

BYLAW NUMBER 8M2017

**BEING A BYLAW OF THE CITY OF CALGARY
TO DESIGNATE
THE CONFEDERATION PARK
AS A MUNICIPAL HISTORIC RESOURCE**

WHEREAS the Historical Resources Act, R.S.A. 2000 c. H-9, as amended (the "Act") permits the Council of The City of Calgary to designate real property as a Municipal Historic Resource whose preservation the Council considers to be in the public interest because of their heritage value;

AND WHEREAS the Owner(s) of Confederation Park has 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 Confederation Park as a Municipal Historic Resource".

BUILDING AND LAND DESIGNATED AS A MUNICIPAL HISTORIC RESOURCE

2. "Confederation Park" eastern and western portions comprises:
 - a) 340,907.18 square-meters (84.24 acres) of land covering two separate parcels of land shown on attached Schedule "A" and described as follows:

- I. First parcel

Municipal address: 905 30 Avenue NW

Legal description:

PLAN 7998JK BLOCK 7 LOT R1 (RESERVE) CONTAINING 39.78 ACRES
MORE OR LESS
EXCEPTING THEREOUT ALL MINES AND MINERALS

- II. Second parcel

Municipal address: 2807 10 Street NW

Legal description:

PLAN 7999JK BLOCK R6 (RESERVE) CONTAINING 44.46 ACRES MORE
OR LESS
EXCEPTING THEREOUT ALL MINES AND MINERALS

3. Confederation Park is hereby designated as a Municipal Historic Resource as defined in the Act.

4. The heritage value of Confederation Park is hereby described in the attached Schedule “B”.
5. The specific elements of Confederation Park possessing heritage value are identified as the “character defining elements” in the attached Schedule “B”. Those specific elements described or identified as “character defining elements” in the attached Schedule “B” are known as the Regulated Portions (“Regulated Portions”).

PERMITTED REPAIRS AND REHABILITATION

6. a) The Regulated Portions of Confederation Park shall not be removed, destroyed, disturbed, altered, rehabilitated, repaired or otherwise permanently changed, other than 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 Confederation Park which are not described or identified as a Regulated Portion are hereby known as the Non-regulated Portions (the “Non-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 the other permits required to do such work have been obtained.

COMPENSATION

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

EXECUTION OF DOCUMENTS

8. 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

- 9. The schedules to this Bylaw form a part of it.
- 10. This Bylaw comes into force on the date it is passed.

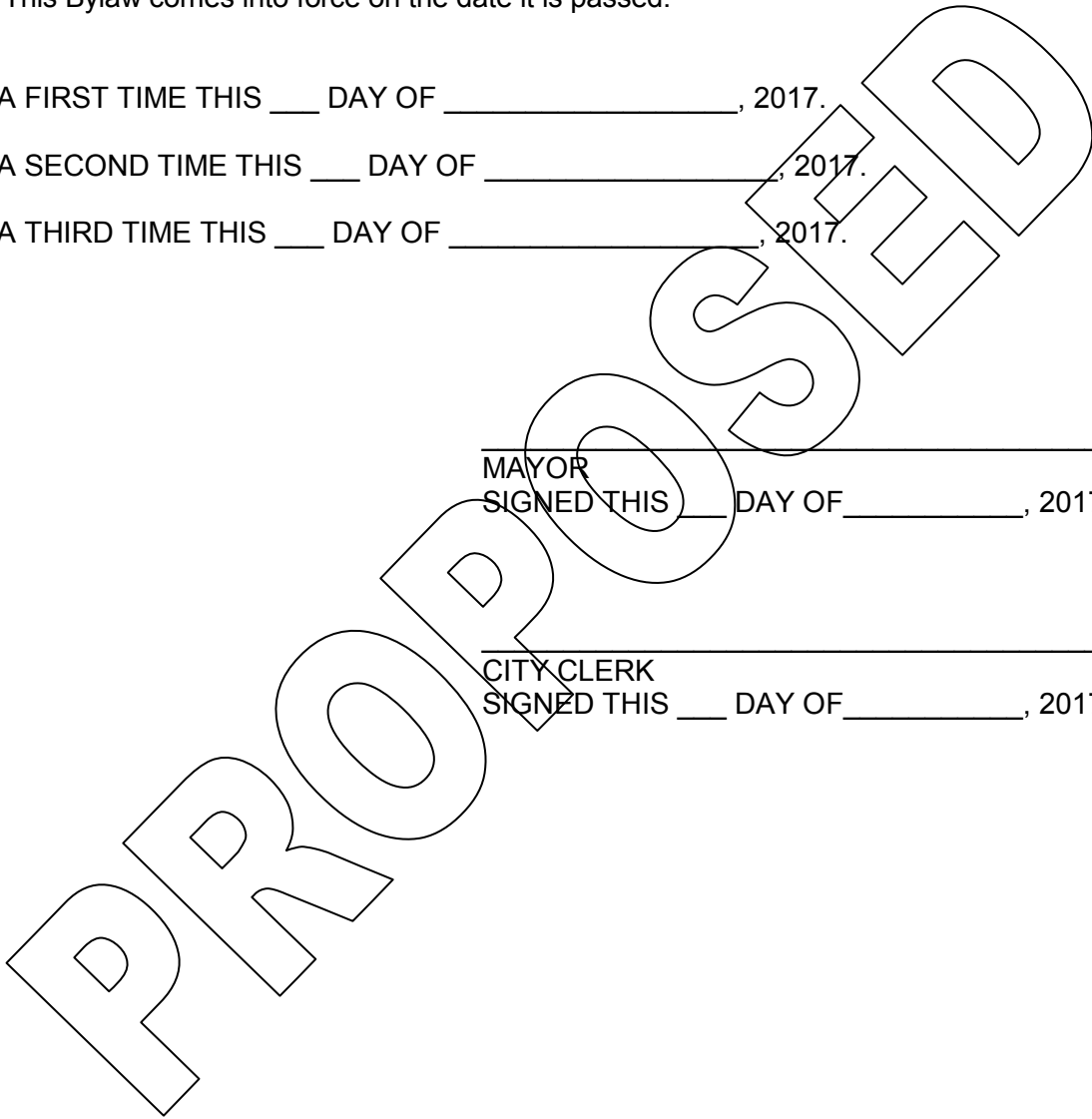
READ A FIRST TIME THIS ___ DAY OF _____, 2017.

READ A SECOND TIME THIS ___ DAY OF _____, 2017.

READ A THIRD TIME THIS ___ DAY OF _____, 2017.

MAYOR
SIGNED THIS ___ DAY OF _____, 2017.

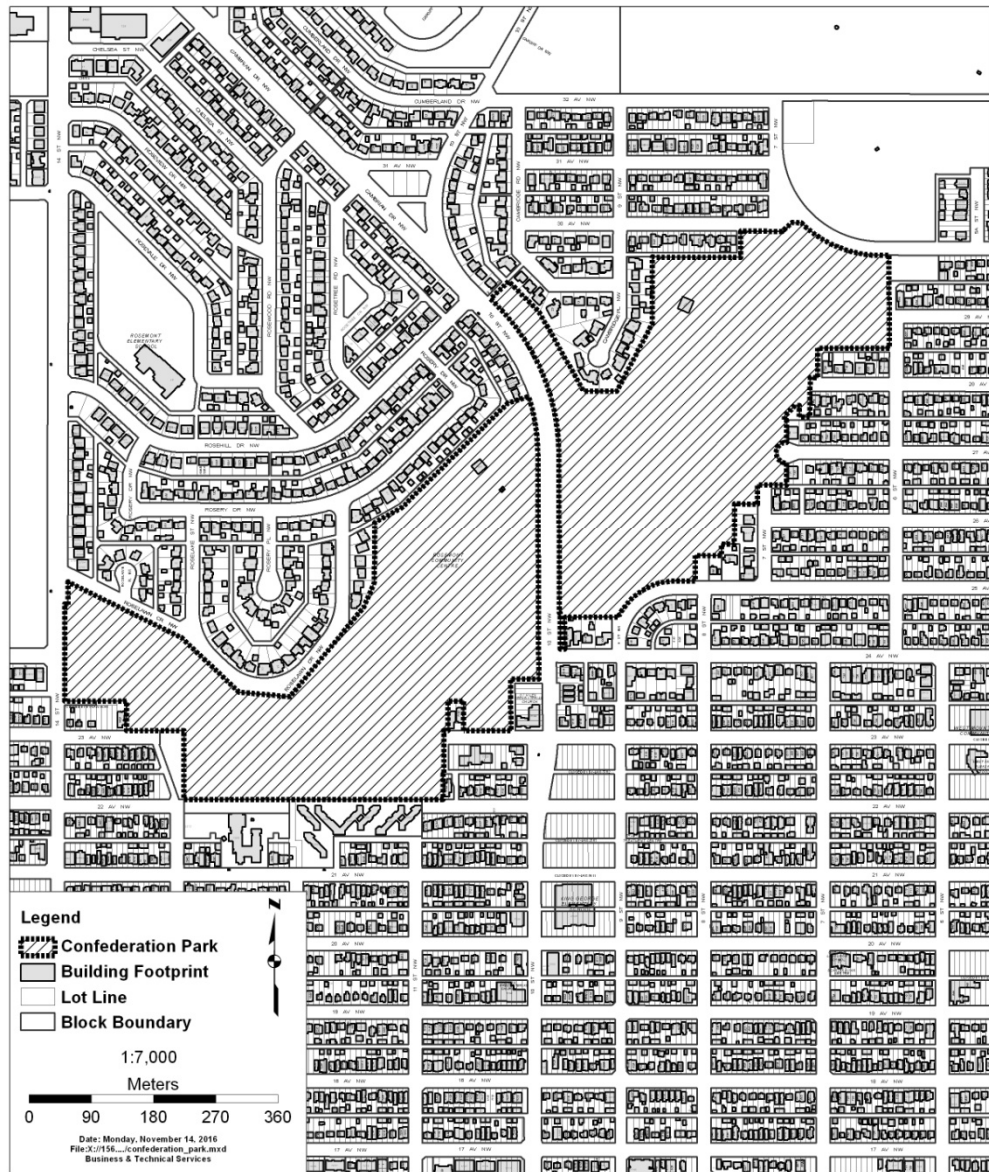
CITY CLERK
SIGNED THIS ___ DAY OF _____, 2017.



SCHEDULE "A" TO THE BYLAW TO DESIGNATE CONFEDERATION PARK AS A MUNICIPAL HISTORIC RESOURCE



Confederation Park



PROPOSED

SCHEDULE "B" TO THE BYLAW TO DESIGNATE CONFEDERATION PARK AS A MUNICIPAL HISTORIC RESOURCE

Description

Confederation Park is collectively a 228-acre (92-hectare) park developed upon a creek and coulee in northwest Calgary formed by four parcels now known as Confederation Park (eastern portion), Confederation Park (western portion), Confederation Park Golf Course and Canmore Park. The entire park extends across the communities of Capitol Hill, Mount Pleasant, Collingwood, and Charleswood, and is bisected by 19th, 14th, and 10th Streets NW.

Heritage Value

Confederation Park's heritage value stems from its development as one of The City of Calgary's major initiatives to celebrate the Canadian Centennial in 1967. It was dedicated in that year and serves to recall the pride and festivities which defined Canada's centennial year.

In 1965 the Centennial Ravine Park Society was established to advocate the development of the coulee as a park. This organization expanded its membership with individuals, business and service groups in the surrounding neighborhoods and throughout the city, raising support, funds and contributions. This unprecedented populist effort was cited in the *Calgary Herald* as "an indication of increasing maturity in Calgary". Confederation Park recalls the community activism activity associated with the populist movements that were common in North America at the time.

The leader of the Society, Eric Musgreave, became a city alderman and was named Citizen of the Year in 1967 by the Calgary Jaycees as a result of his involvement in influencing the creation of the Park.

Another person of heritage value associated with the park is Harry Boothman, one of the most outstanding and visionary Superintendents of Parks in the history of Calgary. In Boothman's transformative tenure as superintendent (1960-1976) he embraced and applied the values of the environmental movement emerging in the 1960s and those of populist movements, evident with his theme, "Parks are for People". His advocacy and political effectiveness significantly added to, and changed the approach to open space, parks and recreation in Calgary. The 1963 Calgary General Plan outlined a growth scheme for parks that included major development in north Calgary. Confederation Park followed from the plan's recommendations.

The design of Confederation Park is also significant. The park was created from what was considered a wasteland with few distinguishing features other than the land form of the coulee, the intermittent stream and some remnants of the native landscape. The park is now considered an outstanding achievement in landscape design as seen in the variably grand and sheltered, verdant spaces formed by spectacular plantings. These spaces and features were intended for unstructured experience and activity. This illustrates a distinct trend away from ornamental parks to general purpose parks with emphasis on leisure and environment. While the park is naturalistic in its theme and in the natural associations of terrain, water and plants, the design concept is from the tradition of the romantic, picturesque landscape style originating in England in the 18th century.

A fundamental design element of the park, common in conservation practice today, but new at the time, is its function as an integral part of the storm water management system. Surface water collected from the surrounding area is piped to outfalls into the park, reaching the creek and lagoon, where the flows are detained, and the water is purified.

Confederation Park comprises other milestone design features in the evolution in park development in Calgary, including a regional pathway system, preservation of natural areas, and a golf course. The meandering paths in the park are early components of the regional path system which was established in the city, beginning in the late 1960s under the leadership of Boothman. The intention to preserve portions of the landscape in natural condition within the developed park represents an environmental consciousness and respect for nature that is common today.

Character Defining Elements

Key elements that define the heritage character include:

- naturalistic style and order in the design and layout of the park – that is in the tradition of the romantic, picturesque landscape style; and is illustrated by the organic landforms and the informal planting;
- large swaths of grassed open spaces formed by strategically planted groups of trees;
- the storm water system integral with the naturalized function of the park, and its features: the stream, ponds and associated wetland plants, including the willows and dogwood lining the stream;
- deciduous trees with winter interest as features in the long vistas including, but not limited to Willow, Amur Cherry, Mountain Ash, and Scotts Pine;
- picturesque, landmark ornamental trees including, but not limited to Weeping Birch, Flowering Crab Apple, Larch, Bur Oak, and Hawthorn;
- the original landform of the Park, which is the specifically graded form created from the original coulee and designed to accommodate storm water runoff from the neighbouring communities;
- the circulation system including the pathways, pathway underpasses at 10th and 14th streets; the bridges crossing the stream;
- the Centennial monument including the a sculptural podium bearing the flags of the provinces, a time capsule and a map and Centennial emblem composed of mosaics of stone from the regions of Canada; the Centennial emblem in flowers;
- view from 10th Street to the Centennial Monument and down into the Park;
- view from the westerly section to the mountains, illustrating the natural relationship of the mountains, the foothills and the Prairies;
- donated elements: bridges, sculptures, gardens, groves and markers recognizing contributors to the park; and
- the spring waterfall structure including the piped spring water, the pie shaped sledge stone structure with cascading water and the rectilinear base clad in flag stone.

SCHEDULE “C” TO THE BYLAW TO DESIGNATE CONFEDERATION PARK AS A MUNICIPAL HISTORIC RESOURCE

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 conserved.

The Standards

Definitions of the terms in italics below are set forth in 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 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 from:

City of Calgary
Planning & Development
P.O. Box 2100, Stn. M, #8073
Calgary, Alberta, T2P 2M5

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