

**Report to  
Rapport au:**

**Built Heritage Sub-Committee / Sous-comité du patrimoine bâti  
February 12, 2015 / 12 février 2015**

**and / et**

**Planning Committee / Comité de l'urbanisme  
February 24, 2015 / 24 février 2015**

**and Council / et au Conseil  
March 25, 2015 / 25 mars 2015**

**Submitted by  
Soumis par:**

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and Infrastructure / Urbanisme et Infrastructure**

**Contact Person**

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**Ward: RIDEAU-VANIER (12)**

**File Number: ACS2015-PAI-PGM-0035**

**SUBJECT: Designation of St. Anne's Rectory, 17 Myrand Avenue, Under Part IV  
of the *Ontario Heritage Act***

**OBJET: Désignation du presbytère Ste Anne, 17, avenue Myrand, en vertu de  
la partie IV de la *Loi sur le patrimoine de l'Ontario***

## REPORT RECOMMENDATION

That the Built Heritage Sub-Committee recommend that Planning Committee recommend that Council issue a notice of intention to designate 17 Myrand Avenue under Part IV of the *Ontario Heritage Act* according to the Statement of Cultural Heritage Value attached as Document 5.

## RECOMMANDATION DU RAPPORT

Que le Sous-Comité du patrimoine bâti recommande au Comité de l'urbanisme de recommander à son tour au Conseil d'émettre un avis d'intention de désigner le 17, avenue Myrand en vertu de la partie IV de la *Loi sur le patrimoine de l'Ontario*, conformément à la déclaration de valeur sur le plan du patrimoine culturel, ci-jointe comme document 5.

## BACKGROUND

St. Anne's Rectory is a two-and-a-half storey, rectangular plan, Beaux-Arts style building located at 17 Myrand Avenue. The rectory was designed by W. E. Noffke for St. Anne's Roman Catholic Church in 1921. The building is listed on the Heritage Reference List. The City received a request to designate the building from the Lowertown Community Association in August 2013. The building is currently used as the headquarters for the National House of Prayer.

## DISCUSSION

The Official Plan, the Provincial Policy Statement and the *Ontario Heritage Act* all provide policy direction related to the designation of individual properties under Part IV of the *Ontario Heritage Act*.

### Official Plan

The Official Plan has policies related to heritage in "Cultural Heritage Resources", Section 2.5.5.2. These policies provide for the identification and designation of individual buildings under Part IV of the *Ontario Heritage Act*.

2.5.5.2 "Individual buildings, structures and cultural heritage landscapes will be designated as properties of cultural heritage value under Part IV of the *Ontario Heritage Act*."

## **Provincial Policy Statement (2014)**

Section 2.6.1 of the Provincial Policy Statement (2014) contains the following policy regarding the protection of cultural heritage resources: “Significant built heritage resources and significant cultural heritage landscapes shall be conserved.”

### *Ontario Heritage Act*

Part IV of the *Ontario Heritage Act* provides municipalities with the authority to designate properties of cultural heritage value. Section 29 (4) of the *Ontario Heritage Act* sets out the process for designation of individual buildings. It requires that Council consult with its municipal heritage committee and that the official notice served on the owner shall contain a description of the property so that it may easily be ascertained and a statement explaining the cultural heritage value or interest of the property and a description of the heritage attributes of the property. Documents 5 sets out the Statements of Cultural Heritage Value for this building.

## **Ontario Regulation 09/06**

Regulation 09/06 (Document 3) sets out criteria for designation under Part IV of the *Ontario Heritage Act*. It states that:

A property may be designated under Section 29 of the *Act* if it meets one or more of the following criteria for determining whether it is of cultural heritage value or interest ... These criteria are organized into three groups; design or physical value, historical or associative value and contextual value.

Through research and evaluation, staff have determined that the St. Anne’s Rectory meets all three criteria outlined in Ontario Regulation 09/06. A brief analysis of each of the criteria is provided below and more detailed information is attached in the Heritage Survey and Evaluation Form (see Document 4).

## **Design or Physical Value**

St. Anne’s Rectory is a two-and-a-half storey, rectangular plan, Beaux-Arts style building. Beaux Arts was popular for public and commercial architecture in the first two decades of the twentieth century and featured large scale buildings with rational plans, often featuring classical forms, such as columns and pediments, which were located in highly visible areas to further emphasize the grandeur of the building. St. Anne’s Rectory is ornate in design and notable architectural features include: the raised main façade, pedimented main entrance with a double-height portico and paired giant

Corinthian columns, gable dormers, and an arcaded balcony on the west facade. It was constructed of marbleized concrete blocks to emulate the grey limestone favoured at the time for the construction of major Roman Catholic institutional buildings. The interior detail includes fireplaces, elaborate plaster ceiling moldings and the original floor plan configuration and detailing. St. Anne's Rectory is an excellent example of the Beaux-Arts style as applied to religious architecture. It displays a high degree of craftsmanship and remains largely unchanged since its construction in 1921.

### **Associative or Historical Value**

St. Anne Roman Catholic Parish was established by Bishop Guigues in 1872, in the Lowertown neighbourhood. The parish was created to accommodate the growing number of Francophone Roman Catholic inhabitants of the area. It was one of the earliest Roman Catholic parishes established in Ottawa. The rectory was the home for the parish priest and the priests and nuns who assisted him in the parish.

The rectory was designed by well-known Ottawa architect W. E. Noffke in 1921 for Monsignor Joseph Alfred Myrand, the parish priest of St. Anne's from 1903 until his death in 1949. Monsignor Myrand was active in developing Francophone institutions and made the church a centre of social and cultural life in the community. The rectory attests to the growth of the Francophone Roman Catholic community in Lowertown in the first decades of the 20<sup>th</sup> century. St. Anne's Rectory is located at the southern boundary of an ecclesiastical complex, centred on St. Anne's Roman Catholic Church to the north. St. Anne's Roman Catholic Church was built in 1873 and designed by the architect J.P. Lecourt and was designated under Part IV of the *Ontario Heritage Act* in 1978.

St. Anne's Rectory is a good example of W. E. Noffke's designs for religious institutions and one of his most impressive residential structures. Noffke designed many structures in Lowertown including the Champagne Baths, the Ottawa General Hospital (now the Élisabeth Bruyère Hospital) and several other rectories across the city including Ste. Theresa's Roman Catholic Church and St. Luke's Lutheran. Stylistically, St. Anne's Rectory is the most elaborate and ornate and also the largest. Noffke's work illustrates most of the stylistic trends of the first half of the twentieth century.

### **Contextual Value**

Established in 1852, Jules Morin Park (formerly known as Anglesea Square) was the first piece of land the City set aside for public use. At the time of its construction, the large scale of St. Anne's Rectory enclosed the north end of the square. The assertive

style and considerable size of St. Anne's Rectory makes it a visual focal point at the edge of the park and a transition point between the high-rise infill and the small scale housing of the neighbourhood. St. Anne's Rectory is both a visual and historic landmark in Lowertown.

## **Conclusion**

The Department supports the designation of 17 Myrand Avenue under Part IV of the *Ontario Heritage Act* as it meets the criteria for designation in Ontario Regulation 09/06.

The building has design value as an excellent example of Beaux-Arts inspired architecture, historical value for its association with W.E. Noffke and the Francophone Roman Catholic community in Lowertown, and contextual value as a recognizable landmark.

## **RURAL IMPLICATIONS**

There are no rural implications associated with this report.

## **CONSULTATION**

The property owner has been notified and is in support of the proposed designation.

The Lowertown Community Association was notified and provided the following comments: This is great news for Lowertown. Thank you so much for taking the time to make this happen.

Heritage Ottawa was notified and provided the following comments: Thank you for alerting us to the proposed designation of this splendid structure. Heritage Ottawa heartily endorses this proposed designation.

## **COMMENTS BY THE WARD COUNCILLOR**

Councillor Fleury is aware of the application.

## **LEGAL IMPLICATIONS**

There are no legal impediments to implementing the recommendations outlined in this report.

## **RISK MANAGEMENT IMPLICATIONS**

There are no risk management implications associated with this report.

**FINANCIAL IMPLICATIONS**

There are no direct financial implications.

**ACCESSIBILITY IMPACTS**

There are no accessibility impacts associated with this report.

**ENVIRONMENTAL IMPLICATIONS**

There are no environmental impacts associated with this report.

**TECHNOLOGY IMPLICATIONS**

Information Technology and Planning and Growth Management have agreed that for Land Use reports from Development Review Services and Policy Development and Urban Design Branches, there is no technology component.

**TERM OF COUNCIL PRIORITIES**

This project addresses the following Term of Council Priority:

HC4- Improve Arts and Heritage

**SUPPORTING DOCUMENTATION**

Document 1 Location Map

Document 2 Photos

Document 3 Ontario Regulation 09/06

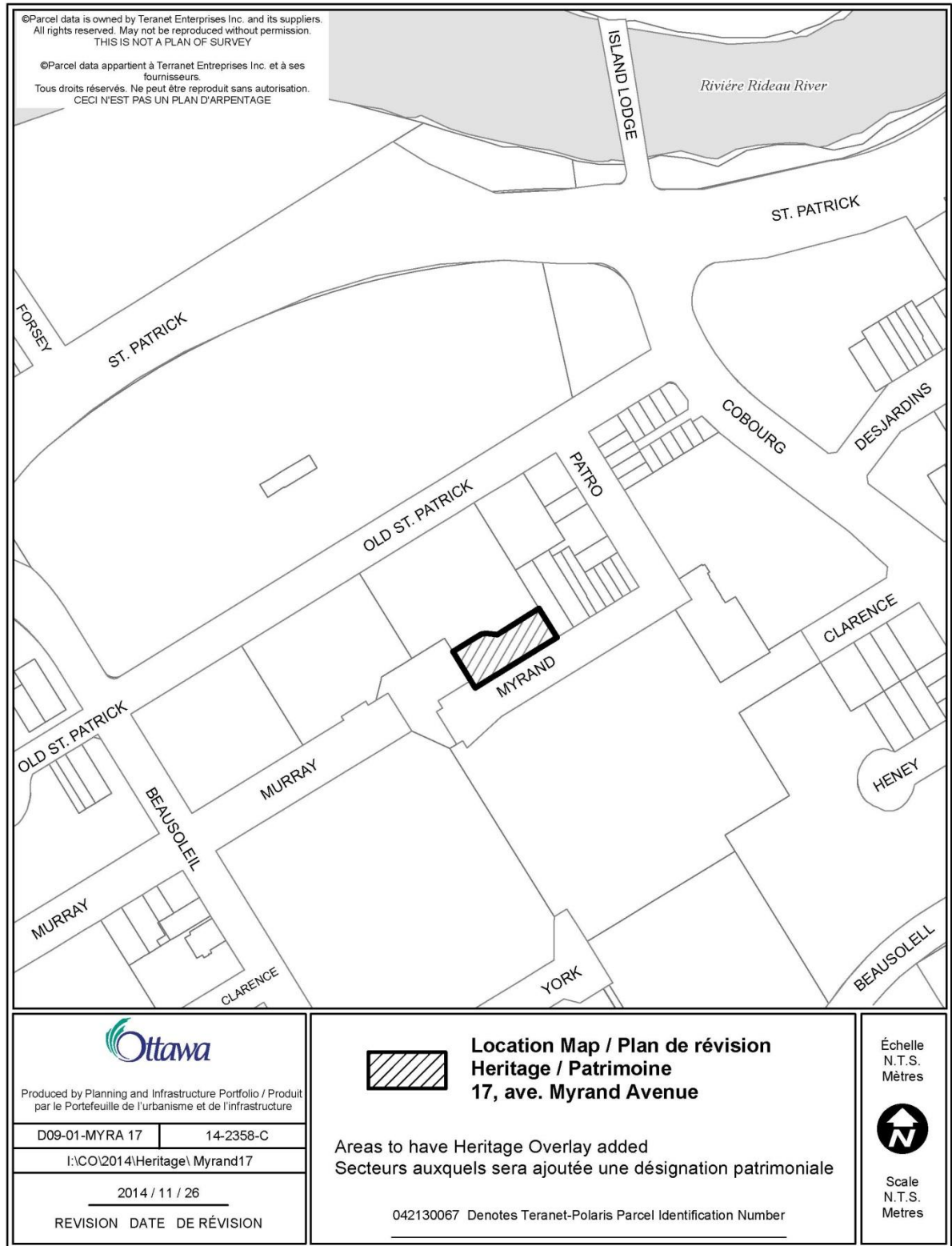
Document 4 Heritage Survey and Evaluation Form

Document 5 Statement of Cultural Heritage Value

**DISPOSITION**

City Clerk and Solicitor Department, Legislative Services to notify the property owner and the Ontario Heritage Trust (10 Adelaide Street East, 3<sup>rd</sup> Floor, Toronto, Ontario, M5C 1J3) of Council's decision.

## Document 1 – Location Map





**Document 2 – Photos**















**Document 3 – Ontario Regulation 09/06****CRITERIA FOR DETERMINING CULTURAL HERITAGE VALUE OR INTEREST**

**Consolidation Period:** From January 25, 2006 to the [e-Laws currency date](#).

No amendments.

***This is the English version of a bilingual regulation.***

**Criteria**

1. (1) The criteria set out in subsection (2) are prescribed for the purposes of clause 29 (1) (a) of the *Act*. O. Reg. 9/06, s. 1 (1).

(2) A property may be designated under section 29 of the *Act* if it meets one or more of the following criteria for determining whether it is of cultural heritage value or interest:

1. The property has design value or physical value because it,
  - i. is a rare, unique, representative or early example of a style, type, expression, material or construction method,
  - ii. displays a high degree of craftsmanship or artistic merit, or
  - iii. demonstrates a high degree of technical or scientific achievement.
2. The property has historical value or associative value because it,
  - i. has direct associations with a theme, event, belief, person, activity, organization or institution that is significant to a community,
  - ii. yields, or has the potential to yield, information that contributes to an understanding of a community or culture, or
  - iii. demonstrates or reflects the work or ideas of an architect, artist, builder, designer or theorist who is significant to a community.
3. The property has contextual value because it,
  - i. is important in defining, maintaining or supporting the character of an area,
  - ii. is physically, functionally, visually or historically linked to its surroundings, or

iii. is a landmark. O. Reg. 9/06, s. 1 (2).

### **Transition**

2. This Regulation does not apply in respect of a property if notice of intention to designate it was given under subsection 29 (1.1) of the *Act* on or before January 24, 2006. O. Reg. 9/06, s. 2.



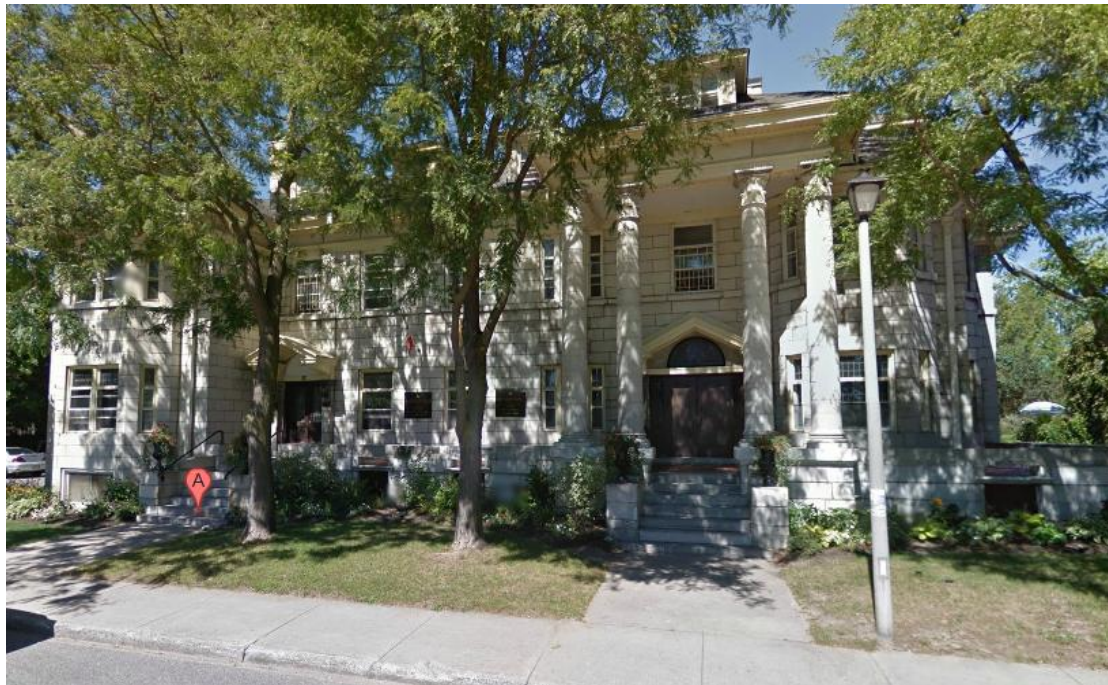
## Document 4 – Heritage Survey and Evaluation Form

### HERITAGE SURVEY AND EVALUATION FORM

Building Name and Address: St. Anne's Rectory (National House of Prayer) 17 Myrand Avenue, Angelsea Square

Construction Date: 1921

Original Owner: St. Anne's Roman Catholic Church



### CRITERIA FOR DETERMINING CULTURAL HERITAGE VALUE/ INTEREST

	Yes	No
Design Value	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>
Historical Value	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>
Contextual Value	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>

A property may be designated under Section 29 of the *Ontario Heritage Act* if it meets one of more of the above criteria. Ontario Regulation 09/06

**Design or Physical Value Prepared by: Anne Fitzpatrick****Month/Year: January, 2015****Architecture**

Is the property a rare, unique, representative, or early example of a style, type, expression, material or construction method? YES ☒ NO ☐

St. Anne's Rectory is a two and-a-half storey, rectangular plan, Beaux-Arts style building. The building has maintained its original character and is an example of a Francophone Roman Catholic religious building in eastern Ontario and Quebec. Ornate in design, the main façade has two pedimented entries with giant-order (spanning two storeys) Corinthian columns and heavy dentils beneath the eaves. Other features include copper downspouts, a formal stringcourse that indicates the separation of first and second stories and an arcaded balcony on the west facade. It was constructed of marbleized concrete to imitate the grey limestone favoured for the construction of major Roman Catholic institutional buildings. The interior detail includes fireplaces, elaborate plaster ceiling moldings and the original floor plan configuration and detailing.

**Craftsmanship/Artistic Merit**

Does the property display a high degree of

craftsmanship or artistic merit? YES ☒ NO ☐

St. Anne's Rectory is an excellent example of the Beaux-Arts style as applied to religious architecture. Notable architectural elements include the raised main facade, pedimented main entrance with a double-height portico, and paired giant order Corinthian columns. The interior features elaborately finished woodwork, fireplaces and plaster ceiling mouldings, which display a high degree of craftsmanship.

**Technical/Scientific Merit**

Does the property demonstrate a high degree of

technical or scientific achievement? YES ☐ NO ☒

St. Anne's Rectory is an excellent example of the Beaux-Arts style as applied to religious architecture. It displays a high degree of craftsmanship and remains largely unchanged since its construction in 1921.

## Summary

St. Anne's Rectory is an excellent example of the Beaux-Arts style as applied to religious architecture. It displays a high degree of craftsmanship and remains largely unchanged since its construction in 1921.

## Sources

Ricketts, Shannon. *Bulletin Paroisse Ste. Anne d'Ottawa, 1920-1923*. Ottawa: Parish of Ste, Anne.

Ricketts, Shannon. *Werner Ernst Noffke: Ottawa's Architect*. Ottawa: Heritage Ottawa, 2013.

Centre for Reseach in French Canadian Culture. Accessed May 15, 2014

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Vachet, Benjamin. "Un symbole Malmené, Eglise Sainte-Anne d'Ottawa," *L'Express*. February 8, 2012. Accessed May 15, 2014.

[www.expressottawa.ca/Opinion/Chroniques/2012-02-08/article-2889575](http://www.expressottawa.ca/Opinion/Chroniques/2012-02-08/article-2889575)

[www.francoindentitarie/capntario/texts/T0183f.htm](http://www.francoindentitarie/capntario/texts/T0183f.htm)

[www.uquebec.ca/mycique/orgues/canada/otawasa/html](http://www.uquebec.ca/mycique/orgues/canada/otawasa/html)

**Historical and Associative Value****Prepared by: Anne Fitzpatrick****Date of Construction: 1921****Month/Year: January, 2015****Historical Associations**

Does the property have direct associations with a theme, event, belief, person, activity organization or institution that is significant to a community?

YES ☒ NO ☐

St. Anne's Rectory is associated with the creation and growth of St. Anne Roman Catholic Parish, established by Bishop Guigues in 1872 in the neighbourhood of Lowertown in Ottawa. The parish was carved out of the original Roman Catholic parish served by the Notre Dame Cathedral in Lowertown West in order to accommodate the growing number of Francophone Roman Catholic inhabitants of Lowertown. It was one of the earliest Roman Catholic parishes established in the City of Ottawa. The rectory was the home for the parish priest and those priests and nuns assisting him in parish work.

**Community History**

Does the property yield, or have the potential to yield, information that contributes to an understanding of a community or culture? YES ☒ NO ☐

The rectory was designed by W. E Noffke in 1921 for his friend Monsignor Joseph Alfred Myrand, the much-loved parish priest of St. Anne's from 1903 until his death in 1949. Myrand was known for developing Francophone social and cultural institutions in a community situated in the midst of a majority Anglophone city. Monsignor Joseph Alfred Myrand made the church a centre of social and cultural life in the community, defending French language rights, especially in the schools. The Rectory attests to the continued growth and vitality of the Francophone Roman Catholic community in Lowertown until the mid-20<sup>th</sup> century.

**Representative Work**

Does the property demonstrate or reflect the work or ideas of an architect, artist, building, designer or theorist who is significant

to a community? YES ☒ NO ☐

St. Anne's Rectory is a good example of W. E Noffke's designs for religious institutions and one of his most impressive residential structures. Noffke designed and built many

structures in Lowertown including the Champagne Baths and the Ottawa General Hospital (now Élisabeth Bruyère Hospital) as well as several other rectories such as Ste. Thersea's Roman Catholic Church, Christ Le Roi Roman Catholic and St. Luke's Lutheran. St. Anne's stands out as stylistically the most elaborate, impressive and also the largest of the Noffke-designed rectories. Noffke's work illustrates most trends in architecture of the first half of the twentieth century.

### **Summary**

St. Anne's Rectory at 17 Myrand Avenue is a significant element of the ecclesiastical compound associated with St. Anne's Roman Catholic Parish. The building reflects the church's active role in the religious, social and cultural life of the community and attests to the vitality of the Francophone Roman Catholic community in Lowertown when constructed. It is a good example of Ottawa architect W. E Noffke's designs for religious architecture.

### **Sources**

Ricketts, Shannon. *Bulletin Paroisse Ste. Anne d'Ottawa, 1920-1923*. Ottawa: Parish of Ste, Anne.

Rickets, Shannon. *Werner Ernst Noffke: Ottawa's Architect*. Ottawa: Heritage Ottawa, 2013.

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[www.uquebec.ca/mycique/orgues/canada/otawasa/html](http://www.uquebec.ca/mycique/orgues/canada/otawasa/html)



**Contextual Value**

Prepared by: Anne Fitzpatrick

Month/Year: January 2015



Aerial View showing St. Anne's Church behind and Jules Morin Park Adjacent

**Community Character**

Is the property important in defining, maintaining, or supporting the character of the area?

YES ☒ NO ☐

St. Anne's Rectory forms the southern boundary of an ecclesiastical complex, which features St. Anne's Roman Catholic Church to the north. At the time of its construction, its large scale provided the northernmost demarcation of Anglesea Square/Jules Morin Park. Today, its assertive style and considerable size assures its continuity as a visual focal point at the edge of the park and a mediating transition point between the modernist infill and the small scale housing of the neighbourhood.



## Context

Is the property physically, functionally, visually or historically linked to its surroundings?

YES ☒ NO ☐

St. Anne's Rectory is visually and historically associated with the creation and growth of St. Anne Roman Catholic Parish. Established in 1872, it was one of the earliest Roman Catholic parishes established in the City of Ottawa and was the home for the parish priest and those priests and nuns assisting him in parish work. The Rectory is to the immediate north of St. Anne's Roman Catholic Church and is a part of an ecclesiastical complex

## Landmark

Is the property a landmark?

YES ☒ NO ☐

St. Anne's Rectory is both a visual and historic landmark in Lowertown. It is highly visible, particularly from Anglesea Square/Jules Morin Park and its size and iconic style also makes it a tangible memory of a once vibrant Francophone Roman Catholic community in Lowertown. It is valued by the community and particularly by former and present parishioners of St. Anne's church.

## Summary

17 Myrand Avenue is one of the largest institutional buildings in Lowertown and serves as a transition point between modern infill and the small scale housing in the neighbourhood. Its size and style make it a visual and historic landmark for the community.

## **Document 5 – Statement of Cultural Heritage Value**

### **Description of Property – 17 Myrand Avenue**

Ste. Anne's Rectory is a large, two-and-a-half storey building built of marbleized concrete blocks, located on the north side of Myrand Avenue, to the west of the intersection of Patro Street and Myrand Avenue.

### **Statement of Cultural Heritage Value or Interest**

St. Anne's Rectory has architectural value as an excellent example of Beaux-Arts style. The Beaux-Arts style was popular from 1900 to 1920 and was frequently used for the construction of Roman Catholic institutional buildings in 20<sup>th</sup> century Ottawa. Constructed in 1921, the architectural features of St. Anne's Rectory that are characteristic of the style include its light-colored limestone-like finishes, prominent giant-order Corinthian columns, pedimented entrances, regularly spaced fenestration, a distinct formal stringcourse to separate the first and second storeys and an arcaded balcony on the west facade.

St. Anne's Rectory's has historical value for its associations with architect W.E. Noffke and the Francophone Roman Catholic community in Lowertown. The rectory was designed by W. E. Noffke, one of Ottawa's best known architects of the twentieth century. Other examples of his work include the Medical Arts Building, the Korean Embassy, the Champagne Baths and other rectories including Ste. Theresa's Roman Catholic, and St. Luke's Lutheran. Noffke designed for a variety of clients, producing a range of buildings types and his work illustrates many of the architectural stylistic trends of the first half of the 20<sup>th</sup> century. St. Anne's Roman Catholic Church was created to accommodate the growing number of Francophone Roman Catholic inhabitants of Lowertown and was one of the earliest Roman Catholic parishes established in the City of Ottawa. The rectory attests to the growth of the Francophone Roman Catholic community in Lowertown.

St. Anne's Rectory has contextual value as a recognizable landmark in Lowertown and a visual focal point at the edge of Jules Morin Park.

### **Description of Heritage Attributes**

Key exterior elements that contribute to the heritage value as an excellent example of the Beaux-Arts style in Ottawa, as designed by W.E. Noffke, include its:

- Rectangular plan;

- prominent main façade raised above street level on a podium;
- two pedimented entrances, one with a double-height portico with paired; prominent giant-order Corinthian columns;
- regularly spaced fenestration;
- stained glass windows;
- copper downspouts;
- arcaded balcony on the west façade;
- heavy dentils beneath the eaves;
- distinct stringcourse separating the first and second storeys;
- gable dormers; and,
- stained glass windows.

The interior architectural elements that contribute to the heritage value as an excellent example of the Beaux-Arts style include its:

- Finished woodwork, including the doors, and fireplaces; and
- elaborate plaster ceiling moldings.