

**BYLAW NUMBER 35M2016**

**BEING A BYLAW OF THE CITY OF CALGARY  
TO DESIGNATE THE  
WILD ROSE UNITED CHURCH  
(NORTH HILL PRESBYTERIAN 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 real property as a Municipal Historic Resource whose preservation City Council considers to be in the public interest because of its heritage value;

**AND WHEREAS** the trustees of the Wild Rose United Church (North Hill Presbyterian 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 the Wild Rose United Church (North Hill Presbyterian Church) as a Municipal Historic Resource”.

**BUILDING AND LAND DESIGNATED AS A MUNICIPAL HISTORIC RESOURCE**

2. The “Wild Rose United Church (North Hill Presbyterian Church)” comprises a Gothic Revival-style church dating from 1929 and is located at 1317 1st St N.W., legally described as:  
  
Plan 3946N; Block 8; Lots 9 and 10, as shown on the attached Schedule “A”.
3. The Wild Rose United Church (North Hill Presbyterian Church) is hereby designated as a Municipal Historic Resource as defined in the *Act*.
4. The heritage value of the Wild Rose United Church (North Hill Presbyterian Church) is hereby described in the attached Schedule “B”.
5. The specific elements of the Wild Rose United Church (North Hill Presbyterian Church) possessing heritage value are hereby known as the Regulated Portions (the “Regulated Portions”). The Regulated Portions are specifically described or identified in the attached Schedule “C”.

**PERMITTED REPAIRS AND REHABILITATION**

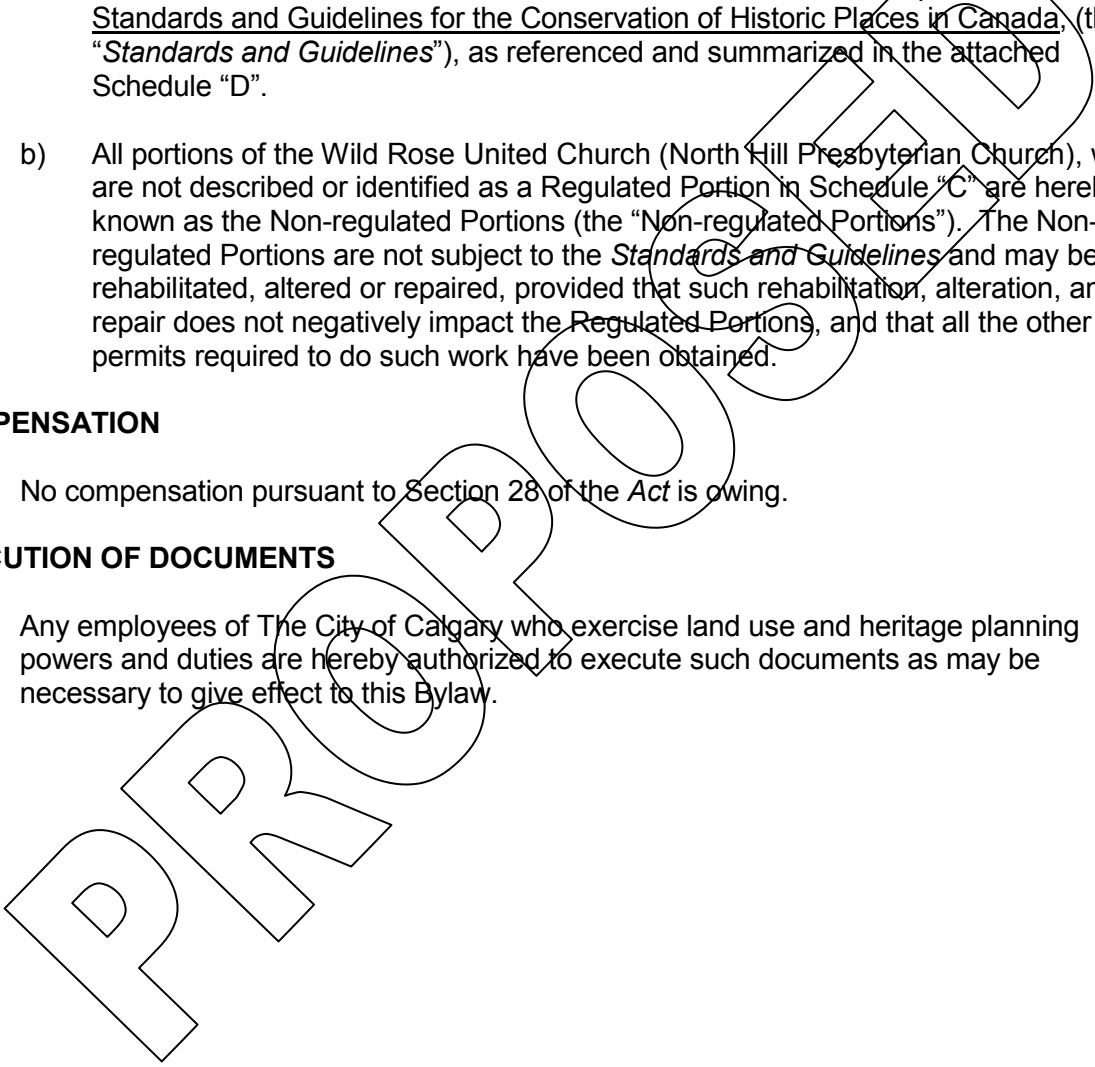
- 6. a) The Regulated Portions of the Wild Rose United Church (North Hill Presbyterian Church), as described or identified in the attached Schedule “C” shall not be removed, destroyed, disturbed, altered, rehabilitated, repaired or otherwise permanently changed, other than routine preservation and maintenance 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 “D”.
- b) All portions of the Wild Rose United Church (North Hill Presbyterian Church), which are not described or identified as a Regulated Portion in Schedule “C” 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, 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.

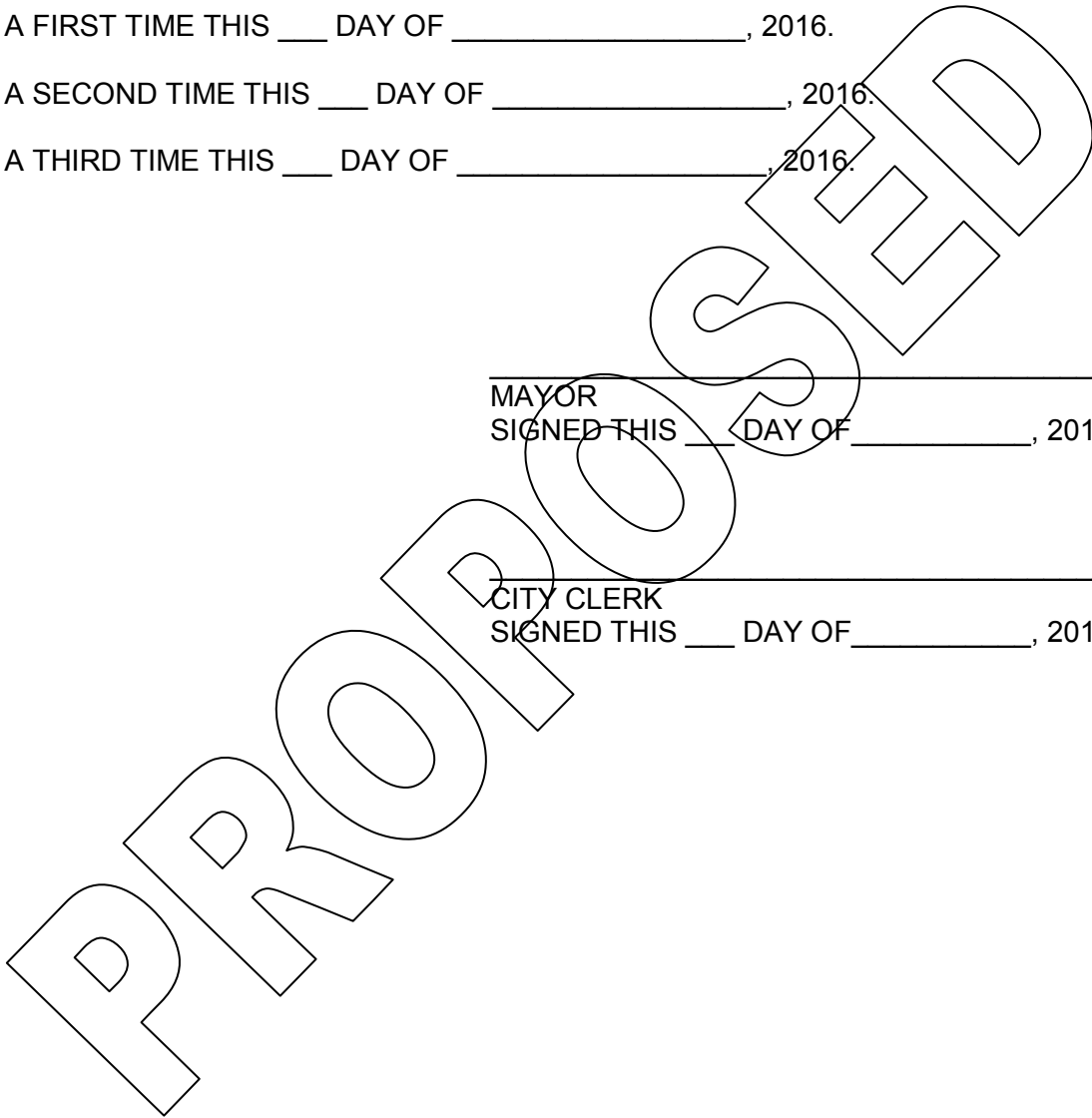
READ A FIRST TIME THIS \_\_\_ DAY OF \_\_\_\_\_, 2016.

READ A SECOND TIME THIS \_\_\_ DAY OF \_\_\_\_\_, 2016.

READ A THIRD TIME THIS \_\_\_ DAY OF \_\_\_\_\_, 2016.

\_\_\_\_\_  
MAYOR  
SIGNED THIS \_\_\_ DAY OF \_\_\_\_\_, 2016.

\_\_\_\_\_  
CITY CLERK  
SIGNED THIS \_\_\_ DAY OF \_\_\_\_\_, 2016.



**SCHEDULE "A" TO THE BYLAW TO DESIGNATE THE WILD ROSE UNITED CHURCH (NORTH HILL PRESBYTERIAN CHURCH) AS A MUNICIPAL HISTORIC RESOURCE**



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## **SCHEDULE “B” TO THE BYLAW TO DESIGNATE THE WILD ROSE UNITED CHURCH (NORTH HILL PRESBYTERIAN CHURCH) AS A MUNICIPAL HISTORIC RESOURCE**

### **Description**

The Wild Rose United Church (North Hill Presbyterian Church) is a red-brick building of a restrained Gothic Revival-style architecture, built successively in 1914 / 1929. The original building is detailed with concrete finishes, a carved sandstone entrance surround, and stained glass windows, while the sanctuary houses a Casavant Freres pipe organ. In 1957 a Modern-style extension was added. This property is located in Crescent Heights, an inner city community built on the north escarpment of the Bow River valley. The property was originally known as the North Hill Presbyterian Church, but since 2002 has been known as Wild Rose United Church.

### **Heritage Value**

Wild Rose United Church (North Hill Presbyterian Church) was one of the first major buildings built in the Crescent Heights community during the World War I era. Located atop the north escarpment of the Bow River valley, the Village of Crescent Heights was incorporated in 1908, and annexed to the City of Calgary in 1911. While the north side of the valley was accessible by a temporary bridge from 1907, it wasn't until 1916 that Crescent Heights became truly accessible upon opening of the upper level of the new Centre Street Bridge. Land was subdivided & developed with modest housing.

Early landowners of the property that came to be North Hill Presbyterian Church were ranchers, with the property coming into Church ownership by 1914. This church initially met in tents (1908), as well as in the Church Manse at 230 – 19<sup>th</sup> Ave NW, and in the Fire Hall (1910) at 16<sup>th</sup> Ave & 1<sup>st</sup> St NW. In 1914, the basement of the Church was built, in anticipation of an eventual sanctuary to be built above. Services were initially held in the basement.

As community growth continued, the congregation of North Hill Presbyterian Church grew also. By 1929, the Church had a congregation of a size to support the completion of the church. Architect Charles Hay's design for the church was an understated yet characteristic example of the Gothic Revival-style architecture of red-brick construction. Contributing to this character are pointed-arch and circular rose windows, delicate window tracery, wall buttresses, and parapeted gables. Exterior finish material for window detailing and elsewhere was cost-effective concrete, although nicely carved sandstone is used for the main doorway. Originally the windows held plain leaded glass, but over the years that glass has been replaced with stained glass usually donated in memoriam to a congregation member. Most of the windows – 15 of 17 – were manufactured G. Maile and Sons, a well-known arts and crafts and stained glass firm in Canterbury England; the other two were produced by Karl Lengauer of Avanti Glass in Calgary. In 1952 a stucco-clad but compatible bell tower was added to the corner of the building. In Presbyterian tradition, the interior is plainly finished without a centre aisle or nave. A large Casavant Freres pipe organ installed in 1948 is a prominent feature of the sanctuary.

As an institution, Wild Rose United Church (North Hill Presbyterian Church) has hosted large congregations; in excess of 1000 families were served here in the Post World War II era. In 1925, this church was one of the congregations that joined with the Methodist Church of Canada in the creation of the United Church of Canada, bringing about a name change to North

Hill United Church. An active congregation, it supported and hosted many community organizations, such as the Boy Scouts, Canadian Girls in Training, and Junior TUXIS – a boys' training program similar to the scouting movement promoted by Canadian Protestant churches. This church played host to a larger city-wide inter-denominational church community. The organizations and institutions that met at this church reflected the Anglo-Protestant ethnic make-up of the community. In later years, declining church attendance caused consolidations, with congregations from other churches such as Crescent Heights United (in 1968) and Pleasant Heights United (in 2002), being combined to form the current congregation, known as Wild Rose United Church since 2002.

The church is a prominent and imposing building of distinct architectural style in the area. These attributes, combined with its prominent corner location makes the building a local landmark in the community.

### **Character-Defining Elements**

Character-defining elements of this building include, but are not limited to:

#### **1929 Building:**

- masonry walls of English running bond red brick, supported by brick buttresses; cast concrete detailing comprising window sills, roof coping and buttress caps; cement stucco cladding of bell tower (with brick detailing) and of the foundation;
- cross gable roof with parapetted gables, corner bell tower;
- pointed-arch windows and round windows on main facades containing stained glass, leaded glass and wooden tracery (some round windows); pointed-arch attic windows with wood louvered ventilator grills; pointed-arch and rectangular windows on secondary facades containing wood sashes;
- Main façade entrance surround of nicely carved sandstone; main facade doorways with panelled, wood multi-pane doors and leaded-glass transom lights with wood tracery; and
- Granite plaques on main facade of the building, that chronicle the building's history.

#### **Interior features:**

- Casavant Freres pipe organ;
- open, lofty nave with chancel and rear balcony;
- stained fir finishes including doors, door casings, baseboards and window finishes; and
- various plaques commemorating church events and members, including the First World War Honour Roll with names of Church members.





## 2.0 South Façade

- a) The red-brick façade including wall buttresses and window casings; the white cement-stucco cladding of the foundation; cast concrete detailing comprising window sills, buttress caps and roofline (parapet) coping (Photo 2.1);
- b) Windows, comprising pointed-arch openings, and containing leaded and stained-glazing; the round windows, comprising a large rose window with leaded and stained glazing, and a small round window with wooden tracery; louvered openings of the attic; and basement fenestration and openings (Photo 2.1).

Note – the 1950s-era foundation extension and porch along the southeast corner of the building are not subject to regulation



(Photo 2.1: South Façade- oblique view from the southeast)

PROPOSED



**3.0 North Façade**

- a) The red-brick façade including wall buttresses and window casings; the white cement-stucco cladding of the foundation, tower and tower-to-sanctuary extension; cast concrete detailing comprising window sills, buttress caps and roofline (parapet) coping (Photo 3.1);
- b) Windows, comprising pointed-arch openings, and containing a combination of leaded and stained-glazing and plain one-over-one wooden sashes and transom lights; the round window, large rose window with stained glazing; louvered openings of the attic and tower; and the basement fenestration and openings (Photo 3.1).



(Photo 3.1: North Façade)

PROPOSED

**4.0 West Façade**

- a) The red-brick façade; the white cement-stucco cladding of the foundation; cast concrete detailing comprising window sills and roofline (parapet) coping (Photo 4.1);
- b) Windows, comprising plain one-over-one wooden sashes and multi-pane sashes; louvered opening of the attic; and the basement fenestration and openings (Photo 4.1).



(Photo 4.1: West Façade)

PROPOSED

## 5.0 Exterior Form, Scale and Massing

The building's extended height on a raised basement and cross-gable roof form (Photos 1.1, 2.1, 3.1, 4.1)

## 6.0 Interior

- a) The open character and lofty height of the nave; the open gallery spanning the back of the nave (Photos 6.1 -6.4)
- b) The layout / configuration of walls to comprise the nave, chancel, and narthex (foyer) (Photos 6.1 - 6.5)
- c) The dark-stained and panelled fir doors/ door casings separating the nave and the narthex and separating the nave and the ancillary room to the north of the chancel (Photo 6.6);
- d) The secondary staircase with plain wooden balustrades behind the chancel (Photo 6.7); and
- e) The varnished and stained fir flooring of the nave.



(Photo 6.1: The nave – view from the southeast toward the chancel)

PROPOSED





(Photo 6.2: The nave – view from west showing the balcony)



(Photo 6.3: The nave – view from south)

PROPOSED



(Photo 6.4: The nave – view from north)



(Photo 6.5: The narthex / foyer – forms the east end of the church – view from the south)

PROPOSED



(Photo 6.6: An example a dark-stained, fir doors and casings )



(Photo 6.7: The secondary staircase with plain wooden balustrades behind the chancel)

PROPOSED



**SCHEDULE “D” TO THE BYLAW TO DESIGNATE THE WILD ROSE UNITED CHURCH  
(NORTH HILL PRESBYTERIAN CHURCH) 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 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 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 and Development  
 P.O. Box 2100, Stn. M, #8073  
 Calgary, Alberta, T2P 2M5

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