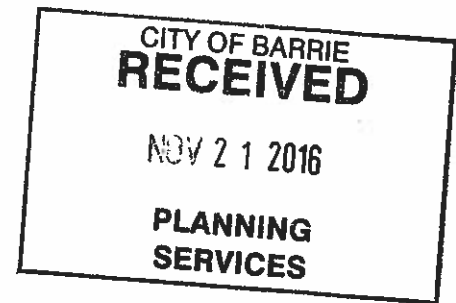


**Apposed Residents of Country Club
Estates adjacent to Proposed
Salem and
Hewitts Secondary Plans**



November 21, 2016

Stephen Naylor, Director
Planning and Building Services
City of Barrie
P.O. Box 400
Barrie, Ontario L4M 4T5

Stephen Naylor:

We the Residents of the Country Club Estates attached are apposed to the expansion of the Hewitt's Secondary Plan in general, we received this letter on short notice, not enough time for all residents to review the plans, one petition is enclosed and another petition is still circulating to the rest of the residents and will be forwarded when completed.

We understand a Class Environmental Assessment Study was completed and not communicated to this subdivision to review prior to sending your Notice of Statutory Public Meeting to Consider this Zoning By-Law Amendment and find this information influences this zoning in all ways in their Assessment detrimental to the Environment, Archeological Sites, Heritage Sites, MOECC Noise levels, Traffic congestion to and from this area, and contributing to the subsequent congestion on the 400 Highway which is now out of control, giving stress to our residents in everyday life commuting to the GTA in the summer months when cottage traffic dominates in the Barrie area and disrupting this community.

Wildlife present now and observed daily which are not in the above report are turkey families, flocks of geese, rabbits, possum, deer, dens of coyotes exist in the wetlands, all will be harmed by this expansion.

The Expansion will create more commuter traffic south on the 400 Corridor, with the rising cost of Residential ownership in the GTA and surrounding areas, this will attract more commuters to this area, the Urban Plan is not conducive to this big picture. Widening of the arterial roads will not attribute to the new commuting traffic on the 400 South Hwy, this will only create more commuter traffic, accidents, more snow removal costs, road maintenance costs and on and on....

We object to this plan it is too preliminary until the 400 Highway is 4-6 lanes on each side, all major routes to the 400, are widened to 4 lanes on each side, Lockhart Road, 10th Sideroad, Innisfil Beach Road, the on ramps and exits to the 400 are all upgraded Innisfil Beach Road, Hwy 89, Hwy 88, due to many accidents already every year the statistics are out of control, we are requesting a full study of the traffic including accidents in this corridor. Proper lighting on all these arteries is mandatory and needed badly.

Mapleview Drive with the Expansion of the Park Place shopping district up to Bryne Drive areas is at gridlock all day now, when it is cottage country traffic it is even worse, a 1 kilometre stretch can take up to 45 minutes or more in most cases, the exit off the 400 into the South Barrie Shopping corridor is consistently backed up and needs expansion, residents are currently putting up with the closure of McKay Ave a backroute which has caused even more congestion, if this expansion is put forth massive wait times and congestion is extremely apposed and a study presented to the residents is to be approved before any road expansion is considered.

Commuters now leave at 5 am to drive into their jobs south to avoid heavy traffic, due to the lack of well paying employment within the City of Barrie, it is now a commuter city because of this, with this plan 4

am will become the norm, snowplows do not come out to clean roads at that time now, it will cause major accidents and Barrie will become a higher Auto Insurance category for residents, we will all feel the increases. The sleep deprivation this creates on residents is proven to be detrimental to overall health and well-being of residents, this will create more uneasiness, stress and not contribute to a happy and healthy standard of living in this area as our residents currently are happy with, even with the small expansions now in Innisfil with their residential expansion, traffic is becoming unbearable.

We see no reason to upset the current peaceful living environment in this subdivision, harming the Naturalization environments by building on this land and adding stress to residents with the traffic and congestion concerns, we ask to leave this subdivision and surrounding areas as is, by adding this expansion the City of Barrie is contributing a large emission to the Carbon footprint of Ontario and is counterproductive to the Federal and Provincial plans to cut emissions, the residents want to see a study in this regard.

For the Residents of Thicketwood Ave, an extension of this street east into another subdivision is apposed due to the Naturalization area being so close to the proposed Northern road highlighted on the attached Appendix 9B on the Masterplan. This will only create traffic congestion on a small narrow street where backing into the street is the only way for residents to exit their properties and the risk will be increased for accidents if a through street is a result and it is adamantly apposed.

This area is also infested with Giant Hogweed, existing for 15-20 years which the City of Barrie is aware of and never alerted the residents here of the danger involved with this vegetation. The planned road is located on this Giant Hogweed area located in and beyond the designated Naturalization areas and is spreading, this causes permanent skin lesions and blindness and harms human populations, see highlighted area of the drawing off Thicketwood Ave and information references enclosed on the harmful *Heracleum mantegazzianum* (Hogweed).

The residents of Country Club estates experienced high water table issues on Bartor Blvd, Fenchurch Manor and most residents backing onto the Naturalization Wetlands north on Thicketwood Ave, in which the City of Barrie and the Builder/Developer did not rectify in most cases, the residents have had added costs to find remedies to the water collecting in their yards with minimal help from the City of Barrie. The area as per your drawings show and online is surrounded by Wetlands and residents need to be protected from any water draining toward their existing properties and detailed plans need to be provided to residents with clear explanations of how these systems will be impacted on their properties, again this is a procedure needing approval from residents for this expansion.

The initial extension from Thicketwood as outlined on the map, would not serve any purpose as housing could not be approved due to the closeness to the Naturalization area up to the proposed Storm Management, this part of the road is particularly not needed and would upset the dynamic of Naturalization land and its purpose as well as the residents on that street for undue thoroughfare congestion of unnecessary traffic passing through a quiet area. Residents were sold these properties on their purchase and sale agreements have no clauses showing expansion in this area, nor were ever officially updated as to the plans by the City of Barrie until this recent letter.

Please see the attached petition of these residents and take the above input as apposition to this Zone By Law Proposal for the Hewitt Secondary Plan.

The residents of Thicketwood Ave are requesting to be advised of every action taken that effects the Zone By Law Proposal by written mail for their records and be involved in the expansion of their street and area and request any changes to be addressed prior to any decision taken forthwith to prepare for other actions by residents including legal and appeal processes.

Other feedback on the current Country Club Estates subdivision is the park that was built after much petitioning is not usable for all the residents, the playground is only for small children. Other children in this area need a safe place to ride bikes, skateboards, scooters etc, soccer, baseball and football and

we request this park be updated to accommodate the activities and more, we expect feedback on this request and proposals communicated to us.

Residents of Country Club Estates

Apposed to Hewitts Secondary Plan for the City of Barrie

Name

Address

PETITION SUBMITTED WITH 19 SIGNATURES

LEGEND

Secondary Plan Boundary

Highway

Neighbourhood Mixed Use Node

Recreation Centre/Community Park/School

Settlement Area Boundary

Natural Heritage System

Neighbourhood Mixed Use Node

Village Square

Potential Floodline Boundary

Residential Area

Neighbourhood Park Area

Stormwater Management Facility

Building and Proposed Road

Mid/High Density Residential Area

School

Special Built Area

APPENDIX

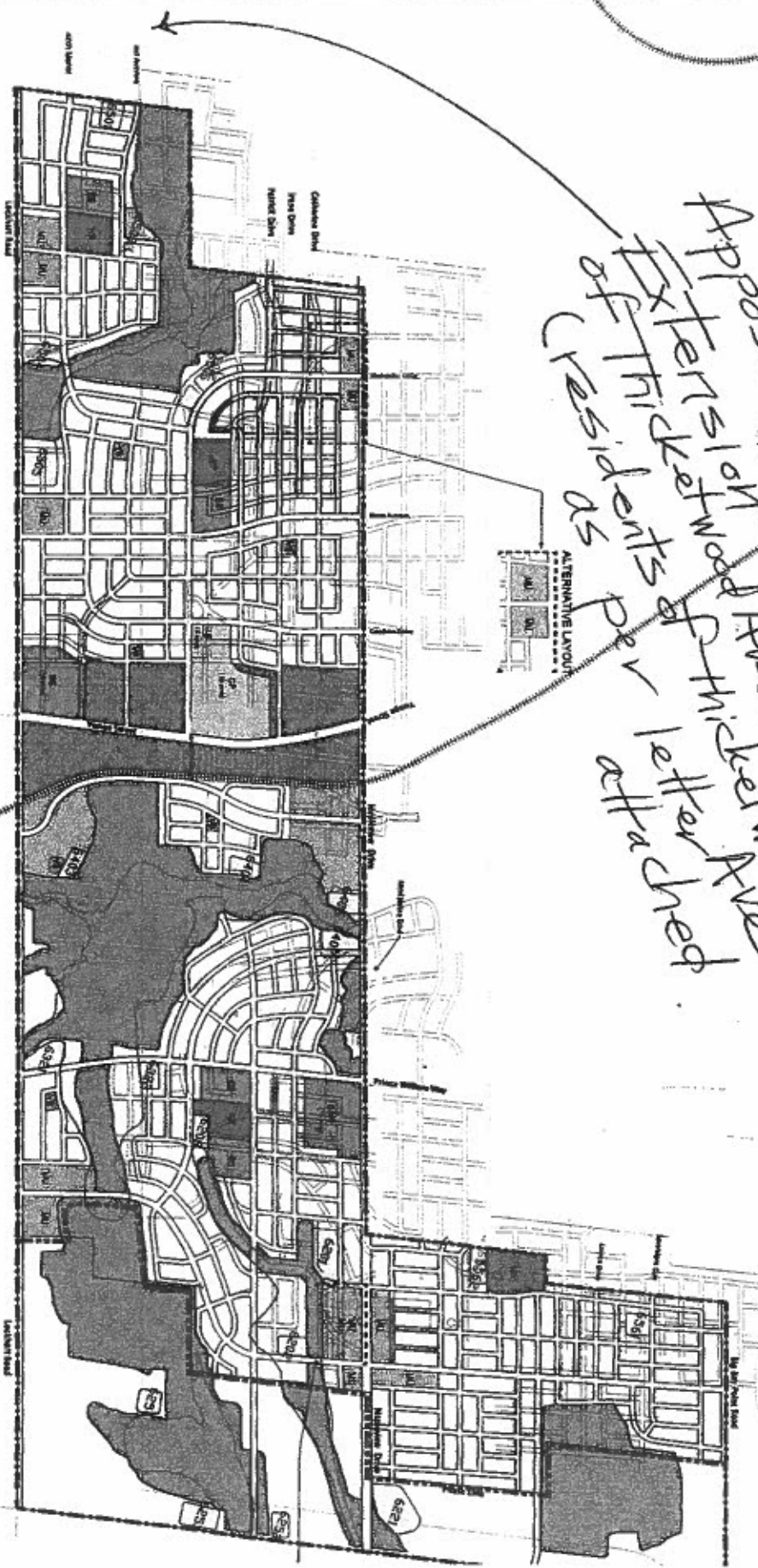
HEWITT'S SECONDARY PLAN - MASTER

APRIL 2014



Scale 1:1000

Apposed. Night, anticipated along
Intersection of Hickwood Ave
of residents per letter attached.



ALTERNATIVE LAYOUT



Scale 1:1000

North Arrow

Heracleum mantegazzianum

From Wikipedia, the free encyclopedia

Heracleum mantegazzianum, commonly known as **giant hogweed**,^{[1][2][3]} **cartwheel-flower**,^{[1][2][3]} **giant cow parsnip**,^{[4][5]} **hogsbane** or **giant cow parsley**,^[6] is a plant in the family Apiaceae. In New Zealand, it is also sometimes called **wild parsnip**,^[2] or **wild rhubarb**.^[2] It typically grows to heights of 2–5.5 m (6 ft 7 in–18 ft 1 in).^[7] Superficially, it resembles common hogweed (*Heracleum sphondylium*), *Heracleum sosnowskyi*, or garden angelica (*Angelica archangelica*). It is phototoxic and considered to be a noxious weed in many jurisdictions. Giant hogweed is native to the Caucasus region and Central Asia. It was introduced to Britain as an ornamental plant in the 19th century, and it has also spread to many other parts of Europe, the United States, and Canada.

The sap of giant hogweed causes phytophotodermatitis in humans, resulting in blisters and long-lasting scars. These serious reactions are due to the furocoumarin derivatives in the leaves, roots, stems, flowers, and seeds of the plant.

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- 1 Description
- 2 Introduction to Western Europe and North America
- 3 Phototoxicity
- 4 Countermeasures
- 5 In popular culture
- 6 See also
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Description

Giant hogweed has a stout, bright green stem that is frequently spotted with dark red and hollow red-spotted leaf stalks that produce sturdy bristles. The stems grow to more than 2 m high.^[8] The hollow stems vary from 3–8 cm (1.2–3.1 in) in diameter, occasionally up to 10 cm (3.9 in). Each dark red spot on the stem surrounds a hair, and large, coarse white hairs occur at the base of the leaf stalk. The plant has deeply incised compound leaves which grow up to 1–1.7 m (3 ft 3 in–5 ft 7 in) in width.

Giant hogweed is a biennial or monocarpic perennial,^{[7]:827} the plants usually begin dying after they have set seed. It usually flowers in its second year from late spring to midsummer, with numerous white flowers clustered in an umbrella-shaped head that is up to 80 cm (31 in) in diameter across its flat top. The plant produces 1,500 to 100,000 flattened, 1-centimetre (0.39 in)-long, oval, dry seeds that have a broadly rounded base and broad marginal ridges. Tall dead stems may mark its locations during winter.

Heracleum mantegazzianum



Scientific classification

Kingdom: Plantae
(unranked): Angiosperms
(unranked): Eudicots
(unranked): Asterids
Order: Apiales
Family: Apiaceae
Genus: *Heracleum*
Species: *H. mantegazzianum*

Binomial name

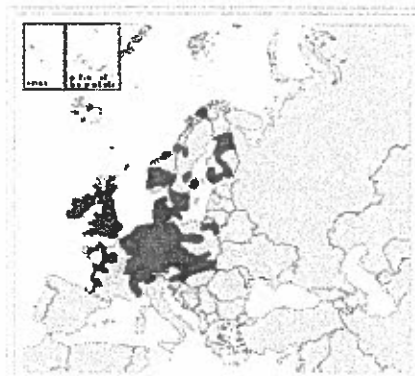
Heracleum mantegazzianum

Sommier & Levier

Introduction to Western Europe and North America

Giant hogweed was among many foreign plants introduced to Britain in the 19th century as ornamental plants. It is now widespread throughout the British Isles, especially along riverbanks. By forming dense stands, they can displace native plants and reduce wildlife habitats.^[9] It has spread in the northeastern and northwestern United States, and southern Canada and is an invasive species in Germany, France, and Belgium, overtaking the local native species, *Heracleum sphondylium*.^[9]

In Canada, the plant has been sighted in British Columbia, Alberta, Saskatchewan, Ontario, Quebec, New Brunswick, Nova Scotia, and in isolated areas of Newfoundland. It has been seen in Quebec since the early 1990s.^[10] The plant's spread in Ontario began in the southwest and was seen in 2010 in the greater Toronto area and Renfrew County near Ottawa.^[11]



Distribution of giant hogweed in Europe (2005)

Giant hogweed was introduced into New York about 1917, and was recorded in British Columbia in the 1930s. It now occurs in the west in British Columbia, Washington, and Oregon and in eastern North America from Newfoundland and Nova Scotia west to Ontario and Wisconsin and south to Indiana, Maryland, and New Jersey.^{[12][13]} It is also recorded occasionally in Michigan.^[14] It is a federally listed noxious weed in many states.^[12]

Phototoxicity

The sap of the giant hogweed plant is phototoxic; when the contacted skin is exposed to sunlight or to ultraviolet rays, it can cause phytophotodermatitis (severe skin inflammations). Initially, the skin colours red and starts itching. Blisters form as it burns within 48 hours. They form black or purplish scars that can last several years.

Hospitalisation may be necessary.^[9] Although many media reports on giant hogweed suggest the plant can lead to temporary or permanent blindness, existing research on the plant does not back up this claim.^[15]

These reactions are caused by the presence of linear derivatives of furanocoumarin in its leaves, roots, stems, flowers, and seeds. These chemicals can get into the nucleus of the epithelial cells, forming a bond with the DNA, causing the cells to die. The brown colour is caused by the production of melanin by furocoumarins.



Giant hogweed (close-up)

Authorities advise that children should be kept away from giant hogweed, that protective clothing, including eye protection, should be worn when handling or digging it, and that if skin is exposed, the affected area should be washed thoroughly with soap and water and the exposed skin protected from the sun for several days.^[9]

Countermeasures

Because of its phototoxicity and invasive nature, giant hogweed is often actively removed. In the UK, the *Wildlife and Countryside Act 1981* makes it an offence to plant or cause giant hogweed to grow in the wild.^{[9][16]} Hogweed is regulated as a federal noxious weed by the US government, and is illegal to import into the United States or

move interstate without a permit from the Department of Agriculture.^[17] The USDA Forest Service states pigs and cattle can eat it without apparent harm.^[5] The New York State Department of Environmental Conservation has had an active program to control giant hogweed since 2008, including reporting, database maintenance, and crews for removal or herbicide control.^{[18][19]} In 2011, Maine state horticulturists, describing the plant as "Queen Anne's lace on steroids", reported that it has been found at 21 different locations in Maine, with the number of plants ranging from one to a hundred.^[20]

In popular culture

The 1971 album *Nursery Cryme* by the progressive rock group Genesis contains a song called "The Return of the Giant Hogweed". The lyrics describe a murderous attack on the human race by *Heracleum mantegazzianum*, long after the plant was first "captured" and brought to England by a Victorian explorer.^[21] It is typical of the dramatic, tongue-in-cheek humour prevalent in the band's early recordings. A live version can be found on their 1973 Genesis Live album.

The 1971 studio recording appears in Series 1 Episode 1 ("And No Birds Sing") of the British TV crime drama *Rosemary and Thyme* as the episode story centres around hogweed.

See also

- Other invasive hogweeds *Heracleum sosnowskyi* and *Heracleum persicum*
- Native European hogweeds *Heracleum sphondylium* and *Heracleum sphondylium* ssp. *sibiricum* (eltrot)
- Species that can be mistaken for giant hogweed (wild parsnip, garden angelica, wild angelica)

References

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7. Stace, C.A. (2010). *New flora of the British isles* (Third ed.). Cambridge, U.K.: Cambridge University Press. p. 450. ISBN 9780521707725.
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11. Halfnight, Drew (July 13, 2010). "Giant weed that burns and blinds spreads across Canada". *The National Post*.
12. "Plants profile for *Heracleum mantegazzianum*".
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15. "Giant Hogweed (<https://dr6j45jk9xcmk.cloudfront.net/documents/3244/giant-hogweed-fact-sheet.pdf>)." Ministry of Natural Resources and Forestry, Government of Ontario.
16. *Wildlife & Countryside Act 1981* Section 14 and Schedule 9, Part II.
17. "Invasive and Noxious Weeds: Federal Noxious Weeds". *Natural Resources Conservation Service*. U.S. Department of Agriculture.
18. "Giant Hogweed". NYS Dept. of Environmental Conservation. Retrieved 2015-06-21.
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At present, there is no area in Barrie that is specifically zoned for seniors housing that is affordable, and is owned by the seniors. It would be a proper time to consider such a development to accommodate this need.

Seniors like a quiet neighborhoods, generally speaking, and are comfortable living in an area with other retired or otherwise seniors.

An area set aside for this purpose should be such that nothing obtrusive be allowed in the area. This includes such things as renting out the homes to others, for income, allowing properties not kept up to a standard, (i.e. grass maintenance, snow removal etc.) Not allowing boats and trailers or other obtrusive junk to be parked in driveways, or yards visible from the street. No surprise developments should ever be allowed, that will disturb the area homes in the future. i.e. schools, malls, or other businesses etc.

Making by-laws appropriate to enforce the standards would be required.. Only seniors can own the home or live in the area. This age restriction normally keeps the area quiet, and not a junk collecting neighborhood. Only a senior couple, or single senior can live in the residence on a regular basis. These restrictions have to be discussed by others and established by consensus. Overnight guests, or family for example should be allowed to stay as desired by the owner, but time restrictions may have to be established. Emergencies may come up, and accommodations for these instances must be considered part of the standard.

These standards are necessary to keep area serene and to keep property values up, There may be other standards not mentioned, but can be introduced and studied by the city later.

It should not be up to a taxpayer to enforce these standards, rather a dedicated function of the city to investigate and monitor all aspects of maintaining a standard. If the city does not do this, the whole project will be a waist of time and effort. There is a great weakness in the city on enforcing many by laws, parking etc.

I would ask you to consider such a development area be included in future plans for the use of these lands. Many of my retired friends have often discussed this need, so I pass it on to you.

Regards John Kostenuik.