

**The Corporation of the City of Kawartha Lakes**  
**Agenda**  
**Kawartha Lakes Municipal Heritage Committee Meeting**

**KLMHC2020-04**

**Thursday, August 6, 2020**

**Meeting Commencing at 4:00 p.m. - Electronic Participation Only**

**Economic Development Boardroom**

**Economic Development**

**180 Kent Street West, Lindsay, Ontario**

**Members:**

**Councillor Ron Ashmore**

**Ann Adare**

**William Bateman**

**Dorothy Carroll**

**Jim Garbutt**

**Athol Hart**

**Rob Macklem**

**Ian McKechnie**

**Wayne Purdy**

**Joan Skelton**

**Michael Sloboda**

This will be an electronic participation meeting and public access to the Economic Development Boardroom will not be available. If you wish to view the proceedings of this meeting please contact Emily Turner at [eturner@kawarthalakes.ca](mailto:eturner@kawarthalakes.ca) to request electronic access through a Zoom invitation. Accessible formats and communication supports are available upon request. The City of Kawartha Lakes is committed to accessibility for persons with disabilities. Please contact [AgendaItems@kawarthalakes.ca](mailto:AgendaItems@kawarthalakes.ca) if you have an accessible accommodation request.

1.	<b>Call to Order</b>	
2.	<b>Administrative Business</b>	
2.1	Adoption of Agenda	
2.2	Declaration of Pecuniary Interest	
2.3	Adoption of Minutes	
3.		
4.	<b>Reports</b>	
4.1	KLMHC2020-07 Building and Property Update	3 - 4
4.2	KLMHC2020-11 Listing Properties on the Heritage Register	5 - 63
4.3	KLMHC2020-12 Heritage By-law Amendments	64 - 104
4.4	KLMHC2020-013 56 King Street Woodville Alteration Application	105 - 107
5.	<b>Subcommittee Updates</b>	
5.1	Heritage Designation Subcommittee	
5.2	Outreach Subcommittee	
6.	<b>Correspondence</b>	
7.	<b>New or Other Business</b>	
8.	<b>Next Meeting</b>	
9.	<b>Adjournment</b>	

**The Corporation of the City of Kawartha Lakes**  
**Kawartha Lakes Municipal Heritage Committee Report**  
**Report Number KLMHC2020-07**

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**Meeting Date:** August 6, 2020

**Title:** Building and Property Update

**Description:** Update from Building and Property staff on current and upcoming projects

**Ward Number:** All

**Author and Title:** Emily Turner, Economic Development Officer – Heritage Planning

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**Recommendation(s):**

**That** Report KLMHC2020-07, **Building and Property Update**, be received; and

**That** the update from Building and Property staff be received for information.

## **Background:**

The City of Kawartha Lakes owns a number of properties which are designated under Part IV of the Ontario Heritage Act and which are used for a variety of purposes throughout the municipality. These buildings are maintained by the City's Building and Property staff.

Building and Property staff will provide the Municipal Heritage Committee with an update on current and upcoming projects as they relate to heritage facilities within the municipality.

## **Rationale:**

An update from Building and Property Staff will provide information to the Committee regarding current projects which may impact heritage properties.

## **Other Alternatives Considered:**

There are no recommended alternatives.

## **Financial/Operation Impacts:**

There are no financial implications as a result of the recommendations of this report.

## **Consultations:**

N/A

## **Attachments:**

N/A

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**Phone:** 705-324-9411 ext. 1366

**Department Head:** Chris Marshall, Director of Development Services

**The Corporation of the City of Kawartha Lakes**  
**Kawartha Lakes Municipal Heritage Committee Report**  
**Report Number KLMHC2020-11**

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**Meeting Date:** August 6, 2020

**Title:** Listing Properties on the Heritage Register

**Description:** Proposed listing of properties on the Kawartha Lakes Heritage Register

**Ward Number:** All

**Author and Title:** Emily Turner, Economic Development Officer – Heritage Planning

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**Recommendation(s):**

**That** Report KLMHC2020-11, **Listing Properties on the Heritage Register**, be received; and

**That** the proposed list of properties for inclusion on the Heritage Register, attached in Appendix A, be endorsed; and

**That** this recommendation be forwarded to Council for consideration.

## **Background:**

The City of Kawartha Lakes maintains a Heritage Register as required by the Ontario Heritage Act. As enabled by Section 27(1) of the Act, the City's Register includes properties which are not designated but have been determined by the municipality to have cultural heritage value or interest. Properties are added to the Register by Council in consultation with the Municipal Heritage Committee. The first properties were added to the Register in November 2019 with the recognition that the identification and listing of properties was an ongoing process.

Properties listed on the Register are subject to Section 27(3) of the Act which states that the owner of a property shall not demolish or remove a building or structure listed on the Heritage Register unless the owner gives the municipality at least 60 days notice in writing of their intent to seek a demolition permit. The 60-day period provides Council with enough time to seek input from its heritage committee and, if deemed appropriate, begin the process to protect a property through designation. This section of the Act also allows Council to require the submission of plans as well as other information as to the intended redevelopment or use of the property.

## **Rationale:**

Listing properties on the Heritage Register is considered a best practice in Ontario municipalities. It identifies local properties with heritage value and allows municipalities to proactively manage their heritage resources by providing a review mechanism for these properties if they are proposed for demolition.

Although there are no defined criteria for listing properties on the Register, Kawartha Lakes uses Ontario Regulation 9/06, the criteria used to evaluate a property for designation, to determine if a property should be listed. The use of Regulation 9/06 ensures that there is a consistent and transparent process for deciding if a property should be included on the Register which aligns with how heritage evaluation is undertaken in the municipality.

The proposed properties for listing on the Heritage Register is attached as Appendix A which includes a photo and description of each property. They reflect a diverse range of properties of a variety of types, styles, and ages and are representative of communities across the municipality. Each property meets at least one of the Ontario Regulation 9/06 criteria.

The attached list of proposed listed properties is significantly longer than previous lists considered by the Committee and forwarded to Council. Staff had intended on presenting several smaller lists to the Committee throughout the course of 2020 for review. However, due to the COVID-19 pandemic and the cancellation of committee meetings throughout the spring and summer, staff

have developed an expanded list for the Committee's consideration to ensure that key heritage properties are included on the Heritage Register in 2020.

### **Other Alternatives Considered:**

There are no recommended alternatives.

### **Financial/Operation Impacts:**

There are no financial impacts as a result of the recommendations of this report.

### **Consultations:**

N/A

### **Attachments:**

Appendix A – Proposed Properties for Listing on the Heritage Register



Appendix A  
Proposed Listed Prop

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**Phone:** 705-324-9411 ext. 1366

**Department Head:** Chris Marshall, Director of Development Services

## **Properties Eligible for Listing on the Heritage Register of the City of Kawartha Lakes**

Under Regulation 9/06 of the Ontario Heritage Act, a property is significant for its cultural heritage value or interest and is eligible for designation if it has physical, historical, associative or contextual value and meets any one of the nine criteria set out below:

The property has design value or physical value because it is

- a) a rare, unique, representative or early example of a style, type, expression, material or construction method,
- b) displays a high degree of craftsmanship or artistic merit, or
- c) demonstrates a high degree of technical or scientific achievement.

The property has historical value or associative value because it,

- a) has direct associations with a theme, event, belief, person, activity, organization or institution that is significant to a community,
- b) yields, or has the potential to yield, information that contributes to an understanding of a community or culture, or
- c) demonstrates or reflects the work or ideas of an architect, artist, builder, designer or theorist who is significant to a community.

The property has contextual value because it:

- a) is important in defining, maintaining or supporting the character of an area,
- b) is physically, functionally, visually or historically linked to its surroundings, or
- c) is a landmark.

The following properties have been identified as having met at least one of the criteria.

## 269 Glenarm Road, Argyle (Old Blacksmith Shop)



269 Glenarm Road has cultural heritage value as an important vernacular commercial building in Kawartha Lakes. Built at some point in the late nineteenth century after the establishment of the post office in Argyle in 1857, the building served for much of its life as a blacksmith's shop, up until the end of the twentieth century. Architecturally, it representative of many rural vernacular commercial buildings such as smithies and livery stables and those occupied by tradespeople and artisans which were constructed in the second half of the nineteenth century. The architecture is purely utilitarian with little architectural ornamentation. It is particularly notable for the two types of vernacular construction present in the building: the main portion of the building which is of frame constructing covered in weatherboarding, and the rear section which is squared log construction and may be the original building. Few vernacular structures such as this from the nineteenth century survive and it is an important example of one. It is a landmark building in Argyle.

## 15 Balsam Lake Drive, Bexley Township (St. Thomas' Anglican Church)



St. Thomas' Anglican Church, located at 15 Balsam Lake Drive, has cultural heritage value as an excellent example of a Carpenter Gothic church and in its associations with George Laidlaw. Constructed around 1885, it is constructed from wood in the Gothic Revival style and displays the typical features of a small, Anglican church constructed in this style. These features include: a steeply pitched roof; tripartite lancet windows on the nave and chancel; a rounded chancel; and an entrance porch. Although fairly plain, the interior also contains a number of decorative features that were popular in churches of this type including the pointed chancel arch, altar rail, pulpit and decorative altar. The land for the church was donated by George Laidlaw, a Scottish-born businessman who had played a significant role in the development of the railway in Ontario and who owned a large estate and ranch on Balsam Lake. The property has important contextual connections to the former Laidlaw estate.

## 414 Balsam Lake Drive, Bexley Township (Sandebush)



414 Balsam Lake Drive has cultural heritage value as an excellent example of an early twentieth century cottage. Also known as Sandebush, the building integrates the rustic aesthetic prevalent in cottage architecture during this period which was intended to relate the architecture of recreational dwellings to the surrounding natural landscape. Architectural features related to this style include the wooden board and batten exterior, the exposed beams around the roofline, the large banks of windows and extensive verandah. For cottages of this period, Sandebush is notable for its size; the three-storey height is rare for this type of structure. It is representative of the early cottage development on Balsam Lake beginning around the turn of the twentieth century and yields information regarding the growth of cottaging in the region.

## 90 Bolton Street, Bobcaygeon (Temperance Hotel)



90 Bolton Street is a landmark building in Bobcaygeon and has architectural and historic significance. Constructed in 1871 from limestone quarried from the Big Bob River, it was constructed by Scottish masons for local merchant and Scottish immigrant Alexander Orr. Orr ran a dry good store from the south end of the building and the other half housed the Orr Commercial Temperance Hotel, a dry establishment. Architecturally, it is the largest limestone building in Bobcaygeon and a unique example of a stone commercial building in Kawartha Lakes. It is built using block coursed ashlar and is notable for its three gables on the Bolton Street façade, a rare use of this feature in commercial architecture.

## 20 Front Street East, Bobcaygeon



20 Front Street East has cultural heritage value as a good example of an Italianate-style dwelling in Bobcaygeon and for its connection to local lockmaster, Elijah Bottum. Constructed around 1875, the house demonstrates some of the key characteristics of the Italianate style including: wide eaves with brackets, a hipped roof; rusticated stone and brickwork and buff brick quoins and window hoods. The property is particularly notable for its two front two-storey bays. The property was originally owned by the Bottum family. Elijah Bottum was the lockmaster on the Trent Severn Waterway in Bobcaygeon, as well as the Reeve of Bobcaygeon and Warden of Victoria County in the early 1890s. he was also closely associated with attempts to develop a local railway in concert with Mossom Boyd. The house is a contributing property to the historic landscape of Front Street and the Trent Severn Waterway.

## 40 Head Street, Bobcaygeon



40 Head Street has cultural heritage value as a good example of a stone cottage in Bobcaygeon. Believed to be constructed around 1880, the house is one of a number of small late nineteenth century stone homes in the village. It is said to have been built and occupied by a local mason who worked on many of the stone buildings in the community. It is unique among local residences from this period for its early Arts and Crafts styling, particularly in its interior, and its gambrel roof which was typical of the Dutch Colonial Revival, a style which did not gain popularity in Ontario for another twenty years. Its coursed limestone construction demonstrated a high degree of craftsmanship and skill from its original builder. The house is a contributing property to the historic residential landscape of Bobcaygeon.

#### 4 King Street West, Bobcaygeon



4 King Street West has architectural and historical significance in the village of Bobcaygeon. Constructed in the late nineteenth century, the property was originally owned by Ignatius Stewart, a local printer whose son Charles owned and published Bobcaygeon's first newspaper, *The Independent*. Around the turn of the century, the home also served as the ticket office for the Cunard line, allowing local people to purchase ship tickets in Bobcaygeon. Architecturally, it is a good example of an Ontario Gothic cottage constructed in wood. It displays the typical characteristics of this style of house including board and batten, symmetrical massing, a projecting front gable with a rounded central window, finials and gingerbread details. It is a contributing property to the historic residential landscape of Bobcaygeon.

## 1 Main Street, Bobcaygeon (Stonyhurst)



1 Main Street has historical significance in Bobcaygeon because of its important role in the early development of the town's tourist industry. The property, known as Stonyhurst Inn, began operation as a tourist resort and boat rental in the 1880s and catered primarily to tourists coming to the area for fishing. It was originally operated by Sarah Ann McIntyre whose husband Archie operated the blacksmith's shop located across the road from the hotel. The McIntyre family also lived on the premises and the early history of this site reflects a significant segment of the tourist economy in the late nineteenth and early twentieth centuries where many inns and lodges were operated out of private homes. The addition of housekeeping cottages in the mid-twentieth century was typical of the shift in the industry around this time period and the growth of housekeeping cottages as a desirable sector of the tourist economy.

## 16 Bolsover Road, Bolsover (Bolsover Community Centre)



16 Bolsover Road has architectural and historical significance in the community of Bolsover. Constructed in 1901, the former school was the third to serve Eldon School Section No. 5 and the second on this site. The present building was constructed to replace an older frame school located here and is an excellent example of a turn of the century rural school house constructed in brick. The building displays a high degree of craftsmanship through its architectural details including the contrasting buff brick pilasters and window hoods, its oculus window, and small belfry with wooden lattice work. It is an important institutional building in Bolsover, operating as a school until 1973. It now functions as the Bolsover Community Centre.

### 34 Grandy Road, Coboconk



34 Grandy Road in Coboconk has cultural heritage value as an excellent, intact example of a vernacular log cabin. Likely constructed in the mid-nineteenth century after the establishment of the local sawmill in 1851, the structure is a typical example of an early log home, which would have been the original home of most of the settlers in the county in the mid-nineteenth century. Once numerous throughout the region, many of these buildings are no longer extant because they were often replaced as families became more settled with new frame or brick homes. Although the exact origins of this home are not known, it is a representative example of this early type of home and displays key features of this structural type including dovetailed corners, squared timbers, a rectangular massing with a gable roof.

## 56 North Water Street, Coboconk



56 North Water Street in Coboconk has cultural heritage value because of its architectural significance. Constructed in the late nineteenth century, it is an excellent example of Queen Anne Revival style domestic architecture, integrating key features of this style into the design including the asymmetrical massing, bay windows, verandahs and extremely ornate woodwork which displays a high degree of craftsmanship. In particular, the house is typical of the version of Queen Anne Revival architecture constructed in many Canadian and American resort towns during this period which featured large verandahs on both upper and lower storeys. The upper balconies in these types of homes were explicitly intended to provide views to the water, which is likely also the case at 56 North Water Street. It is a unique property in Coboconk because of its architectural style and merit.

## 6673 Highway 35, Coboconk (The Pattie House)



6673 Highway 35, known locally as the Pattie House, has significant cultural heritage value in the community of Coboconk as a longstanding hotel and restaurant. The Pattie House has been in operation since 1873 when it first opened as Keys Hotel, under the ownership of John and his wife Sarah Ann and offered both food and lodgings primarily aimed at arrivals from the newly constructed Toronto and Nipissing Railway which reached Coboconk in the same year. After John's death in 1879, Sarah remarried John Pattie who took over the ownership and management of the hotel, changing the name to Pattie's Hotel at some time after 1880. Now renamed the Pattie House, the restaurant continues to operate and is a well-known local landmark and a significant contributing property to the character of downtown Coboconk.

### 3560 Victoria Road, Digby Township (Longford Lumber Company)



3560 Victoria Road in Uphill has historical significance as part of the development of Digby and Longford Townships in the late nineteenth century. The building was constructed in 1875 by John Thompson of the Longford Lumber Company and served as a supply depot, office and boarding house to serve the company operations which were primarily based in Longford Township. Thompson had purchased the rights for logging 1867 from the Canada Land and Emigration Company and, in 1871, the entire township. Lumbering was the key economic driver this part of Kawartha Lakes in the second half of the nineteenth century and Uphill was an important point of contact for the lumber camps with the outside world. The depot building was highly important to the company's operations and is a significant remaining built heritage resources from this period of development.

## 1969 County Road 46, Eldon Township (Georgian Bay and Seaboard Railway Station)



1969 County Road 46 in Eldon Township has cultural heritage value as an extant rural railway station. The station, which has been converted into a private residence, was constructed in 1912 for the new Georgian Bay and Seaboard Railway, an offshoot of the CPR line intended primarily to ship grain to Port McNicholl on Georgian Bay. The line was abandoned in the 1930s and the station ceased to operate. The building itself retains its architectural form which denotes it as a railway station, including the bay window on the former trackside of the building, and its wide eaves with brackets. The property is an important part of local railway history and yields information about the development of local and provincial transport networks in the late nineteenth and early twentieth centuries.

## 945 Frank Hill Road, Emily Township (St. James' Anglican Church)



945 Frank Hill Road, St. James Anglican Church, is an important ecclesiastical building in Emily Township and has both architectural and historical significance. The church was constructed in 1900 and designed by Peterborough architect John Belcher to replace an older frame church that dated to 1845. Belcher was the most prominent ecclesiastical architect in the area during this period, having immigrated from Ireland in the late 1850s and beginning to design churches for local congregations after settling in Peterborough. The church is an excellent example of a Gothic Revival church constructed during this period and retains important examples of the style including its gable roof, entrance porch, belfry and tripartite windows which are notable for their detailed moulding. The building is an important institutional building in this part of Emily Township and is a recognized feature of the landscape at the intersection of Frank Hill Road and Valley Road.

### 39 Colborne Street, Fenelon Falls (Bank of Montreal)



39 Colborne Street has architectural and historical significance in downtown Fenelon Falls. The building, which is now the Bank of Montreal, is an excellent example of a late nineteenth century downtown commercial building constructed in the Italianate style and forms part of a cohesive historic block on the northwest side of Colborne Street. It is notable for its decorative brick work below the cornice line, in its moulded window hoods, and dogs-tooth coursing. It has historical significance as a longstanding banking location, having been home to the Bank of North America beginning in 1902 and then the Bank of Montreal in 1918 when the two banks merged. It remains the home of the Bank of Montreal in Fenelon Falls. It is an important contributing property to Fenelon Falls' historic commercial core.

## 7 Dodd Street, Fenelon Falls



7 Dodd Street has architectural and historical significance in Fenelon Falls. The building was constructed in 1882 as the rectory for St. Aloysius Roman Catholic Church. The building was occupied by the local priest until 1901 when it became a private home, not associated with the church. Architecturally, the house is an excellent example of a late Victorian home, and retains many of its important architectural elements. These include the buff brick rusticated quoins, voussoirs, and moulded window hoods, finials, central entrance with transom and sidelights, and multiple gables on both the main body of the house and its rear extension. Its most notable architectural feature is the two-storey verandah on the front of the house, which faces Louisa Street. The property also has contextual value because of its historic relationship with St. Aloysius Roman Catholic Church, located nearby at the corner of John and Louisa Street.

## 21 Francis Street East, Fenelon Falls



21 Francis Street East in Fenelon Falls has cultural heritage value as a good example of a late Victorian house and in its associations with local businessman, Foster Kelly. The house, which was constructed from wood in the late nineteenth century and later clad in brick, exhibits the key features of a vernacular Victorian home, including its wide verandah, gable roof, and decorative bargeboard in the gable. One of its earliest occupants was local businessman Foster Kelly who, in the late nineteenth and early twentieth century, operated a garage, Massey Harris dealership, and heating and plumbing business in a building across the road from the house. The house was one of the first in Fenelon Falls to have indoor plumbing, likely due to Kelly's business interests. The house is a contributing property to the historic landscape of Fenelon Falls and Francis Street East.

#### 41 John Street, Fenelon Falls (St. Aloysius Roman Catholic Church)



41 John Street, St. Aloysius Roman Catholic Church, has cultural heritage value in its architecture and history in the community. The church was constructed in 1871 on what was then known as Fiddler's Hill for the community's Catholic population. It is an very good example of a late nineteenth-century small town church with a symmetrical profile and minimal ornamentation. It does however, has a number of notable decorative features which are primarily in buff brick, including pilasters, moulded windows woods and decorative brickwork in the gable ends. The church also has significance on a provincial level because of its associated with Archbishop Fergus McEvay. McEvay, who was born in Lindsay and became Archbishop of Toronto in 1908, had a significant impact in the development of the separate school system in Ontario as well as the extension of Catholic home missions throughout Canada as the founder of the Catholic Church Extension Society. St. Aloysius was the church where he was first appointed pastor after his ordination in 1882.

## 123 Colborne Street, Fenelon Falls (Fenelon Falls United Church)



123 Colborne Street, Fenelon Falls United Church, was constructed in 1911 and has architectural and historical significance in Fenelon Falls. Architecturally, the building is an excellent example of an early twentieth century Gothic Revival church and integrates and retains a number of important elements that were popular in church design at this time. These elements include: flanking towers on the front of the building; a central entrance; a rusticated foundation; rusticated voussoirs on the windows and doors; windows with tracery; and asymmetrical massing. The church was constructed as a new Methodist church, to replace an older building which dated back to the mid-nineteenth century and reflects the long history of the Methodist congregation in Fenelon Falls. It is a recognized landmark building along Colborne Street and contributes to the historic, small town character of the area.

### 13 Cluxton Street, Kinmount



13 Cluxton Street has cultural heritage value as a good example of an Ontario Gothic cottage in the village of Kinmount. Constructed in 1898 as the manse for the adjacent Presbyterian, now United, Church, it displays the typical form of the Ontario Gothic cottage, one of the most popular residential types in Ontario in the mid- to late nineteenth century including its symmetrical layout, verandah, central gable with rounded window and one-storey rear addition. While relatively plain, the house is decorated by its buff brick voussoirs and quoins, which were often used on small houses of this type. It is a contributing property to the historic landscape of Kinmount and has contextual associations to the adjacent church.

## 51 Adelaide Street North, Lindsay



51 Adelaide Street North in Lindsay has cultural heritage value as a good example of a late Victorian residence and because of its first owners, Daniel and Angie Houghton. The house was likely constructed in the early 1880s, following the Houghton's purchase of the lot in 1877. It is a unique example of a late Victorian house in Lindsay which takes its architectural inspiration from the Gothic Revival movement. Its most notable features are the two large gables with rounded windows on the front of the house and the projecting gable bay with a rounded, traceried stained glass window. It also retains a wide front verandah constructed in the late nineteenth century Classical style, with an entablature and square columns. It has historical significance through its first inhabitant, Daniel Houghton, a local businessman and inventor who, in the 1880s, was advertising himself as the inventor and manufacturer of a type of wringer machine as well as a combined fruit and clothes dryer which was available for purchase in the town.

## 60 Albert Street, Lindsay



60 Albert Street in Lindsay has cultural heritage value because it is an excellent example of a Tudor Revival house constructed in the 1930s. Built in 1935, the house displays key characteristics of the Tudor Revival style, including asymmetrical massing, wide chimney, leaded glass windows and jettied second storey. Although the architect of this house is not definitively known, it was likely designed by Peterborough architect W.R.L. Blackwell who designed an identical house in Peterborough in 1932 for himself and his family; this property was featured in the *Journal of the Royal Architectural Institute of Canada* in October 1933. It is a contributing property to the historic neighbourhood in this area of Lindsay which is primarily made of stately late nineteenth and early twentieth century homes.

### 39 Bond Street West, Lindsay



39 Bond Street West has both architectural and historical significance in the town of Lindsay. Constructed around 1890, the house was first owned by the Rev. Isaac Weldon and his wife Eliza, who lived there with their children include I.E. Weldon, who later became the well-known local solicitor after whom I.E. Weldon Secondary School is named. Architecturally, the house is an excellent example of a late nineteenth century Italianate estate house and it retains many of its exterior features which typify this style. These include: the hipped roof; wide eaves with decorative brackets and cornice; the two two-storey bays; and the verandahs with Classical details including columns, an entablature, and a pediment. It is an important contributing property to the historic residential landscape of Bond Street West.

## 62 Bond Street West, Lindsay (Waverly House)



62 Bond Street West in Lindsay has cultural heritage value as a good example of a mid-nineteenth century Georgian-style residence and because of its connections to the early development of Lindsay. Constructed in 1865, the house was originally occupied by Neil McDougall, the first sheriff of Victoria County who named it Waverly House, because of its location at the corner of Albert Street and Waverly Street, which has been renamed as Bond Street West. Architecturally, the house is an excellent example of a Georgian-style house from the mid-nineteenth century, which used the standard centre hall layout, hipped roof and symmetrical massing typical of residences of this style but integrated decorative elements that were becoming fashionable at this time, such as the raised buff brick window hoods and rusticated quoins. The house is a contributing property to the historic landscape of Bond Street West, a neighbourhood with a high concentration of stately historic homes on large lots with significant setbacks.

## 45 Cambridge Street North, Lindsay



45 Cambridge Street has cultural heritage value as an excellent and unique example of an Italianate home in Lindsay. Constructed around 1865, it was occupied by local coroner Dr. A.W.J. DeGrassie from 1887. Architecturally, the house is built on one of the plans for Italianate residences published in *The Canadian Farmer* in 1865 on a symmetrical square plan with a projecting frontispiece. It includes other features typical of the Italianate style includes ornate window hoods, a hipped roof and entrance with transom. The house is particularly notable for its ornate verandah which features decorative brackets and woodwork. The property is a contributing feature to the historic landscape of Cambridge Street North.

## 26 Colborne Street West, Lindsay



26 Colborne Street West has architectural and historical significance in the town of Lindsay. Constructed in 1864 by Thomas Keenan, it was purchased and expanded in 1896 by William Flavelle and, as such, displays architectural elements prevalent in both the mid-nineteenth century Gothic and late nineteenth century Classical Revival styles. Notable elements include the decorative bargeboard, entrance with transom and sidelights and its distinct Classical wraparound verandah with a bandshell corner, Ionic columns and an entablature with dentils. It is important historically because of its associations with William McElroy Flavelle, its owner from 1896. Flavelle was an important businessman in Lindsay at the turn of the century as the president of Dundas and Flavelle, later Flavelle Limited. It is an important contributing property to the historic landscape of this area of Lindsay.

### 3 Glenelg Street West, Lindsay



3 Glenelg Street West has cultural heritage value as a good example of an Italianate home in the town of Lindsay. Likely constructed in the early 1870s, the house appears in the 1875 Bird's Eye View map of Lindsay with a wrap around porch and a variety of outbuildings around the rear. Architecturally, the house is constructed on a centre hall plan with a projecting front gable and entrance which was popularized in the mid-1860s by a design for a house with these features appearing in *Canadian Farmer*. It is particularly notable for its decorative features which include its central pediment, buff brick quoins, rounded windows and associated surrounds and a Classically-inspired front porch with a shingled pediment, entablature, and square columns.

### 13 Glenelg Street West, Lindsay



13 Glenelg Street West has architectural significance in Lindsay. Constructed around 1865 by contractor William McBurney, the house is a good example of a mid-nineteenth century vernacular house from this period and retains much of its nineteenth century architectural character. In particular, the house is notable for its ornate verandah with surviving Eastlake-style woodwork which displays a high degree of craftsmanship in its execution. On the exterior, the house also retains its wide eaves, brackets, stone foundation and entrance surround. Its interior also includes a range of retained historic features including inlaid flooring, original curved staircase, decorative moulding and trim, and a tin ceiling in the kitchen.

## 54 Wellington Street, Lindsay



54 Wellington Street has cultural heritage value due its architectural significance. Constructed in the early 1920s, the house is an excellent example of a 1920s Craftsman bungalow in Lindsay. Constructed of red brick, this one-and-a-half storey house displays the typical features of this house type which emerged from the Arts and Crafts movement of the early twentieth century including the gable roof, verandah, offset entrance, tripartite front window, and central dormer. This house is particularly notable for the use of rubble stone in its verandah piers, chimney and foundation which exemplify the rustic aesthetic prevalent in the Arts and Crafts movement, and its offshoots, at this time. In the 1920s, the house was occupied by Stuart Flavelle, one of the Flavelle family which had a significant impact on the manufacturing and business development in Lindsay in the late nineteenth and early twentieth centuries.

## 1022 Little Britain Road, Little Britain – Little Britain United Church



1022 Little Britain Road in Little Britain has cultural heritage value as an excellent example of a late nineteenth century, rural Bible Christian church. Constructed in 1871 as Siloam Bible Christian Church, it became the Little Britain Methodist Church in 1884 with the merger of the Wesleyan and Bible Christian churches and then, in 1925, the Little Britain United Church with the mergers of the Methodist, Congregationalist and portions of the Presbyterian churches. Architecturally, the church is a good example of a Bible Christian church from this period, using a simplified Gothic Revival style with lancet windows, and polychromatic brickwork that reflected the standard approach to architecture of the sub-denominations of Methodism in the late nineteenth century. The church yields information about the religious history of Mariposa Township and particularly the history of the Bible Christian Church which had a significant presence in this area, dating back to the late 1830s.

## 1117 Fleetwood Road, Manvers Township



1117 Fleetwood Road has cultural heritage value as an excellent example of a Victorian house in Manvers Township and as a remaining building from the former hamlet of Fleetwood. Constructed in the second half of the nineteenth century, the house is built on a cross gable plan in red brick with decorative buff brick quoins and window hoods. It is notable for its decorative bargeboard and finials. The house yields information about the former hamlet of Fleetwood, which was established in the 1860s as the local centre for the surrounding farming community. At one point, the community had two general stores, a post office, several mills, a church and a school, along with a cluster of houses, although few buildings remain extant.

## 610 Janetville Road, Manvers Township (Manvers School Section 7)



610 Janetville Road has cultural heritage value as a unique example of a rural schoolhouse in Manvers Township. Located just south of Janetville, the current schoolhouse was constructed in 1909 for Manvers School Section 7 and replaced an earlier building on this site; the original building for this school section was located south and west of the current location. The 1909 building is an excellent example of the use of Classical trends in Edwardian architecture and includes a number of unique features such as rusticated pilasters on the façade, large rounded windows, and a central entrance with a fanlight. The school is an important example of a rural education facility from the early twentieth century and yields information on development of education in Manvers Township during this period.

## 632 Janetville Road, Manvers Township



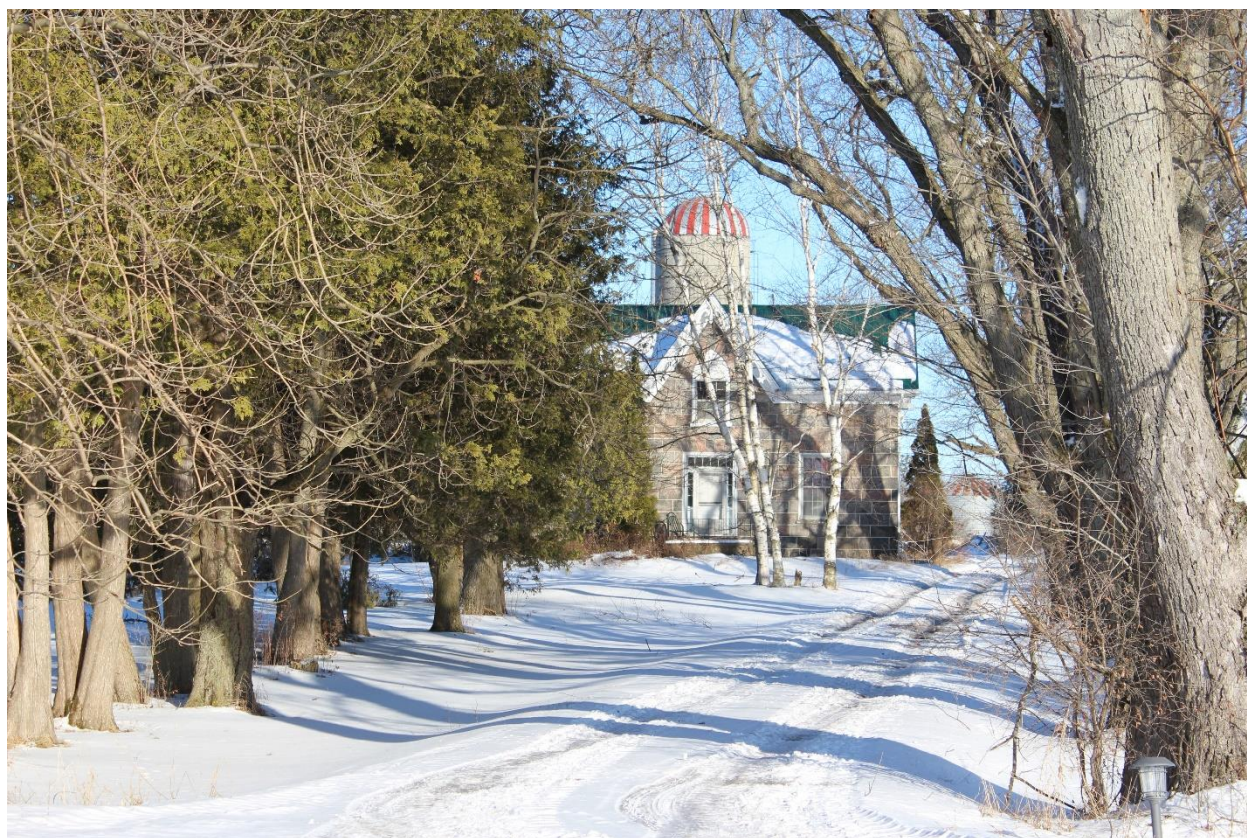
632 Janetville Road has cultural heritage value as an excellent example of a stone Gothic farmhouse constructed in Manvers Township in the mid-nineteenth century. The house was constructed on property owned by William Magill, an Irish immigrant who purchased a portion of Lot 6 Concession 12 where the house is located in 1839, adding to his property in 1850. The current stone house was constructed in 1865 and is typical of stone farmhouses constructed in the Ontario Gothic style, with a central gable, lancet window, and entrance with transom. The house is squared coursed rough ashlar with a distinctive coursing pattern and demonstrates a high degree of craftsmanship in its construction and design. The house yields information about the historic development of rural Manvers and contributes to the historic agricultural landscape of the local area.

## 88 Algonquin Road, Mariposa Township (Miller Memorial Church)



Miller Memorial Church, located at 88 Algonquin Road, has cultural heritage value as a rural Methodist church in Mariposa Township. Constructed in 1877 by Hiram Brown, a builder from Little Britain, the church was built to serve a Methodist congregation which had begun in the area known as Pleasant Point in the 1850s. The church was constructed next to a cemetery which was established around 1840. Architecturally, the church is typical of many small rural churches built during this period which integrates features of the Gothic Revival style into a modest and simple floor plan. The church, which is rectangular with a gable roof, is embellished with lancet windows, a central entrance with a lancet transom, and raised buff brick detailing. Contextually, it is an important institutional building in the history of rural Mariposa Township and yields information regarding the development of Pleasant Point in the late nineteenth century.

## 15261 Simcoe Street, Mariposa Township



15261 Simcoe Street is an important example of an early stone farmhouse in Mariposa Township. It was likely constructed around the mid to late 1860s and, as with many other homes throughout the county, likely replaced an older log or frame home that was the original house on the property. Architecturally, the house is an excellent example of an Ontario Gothic cottage and one of a few notable and similar examples constructed in stone around the same period in the southwest corner of Mariposa Township, including two virtually identical to this one on Ramsey Road which were likely built by the same person. Built using block coursed ashlar, the house features the typical central gable of this style. It retains its central lancet window, decorative bargeboard and central entrance with transom and sidelight which are characteristic of houses of this type. It is an important early farmstead in Mariposa Township.

## 275 Valentia Road, Mariposa Township (North Valentia School House)



275 Valentia Road has architectural and historical value as a late nineteenth century rural schoolhouse in Mariposa Township. Constructed in 1897, it is the fourth building to serve Mariposa School Section 14, with the first wooden schoolhouse constructed in 1854, then replaced again in 1871, 1881, and finally in 1897. The current building operated as a school until 1972 and has now been converted into a private home. Architecturally, it is an excellent example of a late nineteenth century schoolhouse, displaying the characteristic layout and massing of this structural type. Importantly, it retains many of its original decorative features including: windows with transoms; radiating voussoirs; decorative bargeboard; and its unique rounded window above the entrance. It is an important example of a rural school house and yields information about the educational history of Mariposa Township in the late nineteenth and early twentieth centuries.

### 3740 Highway 7, Omemee (Seven Gables/Woodlawn)



3740 Highway 7 in Omemee has both historic and architectural importance in the local area. The house, which is believed to have been constructed around 1865 and is known locally as both Seven Gables and Woodlawn, is an excellent example of a Victorian house and retains many of its important architectural and decorative elements including its gables roof, decorative gingerbread, and original front entrance with sidelights and transom. Historically, the house was likely constructed by William Cottingham who purchased the property in 1844. Cottingham constructed the mill in Omemee in 1825 and is widely regarded as one of the founders of the village. The property was later purchased by Arthur McQuade who immigrated to Emily Township from Ireland, eventually serving as deputy reeve and reeve and, between 1874 and 1882, the Conservative MP for Victoria South. The house is a recognized local landmark.

## 5 King Street East, Omemee (Lady Eaton House/Tully Lark)



5 King Street East has architectural and historical value in the village of Omemee. Constructed after 1891, the house is an excellent and unique example of late nineteenth century domestic architecture and is notable for both its two-storey bay with decorative brickwork and coursing and its flat roof, which is unusual in domestic architecture form this period. In the early twentieth century, the house also featured a large, two-storey sunroom on the front elevation, although this has since been removed. Also known as Tully Lark, it was the childhood home of Flora McCrae who became Lady Eaton after her marriage to Sir John Craig Eaton in 1901. Lady Eaton had a significant impact on the development of Omemee in the early twentieth century, funding several important local construction projects including Coronation Hall and the United Church Rectory.

## 61 King Street East, Omeme (Stephenson House)



61 King Street in Omeme has cultural heritage value both architecturally and historically. From an architectural perspective, the house is a good example of a mid-nineteenth century Italianate home and, within the context of Omeme, a particularly ornate one. Constructed in 1860, this red brick home is constructed on a centre hall plan with a central entrance and symmetrical massing. It is notable for its decorative elements, namely its buff brick quoins, moulded windows goods and coursing as well as its projecting central bay which features a trefoil window in the gable. This house used to feature a two-storey enclosed porch and a wraparound verandah, but these have been removed. The property also has historical significance as the home of Thomas Stephenson who purchased the mill in Omeme in 1878, an important local industry.

## 219 John Street, Pontypool



219 John Street has cultural heritage value in Pontypool, both architecturally and historically. Constructed in the 1890s, the house is an excellent example of a late nineteenth century Italianate home. Constructed on a centre hall plan, it displays many of the key characteristics of this domestic architectural style including: a hipped roof with wide eaves; ornamental brackets; decorative windows hoods in buff brick; and a wide verandah with square columns and an entablature. Historically, the property has significance as the doctor's house and office in Pontypool beginning in the late nineteenth century. First occupied by Dr. Levi Lapp, the first resident doctor in the village, and his wife Rebecca beginning in the 1890s, it was subsequently occupied by Dr. Wesley Clark between 1912 and 1923 and Dr. George McNeil between 1923 and his death in 1954. McNeil was the last resident doctor in Pontypool.

**353 Bury's Green Road, Somerville Township (St. John's Chapel Bury's Green)**



St. John's Chapel in Somerville Township, located at 353 Bury's Green Road, has historical and architectural significance in the former settlement of Bury's Green. Established in 1867, the church was one of two that served Bury's Green, a scattered settlement along the Somerville-Verulam boundary that was founded around 1840 by John Fell. The church, which originally served the local Presbyterian congregation before joining the United Church of Canada in 1925, was located on the Fell property. Architecturally, the property is a good example of a mid-nineteenth century country church with both Gothic and Georgian influences, which was common amongst Presbyterian congregations at this time. It includes some notable features includes return eaves, a central entrance, large, wide lancet windows along the nave and limited ornamentation.

## 10987 Simcoe Street, Sonya



10987 Simcoe Street has cultural heritage value as a unique and excellent example of a Victoria residence in the hamlet of Sonya. The two storey house was likely constructed in the mid- to late nineteenth century and integrates features from a number of different styles popular during that period including the Italianate and Queen Anne. The house is basic in its rectangular form with a hipped roof and wide eaves which are typical of Italianate construction. Its decorative features, meanwhile, are more indicative of the Queen Anne style, including its ornate two-storey verandah with Eastlake style spindlework and iron cresting on the roof. It is a contributing property to the historic landscape of the hamlet of Sonya, particularly along Simcoe Street.

## 50 Lake Avenue, Sturgeon Point (Swannanoa)



50 Lake Avenue has architectural and historical significance, both in Kawartha Lakes and provincially. This Edwardian cottage, known as Swannanoa, was constructed in 1907 as a summer retreat for Canadian industrialist Sir Joseph Flavelle. Flavelle, who was born in Peterborough and whose brothers ran successful businesses in Lindsay, was a prominent member of the Toronto elite around the turn of the century and was involved in a range of businesses that made him one of Canada's richest men at this time. Beyond his business activities, he was recognized nationally as a philanthropist and public servant for his charitable work, and received a baronetcy from George V in 1917, the last Canadian citizen living in Canada to receive a hereditary title. The summer house he constructed in Sturgeon Point reflects his prominence and wealth, particularly in its size. Architecturally, it is an excellent example of an Edwardian summer cottage, reflecting the rustic aesthetic of cottage architecture prevalent during this time and integrating features such as wide verandahs, rubble stone chimneys and large banks of windows to integrate the building with the natural environment.

## 114 Lake Avenue, Sturgeon Point (Corn Cob)



114 Lake Avenue has cultural heritage value as an excellent example of an Edwardian cottage in the village of Sturgeon Point. Constructed in the late nineteenth century and known locally as Corn Cob, it includes and retains many of the important features which were included in recreational cottages during this period, specifically the wide, two-storey verandahs across the front of the cottage which were intended to provide outdoor space and views of nature, including of Sturgeon Lake. It also includes a number of decorative features typical of cottage architecture at this time including the decorative bargeboard and Doric columns on the porch. The property has important historical associations with Gertrude (Trudy) Mackenzie, the daughter of Sir William Mackenzie, who, along with her husband Arthur Grantham, occupied the property in the late nineteenth and early twentieth century. The cottage is an important contributing feature to the historic landscape of Sturgeon Point.

### 1449 County Road 8, Verulam Township (Providence United Church)



1449 County Road 8 in Verulam Township has cultural heritage value as a good example of a rural Methodist church constructed in the late nineteenth century. The church was built in 1890 as part of the Bobcaygeon Methodist circuit to serve the community around the Red Rock post office, and later the local United Church. In the late nineteenth century, it was one of four Methodist churches in north Verulam Township that formed part of the Bobcaygeon circuit, and yields information about the size of the Methodist community in this area during this period. Architecturally, it is an excellent example of a rural Methodist church constructed at this time, using simplified Gothic forms, such as lancet windows, a steeply pitched gable roof, and small bellcote, on a basic rectangular form.

## 173 Crane Bay Road, Verulam Township (McAlpine Estate)



173 Crane Bay Road has both historical and architectural value in Verulam Township. The house was constructed in the mid-1930s by Colonel Cyril McAlpine, the son of Lindsay doctor John McAlpine. The younger McAlpine served in the First World War and later became the president of Dominion Explorers, a Toronto mining company. McAlpine is most well known as the leader of a 1929 prospecting expedition in the Canadian Arctic which was lost for several months, but eventually recovered with the assistance of local Inuit who assisted them in reaching Cambridge Bay. Architecturally, the house is an excellent and rare example of a French Colonial Revival residence in Kawartha Lakes. The style of the house draws from seventeenth and eighteenth century Quebecois architecture including the symmetrical layout of the residence, the heavy chimneys at the gable ends, the multi-pane sash windows and doors, the small dormers on the side wings, and the rubble stone construction. There are very few examples of this architectural style in the municipality. It is a landmark building on Sturgeon Lake.

### 631 Martins Road, Verulam Township (Old Lamb School)



631 Martins Road in Verulam Township has significance as an early twentieth century rural schoolhouse. Constructed in 1921 to serve Verulam School Section No. 7, the building, known as the Old Lamb School, is the third schoolhouse on this location with a log school first constructed in 1865 then replaced by a brick building in 1877. The current school was constructed after the 1877 building was lost to a fire and integrated many of the typical architectural elements used in rural schoolhouses during this period. These features include the rusticated foundation, prominent lintels and sills, return eaves in the gable front and a small belfry. It is notable for its unique recessed entrance with a rounded arch and flanking rounded windows. It is an important part of the rural landscape and a landmark building in the area, serving local children as a schoolhouse until 1969.

## 797 Martins Road, Verulam Township (St. Peter's Anglican Church)



St. Peter's Anglican Church, located at 797 Martins Road, has architectural and historical significance in Verulam Township as one of two churches serving the small community of Bury's Green. Bury's Green was established around 1840 and grew throughout the late nineteenth century, particularly with the nearby expansion of the Victoria Railway. The church was constructed in 1876 to serve the community's Anglican population and is an excellent example of a nineteenth century Gothic Revival chapel. It demonstrates many features which are important to this style of church including a steeply pitched roof, moulded window hoods and the group of three lancet windows on the church's east elevation.

## 1821 Victoria Road, Victoria Road



1821 Victoria Road has cultural heritage value as an excellent and unique example of a Victorian commercial building in the hamlet of Victoria Road. Constructed in the late nineteenth century, the building is demonstrative of the significant growth and importance of Victoria Road in the late nineteenth century after the arrival of the railway in 1872; at one point, Victoria Road was larger than both Kirkfield and Coboconk and the architecture constructed there in the late nineteenth century, including 1821 Victoria Road, is demonstrative of its prosperity as the primarily commercial centre in the local area. Architecturally, the property is unique for its false stepped gable on the front façade and its rows of gables along the two side elevations. Its unique upper storey sunroom and covered entrance was likely a later addition, probably dating to the 1920s, but still displays a high degree of craftsmanship that contributes to this historic property. It is an important historic building in of Victoria Road and contributes to the community's historic landscape.

## 1834 Victoria Road, Victoria Road (Victoria Road Railway Station)



1834 Victoria Road has cultural heritage value because of its historical significance in the hamlet of Victoria Road. The building was constructed around 1872 and is the former railway station for the Toronto and Nipissing Railway which established the stop in that year at the point where the track crossed the Victoria Colonization Road. The hamlet, which now known as Victoria Road, grew up around the station throughout the late nineteenth century. Architecturally, the building, which has been converted into a private dwelling, is one of only a few stations from this early period of railway growth still remaining in Kawartha Lakes, as many, including the terminal station on this line at Coboconk, were replaced with newer buildings around the turn of the twentieth century. It retains its original form and massing and, notably, its wide awning with curved brackets that originally covered the platform.

## 119 Agnes Street, Woodville



119 Agnes Street in Woodville has cultural heritage value as a unique Italianate residence in the community. Constructed in the mid- to late-nineteenth century, this red brick house is unique in Woodville for its highly decorative brickwork and flat roof. Important decorative features include: rusticated quoins; raised window hoods with key stones; a decorative brick cornice; and an elaborate one-storey bay with brackets and decorative brickwork. It is a contributing property to the historic landscape of the village of Woodville.

## 60 King Street, Woodville (former Knox Presbyterian Church)



The former Knox Presbyterian Church, located at 60 King Street in Woodville, has cultural heritage value as a good example of an early twentieth century Gothic Revival church and for its historical associations. Constructed between 1920 and 1922 to replace an older church that burnt in a fire, the building was designed by noted Toronto architect George Martell Miller and is typical of many churches constructed in the Gothic Revival style during this period, which had a tendency to feature heavier massing and more subdued decorative details than their nineteenth century predecessors. The church is also important because of its associations with Walter Bryden, the minister of the church from 1912 to 1921 and again from 1925 to 1926. Bryden, who would eventually become the sixth president of Knox College in Toronto, is today viewed as one of the most important Calvinist theologians in Canada because of his significant influence on Canadian Protestantism in the twentieth century and the theological growth of the Presbyterian Church after the establishment of the United Church in 1925.

## 88 King Street, Woodville



88 King Street in Woodville has architectural significance as a unique example of an Italianate villa in Kawartha Lakes. While Italianate villas became popular throughout Canada in the mid-nineteenth century, they were more commonly found in larger towns and there are few examples in the municipality. The Woodville example is a more simplified version of this style than many examples but displays the characteristic asymmetrical massing and L-shaped plan that characterized many Italianate villas in Ontario. It is locally identifiable by its three-storey corner tower, a common feature in houses of this type. It contributes to the historic character of King Street in Woodville.

## 103 King Street, Woodville (Woodville Post Office)



103 King Street has architectural and historical importance in Woodville. The building, constructed as the Woodville Post Office, was designed by federal Chief Architect Charles Devlin Sutherland who oversaw a period of prolific post office design across Canada in the 1930s and 1940s. Like most of Sutherland's post offices, the Woodville Post Office was constructed in the Art Moderne style and is one of only a few Art Moderne buildings in Kawartha Lakes. It is an excellent example of a small building constructed in this style with its lack of ornamentation, use of concrete, flat roof, and simplified forms. It is notable for its concrete entrance which features the streamlined lines and modernist aesthetic. It is an important and unique building in downtown Woodville.

**The Corporation of the City of Kawartha Lakes**  
**Kawartha Lakes Municipal Heritage Committee Report**  
**Report Number KLMHC2020-12**

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**Meeting Date:** August 6, 2020

**Title:** Heritage By-law Updates

**Description:** Review of amendments to heritage designation by-laws

**Ward Number:** 4 and 8

**Author and Title:** Emily Turner, Economic Development Officer – Heritage Planning

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**Recommendation(s):**

**That** Report KLMHC2020-12, **Heritage By-law Updates**, be received; and

**That** the proposed by-law amendments be forwarded to Council for adoption.

## **Background:**

Section 30.1 (2) to (10) of the Ontario Heritage Act permits municipalities to make amendments to by-laws to clarify or correct the statement of cultural heritage value, the Description of Heritage Attributes, or legal description of a property and to revise the language of the by-law to make it consistent with the current requirements of the Act or its Regulations. Many of the heritage designation by-laws in Kawartha Lakes were prepared prior to the 2005 amendments to the Ontario Heritage Act and the introduction of Ontario Regulation 9/06 which established provincial criteria for the designation of heritage property and, therefore, do not comply with current requirements for designation by-laws under the Act. There are also a number of by-laws prepared after 2005 which do not comply with the requirements of the Act. As a result, they require updating to clarify or correct the statement explaining the property's cultural heritage value or interest and the description of the property's heritage attributes.

Subsection 30.1 (5) requires Council to consult with its Municipal Heritage Committee prior to amending a heritage designation by-law. This report addresses that purpose.

## **Rationale:**

In 2018, the City began to undertake the process of identifying and amending heritage designation by-laws that do not meet the current requirements for designation under Part IV, S.29 of the Ontario Heritage Act. Regulation 9/06, which establishes criteria for designation under the Act, states that in order to be designated, a property must meet one or more of the following criteria:

1. The property has design or physical value if:
  - i. It is a rare, unique, representative or early example of a style, type, expression, material or construction method;
  - ii. It has a high degree of craftsmanship or artistic merit; or
  - iii. It demonstrates a high degree of technical or scientific achievement.
2. The property has historical or associative value if:
  - i. It has direct associations with a theme, event, belief, person, activity, organization or institution that is significant to a community;
  - ii. It yields, or has potential to yield, information that contributes to an understanding of a community of culture; or
  - iii. It reflects the work or ideas of an architect, artist, building, designer or theorist who is significant to a community.
3. The property has contextual value if,
  - i. It is important in defining, maintaining or supporting the character of an area;

- ii. It is physically, functionally, visually or historically linked to its surrounding; or
- iii. It is a landmark.

Further, Part IV, S.29 of the Act also requires that a designation by-law contains a description of the heritage attributes of the property that must be retained to conserve its cultural heritage value or interest. These requirements and Ontario Regulation 9/06 were introduced as part of a significant overhaul of the Act in 2005.

Many of the City's older by-laws, particularly those which predate amalgamation, do not adequately identify the reasons for designation or do not specify features to be protected which poses challenges with regard to processing alterations for applications and providing clear direction on conserving the important heritage attributes of a property. By-laws that were passed prior to the 2005 changes to the Act did not have the same requirements at the time they were written and are therefore lacking by current standards. There are also a number of by-laws which were passed after 2005 which do not adequately fulfil the requirements of the Act. Amending the by-laws allows for additional clarity for both staff and the property owners and removes ambiguity in older by-laws with regard to what features are protected and the significance of the property. The updating of older by-laws to conform to the requirements of the Act is recognized as a municipal best practice and becomes particularly important when changes are contemplated to a designated property.

In 2018, Council amended 47 heritage designation by-laws after consultation with property owners and inspections of each property. These by-laws were reviewed by the Municipal Heritage Committee at their meeting of August 10, 2018 and forwarded to Council at that time for approval. There were five properties for which inspections of the properties were made and the by-law amendments approved by the Committee but were not presented to Council.

The owners of these five properties have been contacted and were under the impression that their designation by-laws were being amended in 2018 and that the proposed changes had been presented to Council. The owners have been consulted regarding the proposed amendments to the by-laws and were able to review and provide comment on the new statements of significance and designated heritage attributes identified in the appended draft by-laws, which goes beyond the consultation and notice requirements under the Act. The five by-laws are substantially the same as those reviewed by the Committee in 2018, but the format and some wording has been updated.

The properties for which amendments are currently being proposed are as follows:

- 4249 Highway 7, Omemee (Emily Cemetery Chapel)

- 56 King Street, Woodville
- 121 King Street, Woodville
- 124 King Street, Woodville
- 145 King Street, Woodville

4249 Highway 7 in Omemee was designated by a by-law from the former Township of Emily and is being revised to bring it into compliance with the 2005 changes to the Ontario Heritage Act, including providing a statement of cultural heritage value or interest for the property and more clearly identifying its heritage attributes. The four properties in Woodville were designated in 2010 but require amendments to provide statements of cultural heritage value that accurately reflects the evaluation criteria established by Regulation 9/06.

The proposed amendments and original designating by-laws are appended to this report.

### **Other Alternatives Considered:**

There are no other recommended alternatives.

### **Financial/Operation Impacts:**

There are no financial implications as a result of the recommendations of this report.

### **Consultations:**

N/A

### **Attachments:**

Appendix A – Township of Emily By-law 2000-14 (4249 Highway 7, Omemee)



Township-of-Emily-By  
-Law-2000-14.pdf

Appendix B – Proposed Amendments to By-law 2000-14



2020 Bylaw  
Amendment 4249 Hig

Appendix C – By-law 2010-091 (145 King Street, Woodville)



2010-091 Heritage  
Designation - 145 Kin

Appendix D – Proposed Amendments to By-law 2010-091



2020 Bylaw  
Amendment 145 King

#### Appendix E – By-law 2010-092 (56 King Street, Woodville)



2010-092 Heritage  
Designation - 56 King

#### Appendix F – Proposed Amendments to By-law 2010-092



2020 Bylaw  
Amendment 56 King S

#### Appendix G – By-law 2010-093 (121 King Street, Woodville)



2010-093 Heritage  
Designation - 121 King

#### Appendix H – Proposed Amendments to By-law 2010-093



2020 Bylaw  
Amendment 121 King

#### Appendix I – By-law 2010-094 (124 King Street, Woodville)



2010-094 Heritage  
Designation - 124 King

#### Appendix J – Proposed Amendments to By-law 2010-094



2020 Bylaw  
Amendment 124 King

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**Phone:** 705-324-9411 ext. 1366

**Department Head:** Chris Marshall, Director of Development Services

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**THE CORPORATION OF THE TOWNSHIP OF EMILY**

**BY-LAW NUMBER 2000-14**

**BEING A BY-LAW TO DESIGNATE THE INTERIOR AND EXTERIOR OF THE CHAPEL LOCATED WITHIN THE EMILY CEMETERY, TOWNSHIP OF EMILY, 4249 HIGHWAY #7, ON CONCESSION 4 PART LOT 12, RP57R819 PART 1 TO 2, PRESENTLY OWNED BY THE EMILY CEMETERY COMPANY, AS A DESIGNATED PROPERTY UNDER THE ACT.**

**WHEREAS** the Ontario Heritage Act, R.S.O., 1990 Chapter 0.18 authorizes the Council of a Municipality to enact by-laws to designate real property, including all the buildings and structures thereon, to be of historic or architectural value or interest; and

**WHEREAS** the Council of the Corporation of the Township of Emily has caused to be served upon the owner of the lands and premises known as the Chapel at the Emily Cemetery, Township of Emily, at 4249 Highway #7, on Concession 4 Part of Lot 12, RP57R819 Part 1 to 2, upon the Ontario Heritage Foundation notice of intention to so designate the aforesaid property and has caused such notice of intention to be published in a newspaper having a general circulation in the Municipality once for each of three consecutive weeks; and

**WHEREAS** the reasons for designation are set out in Schedule "A" hereto; and

**WHEREAS** no notice of objection to the said proposed designation has been served upon the Clerk of the Municipality;

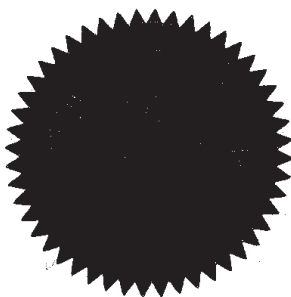
**THEREFORE,** The Council of the Corporation of the Township of Emily **ENACTS AS FOLLOWS:**


1. There is designated as being of architectural value or interest the real property known as the Chapel at the Emily Cemetery, Township of Emily, at 4249 Highway #7, on Concession 4 Part of Lot 12, RP57R819 Part 1 to 2.
2. The Township Clerk is hereby authorized to cause a copy of this By-Law to be registered against the property described in Schedule A" hereto in the proper Land Registry Office.
3. The Township Clerk is hereby authorized to cause a copy of this By-Law to be served upon the owner of the aforesaid property and upon the Ontario Heritage Foundation and to cause notice of this By-Law to be published in a newspaper having general circulation in the Township of Emily.

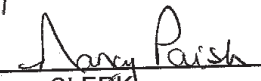
READ A FIRST TIME THIS 21<sup>ST</sup> DAY OF AUGUST, 2000.

READ A SECOND TIME THIS 21<sup>ST</sup> DAY OF AUGUST, 2000.

READ A THIRD TIME AND PASSED THIS 21<sup>ST</sup> DAY OF AUGUST, 2000.



  
REEVE

  
CLERK

**SCHEDULE "A"**

Reasons for the designation of the Chapel at Emily Cemetery, Township of Emily, 4249 Highway #7, Concession 4 Part Lot 12, RP57R819 Part 1 to 2

**STRUCTURE:**

Style of an old English Church of unique stone wall structure. One storey rectangular building with arched entrance way facing south and a rear walkout from the basement.

**ROOF:**

Steel roof.

**WINDOWS:**

Arched stained glass windows that tilt in at the top.

**DOOR:**

Arched entrance with double oak doors with raised panels.

**BELL:**

Stately bell tower adds the final touch to this historic building.

**INTERIOR FEATURES:**

Stucco interior and beamed ceiling with hardwood floor and wooden church like pews.

# **The Corporation of the City of Kawartha Lakes**

## **By-Law 2020-XXX**

**A By-law to Amend By-Law 2000-14 (former Corporation of the Township of Emily), being a By-law to Designate the Interior and the Exterior of the Chapel Located with the Emily Cemetery, Township of Emily, 4249 Highway #7, on Concession 4 Part Lot 12, RP57R819 Part 1 to 2, Presently Owned by the Emily Cemetery Company, as a Designated Property Under the Act**

### **Recitals**

1. Section 30.1 of the Ontario Heritage Act, R.S.O. 1990, provides that a Council of a municipality may amend a by-law designating a property within the bounds of a municipality to correct a legal description of a property, clarify the statement of a property's cultural heritage value, or to make it consistent with the requirements of the Act.
2. A notice of the proposed amendment has been served on the owner of the property in accordance with subsection 30.1(4) of the Act.
3. No objection to the proposed amendment has been served on the Clerk of the Municipality.
4. An amendment is required to clarify the statement of cultural heritage value for the property located at 4249 Highway 7 and to make the by-law consistent with the requirements of the Act.
5. These changes require an amendment to the original by-law.

**Accordingly, the Council of The Corporation of the City of Kawartha Lakes enacts this By-law 2020-XXX.**

### **Section 1.00: Definitions and Interpretation**

**1.01 Definitions:** In this by-law,

**“City”, “City of Kawartha Lakes” or “Kawartha Lakes”** means The Corporation of the City of Kawartha Lakes and includes its entire geographic area;

**"City Clerk"** means the person appointed by Council to carry out the duties of the clerk described in section 228 of the Municipal Act, 2001;

**“Council” or “City Council”** means the municipal council for the City;

**“Director of Development Services”** means the person who holds that position and his or her delegate(s) or, in the event of organizational changes, another person designated by Council.

**"Property"** means property as set out in Section 2.01.

**"Township of Emily"** means the former Corporation of the Township of Emily, now amalgamated into the City of Kawartha Lakes.

**1.02 Interpretation Rules:**

(a) The Schedules attached to this by-law form part of the by-law, and are enforceable as such.

(b) The words "include" and "including" are not to be read as limiting the meaning of a word or term to the phrases or descriptions that follow.

**1.03 Statutes:** References to laws in this by-law are meant to refer to the statutes, as amended from time to time, that are applicable within the Province of Ontario.

**1.04 Severability:** If a court or tribunal of competent jurisdiction declares any portion of this by-law to be illegal or unenforceable, that portion of this by-law shall be considered to be severed from the balance of the by-law, which shall continue to operate in full force and effect.

**Section 2.00: Amendments**

**2.01 Amendment to Schedule A:** Schedule A of Township of Emily By-law 2000-14 shall be deleted and substituted for Schedule A attached to this By-law.

**Section 3.00: Administration and Effective Date**

**3.01 Administration of the By-law:** The Director of Development Services is responsible for the administration of this by-law.

**3.02 Effective Date:** This By-law shall come into force on the date it is finally passed.

By-law read a first, second and third time, and finally passed, this XXX day of XXX, 2020.

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Andy Letham, Mayor

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Cathie Ritchie, City Clerk

## **Schedule 'A' to By-law 2020-XXX**

Being a By-law to Amend By-law 2004-14 (former Corporation of the Township of Emily) Being a By-law to Designate the Interior and Exterior of the Chapel Located within the Emily Cemetery, Township of Emily, 4249 Highway #7, on Concession 4 Part Lot 12, RP57r819 Part 1 to 2, Presently Owned by the Emily Cemetery Company, as Designated Property Under the Act

### **Property**

4249 Highway 7, Emily Township

### **Legal Description**

CON 4 PT LOT 12 RP 57R819; PART 1 TO 2

PIN: 63256-0436

### **Statement of Cultural Heritage Value**

4249 Highway 7, known locally as the Emily Cemetery Chapel, is an excellent and representative example of a cemetery chapel constructed in the English Gothic style. It retains many of its original features that are key aspects of this architectural type including its stone wall structure, lancet windows, and bell-cote. Many of its features are original with minor restorations. Designed by Toronto architect George Roper Gouinlock, the building has historical significance as part of the Emily Cemetery which opened in 1872 when the community identified the need for a non-denominational buried ground. The chapel was constructed in 1929 and donated to the cemetery by Flora McCrae Eaton, Lady Eaton, as a memorial to her family and was originally named the McCrea Memorial Chapel. Lady Eaton was born in Omemee in 1880 and is an important figure locally because of her significant impact on the architectural development of Omemee in the early twentieth century. The first ceremony in this chapel took place in 1929 when the cemetery groundskeeper, Stephen Paragreen, passed away. The property has contextual significance as a defining built feature of the Emily Cemetery and as a local landmark in Emily Township. It retains an important contextual relationship with the surrounding cemetery grounds.

### **Heritage Attributes**

#### **Exterior**

- One-storey stone construction
- Gable roof
- Cut stone walls
- South facing main entrance including:
  - Double oak lancet-shaped doors with wrought iron hinges
  - Limestone and granite elements
- Fenestration including:
  - Lancet windows
  - Rusticated surrounds

- Bell-cote with date stone (1928) and corbels
- Stone chimney
- Iron door knob
- Brackets
- Soffits and fascia
- Buttresses

#### Interior

- Open scissor truss timber roof
- Hardwood floor
- Wooden pews with trefoils
- Grouped lancets on the north elevation
- Stained glass

THE CORPORATION OF THE CITY OF KAWARTHA LAKES

BY-LAW 2010 - 091

A BY-LAW TO DESIGNATE 145 KING STREET, KNOWN AS “QUALITY HILL HOUSE”, WOODVILLE

**Recitals**

1. Section 29 of the Ontario Heritage Act, R.S.O. 1990, provides that the Council of a municipality may pass a by-law designating a property within the boundaries of the municipality to be of cultural heritage value or interest.
2. Notice of Intention to Designate 145 King Street, Woodville, now in the City of Kawartha Lakes, described further in Schedule “A”, has been given in accordance with Section 29 of the Ontario Heritage Act.
3. No objection to the proposed designation has been served on the Clerk of the Municipality.
4. Reasons for Designation are set forth in Schedule “B”.

**Accordingly, the Council of The Corporation of the City of Kawartha Lakes enacts this By-law 2010-091.**

Section 1.00: Definitions and Interpretation

1.01 **Definitions:** In this by-law:

- (a) **“By-law”** means this by-law, as it may be amended from time to time. The Recitals to, and the Schedules attached to this By-law are considered integral parts of it.
- (b) **“City”** means The Corporation of the City of Kawartha Lakes.
- (c) **“Clerk”** means the person within the administration of the City which fulfils the function of the City Clerk as required by the Municipal Act 2001 S. O. c.25.
- (d) **“Council”** means the municipal council for the City.
- (e) **“Director of Development Services”** means the person who holds that position and his or her delegate(s) or, in the event of organizational changes, another person designated by Council;
- (f) **“Heritage Victoria”** means the municipal heritage committee established by By-law 2002-49 pursuant to the Ontario Heritage Act.
- (g) **“Foundation”** means the Ontario Heritage Foundation;
- (h) **“Property”** means property as set out in Section 2.01.

1.02 **Interpretation Rules:**

- (a) Wherever this By-law refers to a person or thing with reference to gender or the gender neutral, the intention is to read the By-law with the gender applicable to the circumstances.
- (b) References to items in the plural include the singular, as applicable.
- (c) The word “include” is not to be read as limiting the phrases or descriptions that precede it.

1.03 **Statutes:** References to laws in this by-law are meant to refer to the statutes, as amended from time to time, that are applicable within the Province of Ontario.

1.04 **Severability:** If a court or tribunal of competent jurisdiction declares any portion of this by-law to be illegal or unenforceable, that portion of this by-law shall be considered to be severed from the balance of the by-law, which shall continue to operate in full force and effect.

Section 2.00: Designation
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- 2.01 145 King Street, Woodville, now in the City of Kawartha Lakes, is designated as being of historic interest and value, described further in Schedule “A”. This designation shall not preclude any changes that may be deemed necessary for the efficient use of the building but that any and all such changes shall be in keeping with the original and present character of the building and in consultation with the municipal heritage committee.
- 2.02 The Municipality is hereby authorized to cause a copy of this by-law to be registered against the property described above in the proper Land Registry Office
- 2.03 The Clerk is hereby authorized to cause a copy of this by-law to be served on the owner of the aforesaid property and on the Ontario Heritage Foundation, and to cause notice of the passing of this by-law to be published in the newspaper.

Section 3.00: Administration and Effective Date
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- 3.01 **Administration:** The Director of Development Services is responsible for the administration of this by-law.
- 3.02 **Effective Date:** This By-law shall come into force on the date it is finally passed.

By-law read a first, second and third time, and finally passed, this 25<sup>th</sup> day of May, 2010.

\_\_\_\_\_  
Mayor

\_\_\_\_\_  
Clerk

**SCHEDULE 'A' TO BY-LAW 2010-091**

BEING A BY-LAW TO DESIGNATE 145 KING STREET, WOODVILLE, SITUATED ON PLAN 119, PT BLK B, GEOGRAPHIC TOWNSHIP OF WOODVILLE NOW IN THE CITY OF KAWARTHA LAKES, AS BEING OF CULTURAL HERITAGE VALUE AND INTEREST.

**THE LANDS ARE MORE PARTICULARLY DESCRIBED AS FOLLOWS:**

145 King Street, Woodville – PIN 63180-0097(LT) PT BLK B S OF KING ST PL 119 AS IN R447923; KAWARTHA LAKES

## **SCHEDULE 'B' TO BY-LAW 2010-091**

BEING A BY-LAW TO DESIGNATE, 145 KING STREET, WOODVILLE, AS BEING OF CULTURAL HERITAGE VALUE AND INTEREST.

### **Description of Property**

145 King Street, Woodville, is located on the south side of King Street in Woodville, now in the City of Kawartha Lakes.

### **Statement of Cultural Heritage Value or Interest**

Morrison House in Woodville, known as Quality Hill House was built in 1867. The plans for the house came from Scotland and it is considered such a fine edifice that a drawing of it appeared in the 1881 Victoria County Atlas. The "Honourable John Morrison" built this house. He was instrumental in changing the name of the village from what was then known as Irish Corners to Woodville. Mr. Morrison officiated as Reeve of Eldon during 1860-61. In 1870, a Minister of Parliament from Scotland gave out the land grants in the drawing room of this house to many of the Scottish immigrants.

### **Description of Heritage Attributes**

- Complete exterior of house, including Victorian gingerbread trim which is original to the house. The soffits are wide planks of pine, tongue and groove, and cover the full length of the house.
- All exterior wooden windows, shutters, transom lights and sidelights around front entrance are to be preserved. The sunroom windows are not designated.
- Main Jacobean staircase banister.
- Three faux marble fireplace mantles in the library, dining room and drawing room.
- Medallion on the drawing room ceiling. The medallion was designed by Robert Adam who was an architect from the 18<sup>th</sup> century. This style was copied in Europe and brought over from Scotland to America in around 1867.
- Vaulted door frames
- Large round window at the top of the staircase landing.
- Exterior stone work. They are large square-cut Ashlar field stones.
- Chamfered brickwork around windows.
- Maid's back staircase is preserved and original and is enclosed.
- Original glass in windows are unique and therefore receive honourable mention, however, the original glass is not designated.

# **The Corporation of the City of Kawartha Lakes**

## **By-Law 2020-XXX**

### **A By-law to Amend By-Law 2010-091, being a By-law to Designate 145 King Street, Woodville**

#### **Recitals**

1. Section 30.1 of the Ontario Heritage Act, R.S.O. 1990, provides that a Council of a municipality may amend a by-law designating a property within the bounds of a municipality to correct a legal description of a property, clarify the statement of a property's cultural heritage value, or to make it consistent with the requirements of the Act.
2. A notice of the proposed amendment has been served on the owner of the property in accordance with subsection 30.1(4) of the Act.
3. No objection to the proposed amendment has been served on the Clerk of the Municipality.
4. An amendment is required to clarify the statement of cultural heritage value for the property located at 145 King Street and make the by-law consistent with the requirements of the Act.
5. These changes require an amendment to the original by-law.

**Accordingly, the Council of The Corporation of the City of Kawartha Lakes enacts this By-law 2020-XXX.**

#### **Section 1.00: Definitions and Interpretation**

- 1.01 **Definitions:** All defined terms in the amending By-law take their meaning from By-law 2010-091 of the City of Kawartha Lakes.
- 1.02 **Interpretation Rules:**
  - (a) The Schedules attached to this by-law form part of the by-law, and are enforceable as such.
  - (b) The words "include" and "including" are not to be read as limiting the meaning of a word or term to the phrases or descriptions that follow.
- 1.03 **Statutes:** References to laws in this by-law are meant to refer to the statutes, as amended from time to time, that are applicable within the Province of Ontario.
- 1.04 **Severability:** If a court or tribunal of competent jurisdiction declares any portion of this by-law to be illegal or unenforceable, that portion of this by-law shall be considered to be severed from the balance of the by-law, which shall continue to operate in full force and effect.

## **Section 2.00: Amendments**

**2.01 Amendments to Schedule A:** Schedule A of By-law 2010-091 shall be deleted and substituted for Schedule A attached to this By-law.

**2.02 Amendments to Schedule B:** Schedule B of By-law 2010-091 shall be deleted from the By-law.

## **Section 3.00: Administration and Effective Date**

**3.01 Administration of the By-law:** The Director of Development Services is responsible for the administration of this by-law.

**3.02 Effective Date:** This By-law shall come into force on the date it is finally passed.

By-law read a first, second and third time, and finally passed, this XXX day of XXX, 2020.

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Andy Letham, Mayor

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Cathie Ritchie, City Clerk

## **Schedule 'A' to By-law 2020-XXX**

Being a By-law to Amend By-law 2010-091, being a By-law to Designate 145 King Street, Woodville

### **Property**

145 King Street, Woodville – Morrison House

### **Legal Description**

PT BLK B S OF KING ST PL 119 AS IN R447923; KAWARTHA LAKES

PIN: 63180-0097

### **Statement of Cultural Heritage Value**

145 King Street, known locally as both Morrison House and Quality Hill House, has architectural value as a representative example of a Victorian residential building. It retains a number of architecturally significant features including: two over two double-hung windows with inlaid brick lintels solid pine window sills and decorative brick surrounds; bay windows; and a stately entrance with transom windows. It also retains decorative gingerbread trim in the gables which is typical of this style of house. Constructed in 1867, the plans for the house came from Scotland and it was considered such a fine structure at the time of its construction that a drawing of it appeared in the 1881 Victoria County Atlas. A decorative medallion in the drawing room ceiling is believed to be based on a design by the prominent eighteenth century Scottish architect, Robert Adam. The property also has historical significance due to its connections to the history of Woodville and the local Scottish community. Morrison House was constructed in 1867 for Scottish immigrant John Morrison, who served as Reeve of Eldon between 1860 and 1861 and was elected to the first Dominion Parliament as the Liberal MP for Victoria North. He was instrumental in changing the name of the village from what was then known as Irish Corners to Woodville. In 1870, a Minister of Parliament from Scotland gave out the land grants in the drawing room of this house to many Scottish immigrants.

### **Heritage Attributes**

Exterior:

- Two-and-a-half storey construction
- Gable roof
- Buff brick exterior
- Gingerbread trim
- Wide pine planked tongue and groove soffits
- Fenestration including:
  - Original wooden windows
  - Shutters
  - Voussoirs
  - Front bay window
- Front entrance including:
  - Transom and sidelights

- Large square-cut ashlar field stones in foundation
- Decorative brickwork around most windows
- Quoins
- Chimneys

#### Interior

- Main Jacobean staircase banister
- Three faux marble fireplace mantles in the library, dining room and drawing room
- Medallion on the drawing room ceiling
- Arched window in the staircase landing

THE CORPORATION OF THE CITY OF KAWARTHA LAKES

BY-LAW 2010 - 092

A BY-LAW TO DESIGNATE 56 KING STREET, WOODVILLE

**Recitals**

1. Section 29 of the Ontario Heritage Act, R.S.O. 1990, provides that the Council of a municipality may pass a by-law designating a property within the boundaries of the municipality to be of cultural heritage value or interest.
2. Notice of Intention to Designate 56 King Street, Woodville, now in the City of Kawartha Lakes, described further in Schedule "A", has been given in accordance with Section 29 of the Ontario Heritage Act.
3. No objection to the proposed designation has been served on the Clerk of the Municipality.
4. Reasons for Designation are set forth in Schedule "B".

**Accordingly, the Council of The Corporation of the City of Kawartha Lakes enacts this By-law 2010-092.**

Section 1.00: Definitions and Interpretation

1.01 **Definitions:** In this by-law:

- (a) **"By-law"** means this by-law, as it may be amended from time to time. The Recitals to, and the Schedules attached to this By-law are considered integral parts of it.
- (b) **"City"** means The Corporation of the City of Kawartha Lakes.
- (c) **"Clerk"** means the person within the administration of the City which fulfils the function of the City Clerk as required by the Municipal Act 2001 S. O. c.25.
- (d) **"Council"** means the municipal council for the City.
- (e) **"Director of Development Services"** means the person who holds that position and his or her delegate(s) or, in the event of organizational changes, another person designated by Council;
- (f) **"Heritage Victoria"** means the municipal heritage committee established by By-law 2002-49 pursuant to the Ontario Heritage Act;
- (g) **"Foundation"** means the Ontario Heritage Foundation;
- (h) **"Property"** means property as set out in Section 2.01.

1.02 **Interpretation Rules:**

- (a) Wherever this By-law refers to a person or thing with reference to gender or the gender neutral, the intention is to read the By-law with the gender applicable to the circumstances.
- (b) References to items in the plural include the singular, as applicable.
- (c) The word "include" is not to be read as limiting the phrases or descriptions that precede it.

1.03 **Statutes:** References to laws in this by-law are meant to refer to the statutes, as amended from time to time, that are applicable within the Province of Ontario.

1.04 **Severability:** If a court or tribunal of competent jurisdiction declares any portion of this by-law to be illegal or unenforceable, that portion of this by-law shall be considered to be severed from the balance of the by-law, which shall continue to operate in full force and effect.

Section 2.00: Designation
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- 2.01 56 King Street, Woodville, now in the City of Kawartha Lakes, is designated as being of historic interest and value, described further in Schedule “A”. This designation shall not preclude any changes that may be deemed necessary for the efficient use of the building but that any and all such changes shall be in keeping with the original and present character of the building and in consultation with the municipal heritage committee.
- 2.02 The Municipality is hereby authorized to cause a copy of this by-law to be registered against the property described above in the proper Land Registry Office.
- 2.03 The Clerk is hereby authorized to cause a copy of this by-law to be served on the owner of the aforesaid property and on the Ontario Heritage Foundation, and to cause notice of the passing of this by-law to be published in the newspaper.

Section 3.00: Administration and Effective Date
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- 3.01 **Administration:** The Director of Development Services is responsible for the administration of this by-law.
- 3.02 **Effective Date:** This By-law shall come into force on the date it is finally passed.

By-law read a first, second and third time, and finally passed, this 25th day of May, 2010.

\_\_\_\_\_  
Mayor

\_\_\_\_\_  
Clerk

**SCHEDULE 'A' TO BY-LAW 2010-092**

BEING A BY-LAW TO DESIGNATE 56 KING STREET, WOODVILLE, SITUATED ON PLAN 119 PT BLK C RP 57R2654 PART 1 RP 57R4801 PART 1 GEOGRAPHIC TOWNSHIP OF WOODVILLE NOW IN THE CITY OF KAWARTHA LAKES, AS BEING OF CULTURAL HERITAGE VALUE AND INTEREST.

**THE LANDS ARE MORE PARTICULARLY DESCRIBED AS FOLLOWS:**

56 King Street, Woodville – PIN 63179-0333 (LT) PT BLK C OR CHURCH LT PL 119 PT 1 57R2654 & PT 1 57R4801; KAWARTHA LAKES

## **SCHEDULE 'B' TO BY-LAW 2010-092**

BEING A BY-LAW TO DESIGNATE, 56 KING STREET, WOODVILLE, AS BEING OF CULTURAL HERITAGE VALUE AND INTEREST.

### **Description of Property**

56 King Street, Woodville, is located on the north side of King Street in Woodville, now in the City of Kawartha Lakes.

### **Statement of Cultural Heritage Value or Interest**

56 King Street, Woodville, known as the old Presbyterian Manse, was built in 1837 with solid brick exterior walls on cut granite stone foundation. It features 5 fireplaces, library, wine cave, faux marble, original pine floors, spiral stairs and multi-pane windows.

### **Description of Heritage Attributes**

- Three fireplaces: 1) original mantle and hearth of fireplace with faux marble finish located in the living room in the west side of the house; 2) original hearths found in two fireplaces in the front of the house.
- The brick exterior.
- Stone foundation
- All exterior windows on three sides excluding the main entrance and sidelights. Windows are double-hung colonial windows 6 over 6 and are shuttered. Windows in the back of the house are authentic Peter Robinson windows from Omemee.
- Original pine floors, which have been painted over
- Spiral, tower style, staircase with walls on two sides (enclosed) and inset windows.
- Two gothic style yellow brick chimneys.
- Fireplace opening, brick work and hearth in the basement.

# **The Corporation of the City of Kawartha Lakes**

## **By-Law 2020-XXX**

### **A By-law to Amend By-Law 2010-092, being a By-law to Designate 56 King Street, Woodville**

#### **Recitals**

1. Section 30.1 of the Ontario Heritage Act, R.S.O. 1990, provides that a Council of a municipality may amend a by-law designating a property within the bounds of a municipality to correct a legal description of a property, clarify the statement of a property's cultural heritage value, or to make it consistent with the requirements of the Act.
2. A notice of the proposed amendment has been served on the owner of the property in accordance with subsection 30.1(4) of the Act.
3. No objection to the proposed amendment has been served on the Clerk of the Municipality.
4. An amendment is required to clarify the statement of cultural heritage value for the property located at 56 King Street and make the by-law consistent with the requirements of the Act.
5. These changes require an amendment to the original by-law.

**Accordingly, the Council of The Corporation of the City of Kawartha Lakes enacts this By-law 2020-XXX.**

#### **Section 1.00: Definitions and Interpretation**

- 1.01 **Definitions:** All defined terms in the amending By-law take their meaning from By-law 2010-092 of the City of Kawartha Lakes.
- 1.02 **Interpretation Rules:**
  - (a) The Schedules attached to this by-law form part of the by-law, and are enforceable as such.
  - (b) The words "include" and "including" are not to be read as limiting the meaning of a word or term to the phrases or descriptions that follow.
- 1.03 **Statutes:** References to laws in this by-law are meant to refer to the statutes, as amended from time to time, that are applicable within the Province of Ontario.
- 1.04 **Severability:** If a court or tribunal of competent jurisdiction declares any portion of this by-law to be illegal or unenforceable, that portion of this by-law shall be considered to be severed from the balance of the by-law, which shall continue to operate in full force and effect.

## **Section 2.00: Amendments**

**2.01 Amendments to Schedule A:** Schedule A of By-law 2010-092 shall be deleted and substituted for Schedule A attached to this By-law.

**2.02 Amendments to Schedule B:** Schedule B of By-law 2010-092 shall be deleted from the By-law.

## **Section 3.00: Administration and Effective Date**

**3.01 Administration of the By-law:** The Director of Development Services is responsible for the administration of this by-law.

**3.02 Effective Date:** This By-law shall come into force on the date it is finally passed.

By-law read a first, second and third time, and finally passed, this XXX day of XXX, 2020.

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Andy Letham, Mayor

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Cathie Ritchie, City Clerk

## **Schedule 'A' to By-law 2020-XXX**

Being a By-law to Amend By-law 2010-092 Being a By-law to Designate 56 King Street, Woodville

### **Property**

56 King Street, Woodville

### **Legal Description**

PLAN 119 PT BLK C RP 57R2654;PART 1 RP 57R4801 PART 1 RP;57R10155  
PART 3

PIN: 63179-0446

### **Statement of Cultural Heritage Value**

56 King Street was constructed in Woodville in 1837 and is an excellent, representative example of a Georgian style house. Constructed on a center hall plan, It demonstrates the typical symmetrical massing and restrained ornamentation of Georgian houses and key features of this style. These include six over six sash windows with shutters, a central entrance with transom and sidelights and symmetrical chimneys. The property has also retained a number of original interior features including three fireplaces, original pine floors, original Peter Robinson windows and a spiral, tower style staircase and original cooking fireplace in basement. The property also has historical significance as the Presbyterian manse and contextual significance as part of the historic landscape of King Street in Woodville and in its connections to the former Presbyterian Church.

### **Heritage Attributes**

#### **Exterior**

- Two-storey construction
- Gable roof
- Red brick exterior
- Stone foundation
- Fenestration including:
  - Double-hung six over six Colonial windows
  - Peter Robinson windows
  - Shutters
  - Voussoirs
- Chimneys
- Return eaves
- Front entrance with sidelights and transom

#### **Interior**

- Fireplaces including:
  - Mantle and hearth of fireplace with faux marble finish located in the living room in the northwest side of the house;
  - Original additional hearths found in two other fireplaces

- Original pine floors
- Enclosed spiral, tower style staircase and inset window
- Fireplace, brickwork and hearth in second storey front room

THE CORPORATION OF THE CITY OF KAWARTHA LAKES

BY-LAW 2010 - 093

A BY-LAW TO DESIGNATE 121 KING STREET, WOODVILLE, “STODDART HOUSE”

**Recitals**

1. Section 29 of the Ontario Heritage Act, R.S.O. 1990, provides that the Council of a municipality may pass a by-law designating a property within the boundaries of the municipality to be of cultural heritage value or interest.
2. Notice of Intention to Designate the exterior of “121 King Street Woodville, now in the City of Kawartha Lakes, described further in Schedule “A”, has been given in accordance with Section 29 of the Ontario Heritage Act.
3. No objection to the proposed designation has been served on the Clerk of the Municipality.
4. Reasons for Designation are set forth in Schedule “B”.

**Accordingly, the Council of The Corporation of the City of Kawartha Lakes enacts this By-law 2010-093.**

Section 1.00: Definitions and Interpretation

1.01 **Definitions:** In this by-law:

- (a) **“By-law”** means this by-law, as it may be amended from time to time. The Recitals to, and the Schedules attached to this By-law are considered integral parts of it.
- (b) **“City”** means The Corporation of the City of Kawartha Lakes.
- (c) **“Clerk”** means the person within the administration of the City which fulfils the function of the City Clerk as required by the Municipal Act 2001 S. O. c.25.
- (d) **“Council”** means the municipal council for the City.
- (e) **“Director of Development Services”** means the person who holds that position and his or her delegate(s) or, in the event of organizational changes, another person designated by Council;
- (f) **“Heritage Victoria”** means the municipal heritage committee established by By-law 2002-49 pursuant to the Ontario Heritage Act.
- (g) **“Foundation”** means the Ontario Heritage Foundation
- (h) **“Property”** means property as set out in Section 2.01.

1.02 **Interpretation Rules:**

- (a) Wherever this By-law refers to a person or thing with reference to gender or the gender neutral, the intention is to read the By-law with the gender applicable to the circumstances.
- (b) References to items in the plural include the singular, as applicable.
- (c) The word “include” is not to be read as limiting the phrases or descriptions that precede it.

1.03 **Statutes:** References to laws in this by-law are meant to refer to the statutes, as amended from time to time, that are applicable within the Province of Ontario.

1.04 **Severability:** If a court or tribunal of competent jurisdiction declares any portion of this by-law to be illegal or unenforceable, that portion of this by-law shall be considered to be severed from the balance of the by-law, which shall continue to operate in full force and effect.

Section 2.00: Designation
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- 2.01 The exterior of 121 King Street, Woodville , “STODDART HOUSE”, in the City of Kawartha Lakes, is designated as being of historic interest and value, described further in Schedule “A”. This designation shall not preclude any changes that may be deemed necessary for the efficient use of the building but that any and all such changes shall be in keeping with the original and present character of the building and in consultation with the municipal heritage committee.
- 2.02 The Municipality is hereby authorized to cause a copy of this by-law to be registered against the property described above in the proper Land Registry Office
- 2.03 The Clerk is hereby authorized to cause a copy of this by-law to be served on the owner of the aforesaid property and on the Ontario Heritage Foundation, and to cause notice of the passing of this by-law to be published in the newspaper.

Section 3.00: Administration and Effective Date
-------------------------------------------------

- 3.01 **Administration:** The Director of Development Services is responsible for the administration of this by-law.
- 3.02 **Effective Date:** This By-law shall come into force on the date it is finally passed.

By-law read a first, second and third time, and finally passed, this 25<sup>th</sup> day of May, 2010.

\_\_\_\_\_  
Mayor

\_\_\_\_\_  
Clerk

**SCHEDULE 'A' TO BY-LAW 2010-093**

BEING A BY-LAW TO DESIGNATE PARTS OF THE EXTERIOR OF 121 KING STREET, WOODVILLE, "STODDART HOUSE", SITUATED ON PLAN 119, LOTS 13 AND 14, GEOGRAPHIC TOWNSHIP OF WOODVILLE NOW IN THE CITY OF KAWARTHA LAKES, AS BEING OF CULTURAL HERITAGE VALUE AND INTEREST.

**THE LANDS ARE MORE PARTICULARLY DESCRIBED AS FOLLOWS:**

PIN 63180-0134(LT) - LT 13 S/S KING ST AND W/S AGNES ST PL 119 LT 14 S/S KING ST AND W/S AGNES ST PL 119 S/T A29215, KAWARTHA LAKES

## **SCHEDULE 'B' TO BY-LAW 2010-093**

BEING A BY-LAW TO DESIGNATE, 121 KING STREET, WOODVILLE, "STODDART HOUSE" AS BEING OF CULTURAL HERITAGE VALUE AND INTEREST.

### **Description of Property**

121 King Street , Woodville, contains a brick house and is located on the south side of King Street in Woodville, now in the City of Kawartha Lakes.

### **Statement of Cultural Heritage Value or Interest**

Known as the "Stoddart House", this house was built in the 1870's by Dr. Grant with solid brick exterior walls on field stone foundation. The property is in original condition. The house is one of the oldest and ornate Victorian homes in Woodville. It originally served as the Doctor's house. The house features a wrap around porch on three sides, porch brackets and ginger bread trim and has two sets of ornate stain glass windows

### **Description of Heritage Attributes**

- Wraparound porch, which is in Queen Anne revival style, the porch brackets, gingerbread trims, and railings. Slat of gingerbread trim between posts and brackets that are part of the posts are of Queen Anne revival style and have eclectic stick and ball design, which are original to the house.
- Two sets of ornate stained glass windows on the front of building and North facing.
- One ornate stained glass window at the rear of the house.
- Transoms above the windows on the front of building, second floor.
- Brick work and quoining.

# **The Corporation of the City of Kawartha Lakes**

## **By-Law 2020-XXX**

### **A By-law to Amend By-Law 2010-093, being a By-law to Designate 121 King Street, Woodville, “Stoddart House”**

#### **Recitals**

1. Section 30.1 of the Ontario Heritage Act, R.S.O. 1990, provides that a Council of a municipality may amend a by-law designating a property within the bounds of a municipality to correct a legal description of a property, clarify the statement of a property’s cultural heritage value, or to make it consistent with the requirements of the Act.
2. A notice of the proposed amendment has been served on the owner of the property in accordance with subsection 30.1(4) of the Act.
3. No objection to the proposed amendment has been served on the Clerk of the Municipality.
4. An amendment is required to clarify the statement of cultural heritage value for the property located at 121 King Street and make the by-law consistent with the requirements of the Act.
5. These changes require an amendment to the original by-law.

**Accordingly, the Council of The Corporation of the City of Kawartha Lakes enacts this By-law 2020-XXX.**

#### **Section 1.00: Definitions and Interpretation**

- 1.01 **Definitions:** All defined terms in the amending By-law take their meaning from By-law 2010-093 of the City of Kawartha Lakes.
- 1.02 **Interpretation Rules:**
  - (a) The Schedules attached to this by-law form part of the by-law, and are enforceable as such.
  - (b) The words “include” and “including” are not to be read as limiting the meaning of a word or term to the phrases or descriptions that follow.
- 1.03 **Statutes:** References to laws in this by-law are meant to refer to the statutes, as amended from time to time, that are applicable within the Province of Ontario.
- 1.04 **Severability:** If a court or tribunal of competent jurisdiction declares any portion of this by-law to be illegal or unenforceable, that portion of this by-law shall be considered to be severed from the balance of the by-law, which shall continue to operate in full force and effect.

## **Section 2.00: Amendments**

**2.01 Amendments to Schedule A:** Schedule A of By-law 2010-093 shall be deleted and substituted for Schedule A attached to this By-law.

**2.02 Amendments to Schedule B:** Schedule B of By-law 2010-093 shall be deleted from the By-law.

## **Section 3.00: Administration and Effective Date**

**3.01 Administration of the By-law:** The Director of Development Services is responsible for the administration of this by-law.

**3.02 Effective Date:** This By-law shall come into force on the date it is finally passed.

By-law read a first, second and third time, and finally passed, this XXX day of XXX, 2020.

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Andy Letham, Mayor

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Cathie Ritchie, City Clerk

## **Schedule 'A' to By-law 2020-XXX**

Being a By-law to Amend By-law 2010-093 Being a By-law to Designate 121 King Street, Woodville, "Stoddart House"

### **Property**

121 King Street, Woodville

### **Legal Description**

PLAN 119 LOTS 13 & 14

PIN# 63180-0134

### **Statement of Cultural Heritage Value**

Traditionally known as the "Stoddart House", this house was built in the 1870s by Dr. Grant with solid brick exterior walls on field stone foundation. It is an excellent and representative example of a Victorian residential building and is currently in original condition. The house is one of the oldest and most ornate Victorian homes in Woodville. The house features a Queen Anne Revival style wrap-around verandah on three sides which contains decorative brackets, gingerbread trims and railings, and slats of gingerbread trim between posts and brackets that are characteristic of the Queen Anne revival style. Two sets of ornate stained glass windows decorate the two storeys of the front façade of the home. The property has historical significance because of its associations with the Stoddart family and their businesses within the community of Woodville and in Victoria County. The Stoddart family has operated funeral establishments in the area in 1858 and, after the construction of the house, ran a cabinet making and funeral business from this building. They continue to operate their funeral business in the county from a different location. The property also has contextual significance as part of the historic landscape of King Street in Woodville.

### **Heritage Attributes**

- One and a half storey construction
- Gable roof
- Red brick construction
- Wrap around porch with decorative woodwork including:
  - Chamfered columns
  - Brackets
  - Spindlework
- Fenestration including:
  - Stained glass
  - Transoms
  - Rounded windows
  - Buff brick voussoirs
- Buff brick quoins
- Decorative bargeboard in the centre gable
- Symmetrical massing

THE CORPORATION OF THE CITY OF KAWARTHA LAKES

BY-LAW 2010 - 094

A BY-LAW TO DESIGNATE 124 KING STREET, WOODVILLE

**Recitals**

1. Section 29 of the Ontario Heritage Act, R.S.O. 1990, provides that the Council of a municipality may pass a by-law designating a property within the boundaries of the municipality to be of cultural heritage value or interest.
2. Notice of Intention to Designate the exterior of 124 King Street Woodville, now in the City of Kawartha Lakes, described further in Schedule “A”, has been given in accordance with Section 29 of the Ontario Heritage Act.
3. No objection to the proposed designation has been served on the Clerk of the Municipality.
4. Reasons for Designation are set forth in Schedule “B”.

**Accordingly, the Council of The Corporation of the City of Kawartha Lakes enacts this By-law 2010-094.**

Section 1.00: Definitions and Interpretation

1.01 **Definitions:** In this by-law:

- (a) **“By-law”** means this by-law, as it may be amended from time to time. The Recitals to, and the Schedules attached to this By-law are considered integral parts of it.
- (b) **“City”** means The Corporation of the City of Kawartha Lakes.
- (c) **“Clerk”** means the person within the administration of the City which fulfils the function of the City Clerk as required by the Municipal Act 2001 S. O. c.25.
- (d) **“Council”** means the municipal council for the City.
- (e) **“Director of Development Services”** means the person who holds that position and his or her delegate(s) or, in the event of organizational changes, another person designated by Council;
- (f) **“Heritage Victoria”** means the municipal heritage committee established by By-law 2002-49 pursuant to the Ontario Heritage Act.
- (g) **“Foundation”** means the Ontario Heritage Foundation
- (h) **“Property”** means property as set out in Section 2.01

1.02 **Interpretation Rules:**

- (a) Wherever this By-law refers to a person or thing with reference to gender or the gender neutral, the intention is to read the By-law with the gender applicable to the circumstances.
- (b) References to items in the plural include the singular, as applicable.
- (c) The word “include” is not to be read as limiting the phrases or descriptions that precede it.

1.03 **Statutes:** References to laws in this by-law are meant to refer to the statutes, as amended from time to time, that are applicable within the Province of Ontario.

1.04 **Severability:** If a court or tribunal of competent jurisdiction declares any portion of this by-law to be illegal or unenforceable, that portion of this by-law shall be considered to be severed from the balance of the by-law, which shall continue to operate in full force and effect.

Section 2.00: Designation

- 2.01 The exterior of 124 King Street, Woodville, now in the City of Kawartha Lakes, is designated as being of historic interest and value, described further in Schedule "A". This designation shall not preclude any changes that may be deemed necessary for the efficient use of the building but that any and all such changes shall be in keeping with the original and present character of the building and in consultation with the municipal heritage committee.
- 2.02 The Municipality is hereby authorized to cause a copy of this by-law to be registered against the property described above in the proper Land Registry Office
- 2.03 The Clerk is hereby authorized to cause a copy of this by-law to be served on the owner of the aforesaid property and on the Ontario Heritage Foundation, and to cause notice of the passing of this by-law to be published in the newspaper.

Section 3.00: Administration and Effective Date

- 3.01 **Administration:** The Director of Development Services is responsible for the administration of this by-law.
- 3.02 **Effective Date:** This By-law shall come into force on the date it is finally passed.

By-law read a first, second and third time, and finally passed, this 25th day of May, 2010.

\_\_\_\_\_  
Mayor

\_\_\_\_\_  
Clerk

**SCHEDULE ‘A’ TO BY-LAW 2010-094**

BEING A BY-LAW TO DESIGNATE PARTS OF THE EXTERIOR OF 124 KING STREET, WOODVILLE, SITUATED ON PLAN 119, LOT 8, GEOGRAPHIC TOWNSHIP OF WOODVILLE NOW IN THE CITY OF KAWARTHA LAKES, AS BEING OF CULTURAL HERITAGE VALUE AND INTEREST.

**THE LANDS ARE MORE PARTICULARLY DESCRIBED AS FOLLOWS:**

124 King Street, Woodville – PIN 63179-0221 (LT) LT 8 N/S KING ST AND W/S NAPPADALE ST PL 119; KAWARTHA LAKES

## **SCHEDULE 'B' TO BY-LAW 2010-094**

BEING A BY-LAW TO DESIGNATE, 124 KING STREET, WOODVILLE, AS BEING OF CULTURAL HERITAGE VALUE AND INTEREST.

### **Description of Property**

124 King Street, Woodville, contains a brick house and is located on the north side of King Street in Woodville, now in the City of Kawartha Lakes.

### **Statement of Cultural Heritage Value or Interest**

124 King Street, Woodville, was built in 1879 by the founder of Woodville, (Morrison) for his daughter. The house is a fine example of early Canadian brick cornices design. The original trim, porches, gables windows and polychromatic brick are still in place.

### **Description of Heritage Attributes**

- All exterior brickwork (Greek style) and windows
- Exterior trim of house. The exterior trim has quoined corners.
- Front porch. The porch in the front of the house is in Queen Anne revival style with bellcast roof.
- Two round windows on the second floor.
- Roman arches Italianate exterior brickwork over second floor windows with keystone.
- Barn with low ceiling at the rear of the house is unique and receives honourable mention; however the barn is not designated.

# **The Corporation of the City of Kawartha Lakes**

## **By-Law 2020-XXX**

### **A By-law to Amend By-Law 2010-094, being a By-law to Designate 124 King Street, Woodville**

#### **Recitals**

1. Section 30.1 of the Ontario Heritage Act, R.S.O. 1990, provides that a Council of a municipality may amend a by-law designating a property within the bounds of a municipality to correct a legal description of a property, clarify the statement of a property's cultural heritage value, or to make it consistent with the requirements of the Act.
2. A notice of the proposed amendment has been served on the owner of the property in accordance with subsection 30.1(4) of the Act.
3. No objection to the proposed amendment has been served on the Clerk of the Municipality.
4. An amendment is required to clarify the statement of cultural heritage value for the property located at 124 King Street and make the by-law consistent with the requirements of the Act.
5. These changes require an amendment to the original by-law.

**Accordingly, the Council of The Corporation of the City of Kawartha Lakes enacts this By-law 2020-XXX.**

#### **Section 1.00: Definitions and Interpretation**

- 1.01 **Definitions:** All defined terms in the amending By-law take their meaning from By-law 2010-094 of the City of Kawartha Lakes.
- 1.02 **Interpretation Rules:**
  - (a) The Schedules attached to this by-law form part of the by-law, and are enforceable as such.
  - (b) The words "include" and "including" are not to be read as limiting the meaning of a word or term to the phrases or descriptions that follow.
- 1.03 **Statutes:** References to laws in this by-law are meant to refer to the statutes, as amended from time to time, that are applicable within the Province of Ontario.
- 1.04 **Severability:** If a court or tribunal of competent jurisdiction declares any portion of this by-law to be illegal or unenforceable, that portion of this by-law shall be considered to be severed from the balance of the by-law, which shall continue to operate in full force and effect.

## **Section 2.00: Amendments**

**2.01 Amendments to Schedule A:** Schedule A of By-law 2010-094 shall be deleted and substituted for Schedule A attached to this By-law.

**2.02 Amendments to Schedule B:** Schedule B of By-law 2010-094 shall be deleted from the By-law.

## **Section 3.00: Administration and Effective Date**

**3.01 Administration of the By-law:** The Director of Development Services is responsible for the administration of this by-law.

**3.02 Effective Date:** This By-law shall come into force on the date it is finally passed.

By-law read a first, second and third time, and finally passed, this XXX day of XXX, 2020.

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Andy Letham, Mayor

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Cathie Ritchie, City Clerk

## **Schedule 'A' to By-law 2020-XXX**

Being a By-law to Amend By-law 2010-094 Being a By-law to Designate 124  
King Street, Woodville

### **Property**

124 King Street, Woodville

### **Legal Description**

LT 8 N/S KING ST AND W/S NAPPADALE ST PL 119; KAWARTHA LAKES

PIN: 63179-0221

### **Statement of Cultural Heritage Value**

124 King Street in Woodville has cultural heritage value as a representative and intact example of a late Victorian house. Constructed in 1879, the house retains many of its architectural features. These include its L-shaped massing, buff brick quoins, rounded windows, moulded decorative window hoods, corner porch, and entrance with transom window. The house was built for the daughter of Woodville Postmaster John Morrison, who also served as Reeve of Eldon between 1860 and 1861, whose own house is located across the road. The property has contextual value as part of the historic streetscape of King Street in Woodville. The street which forms the main thoroughfare through town retains a wide array of late nineteenth century residential properties and this property contributes to that intact historic landscape.

### **Heritage Attributes**

- One and a half storey construction
- Gable roof
- Red brick exterior
- Rusticated buff brick quoins
- Fenestration including:
  - Rounded and rectangular windows
  - Buff brick decorative hood moulds
- Front porch including columns and entablature
- Entrance with transom

**The Corporation of the City of Kawartha Lakes**  
**Kawartha Lakes Municipal Heritage Committee Report**

**Report Number KLMHC2020-13**

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**Meeting Date:** August 6, 2020

**Title:** 56 King Street, Woodville Alteration Application

**Description:** Alteration application for 56 King Street in Woodville

**Ward Number:** 4

**Author and Title:** Emily Turner, Economic Development Officer – Heritage Planning

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**Recommendation(s):**

**That** Report KLMHC2020-13, **56 King Street, Woodville Alteration Application**, be received; and

**That** the proposed alterations be approved.

## **Background:**

Under the City of Kawartha Lakes' delegated authority by-law for the alteration of designated heritage properties (By-law 2019-154), approvals for minor alterations to properties designated individually under Part IV of the Act are delegated to staff in consultation with the Kawartha Lakes Municipal Heritage Committee. Minor alterations are defined in the by-law and include changes to the property including, but not limited to, the replacement of exterior elements, additions, the construction of accessory structures, hard landscaping, and the installation of utilities.

The property at 56 King Street in Woodville is designated individually by By-law 2010-092. The home is designated because of its historical significance as the Presbyterian manse and, architecturally, as an excellent example of a Georgian-style house.

The owners would like to install a new septic system and a swimming pool behind the house on the rear section of the property. Both the installation of septic systems and pools are delegated to staff in consultation with the committee in the delegated authority by-law.

## **Rationale:**

The alterations proposed at 56 King Street in Woodville include the installation of a new septic system and a swimming pool behind the home. Neither feature will be visible from the road and will not detract from the historic character of the home. The exterior landscape features are not identified as heritage attributes in the designation by-law and the proposed alterations will have little to no impact on the heritage value of the property.

The site plan and additional details regarding the application will be presented to the committee at the meeting.

## **Other Alternatives Considered:**

There are no other recommended alternatives.

## **Financial/Operation Impacts:**

There are no financial impacts as the result of the recommendations of this report.

## **Consultations:**

N/A

**Attachments:**

N/A

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**Phone:** 705-324-9411 ext. 1366

**Department Head:** Chris Marshall, Director of Development Services