

City Council**Notice of Motion**

MM43.25	ACTION			Ward:27
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Authorization to Release Section 37 and Section 45 Funds from various developments to fund the creation and installation of three heritage plaques in Ward 27 - by Councillor Kristyn Wong-Tam, seconded by Mike Layton

** Notice of this Motion has been given.*

** This Motion is subject to referral to the Executive Committee. A two-thirds vote is required to waive referral.*

Recommendations

Councillor Kristyn Wong-Tam, seconded by Councillor Mike Layton, recommends that:

1. City Council increase the Approved 2018 Operating Budget of Heritage Toronto on a one-time basis by \$18,200 gross, \$0 net, for production and installation of Heritage Plaques at 538 Jarvis Street, 40 College Street and 34 Yorkville Avenue (Cost Centre HG0001), fully funded by Section 37 and Section 45 community benefits from the following developments:

a. 608-618 Yonge Street, for achieving local heritage objectives and local park improvements, in an area bounded by College Street, Charles Street, Bay Street and Church Street, in the amount of \$7,500 (Source Account XR3028-4500108); and

b. 333 Bloor Street East, secured to achieve local heritage objectives in the area, in the amount of \$10,700 (Source Account XR3026-3700137).

Summary

This Motion seeks authorization to amend the 2018 Operating Budget of Heritage Toronto to fund the creation and installation of a three heritage plaques in Ward 27. Heritage Toronto had estimated the entire project to cost \$18,200.

Toronto Police Service Headquarters (40 College Street)

The origins of the Toronto Police Service can be traced back to 1834, the year the City was incorporated and the first full-time constable appointed. A year later, the City hired five constables. Each Member of City Council could appoint constables in his ward, often as a political favour. The politicization of the police force came to the fore in the 1840's and 1850's when it failed to stop many riots initiated by members of the anti-Catholic Orange Order that had taken roots in Toronto as both protestant and Catholic Irish immigration increased.

In 1858, the province passed the Municipal Institutions of Upper Canada Act which put in place the regulatory Board of Commissioners of Police. In February 1859, the entire force was dismissed and a new one took its place the next day. Today's police force still traces its regulatory structure and institutional lineage directly to the 1859 department.

The focus of the force evolved in the late 19th century from being prepared to deal with urban riots to, in the words of historian Peter Vronsky, "a more systematic regulatory supervision of the working class life in Toronto" so that, by the end of the 19th century, "the Toronto Police were directly involved in virtually every corner of low-income (and ethnic) communities, from private life to commerce and entertainment." The force also operated what we would today recognize as indispensable social services: juvenile services, shelters for homeless, child and animal welfare and ambulances. Only in the 1920's did pro-active crime fighting become the main focus of the Toronto Police.

Yorkville Fire Hall (34 Yorkville Avenue)

The first Toronto firefighting force was organized in 1826. It consisted of a hook-and-ladder company and an engine company and was staffed by volunteers. Previously, firefighting was the responsibility of individual citizens: The City required each home to have buckets of water by the door at all times and ladders for reaching the roof. The bells of St. James Cathedral raised the fire alarm.

With incorporation, the City introduced its first by-laws designed to prevent fires. The City began to conduct safety inspections and open fires were strictly controlled. Technology lagged behind the needs of firefighters, however, and fire engines had to be filled from the lake and pulled to the scene of fires by horses. Following the first Great Fire of Toronto in 1849 in the King and Jarvis area, the City built water tanks around the City and installed its first hydrants. In 1870, the City installed its first electronic alarm system. Call boxes located throughout the City alerted firefighters to blazes. After the Great Fire occurred in 1904, a new high-pressure water system included fire hydrants throughout downtown.

In 1949, Toronto's deadliest fire and to date its worst disaster in terms of fatalities, the burning of the SS Noronic on the waterfront, killed 118 people. In its 192-year history, the Toronto Fire Service has continuously expanded to serve the growing City. In 2017, the Toronto Fire Service responded to 121,131 emergencies. A total of 272 people have died fighting fires in Toronto. There are 2,693 people working in operations in the Toronto Fire Service.

Dr. Barnardo's Homes Headquarters (538 Jarvis Street)

Barnardos Organization has operated for over 150 years serving marginalized children and their families. Founded by Thomas John Barnardo who was born in Dublin, Ireland in 1845 and moved to London to train as a doctor. He encountered lack of resources for the many children living in abject poverty and responded by establishing a "ragged school" in 1867. In 1870, he opened his first home for boys and established a place where no child would be turned away instead caring for thousands of boys and girls and educating them in trades. Dr. Barnardo was one of several Victorian Philanthropists concerned with child welfare and operating homes in the Commonwealth. By the late 19th century and into the 20th century, Barnardos along with other organizations participated in a child migration scheme between Great Britain and its colonies including Canada and Australia. Over 100,000 children came to Canada through this

scheme and today 1 in 10 Canadians are descended from these child migrants, known as "British Home Children."

From 1922 to 1945, 538 Jarvis Street was the first contact with our City of Toronto and our country that the Barnardo children had after being many days at sea. While the physical building is gone, a Heritage Toronto Commemorative Plaque would respectfully honour these children and recognize their arrival into our City.

As Heritage Toronto is a directly funded City agency and not considered an "outside party", no undertaking is required to be signed by Heritage Toronto governing the use of the funds and financial reporting.

Background Information (City Council)

Member Motion MM43.25