

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

KLMHC2021-02
Thursday, February 4, 2021
5:00 P.M.
Council Chambers
City Hall
26 Francis Street, Lindsay, Ontario K9V 5R8

Members:

Councillor Ron Ashmore
Ann Adare
William Bateman
Jim Garbutt
Athol Hart
Rob Macklem
Ian McKechnie
Wayne Purdy

This is an electronic participation meeting and public access to Council Chambers will not be available. Please contact eturner@kawarthalakes.ca should you wish to view the proceedings and the Zoom meeting details will be provided.

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 if you have an accessible accommodation request.

1.	Call to Order	
2.	Introduction of New Members	
3.	Administrative Business	
3.1.	Adoption of Agenda	
3.2.	Declaration of Pecuniary Interest	
3.3.	Adoption of Minutes	
3.3.1.	Minutes of the January 14, 2021 Municipal Heritage Committee Meeting	4 - 9
4.	Presentations and Deputations	
5.	Reports	
5.1.	KLMHC2021-04	10 - 63
	Report KLMHC2021-04 Listing Properties on the Heritage Register	
5.2.	KLMHC2021-05	64 - 74
	Report KLMHC2021-05 Municipal Heritage Committee Terms of Reference	
5.3.	KLMHC2021-06	75 - 85
	Report KLMHC2021-06 Alteration Application - 28 Boyd Street, Bobcaygeon	
5.4.	KLMHC2021-07	86 - 92
	Report KLMHC2021-07 Planning Application Comments	
5.5.	KLMHC2021-08	93 - 97
	Report KLMHC2021-08 Application for Consent - 170 William Street North	
6.	Subcommittee Updates	
6.1.	HCD Study Subcommittee	

- 6.2. Outreach Subcommittee
- 6.3. Signs Subcommittee
- 7. **Correspondence**
- 8. **New or Other Business**
- 9. **Next Meeting**
- 10. **Adjournment**

The Corporation of the City of Kawartha Lakes

Minutes

Kawartha Lakes Municipal Heritage Committee

Meeting

KLMHC2021-01
Thursday, January 14, 2021
5:00 P.M.
Council Chambers
City Hall
26 Francis Street, Lindsay, Ontario K9V 5R8

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 if you have an accessible accommodation request.

1. Call to Order

E. Turner called the meeting to order at 5:00 p.m. with the following members present Councillor R. Ashmore, A. Adare, W. Bateman, J. Garbutt, A. Hart, R. Macklem, and I. McKechnie.

Staff Present: E. Turner, Economic Development Officer - Heritage Planning and D. Harding, Planner II.

Regrets: W. Purdy

2. Elections

2.1 Election of Chair

E. Turner called for nominations for the position of Chair. J. Garbutt nominated A. Hart for the position of Chair. A. Adare nominated W. Bateman for the position of Chair. R. Macklem nominated J. Garbutt for the position of Chair. J. Garbutt declined the nomination.

The Committee voted on the position of Chair. The vote was carried for A. Hart.

2.2 Election of Vice Chair

E. Turner called for nominations for the position of Vice-Chair. J. Garbutt nominated W. Bateman. A. Hart nominated J. Garbutt.

The Committee voted on the position. The vote was carried by J. Garbutt.

3. Administrative Business

3.1 Adoption of Agenda

E. Turner identified two additional items to the agenda:

8.1 New Members

8.2 Downtown Lindsay Street Signs

KLMHC2021-01

Moved By J. Garbutt

Seconded By Councillor Ashmore

That the agenda be adopted as amended.

Carried

3.2 Declaration of Pecuniary Interest

There were no declarations of pecuniary interest disclosed.

3.3 Adoption of Minutes

KLMHC2021-02

Moved By R. Macklem

Seconded By I. McKechnie

That the Minutes of the November 19, 2020 Municipal Heritage Committee meeting, be received.

Carried

3.3.1 Minutes of the November 19, 2020 Municipal Heritage Committee Meeting

4. Presentations and Deputations

5. Reports

5.1 KLMHC2021-01

KLMHC2021-01 46-66 William Street North Heritage Impact Assessment

The Committee discussed the proposed development at 46-66 William Street North, Lindsay and the submitted Heritage Impact Assessment.

KLMHC2021-03

Moved By R. Macklem

Seconded By A. Adare

That Report KLMHC2021-01, **46-66 William Street North Heritage Impact Assessment**, be received; and

That comments be provided to Planning staff through the Chair.

Carried

5.2 KLMHC2021-02

KLMHC2021-02 Kawartha Lakes Municipal Heritage Committee 2020 Review and 2021 Work Plan

The Committee reviewed its accomplishments for 2020 and the draft work plan for 2021. A. Hart suggested that a goal regarding the designation of the Scugog River be added to the work plan.

KLMHC2021-04

Moved By W. Bateman

Seconded By A. Adare

That Report KLMHC2021-02, **Kawartha Lakes Municipal Heritage Committee 2020 Review and 2021 Work Plan**, be received; and

That the proposed 2021 Work Plan be forwarded to Council for approval.

Carried

5.3 KLMHC2021-03

KLMHC2021-03 19, 39, and 67 West Street North Site Plan Application Review

The Committee discussed the proposed development on West Street North in Fenelon Falls.

KLMHC2021-05

Moved By W. Bateman

Seconded By I. McKechnie

That Report KLMHC2021-03, **19, 39 and 67 West Street North Site Plan Application Review**, be received; and

That comments be provided to Planning staff through the Chair.

Carried

6. Subcommittee Updates

6.1 Outreach Subcommittee

E. Turner provided an update on Outreach. Doors Open 2021 is scheduled but event planning has not commenced. The Osprey Heritage Awards were postponed in 2020 and will be rescheduled for 2021.

6.2 HCD Study Subcommittee

E. Turner provided an update on the HCD Study Subcommittee. The subcommittee met on January 4 and is intending to begin undertaking the property inventory of the study area. The inventory is currently paused due to the provincial lockdown.

6.2.1 January 4, 2021 Subcommittee Meeting Minutes

6.3 Sign Subcommittee

A. Hart provided an update from the Sign subcommittee. The subcommittee met in December and did a walkabout of downtown Lindsay. They took photos of non-compliant signs and are currently preparing a report for the Committee. They are also working on putting a document together for business owners with guidance on signage.

7. Correspondence

There was no correspondence reviewed by the Committee.

8. New or Other Business

8.1 New Members

E. Turner informed the Committee that the terms of D. Carroll and J. Skelton had expired. Interviews for new members were conducted by W. Bateman and Councillor Ashmore. New members will be recommended to Council for appointment.

W. Bateman suggested that thank you letters be sent to thank them for their service. A. Hart also suggested that a letter be sent to W. Bateman to thank him for his service as Chair.

KLMHC2021-06

Moved By W. Bateman

Seconded By J. Garbutt

That thank you letters be sent to Dorothy Carroll and Joan Skelton for their service on the Committee; and

That a thank you letter be sent to William Bateman for his service as Chair.

Carried

8.2 Downtown Lindsay Street Signs

E. Turner presented the mock-ups of the proposed new street signs for downtown Lindsay. The Committee reviewed the designs and suggested a modification to the design that would include "Lindsay" in the top bump out and "1857" in the bottom bump out. The Committee preferred the burgundy design.

KLMHC2021-07

Moved By A. Adare

Seconded By I. McKechnie

That the proposed design for the downtown Lindsay street signs be approved.

Carried

8.3 Downtown Lindsay Reconstruction

J. Garbutt discussed the next phase of reconstruction in downtown Lindsay and was wondering if the photos taken by the contractor were available. He also discussed the artifacts that had been unearthed during the first phase and potential for their salvage.

E. Turner said that she would contact Engineering staff for information and also request that they give an update to the Committee at one of their next meetings.

8.4 Sturgeon Lake Cabins

Councillor Ashmore provided an update on the Sturgeon Lake cabins. He has contacted Jaime Schmale's office and is trying to communicate with Parks Canada. He and W. Bateman are planning on visiting the site.

A. Adare noted she has a contact with Park Canada and will pass it along.

9. **Next Meeting**

The next meeting will be Thursday, February 4, 2021 at 5:00 p.m. on Zoom.

10. **Adjournment**

KLMHC2021-08

Moved By A. Adare

Seconded By R. Macklem

That the Municipal Heritage Committee Meeting adjourn at 7:26 p.m.

Carried

Municipal Heritage Committee Report

Report Number:	KLMHC2021-04
Meeting Date:	February 4, 2021
Title:	Listing Properties on the Heritage Register
Description:	Proposed properties for addition to the Heritage Register as listed properties
Author and Title:	Emily Turner, Economic Development Officer, Heritage Planning

Recommendation(s):

That Report KLMHC2021-04, **Listing Properties on the Heritage Register**, be received; and

That the proposed properties for inclusion on the Heritage Register attached as Appendix A of this report be forwarded to Council for approval.

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.

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.

The identification and listing of properties is an on-going process. Additional properties for listing are brought forward to the Committee at periodic intervals throughout the year. The properties are identified by the Committee, staff and members of the public. Research on each property is undertaken by staff prior to bringing a property forward for consideration.

Rationale:

The current proposed list of properties includes 50 properties from across the municipality. These properties represent a diverse range of properties of a variety of types, styles, and ages. While there are no defined criteria for including a property on the Heritage Register, staff evaluate each property based on Ontario Regulation 9/06 to ensure that each property has identified cultural heritage value or interest, as per provincial legislation.

The proposed list is attached as Appendix A.

Other Alternatives Considered:

There are no recommended alternatives.

Financial/Operation Impacts:

There are no financial or operational impact as a result of the recommendations of this report.

Consultations:

N/A

Attachments:

Appendix A – Proposed Properties for Listing on the Heritage Register



Q1 2021 Proposed
Properties for Listing.

Department Head email: cmarshall@kawarthalakes.ca

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.

26 Jakeman Street, Bethany (Bethany Orange Lodge)



26 Jakeman Street in Bethany has cultural heritage value as the former Orange Lodge building the village. This building, which was moved to its present site in 1912 to make way for the CPR tracks, was the home of Loyal Orange Lodge 1022 and is reflective of many Orange Lodge buildings constructed in rural Ontario in the late nineteenth century which were typically plain structures with limited architectural decoration. The Lodge was founded in 1859 and was at one time had the largest membership of any Orange Lodge in Ontario. The property yields information about the religious and cultural affiliations of many residents of the area in the late nineteenth and early twentieth centuries and of the Orange Order in Manvers Township.

131 Weston Road, Bethany



131 Weston Road, also addressed as 1402 Highway 7A, has cultural heritage value as a late Victorian farmhouse constructed in the Bethany area. The house was constructed in 1888 by Johnston Morton who had purchased the property in 1868. It was one of the first brick houses in Manvers Township with the brick fired in a kiln on the adjacent lot. The house itself is a good example of a late Victorian farmhouse, constructed on an L-shaped plan in the Gothic Revival style with central gables, rounded windows with voussoirs and a large central entrance with transom and sidelights. It is a contributing property to the historic landscape of Bethany.

398 County Road 41, Bexley Township (Bexley Methodist Church)



398 County Road 41 has cultural heritage value as a good surviving example of a rural frame church in Bexley Township. Constructed in 1884 for the Methodist congregation in the hamlet of Bexley, the church is typical of the small rural churches constructed in the northern part of the county in the late nineteenth century and is a remaining historic feature of the hamlet. By the end of the nineteenth century, the hamlet contained this church, a post office, general store, saw mill, blacksmith and school and a population of 35. Architecturally, the church is representative of rural Methodist churches from this period, with limited external decoration, except for its large lancet windows with tracery and clear glass and its entrance porch. The church yields information regarding the development of settlement in Bexley Township in the late nineteenth century.

46 Boyd Street, Bobcaygeon



46 Boyd Street has cultural heritage value as a good example of an Edwardian residence in Bobcaygeon and in its association with the Boyd family. The land was originally part of the W.T.C. Boyd estate and was willed to his daughter Aileen Boyd and her husband Thomas Oakley. The Oakleys constructed the current house between 1924 and 1925. The house is built of local limestone and is one of a number of local examples using this material constructed during this period. It displays a number of key characteristics of the Edwardian foursquare style of home constructed on a large scale, including its hipped roof, square plan, and front verandah with large stone piers. It is a contributing feature to the historic landscape of Bobcaygeon and the Bobcaygeon River.

49 Main Street, Bobcaygeon (Kennedy's General Store)



49 Main Street has cultural heritage value in Bobcaygeon as a good example of a village general store from the early twentieth century and as a character defining element of Bobcaygeon's Market Square. Constructed in 1903, a general store was opened in this location by Robert Kennedy, who also operated the egg grading station next door, in 1906. It operated as a general store until the 1960s. Architecturally, the building is constructed in the same style as many main street commercial buildings from the late nineteenth and early twentieth century although the fact that it is detached makes it more similar to buildings constructed in smaller communities during this period where commercial buildings often did not form the same kind of cohesive street wall as in larger centres. However, it still demonstrates key elements of this building type including the recessed central entrance, upper storey pilasters and dog tooth brickwork. It is a contributing property to the heritage landscape of Market Square and the historic portion of the village formerly known as Rokeby.

51 Main Street, Bobcaygeon (Kennedy's Egg Grading Station)



51 Main Street has cultural heritage value as a vernacular building in Bobcaygeon and as part of the grouping of commercial buildings surrounding Market Square in the area of the village formerly known as Rokeby. The building was constructed in 1846 as a home for the Kittle family, it was converted into an egg depot and grading station in 1917 by Robert Kennedy who owned the general store next door. Farmers were able to bring their eggs in for sale and would receive payment in the form of credit for the general store. The eggs were then graded and sent to distribution centres such as Flavelle's Dairy in Lindsay. Although the building is not ornate, it demonstrates the vernacular construction occurring in the area in the 1840s where basic gable frame buildings were built with minimal ornamentation; the ornamentation on this structure is limited to the window frames. The building is an important part of the historic landscape of Market Square and contributes to its overall character.

55 Main Street, Bobcaygeon (Bobcaygeon Town Hall)



55 Main Street in Bobcaygeon has cultural heritage value as the former Bobcaygeon Town Hall and as an important government building in the community. The building was constructed in 1874 and is typical of many small town municipal buildings constructed in the late nineteenth century with large regular massing, brick construction, and a small belfry. In addition to its role as the town hall, the building contained a holding cell and the upper floor contained a stage where plays were performed. The building has also served as the local fire hall and, in its present role, as the Lions Club. The building is an important part of the historic landscape of Market Square and contributes to its overall character.

179 McNabb Road, Carden Township



179 McNabb Road has cultural heritage value as an excellent and unique example of a Victorian farmhouse in Carden Township. The property was purchased by Henry McQuaig, a Scottish immigrant from Islay, in 1863 and his wife Janet, who may have constructed the house in the 1860s or 1870s. The house is constructed in the Ontario Gothic style and displays many of its key characteristics, including rectangular, symmetrical massing, a gable roof, and a central gable with a window. The house is unique because of its construction in local limestone, with contrasting sandstone quoins and window hoods. It yields information about the historic settlement of Carden Township in the second half of the nineteenth century.

19 School House Road, Carden Township (Mud Lake School)



19 School House Road has cultural heritage value as a good example of a rural schoolhouse in Carden Township. Also known as the Mud Lake School, the first school for this area was constructed by 1865 and was made of logs. It was replaced by the current brick schoolhouse in 1897 and remained in operation as a school until 1967. The building is now a private home. The school yields information regarding the development of rural education in Carden Township in the late nineteenth and early twentieth century.

655 Monck Road, Dalton Township (Dartmoor School)



655 Monck Road has cultural heritage value as a good example of a rural schoolhouse in Dalton Township. Constructed in 1909, this school is a replacement for an older log school which was constructed just to the east in the late 1860s. Known as the Dartmoor School, it served the small rural post office of Dartmoor and the surrounding rural community. It is notable for its jerkinhead roof which was often used on rural schoolhouses from this time period. The school yields information about the development of rural education in Dalton Township.

1333 Kirkfield Road, Eldon Township



1333 Kirkfield Road has cultural heritage value as an excellent example of an Ontario Gothic cottage and as part of the history of Scottish settlement in Eldon Township. The house was constructed by settler John Fraser who was granted the land from the crown in 1863. Fraser, who was born on Islay, was one of a large number of Scottish Presbyterian settlers who came to Eldon Township in the mid-nineteenth century, and one of a significant number who came from Islay, many by way of North Carolina. The house itself is an excellent example of an Ontario Gothic cottage with its distinctive central gable with a rounded window, polychromatic brickwork, and verandah with gingerbread. It is a contributing property to the historic rural landscape of Eldon Township.

487 Yankee Line, Emily Township



487 Yankee Line has cultural heritage value as an excellent example of a late Victorian Gothic farmhouse in Emily Township. The house was likely constructed between 1877 and 1881 as a house appears on this location in the 1881 Victoria County Atlas. The house was built by local farmer Robert Weir who settled on the property in 1862 and lived there until his death in 1901. Architecturally, the house is typical of a late Victorian farm house incorporating Gothic Revival details including steeply pitched gables, decorative bargeboard, rounded windows, and polychromatic brickwork on the quoins and window hoods. It is a contributing feature to the historic agricultural landscape of Emily Township.

19 Bond Street East, Fenelon Falls (St. James Anglican Church)



St. James Anglican Church, located at 19 Bond Street East, has cultural heritage value as a good example of a Gothic Revival Anglican church. Constructed in 1902, the church is the third Anglican Church in Fenelon Falls, replacing older buildings from the 1830s and 1852, both of which burned down. The church, which is constructed from brick, displays many key features of the Gothic Revival style, including lancet windows, buttresses, and a bell tower, as well as feature which were popular in the early twentieth century, most notably the shingled gable on its south elevation. The church yields information about the long history of Anglicanism in the village and contributes to the historic landscape of downtown Fenelon Falls.

13-19 Colborne Street, Fenelon Falls



13-19 Colborne Street has cultural heritage value as an excellent example of an Italianate commercial building in Fenelon Falls. Constructed in the second half of the nineteenth century, the building is primarily constructed of limestone with brick on its front and north facades. It displays the typical characteristics of the Italianate commercial style which rose to popularity in the late 1850s and 1860s across North America. Its architectural features include: three-storey construction; ornate brick coursing; pilasters; and decorative brick window hood. The building is a contributing property to the historic landscape of downtown Fenelon Falls.

15 Dodd Street, Fenelon Falls



15 Dodd Street has cultural heritage value as a good example of a Regency-style cottage in Fenelon Falls and in its historical role in as a local hospital. The house is believed to have been constructed around 1873 and, although it has been modified with new additions, retains the basic form and characteristics of a Regency-style cottage. These include its one-storey construction, hipped roof, rectangular form, sash windows, and a central entrance with side and fan lights. The house also has historical significance as a late nineteenth century hospital operated by a Dr. A. Wilson, who opened the hospital here in 1895.

24 Francis Street West, Fenelon Falls



24 Francis Street West has cultural heritage value as a good example of a Craftsman bungalow in Fenelon Falls. Constructed in 1925 for Lucy Potts, the daughter of local farmers Adam and Jane Potts who owned Sunny Brae Farm on Cameron Lake, the house displays the key characteristics of the Craftsman style. These include the low pitched roof, front wall gable, and front verandah with brick piers and square columns. It is a contributing feature to the historic landscape of Francis Street West.

81 Francis Street West, Fenelon Falls



81 Francis Street West is an excellent example of late Victorian residential property in Fenelon Falls. Likely constructed in the 1890s, the property was severed from the northern portion of the Maryboro Estate at some point after 1875 and the house itself appears on the 1898 Fire Insurance Map of Fenelon Falls. Architecturally, the house displays many characteristics common in residential architecture of this type. These include the L-shaped plan, the use of multiple gables, polychromatic brickwork, bay windows on the main floor, and an enclosed entrance porch with iron cresting. The house is a contributing property to the historic landscape of the former Maryboro Estate.

401 Birch Road, Fenelon Township (Glenarm School)



401 Birch Point Road has cultural heritage value as a good example of a late nineteenth century rural schoolhouse in Fenelon Township. Also known as the Glenarm School, or Fenelon School Section 9, the building was constructed in 1875 to replace an older log schoolhouse from the 1860s. It served as a school until 1965. Architecturally, it displays a high degree of artistic merit and craftsmanship through its decorative polychromatic brickwork which includes buff brick quoins and window hoods as well as its front entrance with a rounded transom and sidelights. It is an important structure in the rural landscape of Fenelon Township and yields information about education in the area in the late nineteenth century.

67 Bond Street West, Lindsay



67 Bond Street West has cultural heritage value as an excellent example of a Georgian style residence in Lindsay. Constructed in 1874 for local druggist William Thirkell, it appears on the 1875 Bird's Eye View map of Lindsay and is of solid brick construction. It is typical of this style of home, constructed on a three-bay, central hall plan with symmetrical massing, sash windows, a hipped roof, and ornamentation which is typical of the Italianate style, which was coming into fashion at this time. It is notable for its well executed polychromatic brickwork, windows hoods on the second storey, including around its rounded central window, and its central entrance with transom and sidelights. The property is a contributing feature to the historic residential landscape of Bond Street West.

54 Cambridge Street North, Lindsay



54 Cambridge Street North is an excellent and representative example of a bay-and-gable detached house in Lindsay. Constructed in 1882, the house demonstrates the key characteristics of this style, which was very popular in urban environments in Ontario in the late nineteenth century. It includes the two-storey frontal bay with a gable roof and offset entrance. This house is particularly notable for its high level of craftsmanship in its decorative bargeboard, enclosed wooden porch and half timbered gable with stone infill. It was built as a pair with its neighbour, 56 Cambridge Street North, and the two houses once shared a large carriage house at the rear of the property which connected the two properties. It is a contributing property to the historic landscape of Cambridge Street North.

56 Cambridge Street North, Lindsay



56 Cambridge Street North is an excellent and representative example of a bay-and-gable detached house in Lindsay. Constructed in 1882, the house demonstrates the key characteristics of this style, which was very popular in urban environments in Ontario in the late nineteenth century. It includes the two-storey frontal bay with a gable roof and offset entrance. This house is particularly notable for its high level of craftsmanship in its decorative bargeboard, brackets and half timbered gable with stone infill. It was built as a pair with its neighbour, 54 Cambridge Street North, and the two houses once shared a large carriage house at the rear of the property which connected the two properties. It is a contributing property to the historic landscape of Cambridge Street North.

14 Elgin Street, Lindsay



14 Elgin Street has cultural heritage value as a good and unique example of an early Edwardian home and in its historical association with Samuel Parkin. The single storey brick house was constructed around 1905 and is unique for its projecting frontispiece, decorative bargeboard, and matching French doors on the front elevation. The house was constructed for Samuel Parkin, the prominent Lindsay businessman who owned the nearby Parkin Mill. The Parkin Mill was one of Lindsay's most important employers in the early twentieth century when the town was an important industrial centre.

101 King Street, Lindsay



101 King Street has cultural heritage value as a unique example of an Ontario Gothic cottage and in its historical associations to Johnson Paudash. The house itself was constructed in the early 1870s and appears on the 1875 Bird's Eye View Map of Lindsay. It demonstrates some of the key characteristics of an Ontario Gothic cottage including a central front gable and symmetrical massing. It is unique for its ogee arched window on the front elevation which shows a high degree of craftsmanship. Historically, the house was the home of Johnson Paudash in the early twentieth century. Paudash, from Hiawatha First Nation, was a decorated sniper in the First World War and worked as a mail carrier in Lindsay after returning from the war. He lived in a number of houses in Lindsay, including 101 King Street. He also became a Chief, and advocated for First Nations and their treaty rights.

34 Lindsay Street South, Lindsay



34 Lindsay Street South has cultural heritage value as an excellent example of a nineteenth century Italianate commercial building in downtown Lindsay and a longstanding hotel and tavern in the town. Likely constructed in the early 1870s, the rear of this building appears on the 1875 Bird's Eye View Map of Lindsay and an existing photo that predates 1890 shows the building in its current form. In 1888, the building was sold to Edward Bannon who operated it as Bannon's Hotel. Since that period, it has been operated as a hotel and subsequently a tavern. Architecturally, the building is an excellent example of Italianate commercial architecture, including its brick corbelling and rounded upper storey windows. It is a contributing property to the historic landscape of downtown Lindsay.

43 Sussex Street North, Lindsay



43 Sussex Street North is an excellent example of a Queen Anne style house in Lindsay. Constructed between 1894 and 1898, it demonstrates the eclectic elements of the Queen Anne style which became popular in the closing decades of the nineteenth century. The house is built on a basic L-shaped plan with a front gabled bay but integrates a range of decorative elements which give the house its style. These include the half timbering in the front gables, the large, rounded window on the ground floor, the enclosed entrance porch and the unique third storey corner window. The house is a contributing feature to the historic landscape of Sussex Street North and is representative of residential construction in this area of Lindsay in the late nineteenth century.

53 Victoria Avenue North, Lindsay



53 Victoria Avenue North has cultural heritage value as an excellent example of a late Victorian home in Lindsay and in its historical association to local publisher Joseph Cooper. Cooper was born in County Mayo Ireland in 1826 before coming to North America in the late 1840s. He settled in Omemee where he founded local newspaper, the Omemee Warder, in 1856 which later transferred to Lindsay and became the Victoria Warder in 1866. He later founded another newspaper, the Lindsay Watchman, in 1889. The house itself is a good example of a late Victorian brick home with notable polychromatic brickwork and a classically-inspired entrance porch.

59-69 William Street North, Lindsay



59-69 William Street North is an excellent example of a late nineteenth century multi-residential terrace in Lindsay. The property is reflective of late Victorian Italianate and early Edwardian Classical architecture, integrating a number of architectural elements that were popular at the end of the nineteenth century. These include the two-storey front bays in each unit and the Classically-inspired entrance porches with brick piers, tapered columns, and pediments with fish-scale shingles. It is one of only a few surviving nineteenth century terraces in Lindsay and is a contributing property to the town's historic character.

745 Ballyduff Road, Manvers Township



745 Ballyduff Road is an excellent example of an Ontario Gothic cottage in Manvers Township. Constructed in the mid- to late nineteenth century, the land was owned by Edward Kellett who purchased the property in 1853 and sold it in 1874. In 1861, a frame house was constructed on the property, but was later replaced by this brick structure. The house retains key characteristics of the Ontario Gothic style, including the central gable with arched windows, its wraparound verandah, and the use of buff brick on the voussoirs and triangular quoins. It is a contributing property to the historical rural landscape of Manvers Township.

167 Lifford Road, Manvers Township



167 Lifford Road has cultural heritage value as an excellent example of a mid-nineteenth century stone farmhouse in Manvers Township. The property on which the house was located was purchased by Irish immigrant Archibald Wilson and his wife Susannah in 1850, eventually passing to their son Richard in 1882. While the date of construction for the house is not definitively known, a house appears in this location on the 1878 map of Durham County which is likely the present home. Architecturally, the house is constructed from rubble stone in the Ontario Gothic style, although its shallow central gable suggests that it is an earlier example of this style. The house is a contributing property to the historic agricultural landscape of Manvers Township.

760 Linden Valley Road, Mariposa Township



760 Linden Valley Road is an excellent example of a farmhouse constructed in the Neo-Classical style in Mariposa Township. The property was purchased in 1847 by John McKay, who was born in Scotland around 1791 and his son, also named John McKay, who was born in Scotland around 1824. The family owned the property until 1912. The house, which appears on the 1877 map of Victoria County, was likely constructed in the 1850s, as it is typical of farmhouse construction in the Neo-Classical style during this period. Built from rubble granite, the one-and-a-half storey house is constructed on a basic rectangular plan with a gable roof; despite its simplicity, however, it contains a number of features typical of Neo-classical houses of this type, namely its return eaves, the large sash windows, and the ornate entrance surround which includes Classical pilasters. It is a contributing property to the rural agricultural landscape of Mariposa Township and yields information on Scottish settlement in the township.

7521 Highway 35, Norland (Hope United Church)



7521 Highway 35 has cultural heritage value as a good example of a late nineteenth century rural Methodist church in Norland. The church was constructed in 1885, replacing an older log church, for the Norland Methodist Mission which served Norland and the surrounding area in the late nineteenth century. The church is typical of small Methodist churches constructed during this period, which used elements of the Gothic style, including the gable roof and lancet windows, but it a simplified style. The church yields information about the history of Methodism in the Norland area and is a contributing property to the historic landscape of the community.

955 Highway 7, Oakwood



955 Highway 7 has cultural heritage value as a good example of a mid-nineteenth century Georgian-style home in Oakwood. The house, which appears to have been constructed in the mid-1870s, is building on a Georgian centre-hall plan with a central entrance with transom and sidelights, a hipped roof, symmetrical massing, and large sash windows. However, the building also incorporates detailing in its brickwork which were coming into fashion during this period and are typical of the Italianate style which was popular in this period; this includes the buff brick window hoods and quoins and the Classically-inspired entrance porch. The house is a contributing feature to the historic landscape of Oakwood.

8 Victoria Street, Oakwood



8 Victoria Street is a good example of a late Victorian residential property in Oakwood. The house, which appears to have been constructed in the 1890s, is representative of residential properties constructed in the Victoria style and includes key elements that were popular at the end of the nineteenth century. These include its L-shaped plan, multiple gables, triangular buff brick quoins, and buff brick windows hoods. It is a contributing property to the historic landscape of Oakwood.

13-17 King Street East, Omemee



13-17 King Street East has cultural heritage value as an excellent example of a Second Empire style commercial block in Omemee. Constructed in 1892, the building was constructed for Richard Grandy, the local postmaster, by local building firm, Shaw and Skuce to replace an older general store which had been located on the site until it burnt down in 1891. When it was constructed, the new commercial block housed the post office and large grocery store. The building displays key architectural characteristics of the Second Empire style, which became popular for commercial architecture in the late nineteenth century. These include the mansard roof, dormer windows with ornate wooden surrounds and brick corbelling and pilasters. It is a contributing property to the historic streetscape of downtown Omemee.

2 King Street West, Omemee (John McCrae Memorial Parsonage)



2 King Street West has cultural heritage value as a good example of an Edwardian home and in its historical associations with Flora McCrae, Lady Eaton. Constructed between 1910 and 1911, the building was constructed as the parsonage for the adjacent Methodist, later United, church and paid for by Lady Eaton. The parsonage was constructed in memory of her father, John McCrae, a respected layman in the Methodist congregation who died in early 1910 and replaced an older 1853 parsonage which still stands to the west of the church. The cornerstone was laid by a young Timothy Eaton, aged 7. The parsonage displays a number of characteristics of residential architecture from this period including its asymmetrical massing, two-storey bay and enclosed entrance porch. It is a contributing feature to the historic landscape of downtown Omemee and has contextual connections with other buildings related to Lady Eaton in the village, including Coronation Hall.

71 King Street West, Omemee



71 King Street West has cultural heritage value as an excellent example of a Victorian Gothic home in the village of Omemee. Constructed in 1874, the house was constructed for William S. Cottingham, the son of Samuel Cottingham, one of the first settlers in Emily Township in the early 1820s and one of the founders of Omemee. The younger Cottingham continued to run his father's dry goods business in the village and was also appointed the first Treasurer in Omemee. The house displays key characteristics of the Victorian Gothic style. These include the steeply pitched gable roof, the central gable with rounded window, the lower storey bay with iron cresting, the verandah, and the polychromatic brickwork. The house is a contributing feature to the heritage landscape of King Street in Omemee and the village's historic residential areas.

97 Hillhead Road, Ops Township



97 Hillhead Road has cultural heritage value as a good example of a Victorian farmhouse in Ops Township. The property on which the house is constructed was purchased by the Skuce family in 1852. John and Mary Skuce had immigrated from Ireland in 1850 and settled on lot 1 concession 8, the lot immediately to the south of this property. The property was occupied by their son Richard Skuce, who was born in Ireland in 1831, and his wife Mary Magee. The family owned the property until 1906. The house is typical of many Ontario farmhouses constructed during the mid-nineteenth century which were built on an L-shaped cross gable plan with a central gable on the side wing. It is a contributing property to the historic agricultural landscape of Ops Township.

390 Tracey's Hill Road, Ops Township



390 Tracey's Hill Road has cultural heritage value as an excellent and representative example of a log cabin in Ops Township. The property was first granted from the Crown in 1837 to Samuel McConnell and passed through a number of owners in the mid-nineteenth century. The property was eventually purchased by Charles Peel whose family held the property until 1927. The date of construction on this log cabin is not know but it is likely to have been built in the mid-nineteenth century. It is typical of the type of log cabins constructed by early pioneers, with a basic rectangular plan, a gable roof, and squared logs. It is a contributing property to the historic landscape of Ops Township.

17 Amelia Street, Pontypool



17 Amelia Street has cultural heritage value as a vernacular Victorian gable front house in Pontypool. Likely constructed in the late nineteenth century and appearing on the 1904 Fire Insurance Map of the village, the house displays key characteristics of a vernacular wooden home constructed in a village such as Pontypool during the Victorian period. The house has a gable roof, with a central gable on its side elevation, drawn from the Ontario Gothic style. It is clad in shiplap siding and features decorative door and window surrounds as well as bay window on its front elevation. It is a contributing property to the historic landscape of Pontypool.

635 Drum Road, Pontypool



635 Drum Road has cultural heritage value as an excellent example of a Victorian residence in Pontypool. The house which was constructed in the mid- to late-nineteenth century, is building on an L-shaped, cross gable plan that was typical of many farmhouses and rural dwellings during this period and which featured a central gable on the side wing of the house, as well as a long, wide verandah. This house also retains its decorative buff brick window hood and bargeboard. It is a contributing property to the historic landscape of Pontypool.

25 1st Street, Sturgeon Point



25 1st Street has cultural heritage value as an excellent example of an early Edwardian cottage in Sturgeon Point. Constructed around 1898, the cottage is typical of summer homes constructed in the late nineteenth and early twentieth century and includes wide two-storey porches, a gable roof, and decorative wooden bargeboard reminiscent of the Queen Anne residential style. The cottage was owned by the Campbell family beginning in 1909. The cottage is a contributing property to the historic landscape of Sturgeon Point and yields information regarding the growth of cottaging in Kawartha Lakes in the late nineteenth and early twentieth century.

33 Forest Road, Sturgeon Point (Oakhurst)



33 Forest Road has cultural heritage value as an excellent example of a late Victorian summer cottage in Sturgeon Point and in its association with Dr. George Ansel Sterling Ryerson. Constructed in the late nineteenth century and known at that time as "Oakhurst", the cottage is demonstrative of the rustic and picturesque interpretation of Victorian architecture that was popular in many summer homes during this period, integrating features such as asymmetrical massing, gables, wider verandahs, and decorative bargeboard. In the late nineteenth and early twentieth century, it was owned by one of Sturgeon Point's notable cottagers, Dr. George Ansel Sterling Ryerson who served as both the Colonel-in-Chief of the Canadian Army Medical Corps and was the founder of the Red Cross movement in Canada. The cottage is a contributing property to the historic landscape of Sturgeon Point.

124 Lake Avenue, Sturgeon Point



124 Lake Avenue has cultural heritage value as a good example of an early Edwardian summer cottage in Sturgeon Point and in its association with Thomas Stewart. Constructed in the late nineteenth century, the cottage shows many of the trends that were popular in summer homes constructed in the late nineteenth century, including the asymmetrical and picturesque massing, the wide verandahs and large windows and the decorative woodwork in the gable. The property was owned by Thomas Stewart, a lawyer in Lindsay who was significantly involved in the local community. He served on the Board of Governors at Ross Memorial Hospital when it opened in 1902 and was Chair of the Board of Education for more than thirty years. The cottage is a contributing property to the historic landscape of Sturgeon Point.

210 Cosh's Road, Verulam Township (Ingram School House)



210 Cosh's Road has cultural heritage value as an excellent example of a rural school house in Verulam Township. This school, which served School Section 4 and was also known as Ingram's School, was constructed in 1912 and is the third school constructed in this area. The first was a log building constructed in the 1830s across the road from the current site on land donated by early settler Matthew Ingram. A frame schoolhouse was erected on the current site in 1870s and replaced in 1912 with the present structure after a 1911 fire. Architecturally, the school exhibits a number of features which were typical of Edwardian Classical school architecture during this period, including return eaves, pediments, modillions, and a rusticated foundation. It yields information regarding the development of rural education in Verulam Township.

26 Country Club Drive, Verulam Township (Dunsford House)

26 Country Club Drive has cultural heritage value as a surviving 1830s estate house in Verulam Township and in its connection to the Dunsford family who built it. Constructed around 1839, it was built for the Rev. James Hartley Dunsford, an English rector who came to Verulam Township from Peterborough in the late 1830s. The Dunsford House, which was also known as the Beehive, was one of a number of estate houses constructed by members of the military and gentry and one of only a few surviving ones. The house is unique for its log construction on a substantial scale and sophisticated design, particularly compared to other logs homes of the era. The Dunsfords were one of the prominent families in Verulam Township in the nineteenth century, making important contributions to social, economic and political life in the region.

3362 County Road 36, Verulam Township



3362 County Road 36 has cultural heritage value as an excellent example of an Italianate farmhouse in Verulam Township. The house is believed to have been constructed in the 1850s and is built on an L-shaped plan with a hipped roof. Key feature of the Italianate style present in this house include its wide eaves with brackets and decorative brick coursing, moulded brick window hoods with keystone, and the matching bay windows on the west elevation. It is a contributing property to the historic landscape of rural Verulam.

13 Richmond Street East, Victoria Road (Victoria Road Methodist Church)



13 Richmond Street East has cultural heritage value as a good surviving example of a rural Methodist church and as a character defining element of the hamlet of Victoria Road. The church was constructed in 1875 and was one of two churches in the hamlet during its peak years in the late nineteenth century when it was the main railway depot in the local area. The brick church speaks to the prosperity of the hamlet at that time. Architecturally, it is typical of Methodist churches during this period with its decoration limited to large lancet windows, polychromatic brickwork, and an entrance porch. It is notable, however, for the large rose window on its front elevation with distinctive tracery and coloured glass. The church provides information regarding the growth of Victoria Road in the late nineteenth century.

97 King Street, Woodville



97 King Street has cultural heritage value as a late Victorian commercial block in Woodville. The building was constructed in 1892 by Archibald J. Smith and its lower floor served as a grocery store into the first several decades of the twentieth century. The upper storeys, which were later converted into apartments, served as a hall of the Orange Lodge and Oddfellows Lodge. Architecturally, the building integrates the typical features of the Italianate commercial style including the two-storey constructing and quoins, as well as a number of unique features including the broken cornice and herringbone brickwork above the upper storey windows. It is a contributing feature to commercial character of downtown Woodville.

104 King Street, Woodville (Woodville United Church)



104 King Street, Woodville United Church, has cultural heritage value as an excellent example of a late nineteenth century Methodist church constructed in the Gothic Revival style. The church, originally built for the village's Methodist congregation prior to the creation of the United Church of Canada in 1925, was constructed in 1888. It was severely damaged in an acetylene gas explosion in 1909 which destroyed the interior and damaged the structure of the church, but it was repaired and refurbished by the following year. The church is representative of the architecture that was used extensively in the Methodist Church in the later decades of the nineteenth century with a simplified interpretation of the Gothic Revival style with rounded windows and limited ornamentation. Its notable architectural features include its corner entrance tower, rounded windows with buff brick hoods, buttresses and its southern window with tracery. It is a contributing feature to the historic landscape of Woodville.

125 King Street, Woodville



125 King Street has cultural heritage value as an excellent example of a late Victorian residence in Woodville and in its connection to the Methodist, later United, Church in the village. The house was constructed in the early 1890s by Archibald J. Smith who sold it in 1894 to widow Lillian McMillian. In 1902, the house was purchased by Fred Edwards. However, due to its location diagonally adjacent to the Methodist church on the northeast corner of King and Nappadale Streets, Edwards exchanged the house with the Church for its older manse further east along King Street in 1922 allowing the local Methodist minister to have a more conveniently located residence. The house, which is constructed in the Victorian Gothic style, is a representative example of residential construction of this type. Built on an L-shaped plan and constructed from solid brick, the house shows a high level of craftsmanship in its decorative brickwork, including the triangular quoins, window hoods, and bay window in the north elevation. It is a contributing property to the historic residential landscape of Woodville and has contextual connections with the adjacent church.

Municipal Heritage Committee Report

Report Number:	KLMHC2021-05
Meeting Date:	February 4, 2021
Title:	Municipal Heritage Committee Terms of Reference
Description:	Amendment of the Municipal Heritage Committee's Terms of Reference
Author and Title:	Emily Turner, Economic Development Officer, Heritage Planning

Recommendation(s):

That Report KLMHC2021-05, **Municipal Heritage Committee Terms of Reference**, be received;

That the composition of the Committee be amended to include eleven members of the public and one Council representative; and

That this recommendation be forwarded to Council for approval.

Background:

The Municipal Heritage Committee is governed by a Terms of Reference document which is approved and adopted by Council. The Terms of Reference identify the roles and responsibilities of Committee members, guide Committee's activities, establish its makeup, and govern its operations. They are attached as Appendix A.

The Committee's Terms of Reference were last amended in 2018 to change its name from Heritage Victoria to the Kawartha Lakes Municipal Heritage Committee and to make changes to the Committee's role and composition to reflect the designation of the two new heritage conservation districts in the City. At that time, the Committee's composition was changed so that two of the available positions for members of the public were reserved for representatives from the two heritage conservation districts.

The Committee discussed its composition at its meeting of January 14, 2021. The Committee requested that staff bring forward a report outlining the potential to make changes to the composition of the Committee in its Terms of Reference.

Rationale:

The two positions on the Committee reserved for representatives from the City's heritage conservation districts are challenging to fill. While an existing committee member has been assigned as the representative for Downtown Lindsay, the Oak Street position remains vacant with little interest from the community. At present, staff are turning away qualified applicants from the Committee while this position remains vacant. These applicants would be qualified to serve as members of the general public on the Committee but cannot be appointed because of the requirement that this position be assigned to a representative of the Oak Street HCD. It is possible that, in future, the Downtown Lindsay position may also remain vacant should the committee member who has been appointed to this role no longer wish to serve on the committee.

Further, as the City identifies and designates additional HCDs, positions on the Committee will have to be reserved for representatives of HCDs. This has the potential to remove positions from general members of the public that may end up not being filled. It will also require the Terms of Reference to be amended each time a new HCD is designated.

To solve this issue, the composition of the Committee could be changed to be comprised of eleven members of the public along one Council representative. The number of Committee members would stay the same, but would allow all positions for members of the public to be available for any applicant when and if they become vacant.

Other Alternatives Considered:

There are no recommended alternatives.

Financial/Operation Impacts:

There are no financial or operational impacts resulting from the recommendations from this report.

Consultations:

Clerk's Office

Attachments:

Appendix A – Municipal Heritage Committee Terms of Reference



Municipal Heritage
Committee Terms of f

Department Head email: cmarshall@kawarthalakes.ca

Department Head: Chris Marshall, Director of Development Services

Terms of Reference

Name: Kawartha Lakes Municipal Heritage Committee

Date Established by Council: January 29, 2008
(Terms of Reference revised December 11, 2018)

Mission:

The Kawartha Lakes Municipal Heritage Committee is established to provide advice and recommendations to Council on community heritage matters. In particular, the Municipal Heritage Committee will evaluate and recommend candidate sites of cultural heritage value or interest according to the criteria identified in Part IV of the Ontario Heritage Act (conservation of properties of cultural heritage value or interest), on the identification of potential Heritage Conservation Districts under Part V of the Ontario Heritage Act, and will also recommend sites as properties of potential heritage value or interest. The committee serves the citizens of Kawartha Lakes by helping to ensure that plans for change and progress are developed in a way that recognizes the historical continuity of their community.

Roles and Responsibilities:

It is the responsibility of all appointed members to comply with:

- the City Code of Conduct for Committee Members
- the City Procedural By-law
- Other applicable City by-laws and policies
- Municipal Act
- Municipal Freedom of Information and Protection of Privacy Act
- Municipal Conflict of Interest Act

No individual member or the Committee as a whole has the authority to make direct representations of the City to Federal or Provincial Governments.

Members shall abide by the rules outlined within the Municipal Conflict of Interest Act and shall disclose any pecuniary interest to the Recording Secretary and

absent himself or herself from meetings for the duration of the discussion and voting (if any) with respect to that matter.

The Committee will abide by any terms and conditions which may be set out by the City's Council, CAO, City Clerk, City Solicitor, Auditor and/or Insurer for any activities relating to Committee business in keeping with the Committee's Terms of Reference and established Policies.

Activities:

The following represent the general activities of the Committee:

- a) To prepare an annual written report to Council by the end of Q1 each calendar year to outline the Committee's achievements from the previous year in line with their approved work plan and to present to Council their current year work plan to include details on promotion of public education programs, review of other government reports, programs and legislation for any impacts on the City or its programs, and future City policy direction all with the view of advancing the City's adopted strategic priorities and the proposed budget.
- b) **Evaluation:** The Kawartha Lakes Municipal Heritage Committee shall evaluate individual properties for potential heritage designation and applications for alterations to existing designated properties according to the criteria set forth under Section IV of the Ontario Heritage Act.
- c) **Advice:** The Kawartha Lakes Municipal Heritage Committee shall identify potential Heritage Conservation Districts under Part V of the Ontario Heritage Act. The Kawartha Lakes Municipal Heritage Committee shall provide advice to Council with respect to all matters of Part IV and Part V of the Ontario Heritage Act and on the means of conserving heritage properties and areas with respect to current heritage conservation legislation and programs, and will also recommend sites as properties of potential heritage value or interest.
- d) **Programs:** Kawartha Lakes Municipal Heritage Committee shall recommend to Council and implement decisions on programs and activities to increase public awareness and knowledge of heritage conservation issues.

- e) To carry out the annual Osprey Heritage Awards program which recognizes important landmarks and noteworthy individual contributions to heritage preservation in Kawartha Lakes.

Composition:

The Committee shall be comprised of a maximum of twelve (12) members consisting of a maximum of nine (9) members of the public, one (1) Council representative, one (1) representative from the Oak Street Heritage Conservation District and one (1) representative from the Downtown Lindsay Heritage Conservation District (this may include a member of the BIA), all of whom will have full authority to debate and vote. The Committee shall consist of a minimum of six (6) members. Committee members will be appointed by Council in accordance with established policy.

Appointment of Officers:

The Committee shall, at its first meeting in each year, elect from its membership a Chair, and Vice-Chair. It is acknowledged that there are no per diems for any Committee positions and it is acknowledged that none of the above positions shall be paid for their services. All Committee members are considered volunteer positions.

Term of Appointment:

Unless exempted by legislation, members will be appointed for a term of either two or four years with terms expiring at either the mid-term or full term of Council. Members shall continue to serve beyond the end of their term until the appointments of their successors have been approved by Council.

Resources:

The Development Services Department will provide support in the form of advice, day-to-day liaison with the City, updates on program and promotional ideas and initial assistance in their implementation to the degree resources are available. The liaison department will also assist in the preparation and submission of budget recommendations/grant submissions, if needed and attend meetings of the Committee.

A member of staff shall be designated as Recording Secretary by the liaison department. The Recording Secretary shall prepare and publish agendas; attend all formal business Committee Meetings for the purpose

of taking Minutes; and prepare and publish minutes in an accessible format acceptable to the City Clerk's Office.

The Recording Secretary shall ensure that a current Terms of Reference for the Committee has been provided to the City Clerk's Office and is posted on the City website.

Timing of Meetings:

Meetings will be held on a set day and time as may be determined by the Committee or at the call of the Chair.

Location of Meetings:

The location of the meetings will be set by the Committee and must be held in an accessible City facility.

Meetings:

The Committee shall hold a minimum of two (2) meetings in each calendar year. The Chair, through the liaison department, shall cause notice of the meetings, including the agenda for the meetings, to be provided to members of the Committee and posted to the City website a minimum of three (3) business days prior to the date of each meeting through the Recording Secretary. Quorum for meetings shall consist of a majority of the members of the Committee. No meeting shall proceed without quorum.

At the first meeting of each year, an Orientation Session shall be held for new members.

Working meetings throughout the year to advance the efforts of the work plan shall be held at the call of the Chair with the Chair providing notice of the working meetings to all members of the Committee a minimum of three (3) business days prior to the date of each meeting. No formal minutes are required to be taken at working meetings; however, notes shall be taken.

Procedures:

Procedures for the formal business meetings of the Committee shall be governed by the City's Procedural By-law and Legislation or, where both of these are silent, by Robert's Rules of Order.

Electronic Participation:

The following procedural rules are established for electronic participation meetings:

1. City Council, Local Board or Committee members may participate in an open or closed session by electronic participation and be counted for the purpose of establishing quorum.
2. In the case of an interruption in the communication link to the member(s) participating electronically, the meeting will recess to a maximum of 15 minutes until it is determined whether or not the link can be re-established. If communications are not re-established, the meeting will resume without the electronic participant(s).
3. A Member participating by Electronic Means shall inform the Chair about their intentions to leave the meeting either on a temporary or permanent basis.
4. A Member participating by Electronic Means will be deemed to have left the meeting when they are no longer electronically connected to the meeting.
5. If a member loses electronic connection temporarily to the meeting, that member shall be treated as if they left the physical room of a traditional meeting and the time noted by the City Clerk or Recording Secretary.
6. All votes shall be by show of hands or by verbal consent (yes or no).
7. That subject to direction from the Head of Council or Chair to the City Clerk or Recording Secretary, the meeting will proceed without deputations. Written correspondence received from the public may be circulated to Council members prior to the start of the meeting electronically;
8. For public notice purposes, the location of the meeting published on the agenda shall be the physical location of the City Clerk or Recording Secretary during the meeting; If the location of the City Clerk can not be open to the public, the City Clerk shall provide notice to the electronic location of where the meeting can be viewed;
9. Members shall be provided instruction by the City Clerk, Recording Secretary, Chief Administrative Officer, or their delegate how to access the meeting by means of electronic participation.
10. A recording of the open session of the meeting shall be preserved for a period of time determined by the Records Retention by-law for the public record.
11. All electronic meetings will be available on Livestreaming or other video technology.

*Enacted through By-law 2020-056, July 28, 2020

Closed Meetings:

The Committee shall not be permitted to hold Closed Meetings.

Agendas and Minutes:

A copy of the Agenda shall be provided to the City Clerk's office at the same time it is provided to Committee Members. The City Clerk's office will distribute the agenda to Council members as per established procedures.

Minutes of all formal business meetings and notes from working meetings of the Committee shall be forwarded to the liaison department, and to the City Clerk's Office, not later than two weeks after the meeting. Action items requested of staff and/or Council will be brought to the attention of the Development Services Department at that time. The City Clerk's Office will electronically circulate the formal business meeting minutes to all members of Council for their information. The City Clerk's Office will maintain a set of printed minutes on file for public review.

The Recording Secretary shall ensure that all Committee Agendas and Minutes are posted to the City website at the same times as they are circulated to the City Clerk's Office.

Reports:

One written report to Council is required per year from the Committee, being the work plan/budget and the previous year's annual report.

If there are recommendations of the Municipal Heritage Committee that fall outside of this report, they are to be forwarded to Council, through the liaison department in a formal written report on the City report template. It will be the responsibility of the Committee Chair to provide a memo to the liaison department identifying the Committee recommendations for final preparation of the report.

Purchasing Policy:

This Committee has no purchasing or procurement responsibilities.

Insurance:

The City of Kawartha Lakes' General Liability Policy and Errors and Omissions Liability Policy will extend to this Committee and its members. The applicable insurance policies extend to Committee members while in the performance of his/her duties and to those activities authorized by the City of Kawartha Lakes and Council. Members must adhere to the policies and procedures of the City of Kawartha Lakes and Council, including the Terms of Reference.

The Committee must provide, via the liaison department an annual updated listing of all members, including member positions, to the City of Kawartha Lakes to ensure the applicable insurance coverage remains in force.

Committee members are not entitled to any benefits normally provided by the Corporation of the City of Kawartha Lakes, including those provided by the Workplace Safety and Insurance Board of Ontario ("WSIB") and are responsible for their own medical, disability or health insurance coverage.

Expulsion of Member:

Any member of the Committee who misses three consecutive formal business meetings, without being excused by the Committee, may be removed from the Committee in accordance with adopted policy.

Any member of the Committee may be removed from the Committee at the discretion of Council for reasons including, but not limited to, the member being in contravention of the Municipal Act, the Municipal Freedom of Information and Protection of Privacy Act, the Provincial Offences Act, The Municipal Conflict of Interest Act or the Code of Conduct for Committee Members; disrupting the work of the Committee; or other legal issues. The process for expulsion of a Committee member is outlined in the City's **Council Committee, Board and Task Force Policy**.

Terms of Reference:

The Recording Secretary shall ensure that a current Terms of Reference for the Committee has been provided to the City Clerk's Office and is posted on the City website.

Any responsibilities not clearly identified within these Terms of Reference shall be the responsibility of the City of Kawartha Lakes. Council may, at its discretion, change the Terms of Reference for this Committee at any

time. Any changes proposed to these Terms of Reference by the Committee shall be recommended to Council via the liaison department through a report to Council.

At the discretion of Council the Committee may be dissolved by resolution of Council.

Municipal Heritage Committee Report

Report Number: KLMHC2021-06

Meeting Date: February 4, 2021

Title: **Alteration Application – 28 Boyd Street, Bobcaygeon**

Description: Application for the restoration of the dry stone wall at 28 Boyd Street, Bobcaygeon

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

Recommendation(s):

That Report KLMHC2021-06, **Alteration Application – 28 Boyd Street, Bobcaygeon**, 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 28 Boyd Street, Bobcaygeon was designated individually by by-law on January 28, 2021. The property is designated due to the 1890s dry stone wall located on the property which was constructed as part of the former W.T.C. Boyd Estate, known as Edgewood.

The wall is currently in various states of disrepair and requires restoration. The applicant proposes to restore the wall using traditional wall building techniques. The wall will be disassembled and reconstructed with the existing stone supplemented by additional stones from a collapsed dry stone wall on the adjacent property. A full description of the proposed project is attached as Appendix A.

The applicant, Environmental Action Bobcaygeon, has received funding from the Bobcaygeon C.H.E.S.T. Fund to undertake the restoration. The City requires that all municipally-funded projects which involve designated properties apply for and receive a heritage permit, no matter the scope of the project.

The owner of this property is Sienna Senior Living which has authorized Environmental Action Bobcaygeon to apply for a heritage permit on its behalf.

Rationale:

The proposed project is intended to restore the wall to its original appearance and will use traditional techniques to achieve this. The project is supported by the City's heritage standards and is consistent with the long-term preservation of the heritage resource.

Other Alternatives Considered:

There are no recommended alternatives.

Financial/Operation Impacts:

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

Consultations:

N/A

Attachments:

Appendix A – Project Description



Edgewood Heritage
Permit Application sup

Department Head email: cmarshall@kawarthalakes.ca

Department Head: Chris Marshall, Director of Development Services

Edgewood Wall Restoration Project

Nature of the Proposed Work:

The Edgewood Dry Stack Wall initiative is a restoration project to professionally rebuild and restore the W.T.C. Boyd heritage designated dry stack stone wall located at 28 Boyd Street in Bobcaygeon. The restoration project is being managed by Environmental Action Bobcaygeon with the construction team being led by Dry Stack Walling Across Canada's world renowned professional waller John Shaw-Rimington. John will be accompanied by 4 + additional professional wallers. Project will also involve the training of several locals in the artform craft of stone walling during the restoration process.

In order to restore the wall in keeping with the original construction, the project will involve deconstruction and reorganizing of the stone and carefully rebuilding to a height of approx. 1.37 meters (similar to existing wall height). The wall will be rebuilt in the same manner as the original construction - without mortar in a double wall construction technique using interior heart/filling stone, through stones to secure the stability of the walls and top coping stones. The wall will be rebuilt in the same location as it currently sits. See attached for location drawings, photos of the walls current state and the reconstruction/restoration method to be used.

Unfortunately, stones have been removed/stolen from the Edgewood wall as it has been sitting in a state of disrepair for a number of years, allowing stones to be freely removed. As a result, additional stones will be required in order to restore the Edgewood wall. The Edgewood wall was originally commissioned by the owner of the Edgewood estate W.T.C. Boyd, son of Mossum Boyd. The extra stone needed to rebuild the Edgewood will come from the property bounded by Canal, William and Need Streets and originally owned by Mossum Boyd. The dry stack wall at that location has long since disappeared save some stone remnants that remain on site. The current owners of the Mossum Boyd property are donating the stone from their property to the Edgewood Wall reconstruction project in order to maintain the integrity/heritage of the stones/material used. Both walls were built by the Boyd family during the same era and using the same distinct stone.

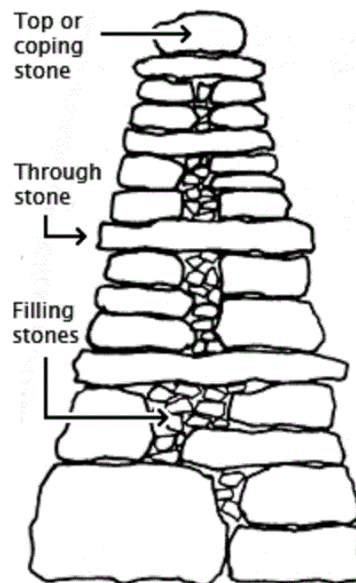
The Edgewood wall is in two sections, flanking the entrance to Sienna Case Manor. The plan involves reconstructing/restoring both the East and West wall sections. As the project is dependent on funding and the pandemic, the plan is to reconstruct the West wall during 2021 and the East wall in 2022 (although if funding and the pandemic permit, and all goes well it is possible that the project could be completed in 1 year).

Related Applications:

The proposal will require COKL realty services permission to "Use a Municipal Road Allowance" as the walling team will need to access the wall from all sides during the restoration process. Protective temporary (portable) fencing will be needed to be installed on the sidewalk side of the wall to protect the public and the site during the restoration. We have reached out to Sharri Dyer in Realty Services and will apply for the permission once the Heritage Permit Application has been approved.

Architecture of the Edgewood Wall/Fence to be restored as originally built

The W.T.C. Boyd Edgewood/Case Manor wall is an example of the double wall fence. The double wall is two rows of stone built along the area to be walled with tie in stones used to bind the two walls together and serving to increase the integrity of the wall. The Edgewood fence is representative of the typical style – foundation stones set in ground and then rows of large flat stones decreasing in size as the courses of stones are added. The interior of the two fences is also typically of its day and filled with smaller stones referred to as “hearting” or “filling”. Dry stack was used so that mortar, both difficult to obtain in large quantities and to transport to these sites, was not required. Lack of mortar also serves to eliminate the problems caused during freeze thaws cycles of our winters. Repairs on these historic fences, if done, are typically done with mortar thus compromising the historic integrity of the wall. The Edgewood Wall will be restored without mortar and in the true dry stack style as noted here to maintain its true heritage.

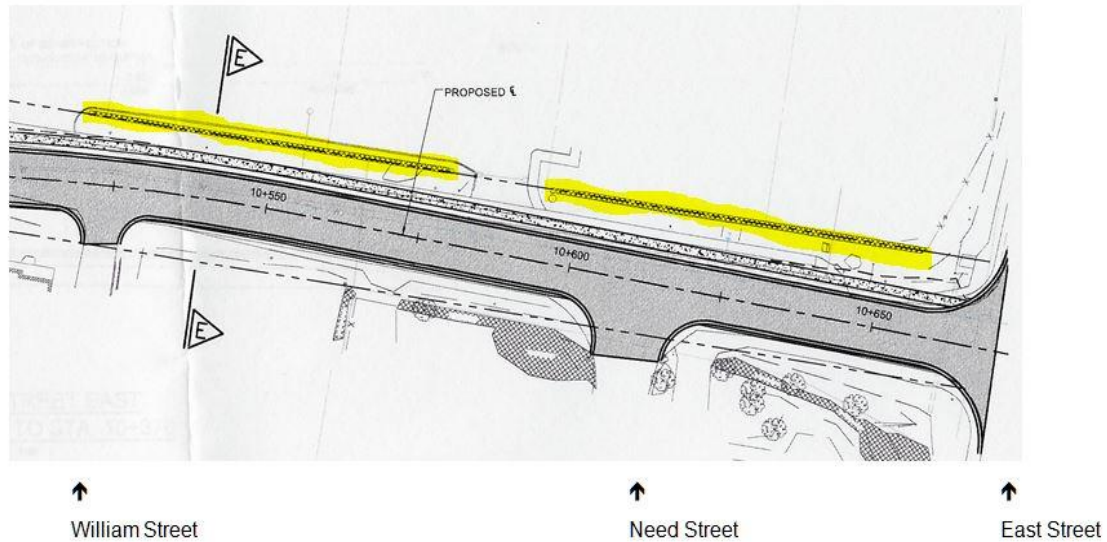


Aerial View



Figure 1 – Aerial View of the Stacked Wall

The above picture is cut from another source so the numbered references are not relevant. The Wall is on Canal Street in the Section highlighted in Red.



Excerpt of Conceptual Design plans, Canal Street Reconstruction
 [Project 17M-013015-00, Drawing HYB-1]
 WPS Consultants

Figure 2 - Location of Stacked Wall

The above diagram shows the placement of the wall on the property as well as provides a reference location for the pictures taken. Each Numbered Box corresponds to the picture listed in the Pictures Section following this.

Additional official survey documents are available from the City of Kawartha Lakes or the Surveyors Coe Fisher Cameron. The following is a scan of that survey. We have also included a subset of this file with the Wall highlighted in **Yellow**.



16-17-070-TOPO-2.p
 df

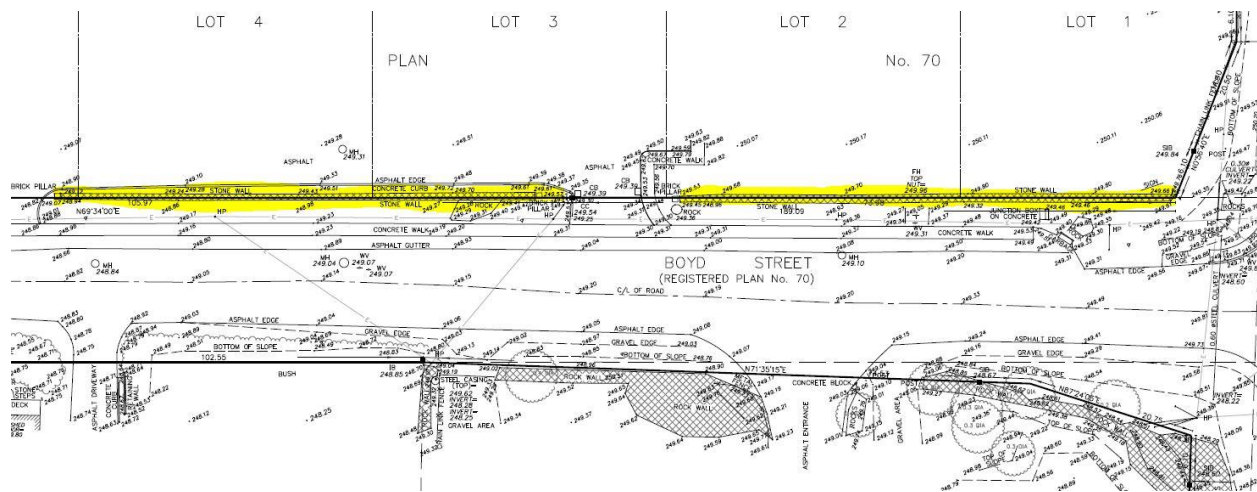


Figure 3 - Location of Stacked Wall – Coe, Fisher, Cameron - Topographic survey dated 4/1/17

Pictures

The following pictures are for general viewing and higher quality pictures are available if you require finer detail.

This depicts a section of the wall in reasonable condition



Figure 4 East Section Wall - Reasonable condition

The following are various views of the Wall.



Figure 5 Wall looking West on Canal Street from East Street



Figure 6 Wall at Far East end of Canal Street



Figure 7 Wall collapsed



Figure 8 Wall at the West end of property “leaning”



Figure 9 Wall at Mid-West end collapsed

Wall Dimensions

Height 4 – 5 ft



Entrance

192 Ft.

Height 5 – 6 ft



200 Ft.

EAST STREET
(Hwy 36)

- Each wall is double thick (two rows)

Municipal Heritage Committee Report

Report Number: KLMHC2021-07
Meeting Date: February 4, 2021
Title: Planning Application Comments
Description: Comments provided to Planning staff from the Municipal Heritage Committee
Author and Title: Emily Turner, Economic Development Officer, Heritage Planning

Recommendation(s):

That Report KLMHC2021-07, **Planning Application Comments**, be received for information.

Background:

At its meeting of January 14, 2021, the Municipal Heritage Committee reviewed an application for Official Plan and Zoning Amendments for the property known municipally as 44-66 William Street North, Lindsay. After discussion on the applications, the Committee passed the following motion:

KLMHC2021-03

Moved By R. Macklem

Seconded By A. Adare

That Report KLMHC2021-01, **46-66 William Street North Heritage Impact Assessment**, be received; and

That comments be provided to Planning staff through the Chair.

Carried

The Committee also reviewed a Site Plan application for the property known municipally as 19, 39, and 67 West Street North, Fenelon Falls. After discussion on the application, the Committee passed the following motion:

KLMHC2021-05

Moved By W. Bateman

Seconded By I. McKechnie

That Report KLMHC2021-03, **19, 39 and 67 West Street North Site Plan Application Review**, be received; and

That comments be provided to Planning staff through the Chair.

Carried

Rationale:

Comments were prepared by the Chair for submission to Planning staff. The submitted comments are attached to this report for information.

Other Alternatives Considered:

There are no recommended alternatives.

Financial/Operation Impacts:

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

Consultations:

N/A

Attachments:

Appendix A – Comments: 44-66 William Street North, Lindsay



20210120 MHC
Comments 46 66 Willi

Appendix B – Comments: 19, 39 and 67 West Street North, Fenelon Falls



20210120 MHC
Comments 19 67 Wes

Department Head email: cmarshall@kawarthalakes.ca

Department Head: Chris Marshall, Director of Development Services

January 20, 2021

David Harding
Planner II
City of Kawartha Lakes
180 Kent Street West
Lindsay ON K9V 2Y6

Dear Mr. Harding;

Re: D01-2020-005 and D06-2020-023, 46-66 William Street North, Lindsay

The Kawartha Lakes Municipal Heritage Committee has reviewed the Official Plan and Rezoning applications and associated Heritage Impact Assessment for the above noted applications. The subject property is located in close proximity to the Downtown Lindsay Heritage Conservation District and is separated from the district by Peel Street and a municipal parking lot, which by the definition provided in the City of Kawartha Lakes Official Plan, identifies it as adjacent to a protected heritage property or district. The Committee has reviewed the application based on its potential to impact the heritage attributes of the Downtown Lindsay Heritage Conservation District as a whole and some of its individual properties, notably St. Andrew's Presbyterian Church, which are in the immediate vicinity of the proposed development. The Committee would like to offer the following comments on the application:

- The proposed development is adjacent to the Downtown Lindsay Heritage Conservation District and, in accordance with the Provincial Policy Statement and the City of Kawartha Lakes Official Plan, it must be demonstrated that the proposed development will not have a negative impact on the designated area.
- The City's Official Plan states that "The City shall not permit development and site alteration on adjacent lands to protected heritage property except where the proposed development and site alteration has been evaluated and it has been demonstrated that the heritage attributes of the protected heritage property will be conserved" (Subsection 10.5(g), as per OPA 26). The Committee is not satisfied that the submitted Heritage Impact Assessment has adequately demonstrated that the heritage attributes of the Downtown Lindsay Heritage Conservation District will be preserved, should this development proceed as proposed.
- The proposed apartment building is 11 storeys tall which is significantly taller than any other building in downtown Lindsay, most of which are three-storey Victorian commercial blocks. The height and mass, along with its modern architectural style, of the building have the potential to change the character of the local area.

- There are a number of important views and vistas within this area of downtown Lindsay which will be impacted by the proposed development. These include the views to the downtown from various areas of the town, views from and along the Scugog River, and views of St. Andrew's Presbyterian Church and its bell tower which are local landmarks. It is likely that the proposed development will fully or partially obscure many of these character-defining views.
- The proposed development is also adjacent to the Trent Severn Waterway, a federally-designated National Historic Site. The apartment block will change the character of the waterway, which is an important national and local heritage and tourist asset which is valued, in part, for its scenic views through the communities through which it passes.
- The modern architectural design of this building is not compatible with the surrounding built and natural landscape. Architecturally, there is little to link the proposed development with the surrounding neighbourhood and commercial area.
- The position of the building being at the end of William Street is directly visible from Kent Street and will interfere with the viewscape from the downtown by imposing its height, mass and contemporary style as a barrier.
- The Committee is concerned about the impact of the vibration from underground construction on the foundations of historic buildings and would request that a vibration monitoring plan be prepared, as suggested in the submitted Heritage Impact Assessment Report.
- The City's tourism and resident attraction strategies have aimed to attract visitors and new residents to local communities, including Lindsay, through their picturesque Victorian downtowns and unique architectural character. The proximity of this development to the downtown and its potential to alter the character of downtown Lindsay is in opposition to these strategies which identify the character of its commercial areas as an asset to preserved and celebrated.
- The Committee is not opposed to the redevelopment of this site for mixed-use residential purposes. However, new construction on this site must be compatible with the surrounding historic landscape in its height, massing, materials and design so that it can blend harmoniously with the existing community.
- New development on this site should respect a similar height of buildings in the surrounding area, most of which are approximately three storeys high. The Downtown Lindsay Heritage Conservation District Plan identifies appropriate massing for a five-storey building within the district, as an example. A building adjacent to the district should follow similar height and massing.
- Although the Committee does not expect a new building to replicate a historic structure, the architectural design of new construction should take into consideration some of the design elements from the older construction in the surrounding area. This would include the use of elements such as red and/or

buff brick, cornices, and gables. By doing so, the new construction would be more sympathetic to the surrounding historic area and be better integrated into Lindsay's unique historic downtown.

The Committee is supportive of new development and increased and diversified housing in downtown Lindsay. However, the Committee is committed to ensuring that new development is compatible with the town's historic character and its wide array of heritage properties and areas. While the Committee agrees that this site has the potential for redevelopment which will have a positive impact on downtown Lindsay, it does not feel that this proposal in its current form is compatible with the heritage character of the area and the Downtown Lindsay Heritage Conservation District. The Committee would like to invite the applicant to attend an upcoming meeting to discuss the proposed design.

The Committee looks forward to speaking with the applicant and reviewing a modified version of this proposal which takes into consideration the need for architectural compatibility with the existing heritage downtown.

Respectfully submitted,

A handwritten signature in black ink, reading "Athol Hart". The signature is written in a cursive, flowing style with a period at the end.

Athol Hart
Chair, Kawartha Lakes Municipal Heritage Committee

January 20, 2021

Mark LaHay
Planner II
City of Kawartha Lakes
180 Kent Street West
Lindsay ON K9V 2Y6

Dear Mr. LaHay;

RE: D19-2020-010, 19, 39 and 67 West Street North, Fenelon Falls

The Kawartha Lakes Municipal Heritage Committee has reviewed the Site Plan Application for the above noted application and would like to offer the following comments:

- The height of the proposed apartment buildings means that the development will be visible from multiple vantage points in Fenelon Falls. This includes the Trent Severn Waterway, which is a National Historic Site of Canada, the Oak Street Heritage Conservation District, and the main tourist area of the village. The new buildings are significantly higher than the surrounding residential neighbourhood and will become a major view within the town. The Committee is concerned regarding how this new view will impact the heritage and tourist character of the community.
- The massing of the proposed development will have a significant impact on the character of the local area. The apartment buildings are significantly larger and taller than any of the other residential properties and are significantly different in architectural style than others in the immediate vicinity.

The Committee is supportive of new development and increased housing options in Fenelon Falls but would like to emphasize the importance of new development respecting the character of the community and striving for minimal impacts on its important viewsheds.

Respectfully submitted,

A handwritten signature in cursive script, reading "Athol Hart".

Athol Hart
Chair, Kawartha Lakes Municipal Heritage Committee

Municipal Heritage Committee Report

Report Number:	KLMHC2021-08
Meeting Date:	February 4, 2021
Title:	Application for Consent – 170 William Street North, Lindsay
Description:	Review of an application for severance at 170 William Street North, Lindsay
Author and Title:	Emily Turner, Economic Development Officer, Heritage Planning

Recommendation(s):

That Report KLMHC2021-08, **Application for Consent – 170 William Street North, Lindsay**, be received;

That comments be provided to Planning staff through the Chair.

Background:

The City of Kawartha Lakes has received an Application for Consent for the property known municipally as 170 William Street North. The application is for a proposed severance to create a new residential lot for a single family dwelling. The newly created lot would be approximately 316.13 square metres while the retained lot would be approximately 697.44 square metres. The site plan is attached as Appendix A.

The design for the new house to be constructed on the severed lot was included with the application for severance. The house is a two-storey single family dwelling. The proposed design is attached as Appendix B.

The subject property is adjacent (across the road) from the individually designated property known municipally as 155 William Street North (Town of Lindsay By-law 1988-50) and in a mature neighbourhood of primarily historic houses of a variety of sizes and styles.

Rationale:

The new home which would be constructed on the severed lot will be adjacent to a designated property and the Committee may wish to comment on the suitability of a new lot and home in this location.

In general, the addition of single family homes to existing residential neighbourhoods through infill lots is an appropriate way to both increase density and provide additional housing stock while maintaining the character of mature neighbourhoods. The surrounding neighbourhood in this area includes lots of a variety of sizes and frontages, including several which are similarly sized to the proposed new lot. There are a variety of homes in different historic styles in the immediate vicinity. Most of the homes were constructed in the late nineteenth and early twentieth century, although there are also more contemporary homes located in this neighbourhood.

Other Alternatives Considered:

The Committee may choose not to comment on this application.

Financial/Operation Impacts:

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

Consultations:

N/A

Attachments:

Appendix A – Site Plan



20201116 Sketch.pdf

Appendix B – Proposed Elevation and Floor Plan



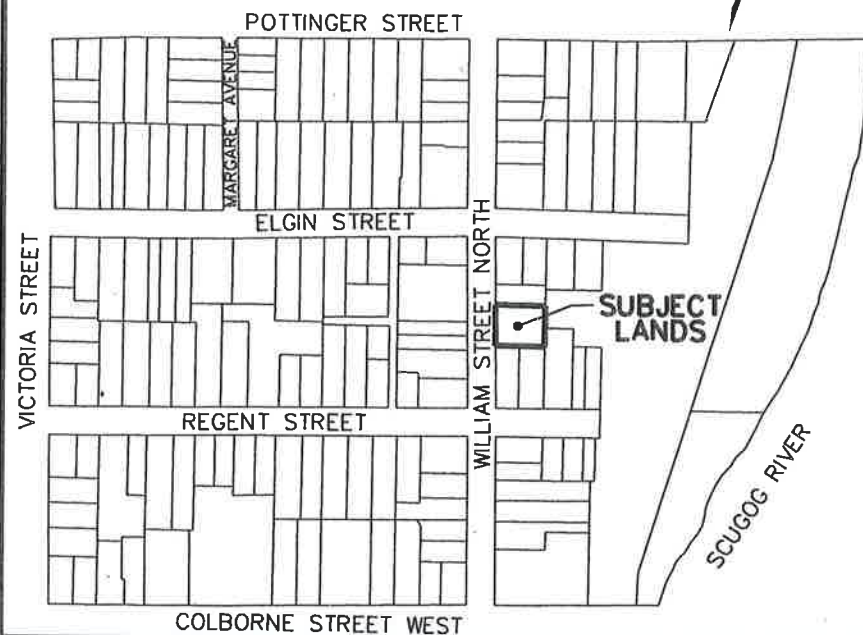
20210128 Building
Elevation.pdf

Department Head email: cmarshall@kawarthalakes.ca

Department Head: Chris Marshall, Director of Development Services

KEY MAP

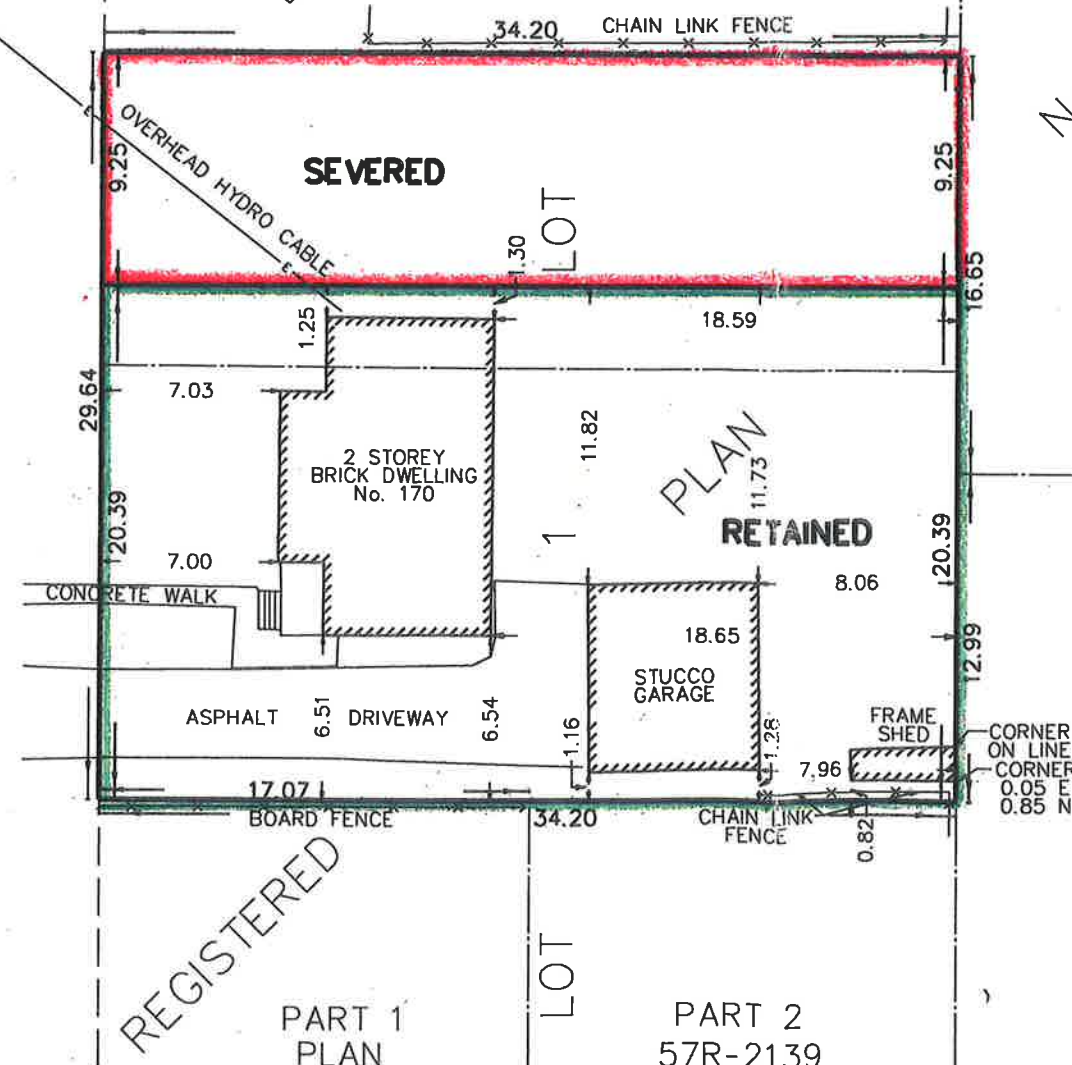
NOT TO SCALE



WILLIAM STREET NORTH

REGISTERED

BLOCK



PART 1
PLAN

PART 2
57R-2139
96

LOT

Part 7
PLAN 57R-1511

SKETCH FOR SEVERANCE

No. 170 WILLIAM STREET NORTH
TOWN OF LINDSAY
CITY OF KAWARTHA LAKES

SCALE 1 : 300



© COPYRIGHT 2019

METRIC DISTANCES SHOWN ON THIS PLAN ARE IN METRES AND
CAN BE CONVERTED TO FEET BY DIVIDING BY 0.3048.

SUBJECT LANDS

PART OF LOT 1 AND 2, BLOCK J
REGISTERED PLAN No. 1
TOWN OF LINDSAY
BEING PIN 63216-0037(LT)

TOTAL AREA = 1283.57 sq. m.

SEVERED

AREA = 316.13 sq. m.

RETAINED

AREA = 697.44 sq. m.

CURRENT ZONING:

RESIDENTIAL THREE (R3) ZONE

CAUTION:

THIS PLAN IS NOT A PLAN OF SURVEY AND SHALL NOT BE USED
EXCEPT FOR THE PURPOSE INDICATED IN THE TITLE BLOCK.

RECEIVED
OCT 20 2020
City of Kawartha Lakes
Development Services
Planning Division



COE FISHER CAMERON
LAND SURVEYORS

A Division of J.D. Barnes Limited
3 COMMERCE PLACE, UNIT 201, LINDSAY, ON K9V 0N5
T: (705) 324-4152 F: (705) 324-8406 www.jdbarnes.com

SURVEYING
MAPPING
GIS

GRT	DRAWN
GGH	CHECKED
DATED:	
12/17/2019	
Ref. No.	
19-17-236-00	

LOTTED 12/17/2019 G:\19-17-236\00\Drawing\19-17-236-00-SEV SKETCH.dgn

