

# King Edward

## Heritage Conservation District Plan



April 2015

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### 1.0 Background

The King Edward Heritage Conservation District (HCD) was designated in 1982 by the former City of Ottawa for its cultural heritage value. It is one of the earliest heritage conservation districts designated in Ontario and one of the first designated in Ottawa. At the time of designation, there was no heritage conservation district management plan or statement of heritage character adopted by Council. As a result, the management of change in this district for the past 30 years has been on a case by case basis using best practices in heritage conservation.

Changes to the *Ontario Heritage Act* in 2005 provided municipalities with the ability to adopt heritage conservation district plans by by-law to assist in the management of change in HCDs. For existing HCDs, a management plan can be adopted by a new by-law that does not change the boundaries or designation of the existing HCD.

In 2007, the City of Ottawa initiated the Sandy Hill Heritage Study (SHHS) with the goal of evaluating all of the buildings in the study area and proposing mechanisms to protect and enhance the heritage character of the neighbourhood. One of the outcomes of the SHHS is the creation of HCD plans for the five existing districts in the study area. This document is the management plan for the King Edward HCD.

### 2.0 Boundaries

The King Edward HCD includes one block on the east side of King Edward Avenue between Laurier Avenue and Wilbrod Street. This small district includes only four buildings. The boundaries are shown in the map below:



**King Edward Avenue Heritage Conservation District (Part V of OHA)**  
**District de conservation d'avenue King Edward**  
**(Partie V de la loi sur le patrimoine de l'Ontario)**

**King Edward Avenue Heritage Conservation District / Secteur Historique d'avenue King Edward**

Individually Designated Buildings Part IV of OHA /  
 Édifices désignés individuellement Partie IV

**Building Evaluation / Evaluation des Bâtiments du Patrimoine**

- |                        |                        |
|------------------------|------------------------|
| Category / Catégorie 1 | Category / Catégorie 3 |
| Category / Catégorie 2 | Category / Catégorie 4 |

### 3.0 Policy Framework

The King Edward Avenue Heritage Conservation District is regulated by both municipal and provincial policies. These include Part V of the *Ontario Heritage Act*, the City of Ottawa Official Plan and the Provincial Policy Statement.

#### *Ontario Heritage Act*

The *Ontario Heritage Act* (the *Act*) regulates the protection of cultural heritage resources within the province. A property that has been formally protected under the provisions of the *Act* is referred to as a “designated” property. According to Section 41.1 (2) of the *Act*, a municipality may pass a by-law adopting a heritage conservation district plan for any districts designated prior to 2005.

#### City of Ottawa Official Plan

Section 2.5.5 of the Official Plan provides direction regarding the protection of cultural heritage resources in the city. Policy 2.5.5 (2) states that:

Individual buildings, structures, sites and cultural heritage landscapes will be designated as properties of cultural heritage value under Part IV of the *Ontario Heritage Act*. Groups of buildings, cultural landscapes, and areas of the city will be designated as Heritage Conservation Districts under Part V the *Ontario Heritage Act*.

The King Edward Avenue HCD was designated by City Council in 1982 and the purpose of this document is to enhance the protection for the existing HCD by implementing an HCD plan to guide change in the district.

#### Provincial Policy Statement, 2014

The purpose of the Provincial Policy Statement (PPS), issued under the *Planning Act*, is to provide municipalities in Ontario with policy direction on matters related to land use planning and development. Part V, Section 2.6 of the PPS provides direction regarding cultural heritage resources. It states:

- Significant built heritage resources and significant cultural heritage landscapes shall be conserved; and
- Planning authorities shall not permit development and site alteration on adjacent lands to protected heritage property except where the proposed development and site alteration has been evaluated and it has been demonstrated that the heritage attributes of the protected heritage property will be conserved.

## 4.0 Heritage Conservation District Plan

According to Section 41.1 (5) of the *Ontario Heritage Act*, a heritage conservation district plan shall include a statement of the objectives of the plan, a statement of cultural heritage value, a description of the attributes of the district, policy statements, guidelines and procedures for achieving the objectives of the plan and managing change and a description of the types of alterations that are minor in nature and can be undertaken without a permit.

### 4.1 Statement of Objectives

The objectives of this plan are:

- Identify and describe the cultural heritage value and heritage attributes of the HCD;
- Encourage the ongoing conservation and restoration of buildings of cultural heritage value in the HCD; and
- Provide a framework to manage change in the HCD in the future.

### 4.2 Statement of Cultural Heritage Value

#### Description of Place

The King Edward Heritage Conservation District (HCD) consists of four buildings along the east side of King Edward Avenue between Laurier Avenue and Wilbrod Street. The King Edward HCD was designated by the former City of Ottawa in 1982 through By-law 310-82.

#### Cultural Heritage Value

The cultural heritage value of the King Edward HCD lies in its association with the development of Sandy Hill in the 19<sup>th</sup> and 20<sup>th</sup> centuries. It is an intact streetscape, significant for its association with the early development of Ottawa as the national capital, its rich architectural character and for its many prominent citizens

The King Edward HCD was originally part of the lands granted by Colonel John By to Lieutenant Rene-Leonard Besserer in 1828. Besserer died suddenly after the land grant. His brother, Louis Besserer, a veteran of the War of 1812 and a businessman in Quebec City inherited the estate. Besserer relocated to Ottawa in the 1830s to develop the lands. Besserer's land was first subdivided beginning in 1834 by his agent, William Stewart, who laid out the street plan for the estate. Development was slow until after Ottawa was named the capital of Canada in 1857. The influx of politicians and civil servants after the completion of the Parliament Buildings in 1865 resulted in the transformation of Sandy Hill from a sparsely

populated neighbourhood at the edge of the city to an upper-middle class residential neighbourhood.

The King Edward HCD has architectural value for the quality of its buildings and the streetscape. The four buildings in the King Edward HCD represent different types and styles, including a three door row at 503-507 King Edward Avenue, a semi-detached house at 515-517 King Edward, the elaborate Queen Anne Revival Martin Terrace and the substantial stone Panet House at 189 Laurier Avenue. These buildings are representative of the eclectic mix of building types constructed in Sandy Hill in the late 19<sup>th</sup> and early 20<sup>th</sup> century.

The King Edward HCD is significant for its association with the development of Sandy Hill as an upper-middle class neighbourhood that was home to many politicians and senior civil servants. In particular, the King Edward HCD is associated with many senior civil servants in the late 19<sup>th</sup> century including Colonel Charles Panet and Colonel Francis Pinault, both of whom served as the Deputy Minister of Militia and Defence and resided at Panet House. Other notable civil servants from the time period include John Chisholm (Department of Justice), Lt. Colonel J. Biggar (Customs Department) and John O'Connor, Postmaster General and President of the Privy Council.

#### Heritage Attributes

- Consistent large setbacks from the street with open yards.
- Diverse examples of building styles including Queen Anne Revival and Second Empire.
- Consistent use of natural building materials including red brick, limestone and wood.
- Two notable terraces at 503-507 King Edward Avenue and Martin Terrace at 519-525 King Edward Avenue.
- Panet House at 189 Laurier Avenue.
- Mature deciduous street trees.
- Consistent front yard setbacks along King Edward Avenue.

#### **4.3 Management Guidelines**

The King Edward Heritage Conservation District has been designated since 1982 and has retained much of its historic fabric. The management guidelines in this section are intended not only to retain historic fabric, but also to manage change in the HCD. The guidelines are arranged into four sections:

Guidelines for Category 1, 2 and 3 buildings;

Guidelines for Category 4 building;

Guidelines for Infill; and

Guidelines for Streetscape and Public Realm.

The Guidelines for Category 1, 2, and 3 buildings encourage retention and conservation of existing historic buildings and provide guidance on alterations and additions to historic buildings. The Guidelines for Category 4 buildings provide guidance on alterations and demolition of non-contributing buildings in the HCD.

Presently, there are no vacant lots in the King Edward HCD but vacant lots could be created through demolition of non-contributing buildings, fire or natural disaster. The guidelines for infill are intended to guide new development in the HCD or new buildings on properties left vacant through the loss of an historic building to fire or natural disaster.

Finally, the streetscape of King Edward Avenue is important in defining its heritage character and the guidelines for streetscape and the public realm provide guidance in alterations and enhancements to these areas.

#### Technical Guidance

The City of Ottawa adopted the Parks Canada Standards and Guidelines for the Conservation of Historic Places in 2008 and these will be applied in conjunction with the guidelines in this document.

Additional technical guidance for restoration projects can be found online in the United States National Parks Service Preservation Briefs which provide detailed 'how-to' briefs on various elements of restoration (ie. masonry, woodwork, metal).

Staff in the Heritage Section can also provide guidance and advice on specific projects. .

#### Building Evaluation

A building by building inventory of all buildings in the HCD was completed and all buildings were given a score. The score ranges for each category are:

- Category 1: 70-100
- Category 2: 55-69
- Category 3: 40-54

- Category 4: 0-39

#### **4.4 Guidelines for Category 1, 2 and 3 Buildings**

Category 1, 2, and 3 buildings are considered to be contributing buildings in the heritage conservation district and are important to maintaining the overall character of the HCD.

##### **4.4.1 General Guidelines**

1. Ongoing maintenance of contributing buildings is strongly encouraged as it prevents deterioration of heritage attributes and is the most cost-effective means of preserving heritage character.
2. Repair and restoration of heritage attributes is preferable to replacement.

##### **1.4.2 Demolition and Relocation**

1. Demolition of contributing buildings will not normally be supported.
2. Any application to demolish a building in the HCD must be accompanied with plans for a replacement building.
3. Where a building is approved for demolition, the building must be recorded at the direction of Heritage staff and the information should be deposited at the City of Ottawa Archives. In addition, consideration should be given to salvaging historic materials as the building is demolished.
4. The relocation of contributing buildings will not be supported except in extraordinary circumstances.

##### **1.4.3 Roofs and Chimneys**

1. Every effort should be made to retain original roofing materials (ie. cedar, slate) where possible.
2. Where the original roofing material is missing, property owners are encouraged to restore the roof to its historic material.
3. Where historic roofing materials cannot be retained, modern roofing materials such as asphalt shingles may be considered.
4. Original rooflines (gable, hip, gambrel, flat etc.) must be maintained.
5. New dormer windows should be located on the rear roof slope where possible.



6. The addition of solar panels may be permitted. Wherever possible, solar panels should be installed in a manner that will not impact the heritage fabric of the building if they are removed. In addition, solar panels should be located on the rear slope of the roof or on a flat roofed portion of the building so that they are not obvious from the historic streetscape.
7. New eaves troughs and downspouts may be permitted if required to solve drainage issues, but should be located in an inconspicuous location and installed in a way that does not damage the building. Property owners must consult heritage staff prior to installation.
8. Chimneys are important heritage attributes of historic buildings. Historic chimneys should be retained and maintained on a regular basis. Non-functioning chimneys should be capped and retained.

#### **1.4.4 Cladding**

1. Original brick and stone cladding should be conserved and maintained. Restoration of historic cladding is preferable to replacement.
2. If cladding requires replacement it must be replaced in kind. The material, form, dimensions should all be replicated. Only deteriorated portions should be replaced. Replacement with modern cladding material (ie. vinyl or metal) is not permitted.
3. The repointing of historic masonry is complex and must be undertaken by an experienced mason. New mortar must match the original in colour, pointing method and composition (soft, lime rich mortar rather than a cement based mortar).
4. Existing unpainted brick should not be painted.
5. Cleaning of brick and stone buildings should be undertaken using gentle and non-abrasive methods. Sandblasting is not an appropriate method to clean brick or stone. Property owners must consult with heritage staff prior to cleaning of masonry.

#### **4.4.5 Windows**

Windows are an integral part of the historic character of a building. The size and placement of windows are known as the fenestration pattern. The material and profile of individual windows is also important. The profile includes the construction, operating mechanisms, sill profile and width and design of the window frame. Some windows have been replaced over time, but where original windows remain, they should be retained.

Well maintained historic windows can last much longer than contemporary replacements. There are practical and economical approaches that can be taken to repair historic windows including painting, re-puttying or caulking, and weather stripping. Heritage staff can provide advice on appropriate methods of restoration for historic windows and appropriate replacement windows as necessary.

1. Original wood windows and storm windows should be retained. Energy efficiency can be achieved with existing windows through the restoration of the windows and the installation of weather stripping and appropriate exterior or interior wooden storm windows.
2. Repair and restoration of historic windows and doors is preferable to replacement. Only those windows or doors that are beyond repair should be replaced.
3. Replacement windows should match the historic windows in size, shape, materials and divisions. Where no documentary evidence of the original windows exists, replacement windows should be based on local examples in similar houses as opposed to falsely replicating windows to evoke a particular historic style.
4. The replacement of inappropriate newer windows and doors with more compatible units is encouraged.
5. Vinyl windows will not be permitted. Metal clad wood windows may be approved in special circumstances.
6. The shape and size of existing window and door openings should be retained.
7. The fenestration pattern must be maintained. Where a new window opening is required, it must be located in a discreet area and follow the rhythm and scale of the historic window pattern

#### **4.4.6 Doors and Entrances**

1. Existing historic doors should be retained and repaired.
2. The size, scale and proportions of existing doors and door openings will be preserved.
3. Where replacement is required, replacement doors must replicate the historic door as closely as possible.
4. The pattern and arrangement of the entrance must be retained including doors, sidelights and transom windows.

5. New entrances should not be introduced on the street facing façade.
6. The replacement of inappropriate modern doors with historically accurate doors is encouraged.

#### **4.4.7 Foundations**

1. The original foundation material should be maintained and conserved. Repair and restoration of original material is preferred over replacement.
2. New surfaces or coatings such as parging that alter the appearance of the foundation are not permitted.
3. Repointing of stone foundations is complex and must be undertaken by an experienced mason. New mortar must match the original in colour, pointing method and composition (soft, lime rich mortar rather than a cement based mortar).

#### **4.4.8 Porches**

1. Front porches are an integral part of the heritage character of the HCD. All elements of a historic porch, including decorative elements such as brackets and railings should be conserved and maintained.
2. The complete removal of historic porches will not be permitted.
3. Where a porch has been neglected or is badly deteriorated, it should be restored rather than replaced. If it is beyond repair, it should be replaced in kind with the same materials, style, and size. For instance, the replacement of a wood column with a fibreglass column is not appropriate.
4. All wood should be painted.
5. Where a component of the porch such as a bracket, railing, post, baluster or column has deteriorated beyond repair, it should be replaced in the same style, material, and proportions.
6. If a property owner wishes to reinstate a missing porch, the design should be based on documentary evidence (ie. historic photographs). If no such evidence exists, the porch should take cues from local examples on similar buildings.
7. If changes to railing heights are required to meet the standards of the Building Code, additions should be made to existing railings in the form of a contrasting but

sympathetic horizontal railing. Property owners are encouraged to contact Heritage staff for guidance.

#### **4.4.9 Decorative Features**

The architectural styles of the late 19<sup>th</sup> and early 20<sup>th</sup> centuries featured extensive use of decoration including decorative bargeboard (gingerbread) in the gable ends of a roof, finials, decorative brick work and terra cotta. These elements contribute significantly to the overall style of a building and ongoing maintenance can ensure their protection and longevity.

1. Decorative architectural features that contribute to the heritage value of the building should be restored and retained wherever possible.
2. Decorative wood elements should be maintained regularly to ensure that areas of water penetration are found and repaired.

#### **4.4.10 Garages and Accessory Buildings**

1. New garages and accessory buildings should be located in the rear yard and should be designed to complement the heritage character of the HCD.

#### **4.4.11 Paint Colour**

Paint colour is not regulated under the *Ontario Heritage Act* but this section provides advice on choosing appropriate paint colours.

1. If the original exterior colour scheme of the building is still intact it should be retained. Repainting should be with colours based on the original.
2. If a property owner wishes to determine the original colours of their house, paint scrapings from inconspicuous areas may reveal the history of the paint on the house.
3. Only colours associated with the era in which the building was built should be used. For colour palettes, contact a heritage planner.
4. Many buildings feature two or three paint colours to highlight various details in the decoration. Typical colours included cream, white, olive green, gold, pale green, gray, and ochre red.
5. Historical colour palettes are available from some of the major paint manufacturers. These colour schemes are largely based on research in the United States but can provide a starting point for colour choice in Canada. Advice on specific colours can be provided by staff in the Heritage Section.

#### 4.4.12 Landscape and Setting

1. There are no existing driveways off of King Edward Avenue and no new driveways or front yard parking spaces should be created.
2. The existing low metal fence along King Edward Avenue is not historic, but is appropriate to the character of Sandy Hill and replicates a landscape element found throughout the neighbourhood in the 19<sup>th</sup> and 20<sup>th</sup> centuries.
3. Linear walkways perpendicular to the sidewalk are typical in the HCD. These walkways are generally narrow (approximately one metre) and lead directly to the bottom of the front steps. Where a grade change is present concrete or stone steps are a typical characteristic of this walkway. Existing walkway patterns should be retained and restored where appropriate.
4. Front yards consist of primarily soft landscaping. To maintain this character, patios or other hard surfacing in the front yard are strongly discouraged.

#### 4.4.13 Additions to Category 1, 2 and 3 Buildings

1. Additions to contributing buildings must be sympathetic to the existing building, subordinate to, and distinguishable from the original. Additions should be compatible with the historic building in terms of massing, facade proportions, rooflines, and fenestration patterns. Falsifying a past architectural style in a new addition is strongly discouraged.
2. New additions will not result in the removal or obstruction of heritage attributes of the building or the HCD.
3. The height of any addition to an existing building must not exceed the height of the existing roof.
4. Additions should be located in the rear yard.

#### 4.4.14 New multiple units in existing single family houses

Heritage designation cannot regulate the use of a building, and generally, the conversion of an existing single family house in the HCD does not affect the cultural heritage value of the HCD. The adaptive reuse of large historic single detached houses into multiple dwelling units is often a good way to protect and give new life to significant heritage buildings. However, additions or modifications to a house that increase the floor area for conversion to a multiple unit dwelling

must be approached with caution, as these can fundamentally change or destroy heritage character.

The use of buildings is regulated through the Zoning By-law. The section below is intended to provide guidance regarding exterior changes that might be required to convert a single family house into a multi-unit dwelling. The intention of these guidelines is to ensure that the conversion will not negatively impact the architectural character of the building.

1. Exterior alterations to the building that are required to convert the building to a multi-unit dwelling must not result in the loss of heritage fabric or negative impacts on the heritage character of the building or the streetscape.
2. Alterations to the building, as required by the Ontario Building Code must be accommodated within the interior of the building wherever possible. Where new exterior staircases or doors are required, they should be located at the rear of the building and designed in a manner that is sympathetic to the character of the HCD.
3. New utility metres added to the exterior of the building must be discreetly located and should not obstruct the front facade of the building.
4. If an addition is proposed as part of the conversion, it must meet the guidelines outlined in Section 4.4.13.

#### **4.5 Guidelines for Infill**

There are no vacant lots in the King Edward HCD but vacant lots could be created through demolition resulting from fire or natural disaster. The guidelines in this section are intended to ensure that new buildings in the HCD contribute to its character and are consistent with the goals of the HCD.

1. New buildings will contribute to and not detract from the heritage character of the district.
2. New buildings should be of their own time and not attempt to replicate a historic style, but must be sympathetic to the character of the HCD in terms of massing, facade proportions, rooflines, cladding materials and the fenestration pattern.
3. Any new residential development in the King Edward HCD should be in keeping with the traditional scale of residential buildings in the district. New construction should match the immediate neighbours in terms of setback, footprint, and massing. New high rise buildings are not appropriate in the HCD.

4. Windows in new buildings should be vertically aligned from floor to floor in keeping with the historic character of the HCD.
5. White vinyl windows and horizontal sliding windows are not appropriate to the character of the HCD and should not be used.
6. Cladding materials should reflect the character of the HCD. Appropriate materials include but are not limited to brick and natural stone.

#### **4.6 Guidelines for Streetscape and Public Realm**

1. Existing block and street patterns must be retained in any new development.
2. Existing street trees should be preserved and new street trees of appropriate species should be planted to ensure the continuity of the streetscape.

#### **4.7 Alterations that do not require a heritage permit**

The following are minor alterations that do not require a Heritage Alteration Permit under the *Ontario Heritage Act*:

- Interior alterations.
- Painting/paint colour.
- Regular on-going building maintenance such as repointing and foundation repairs.
- Repair or restoration, using the same materials, of existing features including roofs, exterior cladding, cornices, brackets, columns, balustrades, porches and steps, entrances, windows, foundations and decorative wood, metal or stone.
- Alterations to soft landscaping.