Historic postcard of 13th Ave. S.W., circa 1910s.

Conserving Calgary's Historic Streets

A conservation plan for 27 of Calgary's historic streetscapes

Street scenes
in
Calgary
showing effects
of
Boulevards
and
no Boulevards

also

Street trees
and
no Street trees.

1. Street without Boulevard Space.

2. Street with Boulevard Space Unimproved.

Boulevards in the making.

Along 13th Avenue, Calgary, Alta

5. Street with Trees. 13th Ave. in 1914

6. 13th Ave in 1916.

Photo album page from William Reader, ca 1910s. Courtesy Reader Family.

This document outlines policy and practices to ensure the long term conservation of 27 historic streetscapes in some of Calgary's oldest communities. The plan will ensure that the streetscapes retain their historic significance as the trees continue their lifespan and as the neighbourhoods continue to evolve.

Mission

The 27 historic streetscapes will be managed as remnants of Calgary's history, illustrating the important role the urban forest played in the early development of Calgary. The 27 sites will be conserved and celebrated for contemporary and future Calgarians to experience and enjoy.

This document was created as part of The City of Calgary's Commitment to the conservation and stewardship of Calgary's cultural landscapes.

For more information contact:
Michelle Reid
Cultural Landscape Lead, Calgary Parks
michelle.x.reid@calgary.ca

8th St. S.E. in Bridgeland.

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Trees have always been a priority for people living in the Calgary area.

Introduction

Trees have always been and continue to be a priority for people living in the Calgary area. Prior to European settlement the Piikani, Siksika, Kainaiwa (the Blackfoot Nations of the Peigan, Siksika and Blood), the Tsuut'ina (Sarcee Nation) and the Îyâħé Nakoda, Chiniquay and Sioux (the Stoney Nations of the Bearspaw, Chiniki and Wesley/Goodstoney) used the tall, straight, trunks of the Lodge Pole Pine trees to provide a structure for their homes, the teepee (which are still used today for contemporary teepees). They also continue to use material from willow trees for sweat lodges and the birch tree contributes one of their Napi stories.

Today Calgary has a robust urban forest but early Calgarians were not as fortunate as we are today. When Fort Calgary was established in 1875 the densely vegetated Bow and Elbow river valleys that surrounded the Fort were in contrast to the larger prairie landscape. But civic leaders dreamed that Calgary would grow into a grand Canadian metropolis with prominent buildings, beautiful parks, welcoming homes and tree lined streets.

The original plantings of 27 of those early tree lined streets still exist today, found in some of Calgary's oldest neighbourhoods: Bridgeland, Cliff Bungalow Mission, Crescent Heights, Elbow Park, Elboya, Hillhurst, Inglewood, Mount Royal, Ramsay, Rosedale and Scarboro. These 27 streetscapes have been evaluated by The Calgary Heritage Authority and were added to Calgary's Inventory of Historic Resources. This document outlines a program for Calgary Parks to manage these streetscapes to ensure the long term conservation.

> I have devoted a considerable part of my energies during the past season to the construction of new boulevards, and have prepared a big program for the future, as I very much doubt if any other public improvement will tend to create and foster a civic pride in Calgary to the same extend as will the making of boulevards, and planting of trees on our streets, nor will any other feature of our city impress visitors so favorably.

~ William Reader, 1913 Annual Parks Report

Section 1: The 27 historic streetscapes

Background

Role of William Pearce

Calgary owes much of the early beginnings of its urban forest to William Pearce. Pearce was an inspector for the Dominion Land Agencies. He was heavily influenced by the City Beautiful Movement which supported beautification and formality to encourage order and harmony within society. Pearce envisioned Calgary as a city with grand boulevards connecting a series of park spaces. Pearce used his position with Ottawa to reserve land along the north side of the Bow River, which eventually became known as Memorial Drive.

William Pearce, according to the federal government's Forestry Branch, is also credited with establishing the first tree farm in western Canada. Pearce developed his experimental farm, testing a variety of trees to encourage Calgarians to improve the appearance of the city by planting trees around their own homes.

Glenbow Archives, NA 339-1

William Pearce, ca 1880s.

Role of William Reader

While Calgary's civic leaders dreamed of a metropolis, tangible efforts were underway to make those dreams a reality. In 1913 William Reader became Calgary's third (and arguably most influential) Superintendant of Parks and Cemeteries. One of his first priorities was the development of the new civic nursery, located at the bottom of Union Cemetery hill. Reader also focused on the development of streetscapes. It is noted in his 1913 annual report that he "devoted a considerable part of my energies during the past season to the construction of new boulevards, and have prepared a big program for the future, as I very much doubt if any other public improvement will tend to create and foster a civic pride in Calgary to the same extend as will the making of boulevards, and planting of trees on our streets, nor will any other feature of our city impress visitors so favorably."

William Reader, ca 1940s.

> Calgary's street trees are now recognised as one of her greatest assets in point of beauty. Her extensive tree lined streets are frequently commented on and remembered by visitors as one of the features by which she is distinguished in this more or less treeless region.

~ William Reader, 1922 Annual Parks Report

Mawson Plan for Calgary, ca 1912-1914. The Plan illustrates the geometric influence of the City Beautiful.

Role of the City Beautiful Movement

The City Beautiful Movement was a philosophy of North American architecture and urban planning that was developed during the 1890s and 1900s with the intent of introducing beautification and monumental grandeur in cities. The movement promoted beauty not only for its own sake, but also to create a harmonious social order that would increase the quality of life.

The movement thrived for several decades as cities across North America were established and continued to grow. The City Beautiful had a significant influence on the early development of Calgary; the Mawson Plan is an example of the influence. While the Mawson Plan was not implemented, we can see the influence of the City Beautiful in some of Calgary's public spaces and boulevards. Calgary's civic leaders wanted to develop Calgary into one of the most desirable cities of western Canada. The intent was to illustrate that Calgary was a civilized city with high quality public spaces, where families could settle and create a full and satisfying life.

Time line

Pre settlement

Trees have always been and continue to be a priority for people living in the Calgary area. Prior to even the idea of European settlement the Piikani, Siksika, Kainaiwa (the Blackfoot Nations of the Peigan, Siksika and Blood), the Tsuut'ina (Sarcee Nation) and the Îyãħé Nakoda, Chiniquay and Sioux (the Stoney Nations of the Bearspaw, Chiniki and Wesley/Goodstoney) used the tall, straight, trunks of the Lodge Pole Pine trees to provide a structure for their homes, the tee pee. They also used material from willow trees for sweat lodges and the birch tree is associated with a Napi story.

Glenbow Archives NA 665-1

1875

In **1875** Fort Calgary established. The Bow and Elbow rivers that surrounded Fort Calgary, with their fresh running mountain water and small wooded islands, provided a stark contrast to the parched prairie land surrounding the rivers.

Glenbow Archives NA 235-2

1880s

In the 1880s, during the European settlement of North America, both the environmental and aesthetic benefits of planting trees were the subject of considerable discussion in developing cities. For early Calgarians living in the essentially treeless, wind-swept landscape, practicality and trees used for wind breaks was likely the primary motive.

The Town of Calgary was incorporated in **May 1884**. Civic leaders dreamed that the barren Calgary landscape could be transformed into a "city of trees" and The Town started to distributed spruce trees to taxpayers upon request for a small fee.

In **1884** the land along the north side of the Bow River, known today as Memorial Drive, was reserved as public space when William Pearce used his position as an inspector for the Dominion Land Agencies in Ottawa to secure the land as a scenic drive.

In **1889**, the Town of Calgary and the CPR resolved a dispute over unpaid property taxes by the CPR turning over a tract of its lands to the city, with the stipulation that it be used as a park. One of that site's earliest functions was as the first civic tree nursery. Today that park is known as Central Memorial Park.

Glenbow Archives PA-3689-5

In **1889** Pearce purchased his homestead from the CPR, known today as Pearce Estate Park. The federal government's Forestry Branch credits Pearce with having established the first tree farm in western Canada. It was in the 1890s that Pearce developed his experimental farm, testing a variety of trees to encourage Calgarians to improve the appearance of the city by planting trees around their homes.

Glenbow Archives NA-3898-5

1890s

In **1895**, The City of Calgary introduced a boulevard tree-planting program that saw trees going in along Calgary's main roads.

In **1899** The City of Calgary Council passed the first tree protection bylaw and started actively promoting tree planting.

1910s

In **1913** the new civic nursery was established, located at the bottom of Union Cemetery hill.

In **1913** William Reader became Calgary's third Superintendant of Parks and Cemeteries. Reader noted in his 1913 annual report that he "devoted a considerable part of my energies during the past season to the construction of new boulevards, and have prepared a big program for the future, as I very much doubt if any other public improvement will tend to create and foster a civic pride in Calgary to the same extend as will the making of boulevards, and planting of trees on our streets, nor will any other feature of our city impress visitors so favorably."

In **1915** Reader planted green ash trees along 5A St. S.W. (from 17th Ave. to Royal Ave. S.W.). In 2009 the Calgary Heritage Authority added this streetscape to Calgary's Inventory of Historic Resources. Reader also planted lilac shrubs on the median on 11th St. N.W. in **1919**. Both of these were added to Calgary's Inventory of Historic Resources in 2011.

1920s

In **1922** Memorial Drive was established. Memorial Drive is Calgary's Road of Remembrance. Roads of Remembrance were actively promoted by the International Order of the Daughters of the British Empire, and were the result of a desire to create a lasting memorial to fallen soldiers of World War I. The use of trees, instead of statuary, symbolized the triumph of life over death.

In **1929** Reader planted elm trees and lilac shrubs along 7th Ave. N.E. (from Centre St. N. to 2nd St. N.E.); green ash trees, lilac and caraganas shrubs along 8th Ave. N.E. (from Centre St. N. to 2nd St. N.E.); elm trees, lilac and lilac shrubs along 9th Ave. N. (from 1st St. N.W. to 1st St. N.E.); elm trees, lilac and caragana shrubs along 9th St. S.E. (from 17th Ave. to Adelaide Ave. S.E.); elm trees and dogwood shrubs along Frontenac Ave. S.W. (from Carleton St. S.W. to Wolfe St. S.W.); elm trees and honeysuckle shrubs along Riverdale Ave. S.W. (from 5A St. S.W. to Elbow Dr. S.W. and from 9th St. S.W. to 10th St. S.W.); and green ash trees along Sifton Blvd. S.W. (from Elbow Dr. S.W. to 7th St. S.W.). In 2011 the Calgary Heritage Authority added these streetscapes to Calgary's Inventory of Historic Resources. Reader also planted lilac shrubs in the medians on 6th Ave. N.W. in **1929** and in the boulevards on Shelbourne St. S.W. in **1927** that were added to Calgary's Inventory of Historic Resources in 2011.

1930s

In **1930** Reader planted poplar trees and caragana shrubs along 9th Ave. S.E. (from 21st St. to 22nd St. S.E.), elm trees along 11th Ave. N, (from 1st St. N.W. to 1st St. N.E.), green ash trees and caragana and honeysuckle shrubs along Montcalm Cres. S.W. (from Quebec Ave. S.W. to Frontenac Ave. S.W.), elm trees and lilac and cotoneaster shrubs along Montreal Ave. S.W. (from 12th St. S.W. to Wolfe St. S.W.), green ash trees and honeysuckle shrubs along Quebec Ave. S.W. (from Montcalm Crescent S.W. to Wolfe St. S.W.) and poplar trees and lilac shrubs along Sharon Ave. S.W. (from 17th St. S.W. to 18th St. S.W.). In 2011 the Calgary Heritage Authority added these streetscapes to Calgary's Inventory of Historic Resources. Reader also planted lilac shrubs in the boulevards on 10th Ave. N. and cotoneaster shrubs on Senlac St. S.W. in 1930 that were added to Calgary's Inventory of Historic Resources in 2011.

In **1932** Reader planted and elm trees and lilac shrubs along 4A St. N.W. (from Alexander Cres. N.W. to 16th Ave. N.W.).green ash trees and caragana shrubs along 5th Ave. N.E. (from Edmonton Tr. to 2nd St. N.E.), green ash trees and caragana and cotoneaster shrubs along 5th St. N.W. (from Crescent Road to 16th Ave. N.W.), and green ash trees and cotoneaster shrubs along 6A St. N.W. (from Crescent Road to 16th Ave. N.W.). In 2011 the Calgary Heritage Authority added these streetscapes to Calgary's Inventory of Historic Resources. Reader also planted lilac shrubs in the medians on Bowness Road N.W. and lilac shrubs in the boulevards on 7th St. N.W. in **1932** that were added to Calgary's Inventory of Historic Resources in 2011.

1940s

In **1942** Reader planted elm trees and lilac and dogwood shrubs along 8th St. N.E.(from 1st Ave. to 5th Ave. N.E.). In 2011 the Calgary Heritage Authority added this streetscape to Calgary's Inventory of Historic Resources.

2000s

In **2007** the Urban Forest Strategic Plan was approved by Council.

In **2011** the 27 streetscapes were added to Calgary's Inventory of Historic Resources.

History

The 27 historic streetscapes are located in 10 Calgary communities – Bridgeland, Cliff Bungalow Mission, Crescent Heights, Elbow Park, Elboya, Hillhurst, Inglewood, Mount Royal, Ramsay, Rosedale, and Scarboro. All streetscapes were planted under the direction of William Reader, Parks Superintendent.

Bridgeland

8th St. N.E. , from 1st Ave. to 5th Ave. N.E., planted in 1942.

Cliff Bungalow Mission

5A St. S.W., from 17 Ave. to Royal Ave. S.W., planted in 1915.

Crescent Heights

5th Ave. N.E., from Edmonton Tr. to 2nd St. N.E., planted in 1932.

7th Ave. N.E., from Centre St. N to 2nd St. N.E., planted in 1929.

8th Ave. N.E., from Centre St. N. to 2nd St. N.E., planted in 1929.

9th Ave. N., from 1st St. N.E. to 1st St. N.W., planted in 1929.

10th Ave. N., from 1st St. N.E. to 1st St. N.W., planted in 1930.

11th Ave. N., from 1st St. N.E. to 1st St. N.W., planted in 1930.

Elbow Park

Riverdale Ave. S.W., from 9th St. to 10th St. S.W., planted in 1929.

Sifton Blvd. S.W., from Elbow Dr. to 7th St. S.W., planted in 1929.

Elboya

Riverdale Ave. S.W., from 5A St. to Elbow Drive S.W., planted in 1929.

Hillhurst

6th Ave. N.W. medians, from 16th St. to 18th St. N.W., planted in 1929.

11th St. N.W. median, from 5th Ave. N.W. to Riley Park, planted in 1919.

Bowness Road N.W. medians, from 14th St. to 17th St. N.W., planted in 1932.

Inglewood

9th Ave. S.E., from 21st St. to 22nd St. S.E., planted in 1930.

Mount Royal

Frontenac Ave. S.W., from Carleton St. to Wolfe St. S.W., planted in 1929.

Montcalm Cres. S.W., from Quebec Ave. to Frontenac Ave. S.W., planted in 1930.

Montreal Ave. S.W., from 12th St. to Wolfe St. S.W., planted in 1930.

Quebec Ave. S.W., from Montcalm Cres. to Wolfe St. S.W., planted in 1930.

Ramsay

9th St. S.E., from 17th Ave. to Adelaide Ave. S.E., planted in 1929.

Rosedale

4A St. N.W., from Alexander Cres. N.W. to 16th Ave. N.W., planted in 1932.

5th St. N.W., from Crescent Road N.W. to 16th Ave. N.W., planted in 1932.

6A St. N.W., from Crescent Road N.W. to 16th Ave. N.W., planted in 1932.

7th St. N.W., from Alexander Cres. N.W. to 16th Ave. N.W., planted in 1932.

Scarboro

Senlac St. S.W., from Shelbourne St. to Superior Ave. S.W., planted in 1930.

Sharon Ave. S.W., from 18th St. to 17th St. S.W., planted in 1930.

Shelbourne St. S.W., from 17th Ave. to Superior Ave. S.W., planted in 1927.

Aerial photo of 10 communities with historic streeetscapes, circa 1924.

Statement of significance(s)

The Calgary Heritage Authority evaluated the streetscapes in 2011, determined they had historic significance and they were added to Calgary's Inventory of Historic Resources. All of the streets have met the following conditions prior the evaluations:

- Association with William Reader.

- Documented planting date.

- Demonstrated integrity (i.e. enough plant material is remaining to effectively illustrate the intent of the streetscape development).

Description(s)

Bridgeland

8th St. N.E. consists of two landscaped boulevards that run from 1st Ave. N.E. to 5th Ave. N.E. and dates from 1942. The boulevards include the regularly spaced, alternating, elm trees (Ulmus Americana) and lilac shrubs (Syringa vulgaris) and dogwood shrubs (Cornus sericea) with a manicured turf understory that separates the sidewalk from the carriage way on both sides of the street

Cliff Bungalow Mission

5A St. S.W. consists of two landscaped boulevards that run from 17th Ave. S.W. to Royal Ave. S.W. and dates from 1915. The boulevards include the regularly spaced green ash trees (Fraxinum mandshruica) with a manicured turf understory that is adjacent to the sidewalk, which is not separated from the carriageway on both sides of the street.

After much loss of time and unsuccessful experimenting we seem to have hit the right method by which to make Calgary a city of trees. It will be unfortunate if for the sake of economy the program of tree planting on our streets is curtailed at the present time. If a city can be described as a city of trees, it at once suggests that it is a beautiful city and will attract the population on account of the pleasing character of its residential sections. The present hard times will .. not, we hope, continue and it is necessary to think of the future in this connection, as a tree takes a few years to develope.

~ William Reader, 1914 Annual Parks Report

Aerial photo of Bridgeland, circa 1924.

Crescent Heights

5th Ave. N.E. consists of two landscaped boulevards that run from Edmonton Tr. N.E. to 2nd St. N.E. and dates from 1932. The boulevards include the regularly spaced, alternating, green ash trees (Fraxinum mandshruica) and remnants of caragana shrubs (Caragana arborescens) with a manicured turf understory that separates the sidewalk from the carriage way on both sides of the street.

7th Ave. N.E. consists of two landscaped boulevards that run from Centre St. N. to 2nd St. N.E. and dates from 1929. The boulevard includes the regularly spaced, alternating, elm trees (Ulmus Americana) and remnants of caragana shrubs (Caragana arborescens) and lilac shrubs (Syringa vulgaris) with a manicured turf understory that separates the sidewalk from the carriage way on both sides of the street.

8th Ave. N.E. consists of two landscaped boulevards that run from Centre St. N. to 2nd St. N.E. and dates from 1929. The boulevard includes the regularly spaced, alternating, green ash trees (Fraxinum mandshruica) and remnants of caragana shrubs (Caragana arborescens) and lilac shrubs (Syringa vulgaris) with a manicured turf understory that separates the sidewalk from the carriage way on both sides of the street.

9th Ave. N consists of two landscaped boulevards that run from 1st St. N.E. to 1st St. N.W. and dates from 1929. The boulevards include the regularly spaced, alternating, elm trees (Ulmus Americana) and remnants of caragana shrubs (Caragana arborescens) and lilac shrubs (Syringa vulgaris) with a manicured turf understory that separates the sidewalk from the carriage way on both sides of the street.

10th Ave. N consists of two landscaped boulevards that run from 1st St. N.E. to 1st St. N.W. and dates from 1930. The boulevards include the regularly spaced lilac shrubs (Syringa vulgaris) with a manicured turf understory that separates the sidewalk from the carriage way on both sides of the street.

11th Ave. N consists of two landscaped boulevards that run from 1st St. N.E. to 1st St. N.W. and dates from 1930. The boulevards include the regularly spaced, alternating, elm trees (Ulmus americana) with a manicured turf understory that separates the sidewalk from the carriage way on both sides of the street.

Elbow Park

Riverdale Ave. S.W. in Elbow Park consists of two landscaped boulevards that run from 9th St. S.W. to 10th St. S.W. and dates from 1929. The boulevards include the regularly spaced elm trees (Ulmus Americana) with remnants of honeysuckle shrubs (Lonicera tatarica) with a manicured turf understory that separates the sidewalk from the carriage way on both sides of the street.

Sifton Blvd. S.W. consists of two landscaped boulevards that run from 7th St. S.W. to Elbow Dr. S.W. and dates from 1929. The boulevards include the regularly spaced green ash trees (Fraxinum mandshruica) with a manicured turf understory that separates the sidewalk from the south side of the carriage way with a manicured turf understory that is adjacent to the carriage way on the north side.

Elboya

Riverdale Ave. S.W. in Elboya consists of one landscaped boulevard that runs from 5A St. S.W. to Elbow Dr. S.W. and dates from 1929. The boulevard includes the regularly spaced elm trees (Ulmus Americana) with remnants of honeysuckle shrubs (Lonicera tatarica) with a manicured turf understory that separates the sidewalk from the carriage way on the south side.

Aerial photo of Elbow Park and Elboya, circa 1924.

Hillhurst

The 6th Ave. N.W. lilac medians are a collection of three landscaped medians located on 6th Ave. N.W., from 16th St. N.W. to 18th St. N.W., and date from 1929. The medians are planted with regularly spaced, purple flowering, common lilac shrubs (Syringa vulgaris).

The 11th St. lilac median is a landscaped median located on 11th St. N.W., from 5th Ave. N.W. to Riley Park, and dates from 1919. The median is planted with regularly spaced, purple flowering, common lilac shrubs (Syringa vulgaris).

The Bowness Road N.W. lilac medians are a collection of three landscaped medians located on Bowness Road N.W., from 14th St. N.W. to 17th St. N.W., and date from 1932. The medians are planted with regularly spaced, purple flowering, common lilac shrubs (Syringa vulgaris).

Inglewood

9th Ave. S.E. consists of a landscaped boulevard that runs from 21st St. S.E. to 22nd St. S.E. and dates from 1930. The boulevard includes the regularly spaced poplar trees (Populus)and remnant caragana shrubs (Caragana arborescens) with a manicured turf understory that separates the sidewalk from the north side of the carriage way.

Mount Royal

Frontenac Ave. S.W. consists of two landscaped boulevards that run from Carleton St. S.W. to Wolfe St. S.W. and date from 1929. The boulevards include the regularly spaced, alternating, elm trees (Ulmus americana) and dogwood shrubs (Cornus sericea) with a manicured turf understory that separates the sidewalk from the curving carriage way on both sides of the street.

Montcalm Cres. S.W. consists of two landscaped boulevards that run from Frontenac Ave. S.W. to Quebec Ave. S.W. and date from 1930. The boulevards include the regularly spaced, alternating, green ash trees (Fraxinum mandshruica) and remnants of caragana shrubs (Caragana arborescens) and honeysuckle shrubs (Lonicera tatarica) with a manicured turf understory that separates the sidewalk from the carriage way on both sides of the street.

Montreal Ave. S.W. consists of two landscaped boulevards that run from 12th St. S.W. to Wolfe St. S.W. and dates from 1930. The boulevards include the regularly spaced, alternating, elm trees (Ulmus Americana) and cotoneaster shrubs (Cotoneaster acutifolia) on the north side and elm trees (Ulmus Americana) with lilac shrubs (Syringa vulgaris) on the south side. Both sides have a manicured turf understory that separates the sidewalk from the curving carriage way.

Quebec Ave. S.W. consists of a landscaped boulevard that runs from Carleton St. S.W. to Wolfe St. S.W. and dates from 1930. The boulevard includes the regularly spaced, alternating, green ash trees (Fraxinum mandshruica)and remnants of honeysuckle shrubs (Lonicera tatarica) with a manicured turf understory that separates the sidewalk from the north side of the curved carriage way.

Aerial photo of Mount Royal, circa 1924.

Ramsay

9th St. S.E. consists of two landscaped boulevards that run from 17th Ave. S.E. to Adelaide St. S.E. and dates from 1929. The boulevards include the regularly spaced, alternating, green ash trees (Fraxinum mandshruica) and lilac shrubs (Syringa vulgaris) and honeysuckle shrubs (Lonicera tatarica) with a manicured turf understory that separates the sidewalk from the carriage way on both sides of the street.

Rosedale

4A St. N.W. consists of two landscaped boulevards that run from Alexander Cres. N.W. to 16th Ave. N.W. and dates from 1932. The boulevards include the regularly spaced, alternating, elm trees (Ulmus Americana) and lilac shrubs (Syringa vulgaris) with a manicured turf understory that separates the sidewalk from the carriage way on both sides of the street.

5th St. N.W. consists of two landscaped boulevards that run from Cres. Road N.W. to 16th Ave. N.W. and dates from 1932. The boulevards include the regularly spaced, alternating, green ash trees (Fraxinum mandshruica), caragana shrubs (Caragana arborescens) and cotoneaster shrubs (Cotoneaster acutifolia) with a manicured turf understory that separates the sidewalk from the carriage way on both sides of the street.

6A St. N.W. consists of two landscaped boulevards that run from Crescent Road N.W. to 16 Ave. N.W. and dates from 1932. The boulevards include the regularly spaced, alternating, green ash trees (Fraxinum mandshruica) and cotoneaster shrubs (Cotoneaster acutifolia) with a manicured turf understory that separates the sidewalk from the curving carriage way on both sides of the street.

7th St. N.W. consists of two landscaped boulevards that run from Alexander Cres. N.W. to 16th Ave. N.W. and dates from 1932. The boulevards include the regularly spaced lilac shrubs (Syringa vulgaris) with a manicured turf understory that separates the sidewalk from the carriage way on both sides of the street.

Scarboro

Senlac St. S.W. consists of a landscaped boulevard that runs from Shelbourne St. S.W. to Superior Ave. S.W. and dates from 1930. The boulevard includes the regularly spaced cotoneaster shrubs (Cotoneaster acutifolia) with a manicured turf understory that separates the sidewalk from the east side of the curving carriage way.

Sharon Ave. S.W. consists of two landscaped boulevards that run from 18th St. S.W. to 17th St. S.W. and dates from 1930. The boulevards include the regularly spaced, alternating, poplar trees (Populus) and lilac shrubs (Syringa vulgaris) with a manicured turf understory that separates the sidewalk from the carriage way on both sides of the street.

Shelbourne St. S.W. consists of two landscaped boulevards that run from 17th Ave. S.W. to Superior Ave. S.W. and dates from 1927. The boulevards include the regularly spaced lilac shrubs (Syringa vulgaris) with a manicured turf understory that separates the sidewalk from the curving carriage way.

Aerial photo of Scarboro, circa 1924.

9th Ave. S.E. in Inglewood.

Heritage value(s)

The heritage value of the 27 streetscapes lies in the ordered design and the influence of the City Beautiful Movement.

The ordered, regular planting design of the boulevards reflects the formal approach to the design of public spaces common in the City Beautiful Movement. The Movement supported beautification and formality to encourage order and harmony. Advocates of the Movement believed the approach would promote a harmonious social order that would increase the quality of life and help to reduce undesirable social behaviour.

William Roland Reader, Calgary's Superintendent of Parks and Cemeteries from 1913-1942, was influenced by the City Beautiful Movement in urban development/planning. Reader's goal was to develop Calgary into one of the most desirable cities of western Canada. The intent was to illustrate that Calgary was a civilized city with high quality public spaces. One of his principle initiatives was the creation of streets lined with trees and developed with landscaped boulevards and medians. In 1913 Reader stated "I doubt that any other public improvement will tend to create and foster a civic pride in Calgary to the same extend as will the making of boulevards, and planting of trees on our streets, nor will any other feature of our city impress visitors so favorably."

Character defining elements

The character defining elements are listed according to the categories in *The Standards and Guidelines for the Conservation of Historic Places in Canada* (Cultural Landscape Guidelines) and are as follows.

Vegetation and spatial organization

Vegetation – Continued use of the original plant material.

Spatial organization – The regularly spacing between plant materials.

Bridgeland
8th St. N.E.
Continued use of elm trees, purple flowering lilac and dogwood shrubs (with solid green leaves red bark) in the existing regularly spaced, alternating, pattern.

Cliff Bungalow Mission
5A St. S.W.
Continued use of green ash trees in the existing regularly spaced pattern.

Crescent Heights
5th Ave. N.E.
Continued use of green ash trees in the existing regularly spaced pattern.

7th Ave. N.E.
Continued use of purple flowering lilac shrubs in the existing regularly spaced pattern.

8th Ave. N.E.
Continued use of green ash trees, purple flowering lilac shrubs and caragana shrubs in the existing regularly spaced, alternating, pattern.

9th Ave. N.
Continued use of elm trees and purple flowering lilac shrubs and caragana shrubs in the existing regularly spaced, alternating, pattern.

10th Ave. N.

Continued use of purple flowering lilac shrubs in the existing regularly spaced pattern.

11th Ave. N.

Continued use of elm trees in the existing regularly spaced pattern.

Elbow Park
Riverdale Ave. S.W.

Continued use of elm trees and honeysuckle shrub plantings in the existing regularly spaced pattern on the south side.

Sifton Boulevard S.W.

Continued use of green ash trees in the existing regularly spaced pattern on the south side.

Elboya
Riverdale Ave. S.W.

Continued use of elm trees and honeysuckle shrub plantings in the existing regularly spaced pattern

Hillhurst
6th Ave. N.W. lilac medians

Continued use of purple flowering lilac shrubs in the existing medians in the existing regularly spaced pattern.

11th St. lilac median

Continued use of purple flowering lilac shrubs in the existing medians in the existing regularly spaced pattern.

Bowness Road N.W. lilac medians

Continued use of purple flowering lilac shrubs in the existing medians in the existing regularly spaced pattern.

Lilacs are not the only flowering shrubs Reader used – honeysuckle and caragana were also favourites.

Inglewood
9 Ave. S.E.

Continued use of poplar trees and caragana shrub plantings in the existing regularly spaced, alternating pattern.

Mount Royal
Frontenac Ave. S.W.

Continued use of elm trees and dogwood shrubs with solid green leaves and red bark in the existing regularly spaced, alternating, pattern.

Montcalm Cres. S.W.

Continued use of green ash trees and caragana and honeysuckle shrubs in the existing regularly spaced, alternating, pattern.

Montreal Ave. S.W.

Continued use of elm trees and cotoneaster shrubs in the existing regularly spaced, alternating, pattern on the north side.

Quebec Ave. S.W.

Continued use of green ash trees and honeysuckle shrub plantings in the existing regularly spaced, alternating pattern.

Ramsay
9th St. S.E.

Continued use of green ash trees and purple flowering lilac shrubs and honeysuckle shrubs in the existing regularly spaced, alternating, pattern.

Rosedale
4A St. N.W.

Continued use of elm trees and purple flowering lilac shrubs in the existing regularly spaced, alternating, pattern.

5th St. N.W.

Continued use of green ash trees and caragana and cotoneaster shrubs in the existing regularly spaced, alternating, pattern.

6A St. N.W.

Continued use of green ash trees and cotoneaster shrubs in the existing regularly spaced, alternating, pattern.

7th St. N.W.

Continued use of purple flowering lilac shrubs in the existing regularly spaced pattern.

Scarboro
Senlac St. S.W.

Continued use of cotoneaster shrubs in the existing regularly spaced pattern.

Sharon Ave. S.W.

Continued use of poplar trees and purple flowering lilac shrubs in the existing regularly spaced, alternating, pattern.

Shelbourne St. S.W.

Continued use of purple flowering lilac shrubs in the existing regularly spaced pattern.

Separated sidewalk on 4A St. N.W. in Rosedale.

Land patterns and circulation elements

Land patterns – Relationship of the manicured turf, sidewalk, and carriage way.

Circulation elements – Opportunities for movement, for both pedestrians and vehicles.

Bridgeland
8 Street N.E.
The manicured turf separating the sidewalk from the carriage way.

Cliff Bungalow Mission
5A St. S.W.
The sidewalk attached to the carriageway.

Crescent Heights
5th Ave. N.E.
The sidewalk attached to the carriageway.

7th Ave. N.E.
The manicured turf separating the sidewalk from the carriage way.

8th Ave. N.E.
- The manicured turf separating the sidewalk from the carriage way.
- Sidewalk stamps at Centre St. and 1st St. N.W.

9th Ave. N.
- The manicured turf separating the sidewalk from the carriage way.
- Sidewalk stamps at 1st St. N.W.

10th Ave. N.
- The manicured turf separating the sidewalk from the carriage way.
- Sidewalk stamps at Centre S. and 1st St. N.W.

11th Ave. N.
- The manicured turf separating the sidewalk from the carriage way.
- Sidewalk stamps at 1st St. N.E.

Elbow Park
Riverdale Ave. S.W.
- The manicured turf separating the sidewalk from the carriage way.
- Sidewalk stamp at 10th St. S.W.

Sifton Blvd. S.W.
The manicured turf separating the sidewalk from the carriage way on the south side.

Elboya
Riverdale Ave. S.W.
The manicured turf separating the sidewalk from the carriage way.

Hillhurst
6th Ave. N.W. lilac medians
- The raised median in the centre of the carriage way.
- Sidewalk stamps at 16th St. N.W.

11th St. lilac median
- The raised median in the centre of the carriage way.
- Sidewalk stamps at 16th and 18th streets N.W.

Bowness Road N.W. lilac medians
The raised median in the centre of the carriage way.

Inglewood
9th Ave. S.E.
- The manicured turf separating the sidewalk from the carriage way.
- Sidewalk stamp at 21st St. S.E.

Mount Royal

Frontenac Ave. S.W.

The manicured turf separating the sidewalk from the carriage way.

Montcalm Cres. S.W.

The manicured turf separating the sidewalk from the carriage way.

Montreal Ave. S.W.

The manicured turf separating the sidewalk from the carriage way.

Quebec Ave. S.W.

The manicured turf separating the sidewalk from the carriage way.

Ramsay

9th St. S.E.

- The manicured turf separating the sidewalk from the carriage way.
- Sidewalk stamps at 11th Ave. S.E.

FUN FACT

In Ramsay, on Spiller Ave., you can find sidewalk stamps that identify the historic alignment of Macleod Tr.
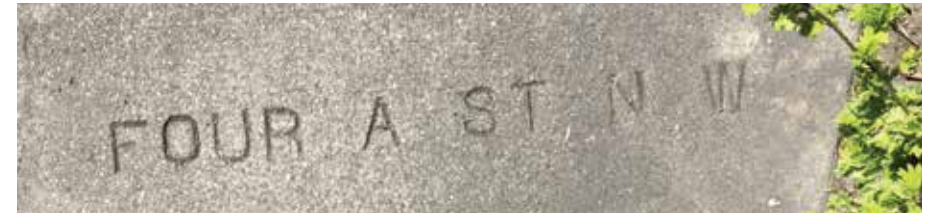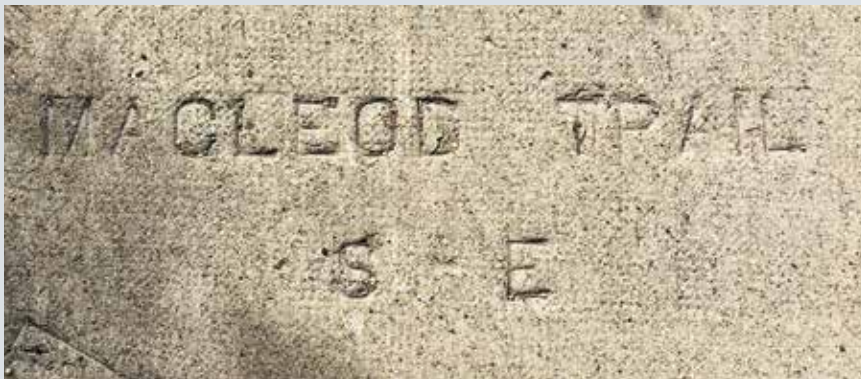
Rosedale

4A St. N.W.

- The manicured turf separating the sidewalk from the carriage way.
- Sidewalk stamps at Alexander Cres. N.W. , 13th Ave. N.W. and 14th Ave N.W.

5th St. N.W.

- The manicured turf separating the sidewalk from the carriage way.
- Sidewalk stamps at Cres. Road N.W., Alexander Cres. N.W. , 13th Ave. N.W. and 14th Ave N.W.

6A St. N.W.

- The manicured turf separating the sidewalk from the carriage way.
- Sidewalk stamps at Alexander Cres. N.W. and 13th Ave. N.W.

7th St. N.W.

- The manicured turf separating the sidewalk from the carriage way.
- Sidewalk stamps at Alexander Cres. N.W. and 14th Ave. N.W.

Scarboro

Senlac St. S.W.

- The manicured turf separating the sidewalk from the carriage way
- Sidewalk stamps at Superior Ave. S.W.

Sharon Ave. S.W.

- The manicured turf separating the sidewalk from the carriage way.
- Sidewalk stamps at 18th St. S.W.

Shelbourne St. S.W.

- The manicured turf separating the sidewalk from the carriage way
- Sidewalk stamps at Sunderland Ave. S.W.

Visual relationships

The view down the treelined streets with trees on both sides.

Bridgeland
- View down 8th St. N.E.

Cliff Bungalow Mission

View down 5A St. S.W.

Crescent Heights
- View down 5th Ave. N.E.
- View down 7th Ave. N.E.
- View down 8th Ave. N.E.
- View down 9th Ave. N
- View down 10 Ave. N
- View down 11 Ave. N

Elbow Park
- View down Riverdale Ave. S.W. in Elbow Park

Mount Royal
- View down Frontenac Ave. S.W.
- View down Montcalm Cres. S.W.
- View down Montreal Ave. S.W.

Ramsay
- View down 9 St. S.E.

Rosedale
- View down 4A St. N.W.
- View down 5th St. N.W.
- View down 6A St. N.W.
- View down 7th St. N.W.

Scarboro
- View down Sharon Ave. S.W.
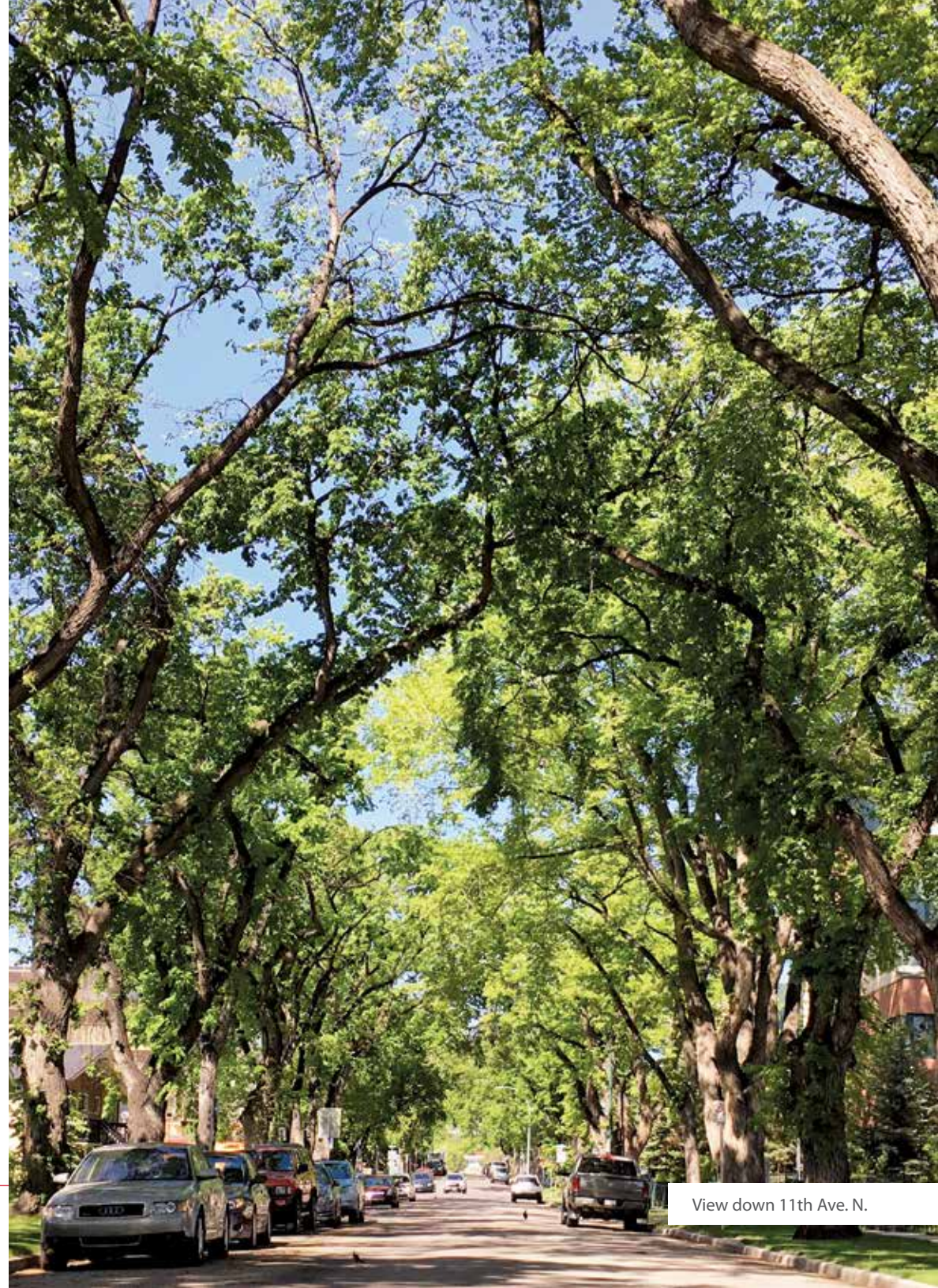
View down 11th Ave. N.

Section 2: Conservation strategy

The standards[1]

The historic streetscapes have been identified by the Calgary Heritage Authority. As such, The City of Calgary is responsible to retain the streetscapes' historical significance and heritage value.

The continued growth and evolution of the streets will ultimately include a degree of change – the alteration of certain elements to better accommodate new buildings on the street, the removal of trees or shrubs as they become diseased, necessary pruning as the vegetation matures, etc. Any alterations to the streetscapes must align with conservation best practices. The proposed changes must be reviewed by cultural landscape staff to ensure the changes will not negatively impact the heritage value of the streets and to ensure the alterations align with The Standards and Guidelines for the Conservation of Historic Places in Canada.

The Standards and Guidelines identify conservation activities as a sequence of actions – from understanding the historic place, to planning for its conservation and intervening through projects or maintenance.

- **Understanding** a historic place is an essential first step to good conservation practice. This is normally achieved through research and investigation. It is important to know where the heritage value of the historic place lies, along with its condition, evolution over time, and past and current importance to its community.
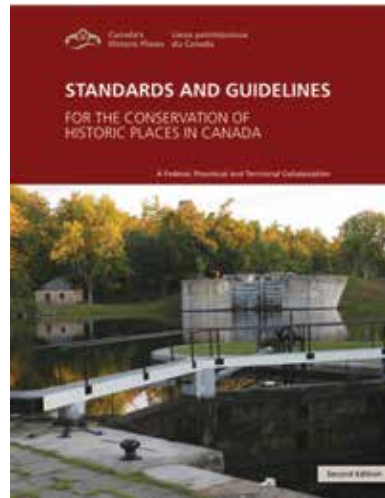
- **Planning** is the mechanism that links a comprehensive understanding of a historic place with interventions that respect its heritage value. Planning should consider all factors affecting the future of an historic place, including the needs of the owners and users, community interests, the potential for environmental impacts, available resources and external constraints.

- **Intervening** on a historic place, that is, any action or process that results in a physical change to its character-defining elements, must respect and protect its heritage value.

The standards are based on internationally recognized conservation principles and include:

1. Conserve the heritage value of a historic place. Do not remove, replace or substantially alter its intact or repairable character-defining elements. Do not move a part of a historic place if its current location is a character-defining element.

   - For the historic streetscapes this means retaining the historic trees, shrubs, manicured turf, sidewalk, and carriageway.

2. Conserve changes to a historic place that, over time, have become character-defining elements in their own right.

   - This does not apply to the historic streetscapes as no changes over have occurred that are character defining.

3. Conserve heritage value by adopting an approach calling for minimal intervention.

   - For the historic streetscapes this means only replacing with vegetation that was used historically in that location.

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[1]   Please refer to the Standards and Guidelines for the Conservation of Historic Places in Canada to review the Guidelines.

4. Recognize each historic place as a physical record of its time, place and use. Do not create a false sense of historical development by adding elements from other historic places or other properties, or by combining features of the same property that never coexisted.

   • For the historic streetscapes this means only replacing with vegetation that was used historically in that location.

5. Find a use for a historic place that requires minimal or no change to its character-defining elements.

   • This does not apply to the historic streetscapes as the use remains that same as a functioning street for walking and driving.

6. Protect and, if necessary, stabilize a historic place until any subsequent intervention is undertaken. Protect and preserve archaeological resources in place. Where there is potential for disturbing archaeological resources, take mitigation measures to limit damage and loss of information.

   • This does not apply to the historic streetscapes as all decisions for removal are the responsibility of Urban Forestry and safety remains the primary objective.

7. Evaluate the existing condition of character-defining elements to determine the appropriate intervention needed. Use the gentlest means possible for any intervention. Respect heritage value when undertaking an intervention.

8. Maintain character-defining elements on an ongoing basis. Repair character-defining elements by reinforcing their materials using recognized conservation methods. Replace in kind any extensively deteriorated or missing parts of character-defining elements, where there are surviving prototypes.

9. Make any intervention needed to preserve character-defining elements physically and visually compatible with the historic place and identifiable on close inspection. Document any intervention for future reference.

10. Repair rather than replace character-defining elements. Where character-defining elements are too severely deteriorated to repair, and where sufficient physical evidence exists, replace them with new elements that match the forms, materials and detailing of sound versions of the same elements. Where there is insufficient physical evidence, make the form, material and detailing of the new elements compatible with the character of the historic place.

11. Conserve the heritage value and character-defining elements when creating any new additions to an historic place or any related new construction. Make the new work physically and visually compatible with, subordinate to and distinguishable from the historic place.

12. Create any new additions or related new construction so that the essential form and integrity of a historic place will not be impaired if the new work is removed in the future.

13. Repair rather than replace character-defining elements from the restoration period. Where character-defining elements are too severely deteriorated to repair and where sufficient physical evidence exists, replace them with new elements that match the forms, materials and detailing of sound versions of the same elements.

14. Replace missing features from the restoration period with new features whose forms, materials and detailing are based on sufficient physical, documentary and/or oral evidence.

Proposed conservation program

Authenticity, integrity and condition

All of the streetscapes have been evaluated by the Calgary Heritage Authority and it has been determined that there is sufficient integrity with the streetscapes to illustrate heritage value. Integrity is understood as the authenticity of a property's historic significance, evidenced by the survival of physical character defining elements that existed during the sites' historic or prehistoric period.

While the streetscapes do illustrate integrity the existing conditions of the sites also include interventions that negatively impact the historic significance of the site. These negative impacts are primarily the addition of subsequent trees and shrubs that do not reflect the historic patterns of the various streetscapes. Calgary Parks intends to minimize the negative impacts by establishing conservation plans that replace the non-contributing vegetation with similar species to the historic vegetation.

Prior to any of this work Calgary Parks will need to establish community "buy-in" and the homeowner adjacent to the boulevard street needs to be specifically engaged.

The following guidelines were used to develop the conservation plans:

1. When possible, when either trees are shrubs are missing from streetscape pattern, a replacement tree or shrub of the historic species will be planted.

2. Large healthy trees, which do not contribute to the historic significance of the site, will remain in-situ and will be replaced with the historic species when the tree is deemed either too unhealthy or too unsafe to remain. Urban Forestry will make the determination for removal.

3. Smaller healthy trees, which do not contribute to the historic significance of the site, will be moved to other locations and replaced with the historic species.

4. Unhealthy trees will be replaced with the historic species.

5. Shrubs will be replaced with the historic species.

6. Driveways and walkways within the boulevards will remain in situ and the patterning will be modified to accommodate both historic and contemporary drives and walks.
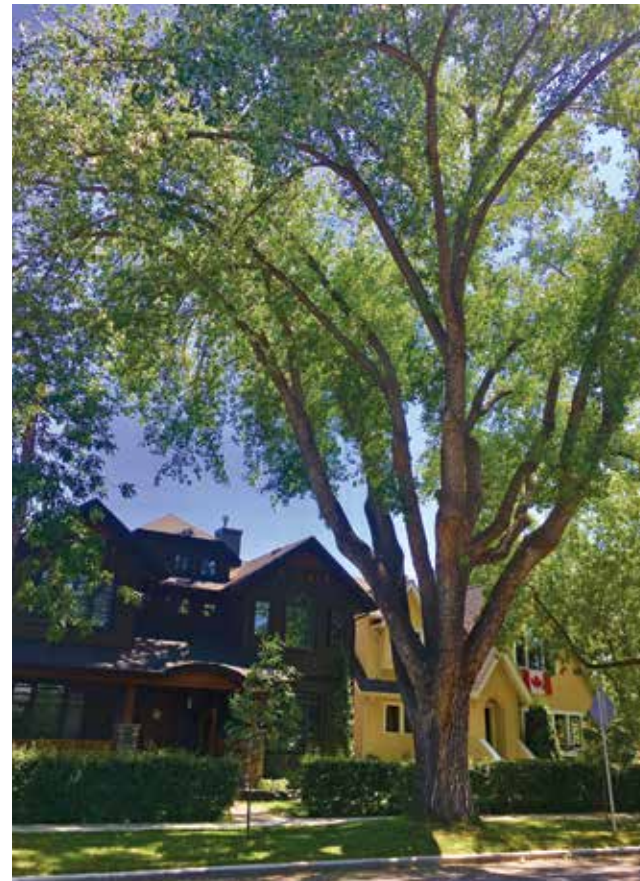
Large healthy trees like the poplar on 5th Street N.W. will be retained in place until the tree is deemed too unhealthy or too unsafe by Urban Forestry.

In total 73 new trees will need to be planted, 437 shrubs will need to be planted, 83 small trees will need to be moved to new locations, 53 shrubs will need to be removed and 56 large trees will remain in situ until Urban Forestry deems them too unhealthy or too unsafe and then they will be removed and replaced with the appropriate historic planting species. The breakdown per community is as follows:

	Bridgeland	Cliff Bungalow/ Mission	Crescent Heights	Elbow Park	Elboya	Hillhurst	Inglewood	Mount Royal	Ramsay	Rosedale	Scarboro	Total	Cost per	Total cost
New trees	4	11	30	13			1	20	12	30	9	72	$300	$21,600
New shrubs	54		135	22	7	15	13	60	29	87	23	445	$50	$22,250
Moved trees	4	1	25	5		3	11	3		16	15	83	$200	$16,600
Remove shrubs	10		22	2				12	3	8		57	$100	$5,700
														$66,150

A progressive park extension program is inseparably associated with the public welfare. It is not nowadays a question whether parks can be afforded, but rather whether we can afford not to have them. The improvement effected by the planting of trees on our boulevards and the improvement of our parks adds to the value of adjacent property and makes the city more attractive as a place of residence. It will furnish comfort and pleasure to many who would otherwise _ be without the facilities afforded and will tend to raise the levelo of citizenship.

~ William Reader, 1914 Annual Parks Report

Bridgeland

8th St. N.E.
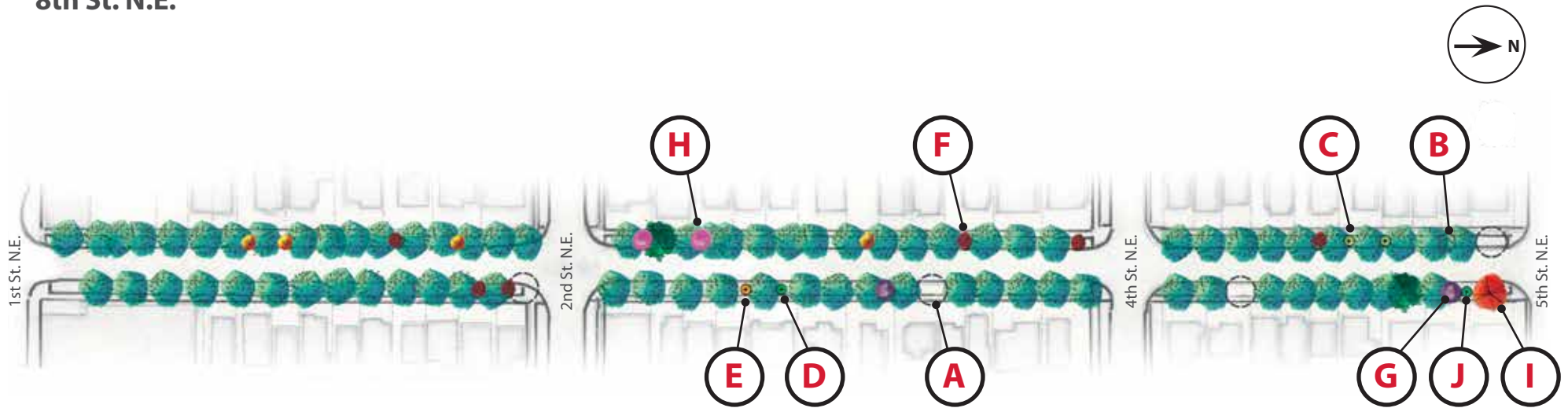
Legend

Elm

Green ash

Maple

Cotoneaster

Lilac

Honeysuckle

Dogwood

Newly planted tree

Plant

A   4 missing elms
B   40 missing cotoneaster

Replace

C   2 newly planted maydays with 2 cotoneaster
D   1 newly planted green ash with 1 cotoneaster
E   1 newly planted oak with 1 cotoneaster
F   6 dogwood with 6 cotoneaster
G   2 lilac with 2 cotoneaster
H   2 honeysuckle with 2 cotoneaster

Keep

I   1 large maple and 2 large green ash and replace when it is deemed too unsafe or too unhealthy by Urban Forestry
J   1 newly planted elm

Rendering of 8th St. N.E.

Cliff Bungalow/Mission

5A St. S.W.

Royal Ave. S.W.

19th Ave. S.W.

17th Ave. S.W.

A

B

N
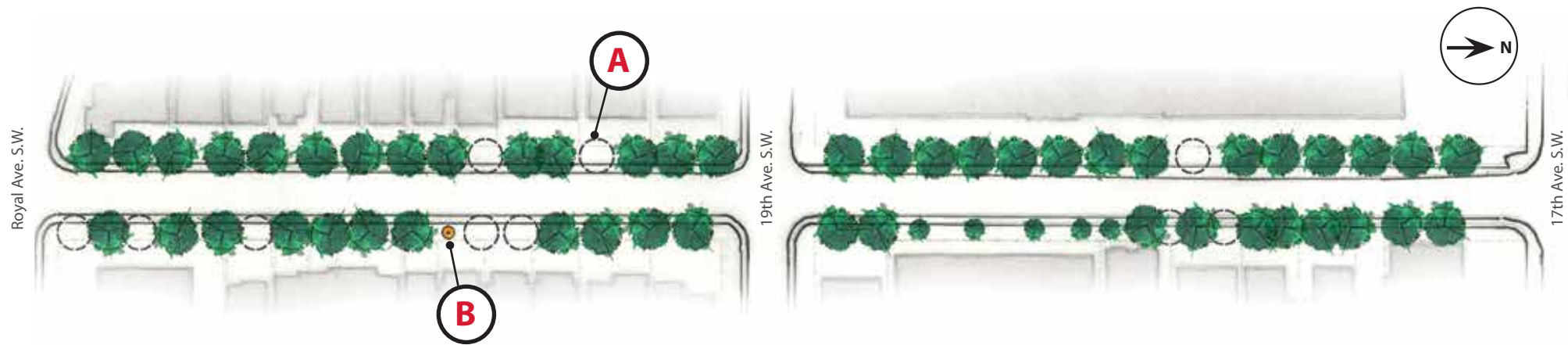
Legend

Green ash

Newly planted tree

Plant

A   10 missing green ash

Replace

B   1 newly planted oak with a green ash

Aerial photo of Cliff Bungalow/Mission, circa 1924.

Crescent Heights

5th Ave. N.E.

2nd St. N.E.

To Edmonton Tr. N.E.
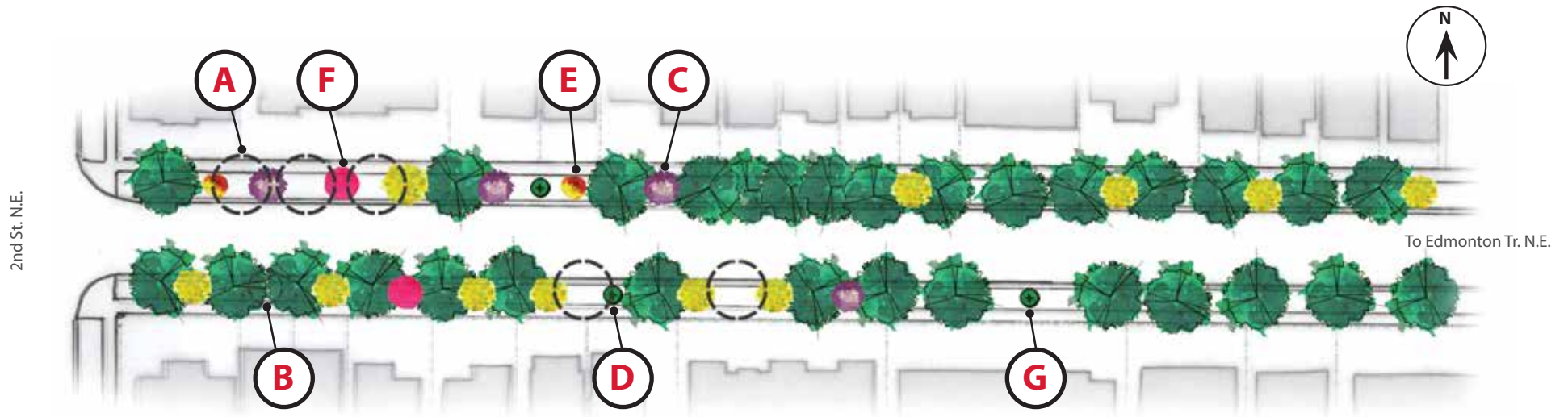
Legend

Green ash

Caragana

Honeysuckle

Cotoneaster

Lilac

Newly planted tree

Plant

A   5 missing green ash
B   12 missing caragana

Replace

C   4 lilac with caragana
D   1 newly planted green ash with a caragana
E   2 cotoneaster with caragana
F   2 honeysuckle with caragana

Keep

G   2 newly planted green ash

Aerial photo of Crescent Heights, circa 1924.

7th Ave. N.E.

Legend

Elm

Caragana

Lilac

Cotoneaster

Honeysuckle

Newly planted tree

Plant

A   34 missing caragana or lilac as required

Replace

B   3 newly planted elms with caragana or lilac as required
C   3 newly planted green ash with elms
D   2 newly planted green ash with caragana or lilac as required
E   1 honeysuckle with 1 caragana

Remove

F   1 cotoneaster
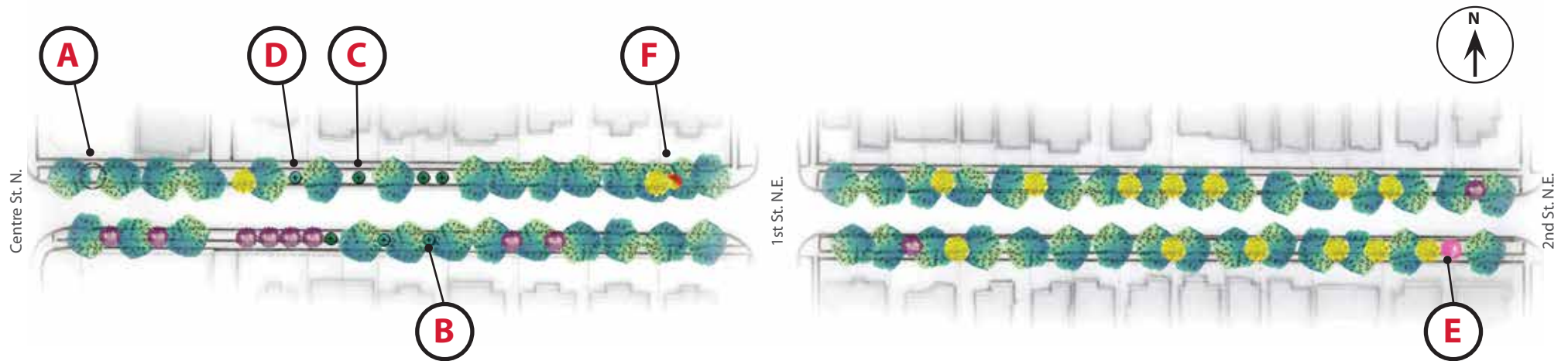
7th Ave. N.E. in Crescent Heights.

8th Ave. N.E.

Legend

- Elm
- Green ash
- Spruce
- Mayday
- Horse chestnut
- Caragana
- Lilac
- ⊕ Newly planted tree
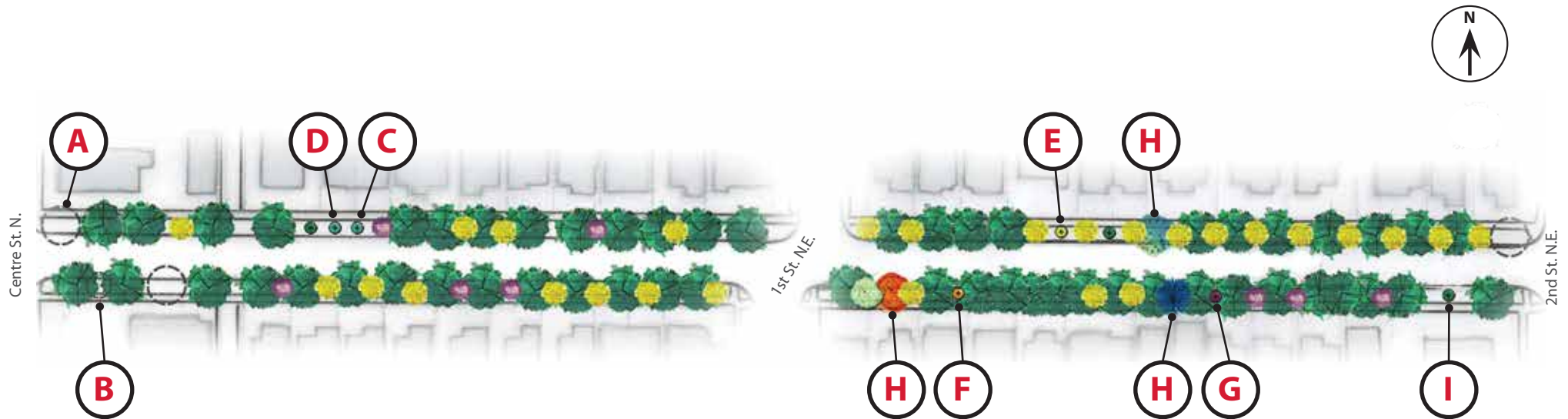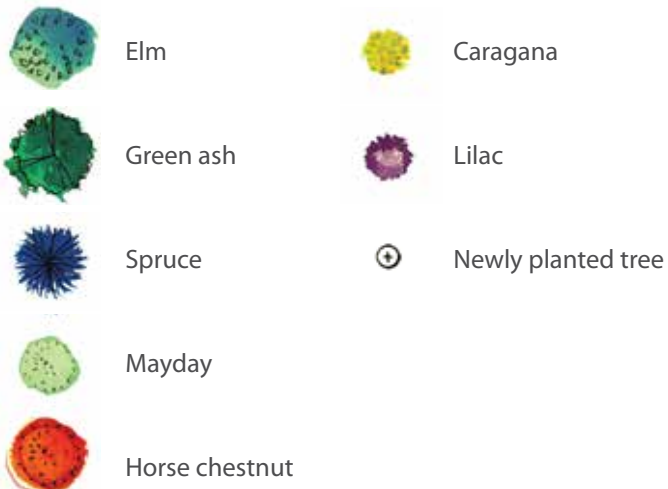
Plant

A 3 missing green ash
B 17 missing caragana or lilac as required

Replace

C 1 newly planted elm with 1 green ash
D 1 newly planted elm with 1 caragana or lilac as required
E 1 newly planted birch with 1 green ash
F 1 newly planted oak with 1 caragana or lilac as required
G 1 newly planted schubert chokecherry with 1 caragana or 1 lilac as required

Keep

H 1 large elm, 1 large spruce, 1 mayday, and 1 horse chestnut. Replace when they are deemed too unsafe or too unhealthy by Urban Forestry
I Newly planted green ash

9th Ave. N.E.

Legend

- Elm
- Green ash
- Flowering crabapple
- Mountain ash
- Caragana
- Cotoneaster
- Honeysuckle
- Lilac
- Mugo pine
- Newly planted tree
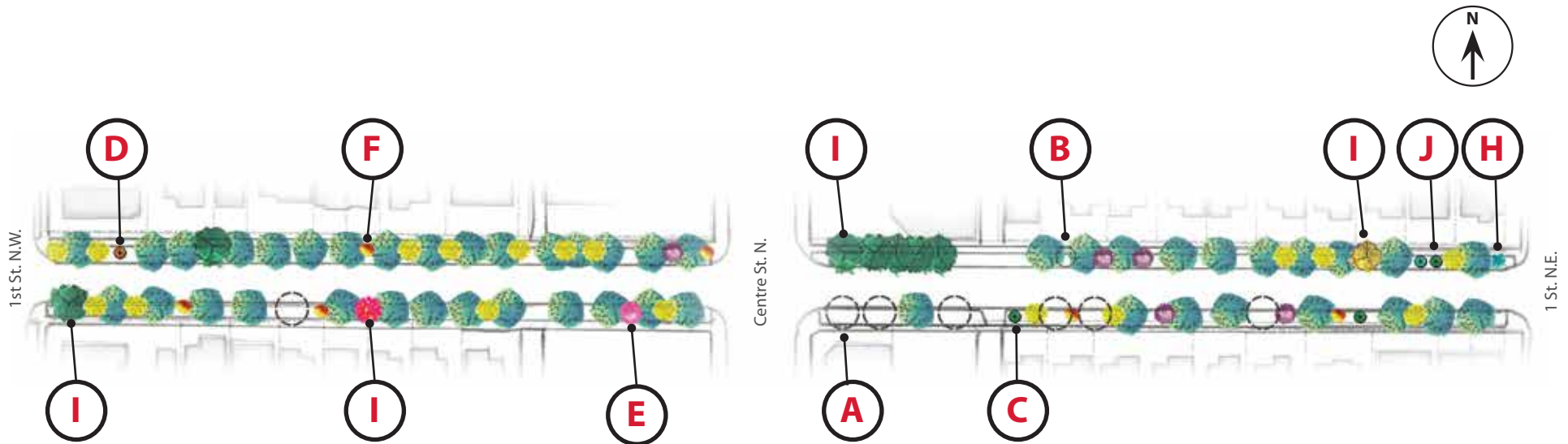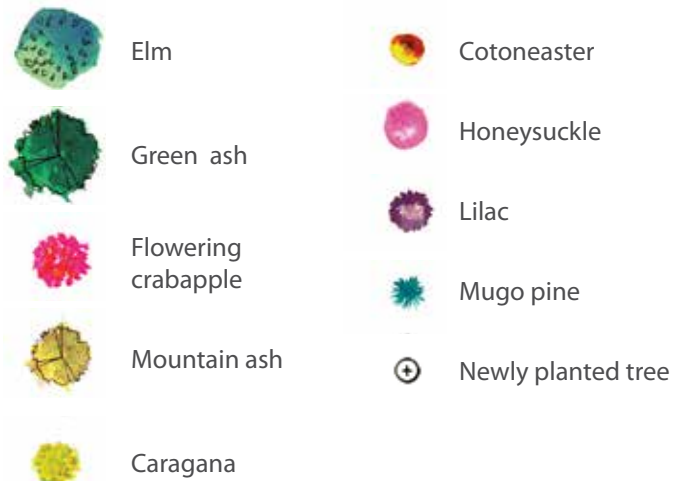
Plant

A   7 missing elms
B   22 missing caragana or lilac as required

Replace

C   2 newly planted green ash with 2 elms
D   1 newly planted oak with 1 elm
E   1 honeysuckle with 1 caragana or 1 lilac
F   6 cotoneaster with caragana or lilac

Remove

H   1 mugo pine

Keep

I   5 large green ash, 1 crabapple and 1 mountain ash and replace when they are deemed too unsafe or too unhealthy by Urban Forestry
J   1 newly planted elm

10th Ave. N.E.

1st St. N.W.

Centre St. N.

1st St. N.E.

Legend

- Elm
- Green ash
- Caragana
- Poplar
- Lilac
- Barberry
- Current
- Cotoneaster
- Honeysuckle
- ⊕ Newly planted tree
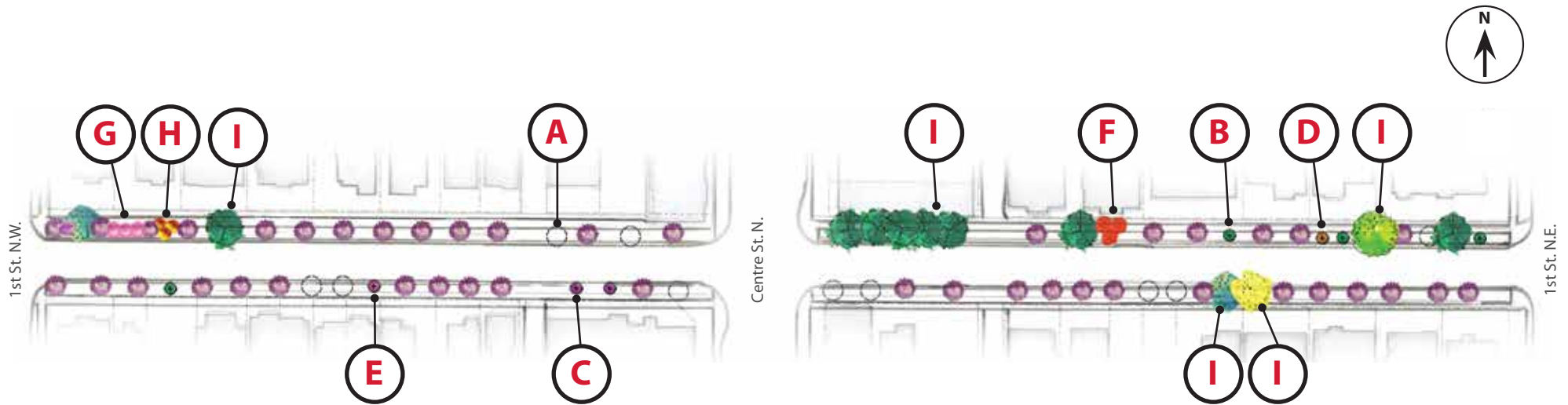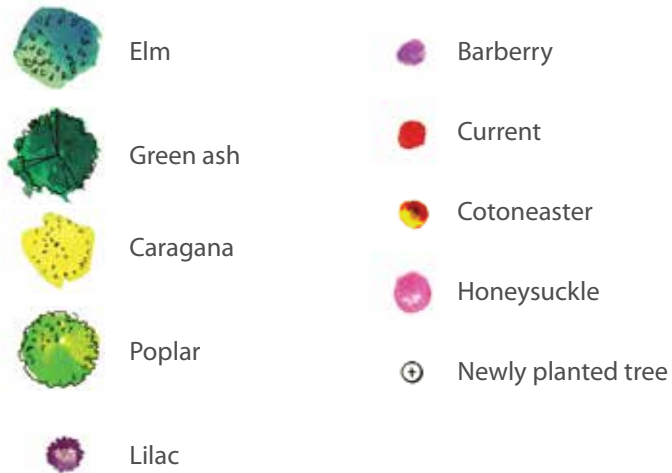
Plant

A   10 missing lilacs

Replace

B   4 newly planted green ash with 6 lilacs
C   2 newly planted schubert chokecherries with 2 lilac
D   1 newly planted oak with 1 lilac
E   1 newly planted crabapple with 1 lilac
F   3 current with 1 lilac
G   3 honeysuckle with lilac
H   3 cotoneaster with lilac

Keep

I   large poplar, 8 large green ash, 2 large elm, 1 large birch
     and replace when they are deemed too unsafe or too unhealthy by Urban Forestry

11th Ave. N.E.
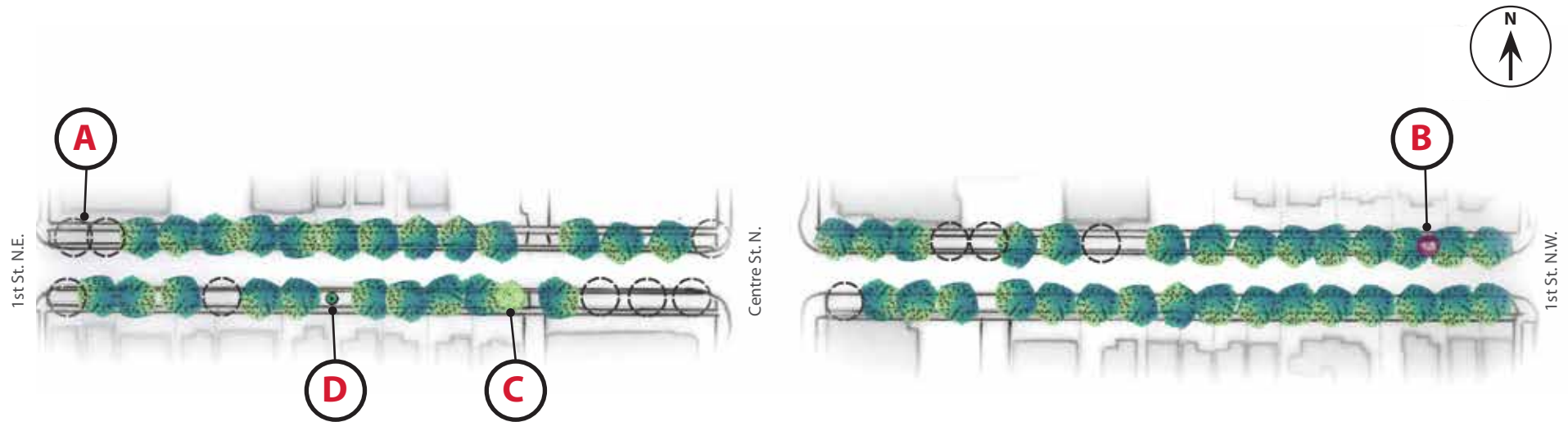
Legend

Elm

Mayday

Lilac

Newly planted tree

Plant
A   12 missing elms

Remove
B   1 lilac

Keep
C   1 large mayday and replace when it is deemed
     too unsafe or too unhealthy by Urban Forestry
D   1 newly planted elm

Elbow Park

Riverdale Ave. S.W.

N

9th St. S.W.

10th St. S.W.

Legend

Elm

Spruce

Honeysuckle

Lilac

Cotoneaster

Newly planted tree

A

I

F

B

G

H

E

C

D
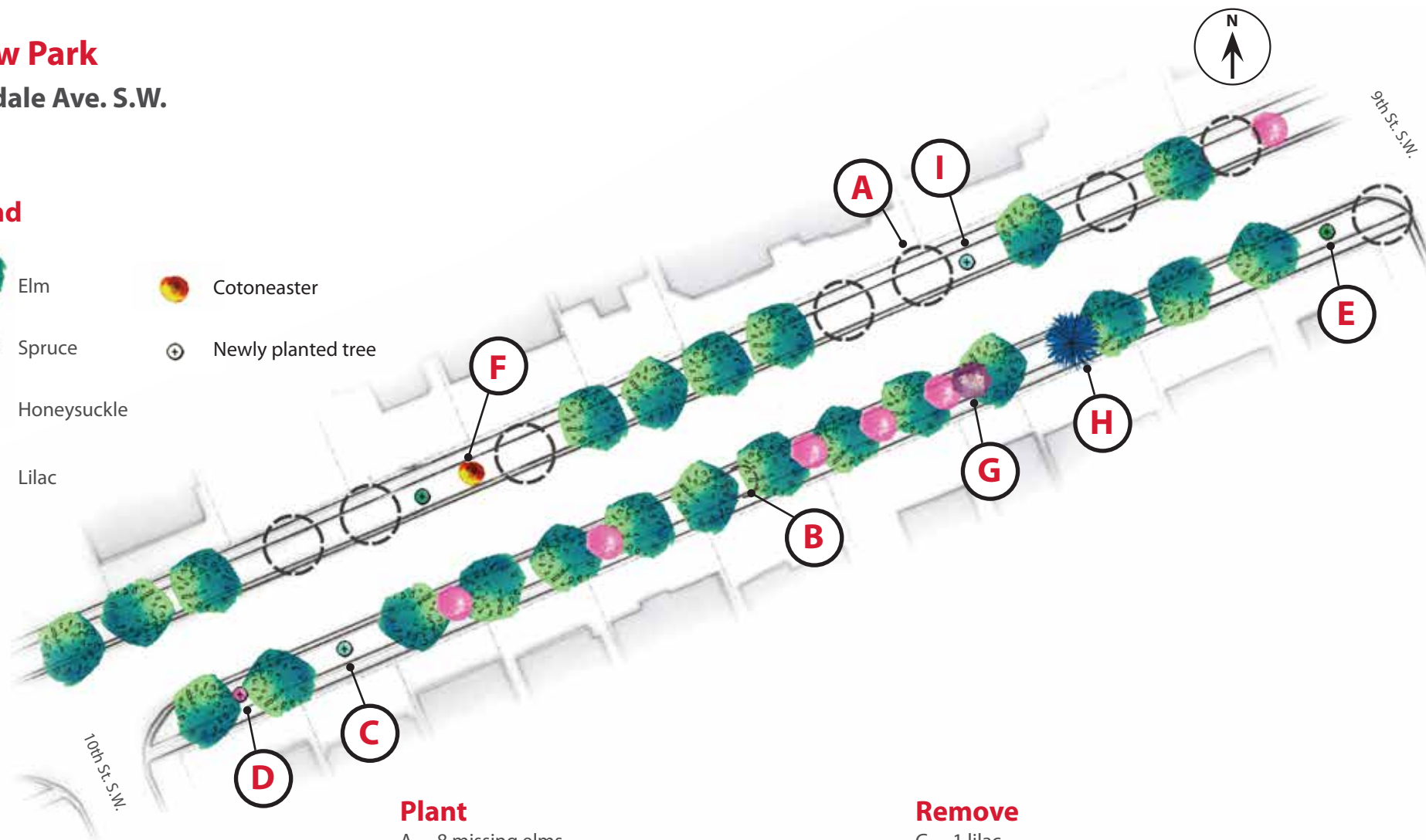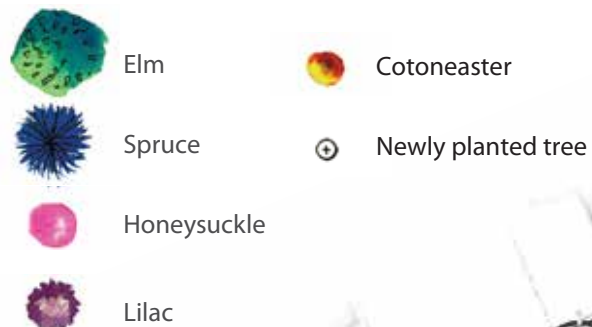
Plant
A   8 missing elms
B   20 missing honeysuckle

Replace
C   2 newly planted linden with 2 elms
D   1 newly planted crabapple with one honeysuckle
E   2 newly planted green ash with one honeysuckle
F   1 cotoneaster with 1 elm

Remove
G   1 lilac

Keep
H   1 large spruce and replace when it is deemed too unsafe or too unhealthy by Urban Forestry
I   1 newly planted elm

Sifton Blvd. S.W.
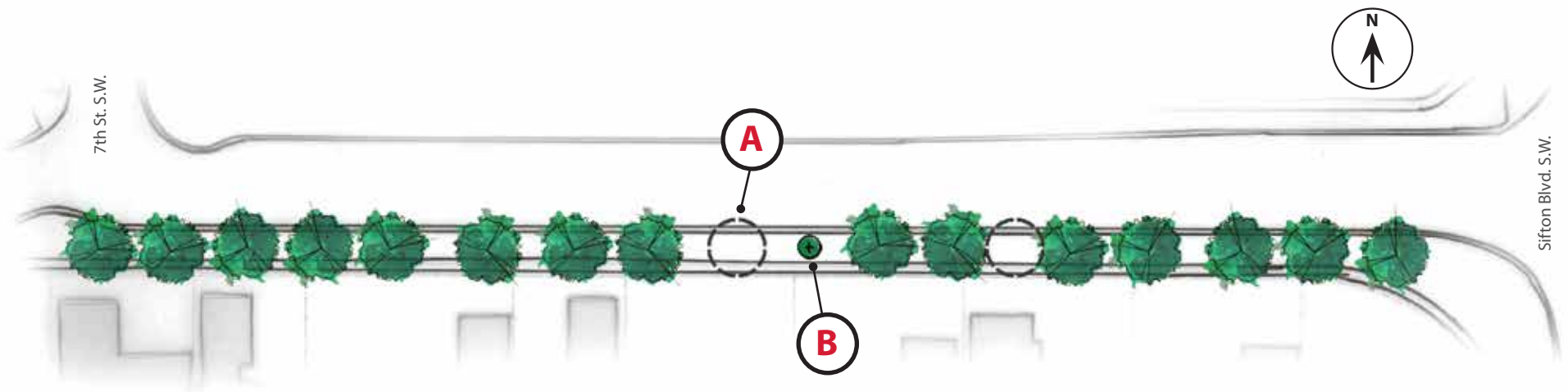
Legend

Green ash

Newly planted tree

Plant

A   2 missing green ash

Keep

B   1 newly planted green ash

Elboya

Riverdale Ave. S.W., from 5A St. to Elbow Dr. S.W.

N

A

5A St. S.W.
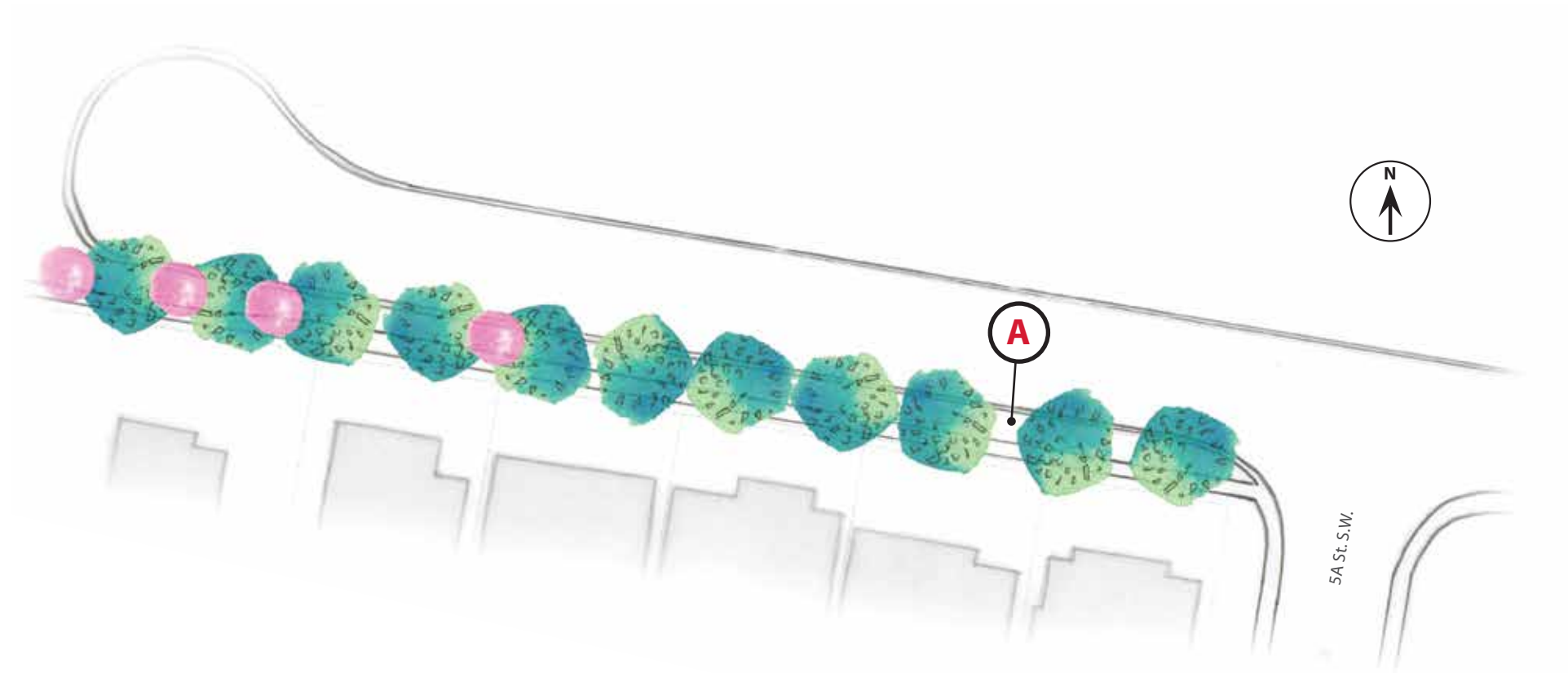
Legend

Elm

Honeysuckle

Plant

A   7 missing honeysuckle

Riverdale Ave. S.W. in Elboya.

Hillhurst

6th Ave. N.W. medians

N

18th St. N.W.

A

B

16th St. N.W.

Bowness Road N.W. medians

17th St. N.W.

C
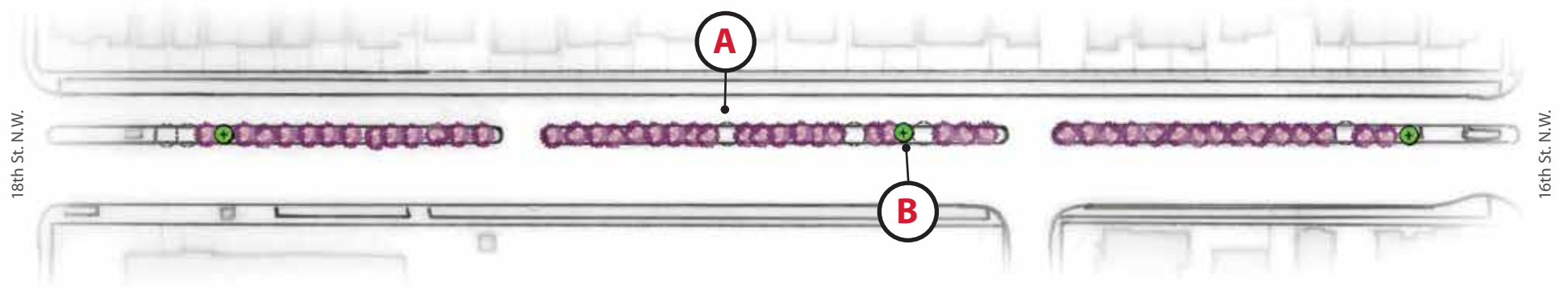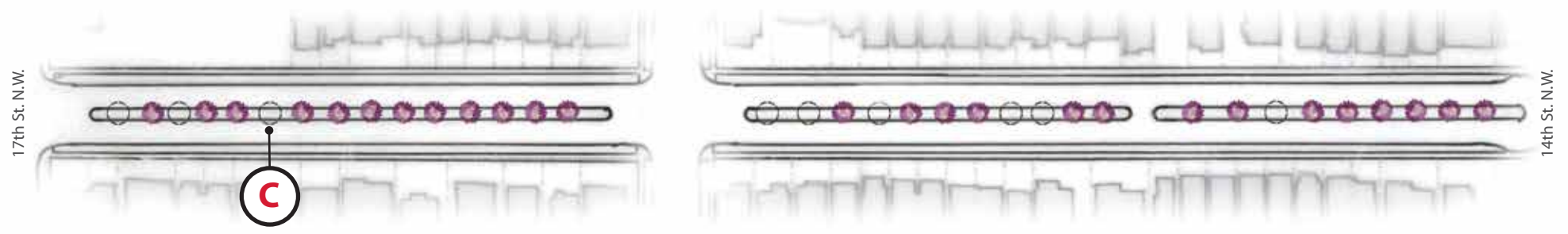
14th St. N.W.

Legend

⊕ Newly planted tree

✿ Lilac

Plant

A   6 missing lilac on 6th Ave. N.W.
C   9 missing lilac on Bowness Rd. N.W.

Replace

B   3 newly planted tower poplar on 6th Ave. N.W.

Rendering of Bowness Rd. N.W.

11th St. N.W. medians

Retain
All 9 lilacs in situ on 11th St. N.W.

Aerial photo of Hillhurst, circa 1924.

Aerial photo of Inglewood, circa 1924.

Inglewood

9th Ave. S.E.

21st St. S.E.

N

Rendering of 9th Ave. S.E.

A

B

C

22nd St. S.E.

Legend

Poplar

Caragana

⊕ Newly planted tree

Plant

A   3 missing caragana

Replace

B   10 newly planted elm with 1 poplar
     and 9 caragana
C   1 newly planted amur cherry with
     1 caragana

Mount Royal

Frontenac Ave. S.W.

Wolfe St. S.W.

Carlton St. S.W.

N

F

E

A

D

B

G

C
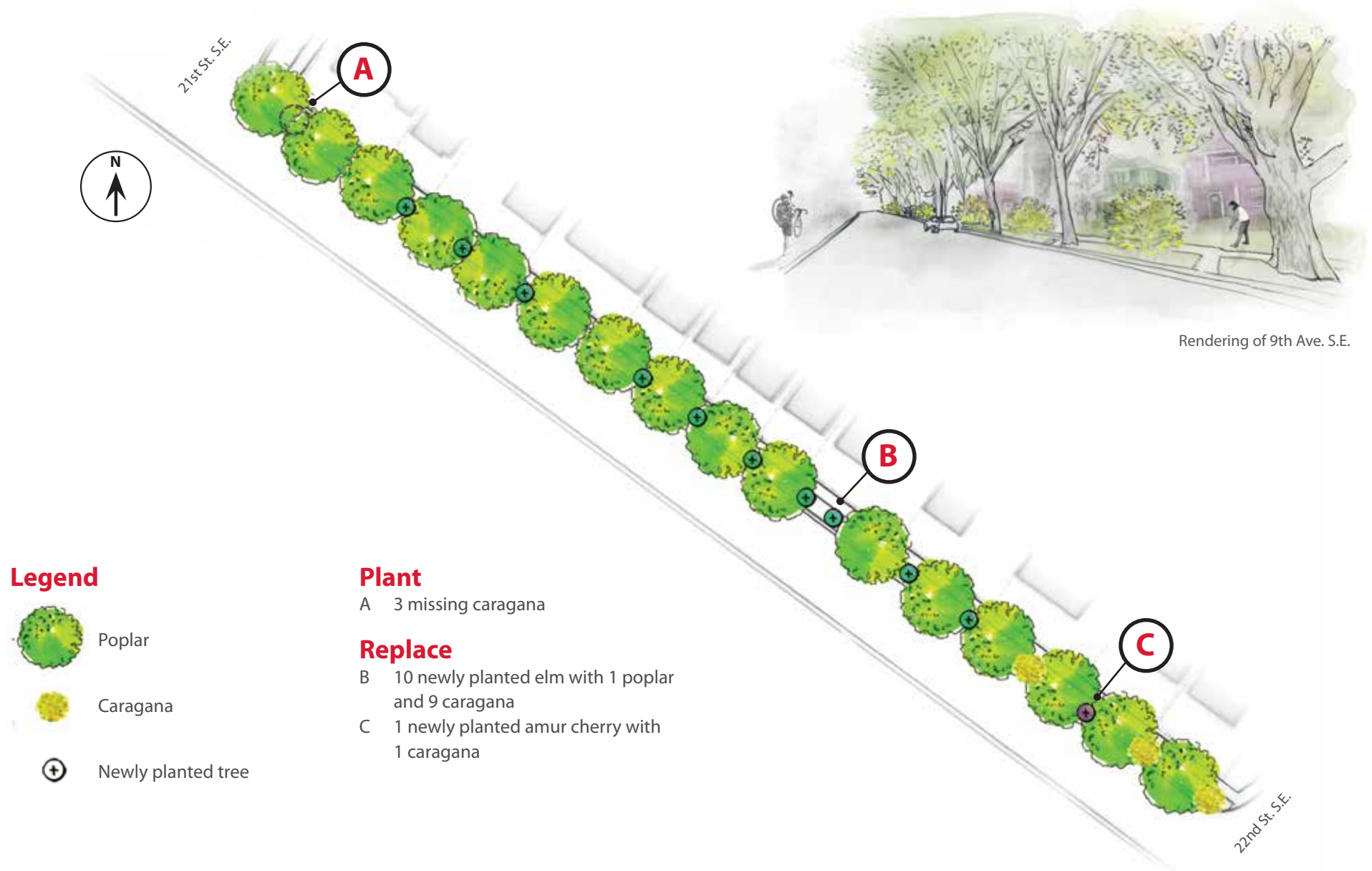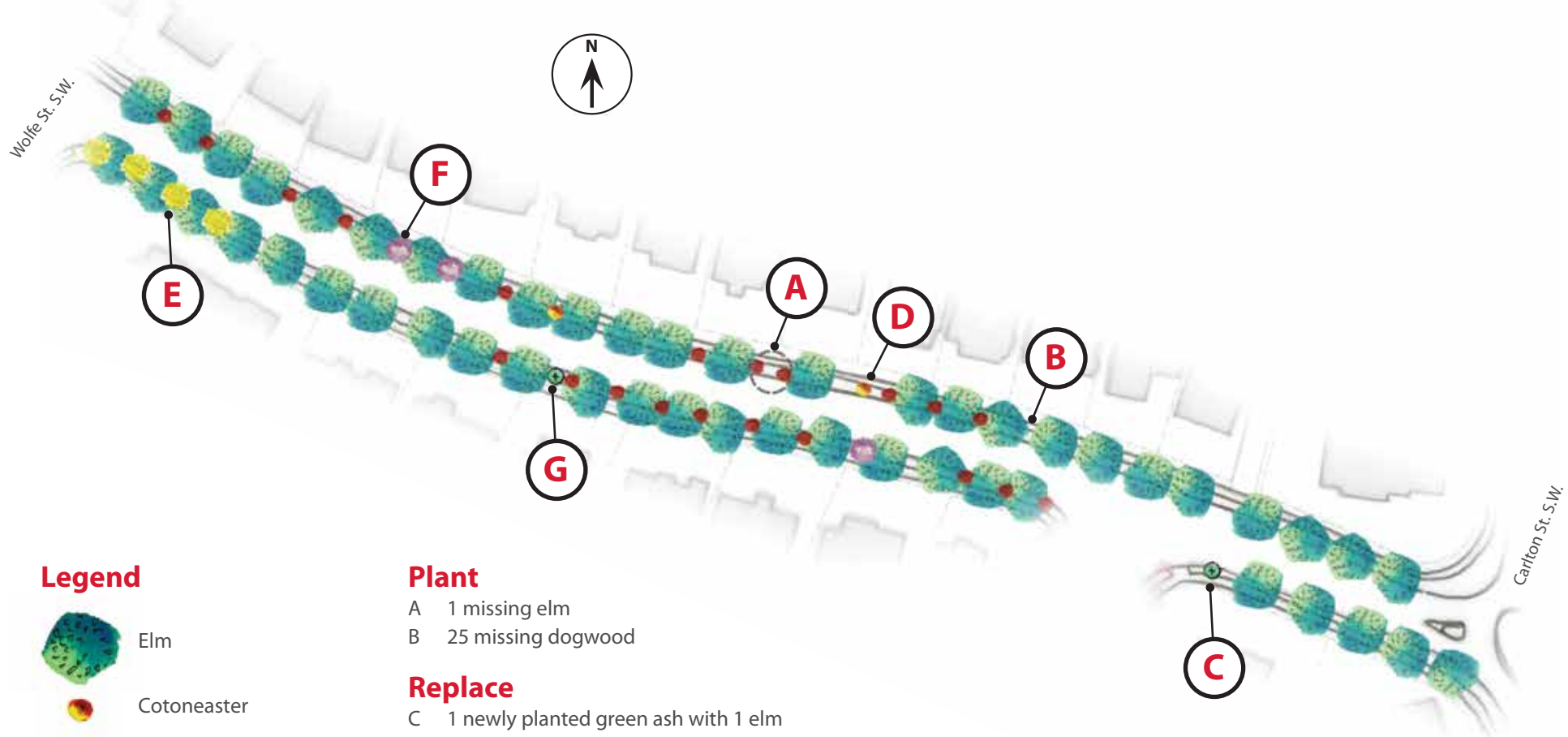
Legend

Elm

Cotoneaster

Caragana

Dogwood

Lilac

Newly planted tree

Plant

A   1 missing elm
B   25 missing dogwood

Replace

C   1 newly planted green ash with 1 elm
D   2 cotoneaster with 1 elm and 1 dogwood
E   4 caragana with 4 dogwood
F   3 lilac with 3 dogwood

Keep

G   1 newly planted elm

Rendering of Frontenac Ave. S.W.

Montcalm Cres. S.W.

Legend

Green ash

Cotoneaster

Caragana

Honeysuckle

Newly planted tree

Plant

A   4 missing green ash
B   9 missing honeysuckle

Replace

C   2 newly planted elms with 2 green ash
D   2 caragana with 2 honeysuckle
E   1 cotoneaster with 1 honeysuckle

Frontenac Ave. S.W.

Quebec Ave. S.W.

N

Montreal Ave. S.W.

Legend

Elm
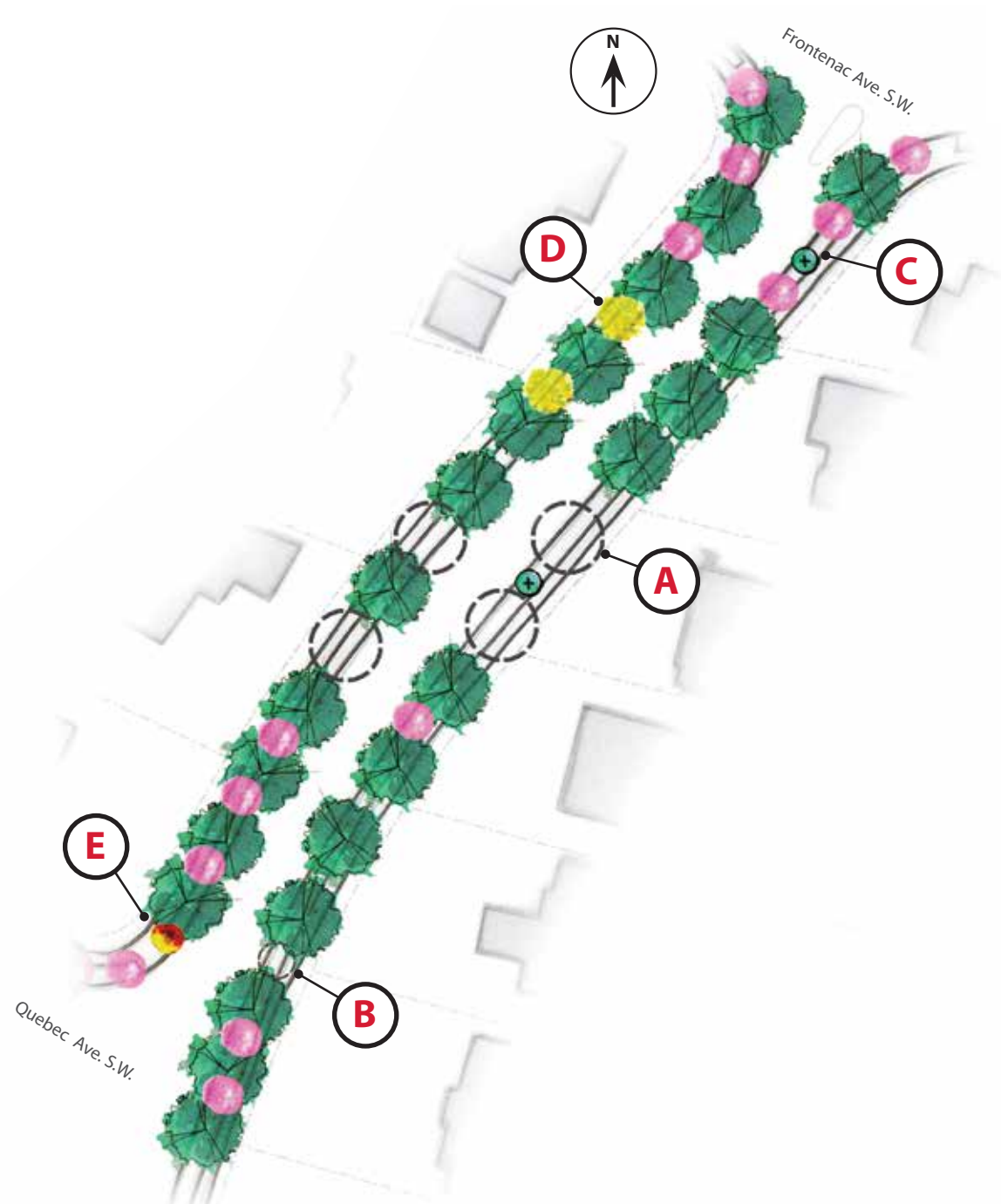
Spruce

Mountain ash
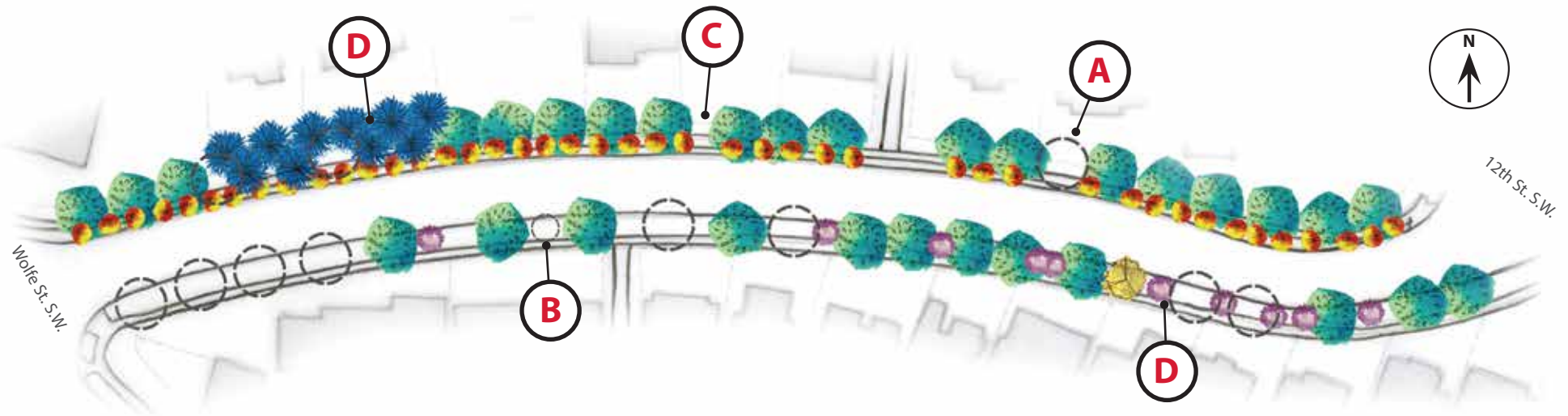
Cotoneaster

Lilac

Plant

A   11 missing elms
B   7 missing lilacs
C   3 missing cotoneaster

Keep

D   10 large spruce, 1 large mountain ash and
    replace when they are deemed too unsafe
    or too unhealthy by Urban Forestry

Quebec Ave. S.W.

Wolfe St. S.W.

N

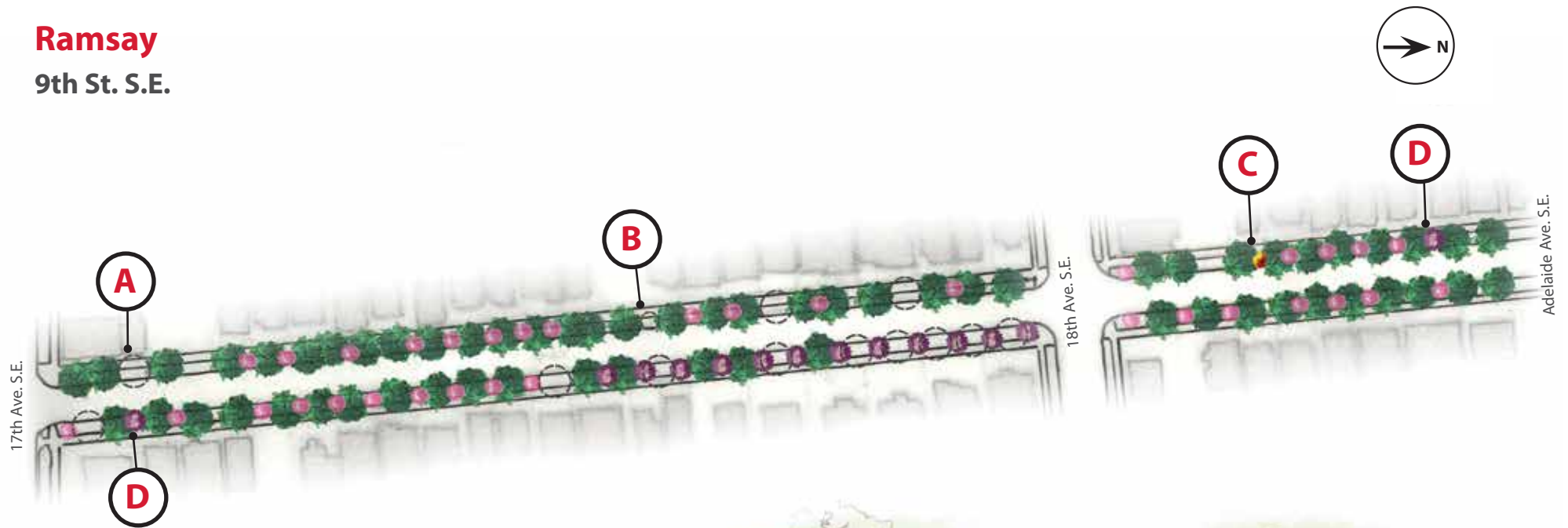Montcalm Cres. S.W.
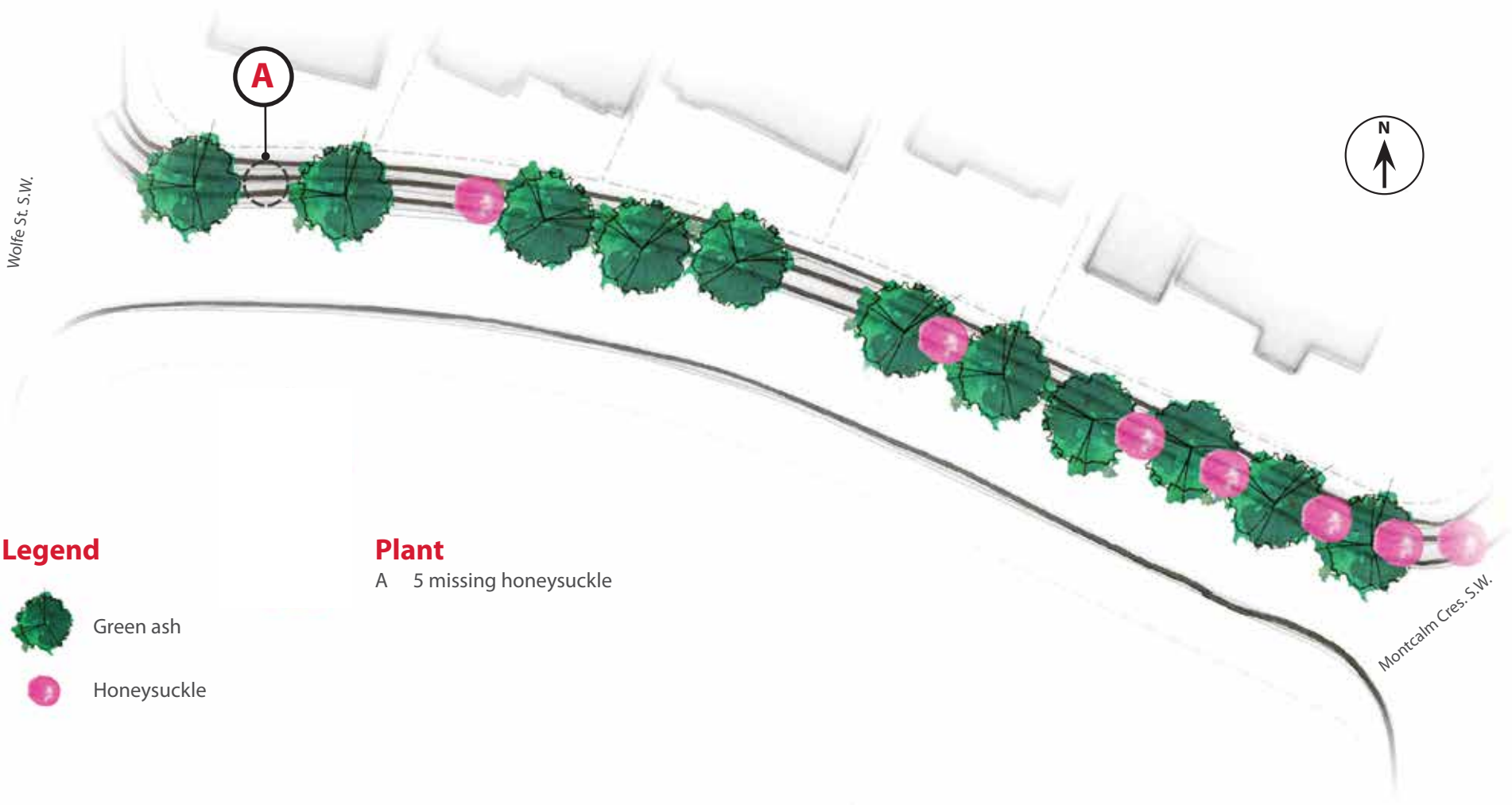
Legend

Green ash

Honeysuckle

Plant

A   5 missing honeysuckle

Honeysuckle in bloom on Quebec Ave. S.W.

Ramsay

9th St. S.E.

N

C D

B

A

18th Ave. S.E.

Adelaide Ave. S.E.

17th Ave. S.E.

D

Legend
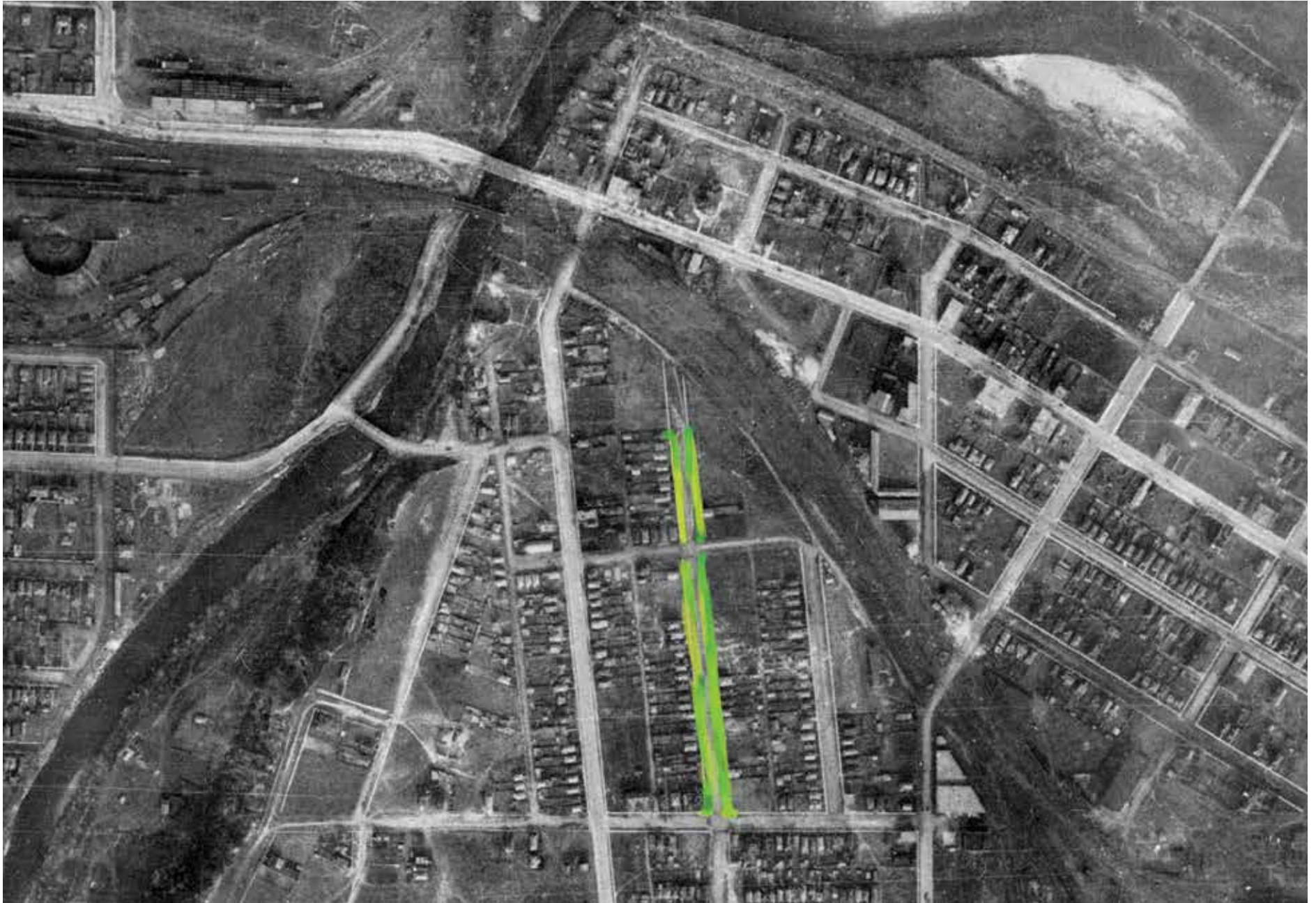
Green ash

Cotoneaster

Honeysuckle

Lilac

Plant

A 12 missing green ash
B 26 missing honeysuckle

Replace

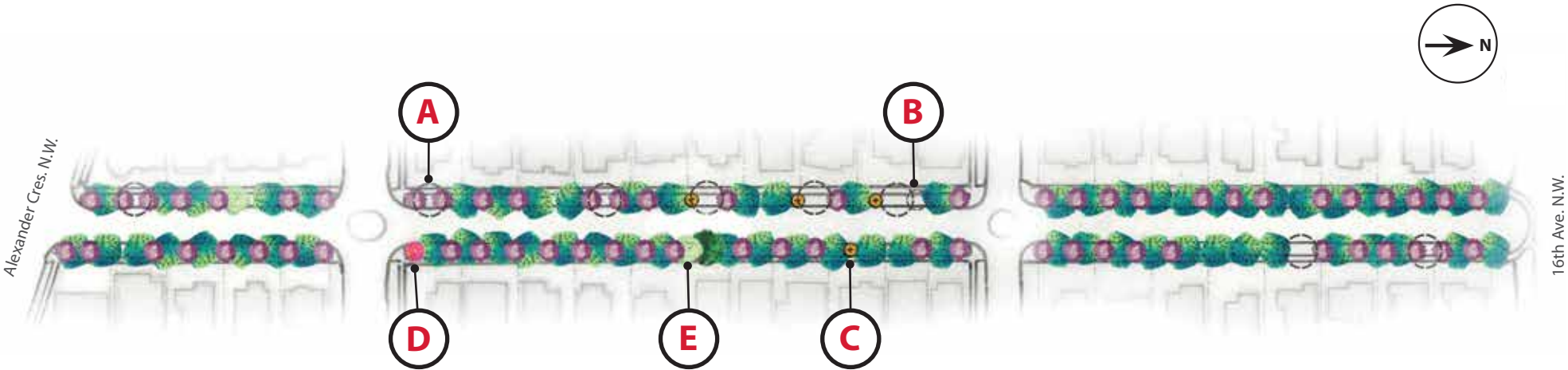C 1 cotoneaster with 1 honeysuckle
D 2 lilac with 2 honeysuckle

Aerial photo of Ramsay, circa 1924.

Rosedale

4A St. N.W.

Legend

- Elm
- Green ash
- Mayday
- Honeysuckle
- Lilac
- ⊕ Newly planted tree

Plant

A   7 missing elms
B   12 missing lilacs

Replace

C   4 newly planted oaks with 4 lilac
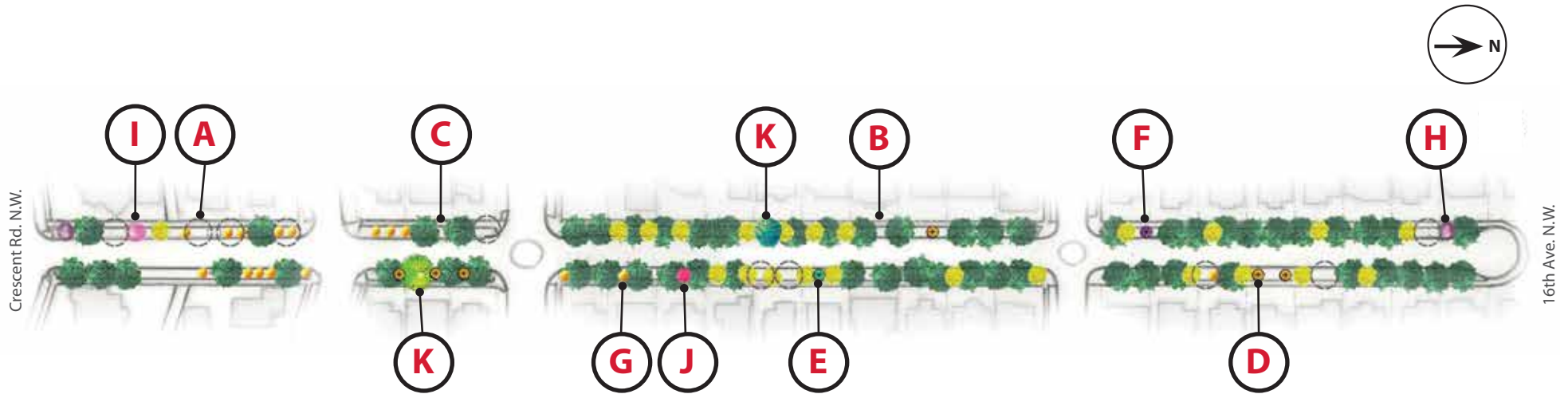D   1 honeysuckle with 1 lilac

Keep

E   2 large maydays and 1 large green ash and replace when they
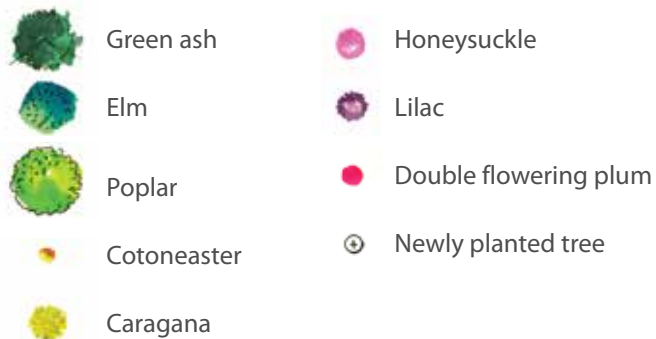   are deemed too unsafe or too unhealthy by Urban Forestry

6A St. N.W. in Rosedale.

5th St. N.W.

Crescent Rd. N.W.

16th Ave. N.W.

N

Legend

🌳 Green ash

🌳 Elm

🌳 Poplar

• Cotoneaster

🌼 Caragana

🌸 Honeysuckle

🌸 Lilac

● Double flowering plum

⊙ Newly planted tree

Plant

A   10 missing green ash
B   30 missing caragana
C   10 missing cotoneaster

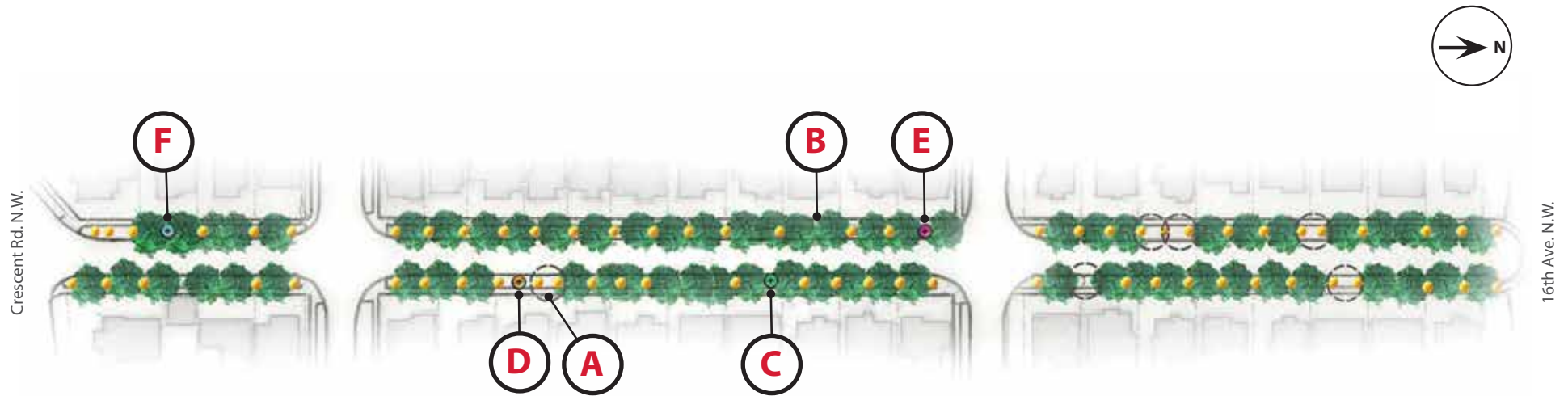## Replace

D   6 newly planted oaks with 3 green ash and 3 cotoneaster
E   1 newly planted elm with 1 green ash
F   1 newly planted schubert chokecherry with 1 green ash
G   3 cotoneaster with 3 caragana
H   2 lilacs with 1 caragana and 1 cotoneaster
I   1 honeysuckle with 1 green ash
J   1 double flowering plum with 1 caragana

Keep

K   1 large elm and 1 large poplar and replace only when they are deemed too unsafe or too unhealthy by Urban Forestry

6A St. N.W.

Crescent Rd. N.W.

16th Ave. N.W.

Legend

Green ash

Cotoneaster

Newly planted tree

Plant

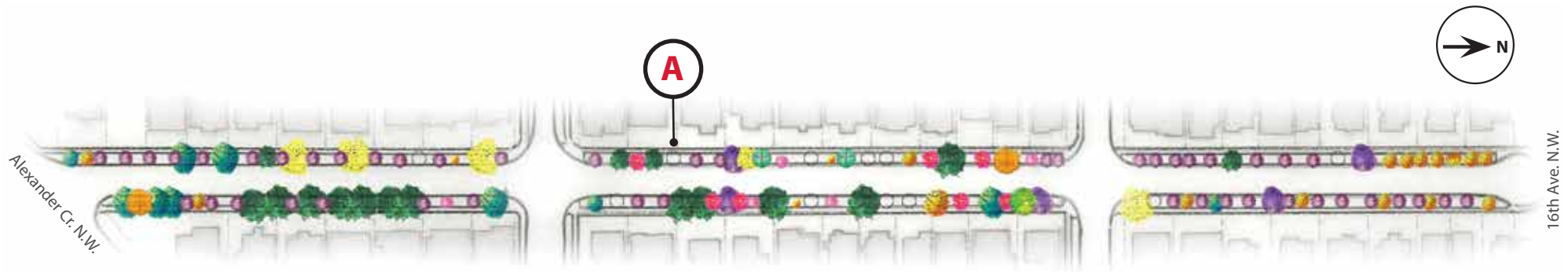A   5 missing green ash
B   8 missing cotoneaster

Replace

C   1 newly planted elm with 1 cotoneaster
D   1 newly planted oak with one green ash
E   1 newly planted crabapple with 1 cotoneaster
F   1 newly planted hawthorn with 1 green ash

Aerial photo of Rosedale, circa 1924.

7th St. N.W.

Legend

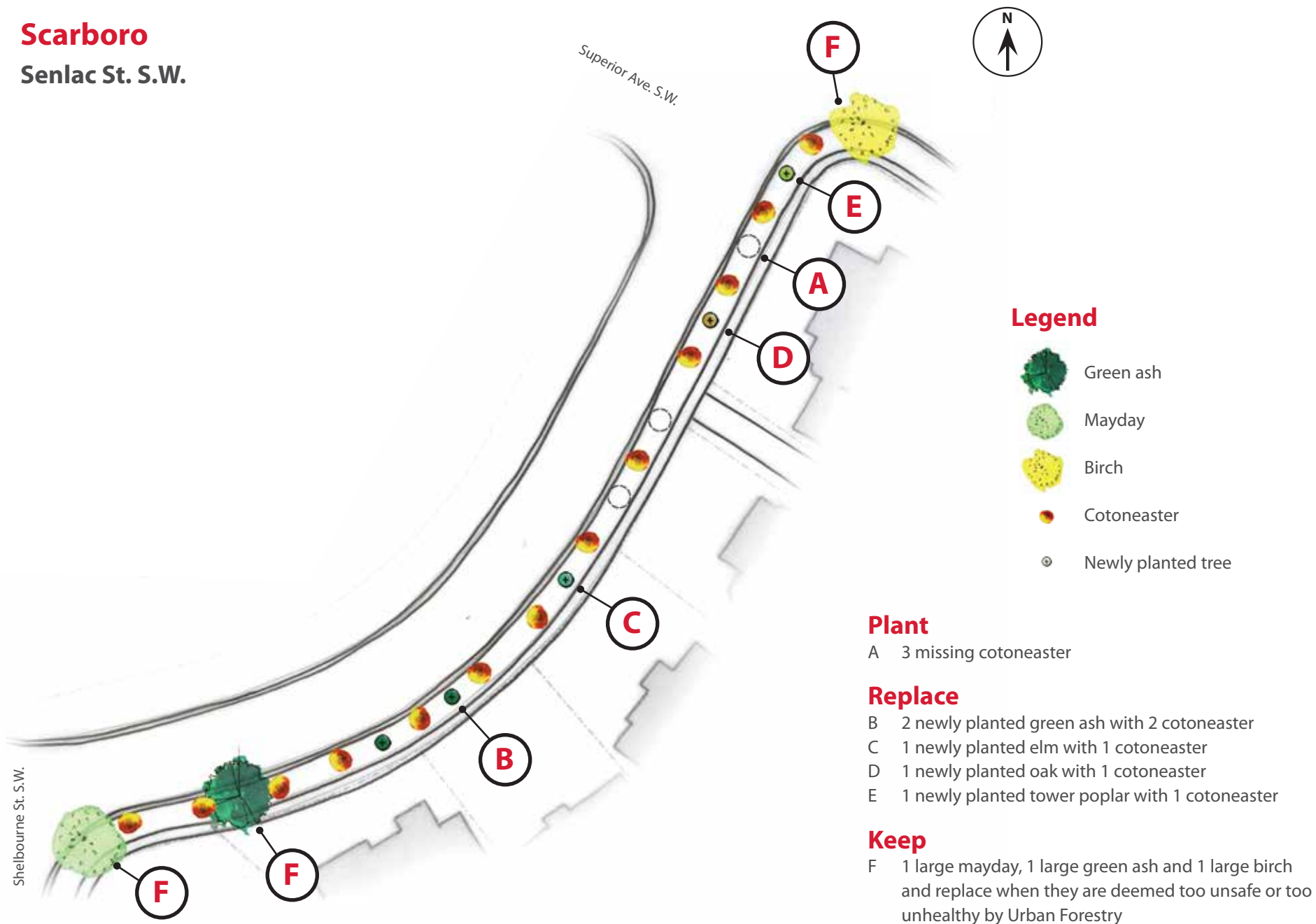|			
🟢	Green ash	🟡	Birch
🟢	Elm	🟠	Amur cherry
🟠	Oak	•	Cotoneaster
🟣	Schubert chokecherry	🔴	Honeysuckle
🟢	Hawthorn	🟣	Lilac
🔴	Flowering crabapple		

Plant

A   11 missing lilacs

Actively retain only the lilacs. The spaces between the lilacs have been planted within the last 20 years with a variety of trees. There is no support to remove these trees to re-establish the historic lilac only pattern.
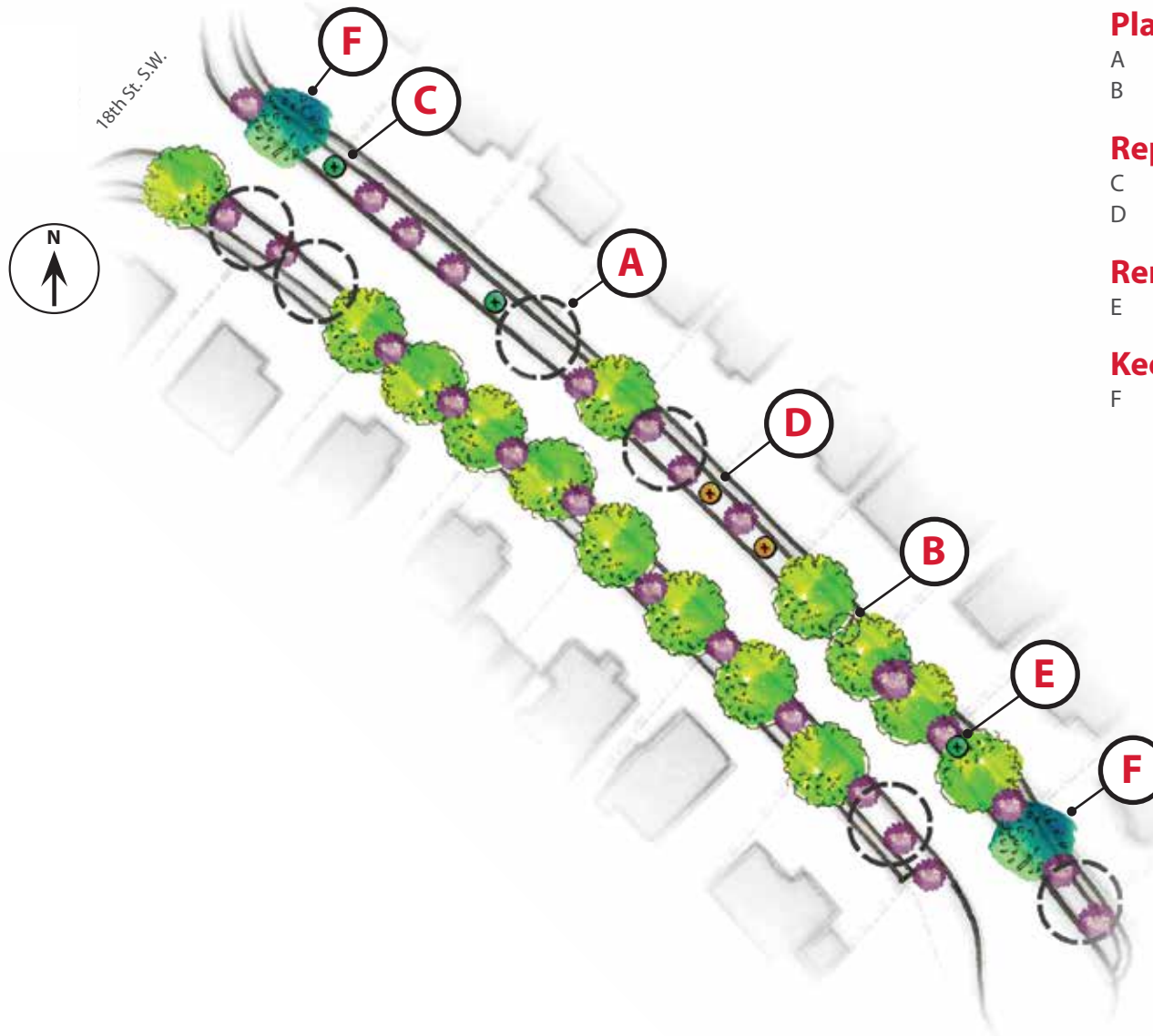
Senlac St. S.W. in Scarboro.

Scarboro

Senlac St. S.W.

Superior Ave. S.W.

Shelbourne St. S.W.

F
E
A
D
C
B
F
F

N

Legend

Green ash

Mayday

Birch

Cotoneaster

Newly planted tree

Plant

A   3 missing cotoneaster

Replace

B   2 newly planted green ash with 2 cotoneaster
C   1 newly planted elm with 1 cotoneaster
D   1 newly planted oak with 1 cotoneaster
E   1 newly planted tower poplar with 1 cotoneaster

Keep

F   1 large mayday, 1 large green ash and 1 large birch
     and replace when they are deemed too unsafe or too
     unhealthy by Urban Forestry

Sharon Ave. S.W.

Plant

A   6 missing poplars
B   4 missing lilacs

Replace

C   2 newly planted elms with 1 poplar and 1 lilac
D   2 newly planted oaks with 2 poplars

Remove

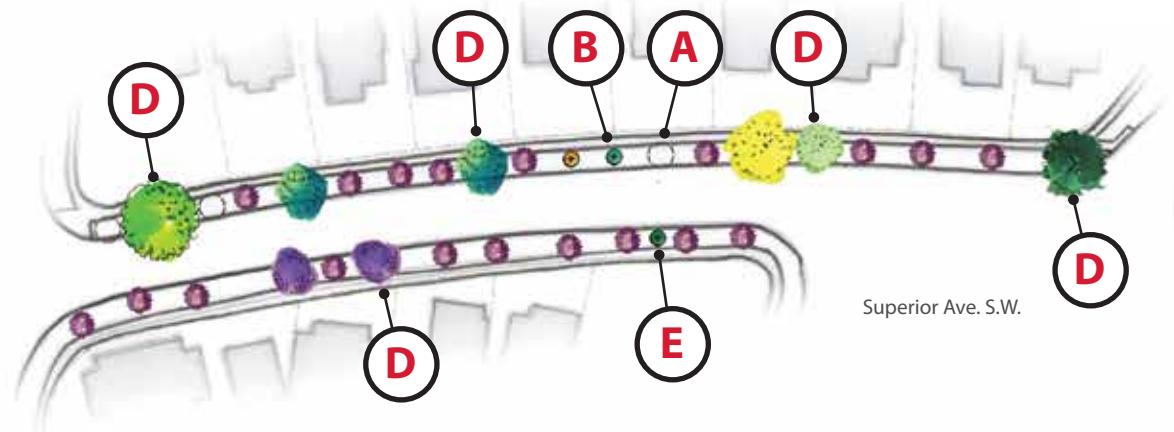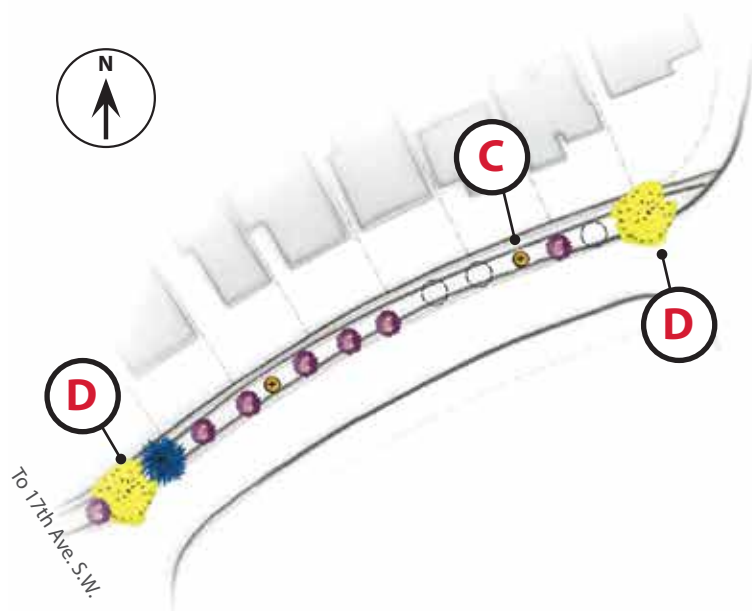E   1 newly planted elm

Keep

F   2 large elms and replace when they are deemed too unsafe or too unhealthy by Urban Forestry

Legend

- Elm
- Poplar
- Lilac
- ⊕ Newly planted tree

Shelbourne St. S.W.

Legend

	Green ash		Birch
	Elm		Spruce
	Poplar		Lilac
	Schubert chokecherry		Newly planted tree
	Mayday		

Plant

A   6 missing lilacs

Replace

B   1 newly planted elm1 with 1 lilac
C   3 newly planted oak with 3 lilac

Keep

D   3 large birch, 2 large elms, 2 schubert chokecherries, 1 large green ash, 1 large spruce, 1 large poplar and 1 large mayday and replace with lilac when they are deemed too unsafe or too unhealthy by Urban Forestry

Remove

E   1 newly planted green ash

THE TREELESS PRAIRIE

Soon it Will Blossom Forth

Some Interesting Data of What the Forestry Department is Doing.

Norman M. Ross, assistant superintendent of forestry, arrived on Monday and is staying at the Alberta.

He is out west looking at the land whose owners have applied for trees in order to better advise them which varieties to grow and to give them assistance in preparing the ground. He has already arranged to have 1,500 maples, cotton wood and ash sent to the Industrial School.

HARDY TREES.

CLEAN UP, PAINT UP, PLANT A TREE IS SLOGAN IN CITY

Calgary Civic Tree Planting Organization Gets Under Way

"Clean up. Paint up. Plant a tree." is to be the slogan of the Calgary tree planting campaign committee.

The committee held its

Ottawa.

BEAUTIFUL TREES GRACE CALGARY HOMES

Home of D. W. Marsh Almost Hidden By Balm of Gilead.

The accompanying cut shows a portion of the beautiful lawns and garden of D. W. Marsh, 203 Fourth avenue west, who came here from Fort Walsh, in 1876, when that post was abandoned.

To view the trees about this lot and upon the boulevards is a wonderful object lesson to all who wish to study the adaptability and advisability of planting certain varieties. Mr. Marsh has found that the Balm of Gilead is the most successful and as a means of backing up his statement, showed the reporter this morning poplars that had been planted 20 years

STREETS

SIXTH AVENUE WEST
Great Improvement is Shown—Looking Street
(Herald Staff Ar

One tombed al Creek

CITIZENS SHOWING KEENEST INTEREST IN TREE PLANTING

First Carload for Next Tuesday and Wednesday Events Arrive in Calgary

MANY TREES WILL BE PLANTED ARBOR DAY

Twenty Thousand in All to Be Provided in and About Calgary

Arrangements have been made for the distribution through various channels of 20,000 trees for planting on Arbor Day, May 12.

MAYOR PLANTING FIRST TREE FOR MEMORIAL DRIVE

Ceremony Takes Place Next Wednesday, May 10 at 3 o'Clock

week 371 civilian families received 207.64, and 218 ex-service men received $1,690.95.

TRIBUTE TO CALGARY PROTECTION OF TREES

Fredericton Man Asks Sketch Of Method of Taking Care Of Seedlings

CALGARY DAILY H

CALGARY, ALBERTA, FRIDAY, JULY 31, 1908

BOULEVARDS BEAUTIFY OUR STREETS

C.P.R. Accepts The Findings

One Mile of Work is Being Put in This

Twenty-One Men Entombed

A collection of historic news clippings.

Management and operation

The historic streetscapes will be managed and operated in a manner that retains the historic significance of the sites and aligns with The Standards and Guidelines for the Conservation of Historic Places in Canada.

Roles and responsibilities

- Urban Forestry will continue to manage the health and safety of all trees within the historic streetscape. Urban forestry will continue to make all decisions on tree removals.

- Cultural Landscapes and Heritage Planning will act as a resource for Urban Forestry, Roads, and the public. Cultural Landscape staff will also be responsible for record keeping and will meet twice annually with Urban Forestry to update records.

- Roads will continue to manage all carriage ways and sidewalks.

- The public will continue to manage the health of all shrubs and maintain the manicured turf.

Roads will continue to manage all carriage ways and sidewalks.

Urban Forestry will continue to manage the health and safety of all trees.

Cultural Landscapes and Heritage Planning will act as a resource for Urban Forestry, Roads and the public.

The public will continue to manage the shrubs and manicured turf.
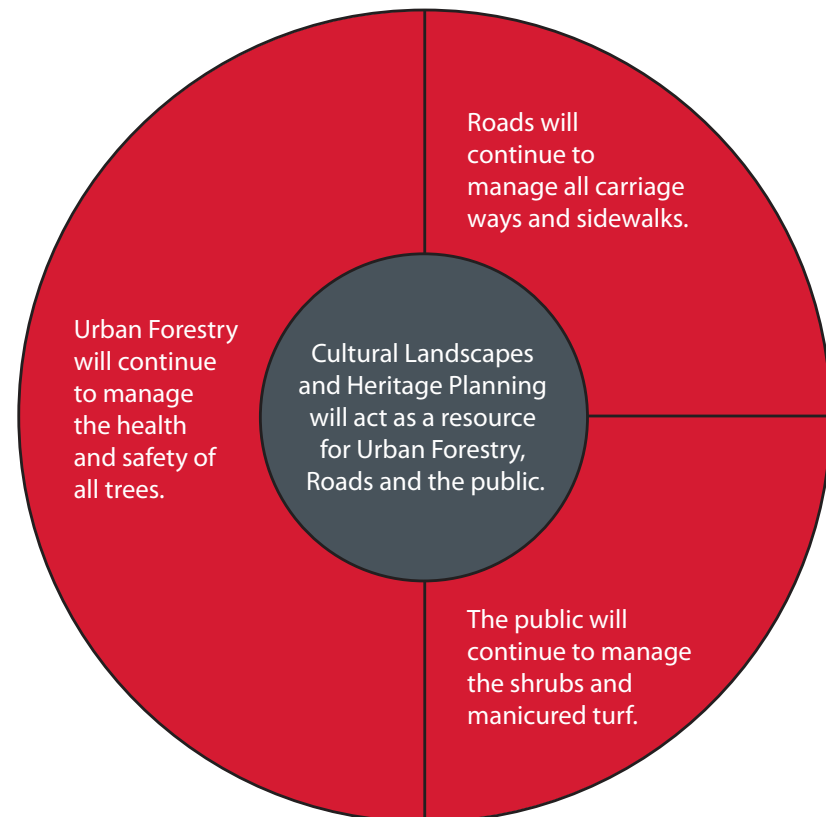
Conservation of character defining elements

Spatial organization – The regularly spaced plant material.

Proposed management strategy
*   When new plant material is required, all proposed planting will be reviewed by Cultural Landscape staff and will align with the established spacing.

Land patterns – Relationship of the manicured turf, sidewalk, and carriage way.

Proposed management strategy
*   Roads will retain the relationship of the historic carriage way with the sidewalk and manicured turf boulevard.

Visual relationships – The views down the 27 streets.

Proposed management strategy
*   Roads and Parks will retain the views down the streets.

Circulation elements – The sidewalks and carriageways.

Proposed management strategy
*   Roads will continue to maintain the sidewalks and carriage ways to ensure the circulation elements are safe and well maintained.

Montreal Ave. S.W. should continue the use of elm trees, lilac and cotoneaster shrubs.

Vegetation – Continued use of the historic tree species, the historic shrubs species and manicured turf.

Proposed management strategy
*   Urban Forestry will continue to manage the health and safety of all trees within the historic streetscape. Urban forestry will continue to make all decisions on tree removals.

*   When new plant material is required, all planting will be the historic species.

*   The health of the vegetation will be reviewed twice annually with Cultural Landscapes and Urban Forestry. Any necessary pruning or replacements will be identified and work will be undertaken by Urban Forestry.

*   The public will continue to manage the health of all shrubs and maintain the manicured turf. Cultural Landscape staff will engage the public to ensure the adjacent land owners understand the historic significance of the streetscape.

*   Cultural Landscape staff can engage Parks Operational staff if extraordinary pruning is required for shrub pruning

Ecological features – No significance

Landforms – No significance

Water features – No significance

Built features – No significance

Tradition practices – No significance

Land use – No significance

Record keeping

Written documentation will include visiting the 27 streetscapes twice annually to:

- Evaluate the health of the vegetation and identify and any necessary pruning, removals, or replacements.

- Record all changes of plant material.

- Record all changes to circulation elements.

Photographic documentation will include photographing the streetscapes:

- At the centre of each intersection within the streetscape.

- During the spring when the shrubs are in bloom and the trees are leafed out.

- During the fall when the leaves are turning colour.

- In winter to reveal the structure of the trees and shrubs.

Drone flight video documentation of the streetscapes will:

- Occur once every five years.

- Be flown below the tree canopy.

- Capture both sides of the streets.
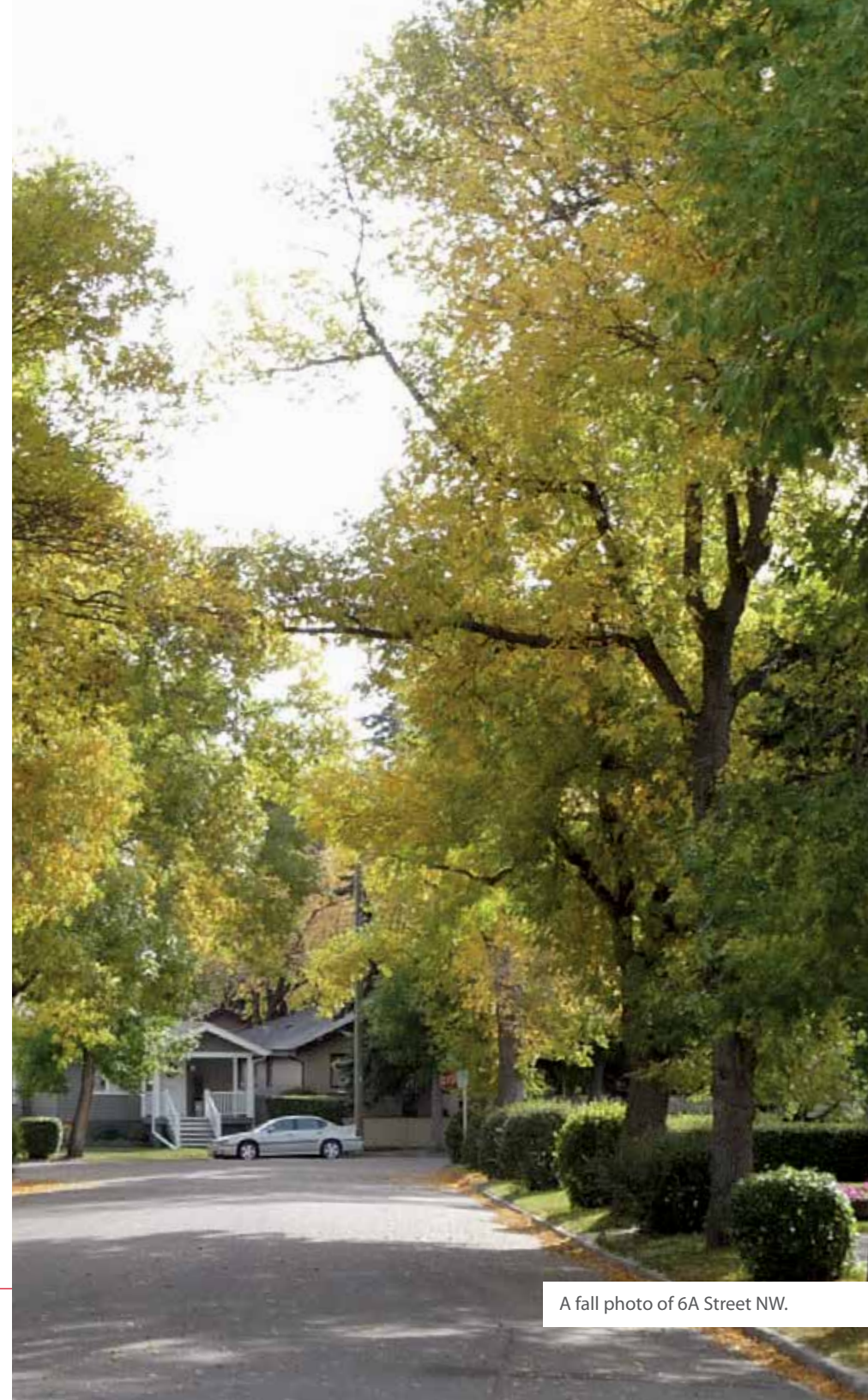
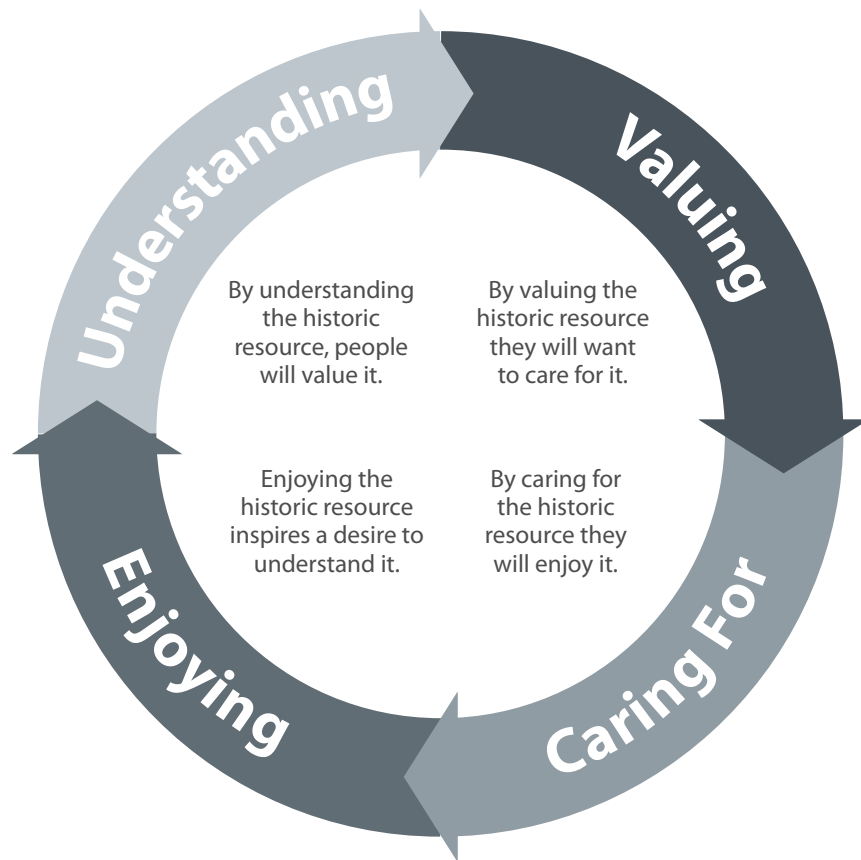A fall photo of 6A Street NW.

Poplar

Bur Oak

Crabapple

Trembling Aspen

Swedish Columnar Aspen

Section 3: Future direction

Education and awareness

Understanding — By understanding the historic resource, people will value it.

Valuing — By valuing the historic resource they will want to care for it.

Caring For — By caring for the historic resource they will enjoy it.

Enjoying — Enjoying the historic resource inspires a desire to understand it.

Cultural landscapes, such as the historic streetscapes, are conserved for the used and enjoyment of contemporary and future citizens. Education and Awareness are important components within the conservation cycle as they encourage people to actively use and value historic sites.

The conservation cycle is based on education and awareness contributing to the understanding and ultimate valuing of a cultural landscape. By valuing the landscape, people will want to care for it; by caring for it, people will enjoy it; and through enjoyment comes the desire to understand the landscape, which starts the cycle over again. With more people understanding, valuing and caring for cultural landscapes, the more valuable cultural landscapes become to the community.

Education and awareness activities suitable for the historic streetscapes include:

On site interpretive signage

- All of the historic streetscapes should have a small interpretive plaque installed that identifies the streetscape as an historic resource.

Web-accessible information

- Information about the significance of the 27 historic streetscapes should be available on **calgary.ca/parks**.

On site tours

- A short walking tour of each community with historic streetscapes should be developed so, as opportunities arise, the history and importance of the historic streetscapes can be easily shared.
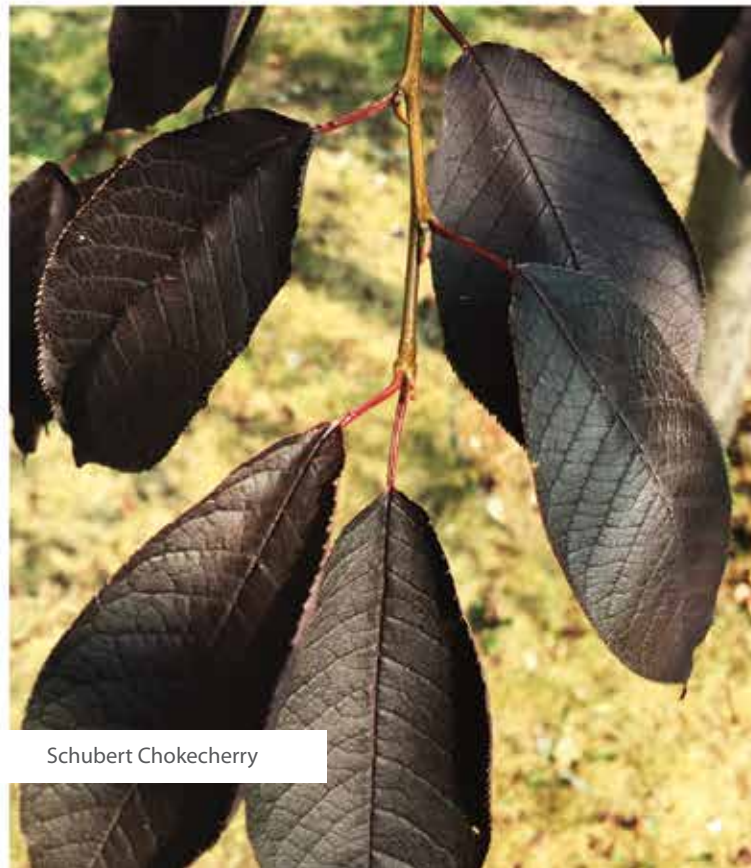
Green Ash

Hawthorn

Elm

Willow

Manitoba Maple

Buckeye

Weeping Birch

Paper Birch

Schubert Chokecherry

Mountain Ash

Educational opportunities

- When opportunities arise, via various Environmental Educational tree initiatives, the history and importance of the historic streetscapes should be shared.

- Collaboration with heritage groups. When opportunities arise with the Calgary Heritage Authority, the Calgary Heritage Initiative, the Chinook Country Historical Society or any other heritage groups, the history and importance of the historic streetscapes should be shared.

- Collaboration with community groups. When opportunities arise, via various Urban Forestry initiatives or Heritage initiatives, the history and importance of the historic streetscapes should be shared.

- Event-based awareness. Parks Community Strategists should work with the communities with historic streetscapes to make the communities are aware of the significance of the streets. This provides an opportunity for communities to incorporate education and awareness of the streetscapes into community events, where appropriate.

Fun activity

1. Try and spell your name or a message using sidewalk stamp photos:

2. Try to identify the trees on your street using the photos of leaves on pages 74, 76 and 77.

Designations

Designation is an important component within a conservation strategy. All 27 historic streetscapes are eligible for Municipal Historic Resource designation and application to City Council should be made for the designations.

The designation of historic resources can be beneficial for the sites in three primary ways:

- Legal protection, to ensure retention of the historic significance of the streets. This enables both contemporary and future generations of Calgarians to experience the historic design of the streetscapes.

- Commemoration, to increase public awareness of the historic significance of the streets and to build an intrinsic value among the citizens of Calgary for the streets.

- Access to grant funds, for the ongoing conservation of the site. The costs associated with conservation of the streetscapes will be eligible for 50 per cent matched funding, via the Alberta Historical Resources Foundation.

Montreal Ave. S.W. in Mount Royal.
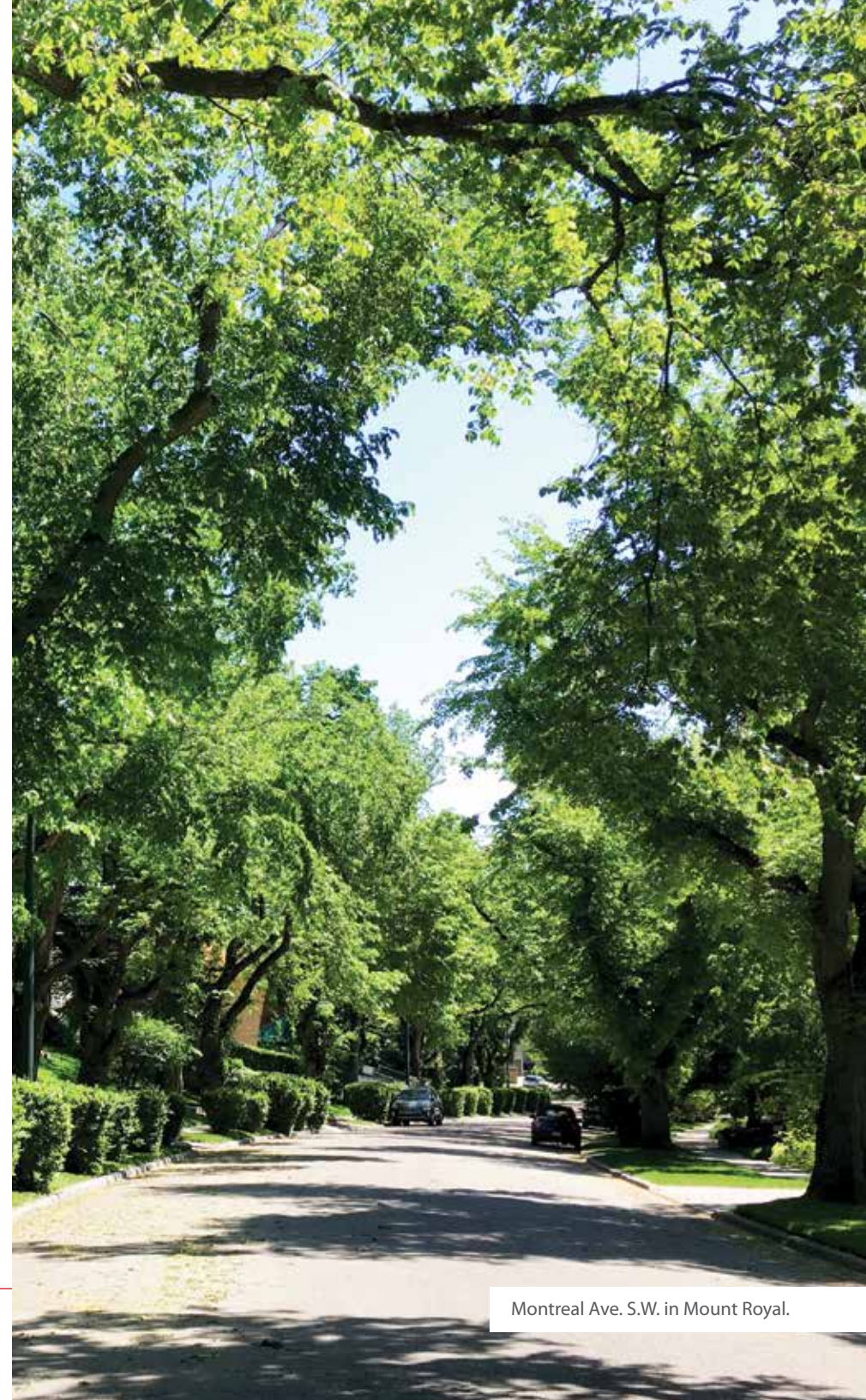
Ash and cotoneaster on a Rosedale street.