



Annual Report of the City of Winnipeg
Historical Buildings &
Resources Committee

The Year Past 2021



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2021 ANNUAL REPORT OF THE HERITAGE CONSERVATION PROGRAM

JANUARY 1, 2021 TO DECEMBER 31, 2021

VISION AND MISSION

The Year Past 2021 is the Annual Report of the City of Winnipeg Heritage Conservation Program including the Historical Buildings and Resources Committee for the period January 1 to December 31, 2021.

The Program's objective is to make the conservation of heritage resources, structures and sites, and districts a vital part of daily city life – one actively supported by Winnipeggers as a means of:

- Remembering our history.
- Instilling a sense of place, space, neighbourhood and personal connection to the built environment.
- Committing to the principle of sustainable development.
- Providing enduring lessons in architecture, technology and urban change

The Committee's mission is to:

- Maintain a commitment to excellence in research, evaluation and designation of heritage resources.
- Ensure the long-term conservation of heritage resources in Winnipeg through the implementation of new incentives, integrated planning, district/area designation, regulatory reforms, well-established design standards and principled design review.
- Be a catalyst for greater public awareness, education and participation in heritage conservation.
- Provide effective professional advice, information and administrative assistance on heritage plans, policies and programs to Winnipeg City Council through its Standing Policy Committee.



J.R. Watkins Company Factory & Warehouse, 90 Annabella Street. Built 1914-1921 as the Canadian headquarters for this international Company founded in Minnesota in 1868. (G. Cline)



This unusual curved radiator is found on the third floor of the Stobart and Sons (Bedford) Building, 275 McDermot Avenue. (M. Peterson)

THE HISTORICAL BUILDINGS & RESOURCES COMMITTEE (HBRC)

The HBRC provides advice to the public service and to committees of Council concerning city-wide heritage matters, including but not limited to the designation of resources and heritage conservation districts, heritage permit application review, and heritage grant application review. The duties and responsibilities of the HBRC are set out in the Historic Resources By-law and include the following:

- Researching, assessing and evaluating heritage structures and making recommendations about designation to City Council's Standing Policy Committee;
- Providing expert advice to heritage staff on suitable alterations, repairs and additions to designated structures (design review) and heritage incentive programs;
- Providing expert advice to City Council; and
- Working with heritage property owners, architects, engineers, contractors, realtors, heritage, government and business organizations, students and the general public on a variety of education, outreach and communications initiatives.



In the heart of the Exchange District National Historic Site, Albert Street looking south from McDermot Avenue. (M. Peterson)

THE HBRC MEMBERS

The Historical Buildings and Resources Committee is composed of appointed City Councillors and volunteer members, appointed to 3-year terms, from the federal and provincial governments, Manitoba Association of Architects, Manitoba Association of Landscape Architects, Association of Professional Engineers and Geoscientists of the Province of Manitoba and interested/knowledgeable members of the public.

City of Winnipeg Councillors:

- Councillor John Orlikow, Chairperson
- Councillor Jason Schreyer

- Sandra Hollender, Government of Canada, member
- Jeffrey Thorsteinson, Government of Canada, member

- Jeff Gauley, Province of Manitoba, member
- Nicola Spasoff, Province of Manitoba, member

- Glen Gross, Manitoba Association of Architects member
- Gary Hawthorne, Manitoba Association of Architects member

- Christine Wilson-MacLeod, Manitoba Association of Landscape Architects

- John Wells, Association of Professional Engineers and Geoscientists of the Province of Manitoba

- Joe Leven, member-at-large

- Lynn Soens, member-at-large

The Committee is chaired by **Councillor John Orlikow** (River Heights/Fort Garry) who has been a City Councillor since 2010.

Councillor Jason Schreyer (Elmwood - East Kildonan) who was first elected to City Council in 2014.



Committee member J. Wells, observing a basement foundation. (M. Peterson)



Anvers Apartments, 758 McMillan Avenue, built 1912. (G. Cline)

Jeffrey Thorsteinson, member-at-large, became the second Government of Canada, member on the Committee and it also welcomed Lynn Soens as the new member-at-large in February. Ms. Soens emigrated from the United Kingdom in 1968 and has a love of architecture fostered by her grandfather, an architect. She sings with several groups and volunteers her time throughout the community. The Committee is lucky to have her as a member.

STAFF SUPPORT

In 2021, the City staff members assisting the HBRC were Rina Ricci, Heritage Planner, Murray Peterson, Heritage Officer and Gordon Menzies, Historical Buildings Officer.



Built as a Merchants Bank branch in the North End in 1913, this building at 1386 Main Street is now used Shawenim Abinoojii Inc., offering support for people in the Southeast Tribal Region. (G. Cline)

HERITAGE LISTS

The Historical Resources By-law, sets out three lists with varying degrees of protection which, as of December 31, 2021, were as follows:

1. List of Historical Resources (354 resources)

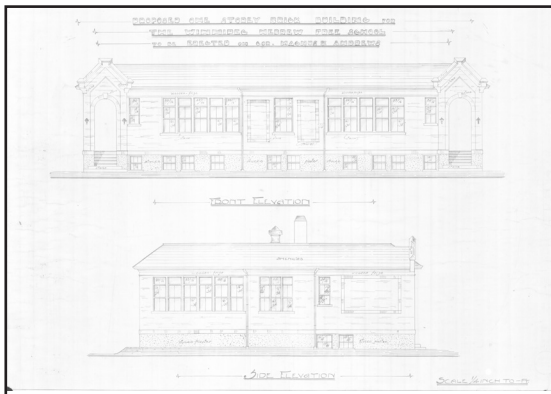
- historical resources must be a building 40 years of age or older or land
- they are protected from demolition
- a caveat is registered on title alerting owners and potential buyers of heritage status
- they require a Heritage Permit for alterations
- they are eligible for financial assistance and heritage grants
- their designation includes an owner-approved list of Character-Defining Elements, key elements that must be protected
- list posted on City's website



The Greater Winnipeg Water District Railway Station, 598 Plinguet Street, built 1927. In the background is the St. Boniface Water Works Water Tower (built 1904), both structures are designated by the City of Winnipeg. (G. Cline)

2. Nominated List (0 resources)

- owners notified of nomination
- will be evaluated within 12 months of nomination (owner can request an expedited hearing for a fee);
- demolition not permitted, alterations are allowed through a Heritage Permit
- not eligible for financial assistance
- list posted on City's website



"Front and Side Elevations" for the Hebrew Free School, 220 Andrews Street, built in 1922. (City of Winnipeg)

3. Commemorative List (352 resources)

- must be a building or land (not person or event)
- purely commemorative, no controls
- managed by Director of the Planning, Property and Development Department
- can remain on list if demolished
- not eligible for financial assistance
- list posted on City's website

BUILDINGS EVALUATED BY THE HBRC IN 2021

Provincial restrictions brought on by the COVID 19 pandemic necessitated changes to the activities of the Committee. Site visits could not be scheduled and meetings were held virtually throughout the year.

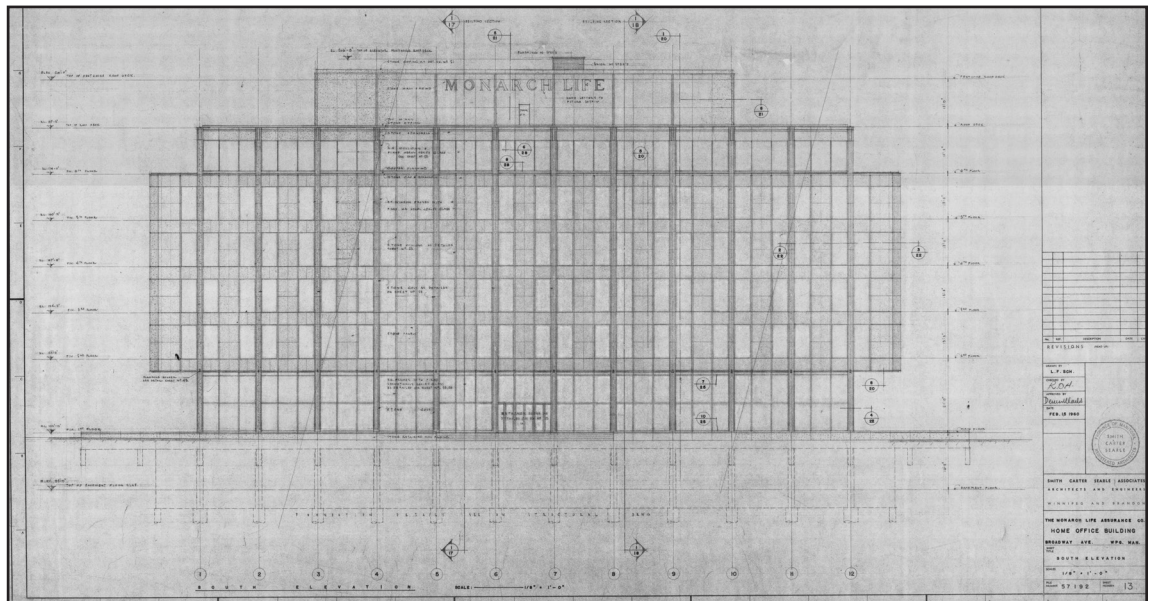
Two buildings evaluated in 2020 were added to the List of Historical Resources, although one of the buildings was ultimately removed from the List via a court decision. Three buildings were evaluated in 2021, all were recommended for designation and were pending a decision by the Standing Policy Committee on Property and Development, Heritage and Downtown Development and Council. One building was demolished because of structural issues, removed from the List of Historical Resources by City Council and placed on the Commemorative List.

The following two resources evaluated in 2020 were designated by Standing Policy Committee on Property and Development, Heritage and Downtown Development or City Council.

Monarch Life Building

333 Broadway

List of Historical Resources (February 25, 2021)



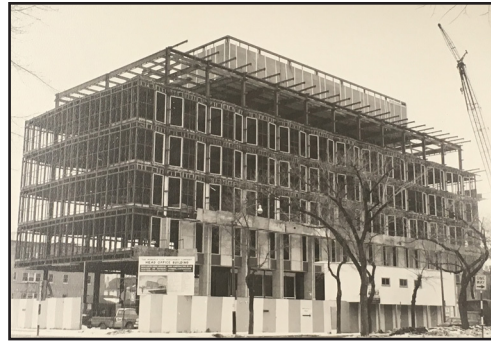
“South Elevation” of the Monarch Life Building, 333 Broadway, Architect’s Plan No. 1021/1960. (City of Winnipeg)

Site:

- Generally open, dark granite and pre-cast concrete panelled podium on all four sides.

Exterior:

- Six-storey granite-clad building with penthouse located on a wide pedestal of dark stone on the north side of Broadway from Hargrave Street to Carlton Street, its main façades facing south onto Broadway and north onto a parking lot, its east façade facing Hargrave Street and its west façade facing Carlton Street;
- Its main (south) and rear (north) façades with their glass main floor and cantilevered upper storeys with thin columns running from the pedestal to the top of the smaller sixth floor, bays of angled windows in rectilinear openings, dark spandrels and stainless steel accenting; and
- Its windowless east and west façades with granite panels and stainless steel bands.



Construction well underway on the Monarch Life Building, 333 Broadway, 1961. (Archives of Manitoba, "Winnipeg-Buildings-Businesses-Monarch Life 2," N25163)

Interior:

- Volume of space, lighting and metal and stone finishes of the main floor lobby area.

For history, see [The Year Past, 2020](#)



Looking northwest from Broadway and Hargrave Street, with the Monarch Life Building in the centre, ca.1965. (City of Winnipeg)

T. Eaton Company Mail Order and Catalogue Building

333 St. Mary Avenue

List of Historical Resources (February 25, 2021)

With the following heritage elements:

Exterior:

- The brick and stone 9-storey building with flat roof filling nearly the entire block bounded by St. Mary Avenue (south), Graham Avenue (north), Donald Street (east) to Hargrave Street (west);
- The north façade facing Graham Avenue, the east façade facing Donald Street and the west façade facing Hargrave Street with their first two storeys clad in smooth limestone with attached columns with heavy bases, a stone belt course leading to the upper storeys clad in dark brick with windows in rectilinear openings joined by continuous sills and heads and flat roof with ornate metal cornice; and
- The rear (south) façade with large rectilinear window openings on all upper floors.



Detail of the metal cornice, T. Eaton Company Mail Order and Catalogue Building, 333 St. Mary Avenue, ca.1999. (City of Winnipeg)

Interior:

- None.

For history, see [The Year Past, 2020](#)



This ca.1920 postcard shows the T. Eaton Co. department store on Portage Avenue with the Catalogue Building in the background. (University of Alberta, Peel's Prairie Provinces Collection, PC001983)



Detail of the north façade, T. Eaton Company Mail Order and Catalogue Building, 333 St. Mary Avenue, 2016. (M. Peterson)

On November 10, 2021, Court of Queen's Bench of Manitoba brought down a decision disallowing the City of Winnipeg's designation on the grounds that a Provincially-owned resource could not be designated by a municipality.

Three resources were recommended for recommended for designation and were pending decisions by the Standing Policy Committee on Property and Development, Heritage and Downtown Development and Council.

St. Boniface Police Station/Jail/County Courthouse

227 Boulevard Provencher

Decision Pending

This modern structure was part of a major increase in municipal activities in the City of St. Boniface which included two major additions to its civic complex on Boulevard Provencher. Joining City Hall and the Fire Station and located just to the east was the St. Boniface Health Unit Building (233 Boulevard Provencher, opened in 1963) and the Police Station/Jail/County Courthouse, completed in 1964.



St. Boniface Police Station/Jail/County Courthouse, 227 Boulevard Provencher, north entrance, 2020. (M. Peterson)

This building, because of its use, offered a range of interior spaces: a target range and garage in the basement; holding cells and interrogation rooms in the basement and main floor; main floor police and lawyers' offices and jail cells; and public counters and two main floor courtrooms.

The exterior of this one-storey, "C"-shaped structure is uniquely designed- built of pre-cast concrete panels with exposed limestone aggregate with deep reveals (matching the cladding of the neighbouring Health Unit Building). The building features a unique grouping of sections with varied fenestration and detailing: raised and recessed main entrances facing south into the courtyard and north onto Rue Dumoulin with deeply inset rectilinear window openings; smaller, less ornamented projecting west façade and unornamented east façade entrances; unmatched, deep set rectilinear window openings with heavy pre-cast concrete surrounds; wide ramp at the northeast corner



St. Boniface Police Station/Jail/County Courthouse, 227 Boulevard Provencher, 1970. (City of Winnipeg)

into the basement garage with offices above; and the flat roof with two raised sections with shed-sloped metal roofs, originally copper clad, that translate to high ceilings and sunlit spaces on the interior.

While much of the interior is designed plainly, the west and east end courtrooms feature wood-clad ceilings and skylights and the main lobby is accented in limestone.

The St. Boniface Police Station/Jail/County Courthouse, along with the neighbouring Health Unit Building and open plaza space, were designed by internationally renowned and award-winning Manitoba-born architect Étienne Gaboury (1930-). He was also responsible for other notable buildings including: Precious Blood Roman Catholic Church, 200 Kenny Street (1967); St. Boniface Cathedral, 190 Avenue de la Cathédrale (1971-1972) – List of Historical Resources (for Report, see Year Past, 2012); Centre Culturel Franco-Manitobain, 340 Provencher Boulevard (1974); Royal Canadian Mint, 520 Lagimodière Boulevard (1978); and Esplanade Riel Pedestrian Bridge & Provencher Bridge, Provencher Boulevard (2003)

This facility played an important role in St. Boniface for many years. After Unicity brought St. Boniface into the City of Winnipeg, the facility operated as the headquarters for Police District 5 while the Provincial court offered proceedings in both languages. In 2007, the City of Winnipeg declared the building surplus, although the provincial court continued to operate out of the building until 2014 when the building was vacated after being sold.



St. Boniface Police Station/Jail/County Courthouse, 227 Boulevard Provencher, west end courtroom, 2020. (M. Peterson)



St. Boniface Police Station/Jail/County Courthouse, 227 Boulevard Provencher, fenestration on the east side, 2020. (M. Peterson)



St. Boniface Police Station/Jail/County Courthouse, 227 Boulevard Provencher, east side jail (left) and basement garage/offices (right), 2020. (M. Peterson)

St. Boniface Health Unit Building

233 Boulevard Provencher
Decision Pending

This building, opened in 1963 and also designed by Étienne Gaboury, has many similarities to the Police Station/Jail/County Courthouse located to the west. The exterior cladding is the same pre-cast concrete with exposed limestone aggregate with deep reveals. The east and west façades feature projecting raised entrances and rectilinear, punched windows with defined pre-cast concrete surrounds. The north elevation features high, recessed window openings and the south façade includes storefront windows interrupted by pre-cast projecting fins.



St. Boniface Health Unit Building, 233 Boulevard Provencher, south and east façades, 2020. (M. Peterson)



St. Boniface Health Unit Building, 233 Boulevard Provencher, east façade and entrance, 2020. (M. Peterson)



St. Boniface Health Unit Building, 233 Boulevard Provencher, west façade and entrance, 2020. (M. Peterson)



St. Boniface Health Unit Building, 233 Boulevard Provencher, north end office space and ceiling, 2020.
(M. Peterson)

Both the St. Boniface Health Unit Building and the neighbouring Police Station/Jail/County Courthouse, are excellent examples of the Brutalist Style, only a few examples of which are found in Winnipeg. Developed in the post-World War II period, the style is often seen as a conscious move away from the lightness of the International Style in its use of glass and steel in favour of a heavier, masonry-base architecture, its complex and irregular massing, rough concrete finishes, deeply inset fenestration and linear patterning. Architect Gaboury was inspired by European examples of the style but his focus on light and shadow gave the building its own unique, Prairie Regionalism.

The building's interior still boasts original layouts, built-ins and wood finishes in hallways, offices and the main ceiling (with clerestory windows).

This building functioned for many years as the St. Boniface Health Unit, even as the City of St. Boniface amalgamated into the City of Winnipeg via Unicity in 1972. By the mid-1980s, Manitoba Health had taken over the facility, which became known as the St. Boniface/St. Vital District Health Office. It has, for over a decade, been used as the administrative headquarters for the Festival du Voyageur, Western Canada's largest winter festival.

Brookside Cemetery

3001 Notre Dame Avenue
Decision Pending

The City of Winnipeg purchased land well to the west of its boundaries in 1877 and a year later, the first burial took place at Brookside Cemetery on what is now Notre Dame Avenue. It is now home to over 100,000 interment, the largest cemetery in Western Canada. Its early history was punctuated by enlargements and significant expenditures on landscaping, including paths, roadways, gardens and trees. Headstones in the cemetery include both the famous and unknown: business leaders, politicians, athletes and professionals share the facility with labourers and the destitute, whose burials were paid for by the City.

Mike Sokolowski, a worker who lost his life in the 1919 General Strike is buried at the cemetery, as is the mass grave of 22 of the 31 railway passengers who perished in the Dugald Train Disaster of 1947. Major Harry Colebourn is buried in the military section. Colebourn purchased a black bear cub – “Winnie” (after Winnipeg) – on his way to serve in World War I. It ended up in the London Zoo and was made famous by A.A. Milne as Winnie-the-Pooh.

One of the most important aspects of the cemetery is its military sections. During World War I, Winnipeg’s designation as a major Canadian centre for the care of injured returning soldiers from overseas and Brookside Cemetery set aside land for military burials. Today, the Brookside Field of Honour is one of the largest and oldest Military interment sites in Canada and is considered Canada’s most significantly designed Military Field of Honour. It features over 10,000 interments marked by Military Grey Barrie granite upright monuments. Beginning in 2008, these headstones underwent a complete restoration, including headstone refurbishing, replacement of all concrete foundation beams, and new landscaping.



With the distance from downtown Winnipeg so great, the City organized a bus service from the end of the streetcar line at Keewatin Street and Notre Dame Avenue to the Cemetery, shown here, ca.1920. (City Archives)



Field of Honour, Tear Drop Section, Brookside Cemetery, ca.1918. (City Archives)



Stone gates, Notre Dame Avenue, Brookside Cemetery, 2020. (M. Peterson)

The Tear Drop Section contains approximately 151 of the earliest interments of the Field and represents the most war dead interred together in one section of any cemetery in Canada. The “Stone of Remembrance”, the only one installed in Canada, was placed by the Commonwealth War Graves Commission in cemeteries across the world to remember Commonwealth veterans, especially those missing in action.



New concrete beams in the Field of Honour, Brookside Cemetery, ca.2010. (Reproduced from Haywood Concrete Products Ltd. website, <https://haywoodconcrete.com/project-gallery>.)



Stone of Remembrance, Brookside Cemetery, 2020. (M. Peterson)



One of the military sections, Brookside Cemetery, 2020. (M. Peterson)

One building was demolished, removed from the List of Historical Resources by City Council and placed on the Commemorative List.

Thomas Scott Memorial Orange Lodge

216 Princess Street

List of Historical Resources (July 4, 2017)

Removed from List of Historical Resources and placed on Commemorative List
Decision Pending

November 2019, structural issues associated with the repurposing of the building and its neighbour, 208-210 Princess Street, were identified. With no other suitable recourse, the building was demolished in February 2020. The resource was moved from the List of Historical Resources to the Commemorative List.



Thomas Scott Memorial Orange Lodge, 216 Princess Street, 2019. (M. Peterson)



Thomas Scott Memorial Orange Lodge, 216 Princess Street, southeast corner, February 2020 demolition in progress. (M. Peterson)



Thomas Scott Memorial Orange Lodge, 216 Princess Street, rear (west) façade showing significant brick cracking, 2020. (M. Peterson)



Thomas Scott Memorial Orange Lodge, 216 Princess Street, southeast corner, showing the building pulling away from the neighbouring structure, 2020. (M. Peterson)

SUMMARY OF 2021 EVALUATIONS, RECOMMENDATIONS & DESIGNATIONS

ADDRESS	NAME	RECOMMENDATION	STATUS	DATE LISTED
Broadway, 333	Monarch Life Building	To add to the List of Historical Resources (2020)	Designated	Feb. 25, 2021
St. Mary Avenue, 333	T. Eaton Company Mail Order and Catalogue Building	To add to the List of Historical Resources (2020)	Designated	Feb. 25, 2021 Removed from List by court decision Nov. 10, 2021
Boulevard Provencher, 227	St. Boniface Police Station/Jail/County Courthouse	To add to the List of Historical Resources	Pending	
Boulevard Provencher, 233	St. Boniface Health Unit Building	To add to the List of Historical Resources	Pending	
Notre Dame Avenue, 3001	Brookside Cemetery	To add to the List of Historical Resources	Pending	

SUMMARY OF 2021 REQUESTS TO DE-LIST AND DEMOLISH

ADDRESS	NAME	RECOMMENDATION	STATUS
Princess Street, 216	Thomas Scott Memorial Orange Hall	To remove from the List of Historical Resources	Placed on Commemorative List

DESIGN REVIEW PROJECTS & UPDATES

In 2021, the Committee was involved in the review and support of a number of projects involving heritage resources throughout the City (see Appendix A for a complete list of projects).

Laura Secord School, 960 Wolseley Avenue

One of Winnipeg's many large, pre-World War I public school buildings was completed in the Wolseley neighbourhood in 1913. It was designated by the City of Winnipeg in 1985. This successful project completely rebuilt the large, front staircase at the school, ensuring accessibility while ensuring the original ornamental detailing was retained.



Laura Secord School, 960 Wolseley Avenue, 2021. (City of Winnipeg)



Laura Secord School, 960 Wolseley Avenue, 2021.
(City of Winnipeg)



Laura Secord School, 960 Wolseley Avenue, 2021.
(City of Winnipeg)

Université de Saint-Boniface, St. Boniface College, 200 Avenue de la Cathedrale

One of the finest Neo-Classical buildings in St. Boniface, the College was built in 1910-1912 and is clad in smooth-cut limestone. This project replaced the doors on the main façade with new wood units based on the original design. Yarrow Sash and Door of Winnipeg completed the work, begun in 2020 and completed in 2021.



Université de Saint-Boniface, St. Boniface College, 200 Avenue de la Cathedrale. Door at the Yarrow Sash and Door shop, 2021. (City of Winnipeg)



Université de Saint-Boniface, St. Boniface College, 200 Avenue de la Cathedrale, new door installed, 2021. (City of Winnipeg)



Université de Saint-Boniface, St. Boniface College, 200 Avenue de la Cathédrale, portion of front façade, 2021. (City of Winnipeg)

Cornish Library, 20 West Gate

This solid brick library building was completed in 1914, with a “traditional” interior that included stairs down into the basement and up into the raised main floor areas. This main floor featured “homelike” finishes including dark wood accenting and a fireplace. Upgrades were required to improve accessibility. The completed project included a reading room addition with lowered entrance and lift for accessibility and restoration/upgrades of the original interior space.



Cornish Library, 20 West Gate, interior of addition, 2021. (R. Ricci)



Cornish Library, 20 West Gate, new lift in original library, 2021. (R. Ricci)



Cornish Library, 20 West Gate, addition, 2021. (R. Ricci)

Administration Building, University of Manitoba, 66 Chancellors Circle

A major refurbishing project to the Administration Building, the focal point of the sprawling Fort Garry Campus of the University of Manitoba, which was designated in 2019. Work included the installation of HVAC equipment to Level 200 and the east roof and the restoration of the cupola windows.



Administration Building, University of Manitoba, 66 Chancellors Circle, view from the scaffolding, 2021. (G. Menzies)



Administration Building, University of Manitoba, 66 Chancellors Circle, scaffolding on the cupola, 2021. (G. Menzies)



Administration Building, University of Manitoba, 66 Chancellors Circle, south and east façades, 2021. (G. Menzies)

J.A. Russell Building, University of Manitoba, 83 Dafoe Road

Another University of Manitoba structure, the modernist Russell Building, saw the completion in 2021 of its refurbishing of the main entrance on the building's north side including the restoration of podium, statue and the rebuilding of the north platform and stairs.



J.A. Russell Building, University of Manitoba, 83 Dafoe Road, restoration completed, 2021. (University of Manitoba)



J.A. Russell Building, University of Manitoba, 83 Dafoe Road, restoration underway, 2021. (G. Menzies)



J.A. Russell Building, University of Manitoba, 83 Dafoe Road, rusting handrail prior to restoration, 2020. (G. Menzies)

Ukrainian Labor Temple, 591 Pritchard Avenue

The Labour Temple is a lasting symbol of the rise of unionism in Manitoba, the evolution and expanding strength of the Ukrainian population in Winnipeg and an important facility in the Winnipeg General Strike of 1919. The structure was built in 1918 and features a wealth of Classically-inspired ornamental details. It was designated in 1997.

Over the past two years, major work has been completed on the building's exterior (installation of new wood windows and exterior decorative panels) which was completed by early 2021. Interior work, redeveloping the entrance lobby, was successfully completed during 2021 with the support of Design Review.



Ukrainian Labor Temple, 591 Pritchard Avenue, restored entrance lobby, 2021. (M. Peterson)



Ukrainian Labor Temple, 591 Pritchard Avenue, restored entrance lobby with new second floor walkway, 2021. (M. Peterson)



Ukrainian Labor Temple, 591 Pritchard Avenue, restored entrance lobby from new second floor walkway, 2021. (M. Peterson)

2021 HIGHLIGHTS

Beyond evaluating buildings and reviewing proposed alterations the Historical Buildings and Resources Committee was involved in a number of other initiatives in 2021.

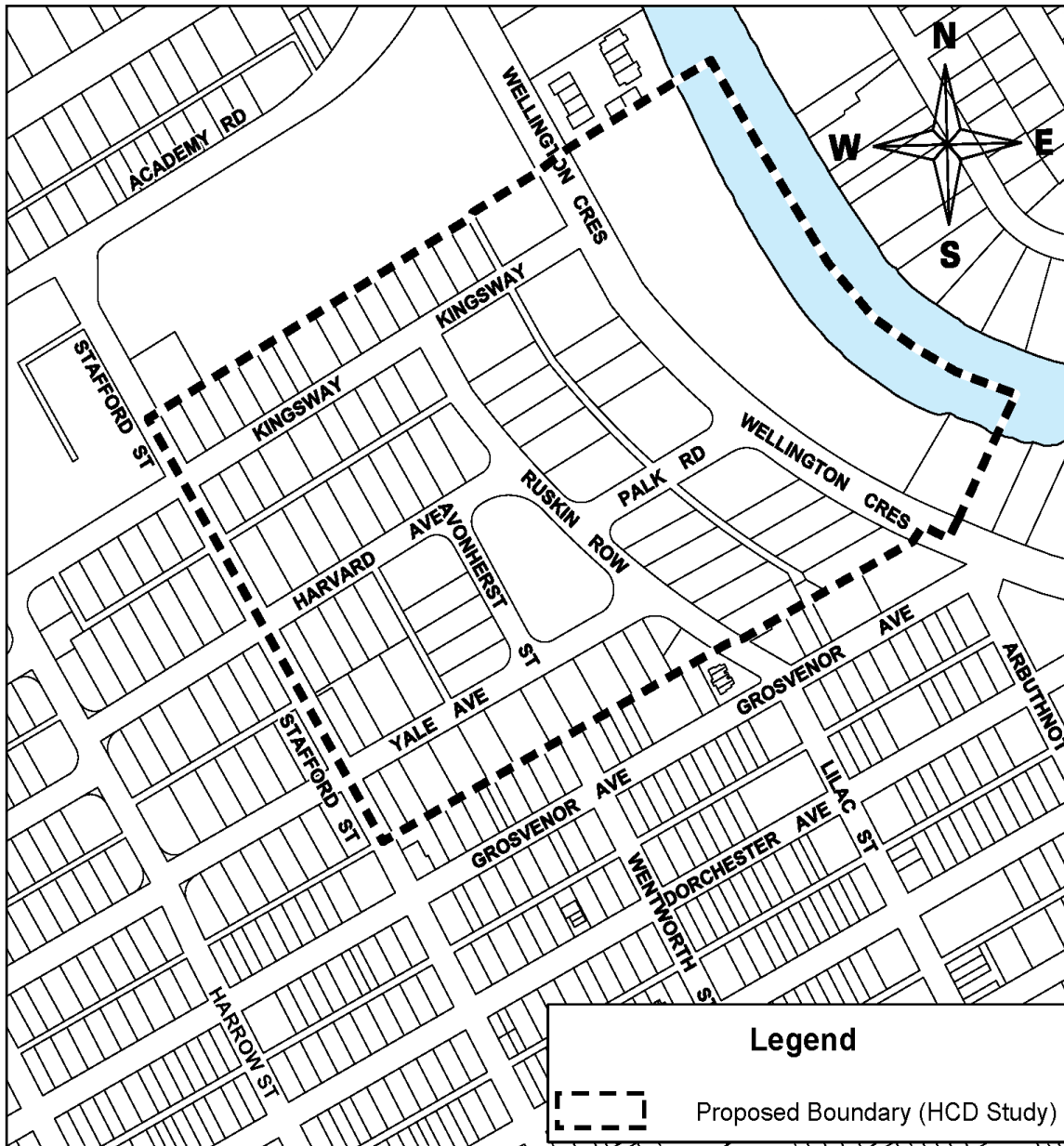
A City-owned Inventory of resources with possible heritage value is being created by City staff. With the cooperation of numerous department and branch personnel, a list of resources is being prepared including bridges, libraries, fire halls, and other structures built by the City of Winnipeg in the 20th century.



The Elm Park Bridge, 1975, as City workers complete repairs to the deck to allow for pedestrian traffic. (Historical Buildings and Resources Collection)

Crescentwood-Enderton Park Heritage Conservation District

The Heritage Conservation Districts By-law, 87/2018, was passed by City Council in September 2018 to allow for the creation of Heritage Conservation Districts (HCD) to acknowledge and protect distinctive heritage neighbourhoods in the city. On April 25, 2019, Council designated Armstrong's Point as its first HCD (Schedule "A" of the By-law). On June 6, 2019, the Director of Planning, Property and Development nominated an area in Crescentwood as a Heritage Conservation District.



The proposed boundaries of the Crescentwood-Enderton Park Heritage Conservation District, 2020.
(City of Winnipeg)

On January 18, 2021, the Standing Policy Committee on Property and Development, Heritage and Downtown Development concurred in the recommendation of the Winnipeg Public Service and the Historical Buildings and Resources Committee, namely:

1. That the Crescentwood-Enderton Park Heritage Conservation District (HCD) Study (Attachment A) be received as information and that the Public Service be directed to prepare an HCD plan that considers the character-defining elements, as outlined in Attachment B, namely:

A. Area

- i. The grid-like block patterns, extending from Stafford Street to Wellington Crescent between Kingsway and Yale Avenues arranged around Enderton Park and containing contiguous individual properties;
- ii. The blocks between Ruskin Row and Wellington Crescent whose edges follow the curvilinear shape of the Assiniboine River to the east; and
- iii. The block encompassing Munson Park at the terminus of the eastern boundary and adjacent to the Assiniboine River.



Enderton Park, 2020. (M. Peterson)

B. Streetscape

- i. With the exception of Stafford Street;
- ii. Curbed public roads that front all properties and public lanes that back onto the rear of most properties;
- iii. Grassy, planted, or naturalized tree-lined boulevards lining both sides of the street with public sidewalks located between these and properties;
- iv. Vehicular access predominately from the public lane with a few narrow private approaches off the public street;
- v. The existing large lot sizes as well as generous front and, in some cases, generous corner side yard setbacks, with predominately narrower side yard setbacks;
- vi. Tree-lined Enderton Park with planted and grassy boulevards and an inset perimeter pathway; and
- vii. Tree-lined Munson Park with a stone and wrought-iron fence lining its western edge.



The north side of Kingsway looking west from Ruskin Row, 2021. (M. Peterson)



83 Kingsway, 2020. (M. Peterson)

C. Buildings

- i. The original building stock of large residential principal buildings, dating from 1900 to the late 1920s, typically two or three storeys in height, in a variety of architectural styles and with detailing, ornamentation, and materials from that time period and, which in some cases, have smaller accessory garages or structures that are visible from the street and either attached or detached to the principal building and that employ the same or similar architectural pallet as the principal building;
- ii. Later infill residential principal buildings, with many dating from the 1970s and designed in architectural styles based on the principles of Modernism, and that are similar in massing and lot coverage to the original building stock and, which in some cases, have smaller accessory garages or structures that are visible from the street and either attached or detached to the principal building, and that employ the same or similar architectural pallet as the principal building; and
- iii. The Executive House apartment building.

D. Yards

- i. Visually unobstructed front yards on private property with mature trees and older-growth vegetation and a higher percentage of soft landscaping in contrast to paved surfaces; and.
- ii. Original masonry and/or wrought-iron fences, gates, and/or pillars lining the front and/or side yards of some private properties.



Ornamental stone gates at Munson Park, Wellington Crescent, 2020. (M. Peterson)

E. Parks

- i. Enderton Park with numerous large trees, curved paths, and a centralized open greenspace; and
- ii. Munson Park with an internalized system of curved pathways, numerous large trees and a greenspace along the western bank of the Assiniboine River.

2. That the nominated HCD boundary be revised as recommended in the HCD Study.

Work on the Crescentwood-Enderton Park HCD Plan has continued in 2021, including remote public consultation and discussions with and input from various City departments as well as experts from other Canadian jurisdictions.

Heritage staff continues to provide input on heritage policy, specifically through revisions to OurWinnipeg and Complete Communities Direction Strategy, planning documents for the City <https://www.winnipeg.ca/interhom/CityHall/OurWinnipeg/>).

When the new Historical Resources By-law was passed in 2014, the HBRC was tasked with evaluating the over 130 buildings on the Nominated List. The final two buildings on the Nominated List from that original 130 buildings were evaluated and removed from the List in 2021.

Once again, the HBRC was involved in 2021 with the review of applications to the Gail Parvin-Hammerquist Fund City-Wide Program – a vital program that grants thousands of dollars annually to support heritage research, education and restoration throughout the City.

Grant money was approved for five Research & Interpretive Projects, four of which are ongoing. The fifth project, Heritage Winnipeg's Doors Open 2021 took place in September 2021.



Doors Open Advertisement. (Heritage Winnipeg)

The Kingston Crescent Residents Association is creating two interpretive panels for installation in Kingston Park. The panels will discuss the 1950 flood, which had disastrous consequences in the neighbourhood, as well as Lawson Ogg, a 26-year-old volunteer who drowned the basement of one of the houses on the Crescent.



This 1950 postcard shows flooded homes along Kingston Crescent. (Winnipeg Public Library, Past Forward, Terry Webber Collection, webberR003)

The Manitoba Historical Society is researching Winnipeg's pre-1930 apartment blocks to create an inventory of data including date of construction, architect/contractor, cost, etc. This base information will then be added to the Society's online mapping project to increase information available to researchers from around the world.



Ambassador Apartments, 379 Hargrave Street, built 1909, designated 1986, 2021. (G. Menzies)

The Winnipeg Architecture Foundation “a non-profit, registered charitable organisation dedicated to advancing the awareness and appreciation of Winnipeg’s built environment through public education” was given grant moneys to complete a number of monographs on local architecture. The research and writing will continue into 2022.

Matt Cohen is being provided funding to support his ongoing research and documentation of Winnipeg’s painted advertising signs on the walls of warehouses in Winnipeg’s Exchange District National Historic Site. “Painted in Light” will broadcast three distinct ads from 1907, 1916 and 1930 onto the north wall of the Stobart (Bedford) Building, 281 McDermot Avenue.



The location of the broadcast signage, Stobart (Bedford) Building, 281 McDermot Avenue. (M. Cohen)

The Fund's Capital Grants program provides grants to designated building owners to support approved restoration work. Below are descriptions of some of the six projects approved in 2021.

Calvary Temple, 400 Hargrave Street, tower restoration. This work included replacement and repairs to damaged materials, eaves, ridge flashings, finials and other elements and shingling the roof with new wood shingles.



Scaffolding on the tower at Calvary Temple, 400 Hargrave Street, 2021. (G. Menzies)



Workers installing wood shingles on the tower at Calvary Temple, 400 Hargrave Street, 2021. (G. Menzies)

90 Annabella Street, J.R. Watkins Company Factory and Warehouse. Designated in 2017, masonry repair and window restoration.



90 Annabella Street, J.R. Watkins Company Factory and Warehouse, south façade, 2021. (G. Menzies)



90 Annabella Street, J.R. Watkins Company Factory and Warehouse, window repairs, 2021. (G. Menzies)

Dalnavert, Sir Hugh John Macdonald House, 61 Carlton Street. Operated as a museum by the Manitoba Historical Society for many decades, funding was approved to complete a heritage conservation report and plan.



Dalnavert, Sir Hugh John Macdonald House, 61 Carlton Street, 2021. (M. Peterson)

APPENDIX A

2021 HERITAGE PERMITS

A Heritage Permit is reviewed in accordance with the Standards and Guidelines for the Conservation of Historic Places in Canada and may be referred to the HBRC. The advice of the HBRC must be considered when making a decision regarding an approval.

In 2021, the Planning, Property and Development Department issued 49 Heritage Permits, two of which were for work in the Armstrong's Point Heritage Conservation District.

HP No.	Building Name	Address	Work	Date Issued
1-2021	Peck Building	33 Princess Street	Roof top sign and lighting	January 18, 2021
2-2021	Telegram Building	70 Albert Street	Installation of 2 bathroom vents and 2 HRV vents in south wall	January 18, 2021
3-2021	Fire Hall No. 15	524 Osborne Street	Installation of laundry exhaust vent in east wall	January 16, 2021
4-2021	Uptown Theatre	394 Academy Road	Sign on ground floor's west side business	April 19, 2021
5-2021	John C. Graham House	137 Scott Street	Install cedar shingles and foundation repointing	February 4, 2021
6-2021	Knox United (Presbyterian) Church	400 Edmonton Street	Install 2 vents for HRV in basement window	February 19, 2021
7-2021	House	147 East Gate	Construct new garage and one-storey addition to the house	February 11, 2021
8-2021	Uptown Theatre	394 Academy Road	Sign on east niche of north façade wall	February 19, 2021
9-2021	St. Mary's Academy	550 Wellington Crescent	Renovations to entrance lobby and receptionist office	March 15, 2021
10-2021	Augustine United Church	444 River Avenue	Painting of the north east steeple	April 1, 2021
11-2021	Boyd Building	384 Portage Avenue	Construction of new south side openings, mechanical openings	March, 18, 2021
12-2021	University of Manitoba, Administration Building	66 Chancellors Circle	Installation of HVAC equipment to Level 200 and east roof	March 22, 2021

13-2021	University of Manitoba, Administration Building	66 Chancellors Circle	Restoration of cupola windows	July 15, 2021
14-2021	R.J. Whitla and Company Building	70 Arthur Street	Installation of 2 partitions and 2 doors in Room 206 and 207	March 31, 2021
15-2021	Warehouse	104 Princess Street	Store band metal cornice	April 29, 2021
16-2021	Uptown Theatre	394 Academy Road	Marquee sign (3 signs) and sign above main north entry	April 27, 2021
17-2021	Winnipeg Hotel	214 Main Street	East wall bracing, wall repairs, parapet wall repairs	April 30, 2021
18-2021	Augustine United Church	444 River Avenue	Installation of 4 Lumen beam Med LBM colour changing fixtures to spire	May 3, 2021
19-2021	Carruthers Building	124 King Street	Installation of gooseneck light fixtures and new signage	June 16, 2021
20-2021	J.R. Watkins Company Factory & Warehouse	90 Annabella Street	Masonry re-pointing and repairs, metal window restoration, and new units	June 8, 2021
21-2021	Armstrong's Point Gates	0 Cornish Avenue	Masonry re-pointing and repairs to the West Gates	May 18, 2021
22-2021	James Avenue Pumping Station	109 James Ave	Installation of new restaurant signage	June 4, 2021
23-2021	House	93 Middle Gate	AP HCD - new basement windows/enlarged window	May 28, 2021
24-2021	Pasadena Apartments	220 Hugo Street North	Installation of new sheet metal roof. Roof soffit repairs	June 4, 2021
25-2021	Grain Exchange Building	167 Lombard Avenue	New penthouse windows, doors and metal cladding	June 7, 2021
26-2021	Canadian Fairbanks Morse Company Warehouse	300 Princess Street	New windows and doors, south wall restoration	Nov. 18, 2021
27-2021	Gregg Building	52 Albert Street	New windows, east wall masonry repairs, entries restoration	August 31, 2021
28-2021	Ashdown's Hardware Store	211 Bannatyne Avenue	Interior office renovation 5th floor	June 15, 2021

29-2021	Clark Brothers Warehouse	448 Hargrave Street	South wall mural	June 22, 2021
30-2021	Fire Hall No. 8	325 Talbot Avenue	Installation of new HVAC, north addition add-on, exterior painting	July 6, 2021
31-2021	Seven Oaks Museum (John and Mary Inkster House)	50 Mac Street	Interior partition repairs, log chinking, painting	July 15, 2021
32-2021	Winnipeg Saddlery Building	284 William Ave	Temporary structural repairs	August 10, 2021
33-2021	Fire Hall No. 3	56 Maple Street	Exterior painting to ground and second storey	August 18, 2021
34-2021	Calvary Temple (tower)	400 Hargrave Street	Install cedar shingles to tower roof	August 20, 2021
35-2021	Gault Building	100 Arthur Street	Roof top antenna installation	Pending
36-2021	Winnipeg Hotel	214 Main Street	Façade removal	September 9, 2021
37-2021	City Hall, Council Building	510 Main Street	Plaque installation	September 16, 2021
38-2021	St. John's Library Branch	500 Salter Street	Front Steps	Pending
39-2021	Armstrong's Point Gates	0 Cornish Avenue	Masonry re-pointing and repairs to the Middle Gates	October 4, 2021
40-2021	Fire Hall No. 5	845 Sargent	Installation of shingles and modified bitumen membranes to roofs	October 6, 2021
41-2021	Boyd Building	384 Portage Avenue	Structural upgrade of the west wall	October 26, 2021
42-2021	T. Eaton Company Mail Order and Catalogue Building	333 St. Mary Avenue	New vents, vent alteration and temporary removal of a set of windows	November 8, 2021
43-2021	Travellers Building	283 Bannatyne Avenue	Unit 603 - roof top penthouse addition	Pending
44-2021	Travellers Building	283 Bannatyne Avenue	Second floor windows	Pending
45-2021	City Hall, Administration Building	510 Main Street	Mural art installation south wall east wing Administration Building	November 24, 2021

46-2021	McKerchar Block	600 Main Street	Structural upgrading work	November 24, 2021
47-2021	Winnipeg Saddlery Building	284 William Ave	Structural upgrading work	December 2, 2021
48-2021	Union Bank Building	504 Main Street	Installation of CCTV security cameras in main floor space	December 15, 2021
49-2021	Great West Saddlery Warehouse	112-114 Market Avenue	Second floor renovations - mechanical upgrades and demising wall alteration	Pending

In 2021, the Planning Department continues developing the content of the Heritage Conservation component of the City of Winnipeg's web site. Users can search the Heritage Conservation pages for a specific architect, building or street address, as well as reference program objectives.

Information on the Historical Buildings and Resources Committee, its policies and procedures, incentive programs, publications, back issues of The Year Past, lists of heritage resources and individual building histories (in PDF format) can be found at the website listed below.



St. Edward's Roman Catholic Church, 836 Arlington Street, 20219. (G. Cline)



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