property taxes (municipal and education) and 20% for commercial sites. There is no fixed term or cap.
- Kingston, ON – eligible properties receive a 40% tax refund per property (subject to a maximum of \$5,000 or the total cost of maintenance and eligible work as well as specific eligibility criteria).
- Markham, ON – eligible properties receive a 30% rebate on property taxes.
- Edmonton, AB – non-residential properties may receive a tax exemption from tax increases up to \$50,000 per year for 10 years.
- Regina, SK - A property tax exemption may be provided to taxable Designated Heritage Properties equivalent to 50% of eligible conservation work costs to a maximum of 10 years of exemption.

## 2. Protection and Regulation

### A. City Heritage Assets

### Protection and Regulation

#### Description

That the City become a leader in heritage conservation by pursuing Municipal Heritage Designation of City-owned heritage assets.

The City will also provide for long-term funding strategies and maintenance plans for these buildings to support heritage conservation well into the future. Ideally, all City owned heritage resources should be designated, maintained in a good standard of repair, and incorporated into new development, not demolished. The City should be good 'stewards' and not just owners.

Extensive coordination is required between multiple City departments to determine if Municipal Heritage Designation is the right path and to ensure each department is aware of the implications of heritage designation, what appropriate heritage conservation looks like in the context of *The Standards and Guidelines for the Conservation of Historic Places in Canada* and the process for changes and alterations.

Incentives should be directed to all historic resources regardless of ownership (City-owned vs private) and provincial and federal grant opportunities should be pursued (these opportunities are often available for buildings related to the Arts and Culture Sector and/or those pursuing sustainable or energy efficiency upgrades).

Potentially pursue the sale of City-owned heritage assets, where feasible, with the condition that the new owner designate the property as a Municipal Heritage Property.

#### List of City-Owned Municipal Heritage Properties:

- Superintendent's Residence (Bylaw 7122 – July 23, 1990);
- Little Chief Service Station (Bylaw 8170 - Feb 10, 2003)
- Electrical Substation (Bylaw 7986 - Dec. 4, 2000);
- Albert School (Bylaw 6408, 1983);
- Pioneer (Nutana) Cemetery (Bylaw 6210).
- Bowerman House (Bylaw 6440 – May 5, 1986) (managed by the Meewasin Valley Authority);
- City Gardener's Site (Bylaw 9145 - Jan 6, 2014);
- Marr Residence (Bylaw 3206 - Jan 11, 1982) (managed by the Marr Residence Management Board of Trustees); and
- Mendel Building (Bylaw 9482 - February 26th, 2018).

#### Policy Objectives

- Develop and implement a proactive heritage review and evaluation process which will identify City-owned heritage property at a time when the structure is still in use.
- Create conservation plans for City-owned heritage properties in accordance with *The Standards and Guidelines for the Conservation of Historic Places in Canada*.

## Benefits

- The City sets an example and high standard for heritage conservation through the pro-active approach and adherence to *The Standards and Guidelines for the Conservation of Historic Places in Canada*.
- Preservation of heritage assets owned by the City have the capacity to transform several key areas for redevelopment through appropriate conservation and adaptive reuse.

## Challenges

- Cross-departmental participation and cooperation is required to ensure management is successful.
- Lengthy process to determine a sustainable funding strategy and develop management plans for heritage assets.
- The funding of larger conservation efforts varies tremendously amongst cities. Most municipalities appear to have challenges securing a long-term funding strategy for city-owned assets.

## Examples in Other Jurisdictions

- Edmonton, AB – Historic Resources Management Plan
- Vancouver, BC – Heritage Conservation Renewal Report
- Calgary, AB – Historic Management Plan.



Bowerman House. Source: City of Saskatoon



### Description

Improve the processes required to administer the City's Heritage Conservation Program through:

1. Formalization of all policy and procedures into the Heritage Policy and Heritage Plan, including:
  - Bylaw No .6770, Demolition Permit Bylaw, 1987 (Holding Bylaw);
  - Bylaw No. 8356, The Heritage Property Bylaw, 2004 (Approval of Alterations);
  - Heritage Materials Strategy; and
  - Heritage Impact Statement.
2. Highlight the importance that heritage conservation follows *The Standards and Guidelines for the Conservation of Historic Places in Canada*.
3. Ensure all relevant processes are available within ePermitting, including application for designation, applications for heritage alterations, etc.
4. Explore the use of a heritage alteration permit.
5. Create targets for the Heritage Conservation Program that are quantifiable.

### Policy Objectives

- The City will use the Standards and Guidelines as a benchmark to assess the conservation interventions proposed for Municipal Heritage Properties.

### Benefits

- Assists in providing a 'one stop-shop' for approvals for heritage properties.
- Clarifies the expectations for heritage properties and the steps in the approval process.
- Increases efficiency by allowing staff to track applications and monitor progress.

### Challenges

- No major challenges identified at this time.

### Examples in Other Jurisdictions

- Standard in some form throughout Canadian Municipalities.

#### Description

Heritage Conservation Districts (HCDs) are a group or area of heritage resources designated pursuant to *The Heritage Property Act*. These resources may include property, buildings, landscaping, streetscapes, etc. in a Designation Bylaw that is registered on the title of the included properties. HCD protects heritage resources from demolition or unsympathetic alterations.

Formally identifying areas of interest is a good first step to the application of a Heritage Conservation District. There have been several key areas in Saskatoon that have been flagged by Administration, Municipal Heritage Advisory Committee and the Saskatoon Heritage Society in terms of their heritage significance. It is considered best practice to have the support of property owners ahead of any large-scale designation of a Conservation District.

Areas of interest for potential Heritage Conservation Districts:

- 21<sup>st</sup> Street East & 2<sup>nd</sup> Avenue – identified as a historic commercial district core of Saskatoon in the City Centre Plan.
- Spadina Crescent - portions including Vimy Memorial, the Bessborough Hotel, Knox United Church and St. Paul's Cathedral have been identified by the MHAC and local heritage organizations.

- Patterson Garden Arboretum – this location could be designated for its natural ecological importance and history where many prairie plant and tree species are grown and have been developed. This area is expected to be developed but was identified by Administration and stakeholders through the University Sector Plan.
- Northeast Swale.
- Historic Broadway Commercial District.
- Historic Riversdale Commercial District.

Heritage Conservation Districts may encompass different levels of conservation guidelines. The City of Ottawa, for example, uses various levels. The highest level is more strictly designated and conserved, whereas the lowest level is reserved for assets that doesn't contribute to the heritage area and therefore have fewer regulations to follow.

#### Policy Objectives

- Planning for the sustainable development of established neighbourhoods will be based on their historic identity to ensure that development in residential areas is compatible with existing form and character.
- The City may establish Heritage Conservation Districts or areas of heritage interest to recognize, protect and enhance the character of distinct heritage areas in the city.

## Benefits

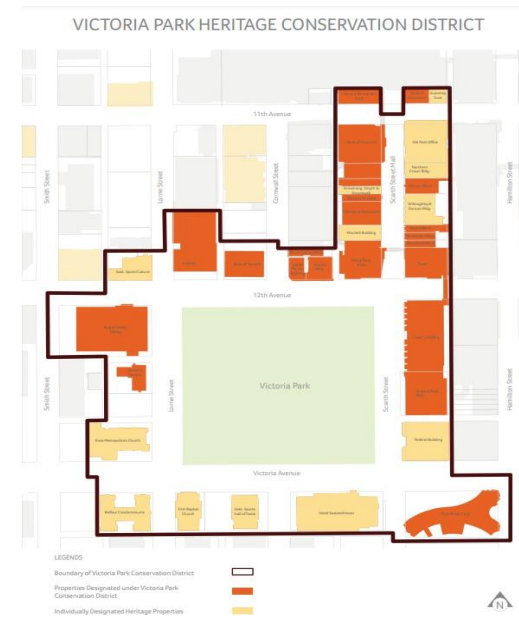
- Preserves the character of specific areas by protecting its important historical elements or features while also allowing for and guiding change.
- Generally reserved for areas with significant heritage value with identifiable characteristics.
- Can be very successful when a Heritage Conservation District is a community-led plan that has a clear goal and method, and that the legal ramifications and benefits are thoroughly explained.

## Challenges

- Difficulty in getting 'buy-in' from multiple property owners.
- A lengthy process which requires time and consideration to determine the suitable attributes or features of an area that are to be conserved.
- The argument has been made against Heritage Conservation Districts in some situations lead to gentrification, and loss of variety, mixed-use and/or multi-unit residential development.

## Examples in Other Jurisdictions

- Regina, SK – Victoria Park Heritage Conservation District. Only city in the province that has implemented a Heritage Conservation District.
- Ottawa, ON - 21 Heritage Conservation Districts (some as small as street blocks, others as entire neighbourhoods).
- Vancouver, BC – 4 Heritage Conservation Districts.
- Winnipeg, MN – 2 Heritage Conservation Districts.



### Description

This Bylaw provides short-term protection of a property from demolition by providing for a 60-day holding period in the event a demolition permit is received.

Thirty-four properties are currently protected under the Holding Bylaw. No additions have taken place since its creation in 1987.

An annual review process for Administration and MHAC should take place to determine if any properties should be added/removed from the Holding Bylaw. Property owners listed on the Holding Bylaw should be contacted to determine their interest in pursuing Municipal Heritage Designation.

### Policy Objectives

- Determine situations where immediate consideration should be given to the designation of any Heritage Resource if threatened with demolition or adverse impacts.

### Benefits

- While Municipal Heritage Designation is ideal, the Holding Bylaw provides a 'safeguard' by providing some level of protection.
- Including properties on the Holding Bylaw allows for a public process regarding the future of the property to take place. Without this mechanism, a demolition permit must be legally issued upon meeting application requirements.

### Challenges

- Unlike Municipal Heritage Designation, properties listed on Holding Bylaw are afforded no additional protection other than temporary denial of the demolition permit.

### Examples in Other Jurisdictions

- Standard in some form throughout Canadian municipalities.

## Description

A contractual agreement between a property owner and municipality or organization.

Conservation covenants are registered on the title of the property and outline the responsibilities of the covenant parties with respect to conservation.

## Policy Objectives

- Determine situations where immediate consideration should be given to the designation of any Heritage Resource if threatened with demolition or adverse impacts.

## Benefits

- Typically, less restrictive than Municipal Heritage Designation from a process standpoint and therefore is potentially more attractive to property owners.
- May be granted for a specified length of time.

## Challenges

- Covenant and easements are viewed as a less permanent option when compared to Municipal Heritage Designation, which may potentially leave the heritage asset unprotected in the future.

## Examples in Other Jurisdictions

- Standard in some form throughout Canadian municipalities.
- Although they can be an effective tool in some circumstances, covenant and easement agreements have seen little use in Saskatchewan for heritage protection. The Province has used them to protect archaeological sites.

### 3. Education and Resources

#### A. Interpretive Features Initiative

##### Description

A comprehensive interpretive plan for a specific area or neighbourhood in Saskatoon. Features could potentially include interpretive storyboards, artifacts, wayfinding and public art.

Possible themes include Indigenous history, urban reserves, the boom-and-bust economy, post-World War II settler immigration and the history of environmental/cultural areas, such as the South Saskatchewan River. Consideration for non-traditional forms of heritage such as neon and ghost signage could be given.



Neon Signage in Edmonton. Source: City of Edmonton

##### Policy Objectives

- Supports awareness and value of heritage.
- Incorporates local history interpretive elements through plaques, public art and other opportunities as they present themselves in the public realm.

##### Benefits

- Provides for recognition of an area's history and culture and contributes to the richness and activation of the public realm.
- Provides an opportunity for the city to collaborate and work with key stakeholders, including Indigenous peoples, Business Improvement Districts (BIDs) and heritage and community groups to share these unique stories.
- Potential synergies with the Downtown Event and Entertainment District.

##### Challenges

- Best achieved if specific areas and/or existing opportunities are identified.
- Extensive public consultation will be required.

##### Examples in Other Jurisdictions

- Standard in some form throughout Canadian municipalities in their urban design, public art, parks and culture policies and programs.

### Description

An online local listing of professionals with heritage expertise in Saskatoon and surrounding area. Provides a network for owners to share experiences of their restoration, as well as trusted contractors, skilled trades and craftspeople.

The list should be developed in partnership with architects, contractors and other skilled professionals in the field. The Directory could be completed and maintained internally or through a partner organization.

Alternatively, this could be similarly achieved by working with the Canadian Association of Heritage Professionals (CAHP) to include professionals from Saskatoon and within Saskatchewan.



### Policy Objectives

- Supports awareness and value of heritage.

### Benefits

- Connects property owners with professionals that have heritage expertise when undertaking heritage conservation or maintenance work. This was a concern identified through stakeholder engagement.
- Increases the likelihood but does not guarantee that heritage conservation work is done in a sensitive manner.
- Ability to expand list outside of local businesses, organizations and professionals if the interest exists.
- Potential partnership opportunities with MHAC, trade schools, the Province of Saskatchewan and other organizations.

### Challenges

- Developing a list does not guarantee the quality of the work, proper disclaimers will be required to absolve the City.
- Will require regular updates to ensure information is accurate and relevant.
- If choosing a third-party organization to create and maintain the list, a regular funding commitment will be required.

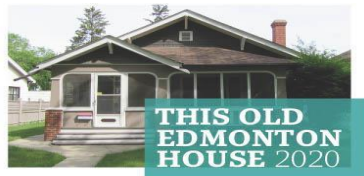
### Examples in Other Jurisdictions

- North Waterloo Region, Ontario
- Canadian Association of Heritage Professionals (CAHP)
- Maitland, AU Maitland Heritage Trades Directory

# C. Heritage Workshops

## Description

Technically focused public workshops that feature qualified professionals (contractors, tradespersons, architects, planners, etc.) to discuss heritage property conservation and maintenance.



### 2020 PUBLIC SEMINAR SERIES

Are you the owner of an older or historic home full of character and charm that badly needs updating? Join us for a series of public seminars about owning, maintaining and restoring your older home. An expert in the field will lead each seminar. Come prepared with your questions and leave with potential solutions.

#### 1 Windows & Doors I

Windows and doors play a major role in preserving the character of your historic home. Find out how they can be maintained and repaired and why it's not always necessary to replace them.

**Instructor:** Peter Coran  
**Monday, March 16, 2020, 7 - 9 PM**  
**\$25.00 - Course Code: 664795**  
 City of Edmonton Archives Centre

#### 2 Windows & Doors II

While the proper repair and restoration of windows and doors is always best, their retention isn't always possible. Visit a working window and door manufacturing factory to find out how new windows and doors can be manufactured to replicate look and feel and complement your historic home.

**Instructor:** Gordon Givens  
**Wednesday, March 18, 2020, 7 - 9 PM**  
**\$25.00 - Course Code: 664796**  
 Perino Seal Windows & Doors Ltd. Shop  
 8555 - 16 Avenue NW

#### 3 Mechanical & Electrical Systems

Before you hire a contractor to upgrade your systems, it's important to understand how they work and inspire your interest.

**Instructor:** Chris Katz  
**Monday, March 16, 2020, 7 - 9 PM**  
**\$25.00 - Course Code: 664797**  
 John Walter Museum, 9360 Wabersdale Hill

#### 4 Roofs & Exteriors

Repair and maintain the exterior of your home properly and you'll avoid having to repair the interior.

**Instructor:** Peter Coran  
**Monday, April 13, 2020, 7 - 9 PM**  
**\$25.00 - Course Code: 664798**  
 City of Edmonton Archives Centre

#### 5 Masonry/Stucco

Masonry homes with masonry and stucco exteriors can bring unique challenges for maintenance. Learn how to spot the warning signs and head off future issues.

**Instructor:** Chris Anthony and Thomas Erkel  
**Monday, April 20, 2020, 7 - 9 PM**  
**\$25.00 - Course Code: 664799**  
 City of Edmonton Archives  
 Prince of Wales Armoured Heritage Centre  
 #200, 10440 - 104 Avenue NW

#### 6 Millwork & Floors

Learn how to protect woodwork without stripping, and how to repair, restore and replace floors so they last through the kinds of flooring that are appropriate for old home restoration jobs more.

**Instructor:** Johannes Vokala  
**Monday, April 20, 2020, 7 - 9 PM**  
**\$25.00 - Course Code: 664790**  
 John Walter Museum, 9360 Wabersdale Hill

#### 7 Foundations

The foundation for any historic home restoration is a good foundation. Learn about common foundation problems and solutions.

**Instructor:** Arda Ozum and Peter Coran  
**Monday, May 4, 2020, 7 - 9 PM**  
**\$25.00 - Course Code: 664800**  
 John Walter Museum, 9360 Wabersdale Hill

#### 8 Decorating Your Heritage Home and Tour

In this workshop, you will learn about how interior of homes have evolved over time, and how these were related to Edmonton's context. Wall treatments, colours, major styles of decor, types of lighting, and accessories to be discussed. The workshop ends with a tour of historic furnished house on the University of Alberta campus to view first hand how the former interior's evolution has led over the

focus of this tour will be layout, materials, lighting and furniture (see program) that was prevalent at the time.

**Instructor:** Johannes Vokala  
**Monday, May 11, 2020, 7 - 9 PM**  
**\$25.00 - Course Code: 664791**  
 Rutherford House, University of Alberta  
 North Campus, 11110 Saskatchewan Drive NW

#### 9 House Doctor

This course gives you a chance to walk through a private historic home from top to bottom to evaluate the house for potential problems.

**Instructor:** Peter Coran  
**Saturday, May 23, 2020, 9AM - Noon**  
**\$25.00 - Course Code: 664792**  
 Location: TBA

#### 10 Plastering Walls

Plaster has traditionally been used to finish interior walls. Learn how to make easy repairs to maintain these walls.

**Instructor:** Peter Coran  
**Monday, May 25, 2020, 7 - 9 PM**  
**\$25.00 - Course Code: 664793**  
 City of Edmonton Archives Centre

#### 11 Researching Your Heritage Home

Join City of Edmonton Archives and Heritage Planners and learn how you can research the history of your Edmonton heritage home. The session will also introduce you to the City of Edmonton programs and to the benefits of maintaining your historic property. An assignment will be requested to give you an idea of what might be expected in restoration of their home prior to the seminar, as this is a hands-on workshop. A second offering of this course may be provided, depending on demand.

**Instructor:** Tim O'Riady and David Johnston  
**Tuesday, June 2, 2020, 9 - 12 PM**  
**\$30.00 - Course Code: 664794**  
 City of Edmonton Archives  
 Prince of Wales Armoured Heritage Centre  
 #200, 10440 - 104 Avenue NW

**REGISTER**

Register online at:  
[www.thisoldedmonton.ca](http://www.thisoldedmonton.ca)  
 or call 780-486-1581 and provide the operator with the course number.

For additional information, please contact:  
 David Johnston at 780-486-1581  
 or [David.Johnston@edmonton.ca](mailto:David.Johnston@edmonton.ca)

*Note: Seminars may be cancelled and rescheduled without notice. Once notified, the registration fee will be refunded. Refundable up to 14 business days before, and we reserve the right to cancel classes early.*



## Policy Objectives

- Supports awareness and value of heritage.
- Provides info on City policies, processes and actions.

## Benefits

- Provides property owners with the tools to undertake maintenance and improvements to their heritage property.
- Connects property owners with heritage professionals.
- Provides educational opportunities to non-heritage property owners (general public and interested agencies and organizations).
- Provides the City with the opportunity to dispel common misconceptions about designation and its regulations.

## Challenges

- Success of the workshops will be dependent on participation and interest of both professionals and public.

## Examples in Other Jurisdictions

- Edmonton, AB - "This Old Edmonton House" workshop series.
- The Saskatchewan Ministry of Parks, Culture and Sport conducts a webinar series, Historic Places – Living Places to educate the public on the contributions historic places are making in Saskatchewan communities.

Source: City of Edmonton



## D. Marketing and Resources Strategy

## Education and Resources

### Description

A brand redesign and marketing campaign that garners public interest in the value of Saskatoon's Heritage and the importance of Heritage Conservation.

An improved layout of the heritage page on the City's website to promote access and functionality.

An annual review process for Administration and MHAC should be considered to determine any changes that may be required to the Saskatoon Register of Historic Places and Built Heritage Database

### Policy Objectives

- Supports awareness and value of heritage.
- Provides info on city policies, processes and actions.

### Benefits

- Provides online tools and resources for the public and heritage property owners.
- Updates the existing materials and brand to move away from a greyscale/sepia toned and text heavy format that perpetuates the idea of heritage being 'old' and 'boring' to a more colourful and visually modern format.
- Potential opportunities exist to partner with MHAC, City Archives and other organizations.



Source: City of Halifax

### Challenges

- No major challenges identified.

### Examples in other Jurisdictions

- Standard in some form throughout Canadian municipalities.
- Calgary, AB - "Heritage Inspires YYC" campaign.

### Description

An interactive map, placed on the City's website, designed to tell the story of heritage assets.



Source: City of Saskatoon

### Policy Objectives:

- Supports awareness and value of heritage.

### Benefits:

- Interactive tools can provide opportunities for multiple graphics and other visual aids, such as video.
- Allows for users to generate custom walking tours.
- Mobile functionality provides increased access.

### Challenges:

- No major challenges identified.

### Examples in other Jurisdictions:

- Burlington, ON Story Maps
- Canadian Heritage River Systems Map
- Phoenix, AZ

## Description

Urban Reserves are lands within a city that have been granted reserve status by the Federal Government to help create opportunities for new businesses and increase employment for the growing number of Indigenous people living in cities.

In consultation with the Urban Reserve property owner(s), a commemorative feature (ex: plaque or other interpretive feature) could be installed at Urban Reserve sites, outlining the history of the land and significance of the Urban Reserve.



Source: City of Saskatoon

## Policy Objectives

- Supports awareness and value of heritage.
- Incorporate local history interpretive elements through plaques, public art and other opportunities as they present themselves in the public realm.

## Benefits

- Provides an opportunity to interpret the history of Indigenous peoples and the importance of Urban Reserves.
- Can serve as a catalyst for other opportunities to interpret indigenous heritage in Saskatoon.

## Challenges

- No major challenges identified.

## Examples in Other Jurisdictions

- No other comparable examples.

## Other Options to Explore

Option	Description
Heritage Impact Statement	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• A Heritage Impact Statement may be required by the applicant for Municipal Heritage Properties, buildings included in “Schedule A” of the Holding Bylaw, or buildings listed on the Saskatoon Register of Historic Places.</li> <li>• Review the Heritage Impact Statement requirements and revise if necessary.</li> </ul>
Heritage Resource Material Strategy	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• Provides a framework for the city to guide the acquisition and reuse of heritage materials, including artifacts. It was implemented in 2017.</li> <li>• Potential to review and revise. Should be placed on the City’s website or as an attachment to the Heritage Plan or Policy for greater visibility.</li> </ul>
Provincial Heritage Property Act	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• Provincial legislation that outlines the powers of the Municipality with respect to heritage property.</li> <li>• Potential to review through discussion with the Ministry.</li> </ul>
Re-evaluation of Heritage Designation Criteria	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• The Designation Criteria for evaluating heritage properties for Municipal Heritage Designation is outlined in the City’s Heritage Plan and was last updated in 2014.</li> <li>• Potential to review and revise (if necessary).</li> </ul>