



Heritage Master Plan for City of Kawartha Lakes



Richard Fortin Associates

January 2012

Contents

Contents..... 2

Executive summary..... 9

 Introduction..... 9

 Objectives..... 10

 Scope 10

 Methodology 10

 Historical elements and themes..... 11

 Expressing the past: Collections and inventories 11

 Heritage management practices 11

 Municipal role in heritage..... 11

 Marketing the past: Cultural heritage as a tool in economic development 12

 Barriers to implementing the Heritage Master Plan 12

 Conclusions 13

 Recommendations..... 17

 Barriers to implementation..... 20

Background and introduction..... 21

 Objectives and scope of a Heritage Master Plan 22

 Objectives..... 23

 Scope 23

 Methodology 24

 Outline of report..... 24

Historical elements and themes	26
Technical appendix.....	26
Victoria County history: Categories, current heritage links, time periods	26
Conclusions	30
Recommendations.....	30
Expressing the past: Collections and inventories	31
Gap analysis	32
Conclusions	34
Recommendations.....	34
Evaluating cultural heritage management in Kawartha Lakes	35
Conclusions	35
Recommendations.....	38
Municipal role in cultural heritage development	41
Conclusions	41
Recommendations.....	41
Marketing the past: Cultural heritage as a tool in economic development.....	43
Conclusions	43
Recommendations.....	43
Barriers to overcome	44
Conclusions	45
Recommendations.....	45
Action plan	46

Goals and objectives	46
Basic principles.....	46
Activity areas	47
Year 1	47
Year 2.....	52
Year 3.....	56
Years 4 and 5	59
Background and introduction.....	61
Objectives and scope of a Heritage Master Plan	62
Objectives.....	63
Scope	63
Methodology	64
Outline of report.....	64
Historical elements and themes	66
The Victoria County story: Categories, current heritage links, time periods.....	66
Conclusions.....	70
Recommendations.....	71
Expressing the past: Collections and inventories	72
Collection and inventories for City of Kawartha Lakes.....	73
Gaps.....	81
Conclusions	84
Recommendations.....	84

Evaluating cultural heritage management in Kawartha Lakes	85
Built heritage	85
Role of Heritage Victoria	90
Heritage destination areas	91
Community museums	93
Historical societies and clubs	97
Archives	103
Libraries	105
Archaeology	105
Cultural heritage landscapes	105
Agriculture	105
Cemeteries, bridges and trails	106
Conclusions	106
Recommendations	109
Municipal role in cultural heritage development	112
Background and current situation	112
Potential municipal roles	116
Conclusions	119
Recommendations	120
Proposed heritage organization: Heritage Victoria	122
Marketing the past: Cultural heritage as a tool in economic development.....	126
Making a case for heritage as a major tool in economic development	126

Economic trends	127
Profile of Kawartha Lakes: A city in transition	128
The value added of cultural heritage tourism and economic development	133
Developing a cultural heritage tourism strategy	134
Conclusions	136
Recommendations	137
Barriers to overcome	138
Action plan	140
Goals and objectives	140
Basic principles.....	140
Activity areas	141
Year 1	141
Year 2	146
Year 3	150
Years 4 and 5	153
Appendices	155
Original Victoria County Communities.....	156
Townships	162
Incorporated communities	163
First Nations cultural sequence in Southern Ontario	164
Community heritage profiles of pre-amalgamation municipalities	165
Communities.....	165

Townships (nine)	177
Historical themes.....	181
General themes	181
Detailed themes.....	184
Current designated properties.....	192
Organizational details and job outlines.....	193
Heritage Victoria	193
Heritage organization – City of Kawartha Lakes.....	196
City of Kawartha Lakes Adopted Official Plan: Heritage elements	197
Interpretation and definitions	197
Economic development	199
Culture and heritage	200
Renewable energy systems.....	202
Appendices.....	202
Funding programs (Ontario) citizenship, culture, health promotion, tourism sectors ...	205
Cultural Strategic Investment Fund (CSIF)	205
Healthy Communities Fund (HCF – replaced CIAF)	205
Ontario Community Builders (OCB).....	205
Summer Experience Program (SEP)	206
Eastern Ontario Development Fund (EODF)	206
Building Canada Fund – Communities Component (BCF-CC)	206
Building Communities through Arts and Heritage (BCAH).....	207

Legacy fund	207
Canadian heritage	208
Celebrate Ontario 2010	208
Community Capital Fund (CCF).....	208
Community Museum Operating Grant (CMOG).....	209
Creative Communities Prosperity Fund (CCPF)	209
Enabling Accessibility Fund (EAF).....	210
Small Projects Enabling Accessibility (SPEA)	210
Major projects enabling accessibility.....	210
Industry Partnership Proposal Program (IPPP)	211
International Culture Initiatives (ICI).....	211
Museums and Technology Fund (MTF).....	212
National Historic Sites of Canada cost-sharing program	212
Ontario Cultural Attractions Fund (OCAF)	213
Ontario Trillium Foundation (OTF).....	213
Southern Ontario development program.....	213
Strategic Partnership Initiatives Program (SPIP)	214
Tourism development fund	214
Tourism Event Marketing Partnership Program (TEMPP)	215
Contact list	216
Bibliography	221
Heritage Master Plan steering committee	226

Volume 1: Business Plan

Executive summary

Introduction

The area now known as the City of Kawartha Lakes can trace its exciting story back thousands of years. Many local families, some that go back four and five generations, have spearheaded efforts to celebrate and interpret the events that transpired before them and which make the present day City of Kawartha Lakes what it is.

Through the establishment of historical societies and museums, through the collection of artifacts, photographs and other aspects of the City's collective past, both the public and private sectors have strived to hold onto this legacy.

In 2010, the City of Kawartha Lakes, through its Council, requested that a Heritage Master Plan be developed. The primary thrust of a Heritage Master Plan is to foster and promote the intrinsic value of local heritage. It is part of a process that once established can also provide downstream underpinning for economic development as local identity, pride and the resulting vibrant heritage sector attract visitors and investment from outside the area.

The following definition for heritage and its various components has been used as a guide to the proper use of terms: (Greg Baeker: Rediscovering the Wealth of Places)

"Heritage - a complex term, broadly understood as the natural and cultural inheritance of a community that defines its identity. Heritage can be subdivided according to cultural heritage (the products of humankind), natural heritage (the products of the environment or humankind's relationship with the environment), tangible heritage (physical objects including structures, arts and everyday objects) and intangible heritage (including oral histories, beliefs, languages and attitudes.)"

In the long term, the Heritage Master Plan will evolve to include all aspects of heritage as per the definition. However, in this first effort, cultural heritage has been the main focus of the plan, while more follow up work is required in the other three as heritage appreciation evolves in the City. Cultural heritage will be the term most used in this plan but other terms will be used as appropriate.

Objectives

The central task of promoting the intrinsic value of heritage includes several subordinate objectives:

- Defining and profiling the cultural heritage assets of the City of Kawartha Lakes to create a “starting point” or baseline on which to build a sense of place and an effective strategy
- Developing a “scorecard” for the current management of these assets, measured against federal and provincial guidelines
- Creating a long term strategy to “identify, research, collect, protect, conserve and promote” built and cultural heritage
- Determining the most effective organizational format within the City and the volunteer sector to guide this long term strategy
- Evaluating how this Heritage Master Plan fits within the overall municipal planning framework and how it relates to other plans.
- Connecting the Heritage Master Plan to long term community and economic goals

Scope

The Heritage Master Plan will identify all cultural heritage resource types in The City of Kawartha Lakes, highlight and prioritize gaps, evaluate current heritage management against federal and provincial guidelines, recommend improved and more effective heritage management practice and evaluate heritage assets as a major force in economic development. There will be a more detailed focus on Built Heritage because of its critical overall importance.

Methodology

As a first step, the work has focused on the gathering and analysis of data and information and the developing of options and models for heritage development in the City. It has been defined by significant research of secondary sources and interviews with all stakeholders.

It has then revolved around the production of the actual Heritage Master Plan for the City, including an implementation schedule for the short and long term and has prepared the process of integrating the Heritage Master Plan into the fabric of City life and decision making.

Historical elements and themes

The story of what is now the City of Kawartha Lakes began millions of years ago. The Heritage Master Plan has summarized the key elements and themes of this history and has recommended priorities for the ongoing celebration of this history.

Expressing the past: Collections and inventories

Many of the major themes, time periods and key elements of the story of the City of Kawartha Lakes are highly under-represented in terms of current interpretation or degree of focus. Examples include built heritage, especially downtown historical districts, railroads, logging, Trent Severn Waterway, agriculture and archaeological.

Heritage management practices

The City possesses a rich heritage characterized by an impressive number of heritage sites which are supported by many passionate and generous volunteers. However, a great deal of work needs to be done to create a more cohesive representation of the City's past and recent past. Also, a reasonable and cost effective approach is needed to upgrade and revitalize many of the heritage sites.

Municipal role in heritage

The City of Kawartha Lakes is involved with cultural heritage through Council, several staff departments, numerous Boards and Committees, and disburses hundreds of thousands of dollars annually on heritage conservation activities.

Several issues with the current process need to be addressed: insufficient coordination to pull all the players and activities together, no common set of priorities, no heritage policy and no central monitoring or control of cultural heritage expenditures. This is exacerbated by regional bickering with a resulting fragmented approach to heritage.

Heritage can only prosper in a setting in which well defined policies and processes are implemented in a coordinated fashion. Heritage Victoria must play a more expanded role and be the key player in coordination of Heritage in the City. It should be supported

by all City departments as needed but particularly by Community Services, Planning and three new heritage specialists within Economic Development.

The Heritage Master Plan must address the issue of where heritage fits within the overall municipal planning framework including strategic planning and land use planning, clarifying how it relates to City priorities and economic and community goals. The Heritage Master Plan will be part of and complementary to a potential Municipal Cultural Plan and will recommend the development of several subsidiary plans including Archaeological Management and agriculture.

Marketing the past: Cultural heritage as a tool in economic development

Cultural heritage has become a major impetus throughout the world for both tourism and economic development. It has become a major element in the tourism package, which is fast supplanting manufacturing as a critical component of economic development.

The potential market for heritage-seeking visitors to the City is huge and includes neighboring major wealth centres of Toronto, Montreal and Ottawa and over 100 million people within one day's drive.

Developing and implementing a cultural heritage tourism strategy is a long term process which is based on a solid evaluation of what cultural heritage assets the City currently possesses and matching these up with what is believed that tourists will want.

Barriers to implementing the Heritage Master Plan

The Heritage Master Plan represents the need to adjust, a process which is always difficult and met by resistance. Most barriers can be overcome with a willingness to work together, an effective and clear action plan, continuous monitoring and coordination.

The following is a summary of the conclusions and recommendations.

Conclusions

Summary of historical events and themes

The story of what is now the City of Kawartha Lakes can be traced back millions of years. The following sections will identify and review what and how the City interprets this story.

Expressing the past: Historical events and themes

1. The significant themes and historical events which have shaped the City should continue to be expressed in the celebration of cultural heritage in the City.
2. The current heritage resources and sites within the City of Kawartha Lakes under represent certain cultural heritage categories and themes or do not give them sufficient attention. These include: built heritage, especially downtown historical districts, railroads, logging, Trent Severn Waterway, agriculture and archaeological.

Evaluating heritage management

1. **Heritage property conservation:** A number of initiatives are included in heritage property conservation, including the built heritage designation process itself, the development of heritage districts and downtown conservation areas, and how these could be organized under Heritage Victoria. Major adjustments and improvements are needed in each of these areas if the City of Kawartha Lakes is to take advantage of opportunities and develop a strong sense of place.
 - a. **Heritage property conservation:** Local Architectural Conservation Advisory Committees (LACAC's) have played an active role in the historical designation process in what is now the City of Kawartha Lakes for at least the past thirty years. An initial evaluation of the designation process against the guidelines reveals a significant amount of gaps and issues. Also, little is known within the heritage sector about tax benefits in terms of historical designated properties.
 - b. **Heritage Victoria:** Heritage Victoria is not being used as effectively as it could as, potentially, the key instrument of heritage management in Kawartha Lakes. As a LACAC, it has completed few designations. As a potential coordinating force, it has been hampered by lack of

representation from different parts of the City, a limited budget and limited staff support

- c. **Heritage districts and downtown revitalization:** Significant attention has been given to these concepts for at least the last twenty years but few concrete results have been achieved. Currently, the BIA, Economic Development, downtown owners in Lindsay are attempting to revitalize the Century Theatre as a start to a major impetus in the downtown. Other City communities experience similar circumstances.
2. **Museums:** A preliminary review of both the public and private museums in the City of Kawartha Lakes reveals facilities which are operated with passion, enthusiasm and a deep belief in the preservation of heritage. While all are aware of the best practices recommended by the Ministry of Tourism and Culture and the Ontario Museum Association, these guidelines are adhered to in varying degrees due to financial limitations, volunteer availability and .lack of knowledge about best practices. Maryboro is the only local museum which has qualified for Community Museums Operating Grants. All could benefit from additional professional assistance.
 - a. **Private museums:** The three private museums in the City are unique and different from the more traditional institutions. While dealing with very limited themes, time periods and collections, all three have created interesting and exciting historical facilities and have applied a high degree of best practices.
3. **Historical societies and clubs:** Preliminary evaluation should be supplemented by a more in depth analysis of the objectives and activities of each of these dedicated heritage groups. Key findings include:
 - They could benefit from ongoing technical advice.
 - Many are not affiliated with a museum and do not have a facility in which to present their heritage assets.
 - The raising of funds is a continual challenge and takes a major portion of the time of the members and executive.

- The City plays a major role in the support of these groups but the type and rationale for the funding has evolved over the years in an ad hoc manner and now needs to be rationalized.
 - There is a continuum of resources, facilities and budgets across these various groups but all could benefit from some professional assistance in varying degrees.
 - There appears to be little coordination or communication among the groups.
4. **Archives:** The City of Kawartha Lakes Records Centre and Archives is more a storage facility than functioning archives:
- Records in a good location with proper intellectual and physical control but are not accessible to the public
 - No public reading area adjacent to archives
 - The Centre operates with limited human resources. (One person with no training in archives management.)
 - The Archives are a valuable and unique historical collection of documents which has received insufficient technical and professional management.
5. **Libraries:** Libraries can provide an important role in heritage conservation because they have resources for research and displays, often have local history collections and work closely with heritage societies. The fact that they have branches throughout the City, are open longer hours than the Archives, the Chief Librarian is an archivist and there are many duplications currently between the two, makes a merger of these services an option to consider.
6. **Archaeology:** Because of a significant history of First Peoples in the City, as well as European exploration and settlement processes which may still be reflected in the archaeological record, an Archaeological Management Plan should be undertaken.
7. **Cultural heritage landscapes:** There is no comprehensive listing or assessment of cultural landscapes in the City of Kawartha Lakes but a great deal to be recorded and celebrated. In particular, the history of land use change is very important in understanding and appreciating the current physiography of the City.

There also exists a need to consider the inclusion of parks, public squares, private gardens, views, scenic routes, sites of sacred value such as memorials and cemeteries etc.

8. **Agriculture:** There currently exists no heritage resource dedicated to agriculture, a key theme in the development of what is now the City of Kawartha Lakes. Such an asset would provide a tie in with farmers markets, local food initiatives and skills required to work the land. A major effort is needed to preserve the agricultural past. Some topics include the future of dairy barns, cultural landscapes, how fields are farmed, farming skills of the past, farming practices, many intangibles etc.
9. **Cemeteries, bridges and trails:** Some fifteen trails, including the Trans Canada and the Victoria Rail Trail, have been identified as well as some fifty three cemeteries. No evaluation of these critical cultural heritage assets has been undertaken.

Municipal role in cultural heritage development

1. The City of Kawartha Lakes is involved with cultural heritage through Council, many staff departments, many Boards and Committees and disburses hundreds of thousands of dollars annually on heritage conservation activities.
2. There appear to be several flaws with the current functioning: little coordination to pull all the players and activities together, no common set of priorities and no central monitoring or control of cultural heritage expenditures. This is exacerbated by regional bickering with a resulting fragmented approach to heritage.
3. Much of the City's role has simply "evolved" over the years with a resulting reactive and uneven approach to service and funding. Heritage can only prosper in a setting in which well defined policies and processes are implemented in a coordinated fashion.

Marketing the past: Cultural heritage as a tool in economic development

1. Cultural heritage has become a major impetus throughout the world to tourism development and economic development. It has become a major element in the tourism package, which is fast supplanting manufacturing as a critical component of economic development.

2. The potential market for heritage seeking visitors to the City is huge and includes neighbouring major wealth centres of Toronto, Montreal and Ottawa and over one hundred million people within one day's drive.
3. Developing and implementing a cultural heritage tourism strategy is a long term process which is based on a solid evaluation of what cultural heritage assets the City currently possesses and matching these up with what is believed that tourists want.

Barriers to implementing the Heritage Master Plan

There will likely be resistance to implementing The Master Plan and accompanying programs and activities, based on differences across the City in terms of attitudes, approach and post amalgamation tensions. The City has gradually become more successful at accessing outside funds from senior governments but must still strive to convince them of the City's significant interest in heritage and willingness to work hard to meet professional standards and best practices.

Recommendations

Summary of historical events and themes

1. The Heritage Master Plan should be the first step in reviewing the story of the City of Kawartha Lakes. A regular and consistent review should be undertaken as part of an effective heritage preservation program, hopefully with the cooperation of local educational institutions.
2. The Heritage Master Plan will identify and prioritize the most significant heritage gaps in the celebration and interpretation of the past.

Expressing the past: Historical events and themes

1. The Heritage Master Plan must first identify the cultural heritage categories or themes which have been under represented or which have received insufficient attention and recommend a priority ranking for various projects to increase their profile. These include: built heritage, especially downtown historical districts, railroads, logging, Trent Severn Waterway, agriculture and archaeological.

Evaluating heritage management

1. The City of Kawartha Lakes must immediately initiate changes and adjustments to its current heritage management practices.
 - a. **Heritage conservation:** The complete procedure for historical designation, as well as the designated built heritage to date, needs to be carefully reviewed to address various issues and gaps. However, the most critical priority is to formulate a protection policy for all currently designated buildings and potential designated buildings, including Official Plan additions and legislative changes to prevent any further destruction of heritage property. More information must be made available regarding tax benefits attached to designation and efforts undertaken to work with Council to consider the introduction of such incentives.
 - b. **Heritage Victoria:** The key recommendation is to designate Heritage Victoria as the coordinating group for heritage in Kawartha Lakes, to work closely with all volunteer heritage organizations and hire heritage specialists to assist in these efforts.
 - c. **Downtown historical designation:** Strong leadership together with major staff effort will be needed to develop a business plan together with an implementation plan for a pilot project in downtown Lindsay, which could also include a residential area as well. The business plan must include the input from major downtown owners, retailers and business owners as well as residential tenants as well. Other centres should receive similar consideration.
2. **Museums:** All public and private museums need more detailed follow up by heritage staff to ensure consistent standards, opportunities for networking and assistance with funding applications. Funding and succession planning remain two critical areas for both public and private institutions and policies need to be developed in conjunction with City to establish plans and policies in this area.
3. **Historical societies and clubs:** Overall coordination and leadership needs to be undertaken while groups maintain their individual identities. Staff will carefully review the collections to evaluate standards and establish improvement regimes for each.

4. **Archives and genealogy:** Genealogical material could be digitized, entered into a database and made searchable through the internet and could become a revenue generating asset. Could integrate all genealogical work of the City. A digital system could be established with terminals across the City, using the Library's infrastructure.
5. **Libraries:** The Archive Association of Ontario (AAO) has recommended that the City archives be placed within the City library structure, subject to staff developing the details. The libraries can also play an expanded role in heritage as well as serve as tourism information centres.
6. **Archaeological Management Plan:** Because of a significant history of First Peoples in the City, as well as European exploration and settlement processes which may still be reflected in the archaeological record, an Archaeological Management Plan should be undertaken.
7. **Cultural heritage landscapes:** In association with the Kawartha Heritage Conservancy, a cultural heritage landscape plan needs to be undertaken.
8. **Agriculture:** An agricultural heritage management plan should be undertaken.
9. **Cemeteries, bridges and trails:** These heritage assets should be reviewed during the first five years of the Heritage Master Plan.

Municipal role in heritage development

City must pursue a number of changes, adjustments in heritage management:

1. Council must take a more proactive role through adoption of the Heritage Master Plan and through periodic updates from designated groups responsible for heritage, including consideration of tax incentives.
2. Heritage Victoria must play a more expanded role and be the key player in coordination of Heritage in the City. It should be supported by all City departments as needed but particularly by Community Services, Planning and three new heritage specialists within Economic Development.
3. City must adopt the major underpinnings of heritage management municipal best practices:
 - Leadership from Council

- An active LACAC group
- An expanded role for Heritage Victoria
- Close adherence to professional heritage guidelines at Federal and Provincial levels
- Staff support
- Coordination among the many different players, priorities.

Marketing the past: Cultural heritage as a tool in economic development

The City of Kawartha Lakes should first establish cultural heritage on a solid footing and create a sense of local pride and awareness of the past and “what makes us what we are.” Then, it should integrate an invigorated heritage program into the tourism strategy of the City.

Barriers to implementation

Building in strategies to overcome barriers identified will be a critical part of the Plan.

Background and introduction

The many towns and villages of what is now known as the City of Kawartha Lakes, have been striving to collect, protect, celebrate and interpret to citizens and visitors, its past. (See Appendix 1 for list of original communities) Through a combination of public and volunteer efforts, through the establishment of historical societies and museums, through countless Heritage Days and other similar events, through the highly successful Doors Open events, the City and its volunteer citizens have done what they could to maintain a grasp on their collective cultural heritage.

Volunteers have been the backbone of this movement as local families, some in the fourth and fifth generations, strive to remember and celebrate the fascinating events that were lived out by their ancestors. The City has spawned many writers who have researched and written about the past. These would include Rae Fleming, Guy Scott, John Gilbert Jones, Len Shea and others.

The past has been preserved through buildings and structures, artifacts, archives and photographs. Business interests in Lindsay and other towns, are reviewing various scenarios to preserve main street buildings and streetscapes. Also, outside agencies such as the Trent Severn Waterway and the archives at Trent University have preserved a great number of artifacts, ostensibly related to the waterway but also reflecting the many communities in Kawartha Lakes through which it passes and whose history was affected and developed by this huge transportation project.

While the land now known to us as the City of Kawartha Lakes has a chronicle that can be traced back thousands of years, most of the formal efforts led by local museums and historical societies focus on the nineteenth and early twentieth centuries. (1800 – 1920). Very little, relatively speaking, has been interpreted about pre settlement times, First Nations activities and archaeological resources. Despite the fascinating geographical contours and the many pristine lakes, natural history has not received a great deal of recognition in terms of City cultural heritage landscapes, although the Kawartha Heritage Conservancy has recorded about 1500 cultural landscape objects regionally.

In 2010, the City of Kawartha Lakes, through its Council, requested that a Heritage Master Plan be developed.

Objectives and scope of a Heritage Master Plan

“The Heritage Master Plan is a strategic approach to identify, research, collect, protect, conserve and promote the built and cultural heritage in the City of Kawartha Lakes. Such a plan will instill pride in residents, newcomers and visitors alike as they experience the unique and diverse heritage of our community.” (From RFP)

The primary thrust of a Heritage Master Plan is to foster and promote the intrinsic value of cultural heritage, particularly among the young.

The Intrinsic Value of Heritage (Ontario Ministry of Tourism and Culture):

Heritage includes several critical elements.

- It can be a source of knowledge and memory:
 - To teach
 - Museums and archives are storehouses of knowledge and community memory
 - Opportunities for learning
 - Buildings, landscapes, archaeological sites provide insight into Ontario’s past
- It supports quality of life:
 - Well maintained historic buildings, streetscapes and landscapes contribute to safe and comfortable neighbourhoods and foster local identity and pride
 - Makes communities more distinctive by helping to tell the stories of these places

It is part of a process that once established can also provide downstream underpinning for economic development as local identity, pride and the resulting vibrant cultural heritage sector attract visitors and investment from outside the area.

Objectives

The central task of promoting the intrinsic value of heritage includes several subordinate objectives including:

- Defining and profiling the cultural heritage assets of the City of Kawartha Lakes to create a “starting point” or baseline on which to build a sense of place and an effective strategy
- Developing a “scorecard” for the current management of these assets, measured against federal and provincial guidelines
- Creating a long term strategy to “identify, research, collect, protect, conserve and promote” built and cultural heritage
- Determining the most effective organizational format within the City and the volunteer sector to guide this long term strategy
- Evaluating how this Heritage Master Plan fits within the overall municipal planning framework and how it relates to other plans.
- Connecting the Heritage Master Plan to long term community and economic goals.

Scope

The Ontario Ministry of Culture’s Ontario Heritage Took Kit (2006) identifies the cultural heritage resources to be included under heritage conservation:

- Residential, commercial, institutional, agricultural or industrial buildings;
- Monuments such as a cenotaph, art, public art or a statue;
- Structures such as a water tower, culvert, fence or bridge;
- Natural features that have cultural heritage value or interest;
- Cemeteries, gravestones or cemetery markers;
- Cultural heritage landscapes;

- Spiritual sites;
- Building interiors;
- Ruins;
- Archaeological sites, including marine archaeology;
- Area of archaeological potential;
- Built/immoveable fixtures or chattels attached to real property.

For purposes of this project, all categories of cultural heritage resources have been identified and reviewed in at least a cursory fashion in order to establish, in summary form, the current size and status of this inventory with an identified priority and a recommendation for future focus and treatment.

Methodology

Essentially, the work initially focused on the gathering and analysis of data and information and the developing of options and models for heritage development in the City. It was defined by significant research of secondary sources and interviews with all stakeholders.

It then revolved around the production of the actual Heritage Master Plan for the City, including an implementation plan for the short and long term which will begin the process of integrating the Heritage Master Plan into the fabric of City life and decision making.

Outline of report

This Heritage Master Plan Report is presented in two volumes: Volume I is a Business Plan which includes an Executive Summary, a project overview, conclusions, recommendations and an Action Plan. Volume II presents more detail with a complete set of appendices.

Volume 1 is divided into the following sections.

Executive summary: Overview, conclusions, recommendations, action plan

1. **Introduction:** Presents the background, scope, objectives and methodology as well as a report outline.
2. **Historical elements and themes:** Outlines the key categories in which the cultural heritage of Kawartha Lakes has unfolded.
3. **Expressing the past: Collections and inventories:** This section identifies the key interpreters of the cultural heritage of the City of Kawartha Lakes.
4. **Evaluating cultural heritage management in Kawartha Lakes:** This section evaluates the management practices of the various players in cultural heritage in Kawartha Lakes against the standards and guidelines developed by the provincial and federal governments. Preliminary recommendations address the most effective heritage management policies to protect and support heritage, based on this assessment.
5. **Municipal role in heritage:** This section evaluates the current role of City government and staff in heritage development and recommends policies and initiatives for enhancing of heritage.
6. **Marketing the past: Cultural heritage as a tool in economic development:** This section addresses the issue that a strong invigorated cultural heritage policy can play in the economic development growth of the City of Kawartha Lakes.
7. **Barriers to improving and marketing heritage:** Identifies the anticipated barriers and approaches to deal with them.
8. **Action plan:** Develops a five year implementation Plan with a mechanism for review of the first five years and development of a further five year plan.

Historical elements and themes

The following table is intended to be a guide for highlighting the thousands of years of activities of what is now known as the City of Kawartha Lakes and to “set the stage” for an analysis of the completeness of current cultural heritage collections. It presents a timeline of the key areas of history that should ideally be interpreted in a credible heritage program of the City of Kawartha Lakes. This timeline identifies themes, settlements and events.

The table is based on a review of books, articles and other references all of which are cited in Appendices 5 and 11.

Technical appendix

The key settlements within the City of Kawartha Lakes are summarized in Appendix 3.

Themes are presented in more detail in Appendix 4.

Finally, Appendix 5 provides detailed references to local history material which has been provided by the Lindsay Public Library.

Victoria County history: Categories, current heritage links, time periods

Category	Historical references	Sub-sections	Heritage resource types	Time period
Beginning of time	Natural history	Land formation	Natural landscapes	50 million years ago
Physiography and people	Natural history	Geography, geology, landscapes	Cultural landscapes, sacred places, land use	30,000 years ago in Canada – Unglaciaded

Category	Historical references	Sub-sections	Heritage resource types	Time period
			resources	parts of Yukon
Pre-settlement (pre-contact)	First Peoples	Paleo-Indians, Archaic Culture, Early Woodland, Middle Woodland, Late Woodland (Early Iroquoian, Middle Iroquoian, Late Iroquoian)	Archaeological, archives, oral/written history, camp and village sites	Paleo-Indians 9000 B.C., Archaic Culture 7000 B.C., Early Woodland 1000 B.C., Early Iroquoian 1200 A.D., Late Iroquoian 1400 A.D.
Historic: contact and post-contact	First Peoples and Europeans, French Regime, Champlain, French Traders	Proto Contact, Post-European Contact, French Regime	Archaeological, archives, oral/written history, camp and village sites, French records and archives	Proto Contact 1580 A.D., Post-European Contact 1615 A.D., French Regime 1615-1763
Historic: contact and post-contact	First Peoples	Five Nations Iroquois Confederacy assume control of Southern	Archaeological, histories, camp and village sites, archives, sacred places	1650-1700 A.D.

Category	Historical references	Sub-sections	Heritage resource types	Time period
		Ontario and fur trade; Algonkian Succession, including Mississauga First Nation		
Historic: contact and post-contact	First Peoples	Mississauga Peoples assumed stewardship of lands we now call Kawartha Lakes, signed treaty with British, descendants remain in region today	Archaeological, histories, camp and village sites, archives, sacred places	1700-present
Early Canadian settlement	Canadian government	Family Compact, Lord Durham, etc.	Archives, artifacts	1750-1850
Victoria County settlements	Settlement and governance of individual counties	13 northern and southern townships and municipalities	Archives, histories, buildings, artifacts	1820-1860
Victoria County	Pioneer families and early	Settlements and townships;	Archives, histories,	1820-present

Category	Historical references	Sub-sections	Heritage resource types	Time period
settlements	leaders	Laidlaw, Mackenzie, Frost, Hughes, Boyd, etc.	buildings, artifacts	
Social development and evolution	Survival	Schools and religion	Archives, histories, buildings	1820-present
Industrial development and infrastructure	Water navigation	Trent-Severn Canal	Local and Trent-Severn archives	1830-1910
Industrial development and infrastructure	Railroad	Different railroads	Archives and railroad club, rolling stock	1850-1985
Industrial development and infrastructure	Lumber mills	Different lumber companies – Boyd, etc.	Boyd Museum, settlers, archives, Maryboro	1840-present
Industrial development and infrastructure	Grist mills	Every county and town	Old Mill, archives	1840-present

Category	Historical references	Sub-sections	Heritage resource types	Time period
Agriculture	Agriculture	Early survival, machinery, co-ops, processing (cheese, etc.)	Artifacts, implements and tools, tractors	1820-present
Military	World Wars plus	Sam Hughes, etc.	Artifacts, photographs, books	18 th , 19 th and 20 th centuries
20 th Century	Varied topics	Social, political, industrial, military	Selected media	1920-present
21 st Century	Post-amalgamation	Social, political, industrial	Selected media	2001

Conclusions

The story of what is now the City of Kawartha Lakes can be traced back millions of years. The following sections will identify and review what and how the City interprets this story.

Recommendations

1. The Heritage Master Plan should be the first step in reviewing the story of the City of Kawartha Lakes. A regular and consistent review should be undertaken as part of an effective heritage preservation program, hopefully with the cooperation of local educational institutions.
2. The Heritage Master Plan will identify and prioritize the most significant heritage gaps in the celebration and interpretation of the past.

Expressing the past: Collections and inventories

This section will identify what the City of Kawartha Lakes maintains in terms of its cultural heritage inventory and what, if any, are the major gaps when measured against the many facets of history it has undergone.

The heritage inventory in the City of Kawartha Lakes is maintained and interpreted under the following groupings:

- Most are actual identifiable organizations, i.e. Settlers Village
- Some organizations listed are outside the City but hold information or assets pertaining to the City i.e. Curve Lake Cultural Centre
- Some are simply groupings such as churches or archaeological resources which will require further analysis
 - Ten Museums: Settlers Village, Fenelon Museum, Boyd Museum, The Olde Gaol Museum, Horseless Carriage Museum (privately owned), Youngtown Rock and Roll Museum (privately owned), Museum of Temporary Art. (Privately owned). Beaver River Museum (Beaverton Thorah Eldon, and the Highland Cinema
 - Eight Historical Societies
 - Lindsay and District Model Railroaders Inc.
 - Heritage Victoria, a municipal heritage committee for the preservation of built heritage
 - Archaeological resources
 - Curve Lake Cultural Centre and Whetung Ojibwa Centre.
 - Kawartha Heritage Conservancy
 - Archives outside the City, (i.e. Trent University, Trent Severn Waterways Archives, etc)
 - Lindsay Library and the branches

- City of Kawartha Lakes: Archives, certain heritage structures: bridges and cemeteries., Libraries
- Local Churches
- Academy Theatre, galleries and other cultural and artistic venues.
- Miscellaneous: Legion. Sports Hall of Fame etc.

Gap analysis

The following are a few selected resource types to provide an overview of what the City retains as part of its overall cultural heritage inventory.

Built heritage resources

Built heritage was identified as the most important element among the heritage resources in the City of Kawartha Lakes in the terms of reference for the Master Heritage Plan. Heritage Victoria has been the sole organization since 2001 to recommend designating buildings in the City of Kawartha Lakes.

Approximately fifty two buildings or other structures have been officially designated as historically significant across the City to date. There are at least nine of the pre amalgamation municipalities who have designated historical structures. Field work and meetings with knowledgeable individuals and historical societies has led to the identification of at least twenty additional structures that could be eligible for designation.

Cultural heritage landscapes

There is no comprehensive listing or assessment of cultural landscapes in the City of Kawartha Lakes. The Kawartha Heritage Conservancy estimates it has collected about 1500 examples through photographs and artifacts of “random” examples of cultural landscapes all outside the Town of Lindsay. The conclusions to this study and Master Plan will designate future activities to deal with this issue. In particular, the history of land use change is very important in understanding and appreciating the current topography of the City.

Also, recommendations will deal with the future inclusion of parks, public squares, private gardens, views, scenic routes, sites of sacred value such as memorials and cemeteries etc.

Some fifteen trails, including the Trans Canada and the Victoria Rail Trail, have been identified.

Archaeological/First Nations

There is no comprehensive inventory available in the City. Work in this area should concentrate on lands along the rivers and attempt to identify original land and what human alterations took place as well as settlement patterns.

There are no reservations located within the City perimeters, but Canada's 2006 census identifies an aboriginal population here of 1255 individuals. Currently, there exist little or no representation within the City by which a cultural connection can be made, however, the Olde Gaol Museum has on display its collection of Aboriginal material culture and is actively fostering connections to local First Nations communities. Maryboro Lodge also displays a collection of Indigenous artifacts.

Artifacts and collections

Many are identified, preserved and interpreted by all of the museums and societies visited. They cover a diverse range of categories but are essentially records of social history in the different parts of the City during the 18th, 19th and 20th centuries.

Archives

The City of Kawartha Lakes Records Centre and Archives houses documents relative to the City since 1869. These are essentially birth and death records. There is no indication if any overlap occurs with the genealogical records collected and preserved by the historical societies at Beaverton and Greater Harvey. Archives and records within the City Library system also house some historical documents.

Archives at the Trent Severn offices in Peterborough deal with the construction of the waterway but include many documents related to life in the communities through which it passes. The Archives at Curve Lake focus on issues in the community but deal with sites and finds within the City of Kawartha Lakes. Similarly, the Trent University Archives cover a variety of subjects in Kawartha Lakes, most often related to social history.

Private Archives at churches as well as records at cemeteries complement the principal archives at the City.

Conclusions

1. The significant themes and historical events which have shaped the City should continue to be expressed in the celebration of cultural heritage in the City.
2. The current heritage resources and sites within the City of Kawartha Lakes under represent certain cultural heritage categories and themes or do not give them sufficient attention. These include: built heritage, especially downtown historical districts, railroads, logging, Trent Severn Waterway, agriculture and archaeological/First Nations.

Recommendations

The Heritage Master Plan has identified several cultural heritage categories and themes which have been under represented or which have received insufficient attention and suggests a priority ranking for various projects to increase their profile. These include: built heritage, especially downtown historical districts, railroads, logging, Trent Severn Waterway, agriculture and archaeological/First Nations. Projects to be developed should build on heritage assets which are already in place such the dams on Burnt River and Gull Lake, the sawmill in Kinmount, Railroad stations, MacKenzie Inn etc.

Evaluating cultural heritage management in Kawartha Lakes

This section evaluates the heritage management practices of the different heritage resources within the City against the federal and provincial guidelines. Preliminary recommendations will be developed as to how these practices can be upgraded and improved. Section eight will identify action steps to assist the City to achieve a more professionally managed and presented heritage sector.

Conclusions

Heritage property conservation

A number of initiatives are included in heritage property conservation, including the built heritage designation process itself, the development of heritage districts and downtown conservation areas, and how these could be organized under Heritage Victoria. Major adjustments and improvements are needed in each of these areas if the City of Kawartha Lakes is to take advantage of opportunities and develop a strong sense of place.

Heritage property conservation:

Local Architectural Conservation Advisory Committees (LACAC's) have played an active role in the historical designation process in what is now the City of Kawartha Lakes for at least the past thirty years. An initial evaluation of the designation process against the guidelines reveals a significant number of gaps and issues. Also, little is known within the heritage sector about tax benefits in terms of historical designated properties.

Heritage Victoria:

Heritage Victoria is not being used as effectively as it could as, potentially, the key instrument of heritage management in Kawartha Lakes. As a LACAC, it has completed few designations. As a potential coordinating force, it has been hampered by lack of representation from different parts of the City, a limited budget and limited staff support.

Heritage districts and downtown revitalization:

Significant attention has been given to these concepts for at least the last twenty years but few concrete results have been achieved. Currently, the BIA, Economic Development, downtown owners in Lindsay are attempting to revitalize the Century

Theatre as a start to a major impetus in the downtown. Other City communities experience similar circumstances.

Museums

A preliminary review of both the public and private museums in the City of Kawartha Lakes reveals facilities which are operated with passion, enthusiasm and a deep belief in the preservation of heritage. While all are aware of the best practices recommended by the Ministry of Tourism and Culture and the Ontario Museum Association, these guidelines are adhered to in varying degrees due to financial limitations, volunteer availability and lack of knowledge about best practices. Maryboro is the only local museum which has qualified for Community Museums Operating Grants. All could benefit from additional professional assistance.

Private museums:

The three private museums in the City are unique and different from the more traditional institutions. While dealing with very limited themes, time periods and collections, all three have created interesting and exciting historical facilities and have applied a high degree of best practices.

Historical societies and clubs

Preliminary evaluation should be supplemented by a more in depth analysis of the objectives and activities of each of these dedicated heritage groups. Key findings include:

- They could benefit from ongoing technical advice.
- Many are not affiliated with a museum and do not have a facility in which to present their heritage assets.
- The raising of funds is a continual challenge and takes a major portion of the time of the members and executive.
- The City plays a major role in the support of these groups but the type and rationale for the funding has evolved over the years in an ad hoc manner and now needs to be rationalized.

- There is a continuum of resources, facilities and budgets across these various groups but all could benefit from some professional assistance in varying degrees.
- There appears to be little coordination or communication among the groups.

Archives

The City of Kawartha Lakes Records Centre and Archives is more a storage facility than functioning archives:

- Records in a good location with proper intellectual and physical control but are not accessible to the public
- No public reading area adjacent to archives
- The Centre operates with limited human resources. (One person with no training in archives management.)
- The Archives are a valuable and unique historical collection of documents which has received insufficient technical and professional management.

Libraries

Libraries can provide an important role in heritage conservation because they have resources for research and displays, often have local history collections and work closely with heritage societies. The fact that they have branches throughout the City, are open longer hours than the Archives, the Chief Librarian is an archivist and there are many duplications currently between the two, makes a merger of these services an option to consider.

Archaeology

Because of a significant history of First Peoples in the City, as well as European exploration and settlement processes which may still be reflected in the archaeological record, an Archaeological Management Plan should be undertaken.

Cultural heritage landscapes

There is no comprehensive listing or assessment of cultural landscapes in the City of Kawartha Lakes but a great deal remains to be recorded and celebrated. In particular,

the history of land use change is very important in understanding and appreciating the current physiography of the City. There also exists a need to consider the inclusion of parks, public squares, private gardens, views, scenic routes, sites of sacred value such as memorials and cemeteries etc.

Agriculture

There currently exists no heritage resource dedicated to agriculture, a key theme in the development of what is now the City of Kawartha Lakes. Such an asset would provide a tie in with farmers markets, local food initiatives and skills required to work the land.

A major effort is needed to preserve the agricultural past. Some topics include the future of dairy barns, cultural landscapes, how fields are farmed, farming skills of the past, farming practices, many intangibles etc.

Cemeteries, bridges and trails

Some fifteen trails, including the Trans Canada and the Victoria Rail Trail, have been identified as well as some fifty three cemeteries. No evaluation of these critical cultural heritage assets has been undertaken.

Recommendations

The City of Kawartha Lakes must immediately initiate changes and adjustments to its current heritage management practices.

Heritage conservation

The complete procedure for historical designation, as well as the designated built heritage to date, needs to be carefully reviewed to address various issues and gaps. However, the most critical priority is to formulate a protection policy for all currently designated buildings and potential designated buildings, including Official Plan additions and legislative changes to prevent any further destruction of heritage property. More information must be made available regarding tax benefits attached to designation and efforts undertaken to work with Council to consider the introduction of such incentives.

Heritage Victoria

The key recommendation is to designate Heritage Victoria as the coordinating group for heritage in Kawartha Lakes, to work closely with all volunteer heritage organizations and hire heritage specialists to assist in these efforts.

Downtown historical designation

Strong leadership together with major staff effort will be needed to develop a business plan together with an implementation plan for a pilot project in downtown Lindsay, which could also include a residential area as well. The business plan must include the input from major downtown owners, retailers and business owners as well as residential tenants as well. Other centres should receive similar consideration.

Museums

All public and private museums need more detailed follow up by heritage staff to ensure consistent standards, opportunities for networking and assistance with funding applications.

Funding and succession planning remain two critical areas for both public and private institutions and policies need to be developed in conjunction with City to establish plans and policies in this area.

Historical societies and clubs

Overall coordination and leadership needs to be undertaken while groups maintain their individual identities. Staff will carefully review the collections to evaluate standards and establish improvement regimes for each.

Archives and genealogy

Genealogical material could be digitized, entered into a database and made searchable through the internet and could become a revenue generating asset, while integrating all genealogical work of the City. A digital system could be established with terminals across the City, using the Library's infrastructure.

Libraries

The Archive Association of Ontario (AAO) has recommended that the City archives be placed within the City library structure, subject to staff developing the details. The

libraries can also play an expanded role in heritage as well as serve as tourism information centres.

Archaeological Management Plan

Because of a significant history of First Peoples in the City, as well as European exploration and settlement processes which may still be reflected in the archaeological record, an Archaeological Management Plan should be undertaken.

Cultural heritage landscapes

In association with the Kawartha Heritage Conservancy, a cultural heritage landscape plan needs to be undertaken.

Agriculture

An agricultural heritage management plan should be undertaken.

Cemeteries, bridges and trails

These heritage assets should be reviewed during the first five years of the Heritage Master Plan.

Municipal role in cultural heritage development

This section will address the critical questions involved with the role of the City of Kawartha Lakes in the overall development, enrichment and management of cultural heritage assets. It will identify the specific roles to be played not only by the City but more specifically Council, Heritage Victoria, staff, volunteers, citizens and business.

Conclusions

1. The City of Kawartha Lakes is involved with cultural heritage through Council, many staff departments, many Boards and Committees and disburses hundreds of thousands of dollars annually on heritage conservation activities.
2. There are several concerns with the current functioning: little coordination to pull all the players and activities together, no common set of priorities and no central monitoring or control of cultural heritage expenditures. This is exacerbated by regional bickering with a resulting fragmented approach to heritage.
3. Much of the City's role has simply "evolved" over the years with a resulting reactive and uneven approach to service and funding. Heritage can only prosper in a setting in which well defined policies and processes are implemented in a coordinated fashion.

Recommendations

City must pursue a number of changes, adjustments in heritage management:

1. Council must take a more proactive role through adoption of the Heritage Master Plan and through periodic updates from designated groups responsible for heritage, including consideration of tax incentives.
2. Heritage Victoria must play a more expanded role and be the key player in coordination of Heritage in the City. It should be supported by all City departments as needed but particularly by Community Services, Planning and three new heritage specialists within Economic Development.
3. City must adopt the major underpinnings of heritage management municipal best practices:
 - Leadership from Council

- An active LACAC group
- An expanded role for Heritage Victoria
- Close adherence to professional heritage guidelines at Federal and Provincial levels
- Staff support
- Coordination among the many different players and priorities.

Marketing the past: Cultural heritage as a tool in economic development

Conclusions

1. Cultural heritage has become a major impetus throughout the world to tourism development and economic development. It has become a major element in the tourism package, which is fast supplanting manufacturing as a critical component of economic development.
2. The potential market for heritage seeking visitors to the City is huge and includes neighbouring major wealth centres of Toronto, Montreal and Ottawa and over one hundred million people within one day's drive.
3. Developing and implementing a cultural heritage tourism strategy is a long term process which is based on a solid evaluation of what cultural heritage assets the City currently possesses and matching these up with what is believed that tourists want.

Recommendations

The City of Kawartha Lakes should first establish cultural heritage on a solid footing and create a sense of local pride and awareness of the past and “what makes us what we are.” Then, it should integrate an invigorated heritage program into the tourism strategy of the City.

Barriers to overcome

The Heritage Master Plan represents change and change is always met by resistance. Many, if not all, of all barriers can be overcome with an effective implementation plan, constant monitoring and adjustments and coordination.

Potential barriers include:

- **Overcoming the Past: Resistance to implementing a new program.** Despite the many heritage features of the City and valiant efforts of volunteers both pre and post amalgamation, the City of Kawartha Lakes has not made significantly major investments in heritage. Sometimes seen as “spending on special interests”, politicians have correspondingly tried to hold the line on budgets etc. However, both in and of itself as a source of pride for the population as well as a major economic development/tourism thrust, local heritage needs to be nurtured.
- **Differences in attitudes and approach and post amalgamation tensions.** Over a decade since amalgamation, the City of Kawartha Lakes continues to evolve into a Tier One municipality. However, tensions remain among the eighteen former municipalities and nowhere is this more apparent than in the heritage sector. Local citizens of these former municipalities are justifiably proud of their local heritage and fear a loss of control and recognition within the larger municipality.
- **Lack of support at various places in the “chain.”** Heritage tourism can only be successful if all staff and Councillors and members and managers of local heritage facilities are working together toward a common goal. Part of this issue can be eliminated by developing a “one stop shopping” mechanism by having all aspects of heritage and tourism under one roof within the administration. More dedicated staff and budget are required.
- **Convincing senior government funding sources of the value of heritage within the City.** For any number of reasons, the City has been thwarted on a regular basis when applying for funds for heritage projects, for the most part, to federal and provincial programs
- **Investors’ resistance to heritage designation.** Many studies in Canada have concluded that historical designation of properties has assisted both

municipalities and property owners that historical designation of properties can be beneficial for all parties but there is still strong resistance to this concept.

- **Volunteers.** Volunteers have been the backbone of heritage in the City of Kawartha Lakes as in most other jurisdictions in Ontario and throughout Canada. However, they often lack professional training, suffer “burn out” after extensive repetitive activity and feel undervalued.

Conclusions

There will likely be resistance to implementing The Master Plan and accompanying programs and activities, based on differences across the City in terms of attitudes, approach and post amalgamation tensions. The City has gradually become more successful at accessing outside funds from senior governments but must still strive to convince them of the City’s significant interest in heritage and willingness to work hard to meet professional standards and best practices.

Recommendations

Building in strategies to overcome barriers identified will be a critical part of the Plan.

Action plan

This final section will identify specific initiatives as part of an action plan. (Specific details have been identified for the first five years with an option to review at the three or five year mark to determine the most appropriate activities for the next three to five years following.) These activities and actions have been developed in order to achieve specific goals and objectives in the heritage sector for the City of Kawartha Lakes.

Although the City does have a substantial inventory of many resource types, major gaps exist in the celebration of its long heritage which will need to be remedied with expanded or new facilities. A great deal of upgrading is required in all aspects of heritage management, creating major challenges for the City in integrating its heritage assets with its economic development programs.

Goals and objectives

The City of Kawartha Lakes would set out a number of critical objectives through this proposed action plan. Adoption of this Heritage Master Plan provides the first major step toward the attainment of these goals by providing a 'road map'. These goals include:

- Continuing to identify the heritage assets of the City and maintaining a research program which will consistently search for and validate the past heritage of the City.
- Development of an effective heritage management program across the City to identify, conserve, protect, upgrade and interpret heritage assets.
- Consistent promotion of the intrinsic value of City heritage to encourage pride and sense of place among citizens.
- Development and integration of, in partnership with Economic Development, a strong and effective heritage tourism program which will attract visitors and create a major economic thrust for the City and region.

Basic principles

The acceptance and implementation of the plan will be facilitated with the adoption of a number of principles:

- Support from the top. Council must be totally dedicated to the development of heritage from the beginning and use every opportunity to promote it to citizens and visitors
- Provide Staff. The Heritage Master Plan can only be implemented with effective staff in place fully dedicated to the development of heritage.
- Cooperation across the City. This should include partners in the heritage domain working together including consultation and sharing of knowledge, shared events, advantageous scheduling, fair funding and mutual respect.

Activity areas

The activities of each year of the Heritage Master plan will be considered under a number of recommended headings including: Organization, Start up and Support, Upgrading and Protection, Research and Expansion, Opportunity Development, Cultural Heritage Tourism

Year 1

Organizing heritage development

This should constitute the prime activity in Year One of this Action Plan. The objective should be to initiate the recommendations of the Heritage Master Plan, with its prime goal being the placement of cultural heritage organization on a solid footing in the City of Kawartha Lakes. This would include:

- Finalizing and formalizing a strong heritage “team” at the City and integrating the volunteer sector under City coordination.
- Hiring three heritage staff in the areas of marketing, funding and museum management. (Job descriptions in Volume 2)
- Revitalizing and reorganizing of Heritage Victoria to act as the coordinator of heritage activities in the City. This would include a recommendation for maximum City wide representation of heritage groups, modified by a practical working formula to accommodate City wide cultural heritage interests without creating cumbersome meetings. Also consider across the board funding for heritage groups attending Heritage Victoria to assist with some of their expenses.

- Undertake a full analysis of the City of Kawartha Lakes Archives including the current status of its collections, funding required to update, operating options and market potential to generate revenue. Place under the direction of the Library system.
- Interface with all other current existing plans (i.e. Sustainability, Land Use Planning etc) to identify exact fit in the overall municipal planning framework, areas of overlap, etc.

Start up and support building

Ensure “buy in” to the Heritage Master Plan by all stakeholders across the City (Build support)

- Hold a series of meetings with all heritage and cultural groups at least twice yearly to reinforce the values and principles of the Heritage Master Plan.
- Define initial mandate and mission statement for discussion and modification.
- Make the Heritage Master Plan a “living document” and invite regular input from all parties. Have a workshop component at every meeting.
- Develop a program of education, training and orientation for staff, public and volunteers, including outside Speakers.
- Work closely with local groups such as Chamber of Commerce.

Upgrading and protection

Implement Best Practices among all resources, including historical societies, museums etc. to ensure protection of heritage assets:

- Follow up initial evaluation of heritage management with more detailed study.
- Work closely with museums, historical societies to maximize their potential (Separate for museums)
- Finalize protection policy for heritage structures including official plan wording
- Focus on built heritage and historical designation, especially concerning downtown revitalization

- Review and rewrite the whole procedure for historical designation. Continue the evaluation of the heritage designation practices in the City. It should include a description of what practices need to be changed, adjusted or improved, including a review of current designated properties.

Research re-theme and content priorities

Work with new Heritage Team to set priorities for themes to be further considered and to develop and evaluate opportunities to express these themes. Initiatives should include:

- Conducting workshops and seminars across the City as a team building exercise for the various historical societies and museums.
- Conducting surveys among local citizens and holding focus groups
- Working with various high schools and universities to formulate school projects
- Set priorities for next ten years re themes and how to best interpret
- Ensure that inventory and collections continue to expand and grow to reflect actual historical record
- Archaeological Management Plan
- Agricultural Cultural Heritage Plan

Opportunity development

Using Heritage Master Plan as a base scenario, continue to develop and improve all aspects of heritage planning including historical reviews of different periods, upgrading of buildings and artifacts, and continued expansion of the cultural heritage “inventory”:

- Gradually expand and add to the heritage facilities in the City to fill the gaps identified
- Choose initially from built heritage, especially downtown historical districts, railroads, logging, Trent Severn Waterway, agriculture and archaeological/First Nations. Projects to be developed should build on heritage assets which are already in place such the dams on Burnt River and Gull Lake, the sawmill in Kinmount, Railroad stations, MacKenzie Inn etc.

- Complete Archaeological Management Plan
- Opportunities should be evaluated against theme, intra town connections, value, cost and revenue potential.

Tourism marketing

Complete an inventory of cultural tourism product. What does the City have that it wishes to promote? (Begin in year one and complete in year two)

Review the “product” of all of the museums, historical societies, various collections and the Archives to determine tourism value.

- Is it accurate and authentic? Is it unique in the City?
- Develop heritage “product” to have a commodity to interpret and market.
- Improve and upgrade current heritage resources through better “packaging” or investment in additional facilities to address major themes neglected to date.

Heritage Master Plan – Action Plan: 2012 to 2016 year 1 activity and expenditure summary

Category	Activities	Expenditures/fund sources
Organizing for heritage	Hire 3 staff, reorganization of Heritage Victoria, business plan for archives, interfaces with all other plans (sustainability, etc.)	\$200,000 annually for salary and benefits - CKL
Start-up and support	Orientation meetings with heritage stakeholders, workshops, speakers for public and stakeholders, education and training, website upgrading	\$5,000 – admin, speakers, meetings CKL
Upgrading and	Continue review of historical designation practices for buildings and districts and	CKL heritage staff

Category	Activities	Expenditures/fund sources
protection	upgrade, complete historical district designation for downtown Lindsay as pilot project and review other municipalities, finalize official plan wording to most effectively protect heritage properties	
Research re-theme and content priorities	Survey heritage stakeholders including schools re-heritage priorities, Archaeological Management Plan, Agricultural Heritage Plan	CKL heritage staff
Cultural heritage development projects	Fill heritage gaps identified in plan, set priorities, establish priorities for capital projects, do business plans internally	CKL heritage staff
Cultural heritage tourism/economic development	Develop cultural heritage product inventory, upgrades, packaging for effective tourism, review current tourism practices and adjust to accommodate cultural heritage facilities	CKL heritage staff
Year 1 total	N/A	City of Kawartha Lakes: Salary/benefits: \$200,000 Admin: \$5,000

Year 2

Organization

- Review overall organizational effectiveness after first year and make any necessary adjustments.
- Implement Archives Plan if appropriate. Hire two professionals. Upgrade required infrastructure including document reorganization and potential digitalization and network through CKL Library system.
- Interface with Sustainability Plan development and make adjustments as necessary.

Start-up and support

Continue to build support for the Heritage Master Plan by all stakeholders across the City:

- Continue to hold a series of meetings with all heritage and cultural groups at least twice yearly to reinforce the values and principles of the Heritage Master Plan.
- Continue the program of education, training and orientation for staff, public and volunteers, including outside Speakers.
- Work closely with local groups such as Chamber of Commerce.

Upgrade and protection

Continue to review Best Practices among all resources, including historical societies, museums etc. to ensure protection of heritage assets:

- Work closely with museums, historical societies to maximize their potential.
- Finalize protection policy for heritage structures including official plan wording.
- Focus on built heritage and historical designation, especially concerning downtown revitalization.
- Ensure historical designation process is complete and up to date.

Research re-theme and content priorities

Continue to review and determine theme and content priorities across the city:

- Conducting workshops and seminars across the City as a team building exercise for the various historical societies and museums.
- Conducting surveys among local citizens and holding focus groups.
- Ensure that inventory and collections continue to expand and grow to reflect actual historical record.

Opportunity development

Continue to develop and improve all aspects of heritage planning including historical reviews of different periods, upgrading of buildings and artifacts, and continued expansion of the heritage inventory:

- Continue to expand and add to the heritage facilities in the City to fill the gaps identified.
- Complete Archaeological Management Plan and review implications.
- Continue to evaluate opportunities.
- Opportunities should be evaluated against theme, intra town connections, value, cost and revenue potential.
- Implement Agricultural Plan.

Cultural heritage tourism marketing

- Determine cultural heritage tourist intentions. Complete exercise on annual basis:
 - Research tourism network with Ministry to review visitors' intentions.
 - Research heritage publications to learn what visitors look for in heritage when they travel.
- Assemble a heritage tourism portfolio of sites around Kawartha Lakes and develop tourism packages. (Places to see, walking tours, etc)

- Work with local tourism professionals within City to augment current offerings in tourism publications.
- Develop interpretive tourism information. Develop theme related packages of information. Have tours and seminars ready to go during the summer months. Work with the Chamber of Commerce to promote.
- Join international heritage tourism groups and exchange ideas and people. Have tourism ambassadors.
- Piggyback with cultural heritage tourism in Peterborough, other parts of Eastern Ontario to Kingston
- Work with theme groups (railroad, archaeological) to develop tourism traffic.

Year 2 activity and expenditure summary (many activities continuing from year 1)

Category	Activities	Expenditures/fund sources
Organizing for heritage	Organizational review of “heritage network” after first year, implement archive report recommendations, hire 2 professionals, upgrade required infrastructure including document reorganization and potential digitalization and network through CKL library system	Hirings for archives - \$125,000 - CKL
Start-up and support	Continue to hold a series of meetings with all heritage and cultural groups at least twice yearly, continue the program of education, training and orientation for staff, public and volunteers, including outside speakers, work closely with local groups such as Chamber of Commerce	CKL heritage staff

Category	Activities	Expenditures/fund sources
Upgrading and protection	Continue to work with museums, historical societies to maximize their potential, finalize protection policy for heritage structures including official plan working, focus on built heritage and historical designation, especially concerning downtown revitalization, ensure historical designation process is complete and up to date	CKL heritage staff
Research re-theme and content priorities	Conducting workshops and seminars across the City as a team building exercise for the various historical societies and museums, conducting surveys among local citizens and holding focus groups, ensure that inventory and collections continue to expand and grow to reflect actual historical record	CKL staff
Cultural heritage development projects	Implement Archaeological Plan, Implement Cultural Heritage Agricultural Plan, finalize major capital heritage project choices for the next five years, priorities include railroad, Trent-Severn, MacKenzie Inn, etc.	Each potential project requires business plan
Cultural heritage tourism/economic development	Determine cultural heritage tourist intentions, develop cultural heritage portfolio and insert into tourism packages, develop interpretive cultural heritage information packages, work with theme groups (i.e. railroad) to promote cultural	CKL staff

Category	Activities	Expenditures/fund sources
	heritage tourism sites, work with tourism professionals in Eastern Ontario and internationally	
Year 2 total	N/A	City of Kawartha Lakes: Salary and benefits: \$125,000

Year 3

Year 3 should signal a declining need to create activities in the first four categories which should settle into routine and monitoring. The program should now focus more on capital projects and investment in tourism related activities.

Organization

- Continue to monitor organizational effectiveness across the “heritage network.”
- Complete the implementation of the Archives Plan. Make adjustments as required.
- Make adjustments to Heritage Victoria.
- Consider staff additions in heritage if indicated.

Start-up and support

Continue to build support for the Heritage Master Plan by all stakeholders across the City:

- Continue to hold a series of meetings with all heritage and cultural groups at least twice yearly to reinforce the values and principles of the heritage master plan.

- Continue the program of education, training and orientation for staff, public and volunteers, including outside Speakers.
- Work closely with local groups such as Chamber of Commerce.

Upgrading and protection

Continue to review Best Practices among all resources, including historical societies, museums etc. to ensure protection of heritage assets:

- Work closely with museums, historical societies to maximize their potential
- Identify other potential historical districts throughout the City.
- Focus on built heritage and historical designation, especially concerning downtown revitalization.
- Ensure historical designation process is complete and up to date.

Research re-theme and content priorities

Continue to review and set priorities across the city re developing new exhibits to celebrate historical events:

- Conducting workshops and seminars across the City as a team building exercise for the various historical societies and museums.
- Conducting surveys among local citizens and holding focus groups.
- Ensure that inventory and collections continue to expand and grow to reflect actual historical record.

Opportunity development

- Continue to Implement Archaeological Management Plan and Agricultural Heritage Plan.
- Implement one major heritage project every two years. Begin with railroad and Trent Severn Waterway, depending on Business Plan results

Cultural heritage tourism marketing

- Continue to implement cultural heritage tourism program.
- Continue to monitor activities and results. Make adjustments as required.

Year 3 activity and expenditure summary

Category	Activities	Expenditures/fund sources
Organizing for heritage	Continue to monitor effectiveness of heritage network and make changes as indicated, complete the implementation of the Archive report, make organizational adjustments to Heritage Victoria if required	N/A
Start-up and support	Continue to hold a series of meetings with all heritage and cultural groups at least twice yearly, continue the program of education, training and orientation for staff, public and volunteers, including outside Speakers, work closely with local groups such as Chamber of Commerce, focus on school board partnerships	CKL heritage staff
Upgrading and protection	Continue to work with museums, historical societies to maximize their potential, implement new guidelines as they are available, identify and evaluate other heritage districts throughout the City, monitor historical designation procedure and adjust as necessary	CKL heritage staff

Category	Activities	Expenditures/fund sources
Research re-theme and content priorities	Conducting workshops and seminars across the City as a team building exercise for the various historical societies and museums, conducting surveys among local citizens and holding focus groups, ensure that inventory and collections continue to expand and grow to reflect actual historical record	CKL heritage staff
Cultural heritage development projects	Implement Archaeological Plan, Implement Cultural Heritage Agricultural Plan, finalize major capital heritage project choices for the next five years, priorities include railroad, Trent-Severn, McKenzie Inn, etc.	Each potential project requires business plan
Cultural heritage tourism/economic development	Continue to implement cultural heritage tourism program, continue to monitor activities and results, make adjustments as required	CKL heritage staff
Year 3 total	N/A	Potential capital projects - TBA

Years 4 and 5

Actions to enhance heritage in the City of Kawartha Lakes after year three will be largely dependent on two factors which are unknown at this point:

- The overall degree of success of the plan implementation during the first three years and what changes and adjustments have to be made.

- The choices and wishes of the heritage network as to the priorities to enhance and expand the celebration of heritage in the City.
- The available resources to fund heritage projects.

The program should be carefully evaluated after the third year against the goals and objectives established at the beginning. Once completed, the program can continue to develop along similar lines or might have to make changes and adjustments.

Volume 2: Technical Appendix

Background and introduction

The area now known as the City of Kawartha Lakes can trace its exciting story back thousands of years. Many local families, some that go back four and five generations, have spearheaded efforts to celebrate and interpret the events that transpired before them and which make the present day City of Kawartha Lakes what it is. (See Appendix 1 for list of original communities)

Through a combination of public and volunteer efforts, through the establishment of historical societies and museums, through countless heritage days and other aspects of the City's collective past, through the highly successful Doors Open events, the City and its volunteer citizens have done what they could to maintain a grasp on their collective cultural heritage.

The City has spawned many writers who have researched and written about the past. These would include Rae Fleming, Guy Scott, John Gilbert Jones, Len Shea and others.

The past has been preserved through buildings and structures, artifacts, archives and photographs. Business interests in Lindsay and other towns are reviewing various scenarios to preserve main street buildings and streetscapes. Also, outside agencies such as the Trent Severn Waterway and the archives at Trent University have preserved a great number of artifacts, ostensibly related to the waterway but also reflecting the many communities in Kawartha Lakes through which it passes and whose history was affected and developed by this huge transportation project.

While the land now known to us as Victoria County has a chronicle that can be traced back thousands of years, most of the formal efforts led by local museums and historical societies focus on the nineteenth and early twentieth centuries. (1800 –1920). Very little, relatively speaking, has been interpreted about pre settlement times, First Nations activities and archaeological resources. Despite the fascinating geographical contours and the many pristine lakes of Victoria County, natural history has not received a great

deal of recognition in terms of City cultural heritage landscapes, although the Kawartha Heritage Conservancy has recorded about 1500 cultural landscape objects regionally.

In 2010, the City of Kawartha Lakes, through its Council, requested that a Heritage Master Plan be developed.

Objectives and scope of a Heritage Master Plan

“The Heritage Master Plan is a strategic approach to identify, research, collect, protect, conserve and promote the built and cultural heritage in the City of Kawartha Lakes. Such a plan will instill pride in residents, newcomers and visitors alike as they experience the unique and diverse heritage of our community.” (From RFP)

The primary thrust of a Heritage Master Plan is to foster and promote the intrinsic value of cultural heritage, particularly among the young.

The Intrinsic Value of Heritage (Ontario Ministry of Tourism and Culture):

Heritage includes several critical elements:

- It can be a source of knowledge and memory:
 - To teach
 - Museums and archives are storehouses of knowledge and community memory
 - Opportunities for learning
 - Buildings, landscapes, archaeological sites provide insight into Ontario’s past
- It supports quality of life:
 - Well maintained historic buildings, streetscapes and landscapes contribute to safe and comfortable neighbourhoods and foster local identity and pride
 - Makes communities more distinctive by helping to tell the stories of these places

It is part of a process that once established can also provide downstream underpinning for economic development as local identity, pride and the resulting vibrant cultural heritage sector attract visitors and investment from outside the area.

Objectives

The central task of promoting the intrinsic value of heritage includes several subordinate objectives including:

- Defining and profiling the cultural heritage assets of the City of Kawartha Lakes to create a “starting point” or baseline on which to build a sense of place and an effective strategy
- Developing a “scorecard” for the current management of these assets, measured against federal and provincial guidelines
- Creating a long term strategy to “identify, research, collect, protect, conserve and promote” built and cultural heritage
- Determining the most effective organizational format within the City and the volunteer sector to guide this long term strategy
- Evaluating how this Heritage Master Plan fits within the overall municipal planning framework and how it relates to other plans.
- Connecting the Heritage Master Plan to long term community and economic goals.

Scope

The Ontario Ministry of Culture’s Ontario Heritage Took Kit (2006) identifies the cultural heritage resources to be included under heritage conservation:

- Residential, commercial, institutional, agricultural or industrial buildings;
- Monuments such as a cenotaph, art, public art or a statue;
- Structures such as a water tower, culvert, fence or bridge;
- Natural features that have cultural heritage value or interest;

- Cemeteries, gravestones or cemetery markers;
- Cultural heritage landscapes;
- Spiritual sites;
- Building interiors;
- Ruins;
- Archaeological sites, including marine archaeology;
- Area of archaeological potential;
- Built/immoveable fixtures or chattels attached to real property.

For purposes of this project, all categories of cultural heritage resources have been identified and reviewed in at least a cursory fashion in order to establish, in summary form, the current size and status of this inventory with an identified priority and a recommendation for future focus and treatment.

Projects and sites such as the Academy Theatre and the Lilac Festival are included in the cultural heritage “inventory” for their heritage connections.

Methodology

Essentially, the work initially focused on the gathering and analysis of data and information and the developing of options and models for heritage development in the City. It was defined by significant research of secondary sources and interviews with many stakeholders.

It then revolved around the production of the actual Heritage Master Plan for the City, including an implementation plan for the short and long term which will begin the process of integrating the Heritage Master Plan into the fabric of City life and decision making.

Outline of report

This Heritage Master Plan Report is presented in two volumes: Volume I is a Business Plan which includes an Executive Summary, a project overview, conclusions, recommendations and an Action Plan. Volume II presents the same topics in more

detail and with a complete set of appendices. The Executive Summary is found in Volume I – Business Plan.

The report which follows is divided into the following sections:

1. Introduction. Presents the background, scope, objectives and methodology as well as a report outline.
2. Historical Elements and Themes. Outlines the critical categories in which the chronicle and cultural heritage of Victoria County and Kawartha Lakes should be viewed.
3. Expressing the Past: Collections and Inventories. This section identifies the key interpreters of the story of what is now known as the City of Kawartha Lakes.
4. Evaluating Cultural Heritage Management in the City of Kawartha Lakes. This section evaluates the management practices of many of the players in cultural heritage in the City, measured against the standards and guidelines developed by the provincial and federal governments. Preliminary recommendations address the most effective heritage management policies and practices to protect and support heritage, based on this assessment. Follow up work needs to be continued.
5. Municipal Role in Heritage. This section evaluates the current role of City government and staff in heritage development and recommends policies and initiatives for enhancing of heritage.
6. Marketing the Past: Cultural Heritage as a Tool in Economic Development. This section address the issue that a strong invigorated cultural heritage policy can play in the economic development growth of the City of Kawartha Lakes
7. Barriers to Improving and Marketing Heritage. Identifies the anticipated barriers and approaches to deal with them.
8. Action Plan. Develops a five year implementation Plan with a mechanism for review of the first five years and development of a further five year plan.

Historical elements and themes

The following table is intended to be a guide for highlighting the thousands of years of what is now the City of Kawartha Lakes and to “set the stage” for an analysis of the completeness of current cultural heritage collections. It presents a timeline of the key aspects of the City’s story that should be included in a representative heritage interpretation program. This timeline identifies themes, settlements and events. The information has been developed from a large cross section of sources, all of which are included in the Bibliography.

Some elements of the story of the developing world and other parts of Canada are identified in order to provide an historical context.

More detailed information can be found in the appendices:

- The key municipalities in the City of Kawartha Lakes, together with many of the key elements of their story are summarized in Appendix 3.
- Both the broad themes that are woven throughout the story of this area, together with more detailed sketches about some of the most important events are presented in Appendix 4.

The Victoria County story: Categories, current heritage links, time periods

Category	Historical references	Sub-sections	Heritage resource types	Time period
Beginning of time	Natural history	Land formation	Natural landscapes	50 million years ago
Physiography and people	Natural history	Geography, geology, landscapes	Cultural landscapes, sacred places, land use resources	30,000 years ago in Canada, unglaciated parts of Yukon

Category	Historical references	Sub-sections	Heritage resource types	Time period
Pre-settlement (pre-contact)	First Peoples	Paleo-Indians, Archaic Culture, Early Woodland, Middle Woodland, Late Woodland (Early Iroquoian, Middle Iroquoian, Late Iroquoian)	Archaeological, archives, oral/written history, camp and village sites	Paleo-Indians 9000 B.C., Archaic Culture 7000 B.C., Early Woodland 1000 B.C., Early Iroquoian 1200 A.D., Late Iroquoian 1400 A.D.
Historic: contact and post-contact	First Peoples and Europeans, French Regime, Champlain, French Traders	Proto-Contact, Post-European Contact, French Regime	Archaeological, archives, oral/written history, camp and village sites, French records and archives	Proto-Contact 1580 A.D., Post-European Contact 1615 A.D., French Regime 1615-1763
Historic: contact and post-contact	First Peoples	Five Nations Iroquois Confederacy assumes control of southern Ontario and fur trade; Algonkian Succession, including Mississauga	Archaeological, histories, camp and village sites, archives, sacred places	1650-1700 A.D.

Category	Historical references	Sub-sections	Heritage resource types	Time period
		First Nation		
Historic: contact and post-contact	First Peoples	Mississauga Peoples assumed stewardship of lands we now call Kawartha Lakes, signed treaty with British, descendants remain in region today	Archaeological, histories, camp and village sites, archives, sacred places	1700-present
Early Canadian settlement	Canadian government	Family compact, Lord Durham, etc.	Archives, artifacts	1750-1850
Victoria County settlement	Settlement and governance of individual counties	13 northern and southern townships and municipalities	Archives, histories, buildings, artifacts	1820-1860
Victoria County settlement	Pioneer families and early leaders	Settlements and townships; Laidlaw, Mackenzie, Frost, Hughes, Boyd, etc.	Archives, histories, buildings, artifacts	1820-present

Category	Historical references	Sub-sections	Heritage resource types	Time period
Social development and evolution	Survival	N/A	Archives, histories, buildings	1820-present
Social development and evolution	Schools and religion	N/A	N/A	N/A
Industrial development and infrastructure	Water navigation	Trent-Severn Canal	Local and Trent-Severn Archives	1830-1910
Industrial development and infrastructure	Railroad	Different railroads	Archives and railroad club, rolling stock	1850-1985
Industrial development and infrastructure	Lumber Mills	Different lumber companies – Boyd, etc.	Boyd Museum, settlers, archives, Maryboro	1840-present
Industrial development and infrastructure	Grist Mills	Every county and town	Old Mill, Archives	1840-present
Agriculture	Agriculture	Early survival, machinery, co-	Artifacts, implements and	1820-present

Category	Historical references	Sub-sections	Heritage resource types	Time period
		ops, processing (cheese, etc.)	tools, tractors	
Military	World Wars plus	Sam Hughes, etc.	Artifacts, photographs, books	1880s-1950s
20 th Century	Varied topics	Social, political, industrial, military	Selected media	1920
21 st Century	Post-amalgamation	Social, political, industrial	Selected media	2001

Conclusions

The story of what is now the City of Kawartha Lakes can be traced back millions of years. The key themes and periods include:

- Natural History: land masses and movements and rivers and lakes
- Aboriginal Presence including Aboriginal presence to European contact and post contact
- Champlain and the French Era
- Settlement: towns and villages, settlers and municipal development
- Social Life and Survival
- Genealogy
- Industrial Development: railroads, navigation, lumber and forestry and agriculture

Recommendations

1. Interpretation of the history of the City of Kawartha Lakes should be reviewed regularly and consistently as part of an effective heritage preservation program undertaken by the City with the cooperation of local educational institutions.
2. The Heritage Master Plan should identify those historical gaps which have not been celebrated and set priorities on the most important themes at the outset to initiate and continue the celebration of heritage in the City of Kawartha Lakes.

The next chapter will identify the various heritage initiatives undertaken by the City to celebrate its story.

Expressing the past: Collections and inventories

This section will identify what the City of Kawartha Lakes maintains in terms of its cultural heritage inventory and what, if any, are the major gaps when measured against the many facets of its past.

Cultural heritage in the City of Kawartha Lakes is maintained and interpreted through the following organizations, some of which are not actually located within the City but which hold and interpret heritage assets representative of the City of Kawartha Lakes.

- Ten Museums
- Eight Historical Societies
- Lindsay and District Model Railroaders Inc.
- Heritage Victoria, a municipal heritage committee
- Curve Lake Cultural Centre and Whetung Ojibwa Centre.
- Kawartha Heritage Conservancy
- Archives outside the City, (i.e. Trent University, Trent Severn Waterways Archives, etc)
- Lindsay Library and the branches
- City of Kawartha Lakes: Archives, certain heritage structures: bridges and cemeteries., Libraries
- Local Churches
- Academy Theatre, galleries and other cultural and artistic venues.
- Miscellaneous: Legion, Sports Hall of Fame, Lilac Festival which all have heritage connections

The accompanying table presents a preliminary identification of what each resource retains.

Collection and inventories for City of Kawartha Lakes

Museums, historical societies, clubs, archives, other	Content	Inventory	Time period	Themes
Horseless Carriage Museum, Fenelon, Privately owned	Early transportation and historic displays; some of Canada's oldest running cars; Gas station memorabilia; 1890s general store	Artifacts and technology	1885-1920	Transportation
Kawartha Settlers Village, Bobcaygeon	Collection of historic buildings from Bobcaygeon and Kawartha districts – home to Kawartha Region Arts and Heritage Society; collects, researches, preserves, exhibits and interprets a collection of historical artifacts and buildings dating from 1830-1915	Building and artifacts	1830-1915	Social life and industry
Maryboro Lodge – Fenelon Museum,	Shows how settlers refashioned the Kawarthas through farming, hunting,	Building and artifacts; Archaeological	1830-1900 with reference to	Farming, hunting, fishing, tourism and

Museums, historical societies, clubs, archives, other	Content	Inventory	Time period	Themes
Fenelon Falls	fishing, tourism and logging over the resettlement period; beginning with the glaciation of the Kawarthas, then the archaeology of the region to the history of local Mississaugas; Housed in the oldest remaining structure in the area	artifacts	prehistoric	logging
The Boyd Heritage Museum, Bobcaygeon	Housed in the original business office of Mossom Boyd, the museum celebrates his and his family's life with artifacts from that time	Building and artifacts	1830-1890	Lumber industry and social life
Olde Gaol Museum, Victoria County Historical Society	Opened May 24, 2011; Highlights of WWI and WWII war memorabilia, detailed collection of Sir Sam Hughes artifacts; Jail artifacts and	Building and artifacts; archives; archaeology collection	1830-1950; TBA	Military, political, railroad, cultural, institutional

Museums, historical societies, clubs, archives, other	Content	Inventory	Time period	Themes
	structure; Leslie Frost's artifacts from his tenure as Ontario's premier; John McNeely McCrea Collection of History in Wood; This collection amassed since the 1950s will showcase railroad, business and cultural Community			
Beaver River Museum, Beaverton, Operated by Beaverton, Thorah, Eldon Historical Society	Consists of an 1850s log house, a turn of the century brick house, and a mid 19 th century stone jail, furnished with local artifacts; The Meeting Place houses a large meeting and display room, archives, office, collection storage, and a video-editing studio	Building and artifacts, archives, genealogy records	19 th century	N/A
Youngtown Rock	Celebration of music from 50s, 60s	Artifacts	1950-1970	Music

Museums, historical societies, clubs, archives, other	Content	Inventory	Time period	Themes
and Roll Museum	and 70s			
Museum of Temporary Art, Kinmount	Presently closed	N/A	N/A	N/A
Highland Cinema and Movie Museum	Movies of different eras and cinema memorabilia, popular culture	Movies and artifacts	1930- present	Cinema
Kinmount Model Railway and Museum	Station building, artifacts and replica models	Models and station building	1876-1978	Railroad
Manvers Township Historical Society, Bethany	Buildings and artifacts from Manvers Township	Buildings, artifacts, cultural landscapes	19 th century	Railroad, social life
Greater Harvey Historical Society, Buckhorn, Bobcaygeon Heritage and Archive Centre	To promote among the citizens of Galway, Cavendish and Harvey Township the preservation and appreciation of its heritage, particularly in the	Genealogical records	19 th century	N/A

Museums, historical societies, clubs, archives, other	Content	Inventory	Time period	Themes
	area of genealogy; includes townships of Sommerville, Verulam and Galway-Cavendish and Harvey			
Omeme and District Historical Society, Omeme	Permanent display in Coronation Hall, supports Pioneer Days, Book Fair and Writing contest, attends out of town displays and sponsors bus tours	Building and artifacts	19 th century	Railroad, social life
Kirkfield and District Historical Society, Kirkfield	The Kirkfield mandate is to promote the rich history within and including the areas around the Village of Kirkfield, artifacts, folklore and social history, and to encourage the preservation of historical, archaeological and architectural heritage within	Building and artifacts	19 th century	Folklore, social history

Museums, historical societies, clubs, archives, other	Content	Inventory	Time period	Themes
	those archives for future generations			
Beaverton, Thorah Eldon Historical Society, Beaverton	See above.	N/A	N/A	N/A
Shedden Area Historical Society, Coboconk	Railway station, archives and several buildings	Buildings and archives	19 th century	Railway and social life
Kawartha Heritage Conservancy, Peterborough	Established in 2001, the Conservancy is a not-for-profit land trust that works with landowners and the community to identify and protect key ecological and cultural features of the Kawartha bioregion	Ecological and cultural landscapes	19 th and 20 th centuries	Landscapes
Victoria County Historical Society	See above	N/A	N/A	N/A
Lindsay	Agricultural	N/A	N/A	N/A

Museums, historical societies, clubs, archives, other	Content	Inventory	Time period	Themes
Agricultural Society	exhibitions			
LACAC Heritage Victoria	LACAC records	Archives and photos	19 th and 20 th centuries	Buildings
Lindsay and Area Model Railway Club, Lindsay	Rolling Stock in Victoria Park literature, archives	Rolling stock, artifacts, photos, literature	Railroad era from 1840	Railroad and related
City Archives/Record Centre, Lindsay	LACAC boxes, archives and cultural artifacts from post-amalgamation, genealogical records form 1869	Archives, artifacts, genealogical records	19 th and 20 th centuries	Various themes
Curve Lake Cultural Centre	Artifacts, archives; small museum at Whetung Ojibwa Centre	Artifacts and archives	N/A	First Nations History
Outside Archives: Trent University, Trent-Severn Waterway	Archives	Arives, photos, sketches related to building of	19 th and 20 th centuries	Trent-Severn Waterway history

Museums, historical societies, clubs, archives, other	Content	Inventory	Time period	Themes
		canal		
Churches	Archives, particularly genealogy	N/A	N/A	N/A
Lindsay Library and branches	Secondary research and archival material	N/A	N/A	N/A
Trails	Trans-Canada, Victoria Rail Trail Corridor	N/A	N/A	N/A
Cemeteries	N/A	N/A	N/A	N/A
Theatres	Academy, Globus	N/A	N/A	N/A
Agriculture	Represented in many holdings but no major source focused uniquely on agriculture	N/A	N/A	N/A
Private collections	Blyth Farm, tractor collections, etc.	N/A	N/A	N/A
Events with	Lilac Festival	N/A	N/A	N/A

Museums, historical societies, clubs, archives, other	Content	Inventory	Time period	Themes
Heritage connections				

Gaps

Background

The City of Kawartha Lakes is a single-tier municipality in east central Ontario covering more than 3,000 square kilometers. Previously there were 18 former municipalities before the area amalgamated and became the City of Kawartha Lakes.

According to the 2006 census completed by Statistics Canada, there are 74,561 people living within Kawartha Lakes. The population is largely rurally based with the exception of a few larger towns, Lindsay (20,500), Bobcaygeon (3,150) and Fenelon Falls (2,800). According to a Growth Management Strategy that was recently completed, there is an expectation that the population will increase by 100,000 permanent residents by 2031.

Historically known as Cottage Country, Kawartha Lakes continues to be home to thousands of seasonal residents who spend summers at their waterfront cottages. With over 250 lakes and rivers throughout vast stretches of panoramic beauty, the City of Kawartha Lakes offers local residents, seasonal residents and visitors alike, an authentic sense of cottage and country living year round. The City of Kawartha Lakes is proud to welcome visitors to four Provincial Parks and the 386 kilometer Trent-Severn Waterway National Historic Site of Canada. The City of Kawartha Lakes is a part of the Regional Tourism Organization 8 and is a Premier Ranked Tourist destination by the Ontario Ministry of Tourism and Culture.

Each of the 18 former municipalities within the City of Kawartha Lakes has an inventory of cultural heritage resources. Brief descriptions of these municipalities are found in Appendix 3. Some of these resources have been identified and celebrated. Others have not. The check list suggested by the Provincial Policy Statement will ensure that all categories of resources have at least been identified.

As recorded in tourism brochures for many years, Kawartha Lakes and its many charming communities are nestled amongst “beautiful lakes, winding rivers, scenic farmland and pristine wilderness.”

In speaking with many individuals and heritage oriented organizations, and in travelling throughout the City, we tried to get an idea of what cultural heritage elements were important to people, “things” which made the City of Kawartha Lakes what it is today. There were many different answers related to different communities, lakes, canals and transportation routes, trails, roads and industrial, commercial and residential buildings.

Gap analysis

The following are a few selected resource types to provide an overview of what the City and its “heritage partners” outside the City retain as part of its overall cultural heritage inventory.

Built heritage resources:

Built heritage was identified as the most important element among the heritage resources in the City of Kawartha Lakes in the terms of reference for the Master Heritage Plan. Heritage Victoria has been the sole organization since 2001 to recommend designating buildings in the City of Kawartha Lakes.

Approximately fifty two buildings or other structures have been officially designated as historically significant across the City to date. There are at least nine of the pre amalgamation municipalities who have designated historical structures. Field work and meetings with knowledgeable individuals and historical societies has led to the identification of at least twenty additional structures that could be eligible for designation.

Cultural heritage landscapes

There is no comprehensive listing or assessment of cultural landscapes in the City of Kawartha Lakes. The Kawartha Heritage Conservancy estimates it has collected about 1500 examples through photographs and artifacts of “random” examples of cultural landscapes all outside the Town of Lindsay. The conclusions to this study and Master Plan will designate future activities to deal with this issue. In particular, the history of land use change is very important in understanding and appreciating the current topography of the City.

Also, recommendations will deal with the future inclusion of parks, public squares, private gardens, views, scenic routes, sites of sacred value such as memorials and cemeteries etc.

Some fifteen trails, including the Trans Canada and the Victoria Rail Trail, have been identified.

Archaeological/First Nations:

There is no comprehensive inventory available in the City. Work in this area should concentrate on lands along the rivers and attempt to identify original land and what human alterations took place as well as what settlement patterns.

There are no reservations located within the City perimeters, but Canada's 2006 census identifies an aboriginal population here of 1255 individuals. Currently, there exists little representation within the City by which a cultural connection can be made. Major collections of local significance are housed in institutional and academic settings outside of the City. However, Maryboro Lodge has a collection on display, as does the Olde Gaol Museum. In addition, the latter is establishing itself as a local repository for archaeological material and providing space for processing of artifacts. It has been assisted by members of the Ontario Archaeological Society, and is actively fostering connections to local First Nations communities as well.

Numerous archaeological resources (sites & artifacts) have been identified within the City but no institutions or financial resources are currently dedicated to presenting these historical findings. A wealth of information and detail of some 70 indigenous sites was amassed by George Laidlaw in the early part of the last century, and further information exists on the Ministry of Tourism and Culture's database but there is little opportunity for the public to access this information. This is based in part on a need for discretion in openly identifying sites due to threats of vandalism and looting.

Artifacts and collections:

Many are identified, preserved and interpreted by all of the museums and societies visited. They cover a diverse range of categories but are essentially records of social history in the different parts of the City during the 18th, 19th and 20th centuries.

Archives:

The City of Kawartha Lakes Records Centre and Archives houses documents relative to the City since 1869. These are essentially birth and death records. There is no indication if any overlap exists with the genealogical records collected and preserved by the historical societies at Beaverton and Greater Harvey. Archives and records within the City Library system also house some historical documents.

Archives at the Trent Severn offices in Peterborough deal with the construction of the waterway but include many documents related to life in the communities through which it passes. The Archives at Curve Lake focus on issues in the community but deal with sites and finds within the City of Kawartha Lakes. Similarly, the Trent University Archives cover a variety of subjects in Kawartha Lakes, most often related to social history.

Private Archives at churches as well as records at cemeteries complement the principal archives at the City. A review would have to be done to assess the degree of overlap.

Conclusions

1. The significant themes and historical events which have shaped the City should continue to be expressed in the celebration of cultural heritage in the City.
2. The current heritage resources and sites within the City of Kawartha Lakes under represent certain cultural heritage categories and themes or do not give them sufficient attention. These include: built heritage, especially downtown historical districts, railroads, logging, Trent Severn Waterway, agriculture and archaeological/First Nations.

Recommendations

The Heritage Master Plan has identified several cultural heritage categories and themes which have been under represented or which have received insufficient attention and suggests a priority ranking for various projects to increase their profile. These include: built heritage, especially downtown historical districts, railroads, logging, Trent Severn Waterway, agriculture and archaeological/First Nations. Projects to be developed should build on heritage assets which are already in place such the dams on Burnt River and Gull Lake, the sawmill in Kinmount, Railroad stations, MacKenzie Inn etc.

Evaluating cultural heritage management in Kawartha Lakes

This section evaluates the heritage management practices of the different heritage resources within the City, measured against the federal and provincial guidelines. Preliminary recommendations will be developed as to how these practices can be upgraded and improved. Section eight will identify action steps to assist the City to achieve a more professional heritage sector.

Besides best practices, other criteria will be utilized to assist the City to set future priorities in heritage management in such critical areas as:

- Historical significance of heritage items
- Their overall importance in terms of future development and attraction
- Cost to upgrade
- Local commitment and support
- Degree of protection provided for important heritage items

In the following section, the overall role of the City of Kawartha Lakes, which plays a significant part in providing leadership and delivering services in the heritage sector, will be identified and evaluated.

Built heritage

Because of the critical importance of heritage property conservation, this aspect of a potential heritage program will be dealt with in significant detail. It will be dealt with under three headings: the actual heritage property conservation process, the role of Heritage Victoria and the designation of downtown historical districts.

Heritage property conservation process

The Ministry of Tourism and Culture recommends six steps in the heritage property conservation process. They include identification, listing, research, site analysis, evaluation and protection.

The following is an analysis of the heritage property conservation process in the City as measured against these six Provincial standards.

Step 1 – Identification:

Identification involves:

Learning about the community’s history and activities: This includes consulting with the community members to identify what is important to them; conducting preliminary survey of properties in the community; and screening surveyed properties. There is information generally available about community events, activities, and tourism opportunities, including cultural tourism activities.

Several elements are included in this step:

Consulting with community members about what is important to them:

While there have been several meetings with the BIA in Lindsay and relevant stakeholders on the importance of creating a heritage district, as per past documents, there have been no consultation or discussions with the community in general about what matters to them culturally. The LACAC in the past and the current municipal heritage committee has primarily been tasked with identifying cultural heritage properties of value and importance.

Surveying properties in the community by carrying out preliminary site visits: LACAC in the past has been involved in identifying sites of interest. Many of the preliminary survey forms available as hard copy and digital files pertain to the survey conducted by LACAC (for the Town of Lindsay) in 1990.

Screening the surveyed property: It is evident that certain sites were screened, following the preliminary survey, in order to gather more detailed information for the purposes of designation. There is no evidence that this screening process has continued beyond the LACAC days.

A review of existing preliminary survey conducted by LACAC, as a first step, would be necessary to identify the relevance of information, to screen them for significance, and to identify data gaps.

Step 2 – Listing on the municipal register:

“Under subsection 27(1) of the Ontario Heritage Act, the municipal clerk is required to keep a current register of properties of cultural heritage value or interest situated in their municipalities” (Ontario Heritage Toolkit, 2006). The register must also include all

properties that are designated but also allows municipal council to include properties that have not been designated but are believed to be of cultural heritage value or interest. This listing provides an interim measure of protection against demolition and flags properties for municipal officials.

Currently no such register of properties exists at the City of Kawartha Lakes except for a booklet that describes the designated properties. A register of properties with designation and cultural value or interest is necessary for the City of Kawartha Lakes.

The preliminary survey conducted by LACAC could provide the information necessary for building a register.

Step 3 – Research:

Research is the process of consulting records and other documents to learn about the history of the property and any cultural associations it may have. It includes searching land records and property assessment rolls; reviewing sources such as census records, directories, photographs, maps, newspapers, insurance plans, archival records, etc; and understanding the overall context of a community's heritage and how the property being evaluated fits within this context.

It appears that some research has been conducted as part of the LACAC documentation regarding certain properties, which may have been screened for significance. There is evidence of historical information and documents for certain properties in the digital files provided and as per hard copy in the City archives. However, there is no systematic research being conducted for properties of interest. This is probably due to lack of heritage staff at the City.

The new survey form (current), which follows the methodology suggested in the Ontario Heritage Tool Kit, is available with the City as well as the heritage committee, and is conducive for conducting research on properties identified for further research. The past few designations have used the new survey form and therefore have some written cultural justification for designating the property. However, no backup documents were referenced or submitted with those forms.

In order to properly conduct research, training for Municipal Heritage Committee members is necessary. As well, a dedicated staff may add consistency and adequacy to the research being conducted.

Step 4 – Site analysis:

Site analysis involves the recording and analysis of the physical characteristics of the property. It involves taking photographs, measurements and observations of the physical characteristics of the property; developing an understanding of the property's construction, materials, architectural style, etc.; and examining the property in detail for further evidence of past use of cultural associations.

While the preliminary survey provides much of this information, the site analysis is meant to ensure the accuracy of the preliminary survey and as well compare the features of the property to research.

A site visit in order to assess the property and identify features for designation is conducted by the municipal heritage committee prior to making recommendations on designation. However, not all members of the municipal heritage committee are knowledgeable in identifying property design features, architectural styles, materials etc. Training for committee members or a trained staff appointment would add value to the site analysis process.

Step 5 – Evaluation:

Evaluation is the identification of any cultural heritage values that the property may have. Evaluation involves applying the criteria for determining 'cultural heritage value or interest' established in Ontario Regulation 9/06; developing a statement of cultural heritage value; and identifying the attributes of the property that support the values that were identified.

Properties being considered for protection under section 29 must undergo a more rigorous evaluation than is required for listings. The Ontario Regulation 9/06 criteria provide a test against which properties can be assessed. The regulation requires that a property meet one or more of the criteria grouped into the categories of Design/Physical Value, Historical/Associative Value, and Contextual Value.

A systematic process for evaluating property, documentation, and preparation of a statement of cultural heritage value or interest is not evident in previous designations, even though an informal process similar to the criteria, but not as rigorous, appears to be applied.

The current property survey form includes space for identifying the criteria required for assessing the property's cultural value. While heritage committee members fill out this

section, it is evident that many members do not have the time, professional knowledge or training to evaluate the property properly.

Step 6 – Protection:

Properties identified for designation are recommended by the Municipal Heritage Committee to the municipal council for final decision in accordance with the Ontario Heritage Act.

According to the City of Kawartha Lakes website there are 52 designated sites. There have been other sites designated since the publication of the list in July 2007.

The by-laws prepared in the past for designated sites are generally not adequate for protection of the features in the property as they are not specifically identified in the bylaws.

The designation bylaws since 2008 are more specific and identify the features and characteristics that need to be protected.

Training in preparing a by-law with information required to ensure protection of properties is necessary.

In addition, a survey of various historical societies indicated that historical designation of buildings was “not on their radar”, nor did they fully understand the role of Heritage Victoria.

Most societies operate at a much more fundamental level and are more concerned with such things as finding a place to show and present their cultural artifacts. There were very few examples of any societies pursuing the historical preservation of buildings.

Many are preoccupied with post amalgamation issues in which many local buildings were taken over by the City, despite the fact that local people had invested money to preserve them, and thereby feel cheated. Many irritants about the City’s responsibility and insurance questions are becoming paramount.

Role of Heritage Victoria

What is it legislated to do?

The Heritage Victoria Committee was established in 2002. The Terms of Reference were adopted at that time, revised in 2004 and further amended in a new by-law in October of 2007.

The Mission and Objectives are as follows: “Heritage Victoria is a volunteer Municipal Heritage Committee (MHC) appointed by Council to assist and provide guidance on community heritage matters. In particular, Heritage Victoria will review and establish criteria and recommend candidate sites of historic value and interest for designation under the Ontario Heritage Act...Heritage Victoria will advise Council on matters relating to Part IV and Part V of the Act.”

The Ministry of Culture adds: “assist in heritage planning” and” provide information and education.”

In what activities has it participated since its inception in 2002?

Its main preoccupation has been to deal with matters of historic designation. However very few actual designations have taken place in the last two years. The following observations should be noted:

Content. Appears to be dealing with piece meal issues regarding changes, renovations but few actual designation structures.

Structure and rules. Appear to be wrestling with interpretations of heritage issues and guidelines.

Human Resources. Most members are volunteers or staff with very little time available between meetings.

Mandate

Heritage Victoria is, of course, the Committee of Council, charged with advising Council on all heritage matters. Traditionally, as a LACAC, its key mandate is related to historical designation matters. However, as a Municipal Heritage Committee, it should be working with staff and volunteers to implement the heritage policies of the City of Kawartha Lakes.

Heritage destination areas

“A 1998 study of 3,000 designated properties in 24 Ontario communities found that:
“Designation did not have a negative impact on property values

The rate of sale of designated properties was as good or better than the general market
The value of heritage properties tended to resist downturns in the general market”
(Robert Shipley, “Heritage Designation and Property Values: Is there an Effect?)

Although at least fifty buildings in the City of Kawartha Lakes have been historically designated, no heritage conservation districts (HCD’s) have ever been developed anywhere in the City. The BIA in Lindsay has been working hard to revitalize the downtown but has had to do so on a piece meal basis and at a very slow pace.

What are the benefits?

- A Unique Planning Framework
- A planning process that respects a community’s history and identity
- Enhanced Quality of Life and Sense of Place
- Designation allows a community to recognize and commemorate what it values within an area that contributes to its sense of place. It provides a process for sustaining these elements into the future.
- Cultural and Economic Vitality
- District designation contributes to the development of a rich physical and cultural environment and the promise of continuity and stability into the future. Such places are able to embrace a wide variety of lifestyle options and economic activities while still maintaining physical continuity and social cohesion. These are often attractive areas for residential, commercial and mixed use developments.
- Healthy Cultural Tourism
- There is a strong relationship between Heritage Conservation Districts and Cultural Tourism
- Designation can be used to both encourage and manage tourism activity.

- Heritage District Designation, based on careful historical research and evaluation promotes understanding and appreciation of an area's heritage values and attributes.

(From Heritage Conservation Districts: An Overview. Ministry of Culture)

What are the characteristics of heritage districts?

- A concentration of heritage buildings, sites, structures; designated landscapes, natural landscapes that are linked by aesthetic, historical, or socio-cultural uses or contexts
- A framework of structural elements including major natural features such as topography, land form, landscapes, water courses, and built form such as pathways and street patterns, landmarks, etc.
- A sense of visual coherence
- A distinctiveness which allows districts to be recognized and distinguishable from their surroundings

Current situation in City

There is evidence of efforts for at least the past twenty years to both revitalize the downtown of Lindsay and to create a heritage conservation district. A number of documents produced in the early 1990's have focused on revitalizing downtown Lindsay and developing heritage conservation areas.

Currently the BIA of Lindsay is attempting to promote interest in the Lindsay downtown area and to lead discussions about historical designation of downtown buildings and districts. Efforts are being made to have the Façade Improvement Program restarted again.

The Economic Development Department is currently developing a proposal with a local developer to upgrade the Century Theatre while maintaining the historical façade.

Initiatives to consider heritage districts are taking place in other Kawartha municipalities as well.

Community museums

Standards have been developed by the Ministry of Culture and the Ontario Museum Association in the following areas.

- Finance Standard
- Collections Standard
- Exhibition Standard
- Interpretation and Education Standard
- Conservation Standard
- Physical Plant Standard
- Community Standard
- Human Resources Standard

Public museums

Governance: The museums - Olde Gaol, Settlers Village, Boyd Museum, Maryboro and Beaverton - are non-profit registered charities and are each managed by a voluntary board of directors. The purpose and objects of the individual museums were not examined. However, the Settlers Village and the Boyd Museum are indicative of their name and showcase respectively, local period buildings and the Boyd family and business history. The Olde Gaol Museum, which is housed at a historic jail building, is not restricted to collecting artifacts relating to the Olde Gaol. The Olde Gaol Museum is managed by the Victoria County Historical Society, whose mission is to collect artifacts and documents from the former Victoria County in particular and elsewhere in general. Maryboro interprets how settlers refashioned the Kawarthas during the resettlement period. Beaverton includes three 19th century buildings, including a jail as well as artifacts of the period. All of the community museums exhibit a common trait – i.e. a volunteer passion for conserving and preserving local history.

Funding: Funding remains a significant issue for all community museums. They depend on donations, event revenues, memberships from an ageing demographic, and grants, none of which provide a dependable revenue stream for effective management and

operation of a museum. A regular dependable funding source would be desirable and necessary for long-term sustainability and professional management of community museums. A later section will address the role the City plays in assisting these museums.

Collections: All the museums have procedures in place for accepting artifacts, in varying degrees of professional guidelines, record keeping and organized processes. Donor consent is obtained so that the artifacts if accepted become the property of the museum. Collections are collected, catalogued, organized, and stored or exhibited. The collections at the Settlers Village, Boyd Museum, Maryboro and Beaverton appeared to be better organized and systems more established. Some of the collections at the Olde Gaol are catalogued but many of the collections are stored in rooms that are not secure waiting to be catalogued, organized and stored properly. This is obviously a new museum which just opened recently after significant renovation. However, the purchase and installation of a Museum-standard collection management software program along with a recent expansion of display space, has created the opportunity to ameliorate these deficiencies. Settlers Village is the only museum that appeared to have a written collections policy. A more detailed review of the consistency, accuracy and care of the collections needs to be undertaken.

Exhibitions: The collections at the Settlers Village, Boyd Museum, Maryboro and Beaverton are exhibited in a professional manner and showcase the period. The Olde Gaol is still in a renovation phase, but newly created exhibition space will allow for new themes to be rotated out of the vast collection. At the Settlers Village artifacts not exhibited were stored in secure rooms but the practice at the other museums was not ascertained. At the Olde Gaol, artifacts were found in several unsecure rooms and in a manner that might not be conducive for preservation.

Interpretation and Education: The exhibits at the Settlers Village, Boyd Museum, Maryboro and Beaverton have interpretive signs and labels that provide necessary information and educational value. Volunteers also provide tours of the exhibits during the tourist season. The Olde Gaol had some interpretive signs but since the exhibits are still in flux, it was pre-mature to judge the extent of interpretive signage. The collections at the Olde Gaol follow many themes. The Olde Gaol has hired summer students to provide interpretation services.

Conservation: Volunteers provide the majority of the assistance for conservation of artifacts at all community museums. Artifacts are collected, catalogued, organized, and

stored in boxes, drawers, or shelves. They are also organized according to type, object, and material. None of the facilities visited except for the City's archives on Mary Street, have climate control systems in place, which could have deleterious impact on artifacts over the long run. Availability of professional staff could provide the needed assistance to ensure collections are conserved in an appropriate manner. More review is needed to ascertain the level of conservation and record keeping at the different museums.

Community: Community volunteers are generally engaged in helping out at the all of these museums. Community members are involved in a range of activities such as serving as interpretive guides, fundraising, event organizers, collections cataloguing, research, and grant writing. The museums do provide access to museum information through their website and other promotional materials and equal access to the museums to all members of the community. Many of the facilities are accessible for persons with physical disabilities. In their current state, continued community engagement and support is vital for the sustainability of these museums.

Human Resources: Community museums generally depend on volunteers for the operation and management. Full time paid staff is a rarity, let alone having a trained museum professional person on hand. The Settlers Village had one full time staff, made possible due to a grant. The Boyd Museum had a part-time staff working nine hours a week providing administrative services and the Olde Gaol museum had none but have since hired summer students. Beaverton has no full time paid staff. Student volunteers provide assistance with various museum activities including collections management for a limited period of time during the summer. It is assumed that students from the Fleming College's Museum Management and Curatorship program are generally the ones hired for the summer, which if true could provide professional expertise to the museums. Volunteers play an important role but volunteer "burn-out" is a concern. Volunteers and membership are generally of an ageing demographic and poses significant challenges for long-term sustainability – organizational, financial, and operational – for community museums. Adequate paid staff time is required for effective management and operation of the museums.

Other Problems and Issues. Continuity and succession were raised by several museums as volunteers get older and there appear to be few volunteers among younger people. Also, greater integration into the economic development and tourism streams is needed if the City's heritage is to be properly showcased.

Private museums

The three private museums in the City are unique and different from the more traditional ones identified above. While dealing with very limited themes, time periods and collections, all three have created interesting and exciting historical facilities. The following table illustrates a preliminary assessment of their activities and organization under similar provincial guidelines.

Private museums – City of Kawartha Lakes

Category	Horseless Carriage	Youngtown	Highland Cinema
Governance	Private	Private	Private
Funding	Personal investment	Personal investment	Personal investment
Collections	Early transportation and historic displays; some of Canada's oldest running cars; gas station memorabilia	Celebration of music from the 50s, 60s and 70s	Movies of different eras and cinema memorabilia
Exhibitions	Professional	Professional	Professional
Interpretation and education	Pride, passion and knowledge of owner produces high level of interpretation and education	Pride, passion and knowledge of owner produces high level of interpretation and education	Highly informative
Conservation	Highest level of conservation	Highest level of conservation	Good conservation

Category	Horseless Carriage	Youngtown	Highland Cinema
			practices
Community	Limited support by local community but major international following	Limited support by local community but major international following	Local
Human resources	Family	Family and friends	Family

Historical societies and clubs

“Historical Societies are champions of Ontario’s heritage. They research it, preserve it, promote it. Some societies focus on local history, such as genealogy, architecture, archaeology and folk lore; others organize around specific themes, such as marine, railway or agricultural history. Many groups maintain archival materials and artifacts that are important to their communities.” (Identify, Protect, Promote. Ministry of Culture and Tourism)

There are some eight different historical societies in the City of Kawartha Lakes. Some are affiliated with and support museums while others do not. They are evaluated here using the criteria of the Ontario Historical Society and other factors.

Historical societies

Category	Victoria County	Kirkfield	Shedden
Governance	Volunteer board	Volunteer board	Volunteer board
Funding	Fundraising: house tour, fashion show	Sponsored activities such as 50/50 draw, Irish supper, Guest	Various fundraising events; problem

Category	Victoria County	Kirkfield	Shedden
		speakers, etc.	– all revenue generated goes into General Fund
Collections	To collect, preserve, exhibit and publish material pertaining to the history of the County of Victoria in particular and to Canadian historical records generally; to acquire documents and manuscripts and obtain narratives and records of pioneers; to maintain a gallery of historical portraits and a historical museum; to publish and diffuse information relative to the history of the County of Victoria and in general to encourage and develop within the county of Victoria, the study of its history	To promote the historical heritage of the Village of Kirkfield and immediate area and to research, codify, retain and present its history through a museum and programs	Train station managed by Train Station Restoration committee; albums of pictures, photos in binders, big posters
Exhibitions	Remembering the past	Kirkfield and District Historical Museum (St. Andrew's Church) a broad collection of artifacts and memorabilia; working model of Kirkfield Stone	Currently, no place to showcase collection; could eventually be in upstairs of station

Category	Victoria County	Kirkfield	Shedden
		Quarry	
Interpretation and education	Speakers' series	Several themes including Sir William MacKenzie, Kirkfield Lift Lock and stone quarry	Society members interpret artifacts at various local events
Conservation	Substantial catch up to work through back log of artifacts received	Artifacts are catalogued	In City owned facility under doctor's office in Coboconk; no climate control and documents and artifacts not catalogued
Community	Involved through fundraising events and participation	30 plus members act as ambassadors	Membership of 30 plus and participate in many community events
Human resources	Society members	Society members	Volunteer members
Notes	Developing major archaeological collection; broad focus includes Victoria County and beyond	N/A	N/A

Category	Beaverton	Omemee	Manvers
Governance	Volunteer board	Volunteer board	Volunteer board
Funding	Self sufficient for 96% of operating budget of \$30,000 raised through fundraising and donations	Various fundraising events	Essentially self-funding
Collections	To collect, research, interpret and preserve artifacts and information that illustrate the founding, settlement and development of the Village of Beaverton and Townships of Thorah and Eldon	Permanent display in Coronation Hall of local artifacts related to history of Omemee	Artifacts from the history of this area
Exhibitions	Three museum buildings and artifacts; genealogical and historical resources	Coronation Hall	Does not have a museum or show space
Interpretation and education	School programmes as well as interpreters at the three buildings and the Meeting place; assist with research; displays, tours, special events, has published four books, have created videos, DVDs and CDs etc.	Supports Pioneer Days, manages a book fair and writing contest, out of town displays, bus tours; have published several books on historical points of interest in Omemee	Sponsors various historical events to showcase the history of the area

Category	Beaverton	Omeme	Manvers
Conservation	Original documents and photos are stored in climate controlled, secure area	Coronation Hall not climate controlled	Do not have a facility to showcase and to store artifacts
Community	Heavily involved in community events	Major force in community events	Key voice in the community for the promotion of the heritage of the area
Human resources	Curator and strong volunteer team	Membership of Historical Society	Volunteer members

Category	Lindsay and District Model Railroaders	Greater Harvey Historical Society Heritage and Archive Center
Governance	Volunteer board	Volunteer board
Funding	Membership dues and income from annual train show	Fundraising events
Collections	Recently the club has partnered with the City of Kawartha Lakes to create a Railway Heritage Centre at Memorial Park in Lindsay; currently railway	Primarily oriented to genealogical research and preservation; to promote among the citizens of Galway,

Category	Lindsay and District Model Railroaders	Greater Harvey Historical Society Heritage and Archive Center
	artifacts from our community and others are being restored and other community railway heritage artifacts are being targeted for possible relocation and restoration	Cavendish and Harvey Township the preservation and appreciation of its heritage
Exhibitions	Railway Heritage Center and train display in Memorial Park	The Township council was kind enough to provide us with a large storage room in which we preserve our archives along with the areas we now use as our library, research facilities, and computer room
Interpretation and education	Provides railroad information on website, lists of references and books, invites people to visit Memorial Park and hosts annual show	Regular events throughout the year to interpret the heritage of the area
Conservation	Major issue as heritage artifacts are outdoors	All records up to date
Community	Accessible to community who want to learn more about train heritage in Kawartha Lakes	Very involved with community
Human resources	20 to 30 members	Membership and Executive committee

Archives

Archives are also governed by standards in the Province of Ontario.

Under various pieces of legislation, municipalities must maintain certain records and allow access to them.

“Archives also contribute to tourism, drawing people to the community who want to trace their family roots, set the historic context for a novel or film, research a local history or commemorate an event. Many archives promote awareness and education of their community’s heritage through publications, school kits, exhibits and a variety of other activities.” (Identify, Protect, Promote. Ministry of Culture and Tourism)

Archives Association of Ontario (AAO) – Archive Advisor Notebook. The AAO provides criteria for professional archives. More specifically, an Archives Advisor visited the Records Centre in 2009 and prepared a report, based on Canadian Council of Archives institutional standards. The highlights are as follows:

- The City of Kawartha Lakes Records Centre and Archives is much more a storage facility than functioning archives.
- Records in a good location with proper intellectual and physical control, but not accessible to the public.
- No public reading area adjacent to archives.
- Both Records and Archives have only one staff person.
- City Clerk is charged with doing professional archival duties but there is need for full time professional archivist at City of Kawartha Lakes.

Report also suggests duplication of services with Library and recommends consideration of a partnership:

- Partnership with Reference Librarian to make records available through Records Manager. Ensures some public access.
- Library has a special collection or local history area which is primarily used by researchers doing genealogy or other research.
- Reference Librarian is familiar with Archival Records.

- Library wants to make sure records are accessible.
- Library is open longer hours.
- Recommendation: expanded services of the special collection/local history area to incorporate a full archival program.
- Records would stay at Records Centre but library would be the official archives.
- Elgin, Huron and Markham all have systems in which Chief Librarian is in charge of archives.
- Will avoid duplication of services.

What is the current situation?

(Based on interviews and a review of documents at the Archive Centre)

The Mary Street Archives hold significant genealogy material from the City. For example, The Assessment Roles from 1860's could be digitized, entered into a database and made searchable through the internet and could become a revenue generating medium. Currently, this resource is not promoted but is provided if requested. Genealogical services are currently conducted manually upon request free of charge which could be a time consuming task. Other conclusions include:

- The documents are not segregated by community within Kawartha Lakes.
- There are valuable City records from various departments mixed in with historical photos and other documents that might serve as valuable cultural resources. However, these need to be sorted, documented, inventoried and digitized.
- The storage is climate controlled to protect archives. However, the records, particularly the older ones, would need active management to preserve them as per accepted norms.
- The Archives appear to be understaffed. Additional staff would be useful to help digitize, catalog and store copies of digital archives offsite.
- The primary role of the Archives currently is to safeguard the resources but could be expanded, with adequate resources, human and financial, to actively manage the resources as per accepted archival guidelines and best practices.

- Best management practices and sound archival techniques could provide confidence among information holders and ensure that information remains in the City of Kawartha Lakes rather than being donated to other organizations and archives outside of the City.
- Artifacts: There is a secured enclosure with artifacts from various sources. While a record of the artifacts is maintained when artifacts are received, they do not appear to be stored properly. Examples of artifacts include paintings, town hall stained glass windows, donated Japanese artifacts, judge's chair, Dalton Township's first Reeve's briefcase, newspapers etc.

Libraries

As discussed above, the City Library Service is well placed to provide a role in heritage conservation. It does have the resources for research and displays, has local history collection, can work closely with heritage societies and offer them a facility to share data and, obviously, has branches throughout the City. They can also serve as tourist information centres.

Archaeology

As discussed earlier, despite the many archaeological resources within the City, there is no formal facility that celebrates this critically important part of the heritage of the City. In the recommendations which follow, the undertaking of an archaeological management plan is advocated.

Cultural heritage landscapes

There is no comprehensive listing or assessment of cultural landscapes in the City of Kawartha Lakes but a great deal to be recorded and celebrated. In particular, the history of land use change is very important in understanding and appreciating the current topography of the City. Also need to consider the inclusion of parks, public squares, private gardens, views, scenic routes, sites of sacred value such as memorials and cemeteries etc.

Agriculture

There currently exists no heritage resource dedicated to agriculture, a key theme in the development of what is now Kawartha Lakes. A major effort is needed to preserve

agricultural past: the future of dairy barns, cultural landscapes – how fields are farmed, farming skills of the past, farming practices, many intangibles etc. There should be a tie in with farmers markets, local food initiatives and skills required to work the land.

Cemeteries, bridges and trails

Some fifteen trails, including the Trans Canada and the Victoria Rail Trail, have been identified as well as some fifty three cemeteries. No evaluation of these critical cultural heritage assets has been undertaken.

Conclusions

Heritage property conservation

A number of initiatives are included in heritage property conservation, including the built heritage designation process itself, the development of heritage districts and downtown conservation areas, and how these could be organized under Heritage Victoria. Major adjustments and improvements are needed in each of these areas if the City of Kawartha Lakes is to take advantage of opportunities and develop a strong sense of place.

Heritage property conservation:

Local Architectural Conservation Advisory Committees (LACAC's) have played an active role in the historical designation process in what is now the City of Kawartha Lakes for at least the past thirty years. An initial evaluation of the designation process against the guidelines reveals a significant number of gaps and issues. Also, little is known within the heritage sector about tax benefits in terms of historical designated properties.

Heritage Victoria:

Heritage Victoria is not being used as effectively as it could as, potentially, the key instrument of heritage management in Kawartha Lakes. As a LACAC, it has completed few designations. As a potential coordinating force, it has been hampered by lack of representation from different parts of the City, a limited budget and limited staff support.

Heritage districts and downtown revitalization:

Significant attention has been given to these concepts for at least the last twenty years but few concrete results have been achieved. Currently, the BIA, Economic Development, downtown owners in Lindsay are attempting to revitalize the Century Theatre as a start to a major impetus in the downtown. Other City communities experience similar circumstances.

Museums

A preliminary review of both the public and private museums in the City of Kawartha Lakes reveals facilities which are operated with passion, enthusiasm and a deep belief in the preservation of heritage. While all are aware of the best practices recommended by the Ministry of Tourism and Culture and the Ontario Museum Association, these guidelines are adhered to in varying degrees due to financial limitations, volunteer availability and lack of knowledge about best practices. Maryboro is the only local museum which has qualified for Community Museums Operating Grants. All could benefit from additional professional assistance.

Private museums:

The three private museums in the City are unique and different from the more traditional institutions. While dealing with very limited themes, time periods and collections, all three have created interesting and exciting historical facilities and have applied a high degree of best practices.

Historical societies and clubs

Preliminary evaluation should be supplemented by a more in depth analysis of the objectives and activities of each of these dedicated heritage groups. Key findings include:

- They could benefit from ongoing technical advice.
- Many are not affiliated with a museum and do not have a facility in which to present their heritage assets.
- The raising of funds is a continual challenge and takes a major portion of the time of the members and executive.

- The City plays a major role in the support of these groups but the type and rationale for the funding has evolved over the years in an ad hoc manner and now needs to be rationalized.
- There is a continuum of resources, facilities and budgets across these various groups but all could benefit from some professional assistance in varying degrees.
- There appears to be little coordination or communication among the groups.

Archives

The City of Kawartha Lakes Records Centre and Archives is more a storage facility than functioning archives:

- Records in a good location with proper intellectual and physical control but are not accessible to the public
- No public reading area adjacent to archives
- The Centre operates with limited human resources. (One person with no training in archives management.)
- The Archives are a valuable and unique historical collection of documents which has received insufficient technical and professional management.

Libraries

Libraries can provide an important role in heritage conservation because they have resources for research and displays, often have local history collections and work closely with heritage societies. The fact that they have branches throughout the City, are open longer hours than the Archives, the Chief Librarian is an archivist and there are many duplications currently between the two, makes a merger of these services an option to consider.

Archaeology

Because of a significant history of First Peoples in the City, as well as European exploration and settlement processes which may still be reflected in the archaeological record, an Archaeological Management Plan should be undertaken.

Cultural heritage landscapes

There is no comprehensive listing or assessment of cultural landscapes in the City of Kawartha Lakes but a great deal remains to be recorded and celebrated. In particular, the history of land use change is very important in understanding and appreciating the current physiography of the City. There also exists a need to consider the inclusion of parks, public squares, private gardens, views, scenic routes, sites of sacred value such as memorials and cemeteries etc.

Agriculture

There currently exists no heritage resource dedicated to agriculture, a key theme in the development of what is now the City of Kawartha Lakes. Such an asset would provide a tie in with farmers markets, local food initiatives and skills required to work the land.

A major effort is needed to preserve the agricultural past. Some topics include the future of dairy barns, cultural landscapes, how fields are farmed, farming skills of the past, farming practices, many intangibles etc.

Cemeteries, bridges and trails

Some fifteen trails, including the Trans Canada and the Victoria Rail Trail, have been identified as well as some fifty three cemeteries. No evaluation of these critical cultural heritage assets has been undertaken.

Recommendations

The City of Kawartha Lakes must immediately initiate changes and adjustments to its current heritage management practices.

Heritage conservation

Heritage conservation:

The complete procedure for historical designation, as well as the designated built heritage to date, needs to be carefully reviewed to address various issues and gaps. However, the most critical priority is to formulate a protection policy for all currently designated buildings and potential designated buildings, including Official Plan additions and legislative changes to prevent any further destruction of heritage property. More

information must be made available regarding tax benefits attached to designation and efforts undertaken to work with Council to consider the introduction of such incentives.

Heritage Victoria:

The key recommendation is to designate Heritage Victoria as the coordinating group for heritage in Kawartha Lakes, to work closely with all volunteer heritage organizations and hire heritage specialists to assist in these efforts.

Downtown historical designation:

Strong leadership together with major staff effort will be needed to develop a business plan together with an implementation plan for a pilot project in downtown Lindsay, which could also include a residential area as well. The business plan must include the input from major downtown owners, retailers and business owners as well as residential tenants as well. Other centres should receive similar consideration.

Museums

All public and private museums need more detailed follow up by heritage staff to ensure consistent standards, opportunities for networking and assistance with funding applications.

Funding and succession planning remain two critical areas for both public and private institutions and policies need to be developed in conjunction with City to establish plans and policies in this area.

Historical societies and clubs

Overall coordination and leadership needs to be undertaken while groups maintain their individual identities. Staff will carefully review the collections to evaluate standards and establish improvement regimes for each.

Archives and genealogy

Genealogical material could be digitized, entered into a database and made searchable through the internet and could become a revenue generating asset, while integrating all genealogical work of the City. A digital system could be established with terminals across the City, using the Library's infrastructure.

Libraries

The Archive Association of Ontario (AAO) has recommended that the City archives be placed within the City library structure, subject to staff developing the details. The libraries can also play an expanded role in heritage as well as serve as tourism information centres.

Archaeological Management Plan

Because of a significant history of First Peoples in the City, as well as European exploration and settlement processes which may still be reflected in the archaeological record, an Archaeological Management Plan should be undertaken.

Cultural heritage landscapes

In association with the Kawartha Heritage Conservancy, a cultural heritage landscape plan needs to be undertaken.

Agriculture

An agricultural heritage management plan should be undertaken.

Cemeteries, bridges and trails

These heritage assets should be reviewed during the first five years of the Heritage Master Plan.

Municipal role in cultural heritage development

Background and current situation

This section will address the critical questions involved with the role of the City of Kawartha Lakes in the overall development, enrichment and management of cultural heritage assets. It will review the roles to be played by Council, Heritage Victoria, staff, volunteers, citizens and business.

Municipal Councillors and staff make or influence decisions that can have a tremendous impact on heritage.” (Identify, Protect, Promote. Ministry of Culture and Tourism)

Current situation

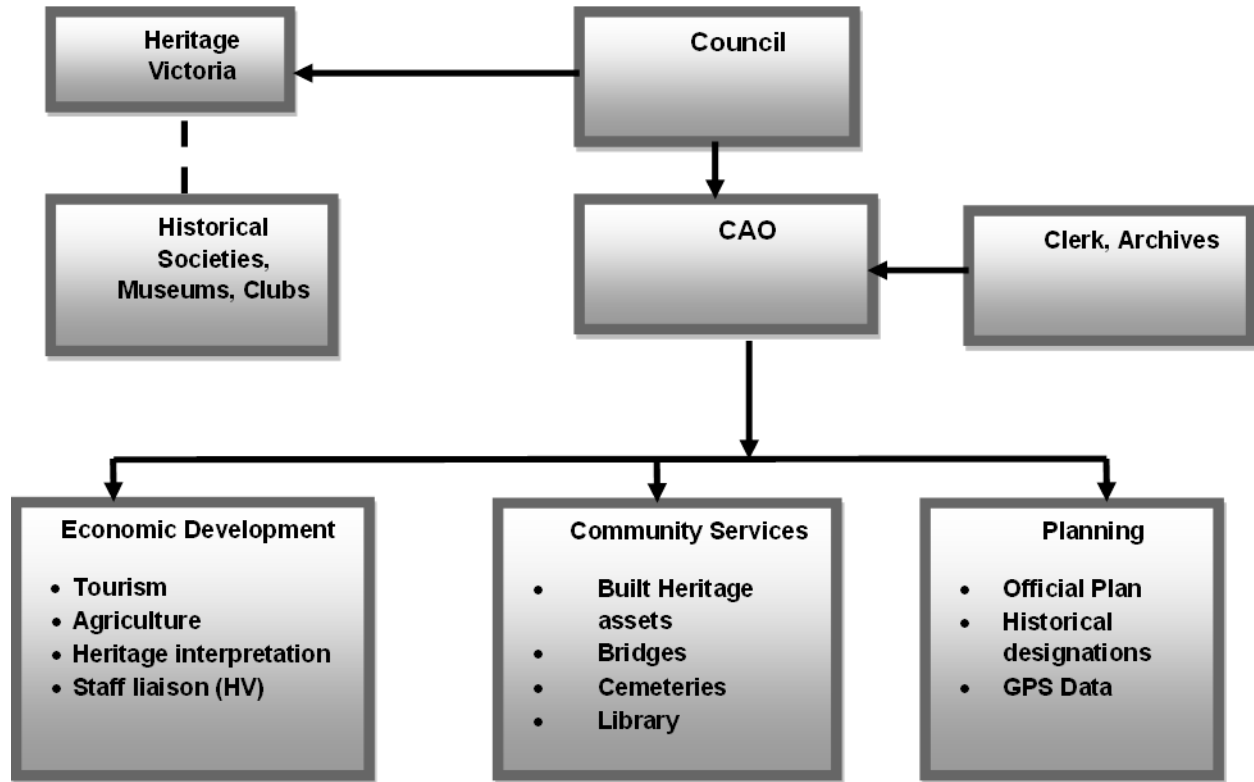
The City of Kawartha Lakes plays a major role in the heritage life in the City. It also disburses hundreds of thousands of dollars annually in both operating and capital funds to assist and manage heritage functions. Some examples include:

- **Planning.** Oversees the Official Plan which will contain the key language to protect heritage properties. Also required to maintain GPS data.
- **Tourism:** Works closely with many of the current heritage sites to promote them as part of the overall tourism package for the City.
- **Libraries:** Can provide a role in heritage conservation. Can provide resources for research, displays etc. Often have local history collections. Work closely with heritage societies. Have branches throughout the City. They are often the first choice of the local population and visitors who have heritage questions but often have to turn people away and refer them elsewhere because of lack of resources.
- **Economic Development.** Staff liaison to Heritage Victoria, Chair of Steering Committee for Heritage Master Plan, initiation of special events which could include heritage etc.
- **Archives:** Located at the Records Centre on Mary St. which contains genealogical and other records going back to the 1860's. Could play an expanded role in cultural heritage interpretation in the City.
- **Heritage Victoria.** Is a committee of Council, responsible for heritage issues.

- Museums. As discussed earlier, several City museums present and interpret a variety of historical themes involving cultural heritage assets. These museums can receive a variety of services and funds from various City Departments

Current heritage relationships

The following diagram summarizes the current heritage responsibilities within the City.



Cultural heritage expenditures

Several different City departments are responsible for heritage expenditures but it is very difficult to identify these as heritage-related as they can appear under many other titles within the budget.

Essentially, the City of Kawartha Lakes is involved in Heritage in a variety of ways and disburses funds through a number of channels. However, it would appear that there is no coordinating policy that would ensure that intended goals and objectives are being met.

The following table, based on interviews and review of secondary sources, is a preliminary assessment of which departments have expenditure items related to heritage on an annual basis.

Department	Recipients	Purpose of funds	Annual estimate
Community services	Various heritage properties; trails, cemeteries and bridges	Maintenance and inspection; operating/capital, beautification	\$1.5 million
Archives	Internal	Staff and maintenance; material purchases	N/A
City Library System	Internal	Staff and maintenance; books and equipment	N/A
Planning, tourism, economic development, etc.	Internal	Staff; promotional materials	N/A
Heritage Victoria	Internal	Staff; volunteer travel; fund for plaques and events, etc.	N/A

It is most likely that Community Services would have the highest annual expenditures because they are responsible for:

- Several grant programs relating to beautification and small capital grants
- Administers the CHEST Program
- Maintenance and inspection of cemeteries, trails and bridges

- Acts as “caretaker” for several heritage assets

Funds are disbursed and administered in a variety of ways, are often matching grants to federal and provincial programs and have essentially been built on the municipal structure of the day. Essentially, any heritage asset owned by the City of Kawartha Lakes can potentially receive some capital or operating funds based on a number of ad hoc and custom agreements.

City of Kawartha Lakes heritage properties

Heritage properties	Owns the asset	Operating costs (all or partial)	Capital expenditures
Maryboro/Fenelon	Yes	Yes	Yes
Boyd	Co-owners with Foundation	Operating costs for space occupied	Yes – expansion with library
Settlers Village	Own the land	No	Yes
Olde Gaol	Arrangement with Victoria County Historical Society	No	Yes
Grain Elevator	Yes	Yes	To be determined
Kinmount – Saw Mill and Train Station and Cultural Centre	Yes	Yes	Yes
Coronation Hall	Yes	Yes	Yes

Heritage properties	Owns the asset	Operating costs (all or partial)	Capital expenditures
The Old Mill in Lindsay	Partnership with Wilson Estate	No	Yes
Norland Building	Yes	Yes	Yes
Woodville Town Hall	Yes	Yes	Yes
Trails	Yes	Yes	As required
Cemeteries	Yes	Yes	As required

Potential municipal roles

Council

Under the Ontario Heritage Act, council can:

- Establish a Municipal Heritage Committee to advise on local heritage issues
- Designate properties or districts that have heritage value
- Can prevent the demolition of heritage properties
- Enforce building standards
- Buy or lease designated property
- Provide grants or loans to designated property owners

Staff

Heritage conservation can involve almost all departments of a municipality. Here are some examples from Ministry of Tourism and Culture.

- Clerk's Office. Prepares heritage-related by-laws and may provide administrative support to Council's heritage advisory committee
- Planning Department. Reviews development applications, which may affect cultural heritage resources including archaeological sites and implements heritage policies in the official plan.
- Economic Development and Tourism Department. Promotes community heritage and develops incentives for development and conservation.
- Building Official/Property Manager. Reviews building permits for heritage properties and manages municipally owned heritage properties.
- Treasury. Reviews and manages the municipal budget for heritage conservation.
- Public Works. Manages municipal infrastructure which may have an impact on archaeological sites and heritage properties.
- Parks Department. May have heritage properties in its care.
- Cemetery Board. Manages historic cemeteries
- Library. Holds collections on local history
- Fire Department. Inspects historic properties for safety

Potential connections with other plans and priorities

The Heritage Master Plan cannot be considered in isolation but must be reviewed and evaluated in the context of the key priorities of the City of Kawartha Lakes. This will be a two part exercise with the Heritage Master Plan completing the first preliminary assessment and the ongoing work of heritage preservation continually punctuated by dialogue with the "keepers" of other plans and strategic priorities.

Preliminary identification of related municipal plans

- The Heritage Master Plan will form part of the Municipal Cultural Plan which will be developed shortly.

- The Heritage Master Plan and Land Use Planning must interface with each other to ensure proper protections are in place. Heritage aspects of the adopted Official Plan are identified in the Heritage Master Plan
- An Archaeological Management Plan and an Agricultural Plan have been recommended and would be subordinate to the Heritage Master Plan
- The Sustainability Plan addresses similar values and goals as the Heritage Master Plan but should be reviewed together to identify areas of overlap and exclusivity.
- City of Kawartha Lakes Growth Management Strategy was heavily based on the Community Vision and Economic Mission Statement. The Heritage Master Plan is consistent with the values addressed in these documents including:

Preliminary identification of related strategic priorities in City of Kawartha Lakes:

Strategic priorities	Strategic initiatives
Community building	Undertake a Heritage Master Plan and consider other opportunities to invest in culture
Economic development	Initiatives to retain and attract investment
Effective government	Review of existing city facilities; potential partnerships with College
Growth and infrastructure	Develop secondary plans for the City's urban settlement areas; identify Five Year Roads Strategy; identify surplus properties in preparation for future sales/disposal
Protecting our environment	Develop an Integrated Community Sustainability Plan

Preliminary identification of relevant boards and committees:

- Agricultural Development Advisory Board
- Bobcaygeon Legacy CHEST Fund
- Business Development Advisory Board
- City of Kawartha Lakes Advisory Board
- Coboconk Railway Station
- Committee of Adjustment
- Fenelon Falls Museum Board
- Heritage Victoria
- Joint Cemetery Board
- Kawartha Lakes Accessibility Advisory Committee
- Lindsay Downtown BIA
- Lindsay Legacy CHEST Fund
- Tourism Advisory Board
- Trails Advisory Committee

The Heritage Master Plan is consistent with and supportive of the other key municipal plans within the City of Kawartha Lakes, the strategic priorities and the work of most key boards and committees. The ongoing challenge will be to maintain a consistent dialogue among these different entities to safeguard these relationships and to provide a mechanism for upgrading and adjusting as needed.

Conclusions

- The City of Kawartha Lakes is involved with cultural heritage through Council, many staff departments, many Boards and Committees and disburses hundreds of thousands of dollars annually on heritage conservation activities.

- There are several concerns with the current functioning: little coordination to pull all the players and activities together, no common set of priorities and no central monitoring or control of cultural heritage expenditures. This is exacerbated by regional bickering with a resulting fragmented approach to heritage.
- Much of the City's role has simply "evolved" over the years with a resulting reactive and uneven approach to service and funding. Heritage can only prosper in a setting in which well defined policies and processes are implemented in a coordinated fashion.
- The proposed Heritage Master Plan is consistent with the strategic priorities, related plans, mandates of most boards and committees of the City of Kawartha Lakes.

Recommendations

City must pursue a number of changes, adjustments in heritage management:

- Council must take a more proactive role through adoption of the Heritage Master Plan and through periodic updates from designated groups responsible for heritage, including consideration of tax incentives. City must adopt the major underpinnings of heritage management municipal best practices:
 - Leadership from Council
 - An active LACAC group
 - An expanded role for Heritage Victoria
 - Close adherence to professional heritage guidelines at Federal and Provincial levels
 - Staff support
 - Coordination among the many different players and priorities.
- Heritage Victoria must play a more expanded role and be the key player in coordination of Heritage in the City. It should be supported by all City departments as needed but particularly by Community Services, Planning and three new heritage specialists within Economic Development.

Please see proposed organizational details following.

Proposed heritage organization: Heritage Victoria

The management of heritage in the City of Kawartha Lakes will be initiated by a strong, representative and restructured Heritage Victoria which will be responsible for heritage coordination in the City as well as historical designations. It will be supported by staff under the headings of Heritage Preservation and Promotion (Economic Development) and Heritage Support Services (Community Services and Planning).

Composition, representation and meeting frequency

All heritage groups, interests and asset holders should be represented at Heritage Victoria.

Heritage Victoria will endeavour to recruit sufficient members to represent all museums, historical societies and clubs, archives, library, cultural assets such as the Academy Theatre, outside heritage groups with related sites in the City such as Curve Lake Cultural Centre and any other neighbouring First Nations as relationships develop, churches, cemeteries and bridges etc.

- Membership will be limited to a workable number (10 -13) so some committee members will be asked to represent several heritage groups which could be done on a rotating basis at monthly meetings. Staff members would be additional
- One member could be asked to represent all outside the City heritage groups.
- Curve Lake Cultural Centre and other similar First Nations cultural centres bordering on the City of Kawartha Lakes could have representatives attend from time to time.
- One member could be asked to represent all private museums and other potential or actual private sites including Churches, Legion etc.
- Heritage assets such as cemeteries and bridges could have a City staff person represent their issues on a periodic basis.
- Once or twice a year, the entire heritage network would hold plenary sessions.

Three principles are critical: City wide representation, control/accountability and fairness in funding and policy development and coordination.

General mandate

Responsible to Council for all heritage matters in the City of Kawartha Lakes with a major focus on three priorities: the overall implementation of the Heritage Master Plan, historical property designation, and organizing and coordination of cultural heritage management in the City, with the aid of staff.

- Heritage Coordination will be under the guidance of an expanded and revitalized Heritage Victoria, a committee of Council. With the aid of three additional heritage specialists on staff, Heritage Victoria will coordinate heritage activity in scheduling, standards, funding, tourism interface and marketing/promotion. All heritage organizations, including museums and historical societies and clubs, will have a voice at Heritage Victoria.
- Day to Day Heritage Preservation and Promotion will be a new group within Economic Development, Community Services and Planning, as well as other City departments, will continue to provide heritage related services.
- While Community Services and Land Use Planning will continue to support heritage activities, it is recommended that the three new staff positions be placed under Economic Development. The three new staff will be addressing the key priority issues in heritage, namely performance standards in museums and historical societies, developing a stronger relationship with Tourism and assisting with funding applications. Planning support will be needed but is less of a priority in terms of heritage promotion. Community Services is focused on, among other things, the maintenance of City buildings which will be a key function in heritage preservation. Heritage promotion, on the other hand, is closely aligned with Tourism and should result, hopefully, in expanded economic results.

Historical Designation. Initiates the review of the current historical property designation process, updates all designations and documentation and prepares a process for the facilitation of future designations. Assists with a review of the archives and potential partnership with the library system.

Heritage Management. Reviews and implements an organizational design for Heritage Victoria which will broaden representation from across the City and develop effective working groups for the overall appreciation and management of heritage in the City. Proposed major responsibilities include:

- Implements the Heritage Master Plan and creates heritage policies for Council review.
- Reviews the needs and concerns of all Heritage Victoria members on a regular basis.
- Makes adjustments and changes to Heritage Master Plan periodically to reflect needs and concerns of heritage network.
- Develops and implements policies and procedures for heritage financial management and coordination.

New staff positions:

While all should possess proven skills in their particular discipline, all must have the ability to work well with others and to be team builders across the City. Also, they should be familiar with the “heritage network” throughout the federal and provincial governments and have well established contacts in this field. Hopefully, while all three can complement each other, they should be able to seamlessly assist across specialty lines as work loads will vary. All should have some experience with built heritage and heritage district designations as this will be the core focus in the early going.

Museum specialist:

- Familiar with the technical nuances of cultural heritage, museum management and care of artifacts through both training and experience.
- Would work closely with all City museums and historical societies to develop best practices in the care and protection of artifacts
- Would produce and lead workshops on various subjects related to skill upgrading

Marketing/tourism specialist:

While possessing strong base skills in cultural heritage, this position would be responsible for:

- Promoting and marketing cultural heritage to both local population and visitors
- Would work closely with the tourism sector and with the people at specific sites who need assistance in marketing their site

Private and public sector funding specialist:

- Working with both individual heritage sites and with the City as a whole, would be responsible for fund raising in the private and public sectors.
- This could include the recruiting of sponsors for various events
- Would be expected to work closely and have excellent contacts in those government offices which provide funds to the heritage and tourism sectors.

Marketing the past: Cultural heritage as a tool in economic development

“Cultural heritage means tourist dollars for communities.”

Tourists today are looking for new and authentic experiences and opportunities to combine travel and learning. Interest in museums, historic attractions and cultural festivals and events is growing. Cultural heritage tourism is now a major market.”
(Identify, Protect, Promote. Ministry of Tourism and Culture)

In the first five sections of this Heritage Master Plan document, the findings and analysis focused on heritage in the City of Kawartha Lakes: what is the historical record, how many heritage facilities celebrate the past, how are these facilities managed, how can these be improved and what is the optimal organizational model for the City to address the challenges of preserving its heritage. The key benefit is to create pride of place and to realize the innate value of understanding what makes the City what it is.

In this section, we first address the business case for cultural heritage tourism. Then, the elements of a cultural heritage tourism strategy are discussed.

Making a case for heritage as a major tool in economic development

Cultural heritage can be a major ingredient in tourism and economic development in the City of Kawartha Lakes.

Tourism has been a very strong anchor in the City of Kawartha Lakes. Strategically located relative to Toronto, Montreal, Ottawa and the Northern U.S. and with many tourism facilities, the area has been a strong tourist destination and could become a key retirement area as well.

“Tourists today are looking for new and authentic experiences and opportunities to combine travel and learning. Interest in museums, historic attractions and cultural festivals and events is a growing. market Cultural heritage tourism is now a major market.”(Gord Hume. Cultural Planning for Creative Communities.)

There is every reason to believe that the tourism and heritage sectors could be better coordinated to produce strong economic results. In fact, this phenomenon is part of a major trend worldwide that moves away from conventional economic development and towards more creative and knowledge based industries.

Economic trends

Today, all communities are part of the global economy; none are exempt. Traditional factory jobs have been vanishing in the developed world and represent less than 12% of the economic value in North America. When they can be delivered remotely, service jobs such as call-centres, data-entry and payroll processing are also being out-sourced to third-world English-speaking countries and there is a strong trend towards the 'commodification' of white-collar professional jobs, such as software programming and design engineering. (Economic Development Plan for Prince Edward County. 2002 WCM Consulting Inc.)

"That call centre that used to be in New Brunswick is now in New Delhi." (Jeffrey Rubin, Globe & Mail)

The City of Kawartha Lakes has no clear advantage factors, and likely some weaknesses, compared to neighbouring jurisdictions, in attempting to attract traditional manufacturing using traditional business attractors. Therefore any active approach by the City requiring the expenditure of significant resources to attract these traditional industries may not yield the desired returns in economic investment.

As Richard Florida points out, fully half of the wealth in Canada is in the hands of the 50+ age group, the so-called 'baby-boomers'. These are skilled and well-educated people who are seeking a different living format; some wish to retire early but many are looking for second careers, often very different from that which created their wealth in the first place. Florida contends that the preferred environment for such people is more rural, but not in an isolated environment. Instead they are seeking a creative and vibrant milieu in a less structured frenetic format than exists in the major urban centres. (The Rise of the Creative Class)

Kawartha Lakes may have many of the characteristics required to attract people:

- A strong cultural and heritage presence
- Tourism, especially lakes and locks
- Attractive heritage residential buildings

Profile of Kawartha Lakes: A city in transition

(Information from City website or derived from economic and policy studies completed for the City in the last five years)

“The community feels we need to reinvent ourselves under the City of Kawartha Lakes and enhance our image/sell our “brand.” (Community Vision. 2002-2012)

A summary of economic indicators from these reports includes:

- Exit of people in the 15-34 and 34-50 categories.
- Increase in the 50+ categories = retirement. Very attractive to retirees.
- Decrease in manufacturing employment; increase in service employment.
- Average age way above the provincial average.
- Average salary way below the provincial average.
- Only Lindsay has significant industry.
- Third highest percentage of over 55 in the country (2001 Census).
- Education comparable to provincial averages with exception of university.
- Difficulty of retaining young people in work force.
- Natural aging of population and in migration of seniors.
- Changing social structures in the farm communities.
- Differences in north versus south.

Tourism is a significant factor in the economy and could be increased. Population increases by 30, 0000 every summer and tourism accounts for more than one million visitors annually.

The City has many strengths and weaknesses but overall would appear to be weak in the characteristics of a traditional strong economic profile. A 2007 report identified advantages in only about one third of the typical locator factors in economic development for industry.

SWOT Analysis: Based on both economic indicators and heritage sites:

Strengths

- Many passionate, dedicated citizens for culture and heritage
- Eight museums, eight historical societies
- Major collection of buildings and artifacts
- High level of tourism
- Pristine setting
- Inexpensive real estate
- Quality of life
- No traffic
- Home based businesses
- Close to Toronto and Peterborough but not too close
- Low cost work force
- Available work force, many working in larger centres

Weaknesses

- Poorly coordinated heritage activities
- Under funding
- Staff shortages
- Volunteers often without training
- Post amalgamation stresses
- Split authorities
- Public transportation

- Older demographic
- Higher business taxes vs Peterborough
- Scattered population
- Lack of people with formal training
- Lack of amenities compared with Peterborough
- Lack of serviced land
- Lack of rail
- Lack of access to waterway
- Lack of four lane highway
- Uneven communications network

Opportunities

- Capitalize on strong base you currently have
- Cultural tourism will be largest sector in world
- Over one million people already coming into the City annually
- One hundred million people within one day's drive

Threats

- Population projected to increase by 45% by 2028 – to well over 100,000. They will need to have jobs and a strong municipal infrastructure.

Why not more cultural tourism?

It is defined as visits by persons from outside the host community motivated wholly or in part by interest in the historical, artistic, and scientific, of lifestyle heritage offerings of a community, region, group or institution. Cultural tourism is the fastest growing type of tourism in the world today, part of a worldwide tourism boom that is projected to soon become the world's largest industry." (Greg Baeker)

“There are new ideas in old buildings.” Jane Jacobs

With cultural heritage tourism, tourism and heritage come together to meet the particular needs and interests of travelers whose main motivation for travel are experiences in the performing arts; visual arts and crafts; museums and cultural centres; historic sites and interpretive centres; cultural industries and cultural events.

“People used to think of heritage conservation as an end in itself, but now we see that it is just the beginning.” (Ministry of Culture)

More and more people globally, and in Canada and Ontario, are including cultural attractions as part of their activities while traveling. Over half (53.5%) of all Americans who participated in a pleasure trip in 2004 and 2005 visited historical sites, museums and art galleries. (Ministry of Tourism and Culture reports on tourism performance)

More importantly, the percentage of people who travel specifically for the purpose of arts and culture - i.e., where arts and culture are demand generators - is also increasing. In 2004, just under one-fifth (17.6%) of all Americans and Canadians surveyed in the Travel Activities and Motivations Survey (TAMS) 2006 reported that culture and entertainment activities were their main reason for a trip.

Over half of the US travel market visits a historical site, museum and/or art gallery. These are more visited than theme parks, casinos or national and international sporting events.

What is the size and potential of the heritage/tourism sector in Kawartha Lakes?

(All information sourced from the Ontario Ministry of Tourism and Culture)

Both the heritage sector and the broader tourism sector of which it is a part constitute major aspects of the Ontario and North American economies. The tourism industry in Ontario is estimated to be a \$23 billion industry. In the U.S., Tourism is a \$750 billion industry (2009) and many U.S. surveys identify 80% of adult travelers as "heritage seekers."

The tourism sector in Kawartha Lakes took in \$100 M in 2009 as it hosted 1.3 million tourists.

The direct and indirect economic impacts of this spending are estimated to be at least another \$50M. The average visitor age was 45 and 60% of visitors were 45 or older.

Heritage, broadly defined, constitutes about 10% of people's travel intentions in most surveys in Ontario and North America.

Kawartha Lakes Community profile indicates a population of 72,000 with an above-average total of people over 45 vs the provincial average. (Population number includes summer residents)

Over 100 million visitors are within one day's drive of Kawartha Lakes. Three million visitors form the wealthiest region of Canada which is within a few hours' drive of Kawartha Lakes.

Actual and potential visitors to Kawartha Lake are a given quantity. Thousands come to the area annually, hundreds of thousands drive through or close to the area and millions can easily access the area within one day. The key will be to attract this vast audience to participate more in the heritage life of Kawartha Lakes.

While there are thousands of potential alternative heritage sites for people to visit in several hours vicinity, Kawartha Lakes is in an excellent competitive position:

- Over a million people are visiting or passing through the area already. It would take little effort to have them visit one or more heritage sites. Sites outside Lindsay report strong attendance in season.
- Like all other cities, Kawartha Lakes is unique and presents a unique heritage experience. All heritage seekers will eventually make their way at least once out of curiosity. They must be enticed to return regularly.

What are the key sector trends?

All studies in the U.S. and Canada indicate that interest in heritage is growing by significant amounts. For example, of long-haul travelers interested in travelling to Canada, 74% want to visit historical buildings and sites, and 85 per cent want to visit interesting small towns and villages (Ontario Ministry of Tourism and Culture. Annual reports) In the U.S., several studies have concluded that heritage travel has increased by double digits over the past decade and that heritage travelers spend a longer period of time on a trip and spend more money.

There are a number of reasons for this trend:

- An aging population is more interested in heritage than it might have been when it was younger.
- Local governments are seeing the advantage of linking heritage displays and activities with non heritage activities as providing a major economic thrust to the community. For example, downtown revitalization, education, theatre groups and the arts. Heritage can be the "brand" that holds the community together and provides its uniqueness. The renovation of the old silk mill in Waterloo has revitalized the whole downtown, for example.
- Heritage can provide many benefits which are needed in Ontario in light of the economic slowdown and erosion of manufacturing base. This has been documented in many studies throughout Canada and North America.
- Perhaps the biggest benefit of cultural heritage tourism is that opportunities increase for diversified economies, ways to prosper economically while holding on to the characteristics that make communities special.

European visitors continue to be an important market because of their much higher propensity to stay longer and spend more than tourists from closer to home. Europeans have longer holidays than Americans and they have, in some cases, more generous pension and retirement benefits, as such these segments can be expected to have growth potential. However, to meet their expectations, it is critical for Ontario's cultural attractions to be of high quality, distinctiveness and creativity. European tourists continue to have a high level of interest in Aboriginal culture as this is seen as a distinctive (and even unique) aspect of Canadian culture. (Lord Cultural Resources. 2009. Ontario Cultural and Heritage Tourism Product Research Paper)

The value added of cultural heritage tourism and economic development

"Modest investments by municipalities in heritage preservation can result in substantial economic benefits." (Gord Hume. Heritage and Economic Development. 2010. Municipal World.)

Several of the following examples are U.S. based but show how cultural heritage can strongly influence tourist traffic and to demonstrate what pride of place can do.

Some examples include:

- In Prince Edward County, between 1999 and 2004, the number of tourism visits increased by 75% - from 253,000 to 440,000. The amount of visitor spending in the same period increased by 168% - from \$24 million to \$65 million. (Leveraging Growth and Managing Change: A Cultural Plan for Prince Edward County.)
- Cultural Heritage Tourism is, simply: visiting a place to experience those singular qualities that define its character, name its essence, and provide for its collective memory. In Vermont, cultural heritage is found in its people and is reflected in its objects, structures, museums, sites and landscapes. It is expressed in its crafts, visual and performing arts, history, literature and oral traditions. It is the embodiment of our behavior, and as such is organic and evolving.
- 43.7% of visitors to Vermont visited an average of 2 historic sites. 37.4% a historic museum. 28.6 historic homes. 24.6 craft shows. 14.7 art shows. 28.6 studios and galleries. 18.1 non historical museums. 9.9% performing arts. (Vermont Dept of Tourism and Marketing)
- One of the most innovative components of the Heritage Initiative is its reliance on a set of locally devised authenticity guidelines for heritage sites, services, and events. These criteria were established to ensure an authentic quality experience for visitors and to promote the development of new interpretive materials where none previously existed. A local graphic design firm created a Lancaster County, Pennsylvania Heritage logo that has been incorporated into the promotional materials of all participating heritage resources. Banners and signs sporting the logo are proudly displayed throughout the county. The logo has become the 'Good Housekeeping Seal of Approval' to help visitors seek out Lancaster's authentic heritage. (City of Lancaster. Architectural Heritage)

Developing a cultural heritage tourism strategy

A key heritage organization in the U.S. (National Trust – Washington D.C.) provides the following plan for developing an effective cultural tourism program.

“All too often, local stakeholders think that getting involved in tourism means publishing a brochure or launching a new website. These four steps show that promotion is, in fact, the final step of “marketing for success.” Before getting to that final step, it is important to know what it is that you have—and what you want—to share with visitors. Next it is time to match up what you have with what potential visitors are looking for—and then

make the necessary changes to be sure that you are offering the best visitor experience possible. Once you are truly ready, it is finally time to look at marketing.”

Strategic elements: What issues have to take place in the development of a strategy?

- Obtain “buy in” for the Heritage Master Plan on its own from public and City
- Through a series of presentations to stakeholders, develop understanding and ultimately, consensus regarding the overall direction and the “vision” implied by the plan. What is its significance on its own and what influence can it have on tourism and economic development. Demonstrate that heritage “product” exists and can be part of an exciting tourism package. This is only a first step within the heritage community.
- Work with all cultural heritage sites to integrate all heritage initiatives City wide
- As mentioned several times in this report, there are major problems across the heritage “network” within the City. Initiatives should begin immediately to not only adopt the Heritage Master Plan but begin to work together on a consistent and cooperative basis. These first two steps are critical in order to present a united front to the tourism public.
- Integrate with the current tourism and economic development plans.

This should begin immediately but be completely integrated for the 2012 season. Tourism is the “marketing arm” of cultural heritage to visitors and has the core responsibility to attract visitors to the community. Tourism is also the gateway to anybody who may eventually relocate their residence and/or business to the area.

- Review the total package currently presented by economic development, including tourism and agriculture
- Heritage “fits” with the five strategic priorities developed by Tourism for this fiscal year including special event funding strategy, new redesigned tourism website, tourism training workshop series, nurture a shared culture of tourism and pursue organized events to showcase core attractors.
- Tourism could benefit by recommended upgrades to heritage facilities such as more effective signage etc

- Make use of all potential City outlets such as libraries to promote heritage
- Install the organizational framework for heritage including “one-stop shopping”.

All cultural heritage and tourism programs and activities must be coordinated. As well, the appropriate organization and coordination of City wide heritage should be put into effect over the following twelve months. All City departments will be on board with heritage priorities. Several professional heritage personnel will be hired to coordinate and direct all heritage activities in the City.

Economic Development, including its various components, such as tourism and cultural heritage, is an outward looking sales type of function. Therefore all these elements need to be integrated.

- Heritage sites must be part of a total experience. Visitors will be visiting the City of Kawartha Lakes and will experience all aspects of the City. There is a need to ensure a positive “total experience” and “sense of place” which can be drawn from the heritage sector. Training and awareness. Integrate with everything else the City does. Seminars, speakers etc
- Develop the appropriate tourism infrastructure to support increased visitors. This will include more accommodation properties and hopefully, a national chain which is beyond the scope of this plan
- Develop cultural heritage as a brand for the City of Kawartha Lakes.

Conclusions

- Cultural heritage has become a major impetus throughout the world to tourism development and economic development. It is replacing the traditional driver of economic development of manufacturing in the developed world.
- A SWOT analysis of the City of Kawartha Lakes indicates it can expand its current tourism activities.
- The potential market for adjacent heritage seeking visitors to the City is huge and includes major wealth centres of Toronto, Montreal and Ottawa and over 100 million people within one day’s drive.

- Developing and implementing a cultural heritage tourism strategy is a long term process which is based on a solid evaluation of what cultural heritage assets the City does have and matching these up with what is believed that tourists want.

Recommendations

The City of Kawartha Lakes should first establish cultural heritage on a solid footing and create a sense of local pride and awareness of the past and “what makes us what we are.” Then, it should integrate an invigorated heritage program into the tourism strategy of the City.

Barriers to overcome

The Heritage Master Plan represents change and change is always met by resistance. Many, if not all, of these barriers can be overcome with an effective implementation plan, constant monitoring and adjustments and coordination.

Potential barriers include:

- **Overcoming the Past: Resistance to implementing a new program.** Despite the many heritage features of the City and valiant efforts of volunteers both pre and post amalgamation. The City of Kawartha Lakes has not made significantly major investments in heritage. Sometimes seen as “spending on special interests”, politicians have tried to hold the line on budgets etc. Both in itself as a source of pride for the population as well as a major economic development/tourism thrust, heritage needs to be nurtured.
- **Differences in attitudes and approach and post amalgamation tensions.** Over a decade later, the City of Kawartha Lakes continues to evolve into a Tier One municipality. However, tensions remain among the eighteen former municipalities and nowhere is this more apparent than in the heritage sector. Local citizens of these former municipalities are justifiably proud of their local heritage and fear a loss of control and recognition within the large municipality.
- **Lack of support at various places in the “chain.”** Heritage tourism can only be successful if all staff and Councillors and members and managers of local heritage facilities are working together toward a common goal. As stated in the last section, part of this issue can be eliminated by developing a “one stop shopping” mechanism by having all aspects of heritage and tourism under one roof within the administration. More dedicated staff and budget.
- **Convincing outside funding sources of the value of heritage within the City.** For any number of reasons, the City has been thwarted on a regular basis when applying for funds for heritage projects, for the most part, to federal and provincial programs. Insufficient funding.
- **Investors’ resistance to heritage designation.** Many studies in Canada have concluded that historical designation of properties has assisted both municipalities and property owners that historical designation of properties can be beneficial for all parties.

- **Volunteers.** Volunteers have been the backbone of heritage in the City of Kawartha Lakes as in most other jurisdictions in Ontario and throughout Canada. However, they often lack professional training, suffer “burn out” after extensive repetitive activity and feel undervalued. The key to dealing with resistance to change in heritage management is to explain that coordination “from above” does not compromise their autonomy, nor causes them to relinquish either their identity or control over community institutions. Rather it allows them to present their heritage assets and access funding and other resources in a cohesive manner.

Action plan

This final section will identify specific initiatives as part of an action plan. (Specific details have been identified for the first five years with an option to review at the three or five year mark to determine the most appropriate activities for the next three to five years following.) These activities and actions have been developed in order to achieve specific goals and objectives in the heritage sector for the City of Kawartha Lakes.

Although the City does have a substantial inventory of many resource types, major gaps exist in the celebration of its long heritage which will need to be remedied with expanded or new facilities. A great deal of upgrading is required in all aspects of heritage management, creating major challenges for the City in integrating its heritage assets with its economic development programs.

Goals and objectives

The City of Kawartha Lakes would set out a number of critical objectives through this proposed action plan. Adoption of this Heritage Master Plan provides the first major step toward the attainment of these goals by providing a 'road map'. These goals include:

- Continuing to identify the heritage assets of the City and maintaining a research program which will consistently search for and validate the past heritage of the City.
- Development of an effective heritage management program across the City to identify, conserve, protect, upgrade and interpret heritage assets.
- Consistent promotion of the intrinsic value of City heritage to encourage pride and sense of place among citizens.
- Development and integration of, in partnership with Economic Development, a strong and effective heritage tourism program which will attract visitors and create a major economic thrust for the City and region.

Basic principles

The acceptance and implementation of the plan will be facilitated with the adoption of a number of principles:

- Support from the top. Council must be totally dedicated to the development of heritage from the beginning and use every opportunity to promote it to citizens and visitors
- Provide Staff. The Heritage Master Plan can only be implemented with effective staff in place fully dedicated to the development of heritage.
- Cooperation across the City. This should include partners in the heritage domain working together including consultation and sharing of knowledge, shared events, advantageous scheduling, fair funding and mutual respect.

Activity areas

The activities of each year of the Heritage Master plan will be considered under a number of recommended headings including: Organization, Start up and Support, Upgrading and Protection, Research and Expansion, Opportunity Development, Cultural Heritage Tourism.

Year 1

Organizing heritage development

This should constitute the prime activity in Year One of this Action Plan. The objective should be to initiate the recommendations of the Heritage Master Plan, with its prime goal being the placement of cultural heritage organization on a solid footing in the City of Kawartha Lakes. This would include:

- Finalizing and formalizing a strong heritage “team” at the City and integrating the volunteer sector under City coordination.
- Hiring three heritage staff in the areas of marketing, funding and museum management. (Job descriptions in Volume 2)
- Revitalizing and reorganizing of Heritage Victoria to act as the coordinator of heritage activities in the City. This would include a recommendation for maximum City wide representation of heritage groups, modified by a practical working formula to accommodate City wide cultural heritage interests without creating cumbersome meetings. Also consider across the board funding for heritage groups attending Heritage Victoria to assist with some of their expenses.

- Undertake a full analysis of the City of Kawartha Lakes Archives including the current status of its collections, funding required to update, operating options and market potential to generate revenue. Place under the direction of the Library system.
- Interface with all other current existing plans (i.e. Sustainability, Land Use Planning etc) to identify exact fit in the overall municipal planning framework, areas of overlap, etc.

Start-up and support building

Ensure “buy in” to the Heritage Master Plan by all stakeholders across the City (Build support).

- Hold a series of meetings with all heritage and cultural groups at least twice yearly to reinforce the values and principles of the Heritage Master Plan.
- Define initial mandate and mission statement for discussion and modification.
- Make the Heritage Master Plan a “living document” and invite regular input from all parties. Have a workshop component at every meeting.
- Develop a program of education, training and orientation for staff, public and volunteers, including outside Speakers.
- Work closely with local groups such as Chamber of Commerce.

Upgrading and protection

Implement Best Practices among all resources, including historical societies, museums etc. to ensure protection of heritage assets:

- Follow up initial evaluation of heritage management with more detailed study.
- Work closely with museums, historical societies to maximize their potential (Separate for museums)
- Finalize protection policy for heritage structures including official plan wording
- Focus on built heritage and historical designation, especially concerning downtown revitalization

- Review and rewrite the whole procedure for historical designation. Continue the evaluation of the heritage designation practices in the City. It should include a description of what practices need to be changed, adjusted or improved, including a review of current designated properties.

Research re-theme and content priorities

Work with new Heritage Team to set priorities for themes to be further considered and to develop and evaluate opportunities to express these themes. Initiatives should include:

- Conducting workshops and seminars across the City as a team building exercise for the various historical societies and museums.
- Conducting surveys among local citizens and holding focus groups
- Working with various high schools and universities to formulate school projects
- Set priorities for next ten years re themes and how to best interpret
- Ensure that inventory and collections continue to expand and grow to reflect actual historical record
- Archaeological Management Plan
- Agricultural Cultural Heritage Plan

Opportunity development

Using Heritage Master Plan as a base scenario, continue to develop and improve all aspects of heritage planning including historical reviews of different periods, upgrading of buildings and artifacts, and continued expansion of the cultural heritage “inventory”:

- Gradually expand and add to the heritage facilities in the City to fill the gaps identified
- Choose initially from built heritage, especially downtown historical districts, railroads, logging, Trent Severn Waterway, agriculture and archaeological/First Nations. Projects to be developed should build on heritage assets which are already in place such the dams on Burnt River and Gull Lake, the sawmill in Kinmount, Railroad stations, MacKenzie Inn etc.

- Complete Archaeological Management Plan
- Opportunities should be evaluated against theme, intra town connections, value, cost and revenue potential.

Tourism marketing

Complete an inventory of cultural tourism product. What does the City have that it wishes to promote? (Begin in year one and complete in year two)

Review the “product” of all of the museums, historical societies, various collections and the Archives to determine tourism value.

- Is it accurate and authentic? Is it unique in the City?
- Develop heritage “product” to have a commodity to interpret and market.
- Improve and upgrade current heritage resources through better “packaging” or investment in additional facilities to address major themes neglected to date.

Heritage Master Plan – Action Plan 2012-2016: Year 1 activity and expenditure summary

Category	Activities	Expenditures/fund sources
Organizing for heritage	Hire 3 staff; reorganization of Heritage Victoria; business plan for archives; interface with all other plans (sustainability, etc.)	\$200,000 annually for salary and benefits – CKL
Start-up and support	Orientation meetings with heritage stakeholders; workshops, speakers for public and stakeholders; education and training; website upgrading	\$5,000 – admin, speakers, meetings - CKL
Upgrading and	Continue review of historical designation practices for buildings and districts and	CKL heritage staff

Category	Activities	Expenditures/fund sources
protection	upgrade; complete historical district designation for downtown Lindsay as pilot project and review other municipalities; finalize official plan working to most effectively protect heritage properties	
Research re-theme and content priorities	Survey heritage stakeholders including schools re-heritage priorities; develop capital project proposals; Archaeological Management Plan; Agricultural Heritage Plan	CKL heritage staff
Cultural heritage development projects	Fill heritage gaps identified in plan and set priorities; establish priorities for capital projects and do business plans internally	CKL heritage staff
Cultural heritage tourism/economic development	Develop cultural heritage product inventory; upgrades, packaging for effective tourism; review current tourism practices and adjust to accommodate cultural heritage facilities	CKL heritage staff
Year 1 total	N/A	City of Kawartha Lakes: Salary/benefits: \$200,000 Admin: \$5,000

Year 2

Organization

- Review overall organizational effectiveness after first year and make any necessary adjustments.
- Implement Archives Plan if appropriate. Hire two professionals. Upgrade required infrastructure including document reorganization and potential digitalization and network through CKL Library system.
- Interface with Sustainability Plan development and make adjustments as necessary.

Start-up and support

Continue to build support for the Heritage Master Plan by all stakeholders across the City:

- Continue to hold a series of meetings with all heritage and cultural groups at least twice yearly to reinforce the values and principles of the Heritage Master Plan.
- Continue the program of education, training and orientation for staff, public and volunteers, including outside Speakers.
- Work closely with local groups such as Chamber of Commerce.

Upgrading and protection

Continue to review Best Practices among all resources, including historical societies, museums etc. to ensure protection of heritage assets:

- Work closely with museums, historical societies to maximize their potential.
- Finalize protection policy for heritage structures including official plan wording.
- Focus on built heritage and historical designation, especially concerning downtown revitalization.
- Ensure historical designation process is complete and up to date.

Research re-theme and content priorities

Continue to review and determine theme and content priorities across the city:

- Conducting workshops and seminars across the City as a team building exercise for the various historical societies and museums.
- Conducting surveys among local citizens and holding focus groups.
- Ensure that inventory and collections continue to expand and grow to reflect actual historical record.

Opportunity development

Continue to develop and improve all aspects of heritage planning including historical reviews of different periods, upgrading of buildings and artifacts, and continued expansion of the heritage inventory:

- Continue to expand and add to the heritage facilities in the City to fill the gaps identified.
- Complete Archaeological Management Plan and review implications.
- Continue to evaluate opportunities.
- Opportunities should be evaluated against theme, intra town connections, value, cost and revenue potential.
- Implement Agricultural Plan.

Cultural heritage tourism marketing

- Determine cultural heritage tourist intentions. Complete exercise on annual basis:
 - Research tourism network with Ministry to review visitors' intentions.
 - Research heritage publications to learn what visitors look for in heritage when they travel.
- Assemble a heritage tourism portfolio of sites around Kawartha Lakes and develop tourism packages. (Places to see, walking tours, etc)

- Work with local tourism professionals within City to augment current offerings in tourism publications.
- Develop interpretive tourism information. Develop theme related packages of information. Have tours and seminars ready to go during the summer months. Work with the Chamber of Commerce to promote.
- Join international heritage tourism groups and exchange ideas and people. Have tourism ambassadors.
- Piggyback with cultural heritage tourism in Peterborough, other parts of Eastern Ontario to Kingston
- Work with theme groups (railroad, archaeological) to develop tourism traffic.

Year 2 activity and expenditure summary (many activities continuing from year 1)

Category	Activities	Expenditure/fund sources
Organizing for heritage	Organizational review of “Heritage Network” after first year; implement Archive Report recommendations; hire two professionals; upgrade required infrastructure including document reorganization and potential digitalization and network through CKL library system	Hirings for archives: \$125,000 - CKL
Start-up and support	Continue to hold a series of meetings with all heritage and cultural groups at least twice yearly; continue the program of education, training and orientation for staff, public and volunteers, including outside Speakers; work closely with local groups such as Chamber of Commerce	CKL heritage staff

Category	Activities	Expenditure/fund sources
Upgrading and protection	Continue to work with museums, historical societies to maximize their potential; finalize protection policy for heritage structures including official plan wording; focus on built heritage and historical designation, especially concerning downtown revitalization; ensure historical designation process is complete and up to date	CKL heritage staff
Research re-theme and content priorities	Conducting workshops and seminars across the City as a team building exercise for the various historical societies and museums; conducting surveys among local citizens and holding focus groups; ensure that inventory and collections continue to expand and grow to reflect actual historical record	CKL staff
Cultural heritage development projects	Implement Archaeological Plan; Implement Cultural Heritage Agricultural Plan; finalize major capital heritage project choices for next five years; priorities include railroad, Trent Severn, MacKenzie Inn, etc.	Each potential project requires business plan
Cultural heritage tourism/economic development	Determine cultural heritage tourist intentions; develop cultural heritage portfolio and insert into tourism packages; work with theme groups (i.e. railroad) to promote cultural heritage tourism sites; work with tourism professionals in Eastern	CKL staff

Category	Activities	Expenditure/fund sources
	Ontario and internationally	
Year 2 total	N/A	City of Kawartha Lakes: Salary and benefits: \$125,000

Year 3

Year 3 should signal a declining need to create activities in the first four categories which should settle into routine and monitoring. The program should now focus more on capital projects and investment in tourism related activities.

Organization

- Continue to monitor organizational effectiveness across the “heritage network.”
- Complete the implementation of the Archives Plan. Make adjustments as required.
- Make adjustments to Heritage Victoria.
- Consider staff additions in heritage if indicated.

Start-up and support

Continue to build support for the Heritage Master Plan by all stakeholders across the City:

- Continue to hold a series of meetings with all heritage and cultural groups at least twice yearly to reinforce the values and principles of the heritage master plan.
- Continue the program of education, training and orientation for staff, public and volunteers, including outside Speakers.

- Work closely with local groups such as Chamber of Commerce.

Upgrading and protection

Continue to review Best Practices among all resources, including historical societies, museums etc. to ensure protection of heritage assets:

- Work closely with museums, historical societies to maximize their potential
- Identify other potential historical districts throughout the City.
- Focus on built heritage and historical designation, especially concerning downtown revitalization.
- Ensure historical designation process is complete and up to date.

Research re-theme and content priorities

Continue to review and set priorities across the city re developing new exhibits to celebrate historical events:

- Conducting workshops and seminars across the City as a team building exercise for the various historical societies and museums.
- Conducting surveys among local citizens and holding focus groups.
- Ensure that inventory and collections continue to expand and grow to reflect actual historical record.

Opportunity development

- Continue to Implement Archaeological Management Plan and Agricultural Heritage Plan.
- Implement one major heritage project every two years. Begin with railroad and Trent Severn Waterway, depending on Business Plan results.

Cultural heritage tourism marketing

- Continue to implement cultural heritage tourism program.
- Continue to monitor activities and results. Make adjustments as required.

Year 3 activity and expenditure summary

Category	Activities	Expenditures/fund sources
Organizing for heritage	Continue to monitor effectiveness of heritage network and make changes as indicated; complete the implementation of the Archive report; make organizational adjustment to Heritage Victoria if required	N/A
Start-up and support	Continue to hold a series of meetings with all heritage and cultural groups at least twice yearly; continue the program of education, training and orientation for staff, public and volunteers, including outside Speakers; work closely with local groups such as Chamber of Commerce; focus on school board partnerships	CKL heritage staff
Upgrading and protection	Continue to work with museums, historical societies to maximize their potential and implement new guidelines as they are available; identify and evaluate other heritage districts throughout the City; monitor historical designation procedure and adjust as necessary	CKL heritage staff
Research re-theme and content priorities	Conducting workshops and seminars across the City as a team building exercise for the various historical societies and museums; conducting surveys among local citizens and holding	CKL heritage staff

Category	Activities	Expenditures/fund sources
	focus groups; ensure that inventory and collections continue to expand and grow to reflect actual historical record	
Cultural heritage development projects	Implement Archaeological Plan; Implement Cultural Heritage Agricultural Plan; finalize major capital heritage project choices for next five years; priorities include railroad, Trent Severn, McKenzie Inn, etc.	Each potential project requires business plan
Cultural heritage tourism/economic development	Continue to implement cultural heritage tourism program; continue to monitor activities and results and make adjustments as required	CKL heritage staff
Year 3 total	N/A	Potential Capital Projects - TBA

Years 4 and 5

Actions to enhance heritage in the City of Kawartha Lakes after year three will be largely dependent on two factors which are unknown at this point:

- The overall degree of success of the plan implementation during the first three years and what changes and adjustments have to be made.
- The choices and wishes of the heritage network as to the priorities to enhance and expand the celebration of heritage in the City.
- The available resources to fund heritage projects.

The program should be carefully evaluated after the third year against the goals and objectives established at the beginning. Once completed, the program can continue to develop along similar lines or might have to make changes and adjustments.

Appendices

1. Original Victoria County communities
2. Cultural sequence southern Ontario
3. Profiles of eighteen current communities
4. Historical themes
5. Current designated properties (separate binder currently)
6. Organizational details and job outlines – Heritage Victoria and Heritage Staff
7. Heritage sections from Official Plan
8. Funding programs: Provincial and Federal
9. Contact list
10. Bibliography
11. Steering committee

Original Victoria County Communities

The following is a list of all the former incorporated villages, unincorporated hamlets and communities, and existing or abandoned rural post offices left desolate by the start of rural mail delivery.

- Anconda Point
- Argyle
- Aros
- Avery Point
- Baddow
- Baker Trail
- Ballyduff
- Barclay
- Bellevue
- Bethany
- Bethel
- Birch Point
- Bobcaygeon
- Bolsover
- Brunswick
- Burnt River
- Burton
- Bury's Green

- Cambray
- Cameron
- Camp Kagawong
- Campbells Beach
- Coboconk
- Corson's Siding
- Cowan's Bay
- Crawfords Beach
- Cresswell
- Crosshill
- Cunningham's Corners
- Dalrymple
- Dartmoor (ghost town)
- Daytonia Beach
- Dongola
- Downeyville
- Dunsford
- East Emily
- Eldon
- Fairburn Corner
- Fee's Landing
- Feir Mill

- Fell Station
- Fenelon Falls
- Fingerboard
- Fleetwood (ghost town)
- Fleetwood Station
- Fowlers Corners
- Fox's Corners
- Frank Hill
- Franklin
- Gilsons Point
- Glamorgan
- Glandine
- Glenarm
- Glenway Village
- Grasshill
- Greenhurst-Thurstonia
- Hartley
- Head Lake
- Hickory Beach
- Hillhead Corners
- Horncastle (ghost town)
- Hukish

- Isaacs Glen
- Islay
- Janetville
- Joyvista Estates
- Kenedon Park
- Kenrei Park
- Kenstone Beach
- Keystone Beach
- King's Wharf
- Kinmount
- Kirkfield
- Lake Dalrymple
- Lancaster Bay
- Lifford
- Linden Valley
- Lindsay
- Little Britain
- Long Beach
- Long Point
- Lorneville
- Lotus
- MacKenzie Point

- Mallards Bay
- Manilla
- Manvers
- Mariposa Station
- Mariposa
- McCrackin's Beach
- McGuire Beach
- Mount Horeb (ghost town)
- Newmans Beach
- Norland
- Oak Hill
- Oakdene Point
- Oakwood
- O'Donnell Landing
- Omemee
- Orange Corners
- Palestine
- Pickerel Point
- Pleasant Point
- Pontypool
- Port Hoover
- Powles Corners

- Ragged Rapids (ghost town)
- Reaboro
- Red Cap Beach
- Rohallion
- Rokeby
- Rosedale
- Sadowa
- Sandy Point
- Sebright
- Silver Lake
- Snug Harbour
- Southview Estates
- St. Mary's
- Sturgeon Point
- Sullivan's Bay
- Sylvan Glen Beach
- Taylor's Corners
- Tracey's Hill
- Union Creek
- Uphill
- Valentia
- Verulam Park

- Victoria Place
- View Lake
- Washburn Island
- Watson's Siding
- Woodville
- Yelverton
- Zion

Prior to 2001, Victoria County consisted of 13 separate townships and 6 incorporated villages with their own local governments:

Townships

Population centres are listed:

- Bexley (Victoria Road, Coboconk)
- Carden (Dalrymple)
- Dalton (Sebright, Uphill, Sadowa)
- Eldon (Glenarm)
- Emily (Downeyville, Fowlers Corners)
- Fenelon (Isaacs Glen, Powles Corners)
- Laxton, Digby and Longford (Uphill, Norland)
- Longford (uninhabited)
- Manvers (Janetville, Bethany)
- Mariposa (Oakwood, Little Britain)
- Ops (Reaboro)

- Somerville (Coboconk, Kinmount)
- Verulam (Dunsford, Bobcaygeon)

The township of Laxton, Digby and Longford is an amalgamation of the once individual townships of Digby and Laxton, and half of the original Longford Township. The separate township of Longford is uninhabited, though dotted with abandoned logging towns. In 2000, just prior to amalgamation, the township of Verulam and the village of Bobcaygeon amalgamated into the Municipality of Bobcaygeon/Verulam.

Incorporated communities

- Town of Lindsay
- Village of Bobcaygeon
- Village of Fenelon Falls
- Village of Omemee
- Village of Sturgeon Point
- Village of Woodville

Source: Wikipedia. October 2009

First Nations cultural sequence in Southern Ontario

Date	Period	Cultures	Economy and technology	Major settlements
1763	N/A	N/A	Hunting, gathering, trapping	Small camps
1650	N/A	Mississauga	Hunting, gathering, trapping	Small camps
1615	Historic	Ojibwa	Hunting, gathering, trapping	Small camps
1000 AD	Late Woodland	Iroquoian, Huron, Petun, Neutral, Middleport, Pickering	Agriculture, development of agriculture	Villages and towns, large villages, small villages
0	Initial Woodland	Point Peninsula, Saugeen	N/A	Small camps
700 BC to 5000 BC	Archaic	Laurentian, Early Archaic cultures	Hunting and gathering, Ground stone, Native copper	Small camps

Community heritage profiles of pre-amalgamation municipalities

Communities

Eighteen municipalities linked by the Trent Severn Waterways.

Despite their size, all have significant cultural heritage resources.

Communities are nestled amongst beautiful lakes, winding rivers, scenic farmland and pristine wilderness.

- Bethany
- Burnt River
- Bobcaygeon
- Cameron
- Coboconk
- Fenelon Falls
- Janetville
- Kinmount
- Kirkfield
- Lindsay
- Little Britain
- Norland
- Oakwood
- Omemee
- Pontypool

- Rosedale
- Sebright
- Woodville

Bethany

- Settled in 1856, Bethany was named in accordance with the Biblical names of surrounding communities.
- Nestled amongst rolling hills.
- The Bethany Post Office was built in 1875, and is one of the oldest restored Post Offices in Ontario.

Burnt River

- Originally called Rettie's Bridge, and later renamed Rettie's Station after the railway was built.
- Local legend has it that in the 1920's a fire razed through the whole town and there were 18 miles of 'Burnt River' after that the town formerly known as Rettie's Station became known as 'Burnt River'.
- Burnt River is nestled along the river's shore and was named by Simon Moor who ran the first Post Office there.
- Burnt River has also been acknowledged by one of Canada's most renowned Adventure Canoeing authors Kevin Callen for its breathtaking canoe routes.
- The [Victoria Rail Trail](#) passes through this settled community of 150.

Bobcaygeon

- [Samuel de Champlain](#) passed through Bobcaygeon with a band of Hurons during his 1615 military expedition.
- The downtown core is located on an island.

- "The Hub of the Kawarthas", with a population of close to 3,000 in Township of Verulam
- Lock 32 on the Trent-Severn Waterway was first lock built
- The name of the town is derived from the Native word "Bobcaygevanunk" meaning "shallow rapids" or "swirling rivers around islands".
- Founded by Thomas Need in 1832
- Purchased 3,000 acres and built grist mill, sawmill and first store.
- In the 1850's, area was developed by Mossom Boyd's lumber business.
- Became an incorporated village in 1877.
- Train service did not come until 1904.
- Heritage Attractions
- Boyd Heritage Museum
- Kawartha Settlers Village
- Lock 32 on Trent Severn Waterway and the Lock Masters Watch House
- Lakeview Arts Barn
- Bigley's
- Globus Theatre
- Cameron
- Reaching back to rolling farmland from the shores of Sturgeon Lake
- Cameron was named after Duncan Cameron, one of the areas earliest landowners.
- With a population of 200, Cameron borders the [Ken Reid Conservation Area](#) and lies along the Victoria Rail Trail

- The Cameron School House Antiques and Collectibles shop.

Coboconk

- Gets its name from the native "Quash qua be conk" meaning "where the gulls nest" and is referred to by locals as "Coby".
- Has played a prominent role in the logging, limestone, and tourism industries of the region over the past 150 years.
- In 1872, the Toronto and Nipissing Railroad reached Coboconk and a station was built and named Shedden.
- First settled in 1851 with building of saw mill by John Bateman
- Home to several grist and lumber mills and lime kilns. Three still stand today.
- With a population of 800 Coboconk is a hub for cottagers and visitors to Balsam Lake Provincial Park.
- Balsam Lake (Rosedale) is the Summit of the Trent Severn Waterway with a height of 256.3 meters.
- Balsam Lake is highest point in North America in which you can circumnavigate the world.

Attractions:

- The Pattie House
- Saucy Willow Inn
- Balsam Lake Provincial Park
- Canada's Smallest Jail
- Canada's Fresh Water Summit, Balsam Lake
- Rain Station

Fenelon Falls

- Established in the mid 1800s, the railway line only came as far as the Village by 1874, it was the last stop. In order for the railway to through Fenelon Falls and continue north, the village incorporated out of the Township of Fenelon Falls therefore in 1874 the Village of Fenelon Falls became incorporated.
- Fenelon Falls is justly proud to be known as "The Jewel of the Kawarthas" since it is located in the centre of the City of Kawartha Lakes. The Falls themselves pour into a limestone gorge known to locals as the Fenelon River. Formerly called Cameron's fall after Duncan Cameron, the village was eventually renamed after Abbe Fenelon, a missionary to the area's First Nation Peoples. Lock 34 on the Trent-Severn Waterway system, this town of close to 2,000 features a quaint downtown core that is steps away from the limestone gorge connection Cameron and Sturgeon Lakes.
- In 1841, James Wallis and Robert Jameson built a grist mill.
- In 1851, separate grist and saw mills were built to replace the first grist mill.
- In 1851, the first steamboat of the Kawartha Lakes "The Woodman" of Port Perry, arrived in Fenelon Falls on her maiden voyage.
- By 1872, there were three lumber mills
- In 1872, the Victoria Railway was extended from Lindsay to Fenelon Falls
- Village was incorporated in 1875
- In 1882, work began on locks for Trent Severn Waterway.

Attractions:

- Maryboro Lodge - Fenelon Falls Museum
- Garnet Graham Beach Park
- The Falls & Lock 34
- Victoria Rail Trail

Janetville

Hugging the shores of Lake Scugog, this peaceful community was named after Janet McDermid, the daughter of the owner of McDermid Saw Mills, in 1832. Home. [Pigeon River Headwaters Conservation Area](#)

Kinmount

- Located on the Burnt River for which the village was originally named.
- Kinmount is on the fringe of three countries including Victoria (now City of Kawartha Lakes), Peterborough County and Haliburton.
- It touches Somerville, Galway, Snowdon, and Lutterworth Townships.
- The name Kinmount originates from Kinmount, Scotland, located near the fringe of the Scotland/England Border.
- Kinmount is notable for being one of the first sites of Icelandic settlement in Canada and their presence commemorated by an Ontario Historical Plaque.
- The Victoria Railway connected Kinmount with Lindsay and Haliburton. The line was absorbed by Canadian National Railways as the Haliburton subdivision. Passenger service ceased in 1960, freight service ended in 1978 and the line was abandoned in 1981.
- It is believed that the town name could have been borrowed from Sir Walter Scott's poem "The Ballad of Kinmount Willie".

Although this book is the history of one small community, I would like to think it is the history of hundreds of other small communities all over Ontario. Just change a few names, substitute for the place names, juggle a few dates and it could be the history of many small communities. They all followed the pattern of colonization roads, lumbering, saw mills, waterways, pioneers, railways, emigrants, Western migrations, etc. "(Guy Scott. History of Kinmount. A Community on the Fringe.)

The history of the Kinmount community may generally be divided into six eras or periods:

- First Settlements – 1856 -1861. The Bobcaygeon road opened the area for settlement.

- Slow Growth – 1861 – 1876. Very primitive economy. Pioneer agriculture was dominant profession and included potatoes, oats and beef for the local lumber camps. Cut timber was driven down the Burnt River to mills farther south. A few primitive retail stores served local population. Many local settlers worked in lumber camps.
- Boom times – 1876 -1900. Victoria Railway in 1876 profoundly changed the economy. Kinmount became a transportation and communications centre for the surrounding area and. became a shopping centre for the surrounding area. Sawmills sprouted in town. Five mills operated in Kinmount at the height of the lumber industry. Farms products like potatoes, cream, beef and pork could be sold around the world. Kinmount became the center of a grid which included Irondale, Gelert, Burnt River, Gooderham, Tory Hill, Minden and Haliburton.
- Changing Times – 1900 -1920. Populations of the surrounding areas peaked around 1900. After the First World War, populations began to decline. Farm industry was one factor. Western province with rich farmland encouraged many people to go west. The agricultural and forest industries were exhausted.
- Boom and Bust. - 1920's and 1930's.
- The Modern Era. 1940 – present. Decline and total demise of agriculture. Lumber industry had faltered. The Tourism industry was beginning.

Attractions:

- Highlands Cinema & Movie Museum
- Annual Kinmount Fall Fair
- Austin Sawmill Heritage Park
- Self Guided Historical Walking Tour
- Kinmount Farmers' Market
- Kinmount Artisans' Marketplace
- Annual Kinmount Kountry Jamboree
- Kinmount Model Railroad & Museum

Kirkfield

- Scottish for 'Church', the name of this town reflects the pious nature of the original settlers whose Protestant work ethic built the solid brick houses that line the Main Street of the town
- In 1836, the first settler was Alexander Munro.
- Sir William MacKenzie called home. Kirkfield is home to the second highest lift lock in the world, Lock 36 on the Trent Severn Waterway.
- The Carden Plain is rated among the top five birding locations in Ontario and among the top 200 in the world. It is located less than a two hour drive north of the GTA and is known as The Land Between.
- The Land Between lies south of the Canadian Shield and north of the fertile farmlands of south central Ontario. It is a limestone plain, formed 500 million years ago from the deposits from a huge coral reef. At its western end, in the former township of Carden the plain becomes Alvar, a globally rare geological formation supporting rare plants and an abundance of grassland birds and insects. 238 Bird species, 90 Butterfly species, 80 dragonfly species and 240 moth species along with Prairie Smoke, Indian Paint brush and wild Bergamot are found on the Carden Alvar.

Attractions:

- Lock 36 Trent Severn Waterway Kirkfield Lift Lock
- Sir William Mackenzie Inn
- The Carden Plain Important Bird Area
- Various antique shops and flea markets
- The Old Tin House Flower & Herb Farm
- Annual Kirkfield Festival & Parade
- Museum of Temporary Art
- Kirkfield Historical Society

- Balsam Lake Provincial Park

Lindsay

- Originally known as "Purdy's Mills", the town was eventually named for the assistant of one of the first surveyors, John Houston.
- Known as the gateway to Kawartha Lakes.
- Lindsay, with a population close to 17,000, prides itself on its rich culture and heritage.
- The winding Scugog River, a variety of entertaining events, and one of the widest Main Streets in Ontario, make Lindsay a popular destination for tourists year round.

Attractions:

- Academy Theatre of Performing Arts
- Historic Downtown Lindsay
- Lindsay 500
- Self Guided Historic Walking Tour
- Trent Severn Waterway Lock 33
- Lindsay Art Gallery
- Lilac Gardens of Lindsay
- The Olde Gaol Museum

Little Britain

- Known as the 'Sports Capital' of the Kawarthas and is comprised of dairy farms and stands of hard Maple and towering Oaks.
- Established in 1834 by a man named Harrison Haight who built the first mill in 1837.

- Railroad was brought into the area at the turn of the century.
- Prominent early settlers included Joseph Maunder's carriage and blacksmithing works, W.M Burden's carriage , Edwin Mark's foundry, Isaac Finley's steam roller flour mill, Dr George Wesley Hall MD and the Davidson's flour mill.
- In 1888, was the largest business center in the Township.

Norland

- Located on the Gull River at the north end of Shadow Lake, Norland was originally called 'Nordland', the name was erroneously recorded by the Province without the "d" and became Norland.
- Norland was named in 1862 by Reverend Bayard Taylor after an African village he'd worked in, Nordland. The name was representative of the villages location at the northern limits of civilization in [Victoria County](#).
- Norland had been known as McLaughlin's Mills for two prior years, after Alexander McLaughlin, who built numerous mills along the [Gull River](#).
- This remarkable town is marked by the granite that comprises the Canadian Shield and everywhere are the cedars and pines that are reminiscent of Group of Seven paintings
- The Old School, the building which now houses the public library, used to also be the municipal building for the tri-township of Laxton-Digby-Longford. The Townships no longer exist since the amalgamation of Victoria County into the City of Kawartha Lakes.

Oakwood

- The name is derived from the heavy forest of oak that originally covered this area, stands of which can still be seen throughout lining streets and farmer's fields.
- James Tift settled there in 1833 and is believed to be the Founder
- Beautiful horse farms abound.
- Chief business in 1888 was Hogg Bros who owned a major grain elevator.

Omemee

- Perhaps most famous as "the town in North Ontario" Neil Young sings about in his classic song "Helpless".
- Omemee gets its name from the Ojibwa word for "pigeon". Young spent his formative years here in this town on the banks of a river surrounded by hills and farmland.
- In 1835, the first school was built
- The community that grew up around William Cottingham's mills on the Pigeon River was first called Williamstown and then Metcalfe. In 1857 the community was renamed Omemee, a Mississauga word meaning pigeon.
- Port Hope, Lindsay and Beaverton Railway was built through the Township in 1857
- Was incorporated as a Village in 1874.
- Maximum point of development in 1878 with 835 inhabitants
- Omemee was also the childhood home of [Flora McRae Eaton](#), [Sir John Craig Eaton](#)'s wife, the president and heir of the Eaton department store in Canada. The Eatons donated many buildings to Omemee, including, Coronation Hall, Trinity United Church Manse, and also the organ for Trinity United church.
- John Mc Rae, a former resident of Omemee, crafted a number of replicas of pioneer homes and artifacts. His work was housed at the Royal Ontario Museum (ROM) but is now located at the Olde Gaol Museum, in Lindsay.
- With a population of 1,319, Omemee is situated close to Emily Provincial Park.

Attractions:

- Omemee & District Horticultural Society
- Youngtown Rock 'n' Roll Museum
- Emily Provincial Park

Pontypool

- In 1853, this town was named by settlers John Jennings, William Ridge Sr., and James Leigh after their native home in Pontypool, Wales.
- A thriving town in the days of the CP Rail line, Pontypool, with a population of 2,100, is a nature lover's paradise featuring the Fleetwood Conservation Area, the Ganaraska Forest, and the Black Diamond Golf & Country Club.
- West of Ballyduff in the village of Lotus sits a unique grist and saw mill (now a home) built by the founder of Peterborough, Adam Scott. Built in the early 1830s, the Pigeon Creek provided water power to grind the local grain for early settlers. The Adam Scott family built many grist and sawmills from Peterborough to Port Hope and also one in Manvers. These mills were essential as settlers needed grain ground as well as lumber to build their homes. Much of the original equipment still exists in the mill.

Rosedale

This town hosts Lock 35 on the Trent-Severn Waterway and was named in honour of John D. Cameron's wife, Rosa.

Sebright

On the shores of Lake Dalrymple.

Woodville

- Idrige Robinson Irish came to the area in 1832 with his wife Margaret Jane, and constructed the first house in the area.
- It was not long until the area near his house was called Irish Corners.
- In 1878, Woodville was named a Police Village.
- Reached the peak of its population in 1886 with 556 citizens.
- 2009 marks Woodville's 125th Anniversary. A mile-and-a-half to the east of Woodville is an auction barn which was opened in 1961 by Norman MacIntyre and his family. It is now the only auction co-op in Canada.

- Nearby communities of Argyle and Lorneville are an antique hunters' paradise with attractions, such as a Mitchells Blacksmith Shop, the Argyle General Store and the Lorneville Store Antiques.

Townships (nine)

Emily

- Named after Emily Charlotte, sister of Duke of Richmond, Governor General of Canada from 1817 -1819
- Settlement began in 1819 and formally opened in 1821. Attached to Durham County, part of the Newcastle District
- Settlers took their grain to Cavan (10 miles away) to be milled.
- In 1821, four hundred Protestant Irish settled in South Emily.
- Under Peter Robinson, 2,000 Catholics settled in North Emily.

Ops

- Named after the Roman goddess of plenty and fertility
- First land grants made in 1825 to Patrick and John Connell of Ireland.
- First permanent settler on Eastern part of Ops was Abner Cunningham, a Robinson settler in 1826.
- William and Robert Reynolds were early settlers in Mount Horeb area.

Mariposa

- Officially attached to Durham County in 1821
- Lack of any significant waterpower and no focusing of railroads likely causes of lack of development of any major village.
- Believed to have the best soil in Victoria County. This fertility is believed to be the key reason why immigration was at least a decade later than Emily because of profiteering.

- In 1831, Scottish immigrants settled in the North. Second generation Canadians settled in the middle of the township from 1834 -1837
- By 1850, population had grown to 1863
- Harvests in 1850's included wheat, oats, peas, potatoes, turnips, wool and butter.
- Three small villages: Manilla, Oakwood, Little Britain

Verulam

- Named after James Walter Grimston, Earl of Verulam
- Survey of township completed in 1831 by John Houston. Settlements retarded for many years because of speculators.
- First settlers were John Hunter and William Bell in 1832.

Fenelon

- Named after a Sulpician Missionary and Explorer in Canada in second part of 1600's.
- Three major lakes make up a great deal of its area including Balsam, Cameron and Sturgeon Lakes.
- First settlements were in 1832 led by Angus McLaren who was early a squatter and creek named after him.
- About 1833, John Langton settled on the shores of Sturgeon Lake
- Most of pioneers in this area were Protestant Irish.
- However, in the center of the Township, in 1840, Thomas and Isaac Moynes, Scottish Settlers, came from Eldon.
- Later, English settlers settled in the neighbourhood of Fenelon Falls.

Eldon

- Named after John Scott, first Earl of Eldon

- Surveyed by Henry Ewing during 1826-1829
- First major flow of immigrants from Scotland in 1829.
- First Railway came to Eldon in 1871 when the line from Port Hope was extended to Beaverton.
- In 1872, the Toronto and Nipissing Railroad, running from Toronto to Cobocok, passed through Eldon

Bexley

- Named after Baron Bexley, Chancellor of the Exchequer
- First settler was Admiral Vansittart, a cousin of Baron Bexley, in 1832
- As a result of lumbering business, a number of French Canadian lumberjacks settled north of Balsam Lake.
- Earliest settlers were from the North of Ireland

Somerville

- Named after Julia Somerville, wife of Sir Francis Bond Head.
- Settlement did not begin until 1860's
- Kinmount is main village.
- Laxton
- Named after a village in England
- Earliest settler was Augustine Angiers, who settled there in 1860's
- Norland is the only village in Laxton.

Carden

- Named after English sea captain
- Digby

- Now combined with Laxton and Longford for administrative purposes
- Named after English sea captain.
- Dalton
- Named after John Dalton, a British scientist.
- Longford
- Essentially uninhabited
- Derives its name from a county in Ireland.

Source: City of Kawartha Lakes website, Wikipedia October 2009, Centennial History.
Watson Kirkconnell

Historical themes

Topics for consideration and categories for organizing the “story” of Victoria County and Kawartha Lakes have been developed from several sources for the whole county and from a survey of available texts and references in the Lindsay Library for each of the different settlement areas and from standard uses and lists in other Heritage Master Plans.

General themes

Pre-settlement history: geology

- The book Physiology of Southern Ontario, and a number of recent consultant reports.
- Aboriginals
- Vertical file on local native peoples, George Laidlaw archaeological site reports , Leslie Frost book, Seton

Early immigration: race, religion

- Cavan/Emily Cavan Blazers
- Emily township Peter Robinson Settlers
- Pontypool Jewish Community
- Eldon/Mariposa Scottish settlements
- Kinmount Icelandic
- French Village Lindsay Lumbering community
- Nayoro Japan twinning with Lindsay
- Tibetan and Vietnamese sponsorship
- Mennonites more recently
- Buddhist initiative underway in Bethany

Social history

- Churches, Schools, Sports, Clubs, Bands, theatres
- Lindsay Past and Present June 28th- July 5 1924
- Lindsay and Victoria County Old Home Week July 1 10 1948
- Ford Moynes Articles
- Bill Bundscho Articles
- Tweedsmuir Histories
- Grist Mills
- Purdy's, Sadler, Flavelle equally important in Lindsay were Lumber, Knitting/Woolen, even Feed mills

Development of farm machinery

- Sylvester Manufacturing
- Dr. George Hall Little Britain

Tourism

- Lakes were the attraction to many prominent, wealthy families very early to our area which spilled over to all other sectors
- Tourist literature of past tours and attractions in archive files
- Driving tours Carden Birding
- House Tours, Studio Tours
- LACAC Walking tours
- Doors Open
- Rail trail etc.

Transportation

- Waterways, shipping and pleasure, Scugog, Trent Canal, "Kawartha Lakes"
- Road, pioneer routes, Bridges
- Rail, Railroad Recollections (Heels), Last Trains from Lindsay(Hansen) Steam Memories of Lindsay (Wilson) and others.
- Airport

Military

- Dominion Arsenal
- 45th Durham
- 109th
- Armouries, Cenotaphs
- Sir Sam Hughes
- Legions

School system

- Educating Victoria County book by Ralph Robinson
- Pioneering families
- Citizens Files
- Local History Books

Census/vital statistics

- Michael Stephenson's site <http://www.ontariogenealogy.com/Victoria/>
- Pioneer Homes and business, Bless These Walls and Beall photo Collection,
- Ontario Heritage Properties Database, Pro History Project 1970's photo essay on Victoria County.

Detailed themes

The following provides additional detail and sketches of some of these key themes and is adapted from the work of Watson Kirkconnell.

Physiography: The changing landscape

50 million years ago – Ordovician Period

There were three Continents only, none of which correspond to those of today:

- “Indo-African” included Modern Africa, Asia Minor, Arabia, India, the East Indies and the bed of the Indian Ocean
- “Brazilian” which included the northern half of South America, the West Indies and the Appalachian system of the United States
- “Greenland” stretched from Quebec on the West, Greenland on the North over the whole of the Atlantic to Scotland. Most of Europe and Asia were underwater.

At the southwestern tip of the Greenland continent, an “Algonkian” peninsula ran across Northern Ontario. One could have travelled from Norland and Burnt River to Scotland by water.

All land at that time was granite rock, formed by the cooling of the earth’s surface and now appeared as three mountainous continents. “The sterile hills of North Victoria and Haliburton are thus part of one of the oldest mountain systems in the world, besides which the Rockies and Alps are only healthy babies of yesterday.” (Kirkconnell)

Later developments created two broad plateaus of hard limestone and created cliffs (cuestas) The Black River Cuesta lies on the border between the limestone country and the granite country and can be seen near Head Lake, in the Gull River Valley above Coboconk, in the Burnt River Valley. The Trenton Cuesta lies to the south of Kawartha Lakes, outside the region.

Scugog River, at this time, once flowed south, Lindsay was once buried under a mile of ice and the Niagara River flowed through Fenelon Falls and Bobcaygeon.

This was the end of the Pleistocene retreat of the Glaciers. The drumfields show the effect on current day topography.

Pre-settlement

First Nations: Over 10,000 years in the City of Kawartha Lakes

Plentiful resources and a transportation network of lakes and rivers attracted the First Peoples to this area soon after the retreat of the glaciers. It is generally accepted that the nomadic hunter-gatherers who traversed the region from earliest times up until the coming of the Iroquoian farmers, were of the Algonkian or Anishnaabe peoples. It should be noted, though, that there were no 'tribes' called 'Paleo Indian' or 'Archaic', and that these are arbitrary names assigned to aid in organizing cultural sequences according to what can be interpreted from the archaeological record. Algonkian and Iroquoian peoples are so named because of their distinctive language groups and cultures.

- Paleo-Indians ~ 9000 B.C. First People in Ontario. (Coincides with rise of farming in Near East.)
- Archaic Culture ~ 7000 B.C. (pottery use becomes common in Middle East and Asia); The Laurentian Archaic. 3,000 B.C. Bruce Peninsula. (Contemporary with the first pyramids.); Old Copper culture. 3,000 B.C. Haliburton.
- Early Woodland ~ 1000 B.C. (First use of fired clay pottery in Ontario); Point Peninsula; Hopewellian influence. 330 B.C. Saw the building of the Serpent Mounds on the North Shore of Rice Lake and near the South Bay of Balsam Lake.
- Early Iroquoian ~ 1000 A.D. (Late Woodland) Beginning of Iroquois culture in Southern Ontario; Represented, by the Neutrals, the Tobacco Nation, the Petun, Huron Wendat and the League Iroquois. Emergence of agriculture and village construction.
- Late Iroquoian ~ 1400 A.D. Large fortified villages being built; Displacement of Algonkian peoples by Iroquois farmers; Influx of St. Lawrence Iroquoian people who settled with Huron near Cambray.

Contact and post-contact

- Proto-Contact ~ ca. 1580 A.D. Indirect contact with Europeans; Fur trade first established through intermediary tribes.

- 1600 A.D. Huron abandon Central Ontario due to violent conflict with the Iroquois Confederacy to the south

Post-European contact

- Disease and warfare with southern Iroquois leads to the vanquishing of the Huron by 1650 A.D.
- Five Nations Iroquois Confederacy assume control of Central Ontario and fur trade
- Algonkian Sucession ~ 1700 A.D. Five Nations forced back into New York State by an Algonkian alliance, including the Mississauga First Nation; Many fierce battles were fought in the area of the CKL.

The Mississauga people assumed stewardship of the lands we now call the City of Kawartha Lakes, and eventually signed treaties with the British that would signal another great cultural progression. Their descendants remain in the region today.

French Regime

In 1615, Samuel de Champlain traversed the Trent system from the present Orillia area to Lake Ontario. Though trade goods had been making their way north via the traditional Aboriginal networks for some years, this occasion marks first recorded European visit to the present City of Kawartha Lakes. Until the Treaty of Paris in 1763, when Canada was relinquished by the French, this area was part of New France and frequented by traders, explorers and missionaries.

Early Canadian settlement

- In 1791, The British Parliament passed the Constitutional Act by which the Canadian colony was divided into Upper and Lower Canada. (Ontario and Quebec) First governor of Upper Canada was John Graves Simcoe. Put in place much of the foundation but was removed in 1796 and settlement stopped for another twenty years. Encouraged early immigration of Irish and Scots.
- After the war of 1812-14, immigration created a need for more land. Therefore, in 1818, the government purchased from the Mississauga Indians four thousand square miles, comprising the modern counties of Peterborough, and Victoria and a fringe of twenty-eight adjoining townships.

Victoria County settlements

- Emily was the first of the townships of modern Victoria to be laid out. Mariposa came next, and then Fenelon, Ops and Eldon, in that order.
- Verulam, Somerville and Bexley were opened up later.
- The more northerly townships of Carden, Laxton, Digby, Dalton and Longford much later still. These townships first came under the Newcastle District with headquarters at Cobourg, on Lake Ontario.
- In 1841, along with some of the inland townships lying to the east, they became the Colborne District, which was reorganized in 1850 as Peterborough County and in 1854 as the "United Counties of Peterborough and Victoria." From 1841 to 1861 municipal authority was centered at Peterborough but in the latter year Victoria was given provisional and in 1863 complete independence
- First immigration was from Ireland and Great Britain. Issues at home encouraged immigration. 95,000 people in Upper Canada in 1814. In 1849, almost 800,000.
- Villages grew were almost always the direct consequence of the establishment of a grist mill. These mill sites comprise nearly all the important centers of today.
- In 1825, William Cottingham built a mill on Pigeon River and so founded modern Omeme.
- In 1828, William Purdy dammed a rapid on the Scugog River, and established Lindsay
- Bobcaygeon has grown up around the mill built by Thomas Need about 1833.
- Fenelon Falls owes its origin to a mill erected there in 1841 by Messrs. Wallis and Jamieson.

Social development and evolution

19th Century Victoria County Divided Into Three Segments by most authors

- The Pioneer Era – 1821-1853
- The Railway Era – 1854 -1887

- The Modern Era. 1888 – 1921-Trends; Telephone, auto, tractor, mail delivery, electricity, water, moving pictures; Little shops and factories in villages replaced by major urban manufacturers; Disappearance of lumbering; Decline of shipping and rural population.

Survival

Key sub themes include:

- Difficulties and hardships crossing the Ocean from Britain to Quebec and then making the land trip to Victoria County
- Clearing areas to set up rudimentary housing and internal fire places
- Early trails evolving into roads
- Preparing the land for basic farming
- Home milling and early grist mills
- Food and clothing
- Community self help and “working bees.”

Schools and religion

- In 1842, five schools in Victoria County: two in Ops, two in Mariposa and one in Eldon
- In 1847, eleven teachers in Emily and six schools in Ops,
- Teachers, often ex soldiers, were unqualified
- Secondary schools unknown until 1850's

Industrial and agricultural development and infrastructure

Water navigation

The Trent Severn Waterway extends for almost 400 kilometres across Central Ontario to link Georgian Bay to Lake Ontario. The route consists of natural water courses, connected through a series of engineering works including 36 conventional locks, two

flight locks, two hydraulic lift locks and a marine railway. In addition, there are 125 dams of various sizes and types.

Extending across Central Southern Ontario from the Bay of Quinte to Georgian Bay is a chain of lakes and rivers by which the Aboriginals had trans-navigated the province. Where this great canoe route crosses Victoria County, its waters are known as the Kawartha Lake system.

The history of navigation on this system is as old as human occupation. While the First Nations, however, were able to portage their craft over watersheds and around falls and rapids, the heavier draught boats gradually developed by settlers made necessary a system of locks and canals. The record of navigation on the Kawartha Lakes is, therefore, bound up intimately with the canalization of the water route. The canal system, known today as the Trent Valley Canal, has been under construction for 88 years.

Railroad

In 1849 the Province of Canada passed the Railway Guarantee Act for loan interest on the construction of railways not less than 75 miles in length. It was this legislation that triggered Canada's railway building.

Between 1857 and 1904, Victoria County developed five different railways. The first train arrived from Port Hope in 1857, the same year Lindsay was incorporated as a town. In 1887, Lindsay was the hub of the county railways, serving seven different railroads in the County. Also, the CPR passed through the southern part of the county in 1884 and again, diagonally in 1912.

The railways were the economic backbone of Victoria County for over a century. In 1914, their payrolls were almost \$1million annually. (\$17 million in today's currency)

Lumbering and forestry

For many years the aim of the government was less to foster navigation than to facilitate the passage of timber down the Trent System. In the forties the southern portion of the Trent watershed was the center of lumbering activities.

As the forests to the south became depleted, the lumbermen kept moving north. In the early sixties, a rush was made to secure the great pine areas in the northern half of the Trent watershed and by 1865 about 1000 square miles had been harvested.

As part of this development, authority was granted on February 15, 1860, to Alexander Dennistoun to form a company for the purpose of building a timber slide at Fenelon Falls.

For the next twelve years, violent quarrelling over the blocking of the Fenelon River channel with timber prevailed between the lumbermen and the steamboat owners of the district. Both parties petitioned the government in 1872 to divide the river into two channels. In 1873, this was done by building two piers in mid-stream and stretching between them a 3090-foot single chain boom, anchored at intervals of 300 feet by heavy anchor stones and chain cables. At the same time the government assumed control of the timber slide.

Agriculture

The history of South Victoria is the history of agricultural development in a forest area and is the core activity for one hundred years of local history.

The agriculture of the nineteenth century falls into two approximately equal periods of development. From 1821 to 1871 was the era of pioneering, when the demolition of the forests still absorbed most of the energies of the people. From 1871 down to 1920 may be seen the free development of modern mixed farming along certain broad lines and in accordance with certain factors.

In 1850 virgin forest still covered the greater portion of the land. The area under crop was: 9,626 acres in 1850, and in 1920, 196,603 acres, or more than ten times as much. The farmer in the fifties was glad to have cleared sufficient land around his cabin to enable him to sow enough wheat, oats, potatoes, and turnips for himself and his stock.

In the modern period of agricultural history, the countryside was given over exclusively to farming. The improved acreage, including pasturage, was 250,000 acres in 1882. By 1920 this had increased by only 33,000 acres. Modern farming was thus already definitely established in the former year.

The chief factors contributing to the changed aspect of modern agriculture have been four in number:

- the evolution and use of complex machinery;
- the improvement in means of transportation;

- science and technology;
- the rise of new forms of agricultural cooperation.

Military

Two World Wars and Korea

20th Century

A number of options need to be developed in priority order according to criteria established in the first year of the Plan implementation.

21st Century

Amalgamation and other selected topics will be reviewed in the first year of Plan implementation.

Current designated properties

Separate binder.

Organizational details and job outlines

Heritage Victoria

The management of heritage in the City of Kawartha Lakes will be initiated by a strong, representative and restructured Heritage Victoria which will be responsible for heritage coordination in the City as well as historical designations. It will be supported by staff under the headings of Heritage Preservation and Promotion (Economic Development) and Heritage Support Services (Community Services and Planning)

Composition, representation and meeting frequency

All heritage groups, interests and asset holders should be represented at Heritage Victoria.

Heritage Victoria will endeavour to recruit sufficient members to represent all museums, historical societies and clubs, archives, library, cultural assets such as the Academy Theatre, outside heritage groups with related sites in the City such as Curve Lake Cultural Centre and any other neighbouring First Nations as relationships develop, churches, cemeteries and bridges etc.

- Membership will be limited to a workable number (10 -13) so some committee members will be asked to represent several heritage groups which could be done on a rotating basis at monthly meetings. Staff members would be additional
- One member could be asked to represent all outside the City heritage groups.
- Curve Lake Cultural Centre and other similar First Nations cultural centres bordering on the City of Kawartha Lakes could have representatives attend from time to time.
- One member could be asked to represent all private museums and other potential or actual private sites including Churches, Legion etc.
- Heritage assets such as cemeteries and bridges could have a City staff person represent their issues on a periodic basis.
- Once or twice a year, the entire heritage network would hold plenary sessions.

Three principles are critical: City wide representation, control/accountability and fairness in funding and policy development and coordination.

General mandate

Responsible to Council for all heritage matters in the City of Kawartha Lakes with a major focus on three priorities: the overall implementation of the Heritage Master Plan, historical property designation, and organizing and coordination of cultural heritage management in the City, with the aid of staff.

- Heritage Coordination will be under the guidance of an expanded and revitalized Heritage Victoria, a committee of Council. (See attached chart and notes) With the aid of three additional heritage specialists on staff, Heritage Victoria will coordinate heritage activity in scheduling, standards, funding, tourism interface and marketing/promotion. All heritage organizations, including museums and historical societies and clubs, will have a voice at Heritage Victoria.
- Day to Day Heritage Preservation and Promotion will be a new group within Economic Development, Community Services and Planning, as well as other City departments, will continue to provide heritage related services.
- While Community Services and Land Use Planning will continue to support heritage activities, it is recommended that the three new staff positions be placed under Economic Development. The three new staff will be addressing the key priority issues in heritage, namely performance standards in museums and historical societies, developing a stronger relationship with Tourism and assisting with funding applications. Planning support will be needed but is less of a priority in terms of heritage promotion. Community Services is focused on, among other things, the maintenance of City buildings which will be a key function in heritage preservation. Heritage promotion, on the other hand, is closely aligned with Tourism and should result, hopefully, in expanded economic results.

Historical Designation. Initiates the review of the current historical property designation process, updates all designations and documentation and prepares a process for the facilitation of future designations. Assists with a review of the archives and potential partnership with the library system.

Heritage Management. Reviews and implements an organizational design for Heritage Victoria which will broaden representation from across the City and develop effective

working groups for the overall appreciation and management of heritage in the City. Proposed major responsibilities include:

- Implements the Heritage Master Plan and creates heritage policies for Council review
- Reviews the needs and concerns of all Heritage Victoria members on a regular basis.
- Makes adjustments and changes to Heritage Master Plan periodically to reflect needs and concerns of heritage network.
- Develops and implements policies and procedures for heritage financial management and coordination

New Staff Positions

While all should possess proven skills in their particular discipline, all must have the ability to work well with others and to be team builders across the City. Also, they should be familiar with the “heritage network” throughout the federal and provincial governments and have well established contacts in this field. Hopefully, while all three can complement each other, they should be able to seamlessly assist across specialty lines as work loads will vary. All should have some experience with built heritage and heritage district designations as this will be the core focus in the early going.

Museum specialist

- Familiar with the technical nuances of cultural heritage, museum management and care of artifacts through both training and experience.
- Would work closely with all City museums and historical societies to develop best practices in the care and protection of artifacts
- Would produce and lead workshops on various subjects related to skill upgrading

Marketing/tourism specialist

While possessing strong base skills in cultural heritage, this position would be responsible for:

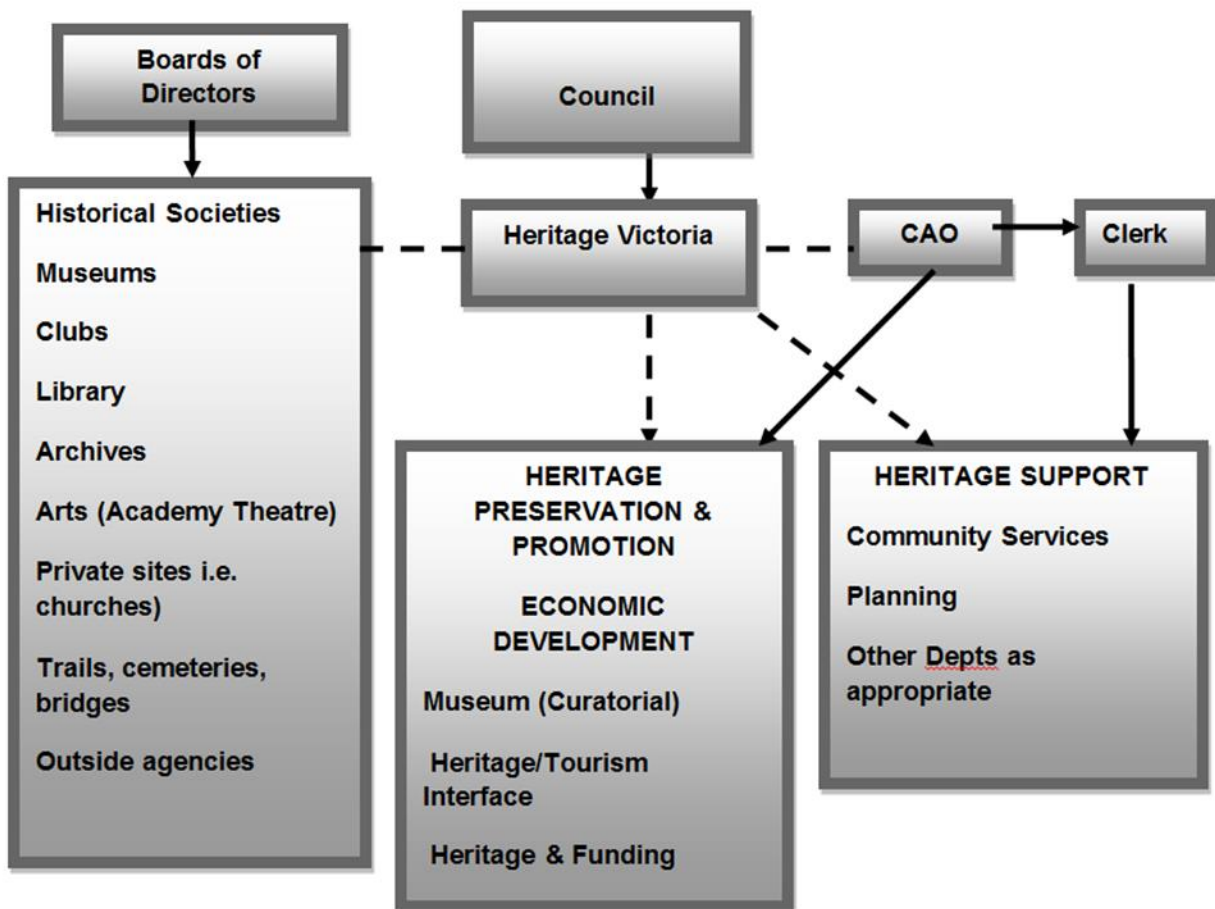
- Promoting and marketing cultural heritage to both local population and visitors

- Would work closely with the tourism sector and with the people at specific sites who need assistance in marketing their site

Private and public sector funding specialist

- Working with both individual heritage sites and with the City as a whole, would be responsible for fund raising in the private and public sectors.
- This could include the recruiting of sponsors for various events
- Would be expected to work closely and have excellent contacts in those government offices which provide funds to the heritage and tourism sectors.

Heritage organization – City of Kawartha Lakes



City of Kawartha Lakes Adopted Official Plan: Heritage elements

Interpretation and definitions

Interpretation

The word “shall”, “will” are to be construed as imperative, and the word “may” as permissive.

Definitions

Adjacent lands:

means those lands, contiguous to a specific Natural Heritage Feature or Area, where it is likely that development or site alteration would have a negative impact on the Feature or Area. The extent of the adjacent lands may be recommended by the Province or based on municipal approaches, which achieve the same objectives.

Adverse effects:

means one or more of:

- a) impairment of the quality of the natural environment for any use that can be made of it;
- b) injury or damage to property or plant and animal life;
- c) harm or material discomfort to any person;
- d) an adverse effect on the health of any person;
- e) impairment of the safety of any persons;
- f) Rendering any property, plant, or animal life unfit for use by humans;
- g) loss of enjoyment of normal use of property; and

h) interference with normal conduct of business.

Development:

means the creation of a new lot, a change in land use, or the construction of buildings and structures, requiring approval under the Planning Act; but does not include activities that create or maintain infrastructure authorized under an Environmental Assessment process; or works subject to the Drainage Act.

Natural heritage areas and features:

means areas and features, such as significant wetlands, fish habitat, significant woodlands south and east of the Canadian Shield, significant valley lands south and east of the Canadian Shield, significant portions of the habitat of endangered and threatened species, significant wildlife habitat and significant Areas of Natural and Scientific Interest (ANSI), which are important for their environmental and social values as a legacy of the natural landscapes of an area.

Natural heritage system:

means a system made up of natural heritage features & areas, linked by natural corridors which are necessary to maintain biological and geological diversity, natural functions, viable populations of indigenous species and ecosystem. This system can include lands that have been restored and areas with the potential to be restored to natural state.

Negative impacts:

means:

- in regard to water, degradation to the quality and quantity of water,
- sensitive surface water features and sensitive ground water features
- their related hydrologic functions, due to single, multiple or successive development or site alteration activities;
- in regard to fish habitat, the harmful alteration, disruption or destruction of fish habitat, except where, in conjunction with the appropriate authorities, it has been authorised under the Fisheries Act, using the guiding principle of no net loss of productive capacity and

- in regard to other natural heritage features and areas, degradation that threatens the health and integrity of the natural features or ecological functions for which an area is identified due to single,

Significant:

means features or areas that are ecologically important in terms of features, functions, representation or amount, and contributing to the quality and diversity of an identifiable geographic area or natural heritage system. Significant can be of a Provincial Significance

Economic development

Objectives

Tourism

- Recognize and promote tourism as one of the most important components of the City of Kawartha Lakes' economic growth.
- Promote and maintain the City as an attractive community to visit through community beautification, improvement and redevelopment.
- Generate greater retention of tourism activities, which make use of local facilities, including four-season tourism.
- Encourage new high quality tourism attractions, accommodations, facilities and services, including the Kawartha Lakes Municipal Airport, to promote the City as a tourist destination.
- Promote the use of natural heritage resources in the development of tourism and facilitate the development of eco-tourism and agri-tourism opportunities.
- Encourage the continued operation and development of tourist related commercial establishments.
- Promote the development of the City as a cultural, multi-functional community and encourage the use of cultural heritage resources in tourist facilities. Concentrate forms of economic activity into nodes of interest, specifically

highlighting the arts community and the City's significant cultural heritage attributes.

- Recognize the significance of the City's waterways and the Trent-Severn Waterway and co-operate with the Provincial and Federal Governments to ensure that both the natural amenities and economic benefits associated with the waterways are realized.

Culture and heritage

Goal

Encourage the conservation and enhancement of cultural heritage resources.

Objectives

- To conserve and enhance the City's cultural and heritage resources. Features of particular interest include buildings, structures and significant structural remains, areas of unique or rare composition, landscapes of scenic value, artifacts, archaeological sites, cemeteries and burial grounds.
- To raise public awareness and celebrate the history of the community.
- To encourage participation and involvement in preservation and restoration efforts and foster the community's understanding and appreciation of the area's heritage resources.

Archaeological conservation

- The City will continue to notify recognized archaeological conservation agencies and First Nations of relevant requests for planning approvals with respect to such matters as Official Plan and zoning amendments, subdivision and condominium applications, and applications for site plan approval;
- The City intends to allow recognized archaeological conservation agencies an opportunity to comment on the archaeological potential of development and redevelopment sites;

- The City intends to facilitate dialogue among the agencies, private interests and the City with respect to the discovery and identification of archaeological resources.

Heritage Victoria

The Ontario Heritage Act provides for the creation of a Municipal Heritage Committee. Within the City of Kawartha Lakes, it is known as Heritage Victoria (formerly the City of Kawartha Lakes Local Architectural Conservation Advisory Committee). Heritage Victoria advises and assists Council on matters concerning conservation and designation of buildings of historic or architectural value. This may include the designation of individual properties as well as the designation of a group of properties as a Heritage Conservation District. In addition, the committee will undertake a public education initiative and establish criteria to manage an inventory database of the City's current and candidate heritage resources.

Heritage

- The City shall encourage the conservation and preservation of its significant built heritage resources, significant cultural heritage landscapes and significant archaeological resources.
- Through the review of development applications, the City shall require archaeological assessment by an archaeologist licensed by the Province where identified archaeological resources exist or where the potential for such resources exist.
- Development in areas considered to be of architectural or historical value shall have regard for the conservation and preservation of architecture or historic buildings, features or sites therein.
- The City recognizes that the City's heritage resources include individual buildings, group of buildings, streetscapes, neighbourhoods, landscaping and landmarks. For the purpose of this section, the term "building" is considered to include both buildings and structures and the term "conserve" is generally considered to mean retention of the existing form, material and integrity of site.
- The City shall consider a range of conservation and preservation tools if significant archaeological sites are to be protected in-situ, including the use of

archaeological zoning bylaws, site plan control agreements and conservation easements.

- The City shall require development proponents to conserve such resources through preservation in-situ, documentation, avoidance and/or removal.
- The City shall ensure land development adjacent to protected heritage properties are not adversely impacting identified heritage attributes of these properties.
- The City shall apply the provisions of the Cemeteries Act and its regulations when marked and unmarked cemeteries or burial places are encountered during development, assessment or any excavation activity.
- The City shall encourage comprehensive cultural heritage resource mapping, archaeological resource mapping, heritage master planning and other heritage site inventories for the City;
- The City shall seek the advice of the Province regarding cultural heritage conservation matters when appropriate.

Renewable energy systems

To ensure that energy systems do not result in adverse impacts, the following technical reports may be required:

- Archaeological Assessment.

Appendices

Appendix A: Background studies

Level one archaeological assessment:

All official plan and zoning amendments and subdivision, condominium or consent applications affecting undisturbed lands, which: are within 300 metres of a lake, major watercourse, a wetland, or an ancient water source; are on a site possessing elevated topography, sandy soil in a clay or rocky area or unusual land forms; include historic cultural features; are a known Archaeological site; or are a designated Historical site will require a Level One Archaeological Assessment.

Level two archaeological assessment:

All applications where development is proposed on lands containing a registered Archaeological site or where a Level One Assessment has identified the presence of archaeological resources and Level Two Archaeological Assessment will be required.

Appendix C: Cultural heritage study requirements

The requirements of the Ministry of Culture form the basis of Archaeological Studies. Archaeological studies are normally required for official plan and zoning applications and when land is being divided by plan of subdivision or consent when they are: within 300 metres of a lake, major watercourse, a wetland, or an ancient water source; on a site possessing elevated topography, sandy soil in a clay or rocky area or unusual land forms;

- include historic cultural features;
- a known Archaeological site; or
- a designated Historical site.

Development agreements will contain a requirement, that if during construction any archaeological or cultural heritage resources (including human remains) are found, that all work shall cease and the Ministry of Culture be notified and only commenced with the Ministry's concurrence.

Conservation easements

In Ontario, land trusts, conservation authorities, municipalities, or other government agencies under the authority of the Conservation Land Act can hold conservation easements.

An easement protects significant lands by placing restrictions on development and practices, which would damage their natural and cultural features. The restrictions can be as narrow or as sweeping as the parties wish, but normally exclude pit and quarry operations, severance or subdivisions, topsoil stripping, and similar activities.

Conservation easements typically allow for continuation of existing uses of the property by the current or future owners. Landowners continue to pay property taxes, and can

sell or will their property to others as they wish. Easements can apply to all or part of a property.

Conservation easements include provisions for future monitoring and enforcement, including remedies through the courts if necessary. While minor changes to easements can be made with the agreement of all parties to recognize changing circumstances, major changes would be very difficult and the restrictions resulting from a conservation easement should be viewed as essentially permanent.

The City will work with the Conservation Authorities, the Kawartha Heritage Conservancy, and the Couchiching Conservancy to ensure that conservation easements do not compromise the logical growth management and the overall planning objectives of the City. The City will support and encourage the use of conservation easements that support the objectives of this Plan.

The City should develop a protocol to allow it to co-hold conservation easements with designated conservation organizations, or alternately to enter into agreements with these organizations to provide legal and/or financial support within defined limits in the event that a conservation easement is challenged in the courts.

Funding programs (Ontario) citizenship, culture, health promotion, tourism sectors

Delivered by Regional Services

Cultural Strategic Investment Fund (CSIF)

The Cultural Strategic Investment Fund (CSIF) helps build a strong and stable cultural sector by funding projects that will contribute to Ontario's cultural development and achieve economic and creative growth. Incorporated not-for-profit organizations working in the arts, heritage or cultural industries, and Ontario-based research/academic institutions with a focus on the cultural sector can apply for funding. Applicants must have at least one project partner. Eligible applicants can receive non-capital funding for projects supporting CSIF's priorities: Community Capacity Building, Arts Education, Community Outreach and Cultural/Heritage Tourism. 2009-10 CSIF program closed November 30, 2010. Note – this annual program is expected to re-open in Fall 2011.

For more information: Contact your Regional Services Advisor and/or visit <http://www.culture.gov.on.ca/english/csif/index.html>

Healthy Communities Fund (HCF – replaced CIAF)

The program is a non-capital grant program aimed at developing new community partnerships and strengthening existing ones which address MHP's core and complementary principles of increased physical activity, healthy eating and tobacco misuse. Local/regional, provincial and community planning streams of funding are available across Ontario. HCF will fund provincial and community organizations to plan and deliver integrated, multi-risk factor health promotion initiatives. 2011-12 HCF program closed February 14, 2011. Note – this annual program is expected to re-open again in 2012.

For more information: Contact your Regional Services Advisor and/or visit www.mhp.gov.on.ca/english/healthy_communities/default.asp

Ontario Community Builders (OCB)

The Ontario's Community Builders program supports community projects that promote appreciation and increase awareness of Ontario's culture diversity. Funding covers up to 50 percent of eligible project costs, to a maximum of \$30,000 per project. **2009-10**

OCB program closed December 4, 2009. Note – this annual program is expected to re-open in 2010-11.

For more information: Contact your Regional Services Advisor and/or visit <http://www.citizenship.gov.on.ca/english/living/builders/>

Summer Experience Program (SEP)

SEP is a summer employment grant program to provide career-related employment opportunities for youth in a variety of areas including the citizenship, sport, recreation, tourism and cultural sectors. The SEP program is generally announced in January each year. 2011 SEP program closes March 21, 2011.

For more information: Contact your Regional Services Advisor

Brokered by Regional Services

Eastern Ontario Development Fund (EODF)

The aim of the EODF is to attract investment and support job creation in Eastern Ontario. Funding up to 50% is available for municipalities and not-for-profit organizations under the Regional/Sectoral stream. Funding of 15% is available to businesses with at least 10 employees. EODF funds projects in specific sectors of the economy, including tourism, culture and heritage. Proposals are considered on an ongoing basis.

For more information contact your Regional Services Advisor and/or visit www.ontario.ca/easternfund or call 1-866-909-9951

Building Canada Fund – Communities Component (BCF-CC)

The Building Canada Fund is a capital infrastructure program for municipalities with populations under 100,000. Along with municipal investments, this program is expected to stimulate more than \$1 billion in capital investments to meet locally identified priorities. Eligible project categories include culture, sport and tourism infrastructure. BCF-CC Intakes 1 and 2 closed for 2010. Note – this annual program is expected to re-open in 2011. Watch website for next deadlines. See also ISF

For more information: Contact your Regional Services Advisor and/or visit <http://www.bcfontario.ca/english/communities/index.html>

Building Communities through Arts and Heritage (BCAH)

This program delivers its funding through three separate components. The components are administered independently and have separate guidelines and application forms. Refer to the guidelines and application forms that correspond to the component to which you are applying. Program offered and delivered regionally by the Department of Canadian Heritage. Contacts are listed on the website. The 3 components are Local Festivals, Community Anniversaries and the Legacy Fund: <http://pch.gc.ca/pgm/dcap-bcah/finApp-eng.cfm#a4>

Local Festivals: For festivals starting between September 1 (of the same year) and March 31 (of the following year); 2009-10 Local Festivals closes April 30, 2010. For festivals starting between April 1 and August 31 (of the following year). **2009-10** Festivals closed September 30, 2010. Program is expected to reopen in 2011.

Community Anniversaries: Closed: April 30, 2010 for events starting between January 1 and December 31, 2011; Closed: September 30, 2010 for events starting between April 1 and December 31, 2011. Expected to reopen in 2011.

Legacy fund

Projects that involve the restoration, renovation or transformation of an existing building and/or exterior space intended for community use, such as, but not limited to: a community building, public garden or park, deconsecrated church, commemorative arch, train station, long house. Projects that involve the purchase, commissioning, restoration and installation of objects that will transform an existing building and/or exterior space intended for community use such as: a monument, sculpture, statue, public mural, fountain, work of art. The Legacy Fund is meant to support a non-recurring historical commemoration of the 100th anniversary, or greater, in increments of 25 years, of a local historical event or personality. The Legacy Fund can support up to 50% of eligible expenses for capital projects that restore, renovate or transform a building or exterior space. The Legacy Fund is intended for projects with a total budget of less than \$1,000,000. The maximum support available from the Fund for any one project is \$500,000. The capital project must restore, renovate or transform a building or exterior space. For more info: <http://pch.gc.ca/pgm/dcap-bcah/finApp-eng.cfm#a4>

Application Deadlines: Closed April 30, 2010 for capital projects that will be completed before March 31, 2012; and 2nd round Closed APRIL 30, 2010 for capital projects that

will be completed before March 31, 2012. Advise monitor website for future opportunities.

Canadian heritage

Various federal programs/funding available for music/theatre/film and heritage.

For more info: www.culturecanada.gc.ca See also:

<http://www.culturecanada.gc.ca/catalog/index.cfm?lang=eng&corpid=12&servicetp=0&clientTp=0&srchtp=2&corptp=gov&provid=20&prfl=12#A12>

Celebrate Ontario 2010

Ontario's festivals and events are a major economic driver for communities across the province. Celebrate Ontario 2009 is a \$9 million program to increase the economic potential of new and existing tourism festivals and events. The program is open to festivals and events taking place in Ontario between April 1, 2010 and March 31, 2011. This year, the program offers three levels of financial support:

- Up to \$50,000 for festivals and events with operating budgets of less than \$250,000
- Up to \$100,000 for festivals or events with operating budgets between \$250,000 and \$1 million annually
- Up to \$400,000 for festivals or events with operating budgets in excess of \$1 million annually.

To apply for funding, applicants are asked to fill out the Celebrate Ontario 2010 application form and review the application guide carefully before submitting. 2010 CO program closed November 23, 2010. Note – this is an annual program.

For more information: Contact your Regional Services or Tourism Advisor and/or visit:

<http://www.tourism.gov.on.ca/english/festivals/index.html>

Community Capital Fund (CCF)

The new Community Capital Fund will support infrastructure projects that help Ontario's non-profit organizations deliver important public services to diverse cultural communities. Diverse cultural communities rely heavily on non-profit organizations and

their facilities. These include newcomer settlement services, multi-service community centres, performance venues, and cultural activity centres. Unfortunately, limited access to venues and cost barriers often prevent organizations from effectively delivering much needed services.

Non-profit organizations currently receive funding for operating expenditures from various sources including government, philanthropic and private sector donors. However, they have inadequate access to funding for capital projects. The \$50 million fund will be administered by the Ontario Trillium Foundation. It will be used to invest in projects that support diverse cultural communities and help revitalize community-based infrastructure.

Quick facts

- Application forms, along with selection criteria, will be made available in September 2010
- The program will fund up to 50 percent of total project costs, with a minimum contribution of \$20,000 and a maximum of \$500,000
- Projects must be completed by December 31, 2012

Community Museum Operating Grant (CMOG)

CMOG is an operating grant program which currently supports 200 museums. Client museums are required to meet the criteria established in Regulation 877, "Grants for Museums," under the [Ontario Heritage Act](#) and the Ministry of Citizenship, Culture and Recreation's "[Standards for Community Museums in Ontario](#)."

For more information: Contact your Regional Services Advisor and/or visit <http://www.culture.gov.on.ca/english/culdiv/heritage/mugrants.html>

Creative Communities Prosperity Fund (CCPF)

The CCPF will strengthen culture's role in building vibrant, liveable communities across Ontario by supporting municipalities and innovative organizations that increase local capacity for Municipal Cultural Planning (MCP) and community economic development. Will provide incentives and support in undertaking MCP-related activities and integrate cultural planning with land-use planning, economic development and environmental responsibility and social equity. This program will encourage initiatives that strengthen

Ontario's cultural sector's capacity to transform economies. The fund is intended to encourage cross-cultural and cross-sectoral partnerships. Stream 1: Municipalities: funding to assist municipalities and First Nations with MCP activities. Maximum: 55% to 80% to \$100,000. Stream 2: Not for Profit Organizations funding to support specific capacity building initiatives that enhance MCP, strengthen local cultural capacity and community economic development. Maximum: 50% up to \$150,000. 2010-11 CCPF program closed November 5, 2010. Note – this is year 2 of an expected 5 year annual program. Watch website for next application round.

For more information: Contact your Regional Services Advisor and/or visit:

<http://www.culture.gov.on.ca/english/index.html>

Enabling Accessibility Fund (EAF)

There are two kinds of funding under the Enabling Accessibility Fund: Small Projects Enabling Accessibility and Major Projects Enabling Accessibility. Organizations are invited to apply for funding through Calls for Proposals. The Enabling Accessibility Fund is part of a \$45-million, three-year commitment to expand opportunities for people with disabilities and improve accessibility across Canada. The objective of the Enabling Accessibility Fund is to support community-based projects across Canada that improve accessibility, reduce barriers and enable Canadians, regardless of physical ability, to participate in and contribute to their community and the economy. Approved projects will have strong ties to and support from their communities. 2009-10 EAF program closed. Watch website for next deadline.

For more information: www.hrsdc.gc.ca/eng/disability_issues/eaf/call2009/index.shtml

Small Projects Enabling Accessibility (SPEA)

Small Projects Enabling Accessibility provides grants of up to \$50,000 for projects to renovate buildings, modify vehicles, and/or make information and communication more accessible. Applications requested through Calls for Proposals. Currently closed. Watch website for next deadline.

For more information: www.hrsdc.gc.ca/eng/disability_issues/eaf/call2009/index.shtml

Major projects enabling accessibility

Major Projects Enabling Accessibility provides contribution funding of between \$1 million and \$15 million for participatory abilities centres, subject to an agreement with

Human Resources and Skills Development Canada. Participatory abilities centres assist people with varying abilities, supporting social and labour-market integration. These centres enrich quality of life and help clients to achieve their goals. They encourage the pursuit of knowledge, skills development, and physical and mental health. Centres may offer services and programs ranging from fitness instruction to educational activities to art therapy. Note: At this time, HRSDC is not accepting proposals for Major Projects Enabling Accessibility. Previous call for this program closed on April 30, 2008. Watch website for next possible deadline.

For more information:

www.hrsdc.gc.ca/eng/disability_issues/eaf/call2009/major_projects/index.shtml

Industry Partnership Proposal Program (IPPP)

An Ontario Tourism Marketing Partnership Corporation program, IPPP provides support for co-operative marketing ventures with the tourism industry that promote Ontario as a premier destination. The overall objectives of the Industry Partnership Proposal Program are to:

- Create targeted innovative programs and marketing tactics that directly generate interest and measurable tourism revenues by increased consumer purchases of Ontario products.
- Increase market reach and improve the business volume in all four seasons through marketing tactics to the broad tourism industry in Ontario.
- Coordinate efforts within the tourism industry in the delivery and/or support of Ontario Tourism Marketing Partnership marketing initiatives.

For more information: Contact your Tourism Advisor, and/or visit:

www.tourismpartners.com under Partnership Opportunities.

International Culture Initiatives (ICI)

This program will increase the international presence of Ontario's cultural industries and not-for-profit arts sectors and provide Ontario's artists, creative industries and cultural organizations with new economic opportunities. Objectives are to develop new opportunities and grow existing markets, drive job growth in Ontario's creative economy and promote creativity and innovation in Ontario's cultural sectors.

For more information: Contact your Regional Advisor, and/or visit:

<http://www.culture.gov.on.ca/english/index.html>

Museums and Technology Fund (MTF)

Will focus on innovative initiatives and partnerships in technology that provide access to Ontario's heritage and maximize the role of collections-based organizations in economic development, cultural tourism and education. Open to community museums, art galleries, archives and heritage organizations with a provincial mandate. Funding up to 50% of eligible project costs (80% for communities with population under 20,000) to a maximum of \$50,000.

2009-10 MTF program closed August 13, 2010. Watch website for next deadline.

For more information: Contact your Regional Advisor and/or visit:

http://www.culture.gov.on.ca/english/heritage/tech_fund.htm

National Historic Sites of Canada cost-sharing program

The National Historic Sites of Canada Cost-Sharing Program is a contribution program whereby up to 50% of eligible costs incurred in the conservation and presentation of a national historic site, are paid to the site owner in the form of reimbursements. A recipient can receive up to a maximum of \$1,000,000. Eligible recipients are incorporated not-for-profit organizations, other levels of government, and aboriginal organizations. Projects eligible for funding include those intended to develop technical and planning documents agreed by Parks Canada as necessary to ensure the site's commemorative integrity, and conservation projects to preserve, rehabilitate and/or restore components of a national historic site in order to ensure its commemorative integrity. Conservation projects may also include the development and implementation of presentation projects that focus on communicating to the public the reasons for designation as a national historic site. Applications for financial assistance will be assessed according to established criteria. Please note that funding is limited. Closed October 1, 2010.

For more information:

Call the Program Office for the National Historic Sites of Canada Cost-Sharing Program:

Planning and Programs Branch, National Historic Sites Directorate, Parks Canada

25 Eddy Street (25-5-Q), Gatineau, Quebec, K1A 0M5

Phone: 1-866-377-1947

Fax: 819-953-4909

Email: partagedesfrais.costsharing@pc.gc.ca

http://www.pc.gc.ca/progs/lhn-nhs/ppf-csp/index_e.asp

Ontario Cultural Attractions Fund (OCAF)

Established in 1999, OCAF is a \$20 million initiative to help Ontario's arts, cultural and heritage organizations with new cultural programming ventures. It seeks to help reduce the financial risk of creating new ventures by providing up-front working capital. Stage 1 applications accepted any time. Stage 2 applications deadline November 5, 2010.

For more information: Contact your Regional Services Advisor and/or Call OCAF directly at 1 800-387-0058 and/or visit <http://www.ocaf.on.ca/>

Ontario Trillium Foundation (OTF)

The Ontario Trillium Foundation, an agency of the Ministry of Culture, awards grants to fund capital, operating and/or specific project costs in support of: Arts & Culture, Environment, Human & Social Services, and Sports & Recreation. The Foundation makes grants that have province-wide impact as well as grants in local communities across Ontario. Deadlines are March 1, July 1, November 1 each year. See website for particulars and application process.

For more information: Contact your Regional Services Advisor, and/or visit <http://www.trilliumfoundation.org/>

Southern Ontario development program

Your organization or enterprise may qualify for SODP funds if it is located in Southern Ontario and meets one of the following criteria:

- is a commercial enterprise (note that the focus of this program will be for small- and medium-sized enterprises (SMEs), defined as having up to 1,000 employees);

- the focus of this program will be on existing businesses with a proven track record that are looking to expand, modernize, innovate, and/or improve their competitiveness. Business start-ups will not be supported.
- is an SMEs group and/or association;
- is a non-profit organization whose primary mission is business support or economic development;
- is an organization or institution dedicated to the promotion and dissemination of knowledge and know-how, including colleges, polytechnic institutes, universities and teaching institutions;
- is an Aboriginal organization;
- is a municipality.

The SODP general intake for 2010 is now closed. Watch website for future developments. <http://southernontario.gc.ca/eic/site/723.nsf/eng/00127.html>

For information about future intakes, please contact Sarah Anderson, Initiatives Officer, Federal Economic Development Agency for Southern Ontario, Industry Canada – Peterborough

Phone (705) 750-4892

Sarah.Anderson@feddevontario.gc.ca

Strategic Partnership Initiatives Program (SPIP)

For small projects that promote social enterprise and social innovation. 2010 SPIP program closed January 10, 2011. Watch website for next deadline.

www.citizenship.gov.on.ca/english/volunteerism/tools/

www.citizenship.gov.on.ca/english/volunteerism/tools/grants.shtml

Tourism development fund

The program supports destination development, best practices, projects that enhance Ontario's competitiveness, etc.

For more information contact your Tourism Industry Advisor, and/or visit:
<http://www.tourism.gov.on.ca/english/IDO/>

Tourism Event Marketing Partnership Program (TEMPP)

An Ontario Tourism Partnership Corporation program, TEMPP can assist with the promotion of selected tourism events and festivals across the province.

For more information: Contact your Tourism Industry Advisor, and/or visit:

www.tourismpartners.com under Partnership Opportunities

Contact list

- Adema, Kendra. Ministry of Tourism and Culture
- Alsop, Helen. Beaverton Thorah Eldon Historical Society
- Alsop, Ken. Beaverton Thorah Eldon Historical Society
- Attridge, Ian. Kawartha Heritage Conservancy
- Atwell, Andrew. First Nations Chief, Rainy River, Ontario.
- Bateman, William. Heritage Victoria
- Bennett, Richard and Evelyn. Horseless Carriage Museum
- Bennett, Suzan. University of Guelph. Previously, Curator, Milton Agricultural Museum
- Bick, John. Settlers Village. Former Chair of Heritage Victoria
- Brown, Ron. Author and Historian
- Burney, Ian. Kirkfield Historical Society
- Burton, Sandra. Kirkfield Historical Society
- Carter Williams, Dennis. Trent Severn Waterway Commission
- Chynoweth, Barbara. Norland
- Commandant, Matt. Wahta Mohawks. Bala, Ontario
- Cook, Marie. Kirkfield Historical Society
- Cooper, Charles. Lindsay and District Model Railroad Club
- Cowan, Ev
- Curry, Barbara. Shedden Historical Society
- Crozier, Tom. Shedden Historical Society

- Cunningham, Margaret. Tourism Officer. City of Kawartha Lakes
- Currins, Judy. Clerk, City of Kawartha Lakes
- Elmslie, Doug. Councillor, Ward 6. City of Kawartha Lakes
- Everett, Julie. Beaverton Thorah Eldon Historical Society
- Faulkner, Lloyd. Shedden Historical Society
- Fleming, Rae. Author and Historian
- Furness, Steve. Manager, Economic Development, Culture and Heritage. Owen Sound
- Garbutt, Jim. Business Improvement Association. City of Kawartha Lakes
- Geddes, Robert. Peterborough
- George, Becky. Local History and Geneology. Pickering Public Library.
- Grant, Mary. Kirkfield Historical Society
- Greenway, Allan. Kirkfield Historical Society
- Handley, Chris. Business Owner. Fenelon Falls
- Harris, John. Lycoming County Genealogical Society
- Hendren, Mike. General Manager. Kawartha Heritage Conservancy
- Hawkins, Will Board Member. Academy Theatre
- Hayter, Anne. City of Kawartha Lakes
- Heasman, Marylene. Omemee Historical Society
- Hodgson, Dave. Councillor. Ward 3
- Hurst, Julia. City of Kawartha Lakes Archives and Record Center.
- Hozier, Trevor. Youngtown Museum

- Michael Hughes. ArcTech and local artist.
- Ingram, All. Chair, Settlers Village
- Janke, Mike. Onager Consultants
- Jeannes, Andrew. Ministry of Tourism and Culture
- Johnston, Richard. Wellington, Ontario
- Jones, Gayle. Lindsay Chamber of Commerce.
- Jones, John. Omeme Historical Society
- Kandaswamy, Suresh. Kawartha Heritage Conservancy
- Kent, Linda. Chief Librarian. City of Kawartha Lakes
- Kirsteman, Karen. Saucy Willow. Bobcaygeon.
- Lamb, Larry. Manvers Historical Society
- Langham, Jack. Vice Chair, Fenelon Museum
- Ledwith, Peter. Retired. Former Inventory Manager. Milton Agricultural Museum
- Lemoyre, Joel. Clerk's Department. City of Kawartha Lakes
- Mackie, Karin.
- Macklem John and Darlene. Victoria County Historical Society.
- MacNeil, Eleanor
- McEwan, Lloyd and Maureen. Lilac Gardens of Lindsay
- McFadzen, Barbara. Curator. Boyd Museum
- McGuire, Joe. Real Estate Agent. City of Kawartha Lakes
- McHale, Phyllis
- McPherson, Barbara and Al

- Mitchell, Ewan. Kirkfield Historical Society
- Mohr, Tom Victoria County Historical Society
- Moore, Russ. Lindsay and Area Model Railroad Club
- Morton, Kathy. Manvers Historical Society
- Peterborough Archaeological Association
- Podolsky, Steve. Business Improvement Association
- Puschel, Stig. Industry Canada
- Puffer, Marion. Academy Theatre
- Quirt, Beverley. Ministry of Tourism
- Robinson, Annie
- Robinson, Georgia. Reference Librarian. City of Kawartha Lakes
- Samko, Carolyn. Heritage Consultant
- Schrijver, George. WCM Consulting
- Scott, Allison. Curator. Fenelon Museum
- Shea, Len. Local historian
- Sherk, Lance. Manager of Economic Development. City of Kawartha Lakes
- Siblock, Laurie. Lang Pioneer Village. Peterborough
- Slaboda, Michael. Heritage Victoria
- Smith, Rhonda. Greater Harvey
- Stauble, Heather. Councillor, Ward 16.
- Stinson, David. Shedden Historical Society
- Strangway, Steve. Councillor Ward 5

- Suggitt, Terry. Kawartha Heritage
- Tanney, Suzanne. Greater Harvey
- Taylor, Anne. Archives Manager. Curve Lake
- Taylor, Dan. President Greater Peterborough Area Economic Development Corporation. Formerly, Economic Development Manager Prince Edward County
- Teichroeb, Janice. Staff Archaeologist, TRCA.
- Gail Thomassen. Manager. Settlers Village
- Jim Walker
- Warren, Pat. Councillor Ward 13
- Don Weir
- Williams, Doug. Curve Lake First Nations
- Williams, Kevin. Director. City of Kawartha Lakes
- Whitmore, Dave
- Whitmore, Norma
- Williams, Paul and Beverley. Manvers Historical Society
- Woodward, Ellen. Tourism Board
- Zaborowski, Paul. Shedden Historical Society
- Zimmerman, Alison. Thomas Taber Museum. Lycoming County Historical Society.

Bibliography

- Baeker, Greg. 2010. Rediscovering the Wealth of Places. Municipal Knowledge Series. Municipal World
- Denhez, Marc. 1997. The Heritage Strategy Planning Handbook. Dundurn Press.
- Florida, Richard. 1997. The Rise of the Creative Class.
- Heels, Charles. 1980. Railroad Recollections. Museum Restoration Service.
- Heritage Resources Centre. University of Waterloo. 2010 Heritage Districts Work!
- Hillier, Williamson. *Omeme Part . Mississauga Campsite to Ontario Village*. 1967. Jones, John Gilbert. 2000. Updated with Part II. From Canada's Centennial to the New Millenium.
- Hume, Gord. 2010 *Cultural Planning for Creative Communities*. Municipal Knowledge Series. Municipal World
- Lindsay Architectural Conservation Advisory Committee. 1999. *Bless These Walls Lindsay's Heritage*. Blewett Printing.
- Kirkconnell, Watson. 1967. *County of Victoria Centennial History*. Second Revised Edition. Published by the Victoria County Council.
- Lord Cultural Resources. 2009 Ontario Cultural and Heritage Tourism Product Research Paper. 2009
- Manvers Township Council. 1967 *The Rolling Hills*.. Edited and reprinted. Rose Carr. 1984.
- Nasmith, Catherine. Heritage Conservation Districts Good and Not So Good News in Ontario. 2010
- Ontario Ministries of Agriculture, Research and Innovation, Tourism and Culture. 2010 *The Creative Economy*.

- Ontario Ministry of Culture. Ontario Heritage Trust. Heritage Matters. Selected issues
- Ministry of Tourism and Culture and Ryerson University. 2010 Assessing the Impact of Heritage Designation. Peterborough Case Study.
- Ontario Ministry of Municipal Affairs and Housing. 2010 *Archaeological Management Plans*.
- Ontario Museum Association. 2010. Heritage Tourism. A Practical Guide.
- Panel on the Future of the Trent Severn Waterway. 2008 *It's All About the Water*.
- Seaman, Michael. 2009 Oakville Updates its Heritage Register.
- Scott, Guy. History of Kinmount. 1987 A Community on the Fringe. John Deyell Co.
- Trent - Severn Waterway Management Plan. 2000 Chapter II. The Trent Severn Waterway. Statement of Commemorative Integrity.
- Thorne, Steven. "Place as Product" A Place-Based Approach to Cultural Tourism."
- Websites
- The Archives Association of Ontario (AAO –archivists.ca)
- Canadian Industrial Heritage Centre. (www.canadianindustrialheritage.ca)
- Canadian Museums Association(www.museums.ca)
- Creative City Network of Canada. (www.creativecity.ca)
- Cultural Heritage Tourism. (www.culturalheritagetourism.org)
- Cultural Heritage Tourism Toolkit (Vermont Department of Tourism and Marketing (www.Vermont Arts Council.org
- Heritage Canada (www.heritagecanada.org)

- Heritage Guelph (www.Guelph.ca)
- Museum of Ontario Archaeology. (www.uwo.ca/archaeology)
- Northern Ontario Railroad Museum and Heritage Centre.(www.Facebook.com)
- Ontario Geneological Society. (www.ogs.on.ca)
- Ontario Historical Society. (www.ontariohistoricalsociety.ca)
- Ontario Museum Association. (www.museumsontario.com)
- Parks Canada. (www.pc.gc.ca)
- Stephenson, Michael. *Victoria County Geneology and History. 2010*(www.ontariogeneology.com)
- Wikipedia
- Heritage Master Plans and Other Municipal Documents and Memos
- Archives Association of Ontario. 2009. AAO Archives Advisor Report. City of Kawartha Lakes
- Bick, John. A Plan for the Master Heritage Plan. 2005. Prepared for Heritage Victoria. (Draft)
- City of Kawartha Lakes Development Services. Heritage Master Plan Survey. 2007.
- City of Kawartha Lakes. Community Vision. 2002 – 2012
- City of Kawartha Lakes Economic Development To Council. May 2011. Includes agricultural and tourism.
- City of Kawartha Lakes. Premier Ranked Tourism Destinations. 2008
- City of Niagara Falls. 2004
- Commonwealth Historic Resource Management. 2002 Heritage Master Plan for City of Victoria.

- The Corporation of the City of Cambridge.2008 Cambridge Heritage Master Plan. Bray Heritage.
- The Corporation of the City of Cambridge.2003 City of Cambridge Heritage Properties Inventory.
- Heritage Arts and Culture plan. City of Waterloo. 2003
- Heritage Conservation Districts. A Guide to District Designation Under the Ontario Heritage Act.
- Marlow, David. Memo on Lindsay Jail Property. 2009
- Main Street Canada Project. 1991. A Design Master Plan for the Economic Development of the Downtown Area.
- Ministry of Culture.2010 Guiding Principles for Heritage Conservation.
- Ministry of Culture. Heritage Conservation Workshop: 2004 Designation under the Ontario Heritage Act.
- Ministry of Tourism and Culture. Inventory, Evaluation and Designation: From Survey to Protection.
- Ministry of Tourism and Culture. What is Cultural Heritage Value? 2010.
- Ministry of Tourism and Culture. Effective Municipal Heritage Committees. 2010
- Ministry of Tourism and Culture. Leveraging your Cultural Heritage Assets: planning tools and incentives. 2010. Presentation to Ontario Association of County Clerks, Treasurers and Administrators.
- Nelson, J.G. and Preston, S.M.. 2005. Towards a Sense of Place: Preparing Heritage Landscape Guides – A manual for urban and rural communities in Ontario. University of Waterloo.
- Oak Ridges Moraine.1994 A Cultural Heritage Resources Assessment Study for the Pak Ridges Moraine Area. Historica Research Ltd.
- Ottawa Heritage Plan. 2003

- Queen and Picton Streets. Niagara on the Lake. A Heritage Conservation District Plan.
- Town of Lindsay. 1991 A Design Master Plan for the Economic Development of the Downtown Area. Main Street Canada Project Implementation Committee.
- Town of Niagara on the Lake. Village of Queenston Heritage Conservation District Study. 2002
- Township of Scugog. 2005 Heritage Scugog.
- Unionville Heritage Conservation District. 1997 The District Study.
- WCM Consulting Inc. City of Kawartha Lakes Community Economic Development Mission. 2007

Heritage Master Plan steering committee

Jim Garbutt

Tom Mohr

Russ Moore

Lance Sherk

Sarah Deyell

Diana Key