

PROPOSED

PUD2020-1261
ATTACHMENT 4

BYLAW NUMBER 49M2020

BEING A BYLAW OF THE CITY OF CALGARY TO DESIGNATE ST. PATRICK'S ROMAN CATHOLIC CHURCH AS A MUNICIPAL HISTORIC RESOURCE

WHEREAS the *Historical Resources Act*, R.S.A. 2000 c. H-9, as amended (the "Act") permits The City of Calgary Council ("City Council") to designate any historic resource within the municipality whose preservation City Council considers to be in the public interest together with any specified land in or on which it is located, as a Municipal Historic Resource;

AND WHEREAS the owners of St. Patrick's Roman Catholic Church have been given sixty (60) days` written notice of the intention to pass this Bylaw in accordance with the Act;

NOW THEREFORE THE COUNCIL OF THE CITY OF CALGARY ENACTS AS FOLLOWS:

SHORT TITLE

1. This Bylaw may be cited as "City of Calgary Bylaw to Designate St. Patrick's Roman Catholic Church as a Municipal Historic Resource".

BUILDING AND LAND DESIGNATED AS A MUNICIPAL HISTORIC RESOURCE

2. The building known as St. Patrick's Roman Catholic Church, located at 14608 Macleod TR SE, and the land on which the building is located being legally described as PLAN 3677JK BLOCK 1 EXCEPTING THEREOUT ALL MINES AND MINERALS AND THE RIGHT TO WORK THE SAME, as shown in the attached Schedule "A", are hereby designated as a Municipal Historic Resource.
3. The specific elements of the Historic Resource possessing heritage value are hereafter referred to as the Regulated Portions (the "Regulated Portions"). The Regulated Portions are identified in the attached Schedule "B".

PERMITTED REPAIRS AND REHABILITATION

4. a) The Regulated Portions of the Historic Resource, as described or identified in Schedule "B" shall not be removed, destroyed, disturbed, altered, rehabilitated, repaired or otherwise permanently changed, other than for routine preservation and maintenance work, without prior written approval from City Council, or the person appointed by City Council as the Approving Authority for the purposes of administration of Section 26 of the Act. Any alteration, rehabilitation, repair or change to the Regulated Portions must be in accordance with the terms of the Parks Canada 2010 publication Standards and Guidelines for the Conservation of Historic Places in Canada, (the "*Standards and Guidelines*"), as referenced and summarized in the attached Schedule "C".
b) All portions of the Historic Resource, which are not described or identified as a Regulated Portion in Schedule "B" are hereby known as the Non-regulated Portions (the "Non-

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regulated Portions”). The Non-regulated Portions are not subject to the *Standards and Guidelines* and may be rehabilitated, altered or repaired, provided that such rehabilitation, alteration, and repair does not negatively impact the Regulated Portions or adversely affect the historical, contextual or landmark character of the property, and that all other permits required to do such work have been obtained.

COMPENSATION

5. No compensation pursuant to Section 28 of the *Act* is owing.

EXECUTION OF DOCUMENTS

6. Any employees of The City of Calgary who exercise land use and heritage planning powers and duties are hereby authorized to execute such documents as may be necessary to give effect to this Bylaw.

SCHEDULES

7. The schedules to this Bylaw form a part of it.

NOW, THEREFORE, THE COUNCIL OF THE CITY OF CALGARY ENACTS AS FOLLOWS:

8. This Bylaw comes into force on the day it was passed.

READ A FIRST TIME ON _____

READ A SECOND TIME ON _____

READ A THIRD TIME ON _____

MAYOR

SIGNED ON _____

CITY CLERK

SIGNED ON _____

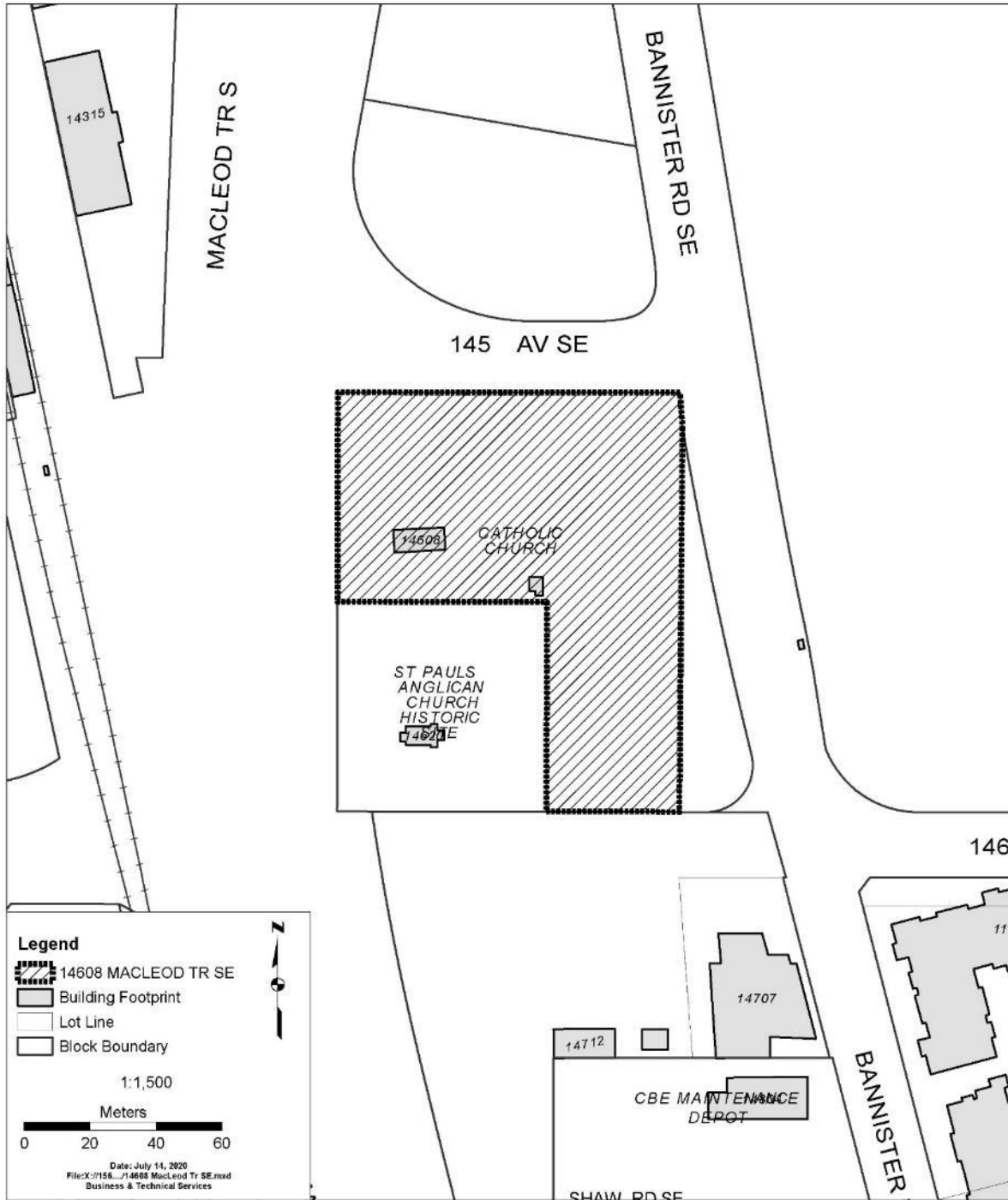
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SCHEDULE "A"



14608 MACLEOD TR SE



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SCHEDULE "B"

Description

St. Patrick's Roman Catholic Church is a tall, one-storey wood-frame building with symmetrical façades and bevelled-wood siding. A two-tiered wooden steeple with square base and bell tower with pyramidal spire is centred on the front of the high-pitched gable roof. The Gothic Revival-styled church features gothic-arched wooden windows and bell tower openings. The 1904 church is situated in the northwest part of its church yard and cemetery comprising roughly 0.911 hectares (2.25 acres). It is located in the original town centre of the former hamlet of Midnapore, now a south Calgary community. The site is set west of the former Lacombe Home site, and south of Fish Creek park, the former ranch lands of John Glenn, Patrick Burns and other pioneers, and lies immediately north of the historic 1885 St. Paul's Anglican Church and cemetery. The two historic churches front the east side of the busy Macleod Trail traffic corridor.

Heritage Value

As a rare early institutional building in the town centre of the former hamlet of Midnapore, originally known as Fish Creek, the 1904 church is symbolic of the early settlement of the community. From 1875 the trail between Calgary and Fort Macleod became a busy cart trail with small settlements like Fish Creek along it. The hamlet developed as a hub for nearby ranches and homesteads and by the 1880's included a woollen mill, Calgary's first irrigation system, and a town centre with a post office and St. Paul's Anglican Church. In 1891-92 it acquired a CPR station and by early 20th century a general store, the Catholic church and Lacombe Home. Today, the landmark churches and their cemeteries, Midnapore School, and the Lacombe Home site are the significant places which remain.

The church and cemetery also possess Institution value as the oldest surviving Catholic church in Calgary which has served as a place of faith since 1904 with burial grounds since the 1920s. Fish Creek was first ministered to by Missionary Oblates of Mary Immaculate (OMI) like Fathers Lacombe, Lestanc and Riou who covered a large area from their base in St. Albert. Services were conducted at homesteads of various pioneers, the most notable being John Glenn, who also contributed the land for St. Paul's Anglican. The construction of the Catholic church was proposed by French-born Joseph Jean-Marie Lestanc who was ordained as an Oblate in 1855. From 1874, under Bishop Grandin in St. Albert, he was posted to various missions in the southern foothills and later founded the Parish of Okotoks.

The first reverend of the new church was Rev Albert Lacombe from 1904. He also conceived a home for orphans and elderly dependents, and in 1909 received 200 acres contiguous to the church grounds donated by rancher Patrick Burns, who had acquired a large portion of Glenn's lands. Lacombe Home, erected in 1910, was operated by the Sisters of Providence; St. Patrick's priests became its chaplains and resided there. Many noted Oblates succeeded Lacombe including Fathers Lestanc, Doucet and Rouleau. The longest serving priest was Rev Albert Newman. During his tenure (1923-50), interior improvements were made, a variety of trees and shrubs planted, and a cemetery established. The church was the venue for important life events and social activities of the parish and has also served United, Anglican and Lutheran congregations. Since 2012 it has served the St John Chrysostom Russian Orthodox Church congregation whose Calgary parish was founded in 2005.

St. Patrick's Roman Catholic Church, a rare remaining pioneer church in Calgary, is valued as an example of the Carpenter Gothic variation of the Gothic Revival Style. Carpenter Gothic adapted gothic motifs from stone to wood so buildings could be crafted locally. The church

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displays features of this style such as the high gable roof, bevelled-wood siding, and gothic-arched wooden windows and bell tower openings. Under Rev Lestanc, the parish moved forward with plans for a church and an acre of homestead land was donated by John Glenn's son Patrick. In 1904, when contributions by members of the Catholic community exceeded \$4,000, construction began with volunteer parishioners guided by local carpenter Thomas Patton. Local stonemason Jim Stevens built the sandstone foundation. The first mass was held in August and the church blessing in September 1904.

In 1955 it was one of three pioneer churches selected for closing ceremonies for Alberta's Jubilee celebrations. In 1961 Midnapore was annexed. By the late 70s, the 140-person church supported a congregation of 350 with four weekend masses, necessitating a new facility by 1983. Although redundant, the historic church continued to be highly valued by pioneer descendants, and Catholic and heritage communities. Their passionate appeals to recognize its significance were rewarded in 2001 when St. Patrick's Church was designated a Provincial Historic Resource.

Character-defining Elements

The character-defining elements of St. Patrick's Roman Catholic Church include, but are not limited to:

- form, scale and massing as expressed by its one-storey rectangular plan with narrow façade;
- high-pitched, front-gable roof; overhanging verges; overhanging eaves; wooden tongue-and-groove soffits, moulded wooden fascia and moulded wooden frieze;
- wood-frame construction with bevelled-wood siding, vertical wooden siding in the steeple, and wooden cornerboards topped with decorative trim;
- original fenestration pattern on all façades; windows such as single assemblies of vertical, 2-over-2 double-hung wooden-sash windows with 3-light, gothic-arched, fixed wooden-sash stained glass transoms and wooden lug sills; most with 4-light wooden storm windows; and circular window in the front gable with 4 lights in cross pattern; wooden trim;
- centred front entry at ground level;
- other exterior features such as two-tiered wooden steeple with square base with vertical wooden siding, bell tower with double assemblies of wooden lancet openings and original 1909 cast-iron bell struck in Montreal with bell cord, and pyramidal spire surmounted by a cross;
- interior layout with open sanctuary space with east-west orientation, wooden window trim, walls finished in unpainted wood, and bell cord;
- original placement and orientation on property; setbacks on all sides;
- landscape features such as soft landscaping of the cemetery and church grounds, with grass, caragana hedges around the perimeter and many mature trees; views to and from St. Paul's Anglican church; and
- central location in the original Midnapore townsite and relation to other important sites including: the railway tracks and Macleod Trail to the west; the cemetery and Lacombe home site to the east; St. Paul's Anglican church to the south; proximity to Fish Creek park (formerly John Glenn, Patrick Burns and other pioneer ranches).

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REGULATED PORTIONS

1.0 Land

The Land is regulated as follows:

- a) The building's existing location and placement on the property (as shown on attached Schedule "A").

2.0 Exterior

- a) One-storey massing, rectangular plan with narrow façade; bevelled-wood siding, and wooden corner boards topped with decorative trim (Images 2.1-2.6);
- b) High-pitched front-gable roof; overhanging verges; overhanging eaves; wooden tongue-and-groove soffits, moulded wooden fascia and moulded wooden frieze (Images 2.1-2.6);
- c) Two-tiered wooden steeple consisting of a square base with vertical wooden siding, bell tower with double assemblies of wooden lancet openings and original 1909 cast-iron bell, and pyramidal spire surmounted by a cross (Images 2.1-2.5 and 2.7); and
- d) Original fenestration comprised of single assemblies of vertical windows; 2-over-2 double-hung wooden-sash windows with 3-light fixed stained glass, gothic-arched transoms and wooden lug sills; 4-light wooden storm windows; and circular window in the front gable with 4 lights in cross pattern; wooden trim; (Images 2.1-2.5, 2.8 and 2.9).

Note: A return to original configuration/appearance of the rear extension, front entrance and bell tower would not be precluded where documentation of original design/configuration exists (Images 2.1 and 2.2).



(Image 2.1: Detail of ca.1914 photo, Glenbow Archives PD-117-1-378)

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(Image 2.2: ca.1970 photo showing original extension and bell tower)



(Image 2.3: West façade)

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(Image 2.4: North façade)



(Image 2.5: Oblique view showing east and south façade)

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(Image 2.6: detail of bevelled-wood siding and wooden corner board topped with decorative trim; overhanging verges; overhanging eaves; wooden tongue-and-groove soffits, moulded wooden fascia and moulded wooden frieze)



(Image 2.7: Detail of the two-tiered wooden steeple)

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(Images 2.8 and 2.9: Examples of typical 2-over-2 double-hung wooden-sash window with 3-light fixed stained glass, gothic-arched transoms and wooden lug sills; 4-light wooden storm window. Note: finishing wooden trim uninstalled)

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3.0 Interior

- a) East-west orientation and openness of the sanctuary space (Images 3.1 and 3.2); and
- b) Wood window trim and wall paneling (Images 3.1 and 3.2).



(Image 3.1: Open sanctuary area with plain wood finishes)

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(Image 3.2: Open sanctuary looking up to loft area)

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SCHEDULE "C"

The primary purpose of the *Standards and Guidelines* is to provide guidance to achieve sound conservation practice. They are used to assess proposed changes to designated Municipal Historical Resources and form the basis for review and assessment for the approved rehabilitation program.

The *Standards and Guidelines* were developed by Parks Canada and were formally adopted by The City of Calgary in 2005. They provide a philosophical consistency for project work; and while neither technical nor case-specific, they provide the framework for making essential decisions about those features of a historic place, which should be maintained and cannot be altered.

The *Standards* listed below and the referenced *Guidelines* shall apply to the Regulated Portions and any rehabilitation or maintenance work undertaken with respect to them at any time.

The Standards

Definitions of the terms in italics below are set forth in the Introduction of the *Standards and Guidelines*. In the event of a conflict between the italicized terms below and those in the *Standards and Guidelines*, the latter shall take precedence. The Standards are not presented in a sequential or hierarchical order, and as such, equal consideration should be given to each. All Standards for any given type of treatment must therefore be applied simultaneously to a project.

General Standards (all projects)

1. Conserve the *heritage value* of a *historic place*. Do not remove, replace, or substantially alter its intact or repairable *character-defining elements*. Do not move a part of a *historic place* if its current location is a *character-defining element*.
2. Conserve changes to a *historic place* which, over time, have become *character-defining elements* in their own right.
3. Conserve *heritage value* by adopting an approach calling for *minimal intervention*.
4. Recognize each *historic place* as a physical record of its time, place and use. Do not create a false sense of historical development by adding elements from other *historic places* or other properties or by combining features of the same property that never coexisted.
5. Find a use for a *historic place* that requires minimal or no change to its *character defining elements*.
6. Protect and, if necessary, stabilize a *historic place* until any subsequent *intervention* is undertaken. Protect and preserve archaeological resources in place. Where there is potential for disturbance of archaeological resources, take mitigation measures to limit damage and loss of information.
7. Evaluate the existing condition of *character-defining elements* to determine the appropriate *intervention* needed. Use the gentlest means possible for any *intervention*. Respect *heritage value* when undertaking an *intervention*.
8. Maintain *character-defining elements* on an ongoing basis. Repair *character-defining elements* by reinforcing their materials using recognized conservation methods. Replace in kind any

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extensively deteriorated or missing parts of *character-defining elements*, where there are surviving prototypes.

9. Make any *intervention* needed to preserve *character-defining elements* physically and visually compatible and identifiable upon close inspection and document any *intervention* for future reference.

Additional Standards Relating to Rehabilitation

10. Repair rather than replace *character-defining elements*. Where *character-defining elements* are too severely deteriorated to repair, and where sufficient physical evidence exists, replace them with new elements that match the forms, materials and detailing of sound versions of the same elements. Where there is insufficient physical evidence, make the form, material and detailing of the new elements compatible with the character of the *historic place*.
11. Conserve the *heritage value* and *character-defining elements* when creating any new additions to a *historic place* or any related new construction. Make the new work physically and visually compatible with, subordinate to and distinguishable from the *historic place*.
12. Create any new additions or related new construction so that the essential form and integrity of a *historic place* will not be impaired if the new work is removed in the future.

Additional Standards Relating to Restoration

13. Repair rather than replace *character-defining elements* from the restoration period. Where *character-defining elements* are too severely deteriorated to repair and where sufficient physical evidence exists, replace them with new elements that match the forms, materials and detailing of sound versions of the same elements.
14. Replace missing features from the restoration period with new features whose forms, materials and detailing are based on sufficient physical, documentary and/or oral evidence.

Guidelines

The full text of the *Standards and Guidelines* is available online through www.historicplaces.ca, or from:

Parks Canada National Office
25 Eddy Street
Gatineau, Quebec K1A 0M5