

Subject: Consideration of Notice of Objection for église Saint-Francois-d'Assise at 1062 Wellington Street West, and église Saint-Joseph at 2757 St. Joseph Boulevard under Part IV of the *Ontario Heritage Act*

File Number: ACS2025-PDB-RHU-0037

Report to Built Heritage Committee on September 9, 2025

and Council September 24, 2025

Submitted on August 28, 2025 by Court Curry, Manager, Right of Way, Heritage, and Urban Design Services, Planning, Development and Building Services

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

Objet : Examen de l'avis d'opposition visant l'église Saint-François-d'Assise, située au 1062, rue Wellington Ouest, et l'église Saint-Joseph, située au 2757, boulevard St-Joseph, en vertu de la partie IV de la *Loi sur le patrimoine de l'Ontario*

Dossier : ACS2025-PDB-RHU-0037

Rapport au Comité du patrimoine bâti

le 9 septembre 2025

et au Conseil le 24 septembre 2025

Soumis le 28 août 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 : Orléans-Est-Cumberland (1), Orléans-Ouest-Innes (2), Kitchissippi (15)

REPORT RECOMMENDATIONS

That the Built Heritage Committee recommend that Council:

1. **Not withdraw the Notice of Intention to Designate église Saint-François -d'Assise at 1062 Wellington Street West, and église Saint-Joseph d'Orléans at 2757 St. Joseph Boulevard and proceed with the designation process under Part IV of the *Ontario Heritage Act*; and**
2. **Enact by-laws to designate the properties in accordance with the associated revised Statements of Cultural Heritage Value attached as Document 5 and Document 6, in consideration of the objections received by the City Clerk.**

RECOMMANDATIONS DU RAPPORT

Que le Comité du patrimoine bâti recommande ce qui suit au Conseil :

1. **ne pas retirer l'avis d'intention de désigner l'église Saint-François-d'Assise, située au 1062, rue Wellington Ouest, et l'église Saint-Joseph, située au 2757, boulevard St-Joseph, et entamer le processus de désignation prévu par la partie IV de la *Loi sur le patrimoine de l'Ontario*; et**
2. **promulguer des règlements municipaux permettant de désigner les biens-fonds conformément aux déclarations révisées de valeur sur le plan du patrimoine culturel, jointes en tant que documents 5 et 6, compte tenu des oppositions reçues par la greffière municipale.**

BACKGROUND

On May 28, 2025, through report [ACS2025-PDB-RHU-0024](#), City Council directed staff to issue a Notice of Intention to Designate (NOID) under Section 29 (1.1) of the *Ontario Heritage Act* (OHA) for the properties at 1062 Wellington Street West and 2757 St. Joseph Boulevard. In accordance with the *Ontario Heritage Act Alternative Notice Policy*, the NOID was published on the City's website on June 11, 2025. In accordance with the OHA, the NOID was also served on the property owner and the Ontario Heritage Trust.

Under Part IV, Section 29 (5) of the OHA any person can serve the City with Notice of Objection to a NOID within 30 days after its publication. City Council must consider objections and render a decision to either withdraw or proceed with the designation within 90 days from the end of the objection period.

Two Notices of Objection were received. The first Notice of Objection was received from

the property owner, the Archdiocese of Ottawa-Cornwall, on July 10, 2025, for both the properties at 1062 Wellington Street West and 2757 St. Joseph Boulevard. The other Notice of Objection was submitted by the Paroisse Saint-Joseph on July 11, 2025, for the property at 2757 St. Joseph Boulevard. This objection was accompanied by a petition, which has been circulated to Committee and Council. The Notices of Objection were received by the City Clerk within the required timeframe set out in the OHA, and Council has until October 9, 2025 to consider these objections. This report was prepared in response to the objections.

Cultural Heritage Value of the Property

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 Catholic churches and this use continues 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 twentieth century ecclesiastical architecture in the Outaouais region. 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 nineteenth and early twentieth century.

Église Saint-Joseph d'Orléans, located at 2757 St. Joseph Boulevard, includes a French Catholic church, rectory, and grotto. 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 architectural style. The buildings are located on the north side of the main street in Ottawa's Orléans neighbourhood. The property is connected to architect Reverand

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 nineteenth and twentieth 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.

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 January 1, 2027. Further, Council will not be able to re-list the properties for five years after this date. Through Heritage Planning Staff's review of the Register in spring 2023 as a result of Bill 23, these properties were identified as potential candidates for designation.

Regulation 9/06 (see Document 7) 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 property église Saint-François-d'Assise meets nine of the nine criteria, and the property église Saint-Joseph- d'Orléans meets seven of the nine criteria.

DISCUSSION

Recommendation 1

Heritage Planning Staff have reviewed the Notices of Objection attached as Document 3 and Document 4 to this report. The notices outline the reasons for the objection to the NOID which include concerns regarding: the scope of the designation, financial implications, insufficient consultation, increased administrative requirements, and a request to delay the designation to undertake further study. Although two objections were received, there is significant overlap in the concerns identified in the objections so staff will address the issues submitted as opposed to each objection individually. The following provides staff's comment on each component raised in the objection letter:

1. Scope of the Designation: The extent of the designation is too broad

Both objections express concern with the extent of the designation. After consultation with the property owner, Heritage Planning Staff have proposed revisions to the Statements of Cultural Heritage Value to clarify and define what

is included in the designation. The updated Statements of Cultural Heritage Value can be found in Document 5 and 6. Notable changes include:

2757 St. Joseph Boulevard:

- Separation of interior and exterior features;
- Exclusions including:
 - vacant land and parking lot to the north of the building;
 - later additions and garages;
 - all interior liturgical elements; and
 - the cemetery

Originally, the cemetery was included to provide recognition of the importance of the cemetery and its association with the church and the intention was to not require permits for any works involving it. Recognizing that cemeteries are regulated through various other provincial legislation and to avoid confusion regarding heritage permit requirements, staff have excluded the cemetery.

Notable changes to the Statement of Cultural Heritage Value at 1062 Wellington Street West include the removal of liturgical elements and the exclusion of the chapel and sacristy.

The revised Statements of Cultural Heritage Value will provide additional clarity to the property owner and the parishes, while continuing to recognize the cultural heritage value of the buildings.

2. Concerns regarding financial implications

Financial implications and impacts on property value are not a consideration when evaluating a property for designation under Ontario Regulation 9/06. A property may be designated if it meets two or more of the nine criteria. The Cultural Heritage Evaluation of the properties indicated that the property *église Saint-François-d'Assise* meets nine of the nine criteria, and the property *église Saint-Joseph d'Orléans* meets seven of the nine criteria.

While financial impacts of designation are not a consideration in evaluating a property for designation, the City of Ottawa offers financial incentives to assist property owners with costs related to restoration of designated properties. Both properties would be eligible for the Heritage Grant for Building Restoration cost sharing program which would cover 75 per cent of the total cost of up to \$75,000

for restoration work, which can be applied to every five years, as well as the \$35,000 matching grant program, which can be applied to every two years. Newly designated properties are of the highest priority for funding as per the program guidelines.

The City of Ottawa also offers the Community Improvement Plan (CIP) which encourages the restoration and adaptive reuse of designated buildings as part of redevelopment proposals. The CIP offers Tax Increment Equivalent Grants for eligible projects of up to \$500,000 over a period of up to 10 years. While potential financial impacts are not a consideration in the evaluation of properties under Part IV of the *Ontario Heritage Act*, they may be a consideration in staff's evaluation of applications to alter designated properties under Section 33 of the *Ontario Heritage Act*. In instances where the maintenance of the heritage attributes of a property becomes a financial challenge for a property owner, staff work with owners towards creative solutions to conserve the heritage value and attributes of designated properties while working within a property owner's means.

3. Insufficient Consultation

There is no requirement for consultation under the *Ontario Heritage Act*, however, City Council has endorsed the practice that property owners should be notified of staff's intention to recommend designation of their property six weeks prior to the Built Heritage Committee date. For the properties at 1062 Wellington Street West, and 2757 St. Joseph Boulevard, Heritage Planning Staff undertook additional consultation with the property owner and the parish, which included:

- September 24, 2024: Heritage Planning Staff met with the Archdiocese of Ottawa-Cornwall to provide an overview of the designation process and provide a shortlist of properties owned by the diocese in Ottawa that are being considered for designation, which included the properties at 1062 Wellington Street West and 2757 St. Joseph Boulevard.
- February 28, 2025: Heritage Planning Staff informed the archdiocese they would be recommending designation of the two properties at 1062 Wellington Street West and 2757 St. Joseph Boulevard by email. Heritage Planning Staff asked to meet with a representative from each parish and the archdiocese provided the contact information. Staff indicated that we were available to discuss the proposed designation at this time or throughout the designation process.

- Heritage Planning Staff went on a tour of the properties with a representative from each respective parish. The tour of 1062 Wellington Street West took place on March 21, 2025 and the tour of 2757 St. Joseph Boulevard took place on March 27, 2025.
- A formal letter, per the Council-endorsed notification practice, including the draft Statement of Cultural Heritage Value was provided to the archdiocese on April 8, 2025, and information regarding the Built Heritage Committee was provided. Staff offered to answer any questions or discuss the proposed designation.

4. Administrative Burden

The objections identified concerns regarding the additional requirements associated with designation and the heritage permit process. To provide clarity about future work and to help understand the heritage permit process, in consultation with the parish and property owner, Heritage Staff have compiled a list of potential future projects and outlined the permit requirements, which is attached as Document 8.

In terms of additional requirements or delays, while changes to designated heritage properties require the approval of the municipality, Heritage Planning Staff make every effort to provide timely advice to property owners and process heritage permits in an expeditious manner. Heritage Planning is only involved with physical alterations to designated buildings and would not be involved in the day-to-day operation of the church.

5. Request to delay the designation

The archdiocese requested further study be undertaken on the short- and long-term impact of the designation and to allow for additional communication. Heritage Planning staff do not believe the item should be delayed. The implications of the designation have been discussed with the property owner. Heritage Planning Staff have consulted with both the archdiocese and parish in advance of the designation and throughout the objection period. As mentioned above, provincial changes to the heritage legislation 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.

Conclusion:

Heritage Planning staff maintain the position that these properties merit designation under Part IV of the *Ontario Heritage Act* for their cultural heritage value and

recommend that Council not withdraw the NOIDs. Staff have worked in consultation with the property owner and parish to update the Statement of Cultural Heritage Value to provide additional clarity about the scope of the designation. Staff recommend that Council not withdraw the NOIDs and proceed with the passage of the updated by-laws to designate these properties.

FINANCIAL IMPLICATIONS

There are no direct financial implications.

LEGAL IMPLICATIONS

Having received an objection, Council must consider same and make a decision whether or not to withdraw the Notice of Intent to Designate the property within 90 days. If Council does not withdraw the Notice of Intent to Designate, then it may pass a by-law designating the property within 120 days after the date of the initial publication of the Notice of Intention. Any person who objects to the by-law may appeal to the Ontario Land Tribunal.

COMMENTS BY THE WARD COUNCILLOR(S)

Councillors Dudas and Luloff are aware of the Notices of Objection to the designation of église Saint-Joseph d'Orléans at 2757 St. Joseph Boulevard

Councillor Leiper is aware of the Notice of Objection to the designation of église Saint-François-d'Assise at 1062 Wellington Street West.

ADVISORY COMMITTEE(S) COMMENTS

This section contains any comments or recommendations made by one or more Advisory Committees relating to this report.

CONSULTATION

Heritage Planning Staff have met with the property owner, the Archdiocese of Ottawa-Cornwall and the parish of église Saint-Joseph d'Orléans to understand and address their concerns. It should be acknowledged that although the owner, the Archdiocese of Ottawa-Cornwall is not in favour of designation, through consultation and several meetings, they have agreed to the updated Statements of Cultural Heritage Value for both église Saint-François-d'Assise at 1062 Wellington Street West and église Saint-Joseph d'Orléans at 2757 St. Joseph Boulevard.

No public consultation was undertaken on this objection.

ACCESSIBILITY IMPACTS

There are no accessibility implications associated with this report.

RISK MANAGEMENT IMPLICATIONS

There are no risk implications.

ASSET MANAGEMENT IMPLCAITIONS

There are no asset management implications resulting from the recommendations of this report.

RURAL IMPLICATIONS

There are no rural implications.

APPLICATION PROCESS TIMELINE STATUS

The statutory timeline for consideration of this objection under the *Ontario Heritage Act* will expire on October 9, 2025

SUPPORTING DOCUMENTATION

Document 1 Original Statement of Cultural Heritage Value, église Saint-François-d'Assise, 1062 Wellington Street West (with tracked changes)

Document 2 Original Statement of Cultural Heritage Value, église Saint-Joseph d'Orléans, 2757 St. Joseph Boulevard (with tracked changes)

Document 3 Objection Letter from the Archdiocese of Ottawa-Cornwall

Document 4 Objection Letter from Paroisse Saint-Joseph

Document 5 Recommended Revised Statement of Cultural Heritage Value, église Saint-François-d'Assise, 1062 Wellington Street West

Document 6 Recommended Revised Statement of Cultural Heritage Value, église Saint-Joseph d'Orléans, 2757 St. Joseph Boulevard

Document 7 Ontario Regulation 9/06

Document 8 Heritage Permit Scenarios for 2757 St. Joseph Blvd

DISPOSITION

If, after considering the objection to the Notice of Intention to Designate the properties at 1062 Wellington Street West and 2757 St. Joseph Boulevard, Council proceeds with the

designation of the property under Part IV of the *Ontario Heritage Act*, several actions must be taken:

- 1) Heritage Planning Branch, Planning, Development and Building Services Department, is to finalize 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*.
- 2) 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 according to the requirements of Section 29(8)(4) of the *Ontario Heritage Act*.

If, after considering the Objection to the Notice of Intention to Designate the properties at 1062 Wellington Street West and 2757 St. Joseph Boulevard, Council decides to withdraw the notice and not proceed with the designation of the property under Part IV of the *Ontario Heritage Act*, several actions must be taken:

- 1) Heritage Planning Branch, Planning, Development and Building Services Department, is to prepare the notice of withdrawal. 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 withdraw the Notice of Intention to Designate 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 withdrawal according to the requirements of Section 29 the *Ontario Heritage Act*.

Document 1 – Original Statement of Cultural Heritage Value, église Saint-François-d'Assise, 1062 Wellington Street West (with tracked changes)

Statement of Cultural Heritage Value

Description of Property – 1062 Wellington Street West

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:

- Presence of a Grand entrance with a 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

Exclusions:

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~~from the designation.

Except for the interior attributes identified above, the interior of the church ~~and~~such as the liturgical elements, including but not limited to, the altar, crosses, statues, ~~and~~pews, chapel, and sacristy, are excluded from the designation.

Document 2 – Original Statement of Cultural Heritage Value, église Saint-Joseph d'Orléans, 2757 St. Joseph Boulevard (with tracked changes)

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, ~~a suburb in the east end of Ottawa.~~ ~~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 ~~arch~~Bbishop of the Diocese 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 ~~arch~~Bbishop 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:

Exterior attributes:

- Cruciform plan
- Rough limestone construction (exterior only) 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:

- 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 openings

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
- Spatial arrangement of the church and rectory, and the landscaped grotto area

Exclusions:

The interior of the rectory, and the ~~church and rectory~~ later rear and side additions ~~to the church and rectorys~~, ~~including the office, annex, and garage to the north of the rectory~~, are excluded from this designation.

Except for the interior attributes identified above, the interior of the church and the liturgical elements, including but not limited to, the {altar, crosses, statues, and pews, are excluded from the designation.

The land to the north of the church and rectory is excluded from the designation.

The cemetery is excluded from the designation.

Document 3 – Objection Letter from the Archdiocese of Ottawa-Cornwall



ARCHIDIOCÈSE
Ottawa-Cornwall
ARCHIDIOCÈSE

200-1208, rue Michael St. N.
Ottawa, ON K1J 7T2
613-738-5025
info@ottawacornwall.ca

July 10, 2025

To: Clerk of the City of Ottawa
cityclerk-heritageobjections@ottawa.ca

Sub: Notice of objection 1: inclusion of cemetery, parking lot and grotto for heritage designation at église Saint-Joseph d'Orléans at 2757 St. Joseph Boulevard under Part IV of the Ontario Heritage Act.

Sub: Notice of objection 2: heritage designation process for 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.

During the May 13 Built Heritage Committee, member Brian Bourns asked the very relevant question of why such a large designation for église Saint-Joseph d'Orléans at 2757 St. Joseph Boulevard which included the cemetery and parking lot. Staff responded there was local support, which was corrected by my previous intervention to member Bourns' question, stating that The Roman Catholic Episcopal Corporation of Ottawa-Cornwall, the civil corporation known commonly in Catholic circles as The Archdiocese of Ottawa-Cornwall was not in favour; this intervention led to a resolution amending the report where in English, on page 11, under "consultation", and in French on pages 11 et 12, under "consultation" that both the congregations and The Roman Catholic Archdiocese of Ottawa-Cornwall were **not** supportive of the proposed designations. There were also questions from member Bourns raised around impact to burials and clarifications if the designation impacted the inside of the church which were not answered.

From a process, and by extension governance perspective, these were red flags at that point, where the Built Heritage Committee should have returned to staff for follow-up prior to a vote, as these were legitimate questions left unanswered.

For objection 1, the broad designation of the property which included the cemetery, parking lot and grotto does not meet criteria selection as defined in Part IV of the Ontario Heritage Act.

For objection 2, when first approached by Lesley Collins, Program Manager, Heritage Planning, and Kirsty Walker, Built Heritage Research Coordinator, I asked when there would be the opportunity for the owner to contribute to the process; I was provide a Designation Process flow chart, and was informed that the first time we could intervene is at the Built Heritage Committee meeting. My first opportunity to intervene was at that committee meeting May 13, at which I had to invite myself to the committee meeting (i.e. I was not invited to participate), and was only allotted 5 minutes, with no discussion opportunities with committee

members. The only outcome from that May 13 meeting was at least a modification to the committee report that both the Archdiocese and the leadership teams in the parishes are not a favor of such a designation.

We respectfully request that City Council refer this matter back to the Built Heritage Committee for further study with directions to:

1. Conduct and complete a short-term and long-term assessment of the proposed designation's impact,
2. Engage in consultation with the parish congregations and the owner (The Roman Catholic Archdiocese of Ottawa-Cornwall), and
3. Report back to City Council within a timeframe Council deems appropriate.

Respectfully,

A handwritten signature in blue ink, appearing to read 'Richard Pommainville', is written in a cursive style.

Richard Pommainville
Chief Administrative Officer
The Roman Catholic Episcopal Corporation of Ottawa-Cornwall

Document 4 – Objection Letter from Paroisse Saint-Joseph



Paroisse Saint-Joseph

Archidiocèse catholique romain d'Ottawa-Cornwall

2757, boul. St-Joseph

Orléans (On) K1C 1G4

Téléphone : (613)824-2472

paroisse_stjoseph@bellenet.ca

www.stjosephorleans.ca

June 11, 2025

Caitlin Salter McDonald

Greffière municipale Cille d'Ottawa

110 Avenue Laurier Ouest, Ottawa, on K1P 1J1

Subject: Opposition to the Heritage Designation of Saint-Joseph Church in Orléans

Dear Members of Council,

I am writing on behalf of the St-Joseph parish in Orléans to formally express our opposition to the proposed heritage designation of our place of worship.

We do not question the importance of heritage preservation, but we are concerned by the process undertaken, which raises serious logistical and financial implications for our parish.

1. Scope of the Designation

The notice of intent to designate Saint-Joseph Parish in Orléans, dated June 11, is based on the criteria of the Ontario Heritage Act, of which the church only meets 6 out of 9 attributes.

However, the extent of this designation seems excessively broad, covering not only the church (exterior and interior) and the rectory (exterior only), but also the entire property located on Saint-Joseph Boulevard, including:

- the front parking lot,

- the grotto,
- the rear parking lot,
- the vacant land,
- as well as the parish cemetery.

In our view, this territorial coverage goes well beyond what is necessary to preserve the heritage character and introduces constraints—particularly regarding the management of the cemetery, which is a sensitive site, rich in history and memory, but which must also remain functional, well-maintained, and accessible.

Managing a cemetery requires flexibility and diligence, especially in matters of upkeep, plot layout, monument installation, and evolving burial needs. Subjecting the cemetery to heritage regulations risks not only unnecessarily complicating these processes but also delaying or hindering urgent or necessary interventions, such as safety repairs, access improvements, or landscaping work.

In this light, we recommend a revision of the scope of the designation. A more targeted approach should be limited strictly to elements with genuine heritage value.

2. Lack of Prior Consultation

At no point before the launch of this process were the parish or the parishioner of Saint-Joseph Parish in Orléans consulted or invited to engage in dialogue about the designation. We denounce this lack of prior consultation, especially considering that the decision affects an active place of worship supported daily by volunteers, parishioners, and families.

To impose such a measure designating our church as a heritage site without consultation is to disregard the voice of our community.

We firmly believe in transparency and respect not unilateral decisions. The process as it has been conducted betrays these fundamental principles. It should be imperative that decisions affecting a community, such as that of Saint-Joseph Parish in Orléans, be preceded by open, fair, and respectful consultation.

3. Major Financial Burden

A heritage designation brings with it regulatory obligations that significantly complicate maintenance, repairs, and renovations—both financially and logistically.

Currently, the parish receives no government subsidies. The financial burden of maintaining the church falls entirely on the donations of parishioners, and we operate with limited resources.

While the City of Ottawa does offer certain grants for owners of heritage properties, these programs are largely insufficient to cover the real extra costs generated by heritage standards. On average, work on a designated building is more expensive than comparable projects not subject to these requirements. There are also significant delays associated with required approvals and administrative constraints.

More concretely, a renovation project estimated at \$500,000 could see its cost increase by \$150,000 solely due to heritage-related obligations.

For a parish, such a budget difference is unsustainable, unless essential services related to its mission are cut.

4. Increased Administrative Burden

The management of Saint-Joseph Church rests entirely on the dedication of committed volunteers, who do not possess the specialized skills needed to navigate the complexities of the heritage regulatory framework.

Imposing technical procedures, prolonged delays, and administrative constraints linked to heritage designation significantly complicates the daily management of our buildings. These demands are likely to discourage volunteer involvement and compromise good governance within the parish.

Our opposition to the heritage designation is not based solely on technical or financial considerations; it is also grounded in the strong mobilization of our community. A petition signed by 665 parishioners clearly demonstrates collective disagreement with this initiative.

These signatures express a shared desire to preserve the parish's autonomy in management and to protect its spiritual and social mission. They also reflect the deep attachment of the faithful to their place of worship as a living, accessible space shaped by the real needs of the community.

We therefore ask that the current process of designating Saint-Joseph Church in Orléans be suspended.

Sincerely,



Michel Laflamme

President, CAT St-Joseph parish in Orleans.

Cc: Richard Pomainville, Chief Administrative Officer
Abbe Apollinaire Ntamabyaliro, Priest St-Joseph in Orleans

**Document 5 – Recommended Revised Statement of Cultural Heritage Value,
église Saint-François-d'Assise, 1062 Wellington Street West**

Statement of Cultural Heritage Value

Description of Property – 1062 Wellington Street West

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
 - 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
- 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

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

- Presence of a grand entrance with a 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

Exclusions:

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 from the designation.

Except for the interior attributes identified above, the interior of the church such as the liturgical elements, including but not limited to, the altar, crosses, statues, pews, chapel, and sacristy, are excluded from the designation.

**Document 6 – Recommended Revised Statement of Cultural Heritage Value,
église Saint-Joseph d’Orléans 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, a suburb in the east end of Ottawa.

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 Bishop of the Diocese 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 Bishop 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:

Exterior attributes:

- Cruciform plan
- Rough limestone construction (exterior only) 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:

- 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 openings

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
- Spatial arrangement of the church and rectory, and the landscaped grotto area

Exclusions:

The interior of the rectory, and the later rear and side additions to the church and rectory, including the office, annex, and garage, are excluded from this designation.

Except for the interior attributes identified above, the interior of the church and the liturgical elements, including but not limited to, the altar, crosses, statues, and pews, are excluded from the designation.

The land to the north of the church and rectory is excluded from the designation.

The cemetery is excluded from the designation.

Document 7– 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 8 – Heritage Permit Scenarios for 2757 St. Joseph Blvd.

Heritage Planning Staff discussed the implications of designation on potential future work on the property with the property owner. Staff agreed to provide details on what the heritage permit process would look like for possible future projects:

a) Chimney– demolish and rebuild

The chimneys are not included as heritage attributes. A heritage permit would not be required for their removal. Heritage Planning Staff would want to know how the void left by the chimney would be sensitively repaired.

b) Replacing the main roof – currently asphalt to metal roof

To replace the asphalt roof with a metal roof, a heritage permit would be required – the fee for the permit would be \$0. The reason for our involvement would be to ensure that a metal roof is selected that is compatible for the historic building. This project would likely be eligible for the \$75,000 cost sharing grant.

c) East wall – replace mortar and finish repointing, which includes changing mortar colour from grey/blue to white

No heritage permit would be required. Heritage Planning Staff may be able to provide advice on mortar type to help avoid future issues that can arise by using incompatible mortar types.

d) Install accessibility ramp to offices (west of church, northeast of rectory)

If the ramp were to be attached to either the rectory or church building, then a heritage permit would be required – the fee for the permit would be \$0. Staff would have questions about the location of the ramp, where/how it was affixed to the building and the appearance of the overall design and would work with the property owner to ensure a design solution that was sensitive to the building.

e) Grotto Area – addition/removal of statues, addition of elements such as benches, plaques, plantings etc...

Heritage Staff have only included the “landscaped area of the grotto” in the attributes. This means staff are concerned with the areas existence but are not regulating the specific contents or arrangements of the area. The addition of statues, new plantings, benches, gazebo, etc... will not require a heritage permit.