General Committee Meeting Agenda

July 2, 2019
Council Chambers, City Hall

1. **Closed Session - 5:45 p.m., Doris Room**
   1.a Resolution to meet in Closed Session
   1.b Closed Session Minutes for Approval
      1.b.1 June 3, 2019
   1.c Disclosure of Pecuniary Interest
   1.d Section 239(2)(c) A proposed or pending acquisition or disposition of land by the municipality or local board - Jameson Drive
   1.e Resolution to adjourn Closed Session

2. **Open Session - 6:00 p.m. Council Chambers**

3. **Opening of Meeting**

4. **Thirty Seconds of Reflection**

5. **National Anthem**

6. **Adoption of minutes:**
   6.a June 3, 2019
   6.b June 10, 2019

7. **Disclosure of Pecuniary Interest**

8. **Report of Closed Session**

9. **Consent Agenda for Reports and Communications**
The following items listed may approved by one common motion.
   11.a, 11.b, 11.c, 11.d, 12.a, 12.b, 12.c
10. Presentations

10.a Opioid Crisis Presentation
Report CLSCLK19-018

11. Community Services

11.a Designation of 130 Simcoe Street (Bank of Montreal)
Report CSACH19-009

11.b Listing of Properties on the Heritage Register
Report CSACH19-010

11.c Contract Extension for Daily Meal Program and Update on Local Food Security Programs
Report CSSS19-007

11.d Assignment of the Municipal Housing Project Facilities Agreement for 255 Stewart Street
Report CSSS19-006

12. Infrastructure and Planning Services

12.a Award of a Non-standard Procurement of a Storm Sewer Installation for the Peterborough Airport
Report IPSAIR19-005

12.b Residential Conversion and Intensification Grant Approval for 362 George Street North
Report IPSPL19-020

12.c Encroachment Agreements - Part of 279 Lake Street and 617 The Kingsway
Report IPSRE19-009

13. Other Business

14. Adjournment
General Committee Minutes
Council Chambers, City Hall

June 3, 2019

Present: Councillor Akapo
Councillor Baldwin
Councillor Beamer, Chair
Councillor Clarke
Councillor Parnell
Councillor Pappas
Councillor Riel
Mayor Therrien
Councillor Vassiliadis
Councillor Wright
Councillor Zippel

Staff: Sandra Clancy, Chief Administrative Officer
Cynthia Fletcher, Commissioner of Infrastructure and Planning Services
Richard Freymond, Commissioner of Corporate and Legislative Services
Erik Hanson, Heritage Resources Coordinator
John Kennedy, Clerk
Mac MacGillivray, Facilities and Energy Manager
David Potts, City Solicitor/Manager of Legal Services
Karen Rennie, Manager of Arts and Heritage
Brendan Wedley, Manager of Communication Services

Closed Session - 5:45 p.m., Doris Room

Moved by Councillor Clarke

That Committee meet in Closed Session to discuss one item under Section 239(2)(c) A proposed or pending acquisition or disposition of land by the municipality or local board.

Carried

Open Session - 6:00 p.m., Council Chambers

The City Council meeting was called to order at 6:00 p.m. in the Council Chambers, City Hall.
Adoption of Minutes

Moved by Councillor Baldwin

That the minutes of the meetings of General committee held on May 6 and May 13, 2019 be approved.

Carried

Disclosure of Pecuniary Interest

Councillor Parnell declared an interest from the May 13, 2019 meeting, Report CLSCLK19-014, Requests for Downtown Sidewalk Sales. As Councillor Parnell was absent from the May 13th meeting, she made the declaration at the meeting of June 3, 2019 as she was involved with the Taste of Downtown event referenced in the report.

Report of Closed Session

Sale of Surplus Lands municipally known as 941, 1056, and 1062 Ashdale Crescent East

Report IPSRE19-001

Moved by Councillor Pappas


Carried

Consent Agenda for Reports and Communications

Moved by Councillor Vassiliadis

That items 11.a, 12.c and 13.a be approved as part of the Consent Agenda.

Carried

Notice of Public Meeting – Development Charge Background Study Peterborough Utilities Commission

Report CLSFS19-032

Moved by Councillor Vassiliadis

That Council approve the recommendations outlined in Report CLSFS19-032 dated June 3, 2019, of the Commissioner of Corporate and Legislative Services, as follows:

a) That Report CLSFS19-032 advising Council that a public meeting will be held on June 24, 2019 at 5:30 pm in the Council Chambers to present a
Development Charges Background Study undertaken by the Peterborough Utilities Commission and to hear public delegations, be received.

b) That a further report be presented to the July 8, 2019 General Committee meeting that will recommend rate changes to Peterborough Utilities Commission Development Charge rate.

Carried

Designation of Heritage Properties – 27 Charles Street, 239 Burnham Street, 181 Stewart Street and 212 McDonnel Street
Report CSACH19-008

Moved by Councillor Vassiliadis

That Council approve the recommendations outlined in Report CSACH19-008, dated June 3, 2019, of the Chief Administrative Officer and Acting Commissioner of Community Services, as follows:

a) That the recommendation of the Peterborough Architectural Conservation Advisory Committee (PACAC) to designate the properties at 27 Charles Street, 239 Burnham Street, 181 Stewart Street and 212 McDonnel Street as heritage properties under Part IV, Section 29 of the Ontario Heritage Act (R.S.O. 1990, c.O.18) being of “cultural heritage value or interest” be approved; and

b) That Council’s intention to designate be advertised in a newspaper having general circulation in the municipality as per the Ontario Heritage Act R.S.O. 1990, c.O.18, s.31 (3); and

c) That the owners of the properties to be designated, and the Ontario Heritage Trust, be served with a Notice of Intention to Designate as per the Ontario Heritage Act R.S.O. 1990, c.O.18, s.29 (3).

Carried

Utility Services Easement between the City of Peterborough and the Owner of 477 Bethune Street (Benson Auto)
Report IPSENG19-017

Moved by Councillor Vassiliadis

That Council approve the recommendations outlined in Report IPSEC19-017 dated June 27, 2019, of the Commissioner of Infrastructure and Planning Services, as follows:
b) That Council approve a utility services easement to the City of Peterborough from the owner of 477 Bethune Street (Benson Auto) for a trunk sanitary sewer crossing at Jackson creek on terms and conditions set out in Report IPSEC19-017; and

c) That the Commissioner, Infrastructure and Planning Services, be authorized to execute such documents to effect the said easement in forms acceptable to the City Solicitor.

Carried

Presentations
Peterborough Police Service Facility Space Needs Study Update and Presentation Report CLSFM19-004

Moved by Councillor Clarke

That Council approve the recommendations outlined in Report CLSFM19-004, dated June 3, 2019 of the Commissioner of Corporate and Legislative Services as follows:

a) That the Shoalts and Zaback Architect’s presentation, providing an update on the Peterborough Police Service Facility Space Needs Study be received for information;

b) That the report be deferred back to Facility Space Needs Study Steering Committee and that the Steering Committee work together with the Police Services Board to look at the five options presented and make a recommendation to Council on the suggested next steps;

c) That Richard Freymond, Commissioner of Corporate and Legislative Services for the City of Peterborough replace Sandra Clancy on the Facility Space Needs Study Steering Committee.

Carried
Watershed Planning Study Project Initiation and Presentation
Report IPSIM19-013
Moved by Mayor Therrien
That Council approve the recommendation outlined in Report IPSIM19-013 dated June 3, 2019, of the Commissioner of Infrastructure and Planning Services, as follows:
That Report IPSIM19-013 and presentation on the Watershed Planning Study be received for information.
Carried

Opinion of Municipal Heritage Committee Regarding Removal of Listed Properties
Report CSACH19-006
The recommendations were separated for vote.
Moved by Councillor Pappas
That Council approve the recommendation outlined in Report CSACH19-006, dated June 3, 2019, of the CAO and Commissioner of Community Services, as follows:
a) That the recommendation of the Peterborough Architectural Conservation Advisory Committee (PACAC) not to remove 714 Cumberland Avenue, 493 Bethune Street and 546 Aylmer Street as listed properties on the City’s Heritage Register be received for information; and,
b) That the properties listed at 714 Cumberland Avenue, 493 Bethune Street and 546 Aylmer Street be removed from the Heritage Register.
Upon item a) the motion carried.

Upon item b) the motion lost.

Designation of Riverside Park Cultural Heritage Landscape
Report CSACH19-007
Moved by Councillor Baldwin
That Council approve the recommendations outlined in Report CSACH19-007, dated June 3, 2019, of the CAO and Acting Commissioner of Community Services, as follows:
a) That the recommendation of the Peterborough Architectural Conservation Advisory Committee (PACAC) to designate the property known municipally as 325 Burnham Street as a cultural heritage landscape under Part IV,
Section 29 of the Ontario Heritage Act (R.S.O. 1990, c.O.18) being of “cultural heritage value or interest” be approved; and

b) That Council’s intention to designate be advertised in a newspaper having general circulation in the municipality as per the Ontario Heritage Act R.S.O. 1990, c.O.18, s.31 (3); and

c) That the owners of the properties to be designated, and the Ontario Heritage Trust, be served with a Notice of Intention to Designate as per the Ontario Heritage Act R.S.O. 1990, c.O.18, s.29 (3).

Carried

Arena Division Ice Allocation Policy

Report CSAD19-004

Moved by Councillor Riel

That Council approve the recommendation outlined in Report CSAD19-004, dated June 3, 2019, of the CAO and Acting Commissioner of Community Services, as follows:

That the Ice Allocation Policy, as set out in Appendix A to Report CSAD19-004, be approved.

Carried

Other Business

Official Plan Progress Update

Moved by Councillor Zippel

a) That staff provide a report to Council on the progress of the Official Plan Review to the July 2, 2019 General Committee Meeting, and

b) That staff include in the report all hard deadlines for major milestones for the draft review including public consultations, approval by council and submission to the province, and

c) That staff report back, by the June 24, 2019 Council meeting, on a mechanism to provide regular updates to Council on the progress of the Official Plan.

Carried
Jackson Park Designation

Moved by Councillor Pappas

That staff provide a report on designating Jackson Park as a cultural heritage landscape.

Carried

Adjournment

Moved by Councillor Pappas

That this meeting adjourn at 8:20 p.m.

Carried

_________________________
John Kennedy
City Clerk

_________________________
Councillor Beamer
Chair
General Committee Minutes
Council Chambers, City Hall

June 10, 2019

Present:  Councillor Akapo
          Councillor Baldwin
          Councillor Beamer, Chair
          Councillor Clarke
          Councillor Parnell
          Councillor Pappas
          Councillor Riel
          Mayor Therrien
          Councillor Vassiliadis
          Councillor Wright
          Councillor Zippel

Staff:    Ellen Armstrong, Manager of Social Services
          Sandra Clancy, Chief Administrative Officer
          Cynthia Fletcher, Commissioner of Infrastructure and Planning Services
          Richard Freymond, Commissioner of Corporate and Legislative Services
          Nancy Hewitt, Airport Administrator
          John Kennedy, Clerk
          Rebecca Morgan-Quin, Manager of Housing
          David Potts, City Solicitor/Manager of Legal Services
          Janet Sheward, Corporate Policy Coordinator
          Sue Warrington, Arena Division Manager
          Brendan Wedley, Manager of Communication Services

Opening of Meeting
The General Committee meeting was called to order at 6:58 p.m. in the Council Chambers, City Hall.

Disclosure of Pecuniary Interest
No members made any disclosures of Pecuniary Interest.
Consent Agenda for Reports and Communications
Moved by Councillor Clarke
That items 7.a, 9.a, 9.c, and 9.e be approved as part of the Consent Agenda.
Carried

Township of Douro-Dummer Decision Regarding Police Services
Report CAO19-005
Moved by Councillor Clarke
That Council approve the recommendation outlined in Report CAO19-005, dated June 10, 2019, of the Chief Administrative Officer, as follows:
That the report advising Council that the Township of Douro-Dummer has decided to enter into a contract with the Ontario Provincial Police to provide police services to the Township for the next four years, be received for information.
Carried

Closure and Sale of Partial Lane West of 461 Paterson Street
Report IPSRE19-003
Moved by Councillor Clarke
That Council approve the recommendations outlined in Report IPSRE19-003, dated June 10, 2019, of the Commissioner of Infrastructure and Planning Services, as follows:

a) That a by-law be passed to stop-up and close the lands identified at Part 1 and Part 2 on Reference Plan 45R-16785, attached as Appendix A, which lands have an area of 172.87 square feet;

b) That the portion of the lane shown on Plan 139, and described as Part 1 and Part 2, Plan 45R-16785, including the portion of the lane shown on Plan 139, described as Parts 1 and 2 on Reference Plan 45R-14523, attached as Appendix B, closed by By-law Number 08-206, be declared surplus to the requirements of the City of Peterborough;

c) That the notice requirements of By-law 95-62 (Sale of Real Property) otherwise be waived; and

d) That the said portions of the lane be offered for sale to the owner of 461 Paterson for $5,000; and
e) That the Mayor and Clerk be authorized to execute documents to effect the said transaction in forms acceptable to the City Solicitor.

Carried

Council Approval and Delegation of Authority to Award Non-Standard Procurement for Airport Fire Protection Water Storage Report IPSAIR19-007

Moved by Councillor Clarke

That Council approves the recommendations outlined in Report IPSAIR19-007 dated June 10, 2019, of the Commissioner of Infrastructure and Planning Services, as follows:

a) That staff be authorized to complete a non-standard procurement process for supply, installation and commissioning of Airport Fire Protection Water Storage system for an estimated amount of $300,000; and

b) That Administrative Staff Committee be delegated the authority to approve award of the non-standard procurement process for Airport Fire Protection Water Storage provided costs fall within the approved capital budget.

Carried

Extension of Option on sale of 1850 Technology Drive Report IPSRE19-010

Moved by Councillor Clarke

That Council approve the recommendation, outlined in Report IPSRE19-010 dated June 10, 2019 of the Commissioner of Infrastructure and Planning Services, as follows:

That staff be directed to notify Darrell Osgoode Drain and Nortrax Canada Inc. that the Corporation of the City of Peterborough consents to an extension from July 15, 2019 to November 15, 2019 of the date by which construction of a building must be lawfully commenced pursuant to section 1.01 of an Option Agreement registered on January 15, 2018 as instrument no. PE284089 but without prejudice to the parties’ rights and obligations pursuant to the said Option Agreement and time remaining of the essence in respect of all such rights and obligations.

Carried
Peterborough and District Farmer's Market - Research to Date and Proposed Surveys

Report CSD19-008

Moved by Councillor Riel

That Council approve the recommendations outlined in Report CSD19-008, dated June 10, 2019, of the Chief Administrative Officer and Acting Commissioner of Community Services, as follows:

That Report CSD19-008 Peterborough and District Farmers’ Market research to date and proposed surveys be received for information.

Carried

Housing and Homelessness - April 2019 Provincial Budget Update and Funding Approval

Report CSSS19-005

Moved by Councillor Riel

That Council approve the recommendations outlined in Report CSSS19-005 dated June 10, 2019 of the CAO and Acting Commissioner of Community Services, as follows:

a) That the Mayor and Clerk be authorized to enter into a Transfer Payment Agreement with the Ministry of Municipal Affairs and Housing for the Ontario Priorities Housing Initiative and Canada-Ontario Community Housing Initiative as well as any related project, program and delivery agreements with private and non-profit organizations;

b) That the Commissioner of Community Services be delegated the authority to approve the Ontario Priorities Housing Initiative and Canada-Ontario Community Housing Initiative Investment Plans and Sustainability Plan to be submitted annually to the Ministry of Municipal Affairs and Housing; and

c) That the Commissioner of Community Services be delegated the authority to report to the Ministry of Municipal Affairs and Housing on quarterly financial commitments and revisions to the multi-year spending plan as necessary.

Carried
Funding and Service Impacts to Children's Services and Ontario Works Resulting from 2019 Provincial Budget

Report CSSS19-004

Moved by Councillor Riel

That General Committee approve the recommendations outlined in Report CSSS19-004 dated June 10, 2019, of the CAO and Acting Commissioner of Community Services, as follows:

a) That Report CSSS19-004, providing an update on the funding impacts resulting from the 2019 Provincial Budget, be received for information; and

b) That Staff continue to analyze the funding impacts and potential service impacts and make recommendations in September 2019 to mitigate and/or fund the impacts for 2019 and future years.

Carried

Hydro Service Infrastructure Installation for the Peterborough Airport

Report IPSAIR19-004

Moved by Councillor Zippel

That Council approve the recommendations outlined in Report IPSAIR19-004, dated June 10, 2019, of the Commissioner of Infrastructure and Planning Services as follows:

a) That a Capital project for an Airport Hydro Expansion be created and that the funds of $1,450,000 be transferred from the Capital Levy Reserve.

b) That the expansion of infrastructure to provide a 44kV hydro line to the Airport be constructed by Hydro One at a total estimated cost of $1,000,000 plus HST of $130,000 for an estimated total of $1,130,000.

c) That the expansion deposit of $450,000, to be paid to Hydro One, be recovered when the load forecast for tenants has been calculated and be returned to the Capital Levy Reserve.

d) That the Commissioner of Infrastructure and Planning Services, after consulting with the City Solicitor, be authorized to execute such documents as necessary to permit the City to grant easements to Hydro One Networks Inc. over 1837 Mervin Line through an R-Plan to be provided by Hydro One Networks Inc.

Carried
Amendment to the Contract for the Crawford Trail

Report IPSENG19-024

Moved by Councillor Parnell

That Council approves the recommendation outlined in Report IPSENG19-024 dated June 10, 2019, of the Commissioner of Infrastructure and Planning Services, as follows:

That the contract for ITT-03-19 with Drain Bros. Excavating Limited, 2130 8th Line Road North, Douro Dummer, Ontario K0L 2H0 for the Crawford Rail Trail be increased by $164,009.90 from $606,375.32 to $770,385.22, plus HST of $100,150.08, for a total of $870,535.30 for additional work along the trail, pending favourable construction progress and cost containment.

Carried

Other Business

Bill 108

Moved by Mayor Therrien


Whereas changes to the Conservation Authorities Act may result in increases to municipal tax levies and/or a reduction in the level of service of Conservation Authorities across the Province; and

Whereas the protection of endangered species should not be "suspended' or "delayed"; and

Whereas the legislation that abolished the Ontario Municipal Board (OMB) and replaced it with the Local Planning Appeal Tribunal (LPAT) received unanimous all-party support; and

Whereas all parties recognized that local governments should have the authority to uphold their provincially-approved Official Plans; communities should have a stronger voice in land use planning; and local planning decisions need greater certainty; and

Whereas Bill 108 will once again allow an unelected, unaccountable body make to decisions on how our communities evolve and grow; and
Whereas in the absence of the Regulations with respect to Bill 108’s amendments to the Development Charges Act, the financial impact to municipalities, and the ability to raise revenue for growth-related infrastructure, cannot be properly assessed; if changes are not “revenue neutral”, municipalities may not be able to provide the infrastructure to support increased housing supply, which is the purpose of the amendments;

Now therefore be it hereby resolved that the Council of the City of Peterborough oppose Bill 108 which in its current state will have negative consequences on community building, proper planning, and the overall health of our ecosystem; and

Be it further resolved that the Council of the City of Peterborough call upon the Government of Ontario to halt the legislative implementation of Bill 108 to enable fulsome consultation with Municipalities to ensure that its objectives for sound decision making for housing growth that meets local needs will be reasonably achieved; and

Be it further resolved that a copy of this motion be sent to The Honourable Doug Ford, Premier of Ontario, The Honourable Christine Elliott, Deputy Premier, the Honourable Steve Clark, Minister of Municipal Affairs, The Honourable Andrea Horwath, Leader of the New Democratic Party, and all MPPs in the Province of Ontario; and

Be it further resolved that a copy of this motion be sent to the Association of Municipalities of Ontario (AMO) and all Ontario municipalities for their consideration.

Carried

Rainbow Crosswalk

Moved by Mayor Therrien

That staff be directed to implement rainbow crosswalk in downtown area and,

That staff inform the Public Art Committee about the project.

Carried
Review of W.S.I.B. Claims

Moved by Councillor Riel

That a letter be sent from the Mayor and City Council to Premier Doug Ford, MPP Laurie Scott Minister of Labour, MPP Dave Smith and Thomas Teahen CEO of W.S.I.B. and,

That the letter reads as follows:

That the City of Peterborough has a long history as an industrial center where asbestos and other known carcinogens were commonly used in the workplace. The exposure to carcinogens resulted in related illnesses and deaths.

Hundreds of W.S.I.B. claims have been filed, some accepted but many more being denied or lost in the system.

It is our hope with this letter that any denied claims will be objectively reviewed again and any claims that have been filed but not adjudicated, will be considered as soon as possible.

Carried

Adjournment

Moved by Councillor Parnell

That this meeting adjourn at 7:34 p.m.

Carried

__________________________________

John Kennedy

City Clerk

__________________________________

Councillor Beamer

Chair
To: Members of General Committee

From: John Kennedy, City Clerk

Meeting Date: July 2, 2019

Subject: Report CLSCLK19-018
Opioid Crisis Presentation

Purpose

A report to inform Committee that the Deputy Police Chief and Medical Officer of Health will make a presentation at the July 2, 2019 meeting on the Opioid Crisis in Peterborough.

Recommendation

That Council approve the recommendation outlined in Report CLSCLK19-018 dated July 2, 2019, of the City Clerk, as follows:

That the presentation from the Deputy Police Chief and the Medical Officer of Health be received for information.

Budget and Financial Implications

There are no budget or financial implications as a result of this report.

Background

At the May 27, 2019 Council meeting the following motion was passed:

That staff be directed to invite Dr. Salvaterra, Medical Officer of Health for Peterborough and Deputy Police Chief Farquharson to make a presentation to Council regarding the opioid crisis.
Attending the July 2, 2019 meeting in response to the request is Dr. Rosana Salvaterra, Medical Officer of Health and Deputy Police Chief Tim Farquharson.

Submitted by,

Joh Kennedy
City Clerk

Contact Name:
John Kennedy
City Clerk
Phone: 705-742-7777, Extension 1799
Toll Free: 1-855-738-3755
Fax: 705-742-4138
E-mail: jkennedy@peterborough.ca
To: Members of the General Committee

From: Sandra Clancy, Chief Administrative Officer
and Acting Commissioner of Community Services

Meeting Date: July 2, 2019

Subject: Report CSACH19-009
Designation of 130 Simcoe Street (Bank of Montreal)

Purpose

A report to recommend that Council designate a property under Part IV, Section 29 of the Ontario Heritage Act as being a property of cultural heritage value or interest to the City of Peterborough.

Recommendations

That Council approve the recommendations outlined in Report CSACH19-009, dated July 2, 2019, of the Chief Administrative Officer and Acting Commissioner of Community Services, as follows:

a) That the recommendation of the Peterborough Architectural Conservation Advisory Committee (PACAC) to designate the property at 130 Simcoe Street as a heritage property under Part IV, Section 29 of the Ontario Heritage Act (R.S.O. 1990, c.O.18) being of “cultural heritage value or interest” be approved; and

b) That Council’s intention to designate be advertised in a newspaper having general circulation in the municipality as per the Ontario Heritage Act R.S.O. 1990, c.O.18, s.29 (3); and

c) That the owner of the property to be designated, and the Ontario Heritage Trust, be served with a Notice of Intention to Designate as per the Ontario Heritage Act R.S.O. 1990, c.O.18, s.29 (3).

d) That staff be requested to bring forward to Council a review of the Heritage Property Tax Relief Program at a future meeting.
Budget and Financial Implications

130 Simcoe Street is located within Schedule ‘J’ of the Official Plan and is eligible to apply to participate in the Heritage Property Tax Rebate Program (HPTRP). The cost of participation in the program would be:

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Municipal Address</th>
<th>Historical Name</th>
<th>Total Relief</th>
<th>Education Portion</th>
<th>Municipal Portion</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>130 Simcoe Street</td>
<td>Bank of Montreal</td>
<td>$5,120</td>
<td>$2,094</td>
<td>$3,025</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

By-law 18-068, which enables the program, indicates that the HPTRP is subject at all times to the availability of funding. At such time as application is made, it will be evaluated based on budget availability.

Background

Under Part IV of the Ontario Heritage Act, municipalities may designate individual properties deemed to be of “cultural heritage value or interest” to the community, through the passage of municipal By-laws. The designation process strikes a balance between the freedom of the individual property owners and the recognized need of the community to preserve its heritage resources. Heritage designation prohibits unwarranted demolition and controls major alterations that might otherwise harm specific heritage features.

Designation may also make property owners eligible for preservation grants and tax relief and provides owners access to professional expertise and advice. Since 1975, Peterborough City Council has passed 132 individual designation By-laws, although this only represents a portion of the buildings in the city that are eligible for designation. The PACAC administers the designation program in partnership with the Arts, Culture and Heritage Division and the City Clerk’s Office.

The building recommended for designation in this report is considered worthy of heritage designation based on its individual merits and has been evaluated against Regulation 9/06 of the Ontario Heritage Act which lays out criteria for determining significance of heritage resources. The property was reviewed by the PACAC at its meeting of June 6, 2019 and has been recommended to Council for designation.

The designation brief as presented protects the heritage attributes of the exterior building envelope while allowing the interior to be freely renovated for a new use.
130 Simcoe Street – Bank of Montreal

130 Simcoe Street has cultural heritage value as a unique and excellent example of mid-century modern commercial architecture in Peterborough. Constructed in 1960 as the Bank of Montreal, the building demonstrates many of the key features of modernist design including its flat roof, lack of ornamentation, and use of curtain walls to accommodate large bands of windows. It shows a high degree of craftsmanship, particularly through its notable gold mosaic frieze and book matched marble panels which provide subdued ornamentation in the minimalist design. It is unique among a number of modern banks constructed in downtown Peterborough during the middle decades of the twentieth century for its developed architectural features and its sympathetic design to the surrounding Victorian streetscape.

The property has historic value as the work of architect Eberhard Zeidler. Born in Germany, Zeidler immigrated to Peterborough in 1951 where he joined the firm Blackwell and Craig, practicing in the city until 1962. Zeidler’s firm designed a number of iconic modernist buildings in Peterborough including the Dominion Post Office on Charlotte Street, the Memorial Centre, and Beth Israel Synagogue. The Bank of Montreal also has contextual value as the longstanding location of a banking institution in Peterborough, first the Bank of Ontario and then the Bank of Montreal, beginning in 1906.

The property has contextual value as part of the commercial streetscape of downtown Peterborough. Although the Bank of Montreal was constructed in a different style and period than the Victorian buildings that surround it, the building nevertheless complements the streetscape through its height and massing in order to create a cohesive, unified streetscape. The property is also a local landmark as a distinct modernist building on a corner lot.

This property is currently a listed property on the Heritage Register. The property was proposed for designation by the PACAC. The owner has been notified by mail that the property is being considered for designation by Council.

Summary

This report recommends the designation of 130 Simcoe Street under Part IV of the Ontario Heritage Act.

Submitted by,

Sandra Clancy
CAO/Acting Commissioner of Community Services
Contact Name:
Erik Hanson, Heritage Resources Coordinator
Phone: 705-742-7777 Ext. 1489
Toll Free: 1-855-738-3755
Fax: 705-748-8824
E-Mail: ehanson@peterborough.ca

Attachments:
Appendix A: Designation Brief 130 Simcoe Street
Appendix B: Draft Heritage Designation By-law 130 Simcoe Street
Heritage Designation Brief

“Bank of Montreal”

130 Simcoe Street

Peterborough Architectural Conservation Advisory Committee

June 2019
Heritage Designation Status Sheet

Street Address: 130 Simcoe Street

Roll Number: 040100007000000

Short Legal Description: LT 16 PL 116 TOWN OF PETERBOROUGH; LT 17 PL 116 TOWN OF PETERBOROUGH T/W R577551; PETERBOROUGH CITY

PACAC Application Review Date: June 6, 2019

Heritage Type: Built Structure

Designation Type: Ontario Heritage Act – Part IV

Designation Brief Completion Date: May 2019

Designation Brief Completed by: Emily Turner

Comments:
STATEMENT OF CULTURAL HERITAGE VALUE OR INTEREST

The subject property has been researched and evaluated in order to determine its cultural heritage significance under Ontario Regulation 9/06 of the Ontario Heritage Act R.S.O. 1990. A property is eligible for designation if it has physical, historical, associative or contextual value and meets any one of the nine criteria set out under Regulation 9/06 of the Act. Staff have determined that 130 Simcoe Street has cultural heritage value or interest and merits designation under the Ontario Heritage Act.

1. The property has design value or physical value because it:

   i. is a rare, unique, representative or early example of a style, type, expression, material or construction method:
   130 Simcoe Street is a unique example of mid-century modern commercial architecture in Peterborough. Constructed around 1960, it is one of a few modern buildings in downtown Peterborough and unique in its design, decorative elements, and craftsmanship.

   ii. displays a high degree of craftsmanship or artistic merit:
   130 Simcoe Street displays a high degree of craftsmanship in its gold mosaic frieze and book-matched black marble panels along the Simcoe and Water Street elevations of the building.

   iii. demonstrates a high degree of technical or scientific achievement:
   There are no specific technical or scientific achievements associated with this property.

2. The property has historical value or associative value because it:

   i. has direct associations with a theme, event, belief, person, activity, organization or institution that is significant to a community:
   The property has longstanding associations with banking in Peterborough and, specifically, the Bank of Montreal.

   ii. yields, or has the potential to yield, information that contributes to an understanding of a community or culture:
   The subject property yields information on the development of modernism in Peterborough in the postwar period. It is one of a significant collection of exceptional modernist buildings in Peterborough.

   iii. demonstrates or reflects the work or ideas of an architect, artist, builder, designer or theorist who is significant to a community:
   The subject property was designed by the local architectural firm Craig and Zeidler, most likely by Eberhard Zeidler. Zeidler was an important modernist architect in Peterborough.
architecture both in Peterborough and in Canada, designing many local landmark buildings including the Memorial Centre and Beth Israel Synagogue.

3. The property has contextual value because it:

  i. is important in defining, maintaining or supporting the character of an area:

  130 Simcoe Street supports the character of Peterborough’s commercial downtown core. Although constructed in a different style and in a different time period than most of the surrounding properties, it maintains the rhythm and massing of the surrounding Victorian properties and supports the commercial character of the streetscape.

  ii. is physically, functionally, visually or historically linked to its surroundings

  130 Simcoe Street is functionally and physically linked to its surroundings as the continuation the three-storey block along Simcoe Street between George Street North and Water Street.

  iii. is a landmark. O. Reg. 9/06, s. 1 (2).

  The subject property is a significant local landmark due to its stylistic distinctiveness and prominent location on a corner lot. It is a recognized and well-known building in the community.

**Design and Physical Value**

130 Simcoe Street has significant design and physical value as a unique example of modernist architecture in downtown Peterborough. Constructed in 1960 and designed by noted modernist architect Eberhard Zeidler, the property demonstrates key modernist design features and a high degree of craftsmanship in its exterior finishes. It was originally constructed as the Bank of Montreal and retains that function.
Modernist architecture emerged around the beginning of the twentieth century as a reaction to nineteenth century styles. While many nineteenth century styles, such as the Gothic and Classical revivals, actively looked to the past for stylistic inspiration, modernist architecture was based on the new construction techniques and materials and an idea that form should follow function. Modernism rejected extensive ornament and focused on a minimalism approach to design which emphasized the overall form and massing of the structure as opposed to the decorative details that had informed Victorian and Edwardian architecture. It became the dominant architectural style in the postwar period until around 1980; particularly in Canada, modernism did not come to prominence until after the Second World War, but had significant influence on the country’s built fabric during this period. Modernist buildings are characterized by their significant use of material such as glass, steel, and reinforced concrete and their clean horizontal and vertical lines.

The Bank of Montreal building was designed in 1959 and completed in 1960. It is a significant work of modern architecture in Peterborough and demonstrates the key feature of this important architectural movement. The building is a three-storey structure with a flat roof. Constructed of concrete with a stone facing, it is defined, particularly on the southern elevation by a glass and aluminum curtain wall with pilasters and book matched marble panels along the sidewalk and above the recessed entrance. The east elevation also includes similar features on a smaller scale. There is also a curtain wall of similar design on the north elevation of the building, although without an entrance. This design is highly typical of modernist architecture; the design features are stripped down and simplified with an emphasis on materials, as opposed to decorative details.
The building also retains its open plan banking hall which was included in the original design of the building, although it has been modified to allow for the creation of several individual offices within the main room of the bank. The interior is also modernist in design with open spaces, a lack of ornamentation, and a minimalist use of wood as a decorative feature.

The bank demonstrates a high degree of craftsmanship in its gold tiled frieze and book matched marble panels. These are the building’s key decorative features and speak to an extravagance of material not generally found in many modernist buildings, particularly in Peterborough where this style of structure tends to be devoid of this kind of evident decoration, and in Zeidler’s work as a whole. However, the use of this kind of decoration is not unknown in banking structures which were intended in the postwar period to display optimism and confidence in commerce and consumerism and the use of gold and marble both harks back to historic bank design and demonstrates wealth. The marble panels also have precedence in modern architecture: the most notable use them can be found in Ludwig Mies van der Rohe’s Barcelona Pavilion (1929). Van der Rohe, a director at the Bauhaus prior to its initial closure in 1933, integrated lavish stone panels, including book matched ones, into this design which became a key structure in the development of modernism in the mid-twentieth century and inspired features in major modernist buildings throughout Europe and North America.

One of the notable features of the bank as a modern building was the use of Classical-inspired massing and forms. Although stripped of decoration, the vertical pilasters, frieze and cornice are reminiscent of Classical design, historically the style in which banks were constructed because of the connections between Classical antiquity and banking that arose in the early modern period. The echoes of this historic style in a modernist building speak to Zeidler’s understanding of the
wider context of bank design and place the building within a historic bank building tradition.

130 Simcoe Street is one of a number of modernist buildings that was constructed in downtown Peterborough in the 1950s, 1960s and 1970s, including a number of banks built on corner lots. Among these structures, however, the subject property is unique as a modernist building because of its developed decorative features and the way in which it integrates into the existing Victorian streetscape. Unlike other modern banks in downtown Peterborough, the Bank of Montreal is a well-designed monumental structure that uses key features from the modernist movement in a design that complements the surrounding properties. It is also unique for its high degree of craftsmanship and attention to materials which is not found in other examples in the downtown core.

**Historical and Associative Value**

The property has historical and associative value as an important and longstanding banking institution in Peterborough. It also yields significant information regarding the development of modernism in Peterborough in the post war period and has significant value as the work of modernist architect Eberhard Zeidler who practiced in Peterborough between 1951 and 1962.

The present Bank of Montreal building was constructed in 1960 to replace an older bank that had been on the site since the late nineteenth century. Housed in an Italianate corner block, the property had been home to the Ontario Bank in the late nineteenth century which had been founded in Bowmanville in 1857 and had branches throughout Ontario and Quebec by the turn of the twentieth century. The bank closed due to fraud in its upper levels of management, by president George Cockburn and general manager Charles McGill, the latter of whom lived in Peterborough and worked at
this location and spent five years in prison on various fraud charges. The bank was absorbed by the Bank of Montreal which took over its accounts, business and facilities, including the Simcoe Street location. The Bank of Montreal continued to operate in the older structure until the commissioned a new design from local architectural firm Craig and Zeidler to replace their existing building around 1959. The site on which the new building was constructed also contained two other nineteenth-century Italianate commercial buildings, including the elaborate St. Alphonsus Lyceum, which were demolished to make way for the new building.

The new building was constructed in the modernist style and was part of a growing wave of modernist buildings constructed in Peterborough during this period. Throughout the late 1950s and 1960s, Peterborough developed a vibrant and important collection of modernist architecture of which the Bank of Montreal is one. These structures included buildings designed by Craig and Zeidler, as well as the significant modern landscape of Trent University designed by Ron Thom in the 1960s. As the city grew and developed in the postwar period, modernist buildings were constructed to herald a new and modern era separated from the industrial city of the past, particularly as new neighborhood developed and new industries, including the educational sector, emerged. While many modernist structures were constructed outside of the historic core of Peterborough in areas where the city was experiencing growth, there were also a number of institutions, notably banks, in the downtown that also wished to reflect this new modern era through their architectural fabric, leading to the reconstruction of a number of buildings in the downtown core in the modernist style. The Bank of Montreal and the Dominion Post Office are the two more notable, both of which were executed by Craig and Zeidler. The subject property yields significant information regarding the development of modernism in
Peterborough as an important, landmark building by Craig and Zeidler which contributes to the new modernist landscape emerging in Peterborough during this period.

The subject property was designed by the firm Craig and Zeidler, most likely by Eberhard Zeidler who noted in later years that the bank was his design. Craig and Zeidler was a local architectural firm which completed a number of key modernist buildings throughout the city. The Bank of Montreal is an excellent example of Zeidler’s work in Peterborough.

Zeidler is a central figure in the development of modernism in Peterborough in the 1950s and 1960s. Born in Germany and trained at the reopened Bauhaus in Weimar, he emigrated to Canada in 1951 and joined what was at the time Peterborough’s only architectural firm, Blackwell and Craig, comprised of W.R.L. Blackwell and James Craig. Zeidler became a partner in the firm in 1955 and, two years later, Blackwell died and the firm became Craig and Zeidler. The firm moved to Toronto in 1962.

While in Peterborough, Zeidler designed a number of key modernist buildings which became landmarks within the city. These include the Memorial Centre (1954-55), Grace United Church (1954-1955), St. Giles Presbyterian Church (1953-54), and Beth Israel Synagogue (1964). In addition to these iconic buildings, he also designed a number of private homes and other structures in the modernist style. Zeidler even won his first Massey Medal for work he completed in Peterborough, on the Hamilton House, completed in 1955.

Zeidler’s architectural influence extended beyond Peterborough and has been significant. Particularly with the firm’s move to Toronto in 1962, he began to undertake larger projects in bigger centres some of which would become iconic
structures in Canadian modernist architecture. These include the Toronto Eaton Centre (1977-1981), the McMaster Health Science Complex (1972), and Ontario Place (1967-1971). In 1984, he was made an Officer of the Order of Canada and also received the Order of Ontario.

The Bank of Montreal demonstrates some of the key features of Zeidler’s work and is an important building within the catalogue of his Peterborough works. The airy openness of the banking hall, the small number of entrances, the transparency created through the glass and aluminum curtain wall, and the high modernist design features are all characteristic of his work. They also reflect the design of another building he completed in Peterborough at 130 Hunter Street West constructed in around 1956. Although on a much smaller scale than the Bank of Montreal building, 130 Hunter Street West, constructed as an office building, demonstrates many of the same characteristics including the overhanging cornice, the recessed entrances, and the pilasters. 130 Simcoe Street is an important example of Zeidler’s work in Peterborough. In the wider architectural context, it is also an important example of Zeidler’s early work, before he moved to Toronto.

**Contextual Value**

The subject property has significant contextual value as a contributing property to the commercial character of Peterborough’s downtown core. Located at the heart of Peterborough’s downtown, it maintains and supports the commercial character of the area through its function, massing and form. The primary section of the building is constructed to the southern and eastern lot lines of the property and is a continuation of the streetwall along Simcoe Street that is comprised of three-storey commercial buildings. It is both functionally and physically linked to the surrounding properties as part of this three-storey commercial row.

Although constructed in a different style and during a different period that the surrounding properties, the Bank of Montreal building nevertheless retains the massing and form of the surrounding Victorian structures. It also echoes some of
the key features of the Italianate buildings that characterize most of the city’s downtown, including the cornice and pilasters which have been simplified in the bank designed but maintained to continue the rhythm found along Peterborough’s downtown streets.

The building also has significance within the context of the city as a whole as a key example of the modernist architecture that was constructed in the 1950s and 1960s. During this period, the city developed a collection of excellent modernist architecture executed to a high degree of design and craftsmanship which, as a collection, forms an important part of its architectural heritage. The Bank of Montreal is a contributing property to this wider landscape of modernism across the city.

The bank is also a landmark building in the downtown. As one of few modernist building in a primarily Victorian downtown, it stands out and is a known and recognized structure within the community. Its prominent placement on a corner lot at an important downtown intersection enhance its landmark status as it is an anchor building along Simcoe and Water Streets, defining both of their streetscapes.
"The short statement of reason for designation, including a description of the heritage attributes along with all other components of the Heritage Designation Brief constitute the "Reasons for the Designation" required under the Ontario Heritage Act. The Heritage Designation Brief is available for viewing in the City Clerk’s office during regular business hours."

SHORT STATEMENT OF REASONS FOR DESIGNATION

130 Simcoe Street is an excellent and unique example of mid-century modern commercial architecture. Constructed around 1960, it displays key elements of themed-century modern commercial style, including the aluminum and glass curtain wall and minimalist use of decoration. It displays a high degree of craftsmanship in the gold mosaic frieze which extends around the south and east elevations of the building. The building was designed by German-born architect Eberhard Zeidler, Peterborough’s most prominent modernist architect in the 1950s and 1960s who designed a number of iconic modernist buildings throughout the city. The property has important contextual value as part of the downtown commercial streetscape and continues the rhythm and massing of the three-storey commercial block along Simcoe Street. It is a landmark building in downtown Peterborough because of its notable stylistic features and its prominent corner location.

SUMMARY OF HERITAGE ATTRIBUTES TO BE DESIGNATED

The Reasons for Designation include the following heritage attributes and apply to all elevations and the roof including all façades, entrances, windows, chimneys, and trim, together with construction materials of wood, brick, stone, stucco, concrete, plaster, parging, metal, stone, and glazing, their related building techniques and landscape features:

Exterior Features

- Three-storey construction
- Stone facing
- Mid-century modern style
- Flat roof
- Construction to the south and east lot lines of the property
- Contiguosness to the abutting building to the west
- Wide eaves
- Cornice
- Gold mosaic frieze with “Bank of Montreal” text
- Fenestration including:
  - Aluminum and glass curtain walls
  - Square windows on the east elevation
  - Glass
- Window surrounds
- Window openings and their associated elements including mould and trim
  - Aluminum pilasters
  - Marble panels, including book-matched panels
  - Recessed entrances including:
    - Glass doors
    - Windows
    - Overhanging roofs
- Flagstaffs
- Depository
- Views to and from the subject property along Simcoe and Water Street
The Corporation of the City of Peterborough

By-Law Number 19-xxx

Being a By-law to Designate 130 Simcoe Street in the City of Peterborough Under the Ontario Heritage Act, R.S.O. 1990, c. O.18

The Corporation of the City of Peterborough by the Council thereof hereby enacts as follows:

That the hereinafter described properties be and are hereby designated to be of historical and architectural value or interest pursuant to the provisions of the Ontario Heritage Act, R.S.O. 1990, c. 0.18, for the reasons hereafter stated:

130 Simcoe Street – “The Bank of Montreal”

LT 16 PL 116 TOWN OF PETERBOROUGH; LT 17 PL 116 TOWN OF PETERBOROUGH T/W R577551; PETERBOROUGH CITY

Reason for Designation

130 Simcoe Street has cultural heritage value as a unique and excellent example of mid-century modern commercial architecture in Peterborough. Constructed in 1960 as the Bank of Montreal, the building demonstrates many of the key features of modernist design including its flat roof, lack of ornamentation, and use of curtain walls to accommodate large bands of windows. It shows a high degree of craftsmanship, particularly through its notable gold mosaic frieze and book matched marble panels which provide subdued ornamentation in the minimalist design. It is unique among a number of modern banks constructed in downtown Peterborough during the middle decades of the twentieth century for its developed architectural features and its sympathetic design to the surrounding Victorian streetscape.

The property has historic value as the work of architect Eberhard Zeidler. Born in Germany, Zeidler immigrated to Peterborough in 1951 where he joined the firm Blackwell and Craig, practicing in the city until 1962. Zeidler designed a number of iconic modernist buildings in Peterborough including the Dominion Post Office on Charlotte Street, the Memorial Centre, and Beth Israel Synagogue. The Bank of Montreal also has contextual value as the longstanding location of a banking institution in Peterborough, first the Bank of Ontario and then the Bank of Montreal, beginning in 1906.

The property has contextual value as part of the commercial streetscape of downtown Peterborough. Although the Bank of Montreal was constructed in a different style and period than the Victorian buildings that surround it, the building nevertheless complements the streetscape through its height and massing in order to create a cohesive, unified streetscape. The property is also a local landmark as a distinct modernist building on a corner lot.

Heritage Attributes

The Reasons for Designation include the following heritage attributes and apply to all elevations and the roof including all façades, entrances, windows, chimneys, and trim, together with construction materials of wood, brick, stone, concrete, and glazing, their related building techniques and landscape features.
Exterior Elements:

- Three-storey construction
- Stone facing
- Mid-century modern style
- Flat roof
- Construction to the south and east lot lines of the property
- Contiguosity to the abutting building to the west
- Wide eaves
- Cornice
- Gold mosaic frieze with “Bank of Montreal” text
- Fenestration including:
  - Aluminum and glass curtain walls
  - Square windows on the east elevation
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- Recessed entrances including:
  - Glass doors
  - Windows
  - Overhanging roofs
- Flagstaffs
- Depository
- Views to and from the subject property along Simcoe and Water Streets

By-law read a first, second and third time this XXth day of XXX, 2019.

________________________________________________________
Diane Therrien, Mayor

________________________________________________________
John Kennedy, City Clerk
To: Members of the General Committee

From: Sandra Clancy, Chief Administrative Officer and Acting Commissioner of Community Services

Meeting Date: July 2, 2019

Subject: Report CSACH19-010
Listing of Properties on the Heritage Register

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**Purpose**

A report to recommend the Listing of certain properties on the City’s Register of Properties of Cultural Heritage Value or Interest.

**Recommendation**

That Council approve the recommendation outlined in Report CSACH19-010, dated July 2, 2019, of the Chief Administrative Officer and Acting Commissioner of Community Services, as follows:

That the recommendation of the Peterborough Architectural Conservation Advisory Committee (PACAC) to add the properties included in Appendix A of this report to the City’s Register of Heritage Properties as being of cultural heritage value or interest, be approved.

**Budget and Financial Implications**

There are no budgetary or financial implications associated with the recommendation.
Background

Overview and Legislative Direction

In 2006, City Council approved recommendation (b) of Report CSACH06-011 to the Committee of the Whole that:

Pursuant to the *Ontario Heritage Act* Section 27.1 as amended by the *Stronger City of Toronto for a Stronger Ontario Act, 2006*, the register of places of cultural heritage value or interest kept by the clerk, be upgraded to include properties that have not been designated under Part IV of the Act, but that the Council and municipality believe to be of cultural heritage value or interest.

Section 27 of the *Ontario Heritage Act* requires that the Clerk of the municipality keep a register of designated properties in the City, both those designated individually under Part IV of the Act and under Part V as part of a Heritage Conservation District (HCD). Under the amendments made in 2006, the register may also include properties that are not designated but that the Council and municipality believe to be of cultural heritage value or interest to the community.

Properties listed on the Register as non-designated properties are those which have been identified as having cultural heritage value or interest. This means that they would be eligible for designation in the future should Council, in consultation with the PACAC, deem it appropriate. However, these properties do not have the same controls placed on them as properties that are designated. They do not have to go through an approvals process to make alterations to the property but neither are they protected to the same extent as designated properties. Listing does provide one element of control by the municipality by requiring the owner of a building to give 60 days notice of their intention to seek a demolition permit.

The 60-day waiting period is required by the Act and provides Council the opportunity to review the heritage value of the property and determine if it wishes to pursue designation. Peterborough, like many municipalities, has many more historically significant properties than time and staff resources allow for designation. The 60-day period provides Council time to seek input with the PACAC, as required by law, and begin the designation process to protect a building if it wishes. This provision also allows Council to require the submission of plans, and other information about a property’s proposed redevelopment prior to issuing a demolition permit. Listing is an important planning tool to assist a municipality in understanding and recognizing the breadth of its heritage resources and managing their future development as necessary.

Properties are recommended for inclusion on the Register based on assessed cultural heritage value or interest. Heritage value or interest is determined by the Heritage Preservation Office (HPO) in consultation with the PACAC using Regulation 9/06 of the *Ontario Heritage Act*. This regulation sets out nine criteria assessing cultural heritage value and determining eligibility under the Act. There are no provincial criteria for adding
listed properties to the Register but the PACAC currently recommends properties that meet at least one of the Regulation 9/06 criteria. This ensures that all properties on the City Register have clearly identified cultural heritage value. This process of identification and evaluation is ongoing as the HPO and the PACAC continue to identify and research buildings worthy of inclusion on the Register.

A current copy of the Heritage Register is available for viewing by the public at the City Clerk’s Office and on the City’s website at https://www.peterborough.ca/en/explore-and-play/heritage.aspx

The current list was reviewed by the PACAC at its meeting of June 6, 2019 and the committee has recommended to Council that these properties be included on the register. Note: Since PACAC’s approval of the list, 221 Rink Street is no longer eligible for listing on the Register as a demolition permit has been issued for the property.

Summary

This report recommends the inclusion of non-designated properties on the City’s Heritage Register.

Submitted by,

Sandra Clancy
CAO/Acting Commissioner of Community Services

Contact Name:
Erik Hanson
Phone: 705-742-7777 Ext. 1489
Toll Free: 1-855-738-3755
Fax: 705-748-8824
E-Mail: ehanson@peterborough.ca

Attachments:
Appendix A: Proposed Properties for Listing
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Properties Eligible for Listing on the Heritage Register of the City of Peterborough

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.
571 Harvey Street
571 Harvey Street was constructed prior to 1875 and is illustrated on the Bird’s Eye View map of Peterborough from that year. It is a one-storey frame house which originally belonged to a widow, Mrs. William Finley. It is a good example of worker’s housing from this period. It is a contributing property to the cultural landscape of the historic Dickson Mills neighbourhood.

Heritage attributes: One-storey frame construction; gable roof; sash windows; central entrance.

576 Harvey Street
576 Harvey Street was constructed around 1870 and is a good example of a Victorian vernacular gable front house. This solid brick house is a typical worker’s residence from this period and has a number of unique decorative elements including rusticated brick quoins and raised keystones in the voussoirs. It is a contributing property to the cultural landscape of the historic Dickson Mills neighbourhood.

Heritage attributes: One-and-a-half story brick construction; gable roof; sash windows; fenestration; voussoirs with raised keystones; rusticated quoins; offset entrance.
**577 Harvey Street**

577 Harvey Street was constructed prior to 1870 and of brick construction. It was occupied by William Yelland who was, at the time, a blacksmith, but would go on to become mayor of Peterborough in 1896. It is a good example of a gable front vernacular residence and is a contributing property to the cultural landscape of the historic Dickson Mills neighbourhood.

**Heritage attributes:** One-and-a-half storey brick construction; gable roof; fenestration; sash windows; offset entrance.

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**578 Harvey Street**

578 Harvey Street was constructed around 1875 and is a good example of a Victorian vernacular gable front house. The first occupant of this frame house was Garrett Darcy, a fanning mill maker, and it is a good example of the type of housing erected during this period for working class occupants. It is a contributing property to the cultural landscape of the historic Dickson Mills neighbourhood.

**Heritage attributes:** One-and-a-half storey frame construction; gable roof; sash windows; fenestration; offset entrance.
581 Harvey Street
581 Harvey Street was constructed in the early 1860s for William Thornton who owned a number of other houses in the local area. It is a good example of an early worker’s cottage. It is a contributing property to the cultural landscape of the historic Dickson Mills neighbourhood.

Heritage attributes: One-storey construction; gable roof; verandah; offset entrance; fenestration.

586 Harvey Street
586 Harvey Street was constructed in 1913 and occupied by Walter Dickson, a conductor for Peterborough’s street railway. It is a good example of a gable from house from the early twentieth century and is notable for its decorative brickwork. It is a good example of a worker’s house from this time period and a contributing property to the historic character of the Dickson Mills area.

Heritage attributes: Two-and-a-half story brick construction; gable roof; fenestration; decorative brickwork; brackets; offset entrances; verandah with stone piers.
588 Harvey Street
588 Harvey Street is a good example of an Edwardian gable front house. Constructed in 1916, it was originally occupied by David Yarnold, an upholsterer at J.D. Craig’s furniture store. It retains a number of important elements of the Edwardian gable front type, including its singled gable, tripartite window and verandah. It is a contributing property to the historic landscape of the Dickson Mills area.

Heritage attributes: Two-and-a-half storey red brick construction; gable roof; chimney; shingles gable; tripartite window with decorative surround; fenestration; sash windows; offset entrance; shingled side bay; verandah; entablature; square columns; stone piers.

590 Harvey Street
590 Harvey Street is a good example of an Edwardian foursquare house. Constructed in 1930, it was originally home to Charles A. Thorpe, one of the owners of Grant and Thorpe, a local electrical contractor. It has the typical hipped roof and upper storey dormer of this house type and retains and retains its front verandah. It is a contributing property to the historic landscape of the Dickson Mills area.

Heritage attributes: Two storey red brick construction; hipped roof; chimney; dormer; fenestration; paired windows; offset entrance; verandah; entablature; square columns; brick piers.
593 Harvey Street
593 Harvey Street was constructed in the early 1850s and is a good example of a vernacular worker’s residence from this period. The central gable was added later and the house demonstrates the way in which the Gothic Revival movement influenced vernacular dwellings. It is an early property and a contributing structure to the historic landscape of the Dickson Mills neighbourhood.

**Heritage attributes:** One-and-a-half-storey construction; gable roof; central gable with central window; central entrance; fenestration.

594 Harvey Street
594 Harvey Street was constructed in 1926 and is a good example of a late Edwardian residential property. Originally occupied by CPR operator, A.B. McLeod, it is notable for its retained verandah which includes brick piers, square columns, and an entablature. It is a contributing property to the historic landscape of the Dickson Mills area.

**Heritage attributes:** Two-storey red brick construction; gable roof; fenestration; offset entrance; verandah; entablature; square columns; brick piers.
597 Harvey Street
597 Harvey Street was constructed in 1889 for John Lockhart for use as a rental property. It is a good example of a late nineteenth century semi-detached dwelling used for rental accommodation. The symmetrical layout of the building is typical of this housing type. It is a contributing property to the historic character of the Dickson Mills neighbourhood.

Heritage attributes: Two-storey construction; red brick cladding; hipped roof; granite foundation; symmetrical massing; central entrances; rounded windows; fenestration; chimneys.

600 Harvey Street
600 Harvey Street is a good example of a 1920s bungalow. Constructed in 1926, it was originally occupied by H.S. Strong, an employee for the Hydro Electric Company. It is a contributing property to the historic landscape of the Dickson Mills area.

Heritage attributes: Gable roof; front wall dormer; chimney; fenestration; offset entrance; verandah; brick piers; brick knee walls; stone coping; brick columns.
98 Dublin Street
98 Dublin Street is a good example of a 1920s bungalow style house. Constructed in 1924, the property was originally occupied by Norman Henry who owned the Acme Service Station on Charlotte Street. The house demonstrates the key characteristics of this type of house which was extremely popular in the 1920s and 1930s in Peterborough. These include: the front verandah; the front wall dormer; and broad, low-pitched roof.

**Heritage attributes:** One-and-a-half storey construction; gable roof; front wall dormer; verandah; offset entrance; piers; fenestration; chimney.

100-102 Dublin Street
100-102 Dublin Street was constructed around 1885. It is a good example of late nineteenth century semi-detached rental accommodation and the symmetrical layout is typical of this housing type. It has specific connections to the historic development of the area by the Dickson Mills Lumber Company because the property was owned by the company and rented out as a tenement to their employees. It is a contributing property to the historic landscape of the Dickson Mills neighbourhood.

**Heritage attributes:** Two-storey construction; hipped roof; symmetrical massing; chimneys; entrances; fenestration.
110 Dublin Street
110 Dublin Street was likely constructed prior to 1865 and is a good example of a vernacular residential Victorian design. It exhibits a number of key characteristics of this housing type including a gable roof and offset entrance. It retains a wooden finial on its front gable and likely was originally trimmed with decorative bargeboard. It is a contributing property to the historic character of the Dickson Mills area.

Heritage attributes: One-and-a-half storey frame construction; gable roof; offset entrance; fenestration; entrance porch with pediment; finial; chimney.

116 Dublin Street
116 Dublin Street was constructed prior to 1890 for builder John Gamble. It is a good example a vernacular late nineteenth century house with Italianate details. These include the wide eaves, the two-storey bay on the west elevation of the house, and the use of keystones in the voussoirs. It is demonstrative of how fashionable architectural details were integrated into more modest houses in the late Victorian period. The property is a contributing feature to the overall character of the historic Dickson Mills neighbourhood.

Heritage attributes: Two-storey red brick construction; hipped roof; wide eaves; chimneys; fenestration; rounded windows; buff brick voussoirs with keystones; sash windows; offset entrance; doors; portico.
122 Dublin Street
122 Dublin Street was constructed in 1883 by James Graham, a local builder, for himself. It is of frame construction and a good example of a Victorian vernacular gable front house. It is a contributing property to the overall character of the Dickson Mills neighbourhood.

Heritage attributes: One-and-a-half storey frame construction; gable roof; offset entrance; fenestration; chimney; entrance with transom; double doors.

124 Dublin Street
124 Dublin Street was constructed in 1883 by local builder William Fitzgerald and was reported on in the *Peterborough Examiner* in November of that year. It is a good example of a vernacular hipped roof dwelling with Italianate details. These include the wide eaves, two-storey bay on the west elevation and the keystones in the ground floor voussoirs. This property demonstrates how fashionable architectural details were integrated into vernacular buildings types in the late nineteenth century. It is a contributing feature to the historic character of the Dickson Mills neighbourhood.

Heritage attributes: Two-storey buff brick construction; hipped roof; two-storey bay; rounded windows; sash windows; fenestration; voussoirs; voussoirs with keystones; wide eaves; entrance porch; offset entrance; chimney.
687 Elcombe Crescent
687 Elcombe Crescent is a late example of an Edwardian foursquare house. Constructed in 1930, it has the typical square plan, hipped roof and central dormer of this style. It was originally occupied by James Detcher who worked at the Central Service Station at 500 George Street North. It is a contributing property to the historic character of Elcombe Crescent.

Heritage attributes: Two-storey red brick construction; hipped roof; central dormer; paired and triple windows; fenestration; sash windows; offset entrance; entrance porch; brick piers; entablature; square columns.

689 Elcombe Crescent
689 Elcombe Crescent was constructed around 1907 and occupied by James Grady who worked at Quaker Oats. It is an example of an Edwardian front gable house and retains a number of key features of that house type including a front gable and central window. It is a contributing property to the historic character of Elcombe Crescent.

Heritage attributes: Two-and-a-half storey buff brick construction; hipped roof; front and side gables; gable window; fenestration; windows with transoms; offset entrance with transom.
691 Elcombe Crescent
691 Elcombe Crescent is a good example of an Edwardian Classical house. It was constructed in 1904 and occupied by J.H. Yelland, a carpenter. It is notable for its classical verandah which includes Doric columns and a pediment. It is a contributing property to the historic character of Elcombe Crescent.

Heritage attributes: Two-and-a-half-storey red brick construction; gable roof; chimney; central window; fenestration; front and side gables; offset entrance; windows with transoms; entrance with transom; decorative moulding; verandah with projecting entrance; entablature; Doric columns; piers; pediment.

692 Elcombe Crescent
692 Elcombe Crescent is a frame dwelling constructed around 1875 and appears on the Bird's Eye View map of that year. The property was enlarged and sheathed in brick. Its occupant in the 1890s was taxidermist Edwin Elcombe, after whom the street is named. It is a contributing property to the area’s historic character and one of the oldest properties on Elcombe Crescent.

Heritage attributes: Two-storey frame construction; buff brick cladding hipped roof; chimney; portico; rounded windows; central semi-circular window on west elevation; portico; central entrance.
697 Elcombe Crescent
691 Elcombe Crescent is a good example of an Edwardian Classical house. It was constructed in 1904 and occupied by John McGrath who worked in the lumber industry. It is notable for its classical verandah which includes columns with decorative capitals and an entablature with decorative moulding. It is a contributing property to the historic character of Elcombe Crescent.

**Heritage attributes:** Two-and-a-half storey red brick construction; gable roof; fenestration; offset entrance; verandah; columns with decorative capitals; entablature with moulding.

698 Elcombe Crescent
698 Elcombe Crescent was constructed around 1907 and is a good example of a hipped roof vernacular house from the turn of the twentieth century. It was originally occupied by Thomas Young, an employee at Quaker Oats. It is a contributing property to the historic character of Elcombe Crescent.

**Heritage attributes:** Two-storey buff brick construction; hipped roof; side addition; offset entrance fenestration; wide eaves.
699-703 Elcombe Crescent
669, 701 and 703 Elcombe Crescent are three small frame houses. They were likely constructed in the 1880s and were oriented towards the right of way of the former Cobourg, Peterborough and Marmora railway which crossed the Otonabee River and cut diagonally across Elcombe Crescent. They are important built features that contribute to an understanding of Peterborough’s railway history.

Heritage attributes: One-story construction; central entrances; fenestration; gable roofs.

700 Elcombe Crescent
700 Elcombe Crescent is a good example of an Edwardian Classical gable front house. Constructed around 1907, it retains a number of the key characteristics of this house type including the gable front with central window and verandah. It is a contributing property to the historic character of Elcombe Crescent.

Heritage attributes: Two-and-a-half storey red brick construction; gable roof; side gable and bay; central window; fenestration; entrance with transom; verandah. Entablature with dentils and bead; square columns; brick piers.
708 Elcombe Crescent
708 Elcombe Crescent is a good example of an Edwardian Classical gable front house. It was constructed in 1910 and occupied by widow Kate Ellis. It retains its shingled gable with central window. It is a contributing property to the historic character of Elcombe Crescent.

Heritage attributes: Two-and-a-half storey red brick construction; gable roof; side gable and bay; shingled gable; central window with decorative moulding; fenestration; windows with transoms; offset entrance with transom.

709 Elcombe Crescent
709 Elcombe Crescent is a good example of a Victorian vernacular gable front house. Constructed in 1924, it is a late example of this housing type but still displays the typical massing and layout. It is a contributing property to the historic character of Elcombe Crescent. It was originally occupied by James Primeau, a blacksmith at the Peterborough Lock Company.

Heritage attributes: One-and-a-half storey red brick construction; gable roof; fenestration; offset entrance.
711 Elcombe Crescent
711 Elcombe Crescent was likely constructed in the mid-1880s. It is a good example of a vernacular worker’s cottage from the late nineteenth century. It is a contributing property to the historic character of the local area.

Heritage attributes: One-storey frame construction; gable roof; central entrance; fenestration; entrance porch.

712 Elcombe Crescent
712 Elcombe Crescent was constructed in the mid-1870s and is one of three nearly identical vernacular gable front houses in a row along the east side of Elcombe Crescent. Two of these houses appear on the 1875 Bird’s Eye View map and the third was likely constructed shortly afterwards. The property is a good example of this housing type and a contributing property to the historic landscape of Elcombe Crescent.

Heritage attributes: One-and-a-half storey construction; gable roof; offset entrance; entrance porch; fenestration.
716 Elcombe Crescent
716 Elcombe Crescent was constructed in the mid-1870s and is one of three nearly identical vernacular gable front houses in a row along the east side of Elcombe Crescent. Two of these houses appear on the 1875 Bird’s Eye View map and the third was likely constructed shortly afterwards. The property is a good example of this housing type and a contributing property to the historic landscape of Elcombe Crescent.

Heritage attributes: One-and-a-half storey construction; gable roof; offset entrance; verandah; fenestration; chimney.

717 Elcombe Crescent
717 Elcombe Crescent is a brick clad house constructed in the late 1880s by local contractor and builder John Carlisle who built a significant number of houses of this type in Peterborough. It is a good example of a vernacular worker’s house from the late nineteenth century and is a contributing property to the historic landscape of Elcombe Crescent.

Heritage attributes: Two-storey construction; red brick cladding; hipped roof; one storey bay; fenestration; rounded windows; buff brick voussoirs; verandah.
720 Elcombe Crescent
720 Elcombe Crescent was constructed in the mid-1870s and is one of three nearly identical vernacular gable front houses in a row along the east side of Elcombe Crescent. Two of these houses appear on the 1875 Bird’s Eye View map and the third was likely constructed shortly afterwards. The property is a good example of this housing type and a contributing property to the historic landscape of Elcombe Crescent.

Heritage attributes: One-and-a-half storey construction; gable roof; offset entrance; verandah; fenestration.

721 Elcombe Crescent
721 Elcombe Crescent was constructed in the late 1880s by local contractor and builder John Carlisle who built a significant number of houses of this type in Peterborough. It is a good example of a vernacular worker’s house from the late nineteenth century and is a contributing property to the historic landscape of Elcombe Crescent.

Heritage attributes: Two-storey construction; hipped roof; one storey bay; fenestration; verandah.
726 Elcombe Crescent
726 Elcombe Crescent is a good example of a hipped roof vernacular Victorian residence. Likely constructed around the turn of the twentieth century, it replaced an older house on this site. It has the characteristic and massing and layout of this house type. It is a contributing property to the historic character of Elcombe Crescent.

Heritage attributes: Two-storey red brick construction; hipped roof; fenestration; offset entrance with transom; window with transom; verandah; entablature; square columns; stone piers.

562 Waterford Street
562 Waterford Street is a late example of an Edwardian Classical gable front house in Peterborough. Constructed in 1932, it was occupied by Andrew Brotherstone Jr., an electrician at Quaker Oats. The property forms part of an intact historic streetscape between London and Dublin Street comprised almost entirely of Classical and Colonial Revival homes constructed between 1926 and 1937.

Heritage attributes: Two-storey buff brick construction; gable roof; front gable with central window; chimney; fenestration; grouped windows; offset entrance; entrance porch; brick piers; knee wall.
566 Waterford Street
566 Waterford Street was constructed in 1926 and is a good example of a Colonial Revival residence. It was originally occupied by Christopher Robson, a carpenter. The property forms part of an intact historic streetscape between London and Dublin Street comprised almost entirely of Classical and Colonial Revival homes constructed between 1926 and 1937.

Heritage attributes: Two-storey red brick construction; hipped roof; central dormer; fenestration; paired windows; offset entrance; entrance porch; entablature; square columns; brick piers.

573 Waterford Street
573 Waterford Street is a good example of a 1920s bungalow. Constructed around 1929, it was occupied by Ethel Walter. The property forms part of an intact historic streetscape between London and Dublin Street comprised almost entirely of Classical and Colonial Revival homes constructed between 1926 and 1937.

Heritage attributes: One-and-a-half-storey red brick construction; gable roof; front wall dormer; fenestration; paired windows; offset entrance; verandah; square columns; brick piers; entablature.
577 Waterford Street
577 Waterford Street is a good example of a Colonial Revival house in Peterborough. It was constructed in 1937 and originally occupied by W.H. Girven, a salesman. The property forms part of an intact historic streetscape between London and Dublin Street comprised almost entirely of Classical and Colonial Revival homes constructed between 1926 and 1937.

**Heritage attributes:** Two-storey red brick construction; hipped roof; central dormer; chimney; symmetrical massing; paired windows; leaded glass; fenestration; central entrance; entrance porch; brick columns and knee wall; coping.

582 Waterford Street
582 Waterford Street as constructed in 1926 and is a good example of a Dutch Colonial Revival house in Peterborough. It was originally occupied by a Mrs. M. Tuck. The property forms part of an intact historic streetscape between London and Dublin Street comprised almost entirely of Classical and Colonial Revival homes constructed between 1926 and 1937.

**Heritage attributes:** One-and-a-half storey construction; gambrel roof; chimney; sash windows; fenestration; bank of six windows; buff brick; side entrance porch; square columns.
583 Waterford Street
583 Waterford Street was constructed in 1926 and is a good example of a Colonial Revival house in Peterborough. The 1926 directory lists the property with two occupants: Richard Clarke, who worked at DeLaval, and John Bennett. The property forms part of an intact historic streetscape between London and Dublin Street comprised almost entirely of Classical and Colonial Revival homes constructed between 1926 and 1937.

Heritage attributes: Two-storey red brick construction; hipped roof; central dormer; chimney; grouped windows; fenestration; entrance porch; pediment with shingles; entablature; square columns; brick piers; offset entrance.

584 Waterford Street
584 Waterford Street was constructed in 1929 and is a good example of a Colonial Revival House in Peterborough. Its first occupant was Christopher Robson, a carpenter, who had earlier occupied 566 Waterford Street. The property forms part of an intact historic streetscape between London and Dublin Street comprised almost entirely of Classical and Colonial Revival homes constructed between 1926 and 1937.

Heritage attributes: Two-storey red brick construction; hipped roof; central dormer; fenestration; paired windows; pediment with shingles; entablature; square columns; brick piers; offset entrance.
586-588 Waterford Street
586 Waterford Street was constructed prior to 1870 by the Dickson Mills Company as a boarding house for its employees. It is of frame construction and brick clad. It is a contributing property to the historic landscape of the Dickson Mills neighbourhood and has important historic connections to the development and operations of the Dickson Mills Lumber Company.

**Heritage attributes:** One-and-a-half storey construction; symmetrical massing; verandah; dormers; gable roof; fenestration.

587 Waterford Street
587 Waterford Street was constructed in 1926 and is a good example of a Colonial Revival house in Peterborough. The property was owned by Thomas Wilson, a contractor; pediment with shingles; entablature; square columns; brick piers; offset entrance.

**Heritage attributes:** Two-storey red brick construction; hipped roof; central dormer; fenestration; paired windows; pediment with shingles; entablature; square columns; brick piers; offset entrance.
592 Waterford Street

592 Waterford Street is a good example of a Dutch Colonial Revival house with the characteristic gambrel roof of this style. The house was constructed in 1936 to replace an older building owned by the Dickson Mills Company and occupied by Leo Copp, the County school inspector. The property forms part of an intact historic streetscape between London and Dublin Street comprised almost entirely of Classical and Colonial Revival homes constructed between 1926 and 1937.

Heritage attributes: One-and-a-half-storey red brick construction; gambrel roof; chimney; corner bay; dormers; fenestration; L-shaped plan; asymmetrical massing; corner entrance; portico.

595 Waterford Street

595 Waterford Street is a good example of a Colonial Revival house in Peterborough. It was constructed in 1926 and was originally home to A.A. Wells, the manager of Hodgson Brothers coal and wood company, located on Dalhousie Street. The property forms part of an intact historic streetscape between London and Dublin Street comprised almost entirely of Classical and Colonial Revival homes constructed between 1926 and 1937.

Heritage attributes: Two-storey red brick construction; gable roof; chimney; fenestration; offset entrance; grouped windows; verandah; brick piers with coping.
599 Waterford Street
599 Waterford Street is an excellent example of a 1920s bungalow. Initially occupied by contractor Fred Tuggey, the house was constructed in 1926 and retains the original form, massing and decorative elements of this housing type. The property forms part of an intact historic streetscape between London and Dublin Street comprised almost entirely of Classical and Colonial Revival homes constructed between 1926 and 1937.

Heritage attributes: One-and-a-half storey red brick construction; gable roof; front wall dormer; chimney; fenestration; sash windows; offset entrance; verandah; brick piers; brick knee walls; square columns.

569 Water Street
569 Water Street is a good example of a Queen Anne style residence in Peterborough. Constructed around 1897, it retains key features of style including its decorative brickwork, brackets and asymmetrical massing. It is a contributing property to the historic landscape of Water Street.

Heritage attributes: Two-storey buff brick construction; hipped roof; projecting gable; centre gable window; decorative brickwork; pilasters; brackets; fenestration; offset entrance; asymmetrical massing.
571 Water Street
571 Water Street was constructed around 1899 and is a good example of a Queen Anne style residence in Peterborough. It is notable for its retained entrance porch with features shingled in the pediment and a decorative entablature. The house was originally occupied by W.R. Johnson, a clerk at the Cressman Department store. It is a contributing property to the historic landscape of Water Street.

Heritage attributes: Two-storey red brick construction; hipped roof; projecting front gable; shingles and central window in gable; fenestration; asymmetrical massing; offset entrance; entrance porch; pediment with shingles; decorative entablature; square columns; stone foundation.

576 Water Street
576 Water Street is an excellent example of an Edwardian Classical House in Peterborough. It was constructed around 1909 for Walter Meredith, one of the owners of Merrell and Meredith, a hat shop. It retains an excellent example of an Edwardian Classical verandah with paired columns and a pediment. It is a contributing property to the historic landscape of Water Street.

Heritage attributes: Two-storey brick construction; hipped roof; front gable with shingled and tripartite window; fenestration; lug sills; rusticated voussoirs; bay window; one-storey bay; chimney; verandah; pediment; entablature with dentils and corbels; paired and single columns; balustrade; brick piers; rusticated stone coping; entrance with sidelights and transom.
583 Water Street
583 Water Street is a good example of a Georgian style house in Peterborough. It is believed to have been owned by Dr. George Burnham and moved to this location after 1875 and is of frame construction, clad in brick. It retains the typical three bay arrangement of the Georgian style with a central doorway and symmetrical massing.

Heritage attributes: Two-storey frame construction; buff brick cladding; hipped roof; chimneys; symmetrical massing; central entrance with transom and sidelights; entrance porch; square columns; entablature; fenestration.

587 Water Street
587 Water Street is a good example of an Edwardian Classical gable front house. Constructed in 1904, it was occupied by Freemont Doan, the local manager of Bell Telephone. It retains its gabled front with corbels. It is a contributing property to the historic landscape of Water Street.

Heritage attributes: Two-storey buff brick construction; gable roof; shingled front gable with central window; eyebrow; decorative bargeboard; corbels; bay windows; fenestration; picture window with transom; offset entrance with transom; entrance surround.
591 Water Street
591 Water Street is a good example of an Edwardian Classical gable front house. Constructed around 1908, it retains a number of key elements of this housing type, including its shingle front gable with central window and verandah. It also retains an early twentieth century sleeping porch. It is a contributing property to the historic landscape of Water Street.

Heritage attributes: Two-storey red brick construction; gable roof; decorative bargeboard; shingled gable; eyebrow; central window with decorative surround; windows with transoms; fenestration; sleeping porch; entrance with transom; verandah; entablature; columns; brick piers.

592 Water Street
592 Water Street is a good example of an Edwardian gable front house. It was constructed in 1903 and was occupied by William Langford, a local contractor who worked on many buildings throughout the city. It retains key attributes of the style including its front gable with central window and corbels. It is a contributing property to the historic landscape of Water Street.

Heritage attributes: Two-storey red brick construction; gable roof; front gable with central window; chimney; corbels; upper storey bay; windows with transoms; fenestration; offset entrance; verandah; pediment.
598 Water Street
598 Water Street is a unique example of an Edwardian Classical house. It was constructed in 1901 and occupied by G.E. Elliott, who is listed as a wood ranger in the city directories. The house is notable for its unique decorative brickwork and cornice, as well as its retained Classical porch. It is a contributing property to the historic landscape of Water Street.

Heritage attributes: Two-and-a-half storey buff brick construction; gable roof; chimney; decorative bargeboard; brackets; rusticated quoins; decorative brickwork; window surrounds; cornice; fenestration; entrance; verandah; pediment with shingles and decorative bargeboard; turned columns.

600 Water Street
600 Water Street is a good example of an Edwardian Classical house. Constructed around 1901, the house retains key features of the style including its shingled front gable and verandah with columns and pediment. It is a contributing property to the historic landscape of Water Street.

Heritage attributes: Two-storey red brick construction; hipped roof; projecting front gable with shingles and central window; shutters; projecting bay; windows with transoms; upper storey sleeping porch; offset entrance; verandah; entablature; columns; brick piers.
601-603 Water Street
601-603 Water Street is a good example of an Edwardian Classical residence in Peterborough. Constructed around 1916, the house displays the key characteristics of the style as it developed after 1910; these include the projecting two-storey bay and offset verandah. It is a contributing property to the historic landscape of Water Street.

Heritage attributes: Two-storey red brick construction; hipped roof; gable; central gable window with decorative surround; two-storey bay; windows with transoms; stained glass; fenestration; offset entrance with transom; verandah; pediment; entablature; square columns; stone piers; stone foundation.

607 Water Street
607 Water Street is a good example of an Edwardian Classical gable front house. The house was constructed in 1909 and occupied by Alexander Davidson. It retains key elements of this housing style, including the shingles gable front and verandah. It is a contributing property to the historic landscape of Water Street.

Heritage attributes: Two-storey red brick construction; hipped roof; front gable; shingles; central window; eyebrow; windows with transoms; stained glass; fenestration; verandah; pediment with shingles; entablature; columns; offset entrance with transom.
616 Water Street
616 Water Street was constructed around 1890 and is a good example of a Victorian vernacular gable front house. It was occupied by barber Hosanna Briou. It is a contributing property to the historic landscape of Water Street.

Heritage attributes: One-and-a-half story frame construction; gable roof; L-shaped plan; fenestration; offset entrance.

617 Water Street
617 Water Street was constructed in 1909 and is an excellent example of an Edwardian Classical gable front house. It retains many of its decorative elements that are typical of this style including the shingles and decorative central window in the front gable and verandah with distinctive bowling pin columns. It is a contributing property to the historic landscape of Water Street. It is a contributing property to the historic landscape of Water Street.

Heritage attributes: Two-and-a-half storey red brick construction; gable roof; front gable with shingles; central gable tripartite window with decorative surround; bay window; fenestration; picture window with transom; entrance with transom; verandah; pediment; entablature; bowling pin columns; brick piers; balustrade.
621 Water Street
621 Water Street is a good example of a hipped roof Victorian vernacular residential building from the turn of the twentieth century. Constructed around 1890, notable features include the wide eaves, side bay, and rounded upper storey windows with buff brick voussoirs. It is a contributing property to the historic landscape of this section of Water Street which forms an intact landscape of turn of the century worker's housing.

Heritage attributes: Two-storey frame construction; red brick cladding; hipped roof; chimney; rounded upper storey windows; fenestration; buff brick voussoirs; side bay; verandah; offset entrance with transom.

625 Water Street
625 Water Street is a good example of a hipped roof Victorian vernacular residential building from the turn of the twentieth century. Constructed around 1890, it is notable for its intact porch with turned wooden spindles, columns and brackets. It is a contributing property to the historic landscape of this section of Water Street which forms an intact landscape of turn of the century worker's housing.

Heritage attributes: Two-storey frame construction; buff brick cladding; hipped roof; chimney; fenestration; voussoirs; verandah; decorative woodwork; spindles; columns; brackets; offset entrance with transom.
627 Water Street
627 Water Street is a good example of a hipped roof Victorian vernacular residential building from the turn of the twentieth century. Constructed around 1890, it is notable for its intact sleeping porch, an addition from the 1920s which was common during that period. It is a contributing property to the historic landscape of this section of Water Street which forms an intact landscape of turn of the century worker’s housing.

Heritage attributes: Two-storey frame construction; red brick cladding; hipped roof; rounded upper storey windows; fenestration; picture window with decorative moulding and stained glass transom; verandah; offset entrance with transom; sleeping porch.

631 Water Street
631 Water Street is a good example of a hipped roof Victorian vernacular residential building from the turn of the twentieth century. Constructed around 1890, it is notable for its ground floor window which features ornate decorative moulding and a transom. It is a contributing property to the historic landscape of this section of Water Street which forms an intact landscape of turn of the century worker’s housing.

Heritage attributes: Two-storey frame construction; red brick cladding; hipped roof; chimney; rounded upper storey windows; fenestration; window with decorative moulding and transom; buff brick voussoirs; verandah; turned columns; offset entrance with transom.
635 Water Street
635 Water Street is a good example of a hipped roof Victorian vernacular residential building from the turn of the twentieth century. Constructed around 1890, it is notable for its ground floor window which features ornate decorative moulding and a transom. It is a contributing property to the historic landscape of this section of Water Street which forms an intact landscape of turn of the century worker’s housing.

Heritage attributes: Two-storey frame construction; red brick cladding; hipped roof; chimney; rounded upper storey windows; fenestration; window with decorative moulding and transom; buff brick voussoirs; verandah; brick knee walls with coping; offset entrance with transom.

639 Water Street
639 Water Street is a good example of a hipped roof Victorian vernacular residential building from the turn of the twentieth century. Constructed around 1890, it is notable for its ground floor window which features a fan transom and radiating buff brick voussoir. It is a contributing property to the historic landscape of this section of Water Street which forms an intact landscape of turn of the century worker’s housing.

Heritage attributes: Two-storey frame construction; red brick cladding; hipped roof; chimney; rounded upper storey windows; fenestration; window with fan transom and radiating buff brick voussoir; buff brick voussoirs; offset entrance with transom and sidelights.
641 Water Street
641 Water Street is one of a row of three almost identical houses constructed around 1908 on this section of Water Street. It is a good example of an early twentieth century vernacular gable front residential building. It is notable for its decorative features, including the brickwork and the brackets and its retained verandah. It is a contributing property to the historic landscape of Water Street.

Heritage attributes: Two-and-a-half-storey red brick construction; gable roof; decorative brickwork; brackets; central gable window; fenestration; picture window with transom; offset entrance with transom; verandah; entablature.

643 Water Street
643 Water Street is one of a row of three almost identical houses constructed around 1908 on this section of Water Street. It is a good example of an early twentieth century vernacular gable front residential building. It is notable for its decorative features, including the brickwork and the brackets and its Edwardian Classical entrance porch. It is a contributing property to the historic landscape of Water Street.

Heritage attributes: Two-and-a-half-storey red brick construction; gable roof; decorative brickwork; brackets; fenestration; picture window with transom; offset entrance with transom; porch; entablature with corbels and dentils; paired columns; brick piers with coping.
655 Water Street
655 Water Street is one of a row of three almost identical houses constructed around 1908 on this section of Water Street. It is a good example of an early twentieth century vernacular gable front residential building. It is notable for its decorative features, including the brickwork and the brackets and its Edwardian Classical verandah with a pediment and decorative entablature. It is a contributing property to the historic landscape of Water Street.

Heritage attributes: Two-and-a-half-storey red brick construction; gable roof; decorative brickwork; brackets; central gable window; fenestration; picture window with transom; offset entrance with transom; verandah; entablature with decorative woodwork; pediment with shingles; brick piers with coping.

657 Water Street
657 Water Street was constructed around 1907 and is a good example of an early twentieth century gable front vernacular dwelling. It is notable for its decorative brickwork in the front gable and brackets which match it neighbour at 659 Water Street which was constructed around the same time. It is a contributing property to the historic landscape of Water Street.

Heritage attributes: Two-and-a-half storey brick construction; gable roof; decorative brickwork; brackets; central gable window; fenestration; windows with transoms; picture window with transom; offset entrance with transom; verandah.
659 Water Street
659 Water Street was constructed around 1906 and is a good example of an early twentieth century gable front vernacular dwelling. It is notable for its decorative brickwork in the front gable and brackets which match it neighbour at 657 Water Street which was constructed around the same time. It is a contributing property to the historic landscape of Water Street.

Heritage attributes: Two-and-a-half storey brick construction; gable roof; decorative brickwork; brackets; central gable window; fenestration; picture window with transom; offset entrance with transom; verandah.

661 Water Street
661 Water Street was constructed around 1912 and is a good example of an Edwardian Classical house. It was home to James Stubbs, a lecturer. The property retains key features of the Edwardian Classical style including its shingled gable and entrance porch with pediment. It is a contributing property to the historic landscape of Water Street.

Heritage attributes: Two-and-a-half-storey buff brick construction; gable roof; shingled gable; central window; eyebrow; projecting bay; porthole window; windows with transoms; fenestration; lintels; sills; offset entrance with transom; entrance porch with pediment; piers.
**663 Water Street**

663 Water Street was constructed in the late 1880s and is a good example of a Victorian vernacular hipped roof residential building. The house retains many of its original features, but its verandah was replaced in the 1920s with an excellent example of a Rustic style entrance porch with rubble stone piers knee walls. It is a contributing property to the historic landscape of this section of Water Street which forms an intact landscape of turn of the century worker’s housing.

**Heritage attributes:** Two-storey frame construction; buff brick cladding; hipped roof; rounded upper storey windows; fenestration; entrance with transom; rubble stone foundation; entrance porch; rubble stone piers and knee walls with coping; front door.

**669 Water Street**

669 Water Street is a good example of Victorian vernacular hipped roof residential building. Likely constructed in the late 1880s, it retains its original massing and features such as its verandah. It is a contributing property to the historic landscape of this section of Water Street which forms an intact landscape of turn of the century worker’s housing.

**Heritage attributes:** Two-storey frame construction; buff brick cladding hipped roof; fenestration; offset entrance with transom; verandah.
673 Water Street
673 Water Street is a good example of a hipped roof Victorian vernacular residential building from the turn of the twentieth century. Likely constructed in the late 1880s, it is notable for its intact porch with turned wooden spindles, columns and brackets as well as its historic, decorative front door. It is a contributing property to the historic landscape of this section of Water Street which forms an intact landscape of turn of the century worker’s housing.

Heritage attributes: Two-storey frame construction; buff brick cladding; hipped roof; chimney; fenestration; voussoirs; verandah; decorative woodwork; spindles; columns; brackets; offset entrance with transom; front door.

675-677 Water Street
675-677 Water Street was constructed in the late 1880s and is a good example of a vernacular Victorian tenement. It was primarily occupied by working class people, consistent with the rest of the local neighbourhood. It is a contributing property to the historic landscape of this area of Water Street.

Heritage attributes: Two-storey buff brick construction; hipped roof; central projecting bay with gable; symmetrical massing; chimneys; rounded upper storey windows; fenestration; voussoirs; porches; entrances; granite foundation.
676 Water Street
676 Water Street was constructed for the Dickson Lumber Company in the early 1880s as worker’s housing. It is an excellent example of vernacular gable roof housing from the late Victorian period and retains important historic elements, including the window surrounds. It is a contributing property to the historic character of this section of Water Street and is an important part of early industrial history in Peterborough.

**Heritage attributes:** One-and-a-half storey construction; gable roof; L-shaped plan; chimneys; fenestration; decorative window surrounds; verandah and woodwork; entrance; granite foundation.

680 Water Street
680 Water Street was constructed in the late 1870s by the Dickson Mills Lumber Company as worker’s housing. It is a frame property and was originally clad in stucco. It is a contributing property to the historic character of this section of Water Street and is an important part of early industrial history in Peterborough.

**Heritage attributes:** One-and-a-half storey frame construction; gable roof; fenestration; offset entrance; entrance with transom and side lights; entrance porch; brick piers; square columns.
684 Water Street
684 Water Street was constructed in 1901 and is an excellent example of a simplified Queen Anne style residential property. The house displays the typical asymmetrical massing of this housing type as well as decorative elements such as the gable brackets. It is particularly notable for its rounded entrance porch. It is a contributing property to the historic landscape of Water Street.

Heritage attributes: Two-storey buff brick construction; hipped roof; projecting gable; chimney; brackets; fenestration; windows with transoms; stained glass; rounded entrance porch; iron cresting; columns; decorative entrance surround; offset entrance; asymmetrical massing.

686-690 Water Street
686 Water Street was constructed in 1929 and is an example of an early twentieth century residential property. Although the house has been significantly modified to accommodate apartments, the property nevertheless retains its historic fabric behind the front facade. It is a contributing property to the historic landscape of Water Street.

Heritage attributes: Two-storey red brick construction; hipped roof; chimney fenestration; offset entrance; rounded windows; offset entrance.
**687 Water Street**

687 Water Street was constructed in 1885 and reported on in the *Peterborough Examiner*. It was constructed by William Langford as a rental property alongside four others along this section of Water Street. It is a good example of a hipped roof Victorian vernacular residence and is a contributing property to this area of Water Street.

**Heritage attributes:** Two-storey construction; buff brick cladding; hipped roof; projecting side bay; rounded upper storey windows; fenestration; offset entrance with sidelight and transom; porch; rounded pediment; square columns; entablature; brick piers.

**689 Water Street**

689 Water Street was constructed in 1885 and reported on in the *Peterborough Examiner*. It was constructed by William Langford as a rental property alongside four others along this section of Water Street. It is a good example of a hipped roof Victorian vernacular residence and is a contributing property to this area of Water Street.

**Heritage attributes:** Two-storey construction; hipped roof; fenestration; decorative window surrounds; offset entrance with transom and decorative surround.
693 Water Street
693 Water Street was constructed in 1885 and reported on in the *Peterborough Examiner*. It was constructed by William Langford as a rental property alongside four others along this section of Water Street. It is a good example of a hipped roof Victorian vernacular residence and is a contributing property to this area of Water Street.

**Heritage attributes:** Two-storey construction; hipped roof; fenestration; offset entrance with transom.

694 Water Street
694 Water Street was constructed in the early 1870s and is a good example of a vernacular hipped roof residence from the late nineteenth century. Built of brick, it was originally owned by Erasmus Green, a carpenter. It retains its decorative buff brick in the voussoirs and quoins. It is a contributing property to the historic landscape of this section of Water Street.

**Heritage attributes:** Two-storey red brick construction; hipped roof; chimney; rounded windows; fenestration; buff brick voussoirs; sash windows; offset entrance; rusticated buff brick voussoirs.
696 Water Street
696 Water Street was constructed in the early 1870s and is a good example of a hipped roof vernacular worker’s dwelling. The building is a frame building, clad in brick and retains many of its original features. It is a contributing property to the historic character of this section of Water Street.

Heritage attributes: Two-storey construction; red brick cladding; hipped roof; fenestration; offset entrance; entrance porch; square columns; entablature; brick piers.

697 Water Street
697 Water Street was constructed in 1885 and reported on in the Peterborough Examiner. It was constructed by William Langford as a rental property alongside four others along this section of Water Street. It is a good example of a hipped roof Victorian vernacular residence and is a contributing property to this area of Water Street. It is particularly notable for its decorative verandah.

Heritage attributes: Two-storey construction; hipped roof; fenestration; offset entrance with transom; verandah; decorative wooden elements; turned columns.
699 Water Street
699 Water Street was constructed in 1885 and reported on in the *Peterborough Examiner*. It was constructed by William Langford as a rental property alongside four others along this section of Water Street. It is a good example of a hipped roof Victorian vernacular residence and is a contributing property to this area of Water Street.

**Heritage attributes:** Two-storey construction; hipped roof; fenestration; offset entrance; verandah; wooden pilasters.

700 Water Street
700 Water Street was constructed in the early 1870s and is a good example of a gable roof vernacular Victorian house. It was built by William Lee, a local carpenter, as a rental property. It is a contributing property to the historic landscape of Water Street.

**Heritage attributes:** One-and-a-half storey frame construction; hipped roof; chimney; fenestration; offset entrance.
704 Water Street
704 Water Street was constructed in the late 1880s as a rental property. It is a brick clad house and a good example of a hipped roof Victorian vernacular house. It is a contributing property to the historic landscape of Water Street.

**Heritage attributes:** Two-storey construction; red brick cladding; hipped roof; fenestration; buff brick voussoirs; offset entrance.

705 Water Street
705 Water Street is a good example of a hipped roof vernacular Victorian residence. Constructed in the late nineteenth century, it retains its decorative features in the buff brick voussoirs. It is a contributing property to the historic landscape of Water Street.

**Heritage attributes:** Two-storey construction; hipped roof; buff brick voussoirs; fenestration; offset entrance; entrance with transom.
708 Water Street
708 Water Street was constructed in the late 1880s as a rental property. It is a good example of a Victorian hipped roof vernacular house. The property is particularly notable for its retained verandah which features decorative woodwork typical of this type of property. It is a contributing property to the historic landscape of Water Street.

Heritage attributes: Two-storey construction; red brick cladding; hipped roof; rounded windows; fenestration; offset entrance with transom; verandah; decorative woodwork; columns.

709 Water Street
709 Water Street is an example of a late Victorian residential building. Owned originally by George Pope, a grocer turned insurance agent, the building has been heavily added to over the years but retains its late nineteenth century fabric including the verandah with brackets. It is a contributing property to the historic landscape of Water Street.

Heritage attributes: Two-storey brick construction; fenestration; central entrance with sidelights; verandah; brackets; brick and concrete piers.
710 Water Street
710 Water Street was constructed in 1890 by local building J.J. Hartley who constructed a significant number of houses in Peterborough in the late nineteenth century. It is a good example of a simplified Queen Anne residential structure and is a contributing property to the historic landscape of Water Street.

Heritage attributes: Two-storey buff brick construction; hipped roof; projecting gable; brackets; fenestration; paired windows with transoms; offset entrance with transom; two-storey entrance porch; asymmetrical massing.

711 Water Street
711 Water Street was constructed around 1904 and is a good example of a simplified Queen Anne style residence from around the turn of the century. It is notable for its decorative brickwork in the gable. The house is a contributing property to the historic landscape of Water Street.

Heritage attributes: Two storey red brick construction; hipped roof; front gable; decorative brickwork; fenestration; windows with transoms; stained glass; offset entrance with transom; asymmetrical massing; rubble stone foundation; chimney.
714 Water Street
714 Water Street is a good example of a Victorian vernacular gable front house. It was constructed in the 1880s and is of frame construction with brick cladding. It is a contributing property to the historic landscape of Water Street.

Heritage attributes: One-and-a-half-storey frame construction; red brick cladding; gable roof; rounded windows; fenestration; voussoirs; offset entrance with transom.

716 Water Street
716 Water Street is a good example of a Victorian vernacular hipped roof house. It was constructed in the 1880s and is of frame construction. The house retains its porch with decorative woodwork and columns which is typical of this period. It is a contributing property to the historic landscape of Water Street.

Heritage attributes: Two-storey construction; hipped roof; fenestration; offset entrance; verandah; decorative woodwork; turned wooden columns.
138 Antrim Street
138 Antrim Street was constructed in the late 1880s. This frame house is a good example of a Victorian vernacular gable front house. It is typical of the one of the kinds of housing constructed by and for working class people during the late Victorian period. It is a contributing property to the historic character of the local area.

Heritage attributes: One-and-a-half-storey construction; gable roof; fenestration; offset entrance with transom; front porch; decorative bracket; shiplap siding.

140 Antrim Street
140 Antrim Street first appears in the City Directories in 1910 on the site of a former barn or outbuilding. It is a good example of a vernacular gable roof dwelling. It retains its finial in the gable and is a contributing property to the historic character of the area.

Heritage attributes: One-and-a-half storey brick construction; gable roof; finial; fenestration.
175 Bethune Street
175 Bethune Street is a good example of an Edwardian front gable house. It was constructed in 1909 and retains a number of characteristic features of the style, including the shingles in the front gable and double window with decorative wooden surround. Like most of the other properties in the neighbourhood, it was occupied by working class families and reflects the overall, historic character of the Bethune Street area.

Heritage attributes: Two-storey construction; hipped roof; front gable; shingles in front gable; window with decorative surround; fenestration; picture window with transom and decorative surround; offset entrance with transom.

177 Bethune Street
177 Bethune Street was constructed in 1897 as a pair with its neighbour, 179 Bethune Street. Both properties are good examples of a simplified Queen Anne style residential property with a side porch, offset entrance, asymmetrical massing and decorative brackets at the gable. 177 Bethune Street also retains a wooden finial on east elevation. It was occupied by working class occupants who were employed in surrounding industries and reflect the overall, historic character of the Bethune Street area.

Heritage attributes: One-and-a-half-storey red brick construction; gable roof; L-shaped plan; finials; fenestration; window with transom; offset entrance with transom; porch; brackets; stone foundation.
179 Bethune Street
179 Bethune Street was constructed in 1897 as a pair with its neighbour, 177 Bethune Street. Both properties are good examples of a simplified Queen Anne style residential property with a side porch, offset entrance, asymmetrical massing and decorative brackets at the gable. It was occupied by working class occupants who were employed in surrounding industries and reflect the overall, historic character of the Bethune Street area.

Heritage attributes: One-and-a-half-storey red brick construction; gable roof; L-shaped plan; finials; fenestration; window with transom; offset entrance with transom; porch; brackets; stone foundation.

183 Bethune Street
183 Bethune Street was constructed in 1883 for George Louden, a moulder at the Hamilton Foundry. It is a frame building clad in brick and was reported on in the Peterborough Examiner on November 8, 1883. It is a good example of gable front worker’s housing from the late nineteenth century and is a contributing property to the historic landscape of Bethune Street.

Heritage attributes: One-and-a-half storey construction; buff brick cladding; gable roof; chimney; fenestration; offset entrance with transom
185-187 Bethune Street
185-187 Bethune Street is a good example of an Edwardian duplex. It was constructed around 1907 and was occupied by working class families. It is a contributing feature to the historic landscape of Bethune Street and speaks to the working class nature of the area through its historical occupants.

Heritage attributes: Two-storey buff brick construction; hipped roof; fenestration; symmetrical massing; windows with transoms; entrances with transoms.

211-219 Bethune Street
211-219 Bethune Street was completed in 1903 and is a good example of early twentieth century terraced housing in Peterborough. Primarily occupied by individuals and families employed in Peterborough industries and businesses during this period, its historic occupants reflects the overall demographic of this area of Peterborough and includes owner-occupants, renters and boarders. It is contributing property to the historic character of Bethune Street.

Heritage attributes: Two-storey red brick construction; hipped roof; fenestration; entrances with transom; verandah across the front of the building.
227 Bethune Street
227 Bethune Street was constructed in the early 1880s and is a good example of a gable front Victorian vernacular residence constructed for working class occupants. It was constructed for James McNaughton as part of a pair of houses including its neighbour at 231 Bethune Street. It is a contributing property to the historic character of Bethune Street.

Heritage attributes: One-and-a-half storey brick construction; gable roof; fenestration; offset entrance with transom; portico; entrance porch.

231 Bethune Street
231 Bethune Street was constructed in the early 1880s and is a good example of a gable front Victorian vernacular residence constructed for working class occupants. It was constructed for James McNaughton as part of a pair of houses including its neighbour at 227 Bethune Street. It is a contributing property to the historic character of Bethune Street.

Heritage attributes: One-and-a-half storey brick construction; gable roof; chimney; fenestration; offset entrance; entrance porch.
181 Dalhousie Street
181 Dalhousie Street was constructed around 1888 and was occupied by William White, a carpenter at Hamilton’s Foundry. It is a good example of late Victorian vernacular design, featuring two bays and a hipped roof; it is of frame construction and clad in brick. It is also a good example of worker’s housing from the late nineteenth century and has important connections to Peterborough’s industrial heritage through its occupants.

Heritage attributes: Two-storey red brick construction; hipped roof; fenestration; offset entrance; entrance porch.

184 Dalhousie Street
184 Dalhousie Street was constructed around 1890 and is a good and early example of an Edwardian gable front house. It retains a wide verandah typical of this style as well as shingles in the gable and a bay window on the front of the house. It is a contributing property to the overall landscape of historic Dalhousie Street.

Heritage attributes: Two-and-a-half storey red brick construction; gable roof; shingled front gable; central window; eyebrow; rounded windows; fenestration; buff brick voussoirs; two-storey bay; entrance with transom; verandah; entablature; columns.
185 Dalhousie Street
185 Dalhousie Street was constructed around 1905 and is characteristic of front-gabled Edwardian homes of the period. It retains a prominent shingled gable. It was originally occupied by John Firth. It is a contributing property to the overall landscape of historic Dalhousie Street.

Heritage attributes: Two-and-a-half-storey red brick construction; gable roof; front gable with shingles; central window; fenestration; picture window with transom; offset entrance.

188 Dalhousie Street
188 Dalhousie Street is a good example of a late Victorian vernacular hipped roof house. Constructed around 1899, it was occupied by Abigail Cosby. It is notable for its decorative keystones above the windows. It is a contributing property to the overall landscape of historic Dalhousie Street.

Heritage attributes: Two-storey buff brick construction; hipped roof; fenestration; voussoirs with decorative keystones; offset entrance; porch; pediment; entablature; square columns; concrete piers; stone foundation.
Late Victorian two story hip roof house built around 1899.
189 Dalhousie Street
189 Dalhousie Street was constructed in 1907 and occupied by John Harper, an employee of the Peterborough Canoe Company. It is a good example of a gable front Edwardian Classical house. It is a contributing property to the overall landscape of historic Dalhousie Street.

Heritage attributes: Two-and-a-half storey red brick construction; gable roof; front gable with central window; fenestration; windows with transoms; offset entrance.

192 Dalhousie Street
192 Dalhousie Street is an excellent and intact example of a bay and gable house. Constructed in 1895, it retains key, original elements of the bay and gable style, including the two-storey porch, shingled gables, and decorative brackets. It was originally occupied by John Richardson, a canoe builder. It is a contributing property to the overall landscape of historic Dalhousie Street.

Heritage attributes: Two-storey buff brick construction; hipped roof; chimneys; two-storey bay; shingled gable; rounded window; decorative woodwork; brackets; fenestration; lintels; lug sills; two-storey porch; pediment with shingles; columns; entablature; piers; offset entrance with transom.
193 Dalhousie Street
193 Dalhousie Street was constructed in the early 1870s and occupied by William White, a local shoemaker. It is a good example of a mid-Victorian residential building and is a contributing property to the historic landscape of Dalhousie Street.

Heritage attributes: Two-storey red brick construction; hipped roof; rounded windows; fenestration; offset entrance; verandah; columns; entablature.

196 Dalhousie Street
196 Dalhousie Street was constructed around 1888 and is a good example of a Victorian vernacular gable front house. It retains decorative elements including bargeboard and finial on the eastern elevation and has a good example of an Edwardian Classical porch, a later addition. It was owned by Martin McFadden and occupied by Charles Huffman. It is a contributing property to the overall landscape of historic Dalhousie Street.

Heritage attributes: One-and-a-half storey brick construction; gable roof; side gable bay; bargeboard; finial; brackets; rounded windows; fenestration; windows with transom; offset entrance and surround; verandah; pediment with shingles; entablature; bowling pin columns; piers; railing and spindles; stone foundation.
199 Dalhousie Street
199 Dalhousie Street is a good example of mid-Victorian worker’s housing and is a contributing property to the historic landscape of Dalhousie Street. It was constructed around 1875 and is of frame construction clad in brick. It is a contributing property to the overall landscape of historic Dalhousie Street.

Heritage attributes: Two-storey red brick construction; hipped roof; chimney; fenestration; offset entrance and surround; verandah; entablature; square columns.

202 Dalhousie Street
202 Dalhousie Street is a good example of a vernacular Victorian residence with Italianate details including the wide eaves and rusticated quoins. It was constructed in 1889 for R.S. Davidson, of McKee and Davidson Hardware. It is a contributing property to the overall landscape of historic Dalhousie Street.

Heritage attributes: Two-storey red brick construction; hipped roof; wide eaves; chimney; two-storey bay; rusticated quoins; fenestration; rounded windows; voussoirs; offset entrance with transom and sidelights.
**203 Dalhousie Street**

203 Dalhousie Street was constructed around 1887 for Aaron Nicholls, an agent for Peter Hamilton of the Hamilton Foundry. It is a good example of Italianate residential design, with a two-storey bay and wide eaves. It is a contributing property to the historic landscape of Dalhousie Street and is connected to Peterborough’s industrial history through its first owner.

**Heritage attributes:** Two-storey buff brick construction; hipped roof; wide eaves; two-storey bay; fenestration; verandah; entablature; columns; offset entrance with transom and sidelight.

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**208 Dalhousie Street**

208 Dalhousie Street is a good example of a 1920s bungalow. Constructed in 1927, it was originally occupied by J.H. McDonald, the secretary-treasurer of the Alfred McDonald Lumber Company. It demonstrates the key features of this housing type including the front wall dormer and verandah. It is a contributing property to the overall landscape of historic Dalhousie Street.

**Heritage attributes:** One-and-a-half storey red brick construction; gable roof; front wall dormer; chimney; paired windows; fenestration; bank of windows on front elevation; offset entrance; verandah; brick piers.
209 Dalhousie Street
209 Dalhousie Street was constructed in the late 1880s and was occupied by Jane Mann. It is a good example of late Victorian residential construction and retains a well-executed front porch with decorative woodwork. It is a contributing property to the historic landscape of Dalhousie Street.

Heritage attributes: Two-storey buff brick construction; hipped roof; rounded upper storey windows; fenestration; offset entrance with transom and sidelight; verandah; decorative woodwork; square columns; brick piers; coping.

211 Dalhousie Street
211 Dalhousie Street is a good example of a 1920s bungalow. The house was constructed in 1926 and occupied by Bertram Wardle, a draftsman at CGE. It displays key attributes of this house type including the front wall dormer and verandah. It is a contributing property to the historic landscape of Dalhousie Street.

Heritage attributes: One-and-a-half storey red brick construction; gable roof; front wall dormer; brackets; paired and grouped windows; fenestration; verandah; entablature; square columns; brick piers with coping; offset entrance.
212-214 Dalhousie Street

214 Dalhousie Street was constructed prior to 1888 and is a good example of a late Victorian vernacular house. It was originally occupied by Robert Logan, a blacksmith at the Hamilton foundry. It retains its verandah with decorative woodwork which is characteristic of this style of house. It is a contributing property to the historic landscape of Dalhousie Street.

Heritage attributes: One-and-a-half storey buff brick construction; gable roof; fenestration; offset entrance with transom; verandah; decorative woodwork; square columns.

213 Dalhousie Street

213 Dalhousie Street is a good example of a 1920s bungalow. The house was constructed in 1927 and occupied by Hilton Manley. It displays key attributes of this house type including the front wall dormer and verandah. It is a contributing property to the historic landscape of Dalhousie Street.

Heritage attributes: One-and-a-half storey red brick construction; gable roof; front wall dormer; paired and grouped windows; fenestration; verandah; offset entrance.
215 Dalhousie Street
213 Dalhousie Street is a good example of a 1920s bungalow. The house was constructed in 1927 and occupied by William Fitzgerald. It displays key attributes of this house type including the front wall dormer and verandah. It is a contributing property to the historic landscape of Dalhousie Street.

Heritage attributes: One-and-a-half storey red brick construction; gable roof; front wall dormer; paired and grouped windows; fenestration; verandah; brick piers; square columns; entablature; offset entrance.

222 Dalhousie Street
222 Dalhousie Street is a good example of a Queen Anne style house. Constructed in 1899, it retains some of its original decorative features including the shingles in the gables and oriel window. It was originally owned by Benjamin F Ackerman, the owner of the harness manufacturing company, B.F. Ackerman and Sons, at the corner of George and Dalhousie Streets. It is a contributing property to the overall landscape of historic Dalhousie Street and has a specific historic connection to Peterborough's industrial history through its first owner.

Heritage attributes: Two-and-a-half storey brick constriction; cross-gable roof; dormer; shingles in gables; oriel window with corbels; eyebrow; two-storey bay; rounded windows; fenestration; asymmetrical massing; entrance porch; brackets.
249 Dalhousie Street
249 Dalhousie Street was constructed prior to 1846 and appears on Sir Sandford Fleming’s map of Peterborough. It is a frame house that has been clad in brick and contemporary siding. It was occupied by carpenter William Martin and is a good example of worker’s housing from the mid-1840s.

Heritage attributes: One-storey construction; red brick cladding; gable roof; chimney; central entrance; fenestration.

253 Dalhousie Street
253 Dalhousie Street was constructed in 1899 and occupied by William J. Martin, a carpenter. It is a good example of a Victorian vernacular hipped roof house. It is a good example of worker’s housing from this period and is a contributing property to the historic landscape of Dalhousie Street.

Heritage attributes: Two-storey red brick construction; gable roof; corbels; fenestration; entrances with transoms; verandah; entablature; columns.
257 Dalhousie Street
257 Dalhousie Street is a good example of an Edwardian Classical gable front house. It was constructed in 1909 for Robert Martin, a foreman at CGE. It is a good example of this housing type and retains it shingled front gable with central window and verandah, key elements of the style. It is a contributing property to the historic landscape of Dalhousie Street.

**Heritage attributes:** Two-and-a-half storey red brick construction; gable roof; front gable; shingles and central window in gable; fenestration; offset entrance; verandah; pediment with shingles; entablature.

218 Wolfe Street
218 Wolfe Street was constructed prior to 1880 and owned by Joseph Lundy. It is of solid brick construction and was used as rental housing. It is a good example of hipped roof worker's housing from the late nineteenth century and reflects the wider character of the local area which was primarily a working class residential neighbourhood. It possesses some interesting architectural details including its buff brick quoins and radiating voussoirs on the upper storey.

**Heritage attributes:** Two-storey red brick construction; hipped roof; fenestration; buff brick voussoirs; buff brick quoins; offset entrance; entrance porch.
220 Wolfe Street
220 Wolfe Street was constructed in 1910 and is a good example of an Edwardian semi-detached dwelling. The properties were occupied by working class residents and it is reflective of the demographic development of this area of Peterborough in the early twentieth century. It is a contributing property to the historic landscape of the local neighbourhood.

Heritage attributes: Two-storey red brick construction; hipped roof; fenestration; symmetrical massing; offset entrances; picture windows with transoms; verandahs; entablature; square columns.

244 Wolfe Street
244 Wolfe Street was constructed in 1915 and is an example of an Edwardian Classical gable front house. It retains the characteristic shingles in the front gable and is notable for its upper storey porch. It is a contributing property to the historic landscape of the local neighbourhood.

Heritage attributes: Two-and-a-half storey red brick construction; gable roof; front gable with shingles and central window; fenestration; upper storey porch; balustrade.
**215 Townsend Street**
215 Townsend Street was constructed in 1936 and is an example of a 1930s bungalow. It was occupied by Albert Pavy, an employee at Brinton Carpet and reflects the demographic make up of this area of the city in the early twentieth century. It is a contributing property to the historic character of the local area.

**Heritage attributes:** One-storey construction; hipped roof; entrance porch; entrance; fenestration.

**217 Townsend Street**
217 Townsend Street was constructed in 1885 and is an example of a Victorian vernacular residence. Although the front facade of the house has been altered and added to in the twentieth century, it retains its historic fabric. It is a contributing property to the historic character of the local area.

**Heritage attributes:** Two-storey red brick construction; gable roof; fenestration; offset entrance.

**261 Townsend Street**
261 Townsend Street was constructed around 1885 and is a good example of a Victorian vernacular gable front house. The house displays the characteristic massing and layout of the housing type. It is a contributing property to the historic character of the local area.

**Heritage attributes:** One-and-a-half storey red brick construction; gable roof; fenestration; offset entrance with transom.
265 Townsend Street
265 Townsend Street is a good example of a Victorian vernacular gable front house. Constructed around 1885, it features the characteristic layout and massing of this housing type. It is a contributing property to the historic character of the local area.

**Heritage attributes:** One-and-a-half storey construction; gable roof; fenestration; offset entrance.

267-269 Townsend Street
267-269 Townsend Street is a good example of a vernacular late Victorian semi-detached dwelling. Constructed around 1880, the property was occupied by working class residents and reflects the demographic developments of this area in the late nineteenth and early twentieth centuries. It is a contributing property to the historic character of the local neighbourhood.

**Heritage attributes:** Two-storey red brick construction; hipped roof; fenestration; buff brick voussoirs; offset entrances; verandahs.

52 Olive Avenue
52 Olive Avenue was constructed around 1916 and is a good example of an Edwardian Classical gable front house. It was originally occupied by Harry Donovan, a machinist at CGE. It is a contributing property to the historic landscape of Olive Avenue.

**Heritage attributes:** Two-and-a-half storey red brick construction; hipped roof; front gable with central window; fenestration; offset entrance; picture window with transom; verandah; entablature.
53 Olive Avenue
53 Olive Avenue was constructed in 1908 as part of the early development of the street. It is a good example of a vernacular gable front house and is one of three constructed on the west side of Olive Avenue at this time. This house was originally occupied by carpenter John W. Elliott. It is contributing property to the historic character of Olive Avenue.

Heritage attributes: One-and-a-half storey frame construction; gable roof; central pointed window; fenestration; window surrounds; offset entrance; return eaves; verandah; entablature; square columns.

54 Olive Avenue
54 Olive Avenue was constructed around 1910 and is a good example of a vernacular hipped roof worker’s house. It was occupied at this time by George McLennan, a teamster. It is contributing property to the historic landscape of Olive Avenue.

Heritage attributes: Two-storey construction; hipped roof; fenestration; window surrounds; picture window with transom; offset entrance.
57 Olive Avenue
53 Olive Avenue was constructed in 1908 as part of the early development of the street. It is a good example of a vernacular gable front house and is one of three constructed on the west side of Olive Avenue at this time. This house was originally occupied by bookkeeper William Shannon. It is contributing property to the historic character of Olive Avenue.

Heritage attributes: One-and-a-half storey frame construction; gable roof; central pointed window; shingled gable; fenestration; window surrounds; offset entrance; return eaves; verandah; entablature; round columns.

58 Olive Avenue
58 Olive Avenue was constructed in 1909 and is a good example of an early twentieth century worker's cottage. It was originally occupied by a labourer, John Anderson, and is representative of the demographic development of this area in the early twentieth century. It is a contributing property to the historic landscape of Olive Avenue.

Heritage attributes: One-storey construction; gable roof; central dormer; central entrance; fenestration.
59 Olive Avenue
59 Olive Avenue was constructed in 1908 as part of the early development of the street. It is a good example of a vernacular gable front house and is one of three constructed on the west side of Olive Avenue at this time. This house was originally occupied by Edward Winkworth, who worked at CGE. It is contributing property to the historic character of Olive Avenue.

Heritage attributes: One-and-a-half storey frame construction; gable roof; central pointed window; shingled gable; decorative bargeboard; fenestration; window surrounds; offset entrance; return eaves; verandah; entablature; round columns.

61 Olive Avenue
61 Olive Avenue was constructed in 1926 and is a good example of an early twentieth century worker’s cottage. It was occupied by Harry Wilfred, an employee at CGE, and is reflective of the demographic development of this area in the early twentieth century. It is a contributing property to the historic landscape of Olive Avenue.

Heritage attributes: One-storey construction; hipped roof; central entrance; fenestration; verandah; entablature; square columns; brick piers.
62 Olive Avenue
62 Olive Avenue was constructed in 1932 and is a good example of a 1930s worker’s cottage. It was occupied by Allan Robinson, an accountant at the Cooney Cartage and Transport company. It is a contributing property to the historic landscape of Olive Avenue.

**Heritage attributes:** One-storey construction; hipped roof; chimney; dormer; central entrance; fenestration; grouped windows.

63 Olive Avenue
63 Olive Avenue was constructed around 1910 and is a good example of an Edwardian gable front house. It was occupied around this time by Thomas Brioux. It is a contributing property to the historic landscape of Olive Avenue.

**Heritage attributes:** Two-and-a-half storey brick construction; hipped roof; front gable; central paired window; fenestration; picture window with transom; offset entrance.

191 Rink Street
191 Rink Street is a good example of a Colonial Revival house. Constructed in 1930, it was occupied by Edith Redman and her daughter, Madeline, a clerk at CGE. It is a contributing property to this historic landscape of Rink Street.

**Heritage attributes:** Two-storey red brick construction; hipped roof; fenestration; grouped windows; offset entrance; entrance porch.
193 Rink Street
193 Rink Street was constructed around 1929 and is a good example of a vernacular gable front house. It was occupied by John McFarlane, an employee at the Hamilton Foundry, and reflects the demographic development of this area as a working class neighbourhood. It is a contributing property to the historic landscape of this area of the city.

Heritage attributes: One-and-a-half storey construction; gable roof; fenestration; offset entrance; entrance porch.

195 Rink Street
195 Rink Street was constructed around 1931 and is a good example of a vernacular gable front house. It was occupied by James Broadhurst, an employee at the Peterborough Canoe Company, reflects the demographic development of this area as a working class neighbourhood. It is a contributing property to the historic landscape of this area of the city.

Heritage attributes: One-and-a-half storey construction; gable roof; fenestration; offset entrance; entrance porch.
197 Rink Street
197 Rink Street was constructed around 1906 as part of a row of three worker’s houses along this section of Rink Street. It is a good example of a hipped roof vernacular residence from this period and was originally occupied by John James Chandley. It is a contributing property to the historic landscape of the local neighbourhood.

Heritage attributes: Two-storey buff brick construction; hipped roof; fenestration; window with transom; offset entrance with transom.

199 Rink Street
199 Rink Street was constructed around 1906 as part of a row of three worker’s houses along this section of Rink Street. It is a good example of a hipped roof vernacular residence from this period and was originally occupied by George Gladstone Evans, a worker at CGE, and his wife Alexina, who taught music from the house. It is a contributing property to the historic landscape of the local neighbourhood.

Heritage attributes: Two-storey buff brick construction; hipped roof; fenestration; window with transom; offset entrance with transom; chimney.
201 Rink Street
201 Rink Street was constructed around 1906 as part of a row of three worker’s houses along this section of Rink Street. It is a good example of a hipped roof vernacular residence from this period and was originally occupied by John Stinson, who worked in the lumber industry. It is a contributing property to the historic landscape of the local neighbourhood.

Heritage attributes: Two-storey buff brick construction; hipped roof; fenestration; offset entrance; verandah; piers; entablature.

203 Rink Street
203 Rink Street was constructed in 1905 and is an example of a worker’s cottage from the turn of the century. It originally operated as a boarding house for workers in local industries and supports the demographic development of the area from this period. It is contributing property to the historic landscape of the local area.

Heritage attributes: One-storey construction; gable roof; fenestration; offset entrance; entrance porch.

211 Rink Street
211 Rink Street was constructed in 1913 and is a good example of an Edwardian residence. It retains some of its decorative details, including its wooden brackets. It was occupied by William Graham, a bookseller who owned a shop on Charlotte Street. It is a contributing property to the historic landscape of the local area.

Heritage attributes: Two-and-a-half red brick construction; gable roof; side bay; chimney; brackets; central gable window; fenestration; picture window with transom; offset entrance with transom.
221 Rink Street
221 Rink Street was constructed around the turn of the twentieth century and is a good but late example of a Gothic cottage. It displays the characteristic central gable of this house style. It was occupied by cabinet maker Albert Lightfoot and is a contributing property to the historic landscape of the neighbourhood.

Heritage attributes: One-and-a-half storey construction; gable roof; central gable; central entrance; symmetrical massing; fenestration.

*This property is currently ineligible for listing as a demolition permit has been issued for it*

223 Rink Street
223 Rink Street is a good example of a vernacular gable front house. It was constructed around 1900 and occupied by James McDonald, a labourer at the George Matthews Company. It demonstrates the characteristic form and massing of this house type and is a contributing property to the historic landscape of the surrounding neighbourhood.

Heritage attributes: One-and-a-half storey red brick construction; gable roof; fenestration; verandah; offset entrance.
251-253 Rink Street
251-253 Rink Street is a good example of an Edwardian semi-detached residence. Constructed around 1911, the property was occupied by working class residents and reflects the demographic development of the neighbourhood around the turn of the century. It is a contributing property to the historic landscape of the surrounding area.

Heritage attributes: Two-storey red brick construction; hipped roof; central gable with paired windows; fenestration; symmetrical massing; offset entrances.

165 Perry Street
165 Perry Street was constructed in 1905 and is a good example of an Edwardian house. It was occupied by John Pollock, a carpenter at the Canada Cordage Company, and it reflective of the demographic development of this area in the early twentieth century. It is a contributing property to the historic landscape of Perry Street.

Heritage attributes: Two-storey red brick construction; hipped roof; chimney; dormer; fenestration; picture window with transom; entrance with transom; verandah; stone foundation.
169-171 Perry Street
169-171 Perry Street was constructed around 1900 and is a good example of a turn of the century semi-detached residential property. It was occupied by working class occupants and is reflective of the demographic development of this neighbourhood at the turn of the twentieth century. It is a contributing property to the historic landscape of Perry Street.

**Heritage attributes:** Two-storey construction; hipped roof; symmetrically massing; fenestration; offset entrances; verandah.

172-174 Perry Street
172-174 Perry Street was constructed in 1913 and is a good example of an Edwardian gable front house. It retains key elements of this house type including the shingled front gable with central window and verandah. It is a contributing property to the historic landscape of Perry Street.

**Heritage attributes:** Two-and-a-half storey red brick construction; gable roof; side bay; shingled gable; central window; brackets; fenestration; picture window with transom; entrance with transom; verandah; corbels; entablature; stone foundation.
180 Perry Street
180 Perry Street was constructed in 1913 is a good example of an Edwardian gable front house. It retains key elements of this house type including the shingled front gable with central window and verandah with square columns and rustic copings. It is a contributing property to the historic landscape of Perry Street.

*Heritage attributes:* Two-and-a-half storey red brick construction; shingled gable; central window; fenestration; brackets; picture window with transom; entrance with transom; verandah; entablature; pediment; square columns; brick piers with rusticated coping; stone foundation.

184-186 Perry Street
184-186 Perry Street was constructed in 1919 and is a good example of an Edwardian semi-detached dwelling. The property was primarily occupied by working class families and is representative of the demographic development of this area of the city. It is a contributing property to the historic landscape of Perry Street.

*Heritage attributes:* Two-storey brick construction; hipped roof; fenestration; central entrance; two-storey entrance porch; entablature; square columns; brick piers with coping; stone foundation.
185 Perry Street
185 Perry Street is a good example of a 1920s bungalow. It was constructed in 1924 and occupied by Lawrence Heath, an employee at CGE. The property is reflective of the demographic development of this area of Peterborough and is a contributing property to the historic landscape of Perry Street.

Heritage attributes: One-and-a-half storey red brick construction; gable roof; fenestration; brackets; verandah; square columns; brick piers with coping; offset entrance.

187 Perry Street
187 Perry Street was likely constructed in the early 1860s, making it one of the oldest properties on Perry Street. It is a typical example of a mid-nineteenth century gable front vernacular dwelling. It is a contributing property to the historic landscape of Perry Street.

Heritage attributes: One-and-a-half storey red brick construction; gable roof; chimney; fenestration; offset entrance; verandah.

188 Perry Street
188 Perry Street is a good example of an Edwardian Classical gable front house. It was constructed in 1912 and occupied by Glen Douglas. It retains key features of this house style including the shingled front gable with central window and Classical verandah. It is a contributing property to the historic landscape of Perry Street.

Heritage attributes: Two-and-a-half storey red brick construction; hipped roof; shingled front gable with central window; fenestration; picture window; offset entrance with transom; verandah; pediment; entablature; columns.
190 Perry Street
190 Perry Street is a good example of an Edwardian Classical gable front house. It was constructed around 1915 and occupied by Arthur Gower, a saddler. It retains key features of this house style including the shingled front gable with central window. It is a contributing property to the historic landscape of Perry Street.

Heritage attributes: Two-and-a-half storey red brick construction; hipped roof; shingled front gable with central window; fenestration; picture window; offset entrance with transom; entrance porch.

191 Perry Street
191 Perry Street was 1907 and is a good example of a vernacular hipped roof house. It was originally occupied by the Rev. Edward Soward, who retired to the property. It is a contributing property to the historic landscape of Perry Street.

Heritage attributes: Two-storey buff brick construction; hipped roof; fenestration; offset entrance.
196 Perry Street
196 Perry Street is a good example of an Edwardian house with Queen Anne features. These include decorative elements such as the brackets and decorative brickwork. It was constructed in 1913 and occupied by Thomas Rogers, a carpenter. It is a contributing property to the historic landscape of Perry Street.

**Heritage attributes:** Two-and-a-half storey red brick construction; gable roof; brackets; central window; decorative brickwork; fenestration; offset entrance; verandah.

197 Perry Street
197 Perry Street was constructed in 1890 and is a good example of a hipped roof vernacular worker’s house. It was occupied by labourer Archibald Guerin and is reflective of the demographic development of this area of the city. It is a contributing property to the historic landscape of Perry Street.

**Heritage attributes:** Two-storey red brick construction; hipped roof; fenestration; voussoirs; offset entrance.

198 Perry Street
198 Perry Street was constructed in 1890 and is a good example of a Victorian gable roof vernacular worker’s house. It was occupied by labourer William Drake and is reflective of the demographic development of this area of the city. It is a contributing property to the historic landscape of Perry Street.

**Heritage attributes:** One-and-a-half storey red brick construction; gable roof; fenestration; voussoirs; offset entrance with transom; verandah.
199 Perry Street
199 Perry Street was constructed in 1890 and is a good example of a Victorian gable roof vernacular worker's house. It was occupied by widow Mary Crowley and is reflective of the demographic development of this area of the city. It is a contributing property to the historic landscape of Perry Street.

Heritage attributes: One-and-a-half storey red brick construction; gable roof; fenestration; voussoirs; offset entrance with transom; verandah; entablature.

202 Perry Street
202 Perry Street was constructed in 1910 and is a good example of a simplified Queen Anne style house. It has the characteristic asymmetrical massing of this style and decorative elements such as brackets and a verandah. It was originally occupied by Henry Greene, a bookkeeper at J.J. Turner, and is a contributing property to the historic landscape of Perry Street.

Heritage attributes: Two-storey red brick construction; hipped roof; projecting gable; central window; chimney; brackets; fenestration; picture window with transom; offset entrance; verandah; entablature; square columns; piers.

203 Perry Street
203 Perry Street was constructed in 1912. It is a good example of a worker’s cottage from the early twentieth century and reflect the demographic development of this area. It is a contributing property to the historic landscape of Perry Street.

Heritage attributes: One-storey construction; gable roof; fenestration; offset entrance.
206-208 Perry Street
206-208 Perry Street was constructed around 1895 and is a good example of a turn of the century semi-detached residence. It was occupied primarily by working class families and boarders and is reflective of the demographic development of this area of Peterborough. It is a contributing property to the historic landscape of Perry Street.

Heritage attributes: Two-storey brick construction; hipped roof; fenestration; symmetrical massing; offset entrances; verandah.

207 Perry Street
207 Perry Street was likely constructed in the 1880s and is a good example of a Victorian vernacular gable front worker’s house. In the late 1880s, it was occupied by David Mason, a clerk at Hall, Innes and Co. It is notable for its buff brick voussoirs and quoins. It is a contributing property to the historic landscape of Perry Street.

Heritage attributes: One-and-a-half storey red brick construction; gable roof; fenestration; buff brick voussoirs; buff brick quoins; offset entrance with transom; verandah.

210-220 Perry Street
210-220 Perry Street was constructed around 1895 and is a good example of late nineteenth century terraced housing in Peterborough. It was occupied primarily by working class residents and is reflective of the demographic development of this area of Peterborough. It is a contributing property to the historic landscape of Perry Street.

Heritage attributes: Two-storey red brick construction; hipped roof; fenestration; offset entrances; verandah.
211 Perry Street
211 Perry Street was constructed around 1907 and is a good example of an early Edwardian gable front house. It is notable for its return eaves, Classical porch and decorative brickwork. It was occupied by John Arthur, a clerk. It is a contributing property to the historic landscape of Perry Street.

Heritage attributes: Two-and-a-half storey red brick construction; hipped roof; front gable; central window; return eaves; decorative brickwork; fenestration; picture window with transom; offset entrance; verandah; entablature; columns.

215 Perry Street
215 Perry Street was constructed around 1926 and originally occupied by Alphonse Lavasseur, a driver. It is a good example of an Edwardian Classical gable front house and retains key elements including its front gable and Classical verandah. It is a contributing property to the historic landscape of Perry Street.

Heritage attributes: Two-and-a-half storey red brick construction; gable roof; chimney; front gable with central window; fenestration; picture window with transom; offset entrance; verandah; entablature; square columns; brick piers; coping.
221 Perry Street
221 Perry Street is a good example of an Ontario Gothic cottage. Likely constructed around 1870, it is one of the oldest properties in this neighbourhood and retains key elements of the Ontario Gothic style, including its central gable with decorative bargeboard and finial, rounded central window, and verandah. It is contributing property to the historic character of Perry Street.

Heritage attributes: One-and-a-half storey construction; gable roof; central gable; decorative bargeboard; finial; rounded central window; verandah; square columns; piers; central entrance with transom; fenestration.

222-232 Perry Street
222-232 Perry Street was constructed around 1906 and is a good example of early twentieth century terraced housing in Peterborough. It was occupied primarily by working class residents and is reflective of the demographic development of this area of Peterborough. It is a contributing property to the historic landscape of Perry Street.

Heritage attributes: Two-storey buff brick construction; hipped roof; fenestration; offset entrances; verandah; columns.
223 Perry Street
223 Perry Street is a good example of an Italianate style residence in Peterborough. It is notable for its wide eaves, which are characteristic of the style, and retains its ornate verandah. It was constructed around 1885 and occupied in the late 1880s by Robert W. Smith, a circus traveller. It is a contributing property to the historic landscape of Perry Street.

Heritage attributes: Two-storey red brick construction; hipped roof; L-shaped plan; wide eaves; rounded windows; voussoirs; fenestration; offset entrance; verandah; decorative woodwork; columns; chimney.

227 Perry Street
227 Perry Street is a good example of a vernacular Victorian gable front house. It was constructed in the late 1880s and occupied by W.H. Dayman who worked for the Canadian Express Company. It retains the form and massing of this housing type and is a contributing property to the historic landscape of Perry Street.

Heritage attributes: One-and-a-half storey brick construction; gable roof; chimney; rounded windows; fenestration; offset entrance with transom; stone foundation.
14 Aylmer Street N
14 Aylmer Street N was constructed around 1879 and is a good example of a gable front Victorian vernacular residence constructed for working class occupants. The house retains its front verandah with decorative columns. It is a contributing property to the historic character of Aylmer Street N.

Heritage attributes: One-and-a-half storey red brick construction; gable roof; fenestration; buff brick voussoirs; offset entrance with transom; verandah; decorative woodwork; columns.

20 Aylmer Street N
20 Aylmer Street N was constructed around 1875. It is a good example of a hip roof Victorian home constructed for working class occupants. The house retains its front verandah with decorative columns. It is a contributing property to the historic character of Aylmer Street N.

Heritage attributes: Two-storey red brick construction; hipped roof; fenestration; buff brick voussoirs; offset entrance with transom; verandah; decorative woodwork; columns.
22 Aylmer Street N
22 Aylmer Street N was constructed in 1885 and is a good example of an open gable front Victorian vernacular residence constructed for working class occupants. This structure has an evident stone foundation and is a contributing property to the historic character of the neighbourhood.

Heritage attributes: One-and-a-half storey red brick construction; gable roof; fenestration; rounded upper storey windows; offset entrance with transom; stone foundation.

48 Aylmer Street N
48 Aylmer Street N was built in 1890 and is a good example of late Victorian terraced housing in Peterborough. Primarily occupied by individuals and families employed in Peterborough industries and businesses during this period, its historic occupants reflects the overall demographic of this area of Peterborough and includes owner-occupants, renters and boarders. It is contributing property to the historic character of Aylmer Street N.

Heritage attributes: Two-storey red brick construction; hipped roof; fenestration; picture windows with transoms; offset entrances with transoms; verandah; entablature; columns.
57 Aylmer Street N
57 Aylmer Street N was constructed in 1890 and is a good example of late Victorian vernacular housing incorporating Gothic Revival features, such as the central gable in the side wing. It is a contributing property to the historic character of Aylmer Street N.

Heritage attributes: One-and-a-half storey brick construction; L-shaped plan; gable roof; central gable with finial; fenestration; verandah; window with rounded transom; entrance.

59 Aylmer Street N
59 Aylmer Street N was built in 1895 and is a good example of late Victorian vernacular housing incorporating Gothic Revival features, such as the central gable in the side wing. It is a contributing property to the historic character of Aylmer Street N.

Heritage attributes: One-and-a-half storey red brick construction; L-shaped plan; gable roof; central gable; fenestration; verandah; window with rounded transom; entrance.
63 Aylmer Street N

63 Aylmer St N was constructed in 1885 and is a good example of a gable front Victorian vernacular residence constructed for working class occupants. It is a contributing property to the historic character of Aylmer Street N.

**Heritage attributes:** One-and-a-half storey brick construction; gable roof; brackets; fenestration; offset entrance with transom; verandah.

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64 Aylmer Street N

64 Aylmer Street N was constructed in 1885 and is a good example of an Italianate residence in Peterborough. It retains its front two-storey bay and wide eaves which are typical of this style. It is a contributing property to the historic character of Aylmer Street N.

**Heritage attributes:** Two-storey construction; hipped roof; wide eaves; chimney; two-storey bay; rounded windows; voussoirs; fenestration; verandah; stone foundation.
66 Aylmer Street N
66 Aylmer Street N is a good example of an Edwardian front gable house. It was constructed in 1914 and retains a number of characteristic features of the style, including the shingles in the front gable and large bay window. It contributes to the historic character of the Aylmer Street N area.

Heritage attributes: Two-and-a-half storey red brick construction; gable roof; shingled front gable with central window; chimney; bay window; fenestration; picture window with transom; offset entrance; verandah; pediment; entablature; square columns; brick piers.

68 Aylmer Street N
68 Aylmer Street N is an example of an Edwardian vernacular front gable house. It was constructed in 1927. Like most of the other properties in the neighbourhood, it was occupied by working class families and is a contributing property to the historic character of Aylmer Street N.

Heritage attributes: Two-and-a-half storey red brick construction; hipped roof; front gable; central window; fenestration; offset entrance.
72 Aylmer Street N
72 Aylmer St N was built in 1928 and is a late example of a hipped roof vernacular residence. It retains its original form and massing, as well as a verandah across the front of the house. It is a contributing property to the historic landscape of Aylmer Street.

Heritage attributes: Two-storey red brick construction; hipped roof; chimney; fenestration; offset entrance; bay window; verandah; entablature; square columns; piers.

76 Aylmer Street N
Built in 1880, 76 Aylmer Street N provides an interesting example of Victorian vernacular home construction. It features accents such as decorative key stone above front windows. It also includes a high stone foundation. It is a contributing property to the historic character of Aylmer Street N.

Heritage attributes: One-and-a-half storey red brick construction; gable roof; window surrounds with key stones; fenestration; entrance porch; pediment; entablature; square columns; brick piers; high stone foundation; offset entrance.
78 Aylmer Street N
78 Aylmer Street N is a good example of an Edwardian front gable house. It was constructed in 1909 and retains a number of characteristic features of the style, including the shingles in the front gable. Like most of the other properties in the neighbourhood, it was occupied by working class families and reflects the overall, historic character of Aylmer Street N.

*Heritage attributes:* Two-and-a-half storey red brick construction; gable roof; front gable; shingles; central window; fenestration; picture window with transom; offset entrance with transom; verandah; entablature; columns.

82 Aylmer Street N
82 Aylmer St N was built in 1893 and is a good example of a Victorian vernacular hipped roof house constructed for a working class occupant. It retains its front verandah with decorative woodwork. It is a contributing property to the historic character of Aylmer Street N.

*Heritage attributes:* Two-storey red brick construction; hipped roof with peak; fenestration; offset entrance with transom; verandah; decorative woodwork; columns.
83 Aylmer Street N
83 Aylmer Street was likely constructed in the late nineteenth century and is a good example of a late Victorian gable front house. The house is notable for its decorative brickwork on the front elevation. It is a contributing property to the historic landscape of Aylmer Street N.

**Heritage attributes:** Two-and-a-half storey red brick construction; gable roof; central window; decorative brickwork and moulding; fenestration; voussoirs; window with transom; offset entrance with transom; stone foundation.

84 Aylmer Street N
84 Aylmer Street N was constructed around 1894 and is a good example of a hipped roof Victorian vernacular house. It forms part of a row of houses of this type constructed for working class occupants at the end of the nineteenth century. It is a contributing property to the historic landscape of Aylmer Street N.

**Heritage attributes:** Two-storey red brick construction; hipped roof; fenestration; offset entrance; entrance porch.
85 Aylmer Street N
85 Aylmer Street N was constructed around 1890 and is a good example of a Queen Anne style residence. It forms part of a row of nearly identical Queen Anne style houses constructed along the west side of Aylmer Street N around this time. It is a contributing property to the historic landscape of Aylmer Street N.

**Heritage attributes:** Two-and-a-half storey buff brick construction; hipped roof; projecting front bay with gable; pilasters; decorative brickwork; central window; fenestration; decorative window surrounds; windows with transoms; paired windows; coloured glass; offset entrance with transom; two-storey entrance porch; entablature; square columns; brick piers; stone foundation; asymmetrical massing.

88 Aylmer Street N
88 Aylmer Street N was constructed around 1894 and is a good example of a hipped roof Victorian vernacular house. It forms part of a row of houses of this type constructed for working class occupants at the end of the nineteenth century. It is a contributing property to the historic landscape of Aylmer Street N.

**Heritage attributes:** Two-storey red brick construction; hipped roof; fenestration; offset entrance; verandah; columns; brick piers.
89 Aylmer Street N
89 Aylmer Street N was constructed around 1890 and is a good example of a Queen Anne style residence. It forms part of a row of nearly identical Queen Anne style houses constructed along the west side of Aylmer Street N around this time. It is a contributing property to the historic landscape of Aylmer Street N.

Heritage attributes: Two-and-a-half storey buff brick constriction; hipped roof; projecting front bay with gable; pilasters; decorative brickwork; central window; fenestration; decorative window surrounds; windows with transoms; paired windows; rounded window; coloured glass; offset entrance with transom; two-storey entrance porch; asymmetrical massing.

92 Aylmer Street N
92 Aylmer Street N was constructed around 1894 and is a good example of a hipped roof Victorian vernacular house. It forms part of a row of houses of this type constructed for working class occupants at the end of the nineteenth century. It is a contributing property to the historic landscape of Aylmer Street N.

Heritage attributes: Two-storey red brick construction; hipped roof; fenestration; offset entrance with transom; verandah; columns.
93 Aylmer Street N
93 Aylmer Street N was constructed around 1890 and is a good example of a Queen Anne style residence. It forms part of a row of nearly identical Queen Anne style houses constructed along the west side of Aylmer Street N around this time. It is a contributing property to the historic landscape of Aylmer Street N.

Heritage attributes: Two-and-a-half storey buff brick constriction; hipped roof; chimney; projecting front bay with gable; pilasters; decorative brick bay; decorative woodwork; central window; fenestration; decorative window surrounds; paired windows; rounded window; coloured glass; brackets; asymmetrical massing.

95 Aylmer Street N
95 Aylmer Street N was constructed around 1890 and is a good example of a Queen Anne style residence. It forms part of a row of Queen Anne style houses constructed along the west side of Aylmer Street N around this time. It is a contributing property to the historic landscape of Aylmer Street N.

Heritage attributes: Two-and-a-half storey red brick constriction; hipped roof; projecting front bay with gable; central window; fenestration; picture window with transom; rounded windows; offset entrance with transom; verandah; entablature; square columns; brick piers; asymmetrical massing.
96 Aylmer Street N
96 Aylmer Street N was constructed around 1894 and is a good example of a hipped roof Victorian vernacular house. It forms part of a row of houses of this type constructed for working class occupants at the end of the nineteenth century. It is a contributing property to the historic landscape of Aylmer Street N.

Heritage attributes: Two-storey red brick construction; hipped roof; fenestration; offset entrance with transom; verandah; entablature; pediment.

99 Aylmer Street N
99 Aylmer Street N was constructed around 1890 and is a good example of a Queen Anne style residence. It forms part of a row of nearly identical Queen Anne style houses constructed along the west side of Aylmer Street N around this time. It is a contributing property to the historic landscape of Aylmer Street N.

Heritage attributes: Two-and-a-half storey red brick construction; hipped roof; chimney; projecting front bay with gable; pilasters; fenestration; decorative window surrounds; windows with transoms; paired windows; coloured glass; offset entrance with transom; two-storey entrance porch; stone foundation; asymmetrical massing.
**100 Aylmer Street N**

100 Aylmer Street N was constructed around 1895 and is a good example of a hipped roof Victorian vernacular house. It forms part of a row of houses of this type constructed for working class occupants at the end of the nineteenth century. It is a contributing property to the historic landscape of Aylmer Street N.

**Heritage attributes:** Two-storey red brick construction; hipped roof; fenestration; offset entrance.

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**104 Aylmer Street N**

104 Aylmer Street N was constructed around 1895 and is a good example of a hipped roof Victorian vernacular house. It forms part of a row of houses of this type constructed for working class occupants at the end of the nineteenth century. It is a contributing property to the historic landscape of Aylmer Street N.

**Heritage attributes:** Two-storey red brick construction; hipped roof; fenestration; offset entrance.
108 Aylmer Street N
108 Aylmer Street N was constructed around 1895 and is a good example of a hipped roof Victorian vernacular house. It forms part of a row of houses of this type constructed for working class occupants at the end of the nineteenth century. It is a contributing property to the historic landscape of Aylmer Street N.

Heritage attributes: Two-storey brick construction; hipped roof; fenestration; offset entrance.

112 Aylmer Street N
112 Aylmer Street N was constructed around 1899 and is a good example of a hipped roof Victorian vernacular house. It forms part of a row of houses of this type constructed for working class occupants at the end of the nineteenth century. It is a contributing property to the historic landscape of Aylmer Street N.

Heritage attributes: Two-storey red brick construction; hipped roof; fenestration; offset entrance with decorative surround.
118-120 Aylmer Street N
118-120 Aylmer Street N was constructed around 1885 and is a good example of a hipped roof vernacular house from the late nineteenth century that appears to have originally been used as a boarding house. It is a contributing property to the historic landscape of Aylmer Street N.

Heritage attributes: Two-story brick construction; hipped roof; fenestration; chimneys; verandah.

155 Aylmer Street N
155 Aylmer Street N was constructed around 1899 and is a good example of a Queen Anne style house. It retains important decorative features including its decorative brickwork and coloured glass. It is a contributing property to the historic landscape of Aylmer Street N.

Heritage attributes: Two-and-a-half storey buff brick construction; hipped roof; chimney; projecting front bay with gable; pilasters; decorative brickwork; central window; fenestration; rounded window with keystone; voussoirs; windows with transoms; coloured glass; offset entrance with transom; two-storey entrance porch; asymmetrical massing.
159 Aylmer Street N
159 Aylmer Street North was constructed around 1870 by William Fitzgerald, a local builder and Edward Webb, a bricklayer. It was originally occupied by a Thomas E. Fitzgerald, a relative. It is a good example of a late nineteenth century residential building with Italianate details including the side bay and wide eaves. It forms part of the intact nineteenth century residential neighbourhood on Aylmer Street and contributes to its historic character.

**Heritage attributes:** Two-storey buff brick construction; hipped roof; wide eaves; side bay; chimney; fenestration; lintels; offset entrance.

162-164 Aylmer Street N
162-164 Aylmer Street N is a good example of a late nineteenth century semi-detached bay and gable house. Constructed around 1899, it has the typical feature of this housing time including the bays on the front of the house and symmetrical massing. It is a contributing property to the historic landscape of Aylmer Street N.

**Heritage attributes:** Two-storey brick construction; hipped roof; chimneys; front gables; central windows; fenestration; central entrances; symmetrical massing; stone foundation.
165 Aylmer Street N
165 Aylmer Street N was constructed around 1915 and is a good example of an Edwardian residence. It is notable for its retained decorative features which include decorative brickwork and brackets. It is a contributing property to the historic landscape of Aylmer Street N.

Heritage attributes: Two-and-a-half storey red brick construction; gable roof; brackets; central window; fenestration; decorative brickwork; offset entrance; entrance porch; piers.

167 Aylmer Street N
167 Aylmer Street N was constructed around 1907 and is a good example of an early twentieth century Queen Anne residence. It retains a number of decorative features including its decorative bargeboard and window surround in the front gable. It is a contributing property to the historic landscape of Aylmer Street N.

Heritage attributes: Two-storey buff brick construction; hipped roof; front and side gables; decorative bargeboard; central window with decorative surround; fenestration; windows with transom; offset entrance; asymmetrical massing.
170 Aylmer Street N
170 Aylmer Street North was constructed 1885 and is a good example of late Victorian vernacular hipped roof housing. It was originally occupied by Daniel Mahoney, a roadmaster for the Grant Trunk Railway, located nearby. There are a significant number of this properties in this area of the city and it is a contributing property to the historic landscape of Aylmer Street North.

Heritage attributes: Two-storey brick construction; hipped roof; chimney; fenestration; offset entrance; verandah.

171 Aylmer Street N
171 Aylmer Street was constructed around 1907 and is a good example of an early twentieth century Queen Anne style house. It was originally occupied by George Robertson, an accountant at BF Ackerman and Sons. It is a contributing property to the historic landscape of Aylmer Street N.

Heritage attributes: Two-storey buff brick construction; hipped roof; chimneys; front and side bays; central window with decorative surround; windows with transom; decorative brickwork; two-storey verandah; entablature; square columns; piers; offset entrance with transom.
174 Aylmer Street N

174 Aylmer Street North was constructed in 1875 and is a good example of a Victorian vernacular hipped roof house constructed for a working class occupant. It is the middle of a row of three houses of this type along Aylmer Street North, north of Wolfe Street and is a contributing property to the historic landscape of Aylmer Street.

Heritage attributes: Two-storey red brick construction; hipped roof; fenestration; rounded upper storey windows; picture window with transom; entrance with transom; verandah.

175 Aylmer Street N

175 Aylmer Street was constructed around 1907 and is a good example of an early twentieth century Queen Anne style house. It was originally occupied by George Preen, a manager at the Brinton Carpet Co. It is a contributing property to the historic landscape of Aylmer Street N.

Heritage attributes: Two-storey buff brick construction; hipped roof; chimneys; front and side bays; central window with decorative surround; windows with transom; decorative brickwork; verandah; entablature; square columns; piers; offset entrance with transom.
177 Aylmer Street N
177 Aylmer Street North was constructed in 1860 and is of stacked plank construction, a building method that was common in Peterborough during its mid-nineteenth century lumber boom, but rarely used elsewhere. It is an important property in the historic landscape of Aylmer Street North.

Heritage attributes: Two-storey stacked plank construction; gable roof; symmetrical massing; fenestration; central entrances with transoms; verandah.

178 Aylmer Street N
178 Aylmer Street North was constructed in 1875 and is a good example of a Victorian vernacular hipped roof house constructed for a working class occupant. It is the end property in a row of three houses of this type along Aylmer Street North, north of Wolfe Street and is a contributing property to the historic landscape of Aylmer Street.

Heritage attributes: Two-story red brick construction; hipped roof; fenestration; rounded upper storey windows; offset entrance; entrance porch; pediment; square columns; entablature; brick piers.
183 Aylmer Street N
183 Aylmer Street N was constructed around 1907 and is a good example of an Edwardian residence. It was originally occupied by William Taylor. It is a contributing property to the historic landscape of Aylmer Street N.

Heritage attributes: Two-and-a-half storey red brick construction; gable roof; side bay and gable; decorative brickwork; fenestration; offset entrance; verandah.

184 Aylmer Street N
184 Aylmer Street N is a good example of a 1920s bungalow. Constructed in 1925, it was originally occupied by Pearl Eakins, a cashier at the Dominion Life Assurance Company. It is a contributing property to the historic landscape of Aylmer Street N.

Heritage attributes: One-and-a-half storey red brick construction; gable roof; front wall dormer; fenestration; offset entrance; verandah; entablature; square columns; brick piers with coping.
186 Aylmer Street N
186 Aylmer Street is a good example of a 1920s bungalow. Constructed in 1927, it was originally occupied by Julia De Carlonis, a clerk. It is a contributing property to the historic landscape of Aylmer Street N.

**Heritage attributes:** One-and-a-half storey red brick construction; gable roof; front wall dormer; fenestration; offset entrance; verandah; entablature; square columns; brick piers with coping; decorative woodwork.

187 Aylmer Street N
187 Aylmer Street N was constructed around 1910 and is a good example of a bay and gable duplex in Peterborough. Constructed as united for working class occupants, it reflects the demographic development of this area in the early twentieth century. It retains decorative features from this period including the central gable windows and decorative brickwork. It is a contributing property to the historic landscape of Aylmer Street N.

**Heritage attributes:** Two-storey red brick construction; hipped roof; front bays with gables; central gable windows; decorative brickwork; fenestration; windows with transoms; central entrances; symmetrical massing.
192 Aylmer Street N
192 Aylmer Street was constructed around 1929 and is a good example of a 1920s bungalow. It was originally occupied by John T. Hornsby, of Hornsby and Allan Architects whose office was at 332 George Street N, and his wife Nettie. It was an early house in Peterborough to have a private telephone. It is a contributing property to the historic landscape of Aylmer Street N.

Heritage attributes: One-and-a-half storey red brick construction; gable roof; front wall dormer; fenestration; paired and grouped windows; offset entrance; verandah; entablature; square columns; brick piers with coping.

212 Aylmer Street N
212 Aylmer Street N is a good example of an Edwardian Classical gable front house. It was constructed in 1912 and was originally occupied by Gordon Bone who worked at CGE. It retains its classical verandah and bay window and is a contributing property to the historic landscape of Aylmer Street N.

Heritage attributes: Two-and-a-half storey red brick construction; hipped roof; dormers; front gable with central window; bay window; fenestration; offset entrance; verandah; pediment; columns; brick piers with coping.
214 Aylmer Street N
214 Aylmer Street N is a good example of an Edwardian Classical gable front house. It was constructed in 1912 and was originally occupied by Alfred Pratten, the director at the Peterborough Hardware Company. It retains its classical verandah and bay window and is a contributing property to the historic landscape of Aylmer Street N.

Heritage attributes: Two-and-a-half storey red brick construction; hipped roof; chimney; dormers; front gable with central window; bay window; fenestration; offset entrance; verandah; pediment; columns; brick piers with coping.

218 Aylmer Street N
218 Aylmer Street N is a good example of an Edwardian Classical gable front house. It was constructed in 1911 and was originally occupied by Frank Gray, a salesman. It retains its classical verandah and shingled gable and pediment and is a contributing property to the historic landscape of Aylmer Street N.

Heritage attributes: Two-and-a-half storey red brick construction; hipped roof; chimney; front gable with central window, shingles and eyebrow; windows with transoms; fenestration; offset entrance with transom; verandah; pediment with shingles; columns; brick piers with coping.
220 Aylmer Street N
220 Aylmer Street N is a good example of an Edwardian foursquare house. It was constructed around 1928 and was originally occupied by W.E. Robinson who worked at Gillespie Garage. It is a contributing property to the historic landscape of Aylmer Street N.

Heritage attributes: Two-storey red brick construction; hipped roof; dormer; fenestration; offset entrance; entrance porch; entablature; square columns; brick piers with coping.

222 Aylmer Street N
222 Aylmer Street N is a good example of a 1920s bungalow. It was constructed around 1929 and occupied by Laura Quinn. It is a contributing property to the historic landscape of Aylmer Street N.

Heritage attributes: One-and-a-half storey red brick construction; gable roof; front wall dormer; brackets; fenestration; offset entrance.
224 Aylmer Street N
224 Aylmer Street N is a good example of a 1920s bungalow. It was constructed around 1929 and occupied by Clifford Kidd, a sales manager at DeLaval. It is a contributing property to the historic landscape of Aylmer Street N.

Heritage attributes: One-and-a-half storey red brick construction; gable roof; front wall dormer; fenestration; oriel window; offset entrance; entrance porch; entablature; square columns; brick piers with coping.

230-234 Aylmer Street N
230-234 Aylmer Street N is a good example of worker’s housing from the interwar period. This duplex was constructed around 1939 and is reflective of the demographic growth of this area in the early to mid-twentieth century. It is a contributing property to the historic landscape of Aylmer Street N.

Heritage attributes: One-storey construction; hipped roof; chimney; symmetrical massing; fenestration; grouped front windows and surrounds; entrance porches; offset entrances; entablatures; square columns.
282 Dalhousie Street
282 Dalhousie Street is a good example of a Victorian vernacular residence with Gothic details. The lot was occupied by Lewis Spry beginning in the mid-1840s and the current house is illustrated on the 1875 Bird’s Eye View map, although it may not be the original house. It is an important early property in Peterborough and a contributing property to the historic landscape of Dalhousie Street.

Heritage attributes: One-and-a-half storey brick construction; gable roof; central gables with rounded windows; finials; fenestration; entrance porch; entrance with sidelights; stone foundation.

251-255 Rubidge Street
251-255 Rubidge Street is a good example of a late nineteenth century Victorian vernacular dwelling. Both this property and its neighbour were constructed around 1880 by John Kelly, a blacksmith who became the caretaker of Little Lake cemetery in the late 1880s and was the grandfather of American movie star Gene Kelly. It is a contributing property to the historic landscape of Aylmer Street and has important connections to the city’s Irish community.

Heritage attributes: Two-storey red brick construction; hipped roof; asymmetrical massing; rounded upper storey windows; buff brick voussoirs; fenestration; entrances with transoms; verandahs; chamfered columns; decorative woodwork.
257-259 Rubidge Street
257-259 Rubidge Street is a good example of a late nineteenth century Victorian vernacular dwelling. Both this property and its neighbour were constructed around 1880 by John Kelly, a blacksmith who became the caretaker of Little Lake cemetery in the late 1880s and was the grandfather of American movie star Gene Kelly. This was the Kelly family residence and Gene Kelly’s father, James Kelly, grew up in this house. It is a contributing property to the historic landscape of Aylmer Street and has important connections to the city’s Irish community.

Heritage attributes: Two-storey red brick construction; hipped roof; asymmetrical massing; rounded upper storey windows; buff brick voussoirs; fenestration; entrances with transoms; verandahs; chamfered columns; decorative woodwork.

184 Stewart Street
184 Stewart Street is a good example of a Dutch Colonial Revival house in Peterborough. Constructed in 1909, its first occupant was Thomas Ashby, a machinist at CGE. It is one of a small number of Dutch Colonial Revival houses in the city where the style never became particularly popular. The property features the distinctive gambrel roof of the style, shingled gable ends, side dormers and a verandah.

Heritage attributes: One-and-a-half storey red brick construction; gambrel roof, return eaves; side dormers; singled gable end; central window; stone foundation; fenestration; entrance with transom; verandah; columns; entablature; brick piers; offset entrance.
727 Lansdowne Street West
727 Lansdowne Street West was constructed in the early twentieth century as the South Ward School. It is a good example of educational architecture from this period and forms part of a collection of early Peterborough schools.

Heritage attributes: Two-storey red brick construction; hipped roof; projecting front bay with gable; rounded upper storey window; fenestration; lintels; lug sills; entrance with rusticated surround.

274-276 Dalhousie Street
274-276 Dalhousie Street was constructed around 1917 and is an excellent example of an Edwardian Classical semi-detached residence. While there are many Edwardian Classical houses in Peterborough from this period, semi-detached examples in the style are rare and this property has retained the key feature of the style including the Classical porches with pediments. It is a contributing property to the historic landscape of Dalhousie Street.

Heritage attributes: Two-and-a-half storey red brick construction; hipped roof; front gables with paired central windows; bay windows; picture windows with transoms; offset entrances with transoms; verandah; pediments; entablature; square columns; piers; symmetrical massing.
To: Members of the General Committee

From: Sandra Clancy, CAO and Acting Commissioner of Community Services

Meeting Date: July 2, 2019

Subject: Report CSS19-007
Contract Extension for Daily Meal Program and Update on Local Food Security Programs

Purpose

A report to renew the service agreement with St. John’s Anglican Church for the operation of the daily meal program and drop-in centre at the One Roof Community Centre and provide Council with an update on local food security programs.

Recommendations

That Council approve the recommendations outlined in Report CSSS19-007 dated July 2, 2019, of the CAO and Acting Commissioner of Community Services, as follows:

a) That the CAO and Clerk be authorized to sign a 1-year contract extension not to exceed $208,000 with St. John’s Anglican Church for the delivery of the Community Meal and Drop-in Centre Program for the period of January 1, 2020 to December 31, 2020; and

b) That payments of $300 per day be made as part of this contract extension for the delivery of a Warming and Cooling Facility Service when heat and cold alerts occur.
Budget and Financial Implications

The cost of the Community Meal program is $208,000 for 2020. The cost of the Culinary Training Program is $89,000. The costs of the delivery of the Warming and Cooling Facility Services at $300 per day is estimated to be $15,000. Adequate funding would be included in the 2020 Operating Budget from the sources identified in Chart 1 below.

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th></th>
<th>Provincial Cost</th>
<th>City Cost</th>
<th>County Cost</th>
<th>Totals</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>Meal and Drop-in Program</td>
<td>$0.00</td>
<td>$162,374</td>
<td>$45,626</td>
<td>$208,000</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Culinary Training Program</td>
<td>$89,000</td>
<td>$0.00</td>
<td>$0.00</td>
<td>$89,000</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Warming and Cooling Centre</td>
<td>$0.00</td>
<td>$11,710</td>
<td>$3,290</td>
<td>$15,000</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td><strong>Totals</strong></td>
<td><strong>$89,000</strong></td>
<td><strong>$174,083</strong></td>
<td><strong>$48,917</strong></td>
<td><strong>$312,000</strong></td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

The City\County cost share is calculated based on the 2020 budget cost share of the overall Homelessness budget ($949,361) of which 78.1% ($741,111) is from the City and 21.9% ($208,250) is from the County.

The Ministry of Community and Social Services has indicated that social assistance funding is likely to be reduced in 2020. The changes have not been confirmed at this time. It is possible to reallocate the Employment Services budget at the local level to minimize any negative impact on the Culinary Training Program.

Background

This report provides an update on the local food security programs and seeks Council approval to extend a one-year contract for the delivery of a Community Meal and Drop-in Centre Program. In the years leading up to the end of 2016, there were a variety of meal programs in the City of Peterborough with the objective of providing a free meal for low-income residents. For many years Brock Mission ran the Open Table which provided a supper meal from Monday to Friday. This was supplemented by a variety of meals on weekends and Statutory Holidays provided mainly by faith organizations at different downtown church locations.

In 2013 the City supported the development of the Lighthouse Community Centre in partnership with the Canadian Mental Health Association and Kawartha Fest to provide a meal and drop-in services at St. John’s Anglican Church. A culinary training program was also developed to prepare the meals and provide employment training for Ontario Works clients.

In 2016 the program started to experience challenges maintaining the meal program while staying within a modest budget. To replace this service the City initiated an
Expression of Interest process to receive proposals from local community groups and organizations with the goal of creating a cohesive program that provided a consistent meal and drop-in centre.

Report CSSS16-004 Community Meal Service Agreement awarded St. John’s Anglican Church a 3-year contract to provide the following services:

- Deliver a free daily community meal every day of the year;
- Be open as a drop-in centre a minimum of 4 hours every day of the year;
- Provide information and referrals to service participants;
- Facilitate a culinary training program as part of the meal program; and
- Be open from 9:00 am to 9:30 pm as a warming and cooling centre during heat and cold alerts.

The contract included the option of two, 1-year contract extensions. This Report is recommending using the first 1-year extension. The City’s contract is with St. John’s Anglican Church; however, the program is known as the One Roof Community Centre (the Centre).

The contract also called for the formation of a Steering Committee with representatives from the City, the Centre, and the Community Training and Development Centre (as the culinary training service provider). The Steering Committee meets on a monthly basis to discuss operational issues and ensure the program is running effectively.

The requirements listed above were the scope of service defined and funded by the City. The Centre expanded its scope of services using their resources to offer the following enhancements:

- Deliver an additional supper meal 5 days per week (Monday to Friday)
- Open 7 hours a day from 12:00 pm to 7:00 pm

**Update on Meal Program**

The 2018 budget to operate the Centre totaled $409,133 (unaudited) with the City contributing $208,080. The operating cost of the Culinary Training Program in 2018 was $88,880 which was paid to the Community Training and Development Centre.

This expanded program is a valuable service for those who access the Centre. Approximately 90% of people who use the Centre identify Ontario Disability Support Program or Ontario Works as their source of income. Chart 2 provides details on the number of meals provided at the Centre over the past 2 years.
In 2017 lunch was served 6 days/week (Monday to Saturday) and supper served 6 days/week (Monday to Friday and Sunday). This schedule was changed in 2018 to have lunch 5 days/week (Monday to Friday) and supper 7 days/week.

These averages do not reflect the fluctuations that take place on a daily, monthly, or seasonally basis. Attendance at the Centre can range anywhere from 120 to 380 people each day.

The Centre is required to have 2 paid staff working while it is open. Volunteers, local organizations, businesses, churches, students, and community groups play an important role in the delivery of services at the Centre. The type of activities and roles they play include:

- Preparing meals
- Serving food
- Cleaning
- Support to Centre staff
- Food and monetary donations

Approximately 100 volunteer shifts are scheduled each week to meet the service needed at the Centre. This represents the equivalent of approximately 8 full-time staff.

Most people who access the Centre are there for the meals. However, client surveys show that visitors attend for many other reasons, including:

- Meeting with friends and to socialize
- Connecting with staff and accessing referrals
- Participating in programming at the Centre
- Using it as day time shelter
People who access the Centre are often in need of other services and resources available in the community. The Centre facilitates access to other services by either bringing in outreach services or providing referrals. Services and outreach offered at the Centre are managed in partnership with other organizations or delivered independently by the Centre. Some services and outreach include:

- Weekly Health Care Clinic (with 360 Nurse Practitioner Led Clinic)
- Monthly Dental Clinic (with Community Outreach Mobile Dental and Dental Hygiene Services)
- Woman’s Meal (delivered at Kawartha Youth Unlimited)
- Harm Reduction Program and Positive Care Clinic (with PARN)
- Flu Shot Clinic (with Peterborough Public Health)
- Safe Food Handling Training (with Peterborough Public Health)
- Tutoring
- Baking
- Art and crafts
- Clothing distribution
- Cards and board games
- Free hair cuts
- Income Tax Clinics (with Happy Wanderers)

Providing information and referrals to other local programs and services is a key component of the Centre. Approximately 10 to 20 referrals are made at the Centre each month for services including:

- Housing and shelter
- Addictions
- Health and mental health
- Counselling
- Employment services
- Other food programs

**Culinary Training Program**

One Roof Food Service Training Program is a culinary based training program offered to Ontario Works and eligible ODSP recipients. The program operates at the Centre and is a 9-week program, which runs 4 times per week for 6 hours per day. The students prepare and serve lunch for the guests that access the Centre.

The goal of this pre-employment training opportunity is to give the participant hands on experience in a community kitchen. The participants prepare for future employment through skills development, learning and education, with the opportunity to earn up to two High School credits. The focus of the training is menu planning, meal preparation,
proper nutrition, inventory tracking, serving, and clean up. They build on their strengths and develop new skills through learning, teamwork, effective communication, problem solving/critical thinking, reliability, innovation, and leadership. It provides them with an opportunity to network and build further connections within the community. The students also complete 3 additional certifications: Safe Food Handling, Smart Serve, and Standard First Aid/CPR.

Over the past two years, there have been 89 participants in the Program with 79% (70 participants) graduating. The status of the participants at the end of each year is illustrated in Chart 3 below.

**Chart 3: Status of Culinary Training Program Participants in 2017 and 2018**

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Status</th>
<th>2017</th>
<th>2018</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>Employed and no longer on OW</td>
<td>9</td>
<td>10%</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Working and still on OW</td>
<td>23</td>
<td>26%</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Job ready and taking more courses</td>
<td>9</td>
<td>10%</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>On OW and not employed</td>
<td>17</td>
<td>19%</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Now on ODSP</td>
<td>7</td>
<td>8%</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Taking more courses</td>
<td>6</td>
<td>7%</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Volunteering</td>
<td>13</td>
<td>15%</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Pursuing post-secondary education</td>
<td>1</td>
<td>1%</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Moved away</td>
<td>4</td>
<td>4%</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

Success is tracked through the Employment Readiness Scale (ERS). ERS is a tool that is used to assess participants’ strengths and challenges to obtaining and retaining employment. The ERS is administered at the beginning of the program and again upon completion. Graduates of the One Roof Training Program have shown substantial improvement in their “Soft Skills”, according to the ERS results at the end of the program. Soft Skills are vital to work-life success, increasing confidence and competence, and job retention. Participants take the necessary steps to achieve their personal goals and are proud of their success and accomplishments.

The Culinary Training Program is operated by the Community Training and Development Centre (CTDC) and is managed through a separate agreement.

**Warming and Cooling Centre**

In 2017 there were 5 heat alerts and 17 cold alerts compared to 11 heat alerts and 12 cold alerts in 2018. The Centre extends hours to be open from 9:00 am to 9:30 pm. This coincides with the Warming Room opening and closing hours. There are occasions when the extended hours are only needed for half a day as the weather changes.

The definition of a “cold alert” changed in early 2019. The target temperature for cold alerts changed to -15 degrees Celsius. The previous target was -25 degrees Celsius.
This change was made collaboratively between the City of Peterborough and Peterborough Public Health. As expected, the frequency of cold alerts has increased. In February and March of 2019 there were 20 cold alert days.

The cost of operating the Warming and Cooling Centre was $7,000 in 2017 and $8,070 in 2018. $9,675 has been spent for cold alerts in 2019. It is unknown how many heat alerts will occur over the summer or cold alerts at the end of the year, but expenditures are expected to be higher than previous years.

**Challenges**

The Centre has been dealing with a variety of challenges over the past 2 years. Efforts are being made to address these challenges with varying levels of success.

a) **High User Volume**
   The use of the meal program and drop-in services is higher than expected. By offering two meals during the week and being open 7 hours every day, the volume of people accessing the Centre can be much higher than the 100+ people per day projected in 2017, when the original service agreement was established. The Centre can serve anywhere from 60 to 265 people for a single meal.

b) **Space Limitations**
   The Centre is located on the lower level of St. John’s Anglican Church and is accessed off Brock Street. The dining hall can seat 72 people at a time. There is also a small lounge and office. Outside space is limited to the lower parking lot on Brock Street. These spaces are constantly in use especially during meal times.

c) **Drug Use**
   The growing opioid problem is affecting the Centre. The Centre has policies in place that prohibit the use of drugs on the premises; however, it is proving challenging to enforce. There were 12 overdoses in 2018 (August to December) at the Centre and 9 overdoses so far in 2019 (January to April). There have been no fatalities as a result of these overdoses.

   Staff are trained to administer Naloxone and have kits on site. The Centre is working with PARN to serve those who have drug use issues.

d) **Victoria Park**
   The use of Victoria Park by people accessing the Centre has increased over the past 2 years. The Park is being used peacefully by many individuals and families; however, there are others who litter, smoke, tent, use illegal drugs, consume alcohol, leave drug paraphernalia, and cause altercations. Representatives from the City, County, Police, and the Centre have been meeting to determine what
can be done to improve the park environment. Actions are being put in place to address the issues in a cooperative and timely manner.

e) Food Supply
The Centre tries to prepare meals that are nutritious and enjoyable to eat. Using fresh, healthy food is sometimes difficult on a limited budget. The original budget accommodated a modest allocation to purchasing food when required.

The Centre is a member agency of Kawartha Food Share and receives weekly shipments of food. The supply of food from Kawartha Food Share can be unpredictable. There is always a supply of quality food that can be used to prepare meals, but other items such as crackers, snacks, and bottled water are also received that cannot be used in meal preparation.

Other Local Food Security Activities

Various agencies and groups play a role in addressing food insecurity issues. It is universally acknowledged that the primary cause of food insecurity is low income levels. Without higher incomes, it is difficult to reduce overall levels of food insecurity.

Municipal Role

Report CSSS16-003 Food Security and the Municipal Role in Peterborough outlined the factors impacting food security in Peterborough and the roles key organizations played, including the City of Peterborough, in addressing local food issues. The Report confirmed the municipal role as supporting emergency food programs including meal programs, food banks, and the supply of food vouchers. Chart 4 lists the financial support provided to key organizations that address the need for emergency food supplies.

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Chart 4: City Funding to Emergency Food Programs</th>
<th>2016</th>
<th>2017</th>
<th>2018</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>One Roof Community Centre</td>
<td>$30,700</td>
<td>$263,569</td>
<td>$292,880</td>
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<tr>
<td>Kawartha Food Share</td>
<td>$79,154</td>
<td>$64,154</td>
<td>$65,101</td>
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<tr>
<td>St. Vincent DePaul (Food Bank)*</td>
<td>$5,200</td>
<td>$5,200</td>
<td>$5,200</td>
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<tr>
<td>Helping Hands Food Vouchers</td>
<td>$28,900</td>
<td>$31,395</td>
<td>$34,275</td>
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<tr>
<td>Lighthouse Community Centre</td>
<td>$220,171</td>
<td>$0</td>
<td>$0</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td><strong>TOTAL</strong></td>
<td><strong>$364,125</strong></td>
<td><strong>$364,318</strong></td>
<td><strong>$397,456</strong></td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

*Estimate

Other key food security programs were and are still recognized to be the responsibility of other local organizations with the City participating and engaging where appropriate and where staff resources allow. Some of these activities include:
Cooking programs
- Community gardens
- Collective kitchens
- Food literacy training
- Food box programs
- Canning workshops
- Advocacy for policy change at all levels of government to support food security.

Peterborough Public Health Role

Peterborough Public Health (PPH) is mandated to fulfill the 2018 Ontario Public Health Standards. Reducing household food insecurity is linked to achieving population health outcomes of improved health and quality of life, reduced morbidity and premature mortality, and reduced health inequity among population groups. PPH has had a commitment to addressing food insecurity since the early 2000’s. PPH is involved with the Peterborough Food Action Network, Peterborough Poverty Reduction Network, Basic Income Peterborough Network, the Sustainable Peterborough Future of Food and Farming Workgroup, and provincial workgroups promoting health equity, reducing household food insecurity, and strengthening food systems. PPH prices the cost of healthy eating through Nutritious Food Basket Data collection each year. In 2018, the monthly cost of food was $303 for a single man on Ontario Works, resulting in a $198 deficit after paying for food and shelter alone (See Appendix A). This illustrates that limited incomes are the root cause of food insecurity.

Food literacy supports food security, which encompasses food skills, nutrition knowledge, self-efficacy/confidence, and ecological factors that influence food decisions and dietary behaviors. Food literacy is critical to healthy eating and reducing chronic disease risk. PPH food literacy programs promote social inclusion and work to reduce barriers to access. PPH programs include Come Cook with Us, Come Cook With Us 360, and Collective Kitchens. Support is also provided to Food for Kids Peterborough and County, Babies First, and food literacy work in childcare, schools, and other community settings. Many programs are offered through Myrtle’s Kitchen, located at PPH.

Peterborough Food Action Network Role

The Peterborough Food Action Network (PFAN) was formed in 2007 as a working group of the Peterborough Poverty Reduction Network and has been led by PPH for the past several years. PFAN brings together community members including agriculture and food growing, education, health and community organizations interested in safe, affordable and healthy food in Peterborough City and County. PFAN focuses its work based on a food security continuum including a focus on short term relief, capacity building, and system change. PFAN’s mandate includes addressing root causes of hunger, including income and housing security, and identifying strategies to increase
access to healthy food. PFAN working groups focus on raising awareness, federal food issues, community best practices, and municipal engagement. The City has one staff member that is part of PFAN.

**YWCA Role**

YWCA Peterborough Haliburton has been delivering food security programming for close to 30 years. Since 2016, all these have been integrated under the Nourish Project, a food security collaborative led by the YWCA, in partnership with PPH and GreenUP, along with other local organizations.

Recognized as a Good Food Organization by Community Food Centre Canada, Nourish offers an innovative prevention-based approach which targets the root causes of food and income insecurity. The programming includes three types of intervention: access to healthy food, skills building activities and opportunities to act on issues that affect participants’ capacity to meet their basic needs.

The JustFood Box and Nourish Market Dollars are key examples of the programming designed to support participants bring healthy food to their tables. Every month, Nourish volunteers help pack and distribute 350 JustFood boxes which participants can purchase affordably through a pay-what-you-can scale. Nourish Market Dollars are distributed at the end of many series, offered as draw prizes at dinners, or purchased by groups looking to help people access healthy food. They are redeemed at the Curve Lake, Lakefield and downtown Peterborough markets.

Community Gardens fall within the types of activities that help grow food literacy and foster skill-building. Nourish works with groups of residents seeking to establish community gardens and supports individual residents looking for plots available in their neighbourhoods. Currently 47 community gardens help over 900 gardeners increase access to healthy food, boost their mental health and build community. Market Meals boost cooking skills while using local food sold in season.

Other initiatives such as Community Dinners, Cooking Out of The Box series, Seed Saving series, Canning workshops, Together We Harvest, Democracy Talks, Know Your News, Sampler Series are components of Nourish programs and supports. This integrated approach is grounded in a community development model to provide participants with the tools, skills and opportunity to make a difference in their lives.

**Kawartha Food Share Role**

Kawartha Food Share operates as a warehouse and distribution centre for emergency food to the City and County of Peterborough. They currently have 37 member agencies that receive fresh and non-perishable food to support programs that include: food banks, meal programs, food cupboards and school meal programs. Kawartha Food Share does not supply food directly to the public. Food donations and financial
donations have been declining over the past several years. As food processing companies continually increase their efficiencies there is less food available to be donated. High food costs also make it harder for Kawartha Food Share to purchase the food they need.

These are common challenges across the province. Locally, they have caused a strain on food programs and forced some agencies to source and purchase increasing amounts of food independently to deliver their services.

In 2018 Kawartha Food Share purchased a refrigerated truck to help increase the amount of fresh and frozen food donations they can access. From May to December 2018, 65,500 pounds of fresh and frozen food was donated from local grocery stores.

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Chart 5: Kawartha Food Share Food Distribution</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Weight Donated &amp; Purchased (lbs)</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Weight Distributed (lbs)</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Value of Distributed Food</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

There are three main food banks in Peterborough: Good Neighbours Care Centre, St. Vincent DePaul and Salvation Army. Each receives varying amounts of food from Kawartha Food Share and each runs their program differently to meet the needs of their clients and the capacity of their organizations.

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Chart 6: Food Banks Annual Number of Client Visits</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Good Neighbours Care Centre</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>St. Vincent DePaul</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Salvation Army</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

These figures represent number of visits to each food bank and not the number of clients. Clients can visit multiple times each month to receive food. However, only on their first visit of the month do clients receive a full order of food.

Salvation Army Role

Salvation Army has delivered food programs in Peterborough since the 1960’s. They currently operate a Food Bank that serves approximately 775 individuals annually. They also operate a free breakfast program from Monday to Friday to 40-80 people each day. In 2018, approximately 14,000 breakfast meals were served. In November 2018, the Salvation Army stopped delivering their Food Box Program which had served 110 families each month. Many of those who accessed this program are now receiving the JustFood Box through the YWCA. Each December the Salvation Army also distributes approximately 2,050 Christmas Hampers. No City funding is provided for these programs.
The Joint Services Steering Committee endorsed the recommendations in this report at its meeting on June 13, 2019.

**Summary**

Many organizations, faith groups and volunteers contribute to a networked system of food services in Peterborough. The City of Peterborough plays a role in supporting the provision of emergency food through meal programs and food banks. This report recommends that a 1-year contract extension with St. John’s Anglican Church be approved for the delivery of a meal program and drop-in service.

Submitted by,

Sandra Clancy
CAO and Acting Commissioner of Community Services

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Attachments:
Appendix A - Peterborough Public Health: No Money for Food is…Cent$less
Food Insecurity in Peterborough

Food insecurity – inadequate or insecure access to food because of financial constraints – is a serious social and public health problem in Ontario. People who are food insecure cannot afford to buy the food they want or need for good health. Limited incomes are the main reason why people are food insecure in Peterborough.

In 2014, 11.9% or 594,900 Ontario households experienced food insecurity. In the City and County of Peterborough, food insecurity impacts 16.5% or 1 in 6 households.

People living in food insecure households:
- worry about not having enough to eat,
- compromise the quality and/or quantity of food eaten, or
- do not have a variety of food choices on hand.

In Peterborough, food insecurity affects 30% of households with children under the age of 18, compared to 15.5% in Ontario. One out of every 2 female lone parent families are food insecure, compared to the provincial average of 1 in 5 female lone parent families.

Poverty and Health... Did You Know?
- People who are food insecure report poorer health than people with higher incomes. Being food insecure makes people more vulnerable to chronic diseases (i.e., heart disease, diabetes, cancer) and these risks increase with the level of food insecurity.
- People who are food insecure may eat less fruit, vegetables and milk products because they cannot afford them. They are forced to skip meals or fill up on cheap foods that are not as nutritious.
- Exposure to severe food insecurity and experiences of child and youth hunger impact children’s wellbeing. They are at greater risk for conditions like asthma, depression and suicidal thoughts in adolescence and early adulthood.
- Household food insecurity impacts the Ontario health care system. People who are food insecure have higher annual health care costs.

Low Incomes Don’t Add Up
- People living on social assistance find that, after paying for rent and utilities, there is not enough money to buy nourishing food. Food insecurity affects 64% of Ontario households living on social assistance.
- Food insecurity is highest among aboriginal Canadians, low income households on fixed incomes, single mothers and people who do not own a home.
- In Canada, 62.2% of food insecure household report their main source of income as wages, salaries or self-employment. These are people who are part of the labour force but are trapped in low-paying or unstable jobs.

About the Nutritious Food Basket
In May 2018, Peterborough Public Health staff priced the Nutritious Food Basket (NFB). The NFB is Ontario’s standardized food costing tool used by Health Units to measure the cost of healthy eating, based on Canada’s Food Guide. The food costs are recorded according to the lowest available price at the grocery store. (See over for results.)

Understanding the Nutritious Food Basket
Generally, highly processed foods and food with little or no nutritional value (such as soft drinks and potato chips) are not included. The food basket does not contain any foods for special diets, such as gluten-free products. Personal and household care items, like toothpaste, soap and cleaning supplies are not included.

The Nutritious Food Basket design assumes:
- most people have the necessary time, food skills and equipment to be able to prepare most meals from scratch; and,
- people have access to quality grocery stores.
Appendix A

How Do We Know Some People Don’t Have Enough Money For Food?
A summary of some real life situations for people living in Peterborough appears in Table 1. These scenarios illustrate that after paying for shelter and food, minimum wage earners and households on fixed incomes have little, if any, money left over to cover other basic monthly expenses.

Table 1: May 2018 Peterborough Nutritious Food Basket Scenarios

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Monthly Income/Expenses</th>
<th>Single Person Households</th>
<th>Households with Children</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>Monthly Income including Benefits &amp; Credits</td>
<td>$810</td>
<td>$1,251</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Estimated Shelter Cost</td>
<td>$705</td>
<td>$850</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Cost of a Nutritious Diet</td>
<td>$303</td>
<td>$303</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>What’s Left?</td>
<td>-$198</td>
<td>$98</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>% Income Required for Shelter</td>
<td>87%</td>
<td>68%</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>% Income required for nutritious food</td>
<td>37%</td>
<td>24%</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

REMEMBER: People still need to pay for utilities, phone, transportation, cleaning supplies, personal care items, clothing, gifts, entertainment, internet, school essentials, medical and dental costs and other purchases. NOTE: Shelter costs may or may not include utilities.

How much do you spend on food in a month?
The cost of feeding a family of four in Peterborough was $898 in May 2018. That represents 11% of an average family’s income.

In contrast, the Nutritious Food Basket cost ($898) represents 25% of the income of a family supported by a minimum wage earner or 35% of the income for a family receiving Ontario Works.

What Can We Do About Poverty and Food Insecurity?

Educate yourself. Food insecurity is more than a food problem.

- Learn more about the root causes of poverty and food insecurity. Understand that food banks are not a long-term solution to food insecurity. Find out how food insecurity affects health care and social costs impact everyone.

Advocate for change. Speak up. Your voice can make a difference.

- Write to your local MP, MPP or Council member. Use this report to increase their understanding of poverty and its impacts on the most vulnerable in our community. Consider what improved social assistance rates, increased minimum wage, a living wage, affordable housing, affordable childcare and a national drug plan would mean for people in our community and their food security.

- Learn more about a Basic Income Guarantee (BIG) as a policy that will provide an income sufficient for life’s basic needs, guaranteed by the government to all. Visit www.basicincomecanada.org or nourishproject.ca/basic-income-peterborough-network.

- Support food systems planning that makes healthy, local food a priority. To learn more about the Peterborough Food Charter, visit www.foodinpeterborough.ca/food-charter.

Support local food programs while working to end poverty.

- Food programs provide short-term relief for those in need and offer skill-building opportunities while work continues on longer-term strategies addressing food insecurity. Support programs (i.e., community gardens, gleaning, collective kitchens, community meal programs, food boxes and the Nourish Project) by volunteering your time or fundraising. Visit www.foodinpeterborough.ca and nourishproject.ca.

Does Food Cost Too Much?
The cost of food is not the issue for most people. The issue is that incomes are too low.

For people living on low incomes, there is not enough money left to buy healthy food after paying rent and utility bills.

For food cost details and references, please call the Nutrition Promotion Program, Peterborough Public Health, at 705-743-1000 or visit www.peterboroughpublichealth.ca.
May be reproduced provided the source is acknowledged.
To: Members of the General Committee

From: Sandra Clancy, CAO/Acting Commissioner of Community Services

Meeting Date: July 2, 2019

Subject: Report CSSS19-006
Assignment of the Municipal Housing Project Facilities Agreement for 225 Stewart Street

Purpose

A report seeking approval for 755038 Ontario Inc. to assign the Municipal Housing Project Facilities Agreement dated January 15, 2007, for 225 Stewart Street to TVM Stewart Street Inc. (TVM).

Recommendations

That Council approve the recommendations outlined in Report CSSS19-006 dated July 2, 2019, of the CAO/Acting Commissioner of Community Services, as follows:

a) That the City consent to the assignment of the Municipal Housing Project Facilities Agreement for 225 Stewart Street, which expires in 2022, from the seller, 755038 Ontario Inc., to the purchaser, TVM Stewart Street Inc.;

b) That the City agree to amend the term of the Municipal Housing Project Facilities Agreement for 225 Stewart Street, to extend it for an additional 10 years to January 15, 2032;

c) That the Mayor and Clerk be authorized to execute documents to affect the assignment and extension of the term of the Municipal Housing Project Facilities Agreement in forms acceptable to the CAO/Acting Commissioner of Community Services and the City Solicitor; and
d) That By-laws 07-008 and 07-009 be amended to affect the assignment and extension of the term of the Municipal Housing Project Facilities Agreement.

**Budget and Financial Implications**

The value of the property tax exemption provided to this project is $23,184 in 2019. This exemption will be unchanged as a result of this report.

**Background**

In 2003, the property at 225 Stewart Street, a former bread factory, was converted into 30 units of affordable housing under a Canada Mortgage and Housing Corporation program called “Rental Residential Rehabilitation Assistance Program” (RRAP). Rents for all 30 units are required to be at median market rent.

Through report PLPD07-001, a by-law was passed, pursuant to Section 110(6) of the Municipal Act, 2001, to exempt the property from the portion of the taxes for municipal and school purposes which is represented by the difference between the taxes for the multi-residential class and the residential class for a period of 15 years, to match the term of the RRAP agreement with CMHC.

The Municipal Housing Project Facilities Agreement registered on title at 225 Stewart Street states that: “the Housing Provider, as a condition precedent to a sale to any subsequent Purchaser, shall require the Purchaser to enter into an agreement with the City, which agreement imposes the terms of this agreement on that subsequent Purchaser.” The owners of 225 Stewart Street have an agreement of purchase and sale with TVM, conditional on the approval of the City for the assignment of this agreement. This agreement currently expires in 2022. TVM seeks an extension of the term of the agreement to 2032. Staff supports the extension request as it means that the units will continue to be affordable units until 2032.

The “Bread Factory” project is an early example of the type of conversion and adaptive reuse projects that have become important fixtures of Peterborough’s below-market rental housing stock. This project provides 30 one-bedroom and bachelor apartments to households with low- and moderate incomes in a highly walkable neighbourhood that is close to amenities. Preserving these units as below-market rental housing stock promotes stability for tenants which aligns with the vision and commitments in Peterborough’s 10-Year Housing and Homelessness Plan.

Submitted by,

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CAO/Acting Commissioner of Community Services
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Social Services Division, Community Services Department
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To: Members of the General Committee

From: Cynthia Fletcher
Commissioner of Infrastructure and Planning Services

Meeting Date: July 2, 2019

Subject: Report IPSAIR19-005
Award of a Non-standard Procurement of a Storm Sewer Installation for the Peterborough Airport

Purpose

A report to recommend a non-standard procurement process for the installation of storm sewers at the Peterborough Airport.

Recommendation

That Council approve the recommendation outlined in Report IPSAIR19-005, dated July 2, 2019, of the Commissioner of Infrastructure and Planning Services as follows:

That the engineering, supply and installation of the storm sewers be awarded to Vicano Construction Ltd., 225 Paris Road, Brantford, Ontario, N3R 1J2, at a total cost of $118,000.00, HST of plus $15,340.00, for a total cost of $133,340.00.
Budget and Financial Implications

The net $118,000 requirement, after applicable HST rebates, for the supply and installation of storm sewers can be accommodated within the approved $225,000.00 allocation with the 2019 Capital Budget Project 5-5.02, Commercial / General Aviation Lot Prep.

Background

Brief Description of the Work

Flying Colours is expanding, constructing a 100,000 sq. ft. facility in the Airport Industrial Park east of Airport Road and will be hiring an additional 60 people. The new facility is located on Airport lands shown in the Peterborough Airport Strategic Development plan for industrial type large facilities.

The City is responsible for the storm sewers that are required along the edge of Apron IV connecting to Flying Colours’ private Apron. Flying Colours is responsible for the pavement structure that is placed over the storm sewers. The storm sewers cannot be designed in advance of the tenants’ land lease and approval of their site plan. Therefore it is not possible to plan or install storm sewers in advance of the tenants’ construction.

The storm sewer cost includes the engineering of approximately 144 metres of concrete storm sewer including manholes and catch basins.

No competitive bid process

Under normal circumstances this procurement would require the preparation and award of a competitive procurement process. In this instance, Section 11.3.1.b.i, which says to “ensure compatibility with existing products” applies as to ensure compatibility with the pavement structure placed over the storm sewer with the Flying Colours development. This has been approved by the Treasurer.

Recommended Supplier

Staff is recommending the storm sewers be engineered, supplied and installed by Flying Colours’ contractor, Vicano Construction Limited to ensure compatibility with the pavement structure placed over the storm sewers. Assigning to the existing contractor will eliminate any possible conflict with compatibility of engineered plans. In addition, as per the Occupational Health and Safety Act, two contractors are not legally permitted to work in the same area at the same time. Flying Colours is preparing their private apron to the edge of the Apron IV which is located over the storm sewers, causing a conflict if installed by another contractor during their construction.
Council Approval Required

Chart 2, Section a) iv) of Appendix A of the Procurement By-law 18-084 indicates Council must approve a non-standard or limited competition procurement when the value is at or above $100,000.

Timelines

If the recommendations are approved, an agreement will be prepared and is to be signed by the CAO and Clerk, under their delegated authority to do so before the work commences. The contractor will commence the work in late June and expects to be completed by August of 2019.

Summary

Staff recommends installation of storm sewers be procured as set out in this report to ensure compatibility with the private apron installation.

Submitted by,

Cynthia Fletcher
Commissioner of Infrastructure and Planning Services

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To: Members of the General Committee

From: Cynthia Fletcher
Commissioner of Infrastructure and Planning Services

Meeting Date: July 2, 2019

Subject: Report IPSPL19-020
Residential Conversion and Intensification Grant Approval for 362 George Street North

Purpose

A report to recommend the approval of a Residential Conversion and Intensification Grant for 362 George Street North and the entering into of an agreement between the City of Peterborough and 2649446 Ontario Inc.

Recommendation

That Council approve the recommendation outlined in report IPSPL19-020 dated July 2, 2019, of the Commissioner, Infrastructure and Planning Services, as follows:

That a Residential Conversion and Intensification Grant be approved for 362 George Street North in the amount of $132,000.00 and that the City enters into an agreement with 2649446 Ontario Inc.
Budget and Financial Implications

Approval of the Residential Conversion and Intensification Grant (RCG) will commit $132,000.00 to the project through the Community Improvement Plan Program. Funding for the RCG is approved by Council through the capital budget. A provision of $800,000.00 was approved for the 2019 fiscal year. The RCG allows for funding up to an amount of $10.00 per square foot of new residential floor area. At $132,000, funding is provided at a rate of $10.00 per square foot based on 13,200 square feet of residential floor area.

With the approval of this application, $352,030.00 will be committed so far in 2019 leaving a balance of $447,970.00.

Background

The subject property is located on the northeast corner of the intersection of George Street North and Simcoe Street. The subject property supports a three-storey, mixed use structure, with the ground-floor commercial component consisting of businesses such as Money Mart, The Speak Easy Cafe and Ann’s Hair Salon. The upper floors are currently mostly vacant but contain some studio and office uses. The subject property is listed on the City’s Heritage Register.

The applicant, 2649446 Ontario Inc., is proposing to redevelop the second and third storeys of the existing building on the subject lands into 14 two-storey apartment dwelling units. The proposal consists of eight one-bedroom units and six two-bedroom units.

Report PLPD12-044, approved by Council on July 30, 2012, outlines the approval and signing authority for the Central Area Community Improvement Plan Programs, which is in-keeping with the City’s Purchasing Policy. In this instance, approval of the RCG is Council’s decision as the grant exceeds $100,000.00.
Analysis

The RCG has been implemented as part of the Central Area Community Improvement Plan to encourage residential development in Peterborough’s Central Area. The conversion of the existing building on the subject lands is in accordance with Provincial and City policies and would benefit from municipal support by way of the Central Area Community Improvement Plan.

Provincial Policy Statement, 2014 (PPS) and Growth Plan for the Greater Golden Horseshoe, 2019 (Growth Plan):

The PPS and the Growth Plan encourage land use patterns based on densities which efficiently use land and resources, including infrastructure, and provide a range of housing types and forms. Furthermore, opportunities for intensification and redevelopment should be promoted where they can be accommodated on brownfields or in existing building stock. The Growth Plan also requires that the intensification target of 40% of new development occurring within the City’s Delineated Built-up Area, as outlined within the City’s Official Plan, be met.

Redevelopment of 362 George Street North will result in the reuse of an existing building, helping the City to achieve the target of 40% of development occurring within the Delineated Built-up Area. The redevelopment of the subject lands is therefore consistent with the policies of the PPS and conforms to the policies of the Growth Plan.

City of Peterborough Official Plan

As noted in the previous section, the Official Plan requires that 40% of new housing units are created within the Built Boundary. Furthermore, the Official Plan notes that land and infrastructure will be optimized by intensification and that intensification is appropriate where it can be compatible with existing built form. Within the Commercial Core sub area of the Central Area designation, development should reinforce the main street setting by maintaining at-grade retail and providing for office and residential uses above. Additional policies for the Central Area are provided within the Central Area Master Plan. One of the objectives of the Central Area Master Plan is the encouragement of higher density and mixed-use residential development. Development of 362 George Street North is in keeping with Official Plan policies of supporting appropriate intensification.

City of Peterborough Comprehensive Zoning By-law 97-123 (Zoning By-law)

The Zoning By-law zones the subject lands Commercial District 6 (C.6). Dwelling units on the second and third storeys are a permitted use under the C.6 Zone.
Central Area Community Improvement Plan Policy Document

The Central Area Community Improvement Plan Policy Document provides some additional criteria for the evaluation of applications to the RCG. In addition to conformity with City policies and compliance with the Zoning By-law, properties that are the subject of an application must have their taxes up to date. Furthermore, there can be no outstanding work orders or requests to comply from the Building Division or the City’s Fire Department. As of the preparation of this report, property taxes are up to date and there are no work orders or requests to comply impacting the subject property.

Summary

The applicant, 2649446 Ontario Inc., is proposing to redevelop the upper floors of the existing building on 362 George Street North to contain 14 apartment dwelling units. The proposed development is consistent with the PPS and conforms to the policies of the Growth Plan and the Official Plan. Approval of the RCG for 362 George Street North would promote the conversion of an underutilized property within Peterborough’s Central Area and the creation of additional residential units that allow for intensification and use of existing City services.

Submitted by,

Cynthia Fletcher
Commissioner, Infrastructure and Planning Services

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To: Members of General Committee

From: Cynthia Fletcher,
Commissioner of Infrastructure and Planning Services

Meeting Date: July 2, 2019

Subject: Report IPSRE19-009
Encroachment Agreements – Part of 279 Lake Street and 617 The Kingsway

Purpose

A report to recommend that the City of Peterborough enter into two encroachment agreements, one concerning a portion of 279 Lake Street and a second one concerning the entirety of 617 The Kingsway.

Recommendation

That Council approve the recommendation outlined in Report IPSRE 19-009 dated July 2, 2019 of the Commissioner of Infrastructure and Planning Services, as follows:

That the Commissioner of Infrastructure and Planning Services, after consulting with the City Solicitor, be authorized to execute such agreements as necessary to permit the City to enter into an encroachment agreement with:

i) The owner of 283 Lake Street, concerning a portion of 279 Lake Street; and

ii) The owner and tenant of 615 The Kingsway, concerning 617 The Kingsway.
Budget and Financial Implications

There are no budget implications associated with the recommendation. Any financial implications associated with maintaining 279 Lake Street would be accommodated within the annual Public Works budget. There are no financial implications associated with entering into an encroachment agreement for a portion of 617 The Kingsway.

Background

Encroachment Agreements in General

An encroachment agreement contains conditions which, if met, permit a non-owner of City-owned land to keep her/his encroachments located on City-owned land. The basic requirements include the City being provided with proof of insurance, the types of permitted uses that are restricted, that the person enter into an encroachment and that the City be able to terminate the agreement upon providing reasonable notice.

279 Lake Street – Formerly Part of a CPR Rail Corridor

279 Lake Street was formerly part of a CPR rail corridor. It was purchased by the City in 2016 along with other railway lands. 279 Lake Street runs southerly from Lake Street to the north-east corner of Park Street South and Westcott Street. 279 and 283 Lake Street are separated from each other by a fence, which is located within the boundaries of 279 Lake Street (See area coloured in Yellow on page 2 of Appendix A). A previous owner of 283 Lake Street had constructed two encroachments, being, a small portion of a driveway and a significant portion of a patio, on 279 Lake Street. The presence of the encroachments on 279 Lake Street, came to light in 2018 when staff became aware that a tree adjacent to the rail corridor needed remedial work.

In late 2018, 283 Lake Street was purchased by a new owner who was made aware of the encroachments and he has indicated a willingness to enter into an encroachment agreement with the City.

617 The Kingsway

617 The Kingsway is a strip of land running easterly between The Kingsway and The Parkway as shown outlined in blue on Reference Plan 45R-596 (See page 2 of Appendix B). There is a significant sanitary sewer pipe located under 617 The Kingsway as well as a utility access cover. Peterborough Distribution Inc. (“PDI”) has an underground secondary electrical service located within 617 The Kingsway. The property has been used for many years for the storage of pallets and rigid roof insulation and was paved and fenced by the tenant of the adjoining lands at 617 The Kingsway. The Tenant has contacted the City to enter into a formal encroachment agreement. City staff has reviewed the request and recommend entering into an
encroachment agreement with the Owner and Tenant subject to the owner/tenant agreeing:

(i) to keep the manhole/utility cover clear of any obstructions;
(ii) to remove all materials and obstructions from the City's property if the City or PDI ever needs to access their infrastructure;
(iii) to only use the City's land for the surface storage of roofing materials;
(iv) that if the City or PDI removes any fencing, pavement or other improvement from 617 The Kingsway that neither the City nor PDI, as the case may be, is responsible for reinstalling or replacing any fencing, pavement or other improvement.

Submitted by,

Cynthia Fletcher
Commissioner of Infrastructure and Planning Services

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Attachments:
Appendix A: Aerial View of 279 and 283 Lake Street and part of 1971 Plan Showing Fence Encroachment
Appendix B: Aerial View of 615 and 617 The Kingsway and part of Plan 45R-596
Appendix A – Page 1 of 2
Aerial view of 279 and 283 Lake Street and 1971 Plan Showing Fence Encroachment
Appendix A – Page 2 of 2
Partial copy of 1971 Plan showing fence encroachment (lands in yellow encompassed by fence)
Appendix B – Page 1 of 2
Aerial View of 615 and 617 The Kingsway and Plan 45R-596

Aerial View of 615 and 617 The Kingsway
Appendix B – Page 2 of 2
Partial copy of Reference Plan 45R-596 showing encroachment lands outlined in blue