STATEMENT OF SIGNIFICANCE 54-68 King Street West



Summary of Significance

 ☑ Design/Physical Value
 ☐ Social Value

 ☑ Historical Value
 ☑ Economic Value

 ☑ Contextual Value
 ☐ Environmental Value

Municipal Address: 54-68 King Street West

Legal Description: PLAN 383 PT LOT 5 PLAN 401 PT LOT 2 PT LOT 7

Year Built: 1963

Architectural Style: Modern with influences from different eras of architecture

Original Owner: Bank of Nova Scotia

Original Use: Bank
Condition: Excellent

Description of Cultural Heritage Resource

54-68 King Street West is a one-storey 20th century commercial building, built in the Modern architectural style with influences from different eras of architecture. The building is situated on a 0.36-acre parcel of land and is located on the north side of King Street West, between Ontario Street North and Queen Street North in the City Commercial Core of the City of Kitchener within the Region of Waterloo. The principal resource that contributes to the heritage value is the commercial building.

Heritage Value

54-68 King Street West is recognized for its design/physical, historical/associative, and contextual value in addition to its economic value.

Design/Physical Value

The design and physical value of the building resides in its architecture and physical construction. The building is a unique expression of Modernist architecture that also utilizes classical and neo-classical motifs. It is this sophisticated blending of different styles from varying eras that make the subject property a significant piece of architecture within the community. Through its material use and other detailing it also displays a high degree of craftmanship. The façades are composed of Indiana limestone and green and white marble as well as bronze detailing. The building is only one-storey in height, but the ground floor possesses 30-foot-high ceilings which gives the appearance of two-storey's.

South Front Façade

The front of the building faces King Street West, and is a limestone façade with five bays. The four bays off-set to the west are original, while the fifth to the east is an addition. The addition is identifiable by the differing colour of the surrounding masonry, and further it visually alters the composition of the front façade. The first and third bay from the west as well as the fifth bay addition are composed of a screen of twelve white marble panels set in bronze mullions, with triple windows below. The marble panels are arranged three across and four high, and where the mullions meets there is a projecting pyramidal decorative element. The second bay from the west contains glazed double-entrance doors flanked by a window and located above the entrance, a limestone slab inscribed with the Bank of Nova Scotia Coat of Arms. The first three bays and the fifth additional bay are framed by green marble. The fourth bay is limestone arranged in an ashlar pattern. A modeled cornice adds further interest to a flat roofline.

West Side Façade

The west side façade faces Ontario Street North and is composed of five bays, evenly spaced and similar in appearance to the white marble bays on the front façade, with triple casement windows below. The molded cornice continues along the roofline.

East Side Façade

The east side contains the new bay addition. The east façade directly abuts the adjacent property, and most of this façade is not visible. The molded cornice from the front and rear extends briefly on either side, before terminating. It then becomes a flat parapet.

North Rear Façade

The rear façade is composed of white brick, except for a narrow vertical strip of limestone on the western side that is arranged in the same ashlar pattern as that of the front and west side façade. The molded cornice continues along the roofline. There is a small brick addition one-storey in height that contains a door – this is the only opening on the rear façade.

Historical Value

The historic and associative values of the building relate to its association with banking institutions, most significantly the Bank of Nova Scotia. The original building of this branch of the bank was established in 1912 and located north down the street, at the property municipally addressed as 100 King Street West within the Canadian Block. The bank moved from its original location to its current corner location in 1926, into the building formerly known as the Merner Block. The Merner Block had been a bank since the turn of the century, being formerly occupied by the Union Bank prior to its occupation by the Bank of Nova Scotia.

Due to a need for increased space, the Merner Block was demolished in 1962 and replaced with the existing one-storey building. Construction of the new building began in 1963 and lasted approximately a year, and the branches official reopening occurred early in 1964. The project cost approximately \$500, 000 and provided almost twice the floor area as the original building. According to John S. Proctor, then the executive vice-president of the Bank of Nova Scotia, the new building reflected the continuously improving economic climate in Canada.

The bank was designed by Kitchener architect Carl Albert Rieder. Over the 47 years of his career, Carl Rider made significant contributions to the development of the Modernist style of architecture in Southwest Ontario and in the Waterloo County region specifically. His name can be linked to over 400 buildings, including collegiate and university projects, public buildings, ecclesiastical works, industrial facilities, and private residents that display innovative designs. Within Kitchener some of his most notable work includes Eastwood Collegiate Institute (1955-56), Highland Baptist Church (1958), and the Kitchener Public Library (1959-61). His completed design for Eastwood Collegiate gained internationally recognition, being one of the few Canadian buildings to be featured in the issue of leading British Architectural Journal *The Architectural Review*, and in Nikolas Pevsner's book, *New Buildings in the Commonwealth*.

In 1968 this branch location was selected to be one of fifteen branches to implement Scotiabank's new Cheque Guarantee Card, which was the first instance in which coloured photographic ID was used in banking operations. In 1969 it became the last branch in the area to stock gold in the form of coins, wafers, and bars. In 1995 it became the centralized location for Kitchener-Waterloo Commercial Business Activities, staffing specialized teams to service Mid-Market and Corporate clientele as well as the area's Independent Business sector.

This site and building have significant association with banking institutes, as well as association with programs and initiatives undertaken by the bank that reflect how such institutions and their processes have changed and developed over time. It reflects the economic client of both the area and, to some degree, the country at the time. Further, the building is a demonstration of the work and skill of an important local architect, who has been recognized by the Ontario Association of Architects for his contributions to the field. Thus, 54-68 King Street West has significant historical and associative value.

Contextual Value

The contextual value of the building relates to its importance in maintaining the commercial character of the surrounding area, as well as its physical, functional, visual, and historical link to its surroundings. The building is located at the intersect of King Street West – a primary road within the downtown core area – and Ontario Street, and it has occupied this site since 1926. It is within the Downtown Cultural Heritage Landscape, which is within the City Centre District and is an area that has historically been recognized as the heart of the downtown and a focal point of the Region. The area is occupied by a mix of uses, with hotels, banks, and other commercial enterprises being the original anchors of the commercial core. While this area has continued to evolve, many of the late-19th century and early-20th century commercial structures remain today. In addition, the distinct architectural style of 54-68 King Street West and its location on a corner lot along a primary road makes the building prominently visible and easily recognizable.

Other Values

Economic Value

Within Canada, banking institutions act as both major employers and essential contributors to the Canadian economy, contributing approximately 3.8% to Canadas Gross Domestic Product. As of January 1, 2023, Scotiabank specifically has over 90, 000 employees and assets of over \$1.3 trillion. As such, branch locations possess and reflect economic value.

Heritage Attributes

The heritage value of 54-68 King Street West resides in the following:

- All elements related to the construction and architectural style, including:
 - Limestone façade;
 - White marble panels set in bronze mullions;
 - o Bronze mullions with pyramidal projection at each intersection;
 - o Limestone slab inscribed with the Bank of Nova Scotia's coat of arms;
 - Moulded cornice;
 - Roof and roofline;
 - Windows and window openings; and,
 - Doors and door openings.

References

- Steven Mannell, "Images of Progress 1946-1996: Modern Architecture in Waterloo Region"
- Kitchener-Waterloo Record, "Old Bank Building May be Replaced" (April 3, 1961)
- Kitchener-Waterloo Record, "Bank Official Sees Uptrend Continuing" (February 29, 1964)
- Kitchener-Waterloo Record, "K-W Commercial Business Activities now centralized as Scotiabank's K-W Commercial Banking Centre" (December 6 1995)
- Waterloo Historical Society, Volume 95

Photographs



Front Elevation (South Façade)



Rear Elevation (North Façade)



Side Elevation (West Façade)



Detailing of White Marble Bays



Detailing of Limestone Inscription Above Front Entrance



CULTURAL HERITAGE EVALUATION FORM

54-68 King Stree	Andrew & Danny Recorder:			
The Bank Description: Date: Date: March 15, 2023 (date of construction, architectural style, etc) Photographs Attached: ☑ Front Facade ☑ Left Façade □ Right Façade ☑ Rear Facade ☑ Details □ Setting				
Designation Criteria	Recorder – Heritage Kitchener Committee	Heritage Planning Staff		
1. This property has design value or physical value because it is a rare, unique, representative or early example of a style, type, expression, material or construction method.	N/A □ Unknown □ No □ Yes ⊠	N/A □ Unknown □ No □ Yes ⊠		
2. The property has design value or physical value because it displays a high degree of craftsmanship or artistic merit.	N/A □ Unknown □ No □ Yes ⊠	N/A □ Unknown □ No □ Yes ⊠		
3. The property has design value or physical value because it demonstrates a high	N/A □ Unknown □ No ⊠ Yes □	N/A □ Unknown □ No ⊠ Yes □		



	scientific achievement. * E.g constructed with a unique material combination or use, incorporates challenging geometric designs etc.				
4.	The property has historical value or associative value because it has direct associations with a theme, event, belief, person, activity, organization or institution that is significant to a community. * Additional archival work may be required.	N/A □ Unkn Yes ⊠	own □ No □	N/A □ Yes ⊠	Unknown No
5.	The property has historical or associative value because it yields, or has the potential to yield, information that contributes to an understanding of a community or culture. * E.g - A commercial building may provide an understanding of how the economic development of the City occured. Additional archival work may be required.	N/A □ Unkn Yes ⊠	own No	N/A □ Yes ⊠	Unknown No
6.	The property has historical value or associative value because it	N/A □ Unkn Yes □ Barnett & Reider	own □ No □	N/A □ Yes ⊠	Unknown □ No □
	demonstrates or			İ	



	reflects the work or ideas of an architect, artist, builder, designer or theorist who is significant to a community. * Additional archival work may be required.				
7.	The property has contextual value because it is important in defining, maintaining or supporting the character of an area. * E.g It helps to define an entrance point to a neighbourhood or helps establish the (historic) rural character of an area.	N/A □ Yes ⊠	Unknown No	N/A □ Yes ⊠	Unknown No
8.	The property has contextual value because it is physically, functionally, visually or historically linked to its surroundings. * Additional archival work may be required.	N/A □ Yes ⊠	Unknown □ No □	N/A □ Yes ⊠	Unknown □ No □
9.	The property has contextual value because it is a landmark. *within the region, city or neighborhood.	N/A □ Yes ⊠	Unknown □ No □	N/A □ Yes ⊠	Unknown □ No □

Notes

A metal cornice is missing on the south side of the building. Mike Wagner Heritage Award.



Additional Criteria	Recorder	Heritage Planning Staff	
Interior: Is the interior arrangement, finish, craftsmanship and/or detail noteworthy?	N/A ⊠ Unknown □ No □ Yes □	N/A ⊠ Unknown □ No □ Yes □	
Completeness: Does this structure have other original outbuildings, notable landscaping or external features that complete the site?	N/A □ Unknown □ No ⊠ Yes □	N/A □ Unknown □ No ⊠ Yes □	
Site Integrity: Does the structure occupy its original site? * If relocated, is it relocated on its original site, moved from another site, etc.	N/A □ Unknown □ No □ Yes ⊠	N/A □ Unknown □ No □ Yes ⊠	
unother site, etc.			
Alterations: Does this building retain most of its original materials and design features? Please refer to the list of heritage attributes within the Statement of Significance and indicate which elements are still existing and which ones have been removed.	N/A □ Unknown □ No □ Yes ⊠	N/A □ Unknown □ No □ Yes ⊠	
Alterations: Are there additional elements or features that should be added to the heritage attribute list?	N/A □ Unknown □ No □ Yes ⊠	N/A □ Unknown □ No □ Yes ⊠	
Condition: Is the building in good condition? *E.g Could be a good candidate for adaptive re-use if possible and contribute towards equity-building and climate change action.	N/A □ Unknown □ No □ Yes ⊠	N/A □ Unknown □ No □ Yes ⊠	



Indigenous History: Could this site be of importance to Indigenous heritage and history?	N/A □ Unknown □ No □ Yes □ ⊠ Additional Research Required	N/A □ Unknown ⊠ No □ Yes □ ⊠ Additional Research Required
*E.g Site within 300m of water sources, near distinct topographical land, or near cemeteries might have archaeological potential and indigenous heritage potential.		
Could there be any urban	N/A □ Unknown □ No □ Yes	N/A □ Unknown ⊠ No □ Yes
Indigenous history associated with the property?	☐ Additional Research Required	☐ Additional Research Required
* Additional archival work may be required.		
Function: What is the present function of the subject property?	Unknown □ Residential □ Commercial ⊠ Office □ Other □ -	Unknown □ Residential □ Co mmercial ⊠ Office □ Other □ -
* Other may include vacant, social, institutional, etc. and important for the community from an equity building perspective.		
Diversity and Inclusion : Does the subject property	N/A □ Unknown □ No □ Yes	N/A □ Unknown □ No ⊠ Yes
contribute to the cultural heritage of a community of people?	☑☐ Additional Research Required	☐ Additional Research Required
Does the subject property have intangible value to a specific community of people?	N/A □ Unknown □ No □ Yes □ □ Additional Research Required	N/A □ Unknown □ No ☒ Yes □ □ Additional Research Required
* E.g Waterloo Masjid (Muslim Society of Waterloo & Wellington Counties) was the first established Islamic Center		



and Masjid in the Region and contributes to the history of the			
Muslim community in the area.			
Notes about Additional Criteri	a Examined		
Eastern portion of the building	g is an addition, notabl	y by the coloration	n, and in the rear it is all cinder
blocks.			
Recommendation			
Does this property meet th	e definition of a sigr	nificant built heri	itage resource, and should it
be designated under Part IV	/ of the Ontario Her	itage Act? (Does	it meet two or more of the
designation criteria?)			
N/A □ Unknown □ No	□ Yes ⊠		
If not, please select the app	ropriate action for fo	llow-up	
☐ Keep on the Municipal	Heritage Register		
☐ Remove from the Muni	cipal Heritage Regis	ter	
☐ Additional Research Re	equired		
Other:			
General / Additional Notes			
TO BE FILLED BY HERIT	AGE PLANNING S	STAFF:	
Date of Property Owner No	tification:		