

Good evening,

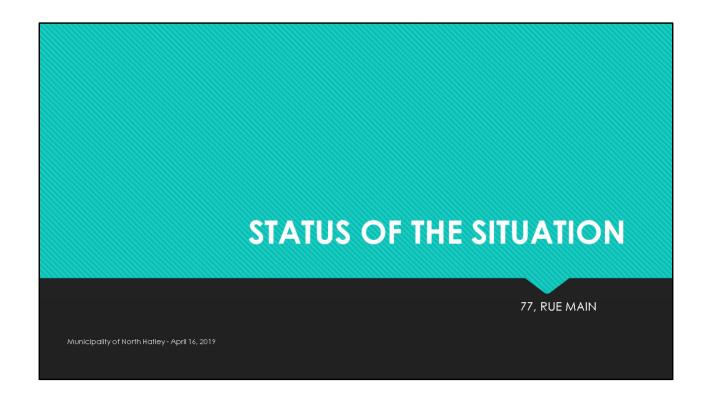
Welcome to the public information meeting called by municipal Council on a project submitted for approval by the Municipality - the partial demolition and transformation project at 77, rue Main. First, I will take the time to present all of the pertinent aspects of the project. Next, we will take questions but only as they relate to the understanding of the details of the project. Please note that a public consultation meeting is scheduled to take place May 1st to ear your opinions and comments on the project. The presentation will take place in French and English almost simultaneously - Mr. Décary will speak in English for each slide presented. In order to maintain the continuity of the presentation, we would ask that you save your questions for the end of the presentation.

Presentation Plan

- 1. Status of the situation
- 2. Project submitted for approval by municipal Council
- 3. Regulation context
- 4. Next steps

Municipality of North Hatley – April 16, 2019

The information meeting will allow municipal Council to provide the details of the project submitted for their approval by virtue of the By-law on *architectural implementation and integration* and the By-law *to establish a heritage site*.





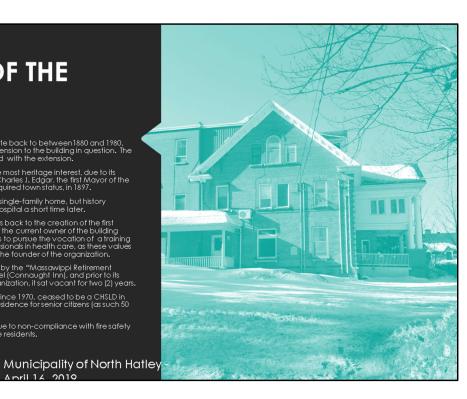
The building is located at the intersection of three (3) streets - rue Main, at the front, chemin Sherbrooke (dedicated to tourism – route des Cantons) and a street for local traffic, rue School, at the back.

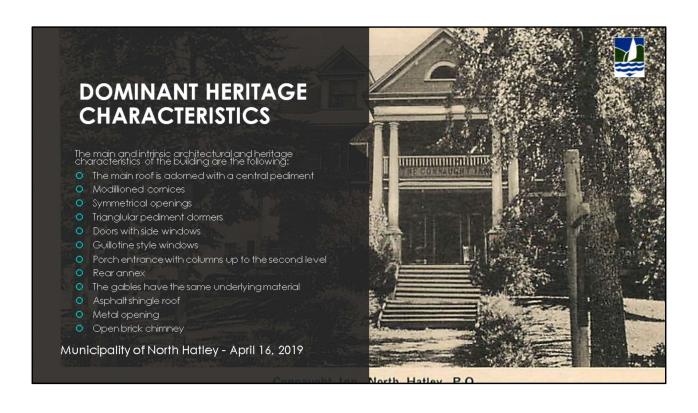
Average ground slope between 5 and 10 m and land area of 2,656 sq. metres.

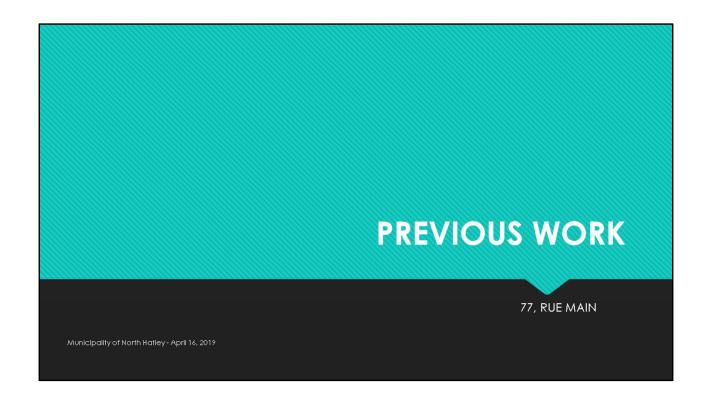
HISTORY OF THE BUILDING

- The buildings constructed in this zone date back to between 1880 and 1980, the last construction being the back extension to the building in question. The age value of the building has diminished with the extension.
- The front section of the building, with the most heritage interest, due to its historical value. was built in 1901 by Dr. Charles J. Edgar. the first Mayor of the Municipality of North Hatley, when it acquired town status, in 1897.
- The original use of the building was as a single-family home, but history indicates that the building served as a hospital a short time later.
- The value attached to the building refers back to the creation of the first nursing school in Quebec. The mission of the current owner of the building "Massawippi Retirement Communities" is to pursue the vocation of a training venue for various post-secondary professionals in health care, as these values were of prime importance to Dr. Klinck, the founder of the organization.
- When the building was acquired in 1973 by the "Massawippi Retirement Communities", it had operated as a hotel (Connaught Inn), and prior to its being donated to the not-for-profit organization, it sat vacant for two (2) years.
- The Connaught Home, in full operation since 1970, ceased to be a CHSLD in February 2007 and became a private residence for senior citizens (as such 50 years under the said vocation).
- The building currently remains unused due to non-compliance with fire safety norms, which led to the relocation of the residents. $\frac{1}{2} \int_{-\infty}^{\infty} \frac{1}{2} \left(\frac{1}{2} \int_{-\infty}^{\infty} \frac{1}{2} \int_{-\infty}^{\infty} \frac{1}{2} \left(\frac{1}{2} \int_{-\infty}^{\infty} \frac{1}{2} \int$

April 14 2019









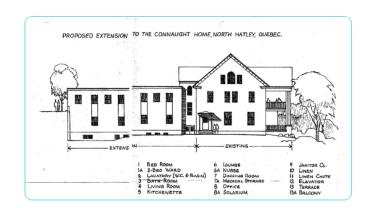
1980

<u>Extension</u>

The extension displays an architectural style and characteristics that relate little to its focal point with an increased volume of more than 50% of the entire surface, and a flat roof.

The building has lost major heritage value. Although brick was used, the colour is not the same, which highlights the dispority between the two eros. According to a heritage study of North Hatley, brick constitues a second order architectural treatment.

In the extension, no arched windows, railings, columns, modillions, etc. are replicated.





1999

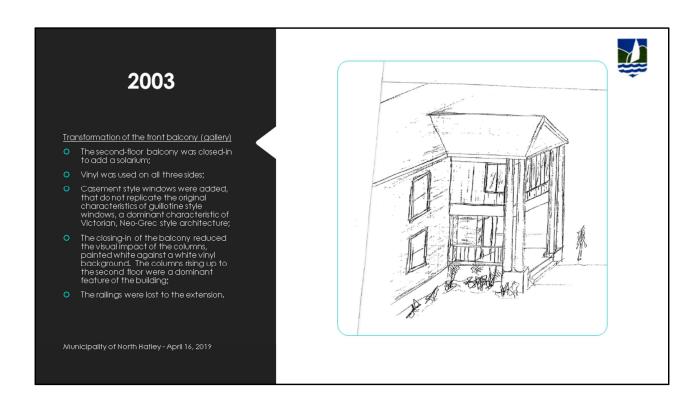


Construction of a shed

- O A municipal resolution and minor derogation were granted for the work project.
- Dimensions of 16' x 16'
- Vinvl materials:
- O Double-pitched roof;
- O Asphalt shingles.

2000 Construction of a patio Approximately 1, 200 sq. ft; Side yard area; Concrete with white PVC guard-rail; Almost unseen from public roads.









DATE UNKNOWN

Original architectural elements

- 20cm aluminium in dormers and subjacent walls was replaced with white vinyl.
- O The modillion cornices were removed.
- O Portland cement mortar was used to repair the masonry, but is not compatible with the original masonry of the building.
- O Concrete slab floor was installed in the basement.

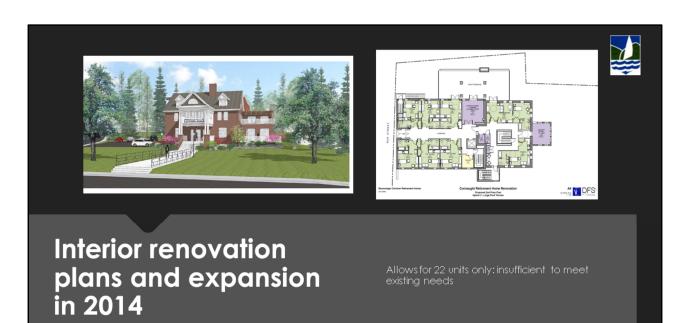




This 2012 estimate took into account the standards for compliance of residences for the elderly for 2014.

In 2018, new, even more stringent standards for the giggler system add such complexity to a possible renovation. That's why this project has not gone further than the plans, but it's not for lack of trying.

Several observations were then made which must be considered in the analysis of the request.





The concrete slab seems to be obsolete. Visually, it is cracked and wavy. According to the information received, there was no foundation under this slab and it was built on loamy soil. As the water infiltrates through the stone walls and no drainage system has been installed in the basement, the walls and columns that support the structure have collapsed. According to the experts, engineers and architects, following their visual inspection, the foundation should be better evaluated if the project was to renovate the building over it in order to ensure their viability over time. But since it is not the project that is submitted to the municipality, this study was not required.



The state of the foundations

The current foundation shows visible signs of advance deterioration and will not support the building without major repairs and further expert advice, and might possibly have to be reinforced.



A contractor commissioned in 2014 states, in his service offer, that the completion of renovations lead to complications in making the building compliant. What comes to establish a doubt about the feasibility of bringing the building up to standard.

The state of the building

2014

Excerpt - Technical audit of the building

Attest that the building constructed in 1900 must undergo major renovations to remain viable. Among others, the brick, foundation and front staircase must be replaced.





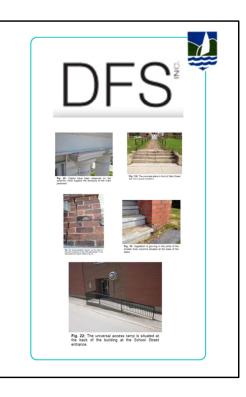
The state of the building

- Original plumbing to be redone;
- O Sprinkler system to be brought up to code;
- Heating system: two oil furnaces, one electric furnace. Plan for upgraded performance and radiators, all at the end of their lifespan;
- Ventilation system;
- O Drainage system;
- O Electrical system.



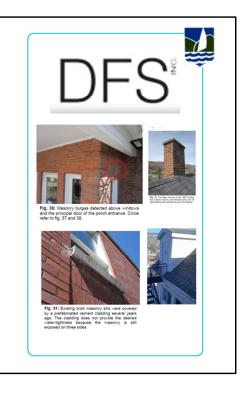
State of the building

- O Main exterior staircases to be replaced;
- O Main access is unsafe and must not be used;
- O Columns have cracks.



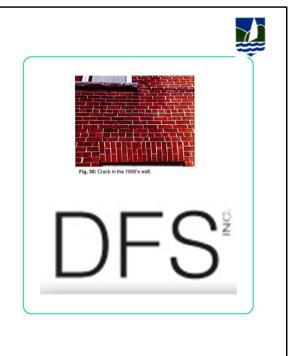
State of the building

- O The exterior of the chimney is at the end of its lifespan:
- O The windows need improvement or upgrading;
- O The roofing must be totally replaced;
- O The roofing insulation contains asbestos.



State of the building

The exterior walls (masonry) are in a bad or so-so state (cracked) particularly at the front of the building and require tearing out and rebuilding of some sections.



PROJECT SUBMITTED FOR APPROVAL BY MUNICIPAL COUNCIL

77, RUE MAIN

TIMELINE AND REVIEW OF PROJECT SUBMISSION

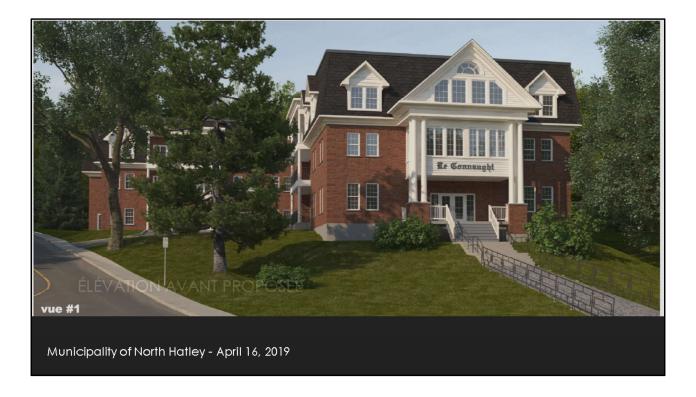


- O 2016 to 2019:
 - July 27, 2016: Application submitted;
 - O January 18, 2017: CCUP Meeting: amendment of the Zoning By-law and initial review of the project;
 - O March 2017: SARP (Service d'aide-conseil en rénovation patrimoniale) submits its recommendations to the Municipality;
 - May 17, 2017: CCUP Meeting: study of the SARP plans;
 - O September 20, 2017: CCUP Meeting: study of the revised SARP plans;
 - October 5, 2017: Two project approval resolutions (demolition and construction);
 - April 5, 2018: Granting of a construction permit;
 - O April 19, 2018: Coming into effect of the By-law on demolition;
 - October 15, 2018: Manager for the Connaught Home submits a request for an extension of the construction permit;
 - January 17, 2019: Letter from Marie-Claude Champoux, Ministère de la Culture et des Communications asking the municipality to review its decision and to assure the preservation of the heritage building;
 - January 31, 2019: the Municipality suspends the demolition and construction permit;
 - O February 7, 2019: response to the Sous-ministre de la Culture et des Communications: the application is dependant upon municipal authority

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In his letter to the municipality, le ministère suggested to review the decision process that led to the authorization of the demolition.

What needs to be understood is that by the heritage site bylaw, the municipal council has established the general rule that provides not to demolish a heritage building. So, to go against the general rule, you have to be able to justify it.



Plans for the transformation of the building include 26 units, for autonomous retirees, covering an area of 1,185 sq. metres.

The back section of the existing building has been kept in the new plan as it has a steel structure whereas the front section has a wood structure.

The partial demolition is requested because the front section, of 509 sq. metres, cannot be saved in the submitted project, and to remove the exterior siding of the back building. The plans submitted for the partial demolition of the building are included in the total building transformation project, to return it to a residence for seniors, and including all related infrastructure relative to land use.

The partial demolition project includes trying to preserve elements that can be restored and reintegrated with the façade of the building while ensuring the sustainability of the new building.

The proposed new building would replicate many of the architectural characteristics of the current building.

Diapositive 28

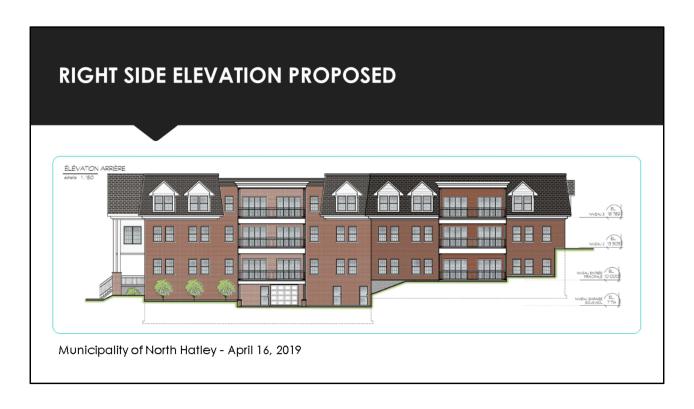
FP1 Fannie Pelletier-Beaudry; 2019-04-14



LEFT SIDE ELEVATION PROPOSED

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The project, as submitted, meets the needs of the population in terms of housing. Previously, rooms were available to senior citizens. In 2017, expressed needs changed for appartments, private spaces, to meet more modern-day needs, requiring to expand the size of the building. The need for adapted housing to meet the needs of the aging population became necessary, as planned for with the Zoning By-law. More than 34% of the North Hatley population is 65 years old and over.



The size of the project presented respects the size of the original building, and should not obstruct the view of buildings onto the lake and river. The current site provides a view of the wooded valleys, but the land surface is not such that it allows for a view towards the lake, except from inside the upper floors.



The current project will allow for the recovery of many of the architectural characteristics of the building.



The rear facade suggests a much more elaborate architectural treatment



BEFORE AND AFTER

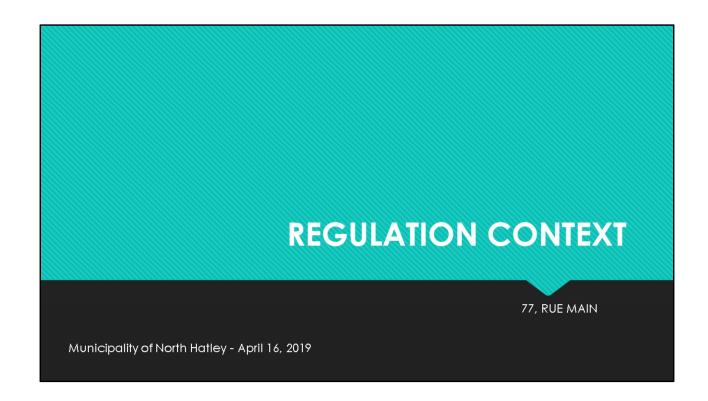
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Although the proposed site is not representative of the typical setting of a bourgeois home, in the submitted plans, the initial purpose for which it was built in 1901, by Dr. J Edgar, was as a single-family dwelling, but the history of the site indicates that it soon served as a hospital. The closer location to the street, as submitted in the current plan, is typical of the businesses located in North Hatley. The contrast highlights the picturesque effect of the heritage site. The Connaught Home has had a history with the population as an institution, since it has functioned as a home for seniors for more than 50 years. In 1970, the Scowen and Hart families, in their generosity, donated the building to the not-for-profit organization Christian Brethren Charter in Quebec. The building itself, forever known as the Connaught Home, became the name of the charitable organization when they incorporated at the time. The organization, that already was providing housing services to seniors, less than thirty in number at the time, gave itself the name of Connaught Home, spreading its mission thoughout the building and heart of the community. In conclusion, the function of the building has been preserved over time, to care for people, whether through Dr Edgar and his home practice, or that of the MRC that provides services to seniors, with modernday practices.



On this aerial view, we can see that the setback is diminished, but still maintained compared to neighboring buildings.

27 interior parking spaces and 7 exterior parking spaces are planned.



Reviewing the evolution of the regulation context helps us better understand the context under which the SPAIP by-law was formulated and the intention by municipal Council during the 2000 decade to replace heritage site with the PIIA and to understand their reasons for doing so.

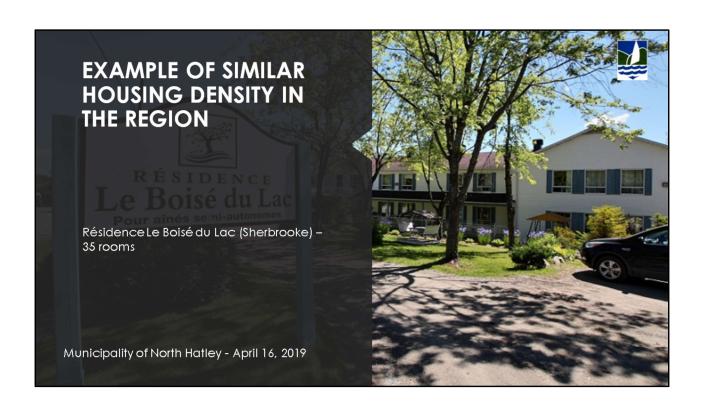
On the other hand, the regulation on the heritage site has never been repealed and is therefore still in force



Due to new safety requirements, 450 residences for seniors have had to close their doors in recent years, 395 of which were in a rural location. The Quebec Seniors' Housing Group has asked whether it might be considered a privilege to grow older in one's community? Ahead of time, Municipal Council responded to the question in 2017 by adopting the Age Friendly Municipality Policy. In the policy document, one of the goals is to oversee housing to allow North Hatley seniors to remain in their village for as long as possible, in a safe and secure home environment. Actions are planned.



Municipal Council adopted, on October 2, 2017, By-law 2017-603 authorizing the modification of the residential density of zone C-7 to accommodate multifamily detached housing including 20 to 30 units under certain conditions. As such the project submitted complies with the zoning by-law.



EXAMPLE OF SIMILAR HOUSING DENSITY IN THE REGION



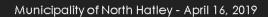
Manoir Stanstead (Stanstead) – 72 units



Municipality of North Hatley - April 16, 201

EXAMPLE OF SIMILAR HOUSING DENSITY IN THE REGION

Résidence Sawerville (Cookshire-Eaton) – 25 units









A project must be well integrated in its area.

PERMITS AND CERTIFICATES

O A request for demolition (even partial) is subject to the granting of a certificate of authorization.

OA request for transformation of a building is subject to the granting of a construction permit.

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<u>Repair</u>

The act of returning an existing work or structure to its original state, on the condition that no more than 50% of the work or structure undergoes repair, and that there is no change in its original dimensions.

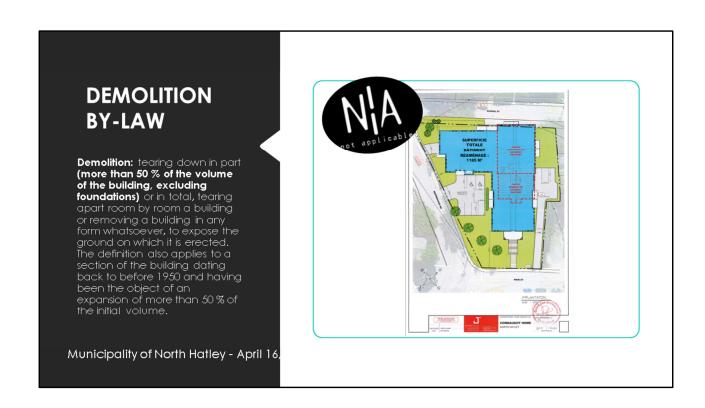
Restoration

The act of returning an existing work or structure to its original state.

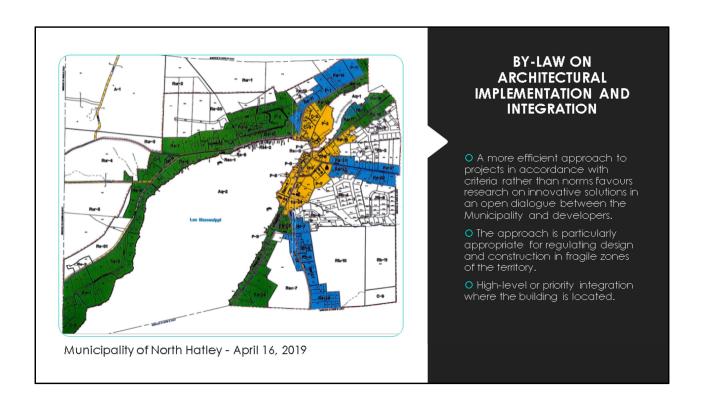
The project is presented under the two requirements of the by-law on permits and certificates. As the Municipality must proceed according to set by-laws and must respond to submitted requests, the project is treated in two stages, certificate of authorization and construction permit.

Il faut aussi savoir qu'une Municipalité a des pouvoirs liés aux règlements. C'est-à-dire qu'à partir du moment ou la demande est conforme aux règlements, la Municipalité DOIT émettre le permis ou certificat demandé.

Le règlement de permis et certificats prévoit les documents à fournir pour obtenir une autorisation.



The project is not subject to the decision-making process provided for in the demolition by-law since it does not constitute 50% of the building's volume.



Above, the map of the SPAIP application with the zones that provides for the intensity of integration in the area of SPAIP.

Integration with surrounding buildings in order to preserve the authentic characteristics of the area. Establish visual homogeneity with the built framework relative to the natural environment while respecting the existing topography. Ensure integration with adjacent buildings without hindering the architectural style of the building. Municipality of North Hatley - April 16, 2019

Integration means the incorporation of new elements into a system.

The first objective relates to the architectural design of the village core, which provides an array of architectural styles. In the area, the prevalent styles are Georgian, American Vernacular and Victorian Architecture. Integration must occur within this context.

The main PIIA by-law objective is the continuity of the built framework to avoid contrasts.



In December 2016, the firm of SARP was mandated by the Municipality to conduct a PIIA related study and for the building reconstruction project.



CCUP RECOMMENDATION

- Not to approve the work consisting in particular of the demolition of the old part of the building, decause the CCUP considers that the objective of conserving the traditional characteristics of the center cannot be befter served than by its conservation.
- Since the demonstration was not made that the structure can no longer support the building and that only a detailed study, carried out by an expert, could confirm.
- Since the reversibility of the interventions still appears possible, despite the constraints that it generates.
- Not to approve the submitted plans since the project does not respect the objectives of PIIA by-law, in particular:
- Due to its implantation, its architectural style, does not promote the continuity of the
 existing building, but rather betrays the character of the existing village center.
- By encroaching upon the front yard, the project alters the specific character of the typical topography of this distinctive village center.
- Due to its implementation that betrays the traditional character and the
 architectural character of the section replacing the old heritage building, oriented
 toward mimicry, rather than preserving the old building, the submitted project is no
 attentive to conserving the traditional characteristics area.
- To give a clear indication to the applicant that any transformation of the property incorporate the old by illaling by restoring its shine.

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This is the recommendation, submitted on March 25th. The recommendation of the CCUP is submitted to the municipal council which makes the decision. As a result, the CCUP plays an advisory role to the municipal council, but is not decision-making.



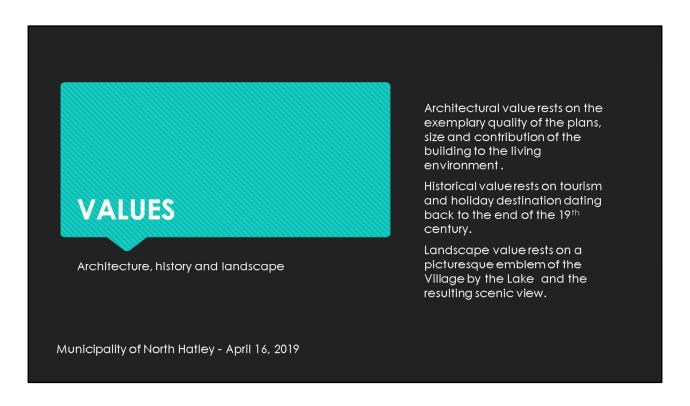
The building at 77, rue Main, is within the heritage site and its protection, a municipal prerogative, applies to the properties and the immediate land they are built on.

The Municipality received notice on October 15, 2018 of the work request, as required under Article 139 of the *Cultural Heritage Act*.

Natural elements are the core of a heritage site, and by its topography, the village core rounds the lake and river in a picturesque landscape with mature and dense vegetation (valleys) and a roaming view of Lake Massawippi and the hills.

A hertitage site is defined by the quality and authenticity of the surrounding environment.

A heritage site is characterized by the harmony yet great divsersity of its elements.



The values are the motivations that led to the adoption of a regulation on the establishment of a heritage site.

What distinguishes the site in terms of elements is a tradition of quality and refinement, a striving for elegance found in the choice of elements and attention to detail.

Understanding, thats what we are trying to do together toning. The intervention is the submitted project.

The planning is defined inside the By-laws.

PIERRE LAROCHELLE, PROFESSOR



LES GRANDS PRINCIPES DE MISE EN VALEUR ET DE CONSERVATION DU PATRIMOINE

Municipality of North Hatley - April 16, 201

- Pierre Larochelle is a specialist in architectural and urban typo-morphology. He is a
 consultant on scientific methods of characterization of built environments and how
 they apply to the concept, management and evaluation of architectural projects
 and urban settings and the preservation of the built heritage.
- O He has taught architecture, urban design and morphogenesis in human settings. He favours a cognitive approach to design, founded on a strict relation between the study of the existing built environment and forms of intervention aimed at reconciling transformations and the preservation of cultural identity of locations. He headed the École des arts visuels at Université Laval from 1972 to 1978. He is a member of the International Seminar on Urban Form (ISUF), of the Società dei Territorialisti and associate member of an interdisciplinary research group (GIRBa).
- For more than 25 years he worked for organizations for the defense of architectural and urban heritage, notably as a member of management of the Conseil des monuments et sites du Québec, ICOMOS-Canada and the Fondation québécoise du patrimoine. He advocates for the preservation of cultural landscapes as group creations and products of the historical relationship between the natural habitat, the built landscape and the human environment.

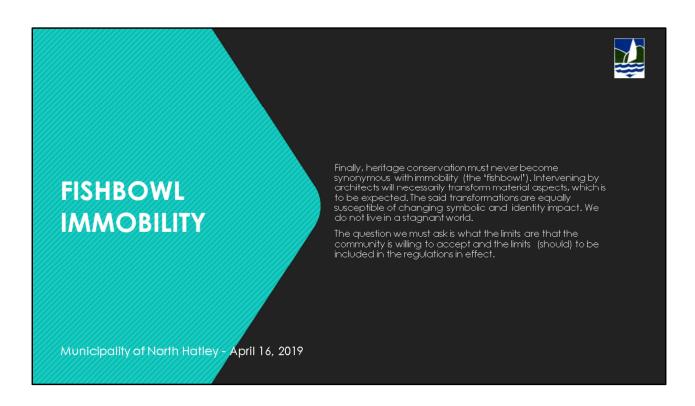


Professor-Researcher

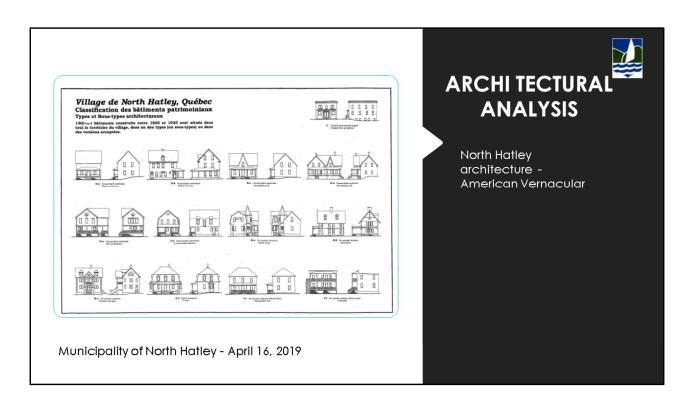
École d'architecture de l'Université Laval (1968 à 2001)

M. Larochelle has worked for more than 25 years with organizations for the defense of architectural and urban heritage, notably as a member of management of the Conseil des monuments et sites du Québe. A recognized theorician, he is a specialist in urban typomorphology and and advocate for integrated management.

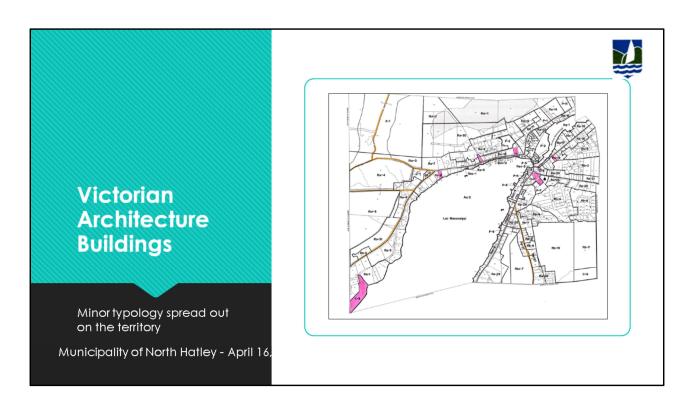
What M. Larochelle indicates as principle: the objective of the protection of buildings by way of citation consists in reconciling required changes through the evolution of change with the needs to maintain the inherited characteristics that express the identity and memories of locations.



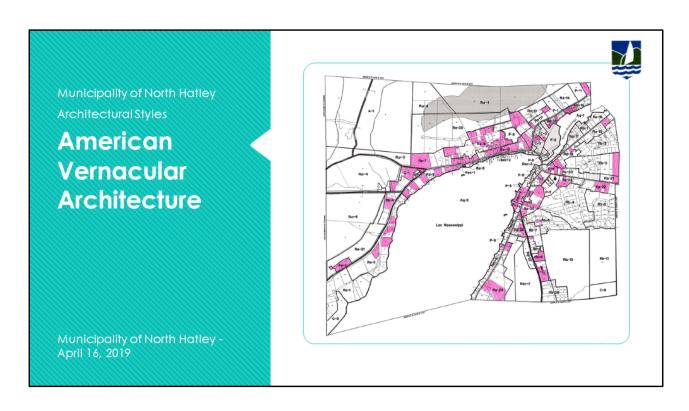
This image is a synonym for immobility, which is not the definition of conservation according to the main principles of the heritage protection.



We can note a variety of architectural styles in North Hatley, but the main style is American Vernacular.



Victorian style buildings, wich include the Connaught Home are part of a built ensemble of eight (8) buildings with three (3) Queen-Anne sub-types, the Stick Style and with Neo-Grec accents such as at the Connaught Home.



Found mostly along the lake.



Architectural design – Victorian style on the left, American Vernacular on the right.



In addition, it can be noted that the heritage territory has been redesigned, and includes all of the bourgeois residences along the lake. The current site map is partial.



CCUP - RECOMMENDATION BY THE LOCAL HERITAGE COMMITTEE

presented project because it do not respect any of the three heritage values of the North Hatley Heritage site, namely, architectural value, landscape value as well as the historical value.

- THAT only a unequivocal demonstration, made by an expert on the subject, that the structure of the building is beyond repair, would allowed the CCUP to review its position with the municipal council.
- > That the transformation is not carried out according to the submitted plans.
- WHEREAS the project eliminates the historical value of the building, by replicating the non-original characteristics, resulting in a loss of identity due to the loss of authenticity.
- WHEREAS the project uses the elements of the building out of context, in an anachronic way, giving it a very low architectural value.
- WHEREAS the proposed implementation significantly modifies the traditionally cleared front yard landscape overlooking Main Street, thereby betraying the landscape value of the heritage site.

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Restoration is an optimal practice when heritage characteristics have been maintained over the years, but must be restored.

The renovation of a heritage building as such leads to changes with the use of modern-day materials that will diminish the historic value of the building.

The outdated state of the building makes it unusable as it puts the safety of people at risk. The only exception is major repair work to the building.

This is why the demand is analyzed from an insertion perspective, one of the type of heritage intervention.





A new paradigm for heritage sites has emerged in recent years that promotes a more pluralistic approach to heritage and related human values.

The new heritage concept also focuses on the inclusion of various stakeholders in the process of identifying what is heritage and formulating conservation strategies: Who values heritage and why? How does it lend itself to the quality of a living environment? Questions such as these raise the possibility of heritage sites established for reasons other than for their esthetic or historic value, for their practical use and for the importance they are given by a particular group.

Conservation of heritage sites would not be exclusively on a material level but also in terms of their relationship with a given population.

(Pierre Larochelle. La revue continuité: patrimoine et urbanisme. <u>La peur du faux.</u> 13 ianvier 2007.)

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HERITAGE IN 2019

This is exactly why the municipal council wish to hear you on May 1st. A shared vision by many theoreticians, including the authors of Vivre en ville, very dynamic organization in Montréal notably.

HERITAGE CONSERVATION AND SUSTAINABLE DEVELOPMENT



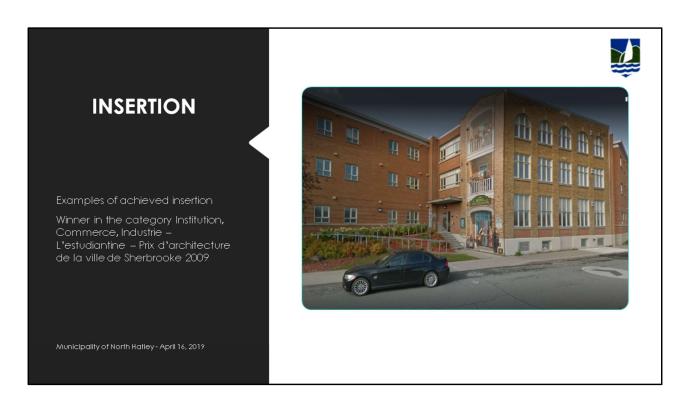
The new paradigm establishes close links between heritage conservation and sustainable development.

Already in 2006, the Quebec government, in its Sustainable Development Act, was declaring heritage as a link to sustainable development. More recently, in 2015, the UN set official goals towards sustainable development. Natural and cultural heritage conservation consists in one of the targets of reaching Goal 11, sustainable cities and communities.

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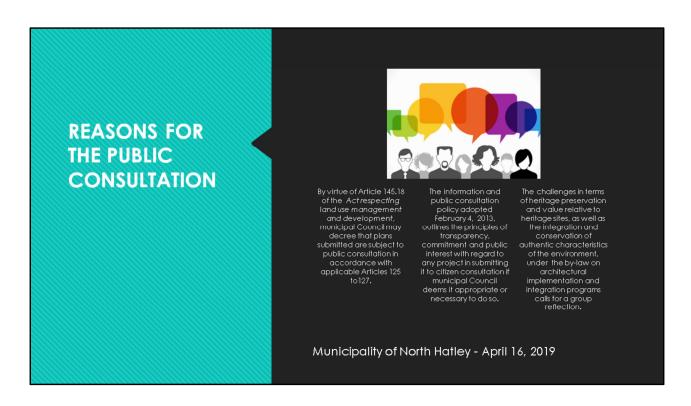


Insertion should not be seen as the construction of a new building, but as prolonging history, a wider vision of the restoration of the quality of the urban fabric.



The current train of thought says that a construction project should favour implementation and insertion in terms of historic signature and continuity rather than in terms of a search for originality and affirmation of a unique individuality, in addition to architectural quality and relevant history.





Municipal Council strongly urges public participation and perception regarding the project.

RELATED QUESTIONS

ARCHITECTURAL IMPLEMENTATION AND INTEGRATION BY-LAW

BY-LAW ESTABLISHING A HERITAGE SITE

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Is the partial demolition project acceptable in view of the transformation project submitted ?

Is the submitted transformation project adequately integrated in the context of the village core and the heritage site?



The Municipality will now take questions relative to the understanding of the details of the project.

Persons and organizations will have an opportunity to express their views and comments to municipal Council at the Public Consultation Meeting scheduled to take place May 1, 2019, at 7 p.m.

There will possibility de submit your written memoirs or opinion until May 1st. The intervention during the next meeting will be limited to 10 minutes per person. Les documents d'information sont disponibles pour consultation au bureau de la Municipalité depuis le 5 avril.