

Subject: Designation of 692 Echo Drive under Part IV of the *Ontario Heritage Act*

File Number: ACS2023-PRE-RHU-0027

**Report to Built Heritage Committee on 6 November 2023
and Council 22 November 2023**

**Submitted on October 19, 2023 by Court Curry, Director, Right of Way, Heritage,
and Urban Design Services, Planning, Real Estate and Economic Development**

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Ward: Capital (17)

**Objet: Désignation du 692, promenade Echo en vertu de la partie IV de la
*Loi sur le patrimoine de l'Ontario***

Dossier: ACS2023-PRE-RHU-0027

Rapport au Comité du patrimoine bâti

le 6 novembre 2023

et au Conseil le 22 novembre 2023

**Soumis le 19 octobre, 2023 par Court Curry, Directeur, Services des emprises, du
patrimoine, et du design urbain, Services de la planification, des biens
immobiliers et du développement économique**

**Personne ressource: Ashley Kotarba, Planificatrice de patrimoine II, Planification
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Quartier: Capitale (17)

RECOMMENDATION(S)

That the Built Heritage Committee recommend that Council issue a Notice of Intention to Designate 692 Echo Drive under Part IV of the *Ontario Heritage Act* according to the Statement of Cultural Heritage Value attached as Document 5.

RECOMMANDATION(S) DU RAPPORT

Que le Comité du patrimoine bâti recommande au Conseil de publier un avis d'intention de désigner la propriété située au 692, promenade Echo en vertu de la partie IV de la *Loi sur le patrimoine de l'Ontario*, conformément à la Déclaration de valeur sur le plan du patrimoine culturel présentée en pièce jointe comme document 5.

BACKGROUND

This report has been prepared because designation under Part IV of the Ontario Heritage Act (OHA) must be approved by City Council.

The property at 692 Echo Drive is a two-and-a-half storey house clad in red brick and stucco, featuring elements of the Edwardian Classicism style, constructed in 1913. Through its history it has been occupied by prominent figures in the early development of Ottawa. Its original owner, Samuel T. Bastedo was a prominent public servant in Ontario and was responsible for the development of the Canadian Annuities program and early social legislation in Canada that led to the development of the Canada Pension Plan.

The property was listed on the City of Ottawa Heritage Register in 2019. Changes to the *Ontario Heritage Act* through Bill 23 will result in the removal of the property from the City's Heritage Register if Council does not issue a Notice of Intention to Designate the property by December 31, 2024. Further, Council will not be able to re-list the property for five years after this date. Through Heritage staff review of the Register in spring 2023 as a result of Bill 23, this property was identified as a potential candidate for designation along with several other properties along Echo Drive.

The property owner submitted a Notice of Intention to Demolish a Listed Building as per the Council-approved process which was deemed complete on June 1, 2023. The 60-day notice requirement under the *Ontario Heritage Act* (OHA) was to end on July 31, however the Notice was withdrawn on June 28, 2023. During the initial Notice period, Heritage Planning staff conducted research and determined that the property merits designation under Part IV of the *Ontario Heritage Act* and prepared a designation report

for July. The withdrawal of the Notice was submitted by the property owner to pause the designation process and to provide additional time to prepare for the Built Heritage Committee meeting over the summer. Given the Bill 23 timelines, Heritage staff have decided to move forward with the report.

The remaining listed properties on Echo Drive that have been identified as potential candidates for Part IV designation will be reviewed and considered as part of a thematic designation report in the coming months.

DISCUSSION

Recommendation 1

The Official Plan, the Provincial Policy Statement and the *Ontario Heritage Act* all provide policy direction related to the designation of individual properties under Part IV of the OHA.

Official Plan

The Official Plan has policies related to cultural heritage in Section 4.5, Cultural Heritage and Archaeology. Section 4.5.1(3) states: "Individual buildings, structures, and sites shall be designated as properties of cultural heritage value under Part IV of the *Ontario Heritage Act*." and Section 4.5.1 (10) states: "The City shall immediately consider the designation of any resource of cultural heritage value under the *Ontario Heritage Act* if that resource is threatened with demolition."

Provincial Policy Statement (2020)

Section 2.6.1 of the Provincial Policy Statement (2020) contains the following policy regarding the protection of cultural heritage resources: "Significant built heritage resources and significant cultural heritage landscapes shall be conserved."

Ontario Heritage Act

Part IV of the *Ontario Heritage Act* provides municipalities with the authority to designate properties of cultural heritage value. Section 29 of the OHA sets out the process for the designation of individual buildings. It requires:

- that Council consult with its municipal heritage committee, and
- that the official Notice of Intention to Designate served on the owner and the Ontario Heritage Trust contain a description of the property and its heritage

attributes, as well as a statement explaining the cultural heritage value or interest of the property and a statement that a notice of objection may be served on the clerk within 30 days after the date of publication of the notice of intention in a newspaper.

Per the Ontario Heritage Act Alternative Notice Policy, the Notice of Intention to Designate will be published on the City's website in both official languages. Document 5 contains the Statement of Cultural Heritage Value for this property.

Ontario Regulation 09/06

Regulation 09/06 (see Document 3) establishes criteria to determine if a property is of cultural heritage value or interest. A property may be designated under Section 29 of the OHA if it meets two or more of the nine criteria set out in the regulation.

Through research and evaluation, staff have determined that the property at 692 Echo Drive meets five of the nine criteria. Detailed research and analysis are outlined in the Cultural Heritage Evaluation Report (see Document 4), and a brief analysis of each of the applicable criteria is provided below:

The property has design value or physical value because it is a rare, unique, representative or early example of a style, type, expression, material or construction method.

Constructed in 1913, the building at 692 Echo Drive is a representative example of Edwardian Classicism, which was popular in Canada between 1900 and 1930. The architectural features of the building which are characteristic of Edwardian Classicism include its symmetrical front façade with a gable over the doorway, a side gable roof, and large front porch with columns extending across the front of the building. In addition, the exaggerated Edwardian features of the design, such as the large size of the columns, porch, windows, and dormers, make it an uncommon example of the style in Ottawa.

The property has historical or associative value because it has direct associations with a theme, event, belief, person, activity, organization or institution that is significant to a community.

The building at 692 Echo Drive is directly associated with Samuel T. Bastedo, an Ottawa resident and well-known provincial and national public servant who was the first resident of the house beginning in 1913. Bastedo served as the private secretary to former premier Sir Oliver Mowat, the Deputy of Minister of Fisheries in Ontario and held

a prominent role as the Superintendent for the Department of Annuities during the time he lived at this property.

Bastedo was a champion of the short-lived but influential Canadian Annuities program which was the first federal program established to encourage Canadians to financially prepare for their retirement through the purchase of government annuities. Though the program did not ultimately succeed in its goals, it marked a shift in the development of social legislation in Canada and led to the later development of the Canada Pension Plan. Bastedo lived at 692 Echo Drive until his death in 1927.

The property has historical or associative value because it yields, or has the potential to yield, information that contributes to an understanding of a community or culture.

The property at 692 Echo Drive has associative value as part of an historic residential neighbourhood which was inhabited by members of Ottawa's elite from the early 20th century. Developed out of the estate of Colonel George Hay. Hay, president of the Bank of Canada and a prominent local politician, purchased the land from Lewis Williams, one of the area's earliest settlers.

The land between Bank Street and Riverdale Avenue was subdivided after Hay's death in 1911 and the lots in this area were larger through lots than those to the south which had been subdivided earlier, reflecting the development of this street as an affluent enclave. Forming the southern edge of the Rideau Canal, near the Bank Street bridge, the property yields information about the growth of the city in the early 20th century and the expansion of neighbourhoods outside of the downtown core.

The property has contextual value because it is important in defining, maintaining or supporting the character of an area.

The property has contextual value as an important part of an intact historic streetscape of, late 19th and early 20th century buildings located on the south side of Echo Drive between Bank Street and Riverdale Avenue that face the Rideau Canal, and form the northern edge of Old Ottawa South. This streetscape also includes two other properties designated under Part IV of the *Ontario Heritage Act*, Echo Bank House, 700 Echo Drive and the Monastère du Précieux Sang, 774 Echo Drive and many other listed properties. This property and the associated streetscape is important in defining the character of residential development in the early 20th century adjacent to the Rideau Canal, between the Ottawa Locks and Dow's Lake, and maintains the architectural character of Old Ottawa South.

The property has contextual value because it is physically, functionally, visually or historically linked to its surroundings.

As one of the earliest properties in the 1911 subdivision immediately adjacent to the Rideau Canal, a National Historic Site and UNESCO World Heritage Site, the property is physically, visually and historically reflective of the transition of the Rideau Canal from its original military and commercial use towards passive recreation and the associated development of residential uses along the waterway and scenic driveways.

Conclusion

The property at 692 Echo Drive meets five of the nine criteria outlined in Ontario Regulation 09/06 for designation under Part IV of the Ontario Heritage Act. Staff recommend that Council issue a Notice of Intention to Designate the Property under Part IV of the *Ontario Heritage Act*.

FINANCIAL IMPLICATIONS

There are no direct financial implications.

LEGAL IMPLICATIONS

A person who objects to the Notice of Intent to Designate may serve a notice of objection as outlined in the Ontario Heritage Act. Council must consider any objection and may decide to withdraw the Notice of Intent to designate, or maintain its position regarding the intent to designate. Such consideration must occur within 90 days following the end of the objection period. If Council intends to proceed with designation, it must pass a by-law designating the property within 120 days following the publication of the Notice of Intent to Designate. Any person who objects to the by-law has a right of appeal to the Tribunal.

COMMENTS BY THE WARD COUNCILLOR(S)

The Ward Councilor is aware of the recommendation associated with this report.

CONSULTATION

The property owner was advised of the proposed designation of this property under Part IV of the *Ontario Heritage Act* on June 16, 2023 in response to the Notice of Intention to Demolish submitted on May 29, 2023. Staff met with the owner on June 21, 2023, to review the designation process and answer questions. The property owner is opposed to the proposed designation of this property.

ACCESSIBILITY IMPACTS

The designation of this property under the *Ontario Heritage Act* does not impact the physical fabric of the building. While alterations to designated properties, including renovations to remove barriers for people with disabilities, require a heritage permit, the fees for these permits are waived and staff work with property owners to allow for accessibility retrofits.

RISK MANAGEMENT IMPLICATIONS

There are no risk management implications.

RURAL IMPLICATIONS

There are no rural implications.

APPLICATION PROCESS TIMELINE STATUS

There are no application timelines associated with designations under the *Ontario Heritage Act*.

SUPPORTING DOCUMENTATION

Document 1 Location Map

Document 2 Photos

Document 3 Ontario Regulation 09/06

Document 4 Cultural Heritage Evaluation Report

Document 5 Statement of Cultural Heritage Value

DISPOSITION

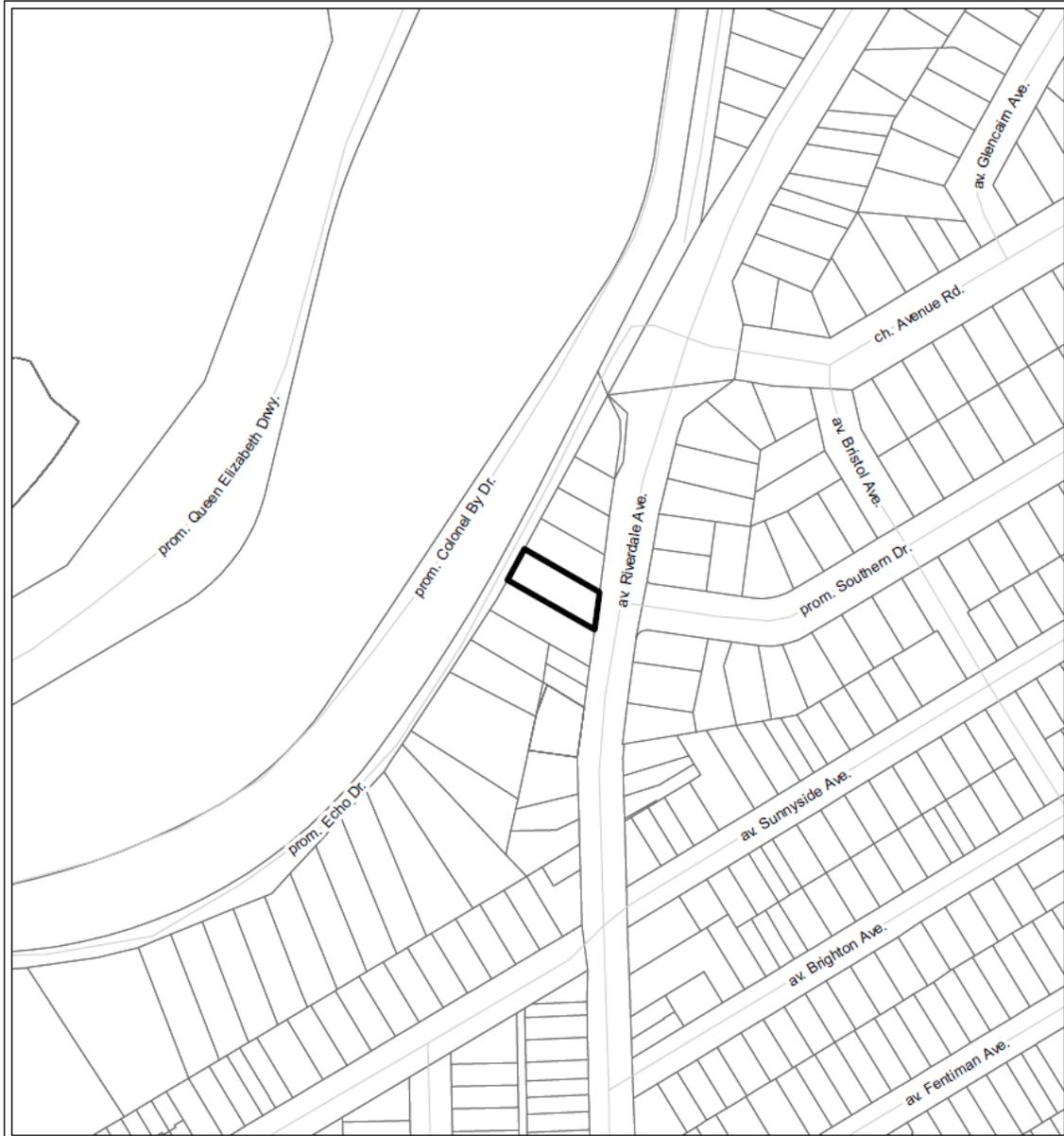
If Council does not approve the recommendation, no further steps are required. If Council proceeds with the issuance of a Notice of Intention to Designate for the property located at 692 Echo Drive, several actions must be taken:

- 1) Heritage Planning Branch, Planning Real Estate and Economic Development Department, to prepare the Notice of Intention to Designate. Office of the City Clerk, Council and Committee Services to notify the property owner and the Ontario Heritage Trust (10 Adelaide Street East, 3rd Floor, Toronto, Ontario,

M5C 1J3) of Council's decision to issue a Notice of Intention to Designate 692 Echo Drive under Part IV of the Ontario Heritage Act.

- 2) Heritage Planning Branch, Planning Real Estate and Economic Development Department to ensure publication of the Notice of Intention to Designate according to the requirements of Section 29 the *Ontario Heritage Act*.
- 3) If the City Clerk receives a Notice of Objection under Section 29(5) of the *Ontario Heritage Act* within thirty days of the publication of the Notice of Intention to Designate, the Heritage Planning Branch, Planning, Real Estate and Economic Development Department is to prepare a report regarding the objection for consideration by Council within 90 days after conclusion of the objection period, according to Section 29(6) of the *Ontario Heritage Act*.
- 4) If the City Clerk does not receive any Notice of Objection under Section 29(5) of the *Ontario Heritage Act* within thirty days of the publication of the Notice of Intention to Designate, or if City Council decides not to withdraw the notice of intention to designate the property after an objection has been served, the Heritage Planning Branch, Planning, Real Estate and Economic Development Department, is to prepare the designation by-law, under the authority of the approval of this report and Legal Services to submit to City Council for enactment within 120 days of the publication of the Notice of Intention to Designate as prescribed in Section 29(8) of the *Ontario Heritage Act*.
- 5) Office of the City Clerk, Council and Committee Services to cause a copy of the by-law together with a statement explaining the cultural heritage value or interest of the property and a description of the heritage attributes of the property, to be served on the owner of the property and on the Trust according to the requirements of the *Ontario Heritage Act*. Heritage Planning Branch, Planning, Real Estate and Economic Development Department to ensure publication of the notice of the by-law in the newspaper according to the requirements Section 29(8)(4) of the *Ontario Heritage Act*.

Document 1 Location Map



LOCATION MAP / PLAN DE LOCALISATION
HERITAGE / PATRIMOINE

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REVISION / RÉVISION - 2023 / 06 / 21



692 prom. Echo Dr.



NOT TO SCALE

Document 2 Photos



Front façade of 692 Echo Drive. Source: City of Ottawa



Echo Drive looking northeast. Source: Google Streetview August 2021



Looking northeast on Echo Drive, showing proximity to the Rideau Canal. Source: Google Streetview, May 2014



Rear of 692 Echo Drive, from Riverdale Avenue. Source: City of Ottawa

Document 3 Ontario Regulation 09/06**CRITERIA FOR DETERMINING CULTURAL HERITAGE VALUE OR INTEREST**

Consolidation Period: From January 1, 2023 to the e-Laws currency date.

Last amendment: 569/22.

This is the English version of a bilingual regulation.

Criteria, s. 27 (3) (b) of the Act

1. (1) The criteria set out in subsection (2) are prescribed for the purposes of clause 27 (3) (b) of the Act. O. Reg. 569/22, s. 1.

(2) Property that has not been designated under Part IV of the Act may be included in the register referred to in subsection 27 (1) of the Act on and after the day subsection 3 (2) of Schedule 6 to the *More Homes Built Faster Act, 2022* comes into force if the property meets one or more of the following criteria for determining whether it is of cultural heritage value or interest:

1. The property has design value or physical value because it is a rare, unique, representative or early example of a style, type, expression, material or construction method.
2. The property has design value or physical value because it displays a high degree of craftsmanship or artistic merit.
3. The property has design value or physical value because it demonstrates a high degree of technical or scientific achievement.
4. The property has historical value or associative value because it has direct associations with a theme, event, belief, person, activity, organization or institution that is significant to a community.
5. The property has historical value or associative value because it yields, or has the potential to yield, information that contributes to an understanding of a community or culture.
6. The property has historical value or associative value because it demonstrates or reflects the work or ideas of an architect, artist, builder, designer or theorist who is significant to a community.
7. The property has contextual value because it is important in defining, maintaining or supporting the character of an area.
8. The property has contextual value because it is physically, functionally, visually or historically linked to its surroundings.
9. The property has contextual value because it is a landmark. O. Reg. 569/22, s. 1.

(3) For clarity, subsection (2) does not apply in respect of a property that has not been designated under Part IV but was included in the register as of the day subsection 3 (2) of Schedule 6 to the *More Homes Built Faster Act, 2022* comes into force. O. Reg. 569/22, s. 1.

Criteria, s. 29 (1) (a) of the Act

2. (1) The criteria set out in subsections (2) and (3) are prescribed for the purposes of *clause 29 (1) (a) of the Act*. O. Reg. 569/22, s. 1.

(2) Section 1, as it read immediately before the day subsection 3 (2) of Schedule 6 to the *More Homes Built Faster Act, 2022* comes into force, continues to apply in respect of a property for which a notice of intention to designate it was given under subsection 29 (1.1) of the Act after January 24, 2006 and before the day subsection 3 (2) of Schedule 6 to the *More Homes Built Faster Act, 2022* comes into force. O. Reg. 569/22, s. 1.

(3) In respect of a property for which a notice of intention to designate it is given under subsection 29 (1.1) of the Act on or after the day subsection 3 (2) of Schedule 6 to the *More Homes Built Faster Act, 2022* comes into force, the property may be designated under section 29 of the Act if it meets two or more of the criteria for determining whether it is of cultural heritage value or interest set out in paragraphs 1 to 9 of subsection 1 (2). O. Reg. 569/22, s. 1.

Criteria, s. 41 (1) (b) of the Act

3. (1) The criteria set out in subsection (2) are prescribed for the purposes of *clause 41 (1) (b) of the Act*. O. Reg. 569/22, s. 1.

(2) Subject to subsection (3), in the case of a by-law passed under subsection 41 (1) of the Act on or after the day subsection 5 (1) of Schedule 6 to the *More Homes Built Faster Act, 2022* comes into force, a municipality or any defined area or areas of it may be designated by such a by-law as a heritage conservation district under subsection 41 (1) of the Act if the municipality or the defined area or areas of it meets the following criteria:

1. At least 25 per cent of the properties within the municipality or defined area or areas satisfy two or more of the following:
 - i. The properties have design value or physical value because they are rare, unique, representative or early examples of a style, type, expression, material or construction method.
 - ii. The properties have design value or physical value because they display a high degree of craftsmanship or artistic merit.

- iii. The properties have design value or physical value because they demonstrate a high degree of technical or scientific achievement.
- iv. The properties have historical value or associative value because they have a direct association with a theme, event, belief, person, activity, organization or institution that is significant to a community.
- v. The properties have historical value or associative value because they yield, or have the potential to yield, information that contributes to an understanding of a community or culture.
- vi. The properties have historical value or associative value because they demonstrate or reflect the work or ideas of an architect, artist, builder, designer or theorist who is significant to a community.
- vii. The properties have contextual value because they define, maintain or support the character of the district.
- viii. The properties have contextual value because they are physically, functionally, visually or historically linked to each other.
- ix. The properties have contextual value because they are defined by, planned around or are themselves a landmark. O. Reg. 569/22, s. 1.

(3) Subsection (2) does not apply in respect of a by-law passed under subsection 41 (1) of the *Act* on or after the day subsection 5 (1) of Schedule 6 to the *More Homes Built Faster Act, 2022* comes into force if a notice of a public meeting required to be held for the purposes of the by-law under subsection 41.1 (7) of the *Act* was given before the day subsection 5 (1) of Schedule 6 to the *More Homes Built Faster Act, 2022* comes into force. O. Reg. 569/22, s. 1.

(4) For clarity, the requirement set out in subsection 41.1 (5.1) of the *Act*,

- (a) does not apply in respect of a by-law under subsection 41 (1) of the *Act* that is passed before the day subsection 5 (1) of Schedule 6 to the *More Homes Built Faster Act, 2022* comes into force; and
- (b) does not apply in respect of a by-law under subsection 41.1 (2) of the *Act*. O. Reg. 569/22, s. 1.

Document 4 Cultural Heritage Evaluation Report

CULTURAL HERITAGE EVALUATION REPORT

Prepared By: Heritage Planning Branch, June 2023

Building Name and Address: 692 Echo Drive

Construction Date: c. 1913

Original Owner: Samuel T. Bastedo



Front Façade Source: City of Ottawa, 2023

Executive Summary

692 Echo Drive is a two-and-a-half storey house clad in red brick and stucco, featuring elements of Edwardian Classicism, constructed in 1913. Through its history it has been occupied by prominent figures in the early development of Ottawa. Its original owner, Samuel T. Bastedo was a well-known public servant in Ontario and was responsible for the development of the Canadian Annuities program, which was based on early social

legislation in Canada that led to the development of the Canada Pension Plan.

The house is part of a largely intact streetscape, developed in the first decades of the 20th century after the subdivision of George Hay's large Echo Bank property overlooking the Rideau Canal. The location of this house on a hill above the Rideau Canal and its orientation facing the canal are linked to the transition of the canal from military and commercial uses to recreational uses in the late 19th and early 20th century.

The property has cultural heritage value for its design, associative and contextual values. It meets five of the nine criteria for designation under Part IV of the Ontario Heritage Act.

Architecture

Built in 1913, the house at 692 Echo Drive is a two-and-a-half storey red brick residence. The architect or builder of the house is unknown. The property is located on the south side of the Rideau Canal in a streetscape of houses built in roughly the same time period. The house fronts on Echo Drive with a dramatic slope in the rear down to Riverdale Avenue. The rear of the property includes terraced gardens leading down to a small garage on Riverdale Avenue. Sitting atop an embankment along the Rideau Canal, the house is clearly visible from both the front and rear. The house was constructed in the Edwardian Classist style, which gained popularity in Canadian residential houses between 1900 and 1930 and is known for its simple and balanced façades.¹ Emerging in popularity after the turn of the century, Edwardian Classism's uncomplicated designs served as a transition between the eclectic styles of residential architecture from the 19th century with the simpler designs of the mid 20th century.²

¹ "Edwardian," *OntarioArchitecture.com*, 2016.

² "Edwardian," *OntarioArchitecture.com*, 2016.



East and front elevation

Source: City of Ottawa



West elevation

Source: City of Ottawa

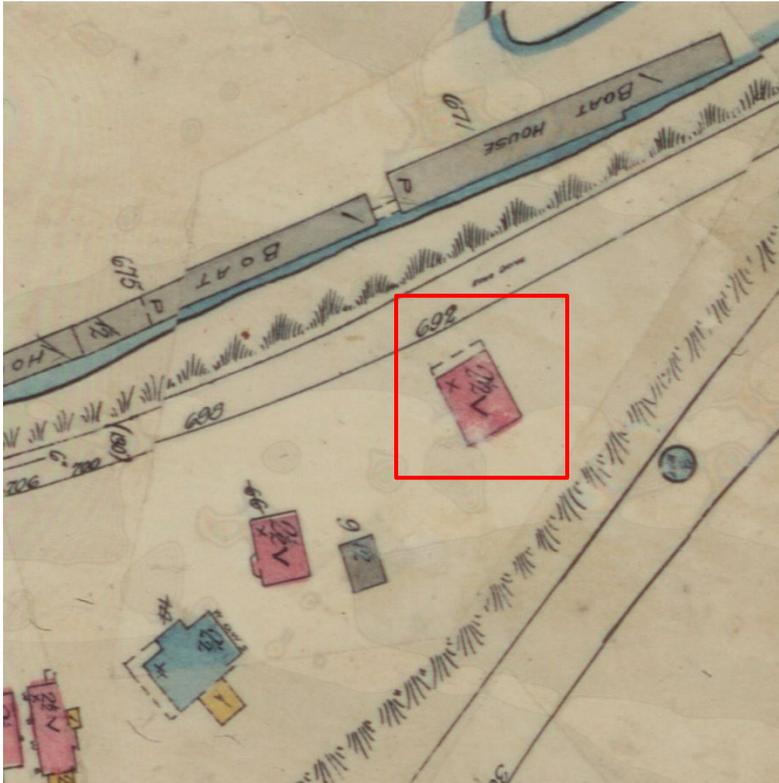


View from Riverdale Avenue and Southern Drive Source: City of Ottawa



Rear (south) elevation facing Riverdale Avenue Source: City of Ottawa

The elements of 692 Echo that are characteristic of Edwardian Classicism, include its symmetrical front façade with a pediment over the doorway, a side gable roof, and large front porch with columns extending across the front of the building. The building's detailing also includes exposed rafter tails at the roofline and on the dormers, as well as stone sills below the windows. The exaggerated Edwardian features of the design, such as the large size of the columns, porch, windows, and dormers, make it an uncommon example of the style in Ottawa. The grand front entrance is accentuated by a large door, sidelites and pediment in the porch roof. Other notable features are the unusual use of stucco applied to the porch columns and porch pediment, as well as on the projecting bays and gable ends. The building also features a brick chimney on the southwest elevation.



692 Echo Drive on the 1922 Fire Insurance Plan for Ottawa.

History

692 Echo Drive is directly associated with Samuel T. Bastedo - an Ottawa resident and well-known national and provincial public servant. Bastedo and his family lived at 692

Echo Drive from its construction in 1913 until shortly after Bastedo's death in 1927.³ Bastedo's residence at Echo Drive speaks to the area's intended demographic, as it was developed to attract Ottawa's elite.

The lot where 692 Echo Drive is situated was developed out of the estate of Colonel George Hay. Hay, president of the Bank of Canada and a prominent local politician, owned the land between Bank Street and Riverdale Avenue, and north of Sunnyside Avenue until 1911. Hay bought the nearly five acres of land along the Rideau Canal from Lewis Williams, one of Ottawa's earliest settlers. In 1867, Hay constructed his gothic revival style house, known as "Echo Bank House", on this land.⁴ The remainder of Hay's land was not developed until his death in 1911.

After Hay's death, the land was subdivided and sold for development by the Toronto General Trusts Corporation as the executors of George Hay's will and estate.⁵ In 1913, the house at 692 Echo Drive was constructed on Lot 15 of Hay's former land—just three lots over from Hay's Echo Bank House.

³ Ottawa City Directories: 1913-1926.

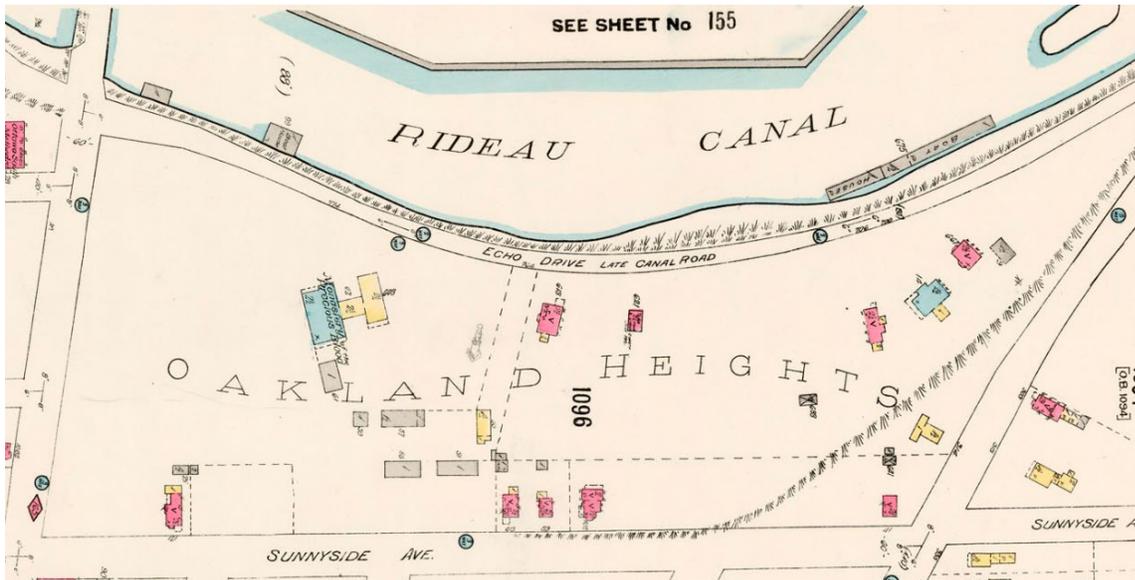
⁴ "Echo Bank House," *Old Ottawa South Community Association*, 2017.

⁵ "Echo Bank House," *Old Ottawa South Community Association*, 2017.

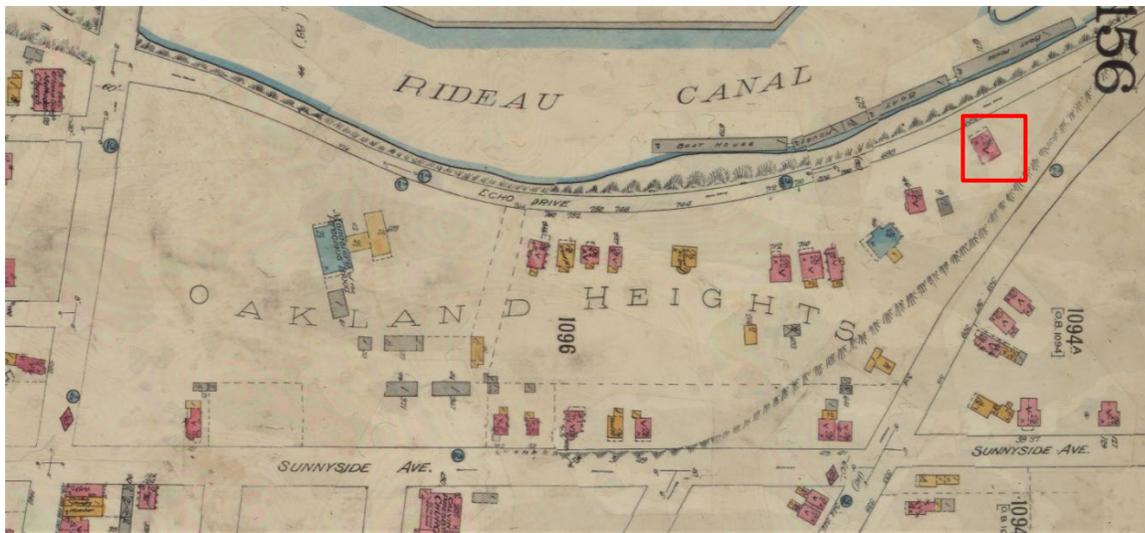


Echo Bank house at 700 Echo Drive.

Source: City of Ottawa



Boundaries of Hay's former land – between Bank Street, Riverdale Avenue, and north of Sunnyside Avenue – shown on the 1912 Fire Insurance Plan before development.



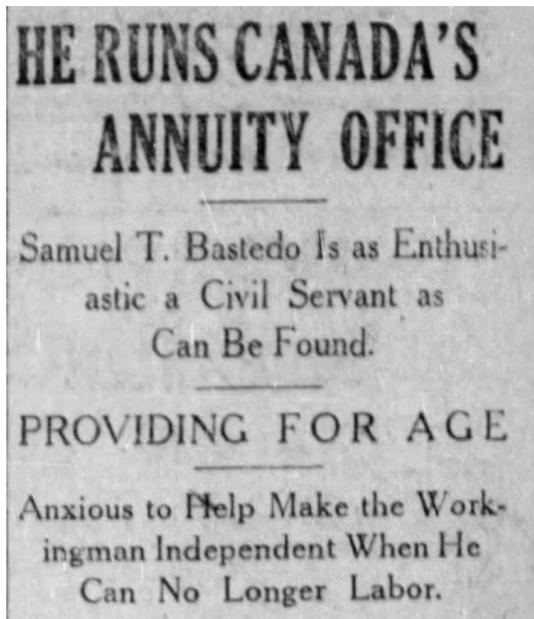
Hay's land on the 1922 Fire Insurance Plan showing development, including 692 Echo Drive.

Following Hardy's death in 1901, Bastedo was appointed to the position of Deputy of Minister of Fisheries in Ontario. After holding this position for seven years, he was appointed by the Government of Canada to represent the British Government in the negotiations of the Fisheries Treaty with the United States. In 1908, Bastedo moved to Ottawa and shortly after began his role as Superintendent of Canadian Government Annuities under the Department of Trade and Commerce.



S. T. BASTEDO,
Supt. Canadian Government Annuities,
Dept. of Trade and Commerce.
Ottawa.

Bastedo's byline for his address to the Employers' Association of Toronto, 1910.



Headline and headshot from profile on Bastedo from *Star-Phoenix*, published in Saskatoon, SK, 1913.

Bastedo was appointed Superintendent of Government Annuities to oversee the enactment and administration of the *Canadian Government Annuities Act* of 1908 and was known as a champion of the cause. The Act, one of the earliest pieces of social legislation in Canada, encouraged Canadians to financially prepare for their retirement. It was created in response to the growing need for a national old age pension plan. In Bastedo's own words, taken from his speech about the Act in 1910, its purpose was to provide Canadians with "absolutely certain, safe, and profitable means of investing their savings in order to prepare for old age."⁸

By the 1920s, the beginnings of Canada's first *Old Age Pension Act* started to form, and it eventually superseded the Government Annuity program in 1927.⁹ Bastedo's Government Annuities program was expensive and short lived, but it paved the way for the development of contemporary social benefit plans, such as the Old Age Security and Canada Pension Plan.

Bastedo passed away in his house at 692 Echo Drive on December 2, 1926, as reported the following day in *The Ottawa Journal*. The 1926 article, titled "Popular Head of Annuities Dept. is Dead," honoured Bastedo through recognizing his accomplishments as a "valuable public servant" and a "highly esteemed citizen" of Ottawa.

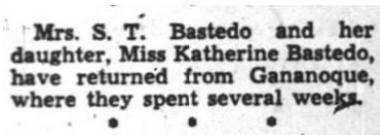
After his death, Bastedo's widow, Ida Virigina Bastedo, and his daughter, Katherine Bastedo, continued to live in the house at 692 Echo Drive. The social lives and philanthropic efforts of Ida and Katherine were often reported on the *The Ottawa Journal*. Ida was an active philanthropist in the Ottawa as she was president of the Ottawa Presbytery Women's Home Missionary Society, and Katherine had a long-standing career in the Department of National Defence.

⁸ Bastedo, S. T. (Samuel Tovel), *Canada. Dept. of Trade and Commerce*, 1910.

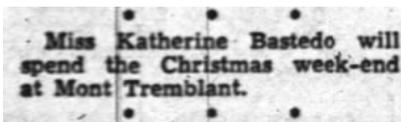
⁹ "Canadian government annuities," *Government of Canada*, 2017.



Mrs S.T. Bastedo and Katherine Bastedo featured in "Personal News of the Capital," *The Ottawa Journal*, 1943.



The Ottawa Journal, 1943.

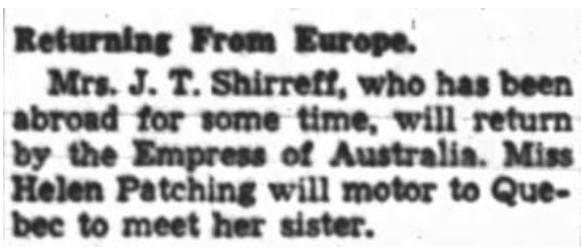


The Ottawa Journal, 1948.

In 1927, Ida and Katherine sold the property to Francis G. Patching, known in City Directories, census records, and newspapers as "Mrs. J.T. Sheriff." Mrs. J.T. Shirreff was the widow of Joseph Thompson or "J.T." Shirreff, Vice President of the E.B. Eddy Manufacturing Company—a prominent Canadian pulp and paper company from Hull, Quebec. The company's founder, E.B. Eddy, was the husband of J.T. Shirreff's sister,

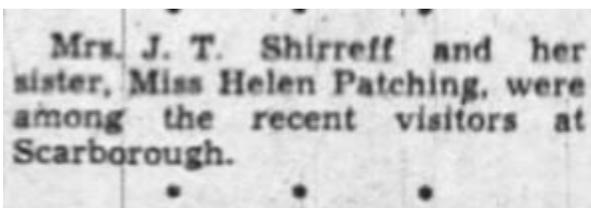
Jennie Eddy.¹⁰ J.T. Shirreff's widow purchased the house at 692 Echo Drive after her husband's death in 1926.

Francis Patching (Mrs. J.T. Shirreff) was the daughter of Annie Roberts and Richard Patching. Richard Patching was a celebrated man in Ottawa for his work as journalist and in the civil service. In 1933, Mrs. J.T. Shirreff held the funeral for father at 692 Echo Drive.¹¹ Mrs. Shirreff's sister, Helen Patching, lived at 692 Echo Drive with her. Like Ida and Katherine Bastedo, they were members of Ottawa's high society, and their social lives were frequently documented in *The Ottawa Journal*.



Returning From Europe.
Mrs. J. T. Shirreff, who has been abroad for some time, will return by the Empress of Australia. Miss Helen Patching will motor to Quebec to meet her sister.

Mrs. J.T. Shirreff and Helen Patching's travel plans featured in *The Ottawa Journal*, June 30, 1937.



Mrs. J. T. Shirreff and her sister, Miss Helen Patching, were among the recent visitors at Scarborough.

The Ottawa Journal, May 26, 1949.

Mrs. J.T. Shirreff owned the house until 1945, before it they sold it to Hugh and Evelyn Doran. Hugh Doran was president of Doran Construction Company, an Ottawa-based construction company founded by Hugh's father, William Doran Jr., in 1896. Hugh, along with his brother Burke, took over operations of the Doran Construction Company in 1929. The brothers oversaw the company's projects until the company sold in 1968.

¹⁰ "Will and Probate of Joseph T. Shirreff," *Superior Court of the Province of Quebec, District of Hull*, 1926.

¹¹ "Richard Patching Dies in Hospital..." *The Ottawa Journal*, 1933.

Historically, the Doran Construction Company is responsible for construction on the East Block of the Parliament buildings, Ottawa's Pumping Station, and Ottawa's first concrete high-rise building on Wellington Street.¹² The company, now called Doran Contractors Limited, continues to be an active construction company in Ottawa.

Hugh and his family resided at 692 Echo Drive before selling the property to Joseph and Sheena Pritchard in 1964. The Pritchards lived at the house until it was sold to its current owners in 2022.

Neighbourhood History



1922 Fire Insurance Plan showing development on Hay's land between Bank Street, Riverdale Avenue, and north of Sunnyside Avenue.

The development of Hay's former land is unique compared to the history of the surrounding streets in Old Ottawa South. In 1897, C.C. Ray, a coal merchant,

¹² "Who We Are," *Doran Contractors Limited*, 2021.

subdivided and developed the nearly 30 acres of land he owned between Bank, Sunnyside, Belmont, and Riverdale. This area was developed with two storey frame houses for the lower middle and working class.¹³ Depicted in the 1913 advertisement from the *Ottawa Citizen*, this area was developed and advertised as a popular place to live before Hay's land was developed.

The Most Desirable Property in Ottawa South
Situated Between Bank St. and Riverdale Avenue

PLAN
THE OAKLAND LAND COMPANY LTD.
BANK STREET - RIVERDALE AVENUE
OTTAWA SOUTH.

Within City Limits, at Very Low Assessment
For Term of Years

City Water, Sewer Connections and Fire Protection
All Lots High and Dry—Adequate Building Restrictions
Churches and Schools in Vicinity. Electric Car Tracks Pass the Property.

Easy Terms of Payment

For Further Information, Prices, and Copy of Plan enquire at offices of
The Oakland Land Company Limited, 1111 Bank St., Phone Q. 6819
58 Sparks St., Phone Q.461 or 236

EVERYBODY READS THE MORNING OR EVENING CITIZEN

Advertisement for Old Ottawa South, *The Ottawa Citizen*, June 7, 1913.

Hay's land, not pictured in the 1913 advertisement, sits just north of Sunnyside Avenue between Bank Street and Riverdale Avenue. Since Hay held onto his land until his death, the stretch of land facing the Rideau Canal between Bank Street and Riverdale

¹³ "A Part of Ottawa South Was Known as Oakland Heights," *Ottawa Citizen*, May 29, 1931.

Avenue escaped the rapid development this area witnessed in the late 19th century. Today, this entire area is part of Old Ottawa South, and was annexed into the City of Ottawa in 1907.

By the time Hay died in 1911, his land was part of the city limits. Hay's subdivided land boasted large lots that were part of the city limits, with unobstructed and elevated views of the Rideau Canal. The lots attracted people like esteemed civil servant like Samuel T. Bastedo to purchase property in this area. While Bastedo and his family were living at Echo Drive, their neighbours included: John A. Story, vice-president of Fraser Bryson Lumber Company; David Cuthbertson, a contractor who built the house at 706 Echo Drive; and George Hamilton, an archivist.¹⁴

During the early and mid-twentieth century, the residents of Echo Drive were part of Ottawa's elite. They were often high-ranking civil servants and their families. In the early growth and expansion of Ottawa in the decades after confederation, the civil service grew and senior ranking civil servants were prominent members of society whose lives, work accomplishments, and life events, were well-documented in newspapers.

Context

Echo Drive between Bank Street and Riverdale Avenue is an intact historic streetscape that faces the Rideau Canal, a national historic site and UNESCO World Heritage Site. This streetscape contributes to the character of the urban section of the Rideau Canal between Ottawa Locks and Dow's Lake.

¹⁴ "Echo Bank House" and "Cuthbertson House," *Old Ottawa South Community Association*, 2017. Ottawa City Directory, 1916, page 83.



Aerial photo of Echo Drive, 1928. *Library and Archives Canada.*

692 Echo Drive is part of an historic streetscape with buildings from the late 19th and early 20th century. The properties at 700 Echo Drive, known as Echo Bank House, as well as 774 Echo Drive, originally the Precious Blood Monastery and now the national headquarters of the Royal College of Physicians and Surgeons, are both designated under the *Ontario Heritage Act*. Many of the properties along this block share a similar history to 692 Echo Drive, as they were developed for and purchased by upper class members of Ottawa's society on this land after George Hay's death.

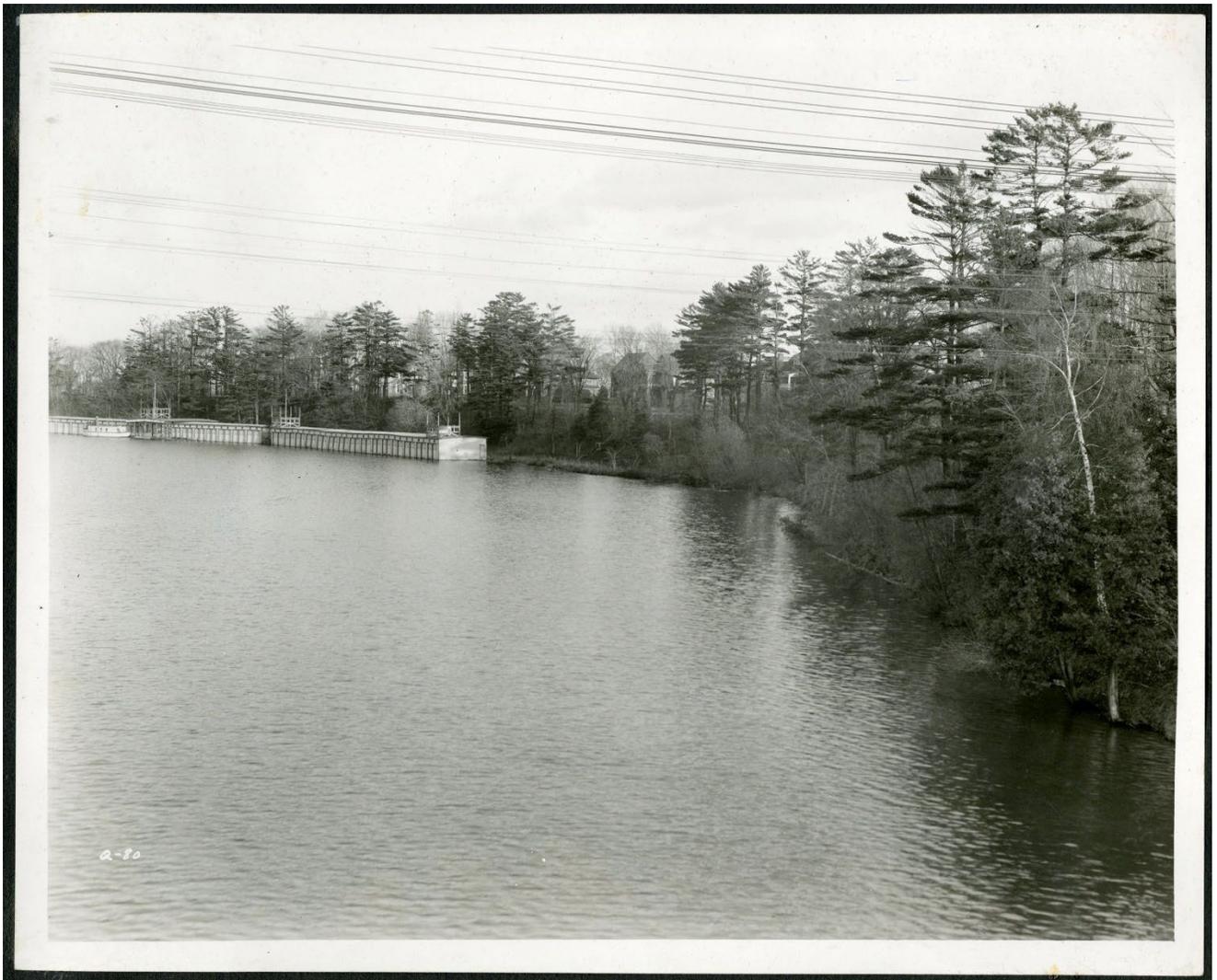


Echo Drive Streetscape, 1930. *Library and Archives Canada.*

The streetscape is built following the shape of this portion of Rideau Canal. The large lots were originally subdivided to follow the shape of the canal and remain the same today. Additionally, the lot shapes were carved out in relation to the Echo Bank House, which sits on one of the largest lots (Lot 11) on Echo Drive in the middle of Bank and Riverdale. The property remains a through lot, with frontage on Riverdale Avenue, as originally planned in the 1911 subdivision of Hay's land.

The Rideau Canal was constructed between 1826 and 1832 as part of a military strategy to establish an alternative route to the St. Lawrence River transportation corridor. Following its construction, without a direct military function, the canal became a busy commercial waterway that connected Montreal to the Great Lakes as it was more easily navigated than the St. Lawrence River. The creation of a series of locks in the St.

Lawrence controlled the rapids and commercial traffic returned to the more direct route. As such, during the 1880s, recreational use of the canal began to rise with the use of the waterway for traveling and sightseeing by ferry. By the end of the 19th century, the Rideau Canal was primarily used for recreational activities including boating and skating. At this time, residential developments started to appear along the canal.¹⁵ The houses on Echo Drive were built at the beginning of the twentieth century and were built facing the canal, acknowledging its use as a recreational space.



¹⁵ "Culture and history – Rideau Canal National Historic Site," *Government of Canada*, 2023.

Ottawa's Motor Boat Club in front of Echo Drive, 1930. *Library and Archives Canada.*



Skaters on the Canal with Echo Drive in the background, 1930. *Library and Archives Canada.*

While there is a treeline, the canal pathway, and Colonel By Drive separating Echo Drive from the canal, the view remains unobstructed from other buildings or developments. The view of this streetscape has remained since the start of its development in 1911. The houses on Echo Drive sit atop a hill, and the roofline can be seen from the Queen Elizabeth Driveway across the Rideau Canal. The roofline can also be spotted from the Rideau Canal by boat or while on ice. As such, this streetscape has been a year-round fixture since its construction.



Visible dormers of 692 Echo Drive from Queen Elizabeth Driveway, 2023.
Source: City of Ottawa.

Evaluation using Ontario Regulation 09/06

1	<i>The property has design value or physical value because it is a rare, unique, representative or early example of a style, type, expression, material or construction method.</i>	Y	Constructed in 1913, the building at 692 Echo Drive is a representative example of Edwardian Classicism, which was popular in Canada between 1900 and 1930. The architectural features of the building which are characteristic of Edwardian Classicism include its symmetrical front façade with a gable over the doorway, a side gable roof, and large front porch with columns extending across the front of the building. In addition, the exaggerated Edwardian features of the design, such as the large size of the columns, porch, windows, and dormers, make it an uncommon example of the style in Ottawa.
2	<i>The property has design value or physical value because it displays a high degree of craftsmanship or artistic merit.</i>	N	The property does not meet this criterion.
3	<i>The property has design value or physical value because it displays a high degree of technical or scientific merit.</i>	N	The property does not meet this criterion.
4	<i>The property has historical or associative value because it has direct associations with a theme, event, belief, person, activity, organization or</i>	Y	The building at 692 Echo Drive is directly associated with Samuel T. Bastedo, an Ottawa resident and well-known provincial and national public servant who was the first resident of the house beginning in 1913. Bastedo served as the private secretary to former premier Sir Oliver Mowat, the Deputy of Minister of

	<p><i>institution that is significant to a community.</i></p>	<p>Fisheries in Ontario and held a prominent role as the Superintendent for the Department of Annuities during the time he lived at this property.</p> <p>Bastedo was a champion of the short-lived but influential Canadian Annuities program which was the first federal program established to encourage Canadians to financially prepare for their retirement through the purchase of government annuities. Though the program did not ultimately succeed in its goals, it marked a shift in the development of social legislation in Canada and led to the later development of the Canada Pension Plan. Bastedo lived at 692 Echo Drive until his death in 1927.</p>
5	<p><i>The property has historical or associative value because it yields, or has the potential to yield, information that contributes to an understanding of a community or culture.</i></p>	<p>Y The property at 692 Echo Drive has associative value as part of an historic residential neighbourhood which was inhabited by members of Ottawa's elite from the early 20th century. Developed out of the estate of Colonel George Hay. Hay, president of the Bank of Canada and a prominent local politician, purchased the land from Lewis Williams, one of the area's earliest settlers.</p> <p>The land between Bank Street and Riverdale Avenue was subdivided after Hay's death in 1911 and the lots in this area were larger through lots than those to the south which had been subdivided earlier, reflecting the development of this street as an affluent enclave. Forming the southern edge of the Rideau Canal, near the Bank Street bridge, the property yields information about the growth of the city in the early 20th century and the expansion of neighbourhoods outside of the downtown core.</p>

6	<i>The property has historical or associative value because it demonstrates or reflects the work or ideas of an architect, artist, builder, designer or theorist who is significant to a community.</i>	N	The property does not meet this criterion. The architect or builder is unknown.
7	<i>The property has contextual value because it is important in defining, maintaining or supporting the character of an area.</i>	Y	The property has contextual value as an important part of an intact historic streetscape of, late 19th and early 20th century buildings located on the south side of Echo Drive between Bank Street and Riverdale Avenue that face the Rideau Canal, and form the northern edge of Old Ottawa South. This streetscape also includes two other properties designated under Part IV of the Ontario Heritage Act, Echo Bank House, 700 Echo Drive and the Monastère du Précieux Sang, 774 Echo Drive and many other listed properties. This property and the associated streetscape is important in defining the character of residential development in the early 20th century adjacent to the Rideau Canal, between the Ottawa Locks and Dow's Lake, and maintains the architectural character of Old Ottawa South.
8	<i>The property has contextual value because it is physically, functionally, visually or historically linked to its surroundings</i>	Y	As the earliest property in the 1911 subdivision immediately adjacent to the Rideau Canal, a National Historic Site and UNESCO World Heritage Site, the property is physically, visually and historically reflective of the transition of the Rideau Canal from its original military and commercial use towards passive

			recreation and the associated development of residential uses along the waterway and scenic driveways.
9	<i>The property has contextual value because it is a landmark.</i>	N	The property does not meet this criterion. Despite the visibility of its roof and dormers from many angles along the canal and scenic driveways, the house itself is not a landmark.

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“Will and Probate of Joseph T. Shirreff,” *Superior Court of the Province of Quebec, District of Hull*, 1926.

Document 5 Statement of Cultural Heritage Value

Description of Property

The building at 692 Echo Drive is a two-and-a-half storey house clad in red brick and stucco located on the south side of the Rideau Canal. The property has frontage on both Echo Drive and Riverdale Avenue.

Statement of Cultural Heritage Value or Interest

Constructed in 1913, the building at 692 Echo Drive is a representative example of Edwardian Classicism, which was popular in Canada between 1900 and 1930. The architectural features of the building which are characteristic of Edwardian Classicism include its symmetrical front façade with a gable over the doorway, a side gable roof, and large front porch with columns extending across the front of the building. The exaggerated Edwardian features of the design, such as the large size of the columns, porch, windows, and dormers, make it an uncommon example of the style in Ottawa.

The house at 692 Echo Drive is directly associated with Samuel T. Bastedo, a well-known public servant and the first resident of the house beginning in 1913. Bastedo served as private secretary to former premier Sir Oliver Mowat, was the Deputy of Minister of Fisheries in Ontario and held a prominent role as the Superintendent for the Department of Annuities. Bastedo was a champion of the short-lived but influential Canadian Annuities program which was the first federal program established to encourage Canadians to prepare for their retirement through the purchase of government annuities. Though the program did not ultimately succeed in its goals, it marked a shift in the development of social legislation in Canada and led to the later development of the Canada Pension Plan.

The property at 692 Echo Drive has associative value as part of an historic residential neighbourhood which was inhabited by members of Ottawa's early 20th century elite. The land between Bank Street and Riverdale Avenue was subdivided in 1911; lots in this area were larger than those to the south which had been subdivided earlier, reflecting the development of this street as an affluent enclave. Forming the southern edge of the Rideau Canal, near the Bank Street bridge, the property yields information about the growth of the city in the early 20th century and the expansion of neighbourhoods outside of the downtown core.

The property has contextual value as an important part of an intact historic streetscape located on the south side of Echo Drive between Bank Street and Riverdale Avenue.

This property is important in defining the character of residential development in the early 20th century adjacent to the Rideau Canal, between the Ottawa Locks and Dow's Lake, and maintains the architectural character of Old Ottawa South. As one of the earliest properties in the 1911 subdivision, the property is physically, visually and historically linked to the transition of the Rideau Canal from its original military and commercial use towards passive recreation and the associated development of residential uses along the waterway and scenic driveways.

Heritage Attributes

Key exterior attributes that contribute to the cultural heritage value of the 692 Echo Drive as an example of a residence built in the Edwardian Classicist style, include its:

- Symmetrical plan
- Side gable roof with three shed roofed dormers
- Rectangular window openings with stone sills
- Red brick cladding
- Stucco in the gable ends, porch columns and bay windows
- Large porch with pediment supported by limestone piers and knee walls
- Main entrance with symmetrically arranged wooden door sidelites flanked by bay windows featuring 2/2 windows arranged in groups of three
- Red brick chimney
- Exposed rafter tails along roof edges

Key attributes that demonstrate its contextual value include:

- Its prominent siting along Echo Drive between Bank Street and Riverdale Avenue overlooking the Rideau Canal

This designation excludes the interior of the building.