

Subject: Designation of église Saint-François-d'Assise at 1062 Wellington Street West, and église Saint-Joseph d'Orléans at 2757 St. Joseph Boulevard under Part IV of the Ontario Heritage Act

File Number: ACS2025-PDB-RHU-0024

**Report to Built Heritage Committee on 13 May 2025
and Council 28 May 2025**

Submitted on May 2, 2025 by Court Curry, Manager, Right of Way, Heritage, and Urban Design Services, Planning, Development and Building Services

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Ward: Kitchissippi (15), Orléans West-Innes (2) and Orléans East-Cumberland (1)

Objet : Désignation des églises Saint-François-d'Assise (1062, rue Wellington Ouest) et Saint-Joseph d'Orléans (2757, boulevard St-Joseph), aux termes de la partie IV de la *Loi sur le patrimoine de l'Ontario*

Dossier : ACS2025-PDB-RHU-0024

Rapport au Comité du patrimoine bâti

le 13 mai 2025

et au Conseil le 28 mai 2025

Soumis le 8 avril 2025 par Court Curry, Gestionnaire, Services des emprises, du patrimoine, et du design urbain, Direction générale des services de la planification, de l'aménagement et du bâtiment

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Quartier: Kitchissippi (15), Orléans-Ouest-Innes (2) et Orléans-Est-Cumberland (1)

REPORT RECOMMENDATIONS

That the Built Heritage Committee recommend that Council:

1. Issue a Notice of Intention to Designate *église Saint-François-d'Assise* at 1062 Wellington Street West under Part IV of the *Ontario Heritage Act* according to the Statement of Cultural Heritage Value attached as Document 5.
2. Issue a Notice of Intention to Designate *église Saint-Joseph d'Orléans* at 2757 St. Joseph Boulevard under Part IV of the *Ontario Heritage Act* according to the Statement of Cultural Heritage Value attached as Document 6.

RECOMMANDATIONS DU RAPPORT

1. Émettre un avis d'intention de désigner l'église *Saint-François-d'Assise*, située au 1062, rue Wellington Ouest, aux termes 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 jointe en tant que document 5;
2. Émettre un avis d'intention de désigner l'église *Saint-Joseph d'Orléans*, située au 2757, boulevard St-Joseph, aux termes 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 jointe en tant que document 6.

Executive Summary

This report recommends the designation of two French Catholic Churches under Part IV of the Ontario Heritage Act, *église Saint-François-d'Assise* at 1062 Wellington Street West in Hintonburg and *église Saint-Joseph d'Orléans* at 2757 St. Joseph Boulevard in Orléans.

The designations respond to the changes made to the Ontario Heritage Act made through Bill 23, affecting properties listed on the Heritage Register, resulting in the removal of these properties from the City's Heritage Register if Council does not issue Notices of Intention to Designate the properties by December 31, 2026.

Résumé

Il est recommandé dans le rapport de désigner deux églises catholiques de langue française en vertu de la partie IV de la *Loi sur le patrimoine de l'Ontario*, soit l'église *Saint-François-d'Assise*, située au 1062, rue Wellington Ouest dans Hintonburg, et l'église *Saint-Joseph d'Orléans*, située au 2757, boulevard St-Joseph à Orléans.

Les désignations sont demandées à la suite des changements apportés à la *Loi sur le patrimoine de l'Ontario* dans le cadre du projet de loi 23, touchant les propriétés inscrites au Registre du patrimoine, qui visent à retirer ces propriétés du Registre du patrimoine de la Ville si le Conseil municipal ne publie pas des avis d'intention visant à désigner ces propriétés d'ici le 31 décembre 2026.

BACKGROUND

This report has been prepared because designation under Part IV of the *Ontario Heritage Act (OHA)* must be approved by City Council. These designations represent two historic Catholic churches that were established to support local French-speaking communities. Église Saint-François-d'Assise at 1062 Wellington Street West in Hintonburg and église Saint-Joseph d'Orléans at 2757 St. Joseph Boulevard in Orléans both speak to the growing francophone populations in their respective neighbourhood which stimulated the construction of these two buildings to support the expanding congregations. Both churches are landmarks in their neighbourhoods and within the city due to their architectural features and materials, large scale and massing, and prominent locations on main thoroughfares. These two buildings were constructed as and their use as Catholic churches remains today.

Église Saint-François-d'Assise, located at 1062 Wellington Street West, was built between 1913 and 1915, and is a representative example of a Romanesque Revival Church in Ontario. The building displays a high degree of craftsmanship demonstrated by its architectural integrity and intricate stone detailing. It was designed by local prominent architect, Charles Brodeur of Hull who contributed significantly to early 20th century ecclesiastical architecture in southern Quebec and eastern Ontario. Église Saint-François-d'Assise is considered Brodeur's most imposing church and today it remains one of the largest churches in Ottawa. The building's architectural features and its location on Wellington Street West contribute to its landmark status. Église Saint-François-d'Assise is associated with the Catholic Church and the Capuchin Fathers who established the parish. The Capuchins served the exponentially growing French-speaking Catholic community in Hintonburg in the late 19th and early 20th century.

Église Saint-Joseph d'Orléans at 2757 St. Joseph Boulevard includes a French Catholic church, rectory, and cemetery. The church and rectory were constructed with rusticated limestone in 1922 and 1891, respectively. The church displays Gothic Revival architectural influences, while the rectory was built in the Second Empire Style. The cemetery dates to 1893. The buildings are located on the north side of the street in Ottawa's Orléans neighbourhood. The property is connected to Reverend Georges Bouillon, and to the history of the development of the village of Saint-Joseph d'Orléans,

later known simply as Orléans. The property is linked to the mixed 19th and 20th century historic stone, brick and wood-frame buildings along St. Joseph Boulevard which are connected by their commercial, residential, institutional, and agricultural uses along the road. The site's contextual value lies in its location on St. Joseph Boulevard, with its tall steeple making the church a landmark from a distance.

See Documents 1 and 2 for Location Maps and photos of each property.

Église Saint-François-d'Assise was listed on the City of Ottawa Heritage Register in 2012 and église Saint-Joseph d'Orléans was listed on the City of Ottawa Heritage Register in 2019. Changes to the *Ontario Heritage Act* through Bill 23 will result in the removal of these properties from the City's Heritage Register if Council does not issue Notices of Intention to Designate the properties by December 31, 2026. Further, Council will not be able to re-list the properties for five years after this date. Through Heritage staff review of the Register in spring 2023 as a result of Bill 23, these properties were identified as potential candidates for designation.

DISCUSSION

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

Official Plan

The Official Plan has policies related to cultural heritage in Section 4.5, Cultural Heritage and Archaeology. Section 4.5.1(3) states: "Individual buildings, structures, and sites shall be designated as properties of cultural heritage value under Part IV of the *Ontario Heritage Act*."

Provincial Planning Statement (2024)

The Provincial Planning Statement (PPS) replaces the former Provincial Policy Statement and came into effect on October 20, 2024. Section 4.6 of the PPS includes the following policy regarding the conservation of heritage resources:

4. Planning authorities are encouraged to develop and implement:

b) proactive strategies for conserving built heritage resources and cultural heritage landscapes

Policies within the City's Official Plan, as described above, direct the designation of significant properties and comply with this policy.

Should City Council designate the property outlined in this report, it would be considered “protected heritage property” for the purposes of the PPS 2024. The PPS includes the following policy related to protected heritage property:

1. *Protected heritage property, which may contain built heritage resources or cultural heritage landscapes, shall be conserved.*

Ontario Heritage Act

Part IV of the OHA provides municipalities with the authority to designate properties of cultural heritage value. Section 29 of the OHA sets out the process for the designation of individual buildings. It requires:

- that Council consult with its municipal heritage committee, and
- that the official Notice of Intention to Designate served on the owner and the Ontario Heritage Trust contain a description of the property and its heritage attributes, as well as a statement explaining the cultural heritage value or interest of the property and a statement that a notice of objection may be served on the clerk within 30 days after the date of publication of the notice of intention in a newspaper.

Per by-law 2002-522, as amended, the Notice of Intention to Designate will be published online on the City’s website in both official languages. Document 5 and 6 contains the Statement of Cultural Heritage Value for this property.

Ontario Regulation 09/06

Regulation 9/06 (see Document 4) establishes criteria to determine if a property is of cultural heritage value or interest. A property may be designated under Section 29 of the OHA if it meets two or more of the nine criteria set out in the regulation.

Through research and evaluation, staff have determined that the église Saint-François-d’Assise meets nine of the nine criteria, and the église Saint-Joseph d’Orléans meets seven of the nine criteria. Detailed research and analysis are outlined in the Cultural Heritage Evaluation Reports (see Document 5 and 7), and a brief analysis of each of the applicable criteria is provided below:

The property has design value or physical value because it is a rare, unique, representative or early example of a style, type, expression, material or construction method:

Église Saint-François-d'Assise

Église Saint-François-d'Assise has design value as a representative Romanesque Revival church in Ontario. The Romanesque Revival style was popular in Canada from the 1840s to the early 1900s. The heavy and formal style was frequently used in institutional, religious, civic, and commercial buildings. Église Saint-François-d'Assise demonstrates the Romanesque Revival style by its grand and heavy massing and its relatively symmetrical façade except for its two towers and their belfries. As well, its stone construction and detailing, round arches and semi-circular windows and window openings, recessed entrance with round arches and Classical columns, and rose windows demonstrate the Romanesque Revival features of église Saint-François-d'Assise.

Église Saint-Joseph d'Orléans

The église Saint-Joseph d'Orléans at 2757 St. Joseph Boulevard has design value as a representative example of a Gothic Revival church with French Canadian influences. The rusticated limestone church was constructed between 1920 and 1922 as the second stone church on the site. The Gothic Revival style was dominant for religious buildings in the 19th and 20th centuries. The church features traditional elements of the Gothic Revival style including a cruciform plan, pointed arch and rose windows, and a central tower. The rectory has design value as an early stone building constructed in the Second Empire style featuring a mansard roof, rusticated stone, and dormer windows.

The property has design value or physical value because it displays a high degree of craftsmanship or artistic merit:

Église Saint-François-d'Assise

1062 Wellington Street West has design value because it displays a high degree of architectural integrity and craftsmanship, with the exterior façades being original. This craftsmanship is demonstrated by the building's intricate stonework in its masonry and detailing, and decorative elements on its bell towers, and parapet. These decorative and repeating design features demonstrate the work of skilled tradespeople in the church's construction.

The property has design value or physical value because it demonstrates a high degree of technical or scientific achievement:

Église Saint-François-d'Assise

Église Saint-François-d'Assise has design value because it demonstrates a high degree of technical achievement demonstrated by its original application of a basket-handle vault in the nave, uniquely resulting in a nave without interior columns. This design provides an open space and eliminates the traditional design feature of cruciform plan with pillars in the nave creating aisles. Without pillars, église Saint-François-d'Assise has unobstructed views and sound paths throughout the space. While the vault has been altered to a pseudo four-cornered arch, it retains its open concept with no pillars which continues to reflect its high degree of technical achievement.

The property has historical value or associative value because it has direct associations with a theme, event, belief, person, activity, organization or institution that is significant to a community:

Église Saint-François-d'Assise

1062 Wellington Street West has historical value because it has direct association with the Catholic Church, which significantly contributed to many neighbourhoods in Ottawa, including Hintonburg. The Capuchin Fathers, a Franciscan order within the Catholic Church, opened the first église Saint-François-d'Assise in 1891 and have been associated with the parish since then. Additionally, église Saint-François-d'Assise parish has been associated with several other Catholic religious groups.

Église Saint-Joseph d'Orléans

2757 St. Joseph Boulevard has historical value because it has direct association with the growth of the Catholic church in eastern Ottawa. Father Joseph-Eugène Bruno Guigues was the first archbishop of Bytown (Ottawa) in 1847 and wanted to evangelize the diocese. Early Orléans settler François Dupuis approached Archbishop Guigues about establishing a mission in Gloucester Township in 1849. The first Catholic chapel in Orléans was constructed that same year on land owned by François Dupuis. A priest from Cumberland or Bytown would visit the chapel every few weeks until the congregation grew large enough to support a permanent priest. In 1860, the first resident priest Alphonse-Marius Chaîne arrived, formalizing the creation of the parish. The church is important to the growth of the Catholic church in Ottawa's east end, and continues to serve the local Catholic community since it's opening.

The property has historical value or associative value because it yields, or has the potential to yield, information that contributes to an understanding of a community or culture:

Église Saint-François-d'Assise

1062 Wellington Street West has associative value because it yields more information about the understanding of the Capuchin Fathers who established the Hintonburg parish and the two Saint-François-d'Assise churches for the predominant French-Canadian Catholic community. The Capuchin Fathers are still present and associated with église Saint-François-d'Assise today.

Église Saint-Joseph d'Orléans

2757 St. Joseph Boulevard has associative value because it yields more information about the understanding of the large French-Canadian community in Orléans. The creation of the village of Saint-Joseph d'Orléans stemmed from missionaries in the area, which led to the formation of a formal parish. Early settlers François Dupuis, Luc Major, and Théodore Besserer played integral roles in the establishment of the village, parish, and naming of the area. Orléans would develop further in the 1960s as a predominantly suburban community, with a high concentration of francophone families.

The property has historical value or associative value because it demonstrates or reflects the work or ideas of an architect, artist, builder, designer or theorist who is significant to a community:

Église Saint-François-d'Assise

1062 Wellington Street West has historical value because it demonstrates and reflects the work prominent Hull architect, Charles Brodeur, who was important to the ecclesiastical architectural in Quebec and Ontario in the early 20th century. Brodeur's main client was the Roman Catholic Church with a large portfolio of churches. He practiced in Hull (Gatineau), Quebec and designed a range of buildings locally with commercial and public uses, some of which still exist today.

Église Saint-Joseph d'Orléans

2757 St. Joseph Boulevard has historical and associated value because it reflects the work of Reverend Georges Bouillon (1841-1932). Georges Bouillon was the architect for church, best known for his Gothic Revival chapel for the Rideau Street convent in Ottawa (now demolished but reassembled in the National Gallery of Canada) and Our Lady of the Rosary Convent (85 Primrose Avenue East). He was also known in Ottawa for his influence in Bytown and early Ottawa. Bouillon's work on the église Saint-Joseph

d'Orléans demonstrates his use of the Gothic Revival style in Orléans.

The property has contextual value because it is important in defining, maintaining or supporting the character of an area.

Église Saint-François-d'Assise

1062 Wellington Street West has contextual value for defining and supporting the built character of Hintonburg village and Wellington Street West. Hintonburg was settled in the early 19th century and established as a village in 1893. It developed into a working-class neighbourhood in the late 19th and mid 20th centuries with the construction of the railway lines. As the main thoroughfare connecting Ottawa to the western suburbs and villages, Wellington Street West (formerly Richmond Road) can be described as a vernacular 19th and 20th century mixed character with low-rise commercial, mixed use, and institutional buildings, with red-brick or stone cladding and irregular setbacks to accommodate the curve of the street. Despite its grand scale, which is different from other buildings in the area, the church's stone construction and deep setback along with its construction during the period of highest significance contribute to the character and sense of place in Hintonburg and along Wellington Street West.

Église Saint-Joseph d'Orléans

The property has contextual value because it is important in maintaining the character along Montréal Road in former Gloucester Township. The property is linked to the mixed 19th and 20th century historic stone, brick and wood-frame buildings along Montréal Road (St. Joseph Boulevard) which are connected by their commercial, residential, institutional, and agricultural uses along the road. The Montréal Road corridor through Gloucester is and was an important transportation route connecting Janeville (Eastview, Vanier), Rockville (Quarries) and St. Joseph d'Orléans (Orléans) to larger commercial destinations such as Bytown and Montréal.

The property has contextual value because it is physically, functionally, visually or historically linked to its surroundings.

Église Saint-François-d'Assise

1062 Wellington Street West has contextually value for it is historically and functionally linked to its surroundings as a French Catholic church associated with the Capuchin Fathers' parish founded in 1890 and supporting the growing French-speaking population in the late 19th and especially the early 20th century that stimulated the need for the construction of the second and current l'église Saint-François-d'Assise.

Église Saint-Joseph d'Orléans

2757 St. Joseph Boulevard has contextual value because it is historically linked to its surroundings. The growth of St. Joseph Boulevard, formerly Montréal Road, contributes to Orléans' development as a village and later municipality. As a place of worship, the église Saint-Joseph d'Orléans is historically linked to the institutional character of St. Joseph Boulevard.

The property has contextual value because it is a landmark.

Église Saint-François-d'Assise

1062 Wellington Street West has contextual value because it is a landmark in Ottawa due to its location on Wellington Street formerly Richmond Road, a well-used toll road connecting Richmond to Ottawa. Its architectural features including its oversized massing, grand staircase and entrance, repeating semi-circular window openings, and its two towers, lend to its imposing form at the centre of Hintonburg. Additionally, the building's asymmetrical and highly detailed belfries and steeple with a spire projecting into the skyline, along with the ringing of the churches five bells for almost a century, identify the building for several blocks in all directions.

Église Saint-Joseph d'Orléans

Église Saint-Joseph d'Orléans is a landmark along St. Joseph Boulevard and in Orléans. The church has a strong presence along St. Joseph Boulevard, due to its height, architecture, and materials which makes it distinct in the streetscape. As the tallest structure in the area, the church's tall steeple can be seen from a distance.

Interior Elements

Through conversations with representatives of each church, several interior features were identified as significant to each building and congregation. In order to provide flexibility for possible new uses or denominations, the following items are recognized to hold value, however were not included in the designation as they are not part of the structure or building envelope: crucifixes, wooden pews, interior statues, and Stations of the Cross.

Conclusion

Église Saint-François-d'Assise at 1062 Wellington Street West meets 9 of the 9 criteria and the église Saint-Joseph d'Orléans at 2757 St. Joseph Boulevard meets 7 of the 9 criteria for designation outlined in Ontario Regulation 9/06 for designation under Part IV of the OHA. Staff recommend that Council issue a Notice of Intention to Designate the properties under Part IV of the OHA.

FINANCIAL IMPLICATIONS

There are no direct financial implications.

LEGAL IMPLICATIONS

There are no legal impediments to approving the recommendations in this report

COMMENTS BY THE WARD COUNCILLORS

Councillor Leiper provided his support for the designation of église Saint-François-d'Assise and gratitude for staff's continued focus on preserving Kitchissippi's heritage.

Councillor Luloff provided the following comments for the designation of église Saint-Joseph d'Orléans: "I am fully supportive of the recommendation to designate l'église Saint-Joseph d'Orléans under Part IV of the Ontario Heritage Act, recognizing its cultural and historical significance to our community."

Councillor Dudas provided the following comments for the designation of église Saint-Joseph d'Orléans: "I completely support Paroisse St-Joseph d'Orléans being designated under the Ontario Heritage Act. The church building is iconic in Orléans, standing tall as a lasting symbol of community, history and faith. As a community gathering place, the church has, and continues to be, the "heart" of Orléans."

CONSULTATION

The Heritage Planning team has been in correspondence with the Roman Catholic Archdiocese since the fall of 2024 regarding the designation of several former and current Catholic churches. Both église Saint-François-d'Assise and the église Saint-Joseph d'Orléans were seen as priorities properties to prioritize for designation. The two property owners were mailed letters regarding the upcoming staff report and the proposed designations of their properties under Part IV of the *Ontario Heritage Act* on April 7, 2025. Heritage Staff met with both church representatives to discuss the implications of designation.

Both the congregations and the Roman Catholic Archdiocese of Ottawa-Cornwall are **not** supportive of the proposed designations. Staff have worked with the property owners to identify important features of each building.

ACCESSIBILITY IMPACTS

The designation of these properties under the *Ontario Heritage Act* does not impact physical fabric of the building. While alterations to designated properties, including renovations to remove barriers for people with disabilities, require a heritage permit, the

fees for these permits are waived and staff work with property owners to allow for accessibility retrofits.

ASSET MANAGEMENT IMPLICATIONS

There are no asset management implications for this report.

RISK MANAGEMENT IMPLICATIONS

There are no risk management implications.

RURAL IMPLICATIONS

There are no rural implications.

SUPPORTING DOCUMENTATION

Document 1 - Location Map, église Saint-François-d'Assise, 1062 Wellington Street West

Document 2 - Location Map, église Saint-Joseph d'Orléans at 2757 St. Joseph Boulevard

Document 3 - Photos

Document 4 - Ontario Regulation 9/06

Document 5 - Cultural Heritage Evaluation Report, église Saint-François-d'Assise, 1062 Wellington Street West

Document 6 - Statement of Cultural Heritage Value, église Saint-François-d'Assise, 1062 Wellington Street West

Document 7 - Cultural Heritage Evaluation Report, église Saint-Joseph d'Orléans at 2757 St. Joseph Boulevard

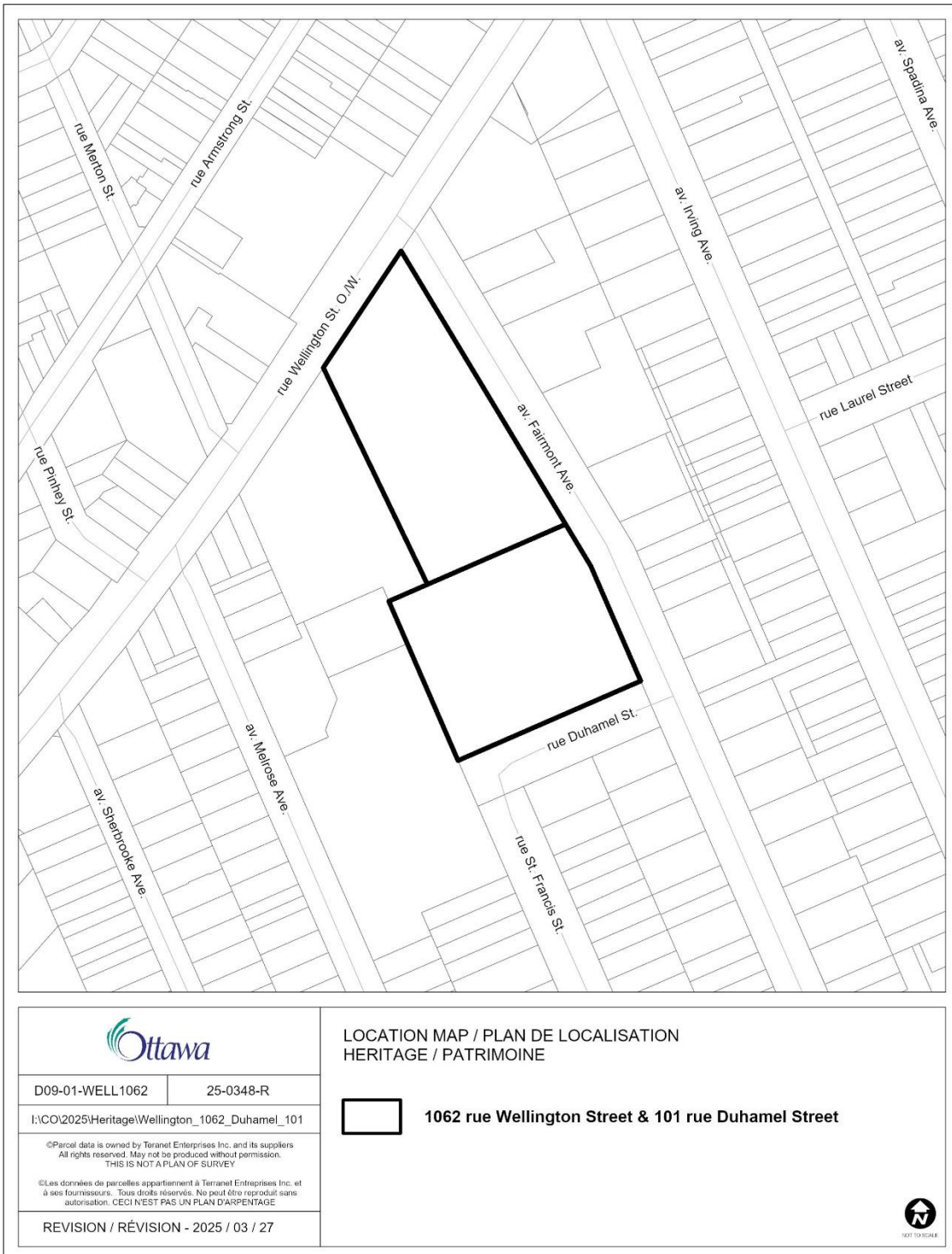
Document 8 - Statement of Cultural Heritage Value, église Saint-Joseph d'Orléans at 2757 St. Joseph Boulevard

DISPOSITION

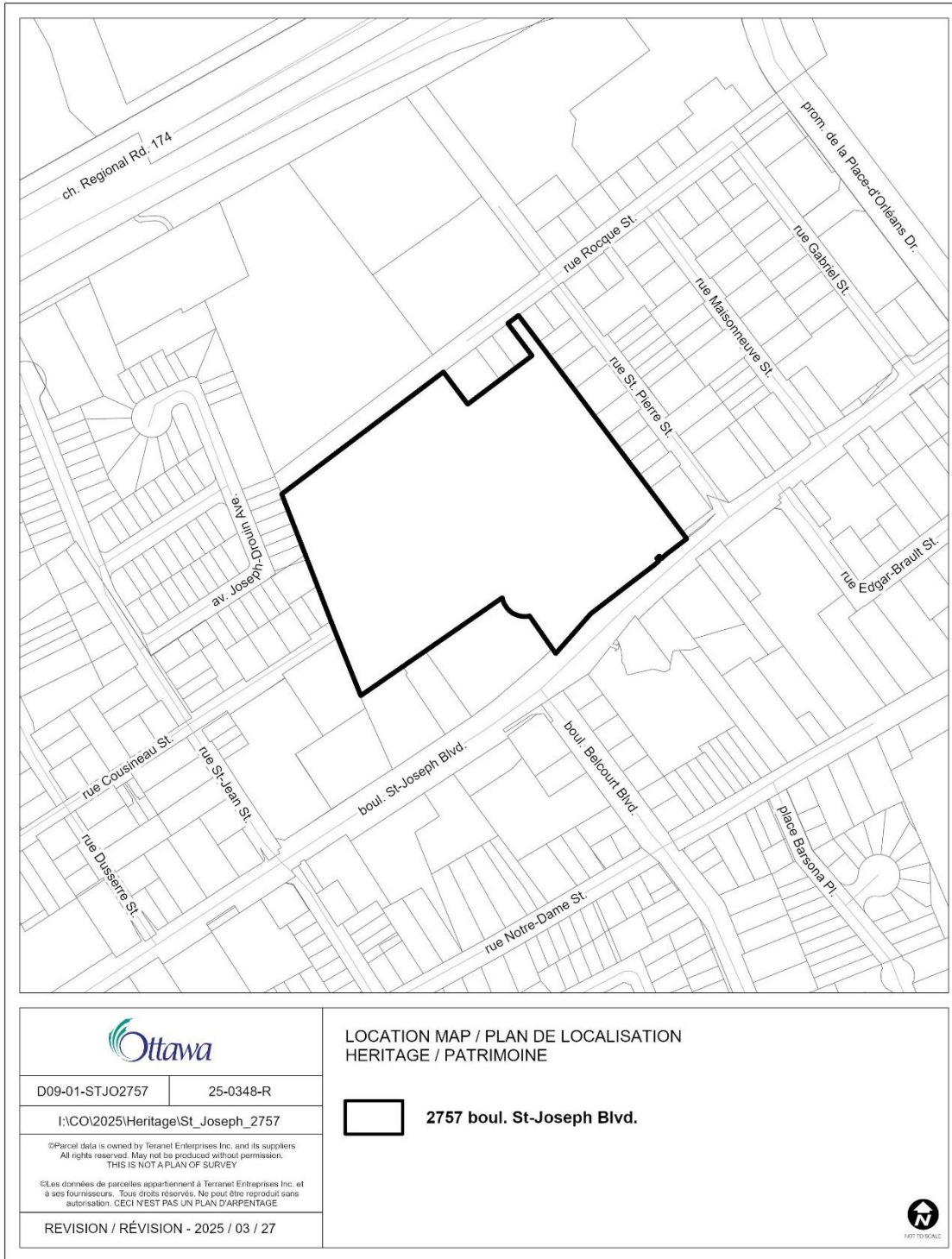
If Council does not carry the recommendation, no further steps are required. If Council proceeds with the issuance of a Notice of Intention to Designate for the property located at 1062 Wellington Street West and 2757 St. Joseph Boulevard, several actions must be taken:

- 1) Heritage Planning Branch, Planning, Development and Building Services Department, to prepare the Notice of Intention to Designate. Office of the City Clerk, Council and Committee Services to notify the property owner and the Ontario Heritage Trust (10 Adelaide Street East, 3rd Floor, Toronto, Ontario, M5C 1J3) of Council's decision to issue a Notice of Intention to Designate the property at 1062 Wellington Street West and 2757 St. Joseph Boulevard under Part IV of the *Ontario Heritage Act*.
- 2) Heritage Planning Branch, Planning, Development and Building Services Department to ensure publication of the Notice of Intention to Designate according to the requirements of Section 29 the *Ontario Heritage Act*.
- 3) If the City Clerk receives a Notice of Objection under Section 29(5) of the *Ontario Heritage Act* within thirty days of the publication of the Notice of Intention to Designate, the Heritage Planning Branch, Planning, Development and Building Services Department is to prepare a report regarding the objection for consideration by Council within 90 days after conclusion of the objection period, according to Section 29 (6) of the *Ontario Heritage Act*.
- 4) If the City Clerk does not receive any Notice of Objection under Section 29 (5) of the *Ontario Heritage Act* within thirty days of the publication of the Notice of Intention to Designate, or if City Council decides not to withdraw the notice of intention to designate the property after an objection has been served, the Heritage Planning Branch, Planning, Development and Building Services Department, is to prepare the designation by-law, under the authority of the approval of this report and Legal Services to submit to City Council for enactment within 120 days of the publication of the Notice of Intention to Designate as prescribed in Section 29(8) of the *Ontario Heritage Act*.
- 5) Office of the City Clerk, Council and Committee Services to cause a copy of the by-law together with a statement explaining the cultural heritage value or interest of the property and a description of the heritage attributes of the property, to be served on the owner of the property and on the Trust according to the requirements of the *Ontario Heritage Act*. Heritage Planning Branch, Planning, Development and Building Services Department to ensure publication of the notice of the by-law in the newspaper according to the requirements Section 29(8)(4) of the *Ontario Heritage Act*.

Document 1 Location Map, église Saint-François-d'Assise, 1062 Wellington Street West



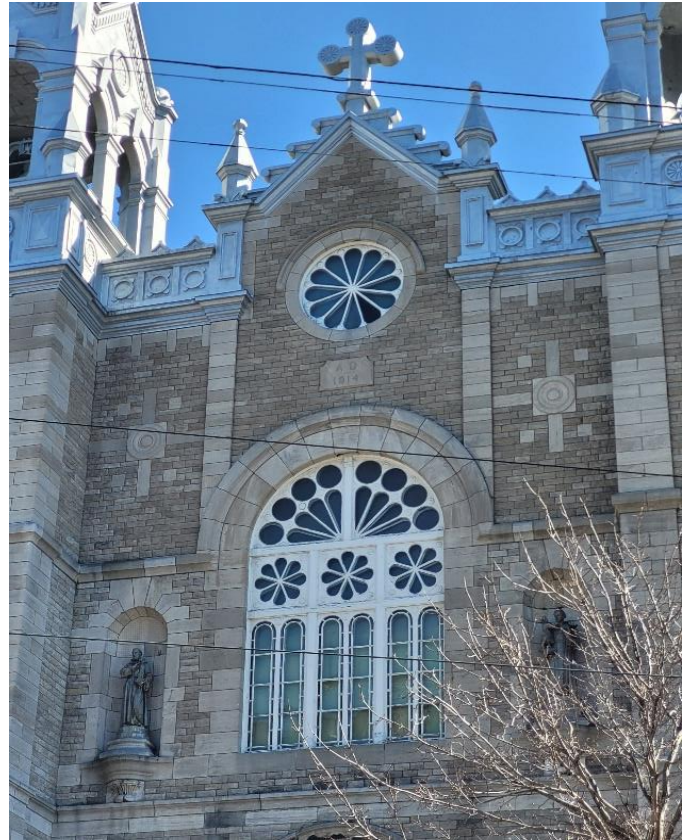
Document 2 Location Map, église Saint-Joseph d'Orléans at 2757 St. Joseph Boulevard



Document 3 Photos



1062 Wellington Street West, northeast façade, Source: City of Ottawa, 2025



1062 Wellington Street, north façade, Source: City of Ottawa, 2025



1062 Wellington Street West, southeast façade, Source: City of Ottawa, 2025



1062 Wellington Street West, north façade, Source: City of Ottawa, 2025



Wellington Street West looking west at Fairmont Avenue, Source: Google Streetview, 2024



Wellington Street West looking east at Merton Street, Source: Google Streetview, 2021



Église Saint-Joseph d'Orléans, 2757 St. Joseph Boulevard, Source: City of Ottawa, 2025



Rectory at 2757 St. Joseph Boulevard, Source: City of Ottawa, March 2025



Église Saint-Joseph d'Orléans, interior (nave), Source: City of Ottawa, 2025



Église Saint-Joseph d'Orléans, interior (apse), Source: City of Ottawa, 2025



Église Saint-Joseph d'Orléans cemetery with the church in the background, Source: City of Ottawa, 2025



Église Saint-Joseph d'Orléans grotto, west of the rectory, Source: City of Ottawa, 2025



St. Joseph Boulevard looking east at Belcourt Boulevard, Source: Google Streetview, 2020



St. Joseph Boulevard looking east at Belcourt Boulevard, Source: Google Streetview, 2018

Document 4 Ontario Regulation 9/06**CRITERIA FOR DETERMINING CULTURAL HERITAGE VALUE OR INTEREST**

Consolidation Period: From January 1, 2023 to the [e-Laws currency date](#).

Last amendment: [569/22](#).

This is the English version of a bilingual regulation.

Criteria, s. 27 (3) (b) of the Act

1. (1) The criteria set out in subsection (2) are prescribed for the purposes of clause 27 (3) (b) of the Act. O. Reg. 569/22, s. 1.

(2) Property that has not been designated under Part IV of the Act may be included in the register referred to in subsection 27 (1) of the Act on and after the day subsection 3 (2) of Schedule 6 to the *More Homes Built Faster Act, 2022* comes into force if the property 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 is a rare, unique, representative or early example of a style, type, expression, material or construction method.
2. The property has design value or physical value because it displays a high degree of craftsmanship or artistic merit.
3. The property has design value or physical value because it demonstrates a high degree of technical or scientific achievement.
4. The property has historical value or associative value because it has direct associations with a theme, event, belief, person, activity, organization or institution that is significant to a community.
5. The property has historical value or associative value because it yields, or has the potential to yield, information that contributes to an understanding of a community or culture.
6. The property has historical value or associative value because it demonstrates or reflects the work or ideas of an architect, artist, builder, designer or theorist who is significant to a community.
7. The property has contextual value because it is important in defining, maintaining or supporting the character of an area.

8. The property has contextual value because it is physically, functionally, visually or historically linked to its surroundings.

9. The property has contextual value because it is a landmark. O. Reg. 569/22, s. 1.

(3) For clarity, subsection (2) does not apply in respect of a property that has not been designated under Part IV but was included in the register as of the day subsection 3 (2) of Schedule 6 to the *More Homes Built Faster Act, 2022* comes into force. O. Reg. 569/22, s. 1.

Criteria, s. 29 (1) (a) of the Act

2. (1) The criteria set out in subsections (2) and (3) are prescribed for the purposes of clause 29 (1) (a) of the Act. O. Reg. 569/22, s. 1.

(2) Section 1, as it read immediately before the day subsection 3 (2) of Schedule 6 to the *More Homes Built Faster Act, 2022* comes into force, continues to apply in respect of a property for which a notice of intention to designate it was given under subsection 29 (1.1) of the Act after January 24, 2006 and before the day subsection 3 (2) of Schedule 6 to the *More Homes Built Faster Act, 2022* comes into force. O. Reg. 569/22, s. 1.

(3) In respect of a property for which a notice of intention to designate it is given under subsection 29 (1.1) of the Act on or after the day subsection 3 (2) of Schedule 6 to the *More Homes Built Faster Act, 2022* comes into force, the property may be designated under section 29 of the Act if it meets two or more of the criteria for determining whether it is of cultural heritage value or interest set out in paragraphs 1 to 9 of subsection 1 (2). O. Reg. 569/22, s. 1.

Criteria, s. 41 (1) (b) of the Act

3. (1) The criteria set out in subsection (2) are prescribed for the purposes of clause 41 (1) (b) of the Act. O. Reg. 569/22, s. 1.

(2) Subject to subsection (3), in the case of a by-law passed under subsection 41 (1) of the Act on or after the day subsection 5 (1) of Schedule 6 to the *More Homes Built Faster Act, 2022* comes into force, a municipality or any defined area or areas of it may be designated by such a by-law as a heritage conservation district under subsection 41 (1) of the Act if the municipality or the defined area or areas of it meets the following criteria:

1. At least 25 per cent of the properties within the municipality or defined area or areas satisfy two or more of the following:

- i. The properties have design value or physical value because they are rare, unique, representative or early examples of a style, type, expression, material or construction method.
- ii. The properties have design value or physical value because they display a high degree of craftsmanship or artistic merit.
- iii. The properties have design value or physical value because they demonstrate a high degree of technical or scientific achievement.
- iv. The properties have historical value or associative value because they have a direct association with a theme, event, belief, person, activity, organization or institution that is significant to a community.
- v. The properties have historical value or associative value because they yield, or have the potential to yield, information that contributes to an understanding of a community or culture.
- vi. The properties have historical value or associative value because they demonstrate or reflect the work or ideas of an architect, artist, builder, designer or theorist who is significant to a community.
- vii. The properties have contextual value because they define, maintain or support the character of the district.
- viii. The properties have contextual value because they are physically, functionally, visually or historically linked to each other.
- ix. The properties have contextual value because they are defined by, planned around or are themselves a landmark. O. Reg. 569/22, s. 1.

(3) Subsection (2) does not apply in respect of a by-law passed under subsection 41 (1) of the Act on or after the day subsection 5 (1) of Schedule 6 to the *More Homes Built Faster Act, 2022* comes into force if a notice of a public meeting required to be held for the purposes of the by-law under subsection 41.1 (7) of the Act was given before the day subsection 5 (1) of Schedule 6 to the *More Homes Built Faster Act, 2022* comes into force. O. Reg. 569/22, s. 1.

(4) For clarity, the requirement set out in subsection 41.1 (5.1) of the Act,

(a) does not apply in respect of a by-law under subsection 41 (1) of the Act that is passed before the day subsection 5 (1) of Schedule 6 to the *More Homes Built Faster Act, 2022* comes into force; and

(b) does not apply in respect of a by-law under subsection 41.1 (2) of the Act. O. Reg. 569/22, s. 1.

**Document 6 Statement of Cultural Heritage Value, église Saint-François-d'Assise,
1062 Wellington Street West**

Statement of Cultural Heritage Value

Description of Property

Église Saint-François-d'Assise located at 1062 Wellington Street West is a stone church with two uneven towers and a cruciform plan located on the southwest corner of Wellington Street West and Fairmont Avenue in the Hintonburg neighbourhood of Ottawa. The site also includes the stone wall delineating the original Capuchin Fathers' property at 101 Duhamel Street.

Statement of Cultural Heritage Value or Interest

The Romanesque Revival style was popular in Canada from the 1840s to the early 1900s and the heavy, formal style was used in institutional, religious, civic, and commercial buildings. Église Saint-François-d'Assise is representative of the Romanesque Revival style with its grand massing, heavy stone construction, square towers, semi-circular windows, rose windows, and an entrance with rounded arch doors and Classical columns. The façades are original, displaying the building's high degree of architectural integrity and a high degree of craftsmanship is demonstrated by its repeating decorative designs in the masonry, belfries, and parapet, and the open concept nave without pillars demonstrates its high degree of technical achievement.

Église Saint-François-d'Assise is a local landmark for its architectural features, the church's sheer size, grand staircase and entrance, and its location prominently fronting on Wellington Street lend to its imposing form at the centre of Hintonburg. Its spire projecting into the skyline can be seen and formerly its bells tolling could be heard for blocks around. Its stone construction, irregular setback to accommodate the street's curve, and religious function also define and support the late 19th to mid 20th century built character of Hintonburg village and Wellington Street West.

The church was designed by prominent architect Charles Brodeur of Hull, Quebec who significantly contributed to the ecclesiastical architecture in the Outaouais region in the early 20th century, as well as designing a range of public and commercial buildings locally. Église Saint-François-d'Assise represents Brodeur's largest and most complex among his portfolio of Roman Catholic churches.

The église Saint-François-d'Assise is associated with the Catholic Church which has significantly contributed to many neighbourhoods in Ottawa, including Hintonburg. The Capuchin Fathers, a Franciscan order within the Catholic Church from France, established the parish in 1890 and their property formerly included an 1891 church and

monastery. The Fathers remain associated with the current church. Église Saint-François-d'Assise contributes to a greater understanding of the Capuchin Fathers and their predominantly French-Canadian Catholic congregation. The growth of French-speaking Catholic population in Hintonburg in the late 19th to early 20th century stimulated the need for the construction of the second and current église Saint-François-d'Assise.

Description of Heritage Attributes

Key attributes that contribute to the heritage value of 1062 Wellington Street West as a representative example of a Romanesque Revival church include:

Exterior

- Cruciform plan
- Two uneven towers with decorative belfries and spire capped in tin
- Stone construction
- Stone detailing including:
 - Stringcourses and bands
 - Smooth stone corners on front façade
 - Quoins
 - Two statuary niches with the statues of St. Francis of Assisi and St. Anthony
 - Stylistic crosses
 - Stone window surrounds with quoins and keystones, or hood moulding
 - Date stone and cornerstone
- Central stepped parapet with cross and flanking turrets
- Central front entrance with:
 - Three rounded arch doorways with wooden doors and fanlights
 - Corinthian columns
 - Label stops
 - Semi-circular rose window shaped transom and semi-circular arched windows
- Central rose windows on the:
 - Front façade
 - East and west transepts
 - Chapel gable end
- Central rounded arch window opening on the north façade with a semi-circular rose window, three rose windows, and oval window openings
- Wooden windows with coloured glass
- Five bells housed in the eastern tower
- Presence of a chimney

Interior

- Open vault creating a nave with no columns
- Classically inspired pilasters with capitals
- Two side galleries and an organ gallery
- Chapel with:

- Wood panelling
- Fresco
- Sacristy with wood cabinets and panelling

Key attributes that demonstrate 1062 Wellington Street West's contextual value as a landmark in Hintonburg include:

- Grand entrance with staircase from Wellington Street West
- Location, deep setback, and orientation on Wellington Street West
- Prominence as focal point in Hintonburg due to its visibility throughout the surrounding neighbourhood from all directions, especially its towers
- Presence of a stone wall that delineates the Capuchin Fathers' property enclosing the former yard along Fairmont Avenue and Duhamel Street

The interior of the offices and basement, and Hintonburg Park (101 Duhamel Street) and alterations to the stone wall (openings and metal gates) are excluded in the designation.

Déclaration de la valeur de patrimoine culturel

Description du bien-fonds

L'église Saint-François d'Assise, située au 1062, rue Wellington Ouest, est un établissement de culte construit en pierre et doté de deux tours inégales et d'un plan d'étage cruciforme à l'angle sud-ouest de la rue Wellington Ouest et de l'avenue Fairmont, dans le quartier Hintonburg d'Ottawa. Le site comprend aussi le mur de pierre délimitant la propriété originelle de l'Ordre des frères capucins au 101, rue Duhamel.

Déclaration de la valeur ou du caractère sur le plan du patrimoine culturel

Le style néo-roman a été populaire au Canada entre les années 1840 et le début des années 1900, et on faisait appel à ce style lourd et formel dans les bâtiments institutionnels, religieux, municipaux et commerciaux. L'église Saint-François d'Assise est représentative du style néo-roman grâce à sa majestueuse volumétrie, à sa lourde construction en pierre, à ses tours carrées, à ses fenêtres en demi-cercle, à ses fenêtres en rosace et à son entrée dotée de portes à arc et de colonnes classiques. Les motifs décoratifs qui se répètent dans la maçonnerie, les beffrois et le parapet ornent les façades d'origine, ce qui témoigne de la très grande intégrité architecturale et du grand savoir-faire artisanal du bâtiment et l'aménagement ouvert de la nef sans piliers démontre le degré supérieur de la réalisation technique.

L'église Saint-François d'Assise est un haut lieu local pour ses caractéristiques architecturales, l'ampleur même de l'église, son majestueux escalier et son entrée; la situation du bâtiment, bien en vue sur la rue Wellington, concourt à sa forme imposante au centre du quartier Hintonburg. On peut apercevoir sa flèche qui s'élance dans le ciel et on pouvait auparavant entendre les cloches sonner des kilomètres à la ronde. Sa construction en pierre, sa marge de retrait irrégulière qui épouse la courbe de la rue et sa vocation religieuse définissent et appuient aussi le caractère construit entre la fin du XIX^e siècle et le milieu du XX^e siècle du village d'Hintonburg et de la rue Wellington Ouest.

L'église a été pensée par l'éminent architecte Charles Brodeur, de Hull au Québec, qui a apporté un énorme concours à l'architecture ecclésiastique du sud du Québec au début du XX^e siècle, en plus d'imaginer toutes sortes d'édifices commerciaux et publics de la localité. L'église Saint-François d'Assise représente le bâtiment le plus imposant et le plus complexe du portefeuille d'églises catholiques romaines de Charles Brodeur. À Ottawa, ce dernier a aussi été l'architecte de l'église St-Charles (1908) et de l'importante annexe du couvent de la Congrégation des Filles de la Sagesse (1932).

L'église Saint-François d'Assise est associée à l'Église catholique, qui a apporté un concours considérable à de nombreux quartiers d'Ottawa, dont Hintonburg. L'Ordre des frères capucins, de l'Église catholique de France, a fondé la paroisse en 1890, et sa propriété comprenait auparavant une église et un monastère de 1891. L'Ordre est resté associé à l'église actuelle. L'église Saint-François d'Assise permet de mieux connaître l'Ordre des frères capucins et leur congrégation catholique surtout canadienne-française. La croissance de la population catholique de Hintonburg entre la fin du XIX^e siècle et le début du XX^e siècle a suscité le besoin de construire la deuxième et actuelle église Saint-François d'Assise.

Description des caractéristiques patrimoniales

Voici les grandes caractéristiques qui concourent à la valeur patrimoniale du 1062, rue Wellington Ouest, qui se veut un exemple représentatif d'une église de style néo-roman.

Extérieur

- Plan d'étage cruciforme
- Deux tours inégales avec beffrois décoratifs et flèche chapeautée de fer blanc
- Construction en pierre
- Ouvrages de pierre, dont :
 - les assises de ceinture et les bandes;
 - les coins de pierre lisse sur la façade avant;
 - les chaînages d'encoignure;
 - deux niches statuaire hébergeant les statues de Saint-François d'Assise et de Saint-Antoine;
 - les croix stylisées;
 - les cadres de fenêtres en pierre avec chaînages d'encoignure et clés de voûte ou larmiers;
 - la pierre de datation et la pierre angulaire.
- Parapet central gradiné avec croix et tourelles flanquantes
- Entrée centrale avant avec :
 - trois portes à arc avec fenêtres en bois et impostes;
 - colonnes corinthiennes;
 - arrêts de larmier;
 - impostes dotées de demi-rosaces à arc en plein cintre et fenêtres à arc en plein cintre.
- Rosace centrale sur chaque pignon
- Baie centrale à arc en plein cintre dotée de fenêtres effilées à arc en plein cintre surmontées d'une imposte à trois rosaces et d'une demi-rosace à arc en plein cintre sur la façade nord
- Fenêtres en bois avec verre coloré
- Cinq cloches installées dans la tour est
- Présence d'une cheminée

Intérieur

- Caveau ouvert créant une nef sans colonnes
- Pilastres d'inspiration classique avec chapiteaux
- Deux galeries latérales et une tribune pour l'orgue
- Chapelle avec :
 - lambrissage de bois;
 - fresque.
- Sacristie avec armoires et panneaux de bois

Font partie des grandes caractéristiques qui démontrent la valeur contextuelle du 1062, rue Wellington Ouest comme haut lieu de Hintonburg :

- l'entrée majestueuse avec la cage d'escalier à partir de la rue Wellington Ouest;
- la localisation, la marge de retrait profonde et l'orientation sur la rue Wellington Ouest;
- la situation bien en vue du bâtiment, qui en fait un lieu phare de Hintonburg en raison de sa visibilité dans tout le quartier environnant, dans tous les sens, surtout ses tours;
- la présence d'un mur de pierre qui cerne la propriété de l'Ordre des frères capucins entourant l'ancienne cour donnant sur l'avenue Fairmont et sur la rue Duhamel.

Sont exclus de cette désignation, l'intérieur des bureaux et du sous-sol, ainsi que le parc Hintonburg (101, rue Duhamel) et les modifications apportées au mur de pierre (ouvertures et portails de métal).

Document 8 Statement of Cultural Heritage Value, église Saint-Joseph d'Orléans at 2757 St. Joseph Boulevard

Statement of Cultural Heritage Value

Description of Property – 2757 St. Joseph Boulevard

2757 St. Joseph Boulevard is located on the north side of St. Joseph Boulevard in Orléans. The site contains a church, known as église Saint-Joseph d'Orléans as well as a rectory, cemetery and grotto. Bilberry Creek runs through the property.

Statement of Cultural Heritage Value or Interest

The église Saint-Joseph d'Orléans is a representative example of a Gothic Revival church in Ottawa. The church was completed in 1922 in rusticated limestone, replacing an earlier 1885 church on the site. Elements characteristic of the Gothic Revival style are its pointed arch windows, cruciform plan, central tower, and rose windows. The building is attributed to architect Reverend Georges Bouillon (1841-1932), best known for his Gothic Revival designs. He designed several religious buildings in the Ottawa area including the Rideau Street convent (now demolished but reassembled in the National Gallery of Canada) and Our Lady of the Rosary Convent (85 Primrose Avenue East). The adjoining rectory was constructed in 1891 in the Second Empire style and predates the existing church building. Typical of the style, the building features a symmetrical design, mansard roof, and dormers.

The property is associated with the growth of the Catholic Church in eastern Ottawa. Father Joseph-Eugène Bruno Guigues was the first archbishop of Bytown (Ottawa) and wanted to grow the diocese. In 1849, Guigues invited Catholics from Lower Canada to settle in his parish rather than immigrating to the United States. Early settler François Dupuis approached the archbishop of Bytown in 1849 about establishing a mission in Gloucester Township, the area where Orléans would later form, and that same year, the first Catholic chapel in Orléans was constructed on land owned by Dupuis. A priest from Cumberland or Bytown would visit the chapel every few weeks until the congregation grew large enough to support its own fulltime priest. In 1860, the first resident priest Alphonse-Marius Chaîne arrived, formalizing the creation of the Orléans parish. The church is important to the growth of the Catholic church in Orléans, which continues to serve the Catholic community since its opening.

2757 St. Joseph Boulevard's historical and contextual value lies in its associations to St. Joseph Boulevard, and the development of the village of Saint-Joseph d'Orléans, later known as Orléans. Stemming from missionaries in the area and the establishment of a formal parish, the village of Saint-Joseph d'Orléans was established in the 1850s. Early

settlers François Dupuis, Luc Major, and Théodore Besserer played integral roles in the establishment of the village, parish, and naming of the area. The property is linked to the mixed 19th and 20th century historic stone, brick and wood-frame buildings along St. Joseph Boulevard which are connected by its their commercial, residential, institutional, and agricultural uses along the road. Orléans would develop further in the 1960s as a predominantly suburban community, with a high concentration of francophone families.

With prominent frontage on St. Joseph Boulevard with an imposing limestone construction and a tall spire visible from a distance, and the large property make the church a landmark in Orléans.

Description of Heritage Attributes

Key attributes of the église Saint-Joseph d'Orléans that contribute to the heritage value as a 20th century Gothic Revival church include:

- Cruciform plan
- Rough limestone construction with smooth stone quoins and pier buttresses
- Symmetrical façade with:
 - Central tower including:
 - Spire
 - Latin cross and tin roof
 - Entrance accessed by stairs facing St. Joseph Boulevard
 - Wooden door with pointed arch transom
 - Angled crenellated side towers capped with tin and wooden entrance doors with pointed arch transoms
- Window openings including:
 - The remaining original hand-painted window in the west transept
 - Pointed arch windows with coloured glass
 - Rose windows located on the front façade, and in each transept
 - Window surrounds with quoins
- 1920 cornerstone
- Interior attributes include:
 - Rib vaulted ceiling supported by columns with decorative capitals
 - Rear gallery, and presence of galleries in the apse

Key exterior attributes of the rectory that contribute to the heritage value as a 20th century stone building in the Second Empire style include:

- Rough limestone construction with mansard roof and dormers
- Symmetrical façade with central entrance, with gable and Latin cross
- Segmental arched windows

Key attributes that demonstrate 2757 St. Joseph Boulevard's contextual value as a landmark in Orléans:

- Location, deep setback, and orientation on St. Joseph Boulevard
- Prominence as focal point in Orléans due to its visibility from throughout the surrounding neighbourhood from all directions especially its tower and spire
- Large property bisected by Bilberry Creek with its mature trees
- Spatial arrangement of the buildings and landscape including grotto, and cemetery

The interior of the rectory, and the later rear and side additions are excluded from this designation.

Déclaration de la valeur de patrimoine culturel

Description du bien-fonds – 2757, boulevard St-Joseph

Le 2757, boulevard St-Joseph est situé du côté nord de ce boulevard, dans Orléans. Le site comprend l'église Saint-Joseph d'Orléans, ainsi qu'un presbytère, un cimetière et une grotte. Le ruisseau Bilberry traverse la propriété.

Déclaration de la valeur ou du caractère sur le plan du patrimoine culturel

L'église Saint-Joseph d'Orléans est un exemple représentatif d'établissement de culte du style néo-gothique à Ottawa. Elle a été construite en 1922 en pierre calcaire rustiquée, pour remplacer une précédente église construite en 1885 sur ce site. Ses fenêtres à arc en ogive, son plan cruciforme, sa tour centrale et ses fenêtres en rosace sont les éléments caractéristiques de son style néo-gothique. Le bâtiment est attribué à l'architecte et révérend Georges Bouillon (1841-1932), très bien connu pour ses créations néo-gothiques. Il a imaginé plusieurs édifices religieux dans la région d'Ottawa, dont le couvent de la rue Rideau (aujourd'hui démolì, mais reconstitué au Musée des beaux-arts du Canada) et le Couvent Notre-Dame-du-Rosaire (au 85, avenue Primrose Est). Le presbytère attenant a été construit en 1891 dans le style Second Empire et date d'avant le bâtiment de culte existant. L'édifice met à l'honneur un plan d'aménagement symétrique, un toit mansardé et des lucarnes, caractéristiques du Second Empire.

Cette propriété est associée à la croissance de l'Église catholique dans l'est d'Ottawa. Le père Joseph-Eugène-Bruno Guigues a été le premier archevêque de Bytown (Ottawa) et voulait développer le diocèse. En 1849, le père Guigues a invité les catholiques de la province du Bas-Canada à s'installer dans sa paroisse au lieu d'immigrer aux États-Unis. En 1849, le premier colon François Dupuis a fait des démarches auprès de l'archevêque de Bytown pour fonder une mission dans le canton de Gloucester, secteur dans lequel Orléans allait plus tard voir le jour, et dans la même année, on a construit la première chapelle catholique d'Orléans sur le terrain qui appartenait à François Dupuis. Un prêtre de Cumberland ou de Bytown se rendrait dans cette chapelle toutes les deux ou trois semaines jusqu'à ce que la congrégation devienne assez importante pour accueillir son propre prêtre à temps plein. En 1860, le premier prêtre résident, Alphonse-Marius Chaîne, s'installe sur les lieux, ce qui officialise la création de la paroisse d'Orléans. Ce lieu de culte est important pour la croissance de l'Église catholique à Orléans et continue de servir la communauté catholique depuis qu'il a ouvert ses portes.

La valeur historique et contextuelle du 2757, boulevard St-Joseph s'explique par ses associations avec le boulevard St-Joseph et l'aménagement du village de Saint-Joseph d'Orléans, plus tard connu sous l'appellation d'Orléans. C'est grâce au travail des missionnaires de la région et à la création d'une paroisse en bonne et due forme que le village de Saint-Joseph d'Orléans a été fondé dans les années 1850. Les premiers colons François Dupuis, Luc Major et Théodore Besserer ont joué un rôle déterminant dans l'établissement du village et de la paroisse et dans l'appellation du secteur. La propriété est liée aux bâtiments historiques et polyvalents de pierre, de brique et de charpente en bois du XIX^e siècle et du XX^e siècle sur le boulevard St-Joseph (chemin de Montréal); ces bâtiments sont liés par leur vocation commerciale, résidentielle, institutionnelle et agricole. Orléans allait se développer encore dans les années 1960 pour devenir une collectivité essentiellement de banlieue, réunissant une forte concentration de familles francophones.

Grâce à sa majestueuse façade donnant sur le boulevard St-Joseph, son imposant ouvrage de pierre et sa haute flèche visible de loin, ainsi qu'à sa vaste superficie, cette église est un haut lieu d'Orléans.

Description des caractéristiques patrimoniales

Font partie des grandes caractéristiques de l'église Saint-Joseph d'Orléans qui concourent à la valeur patrimoniale de cet établissement de culte néo-gothique du XX^e siècle :

- son plan cruciforme;
- sa construction en pierre calcaire rustiquée avec chaînage de pierre lisse et ses contreforts;
- sa façade symétrique avec :
 - sa tour centrale, dont :
 - la flèche;
 - la croix latine et le toit de fer blanc;
 - l'entrée à laquelle on a accès en passant par l'escalier donnant sur le boulevard St-Joseph;
 - la porte de bois avec imposte à arc en ogive.
 - les tours latérales crénelées à angle et chapeautées de fer blanc et les portes d'entrée en bois avec impostes à arc en ogive.
- Les ouvertures de fenêtre, dont :
 - la fenêtre d'origine peinte à la main et restante dans le transept ouest;
 - les fenêtres à arc en ogive avec verre coloré;
 - les fenêtres en rosace situées sur la façade avant et dans chaque transept;
 - le chaînage dans l'encadrement des fenêtres.
- La pierre angulaire de 1920.
- Font partie des caractéristiques de l'intérieur du bâtiment :

- le plafond à croisées d'ogives, étayé par des colonnes à chapiteaux décoratifs;
- la galerie arrière et la présence de galeries dans l'abside.

Font partie des principales caractéristiques extérieures du presbytère qui concourent à la valeur patrimoniale de ce bâtiment de pierre du XX^e siècle dans le style Second Empire :

- la construction en pierre calcaire rustiquée avec toit mansardé et lucarnes;
- la façade symétrique avec l'entrée centrale, les pignons sur les façades latérales et la croix latine;
- les fenêtres à arc en segment de cercle.

Font partie des principales caractéristiques qui démontrent la valeur contextuelle du 2757, boulevard St-Joseph comme haut lieu d'Orléans :

- la localisation, la profondeur de la marge de retrait et l'orientation sur le boulevard St-Joseph;
- la situation bien en vue du bâtiment, qui en fait un lieu phare d'Orléans en raison de sa visibilité dans tout le quartier environnant et dans tous les sens, surtout sa tour et sa flèche;
- la vaste propriété traversée par le ruisseau Bilberry et ses arbres matures;
- l'aménagement spatial des bâtiments et du paysagement, dont la grotte et le cimetière.

Sont exclus de cette désignation, l'intérieur du presbytère, ainsi que les annexes arrière et latérales construites plus tardivement.