



Heritage Ottawa NEWSLETTER

Dedicated to Preserving Our Built Heritage

November 2021 Volume 48, No. 4

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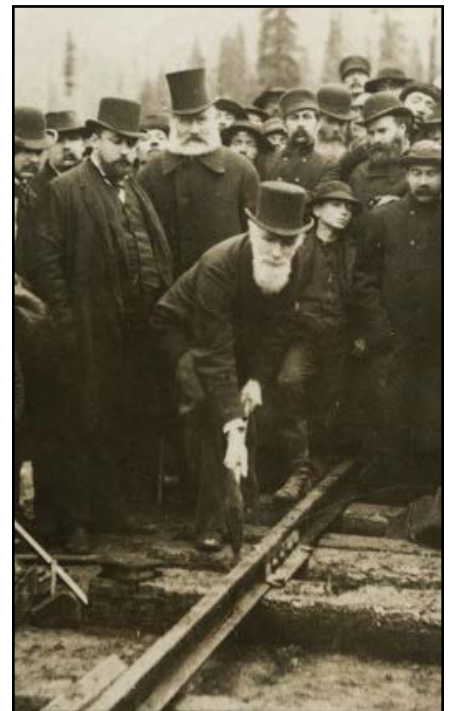
Winterholme and the Fleming Convalescent Home: Part of Ottawa's WWI History

By Allison Margot Smith

In October 1914, the first dispatch of 32,000 Canadian and Newfoundland troops was sent to Europe to fight in The Great War. Ottawa and the federal government were unprepared for the number and variety of invalided soldiers who would return from the fighting front in Europe during and after war. Between January 1915 and March 1918, more than 25,000 sick or wounded soldiers returned, and in the latter part of 1918 and 1919, the numbers grew.

The federal government created the Military Hospitals Commission (MHC) in June 1915 to manage the return to Canada of invalided soldiers. By 1917, the MHC had opened more than 100 hospitals and convalescent homes in Canada. By 1918, the Commission had almost 18,000 beds to care for sick and injured soldiers. Many of these facilities were housed in the cottages and homes of private citizens.

It was in this context that the renowned engineer and scientist, Sir Sandford Fleming, and his family, entered the picture. Sir Sandford



Hon. Donald A. Smith driving the last spike for the Canadian Pacific Railway, with Sir Sandford Fleming in the tallest top hat behind. 1885.

is best known for having invented international standard time – a system that divided the world into 24 time zones. But he was also the chief engineer and surveyor of the Canadian Pacific Railway. He was

Photo: Alexander Ross, Library and Archives Canada, C-003693

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Heritage Ottawa is a non-profit organization dedicated to the preservation of Ottawa's built heritage.

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Winterholme and the Fleming Convalescent Home continued...

captured on film in the famous photograph of the placing of the last spike in this hugely-important railway project, connecting central Canada with the Canadian west coast. As a young man, Fleming designed Canada's first postage stamp – the “three-penny beaver.” And as an older man, he successfully promoted the project to build a transpacific telegraph cable.

In 1870, Sir Sandford Fleming bought a large property in Sandy Hill for \$10,000, which ran from Daly Avenue to Besserer Street along Chapel. It included a large Italianate house at the corner of Chapel Street and Daly. At the time the house was called *Chapel Court*, but he changed

it to *Winterholme*, and Fleming raised his family there.

In 1904, Sandford Fleming built another house on the same property, around the corner on Besserer Street, as a wedding present for his youngest son, Dr. Hugh Fleming, and Hugh's bride, Ethel. Ten years passed with these two households sharing this close proximity.

Almost a year into the First World War, in July 1915, Sir Sandford passed away in Halifax. Perhaps as a tribute to his late father, but also to Hugh's medical career, Hugh and Ethel made both the houses in Sandy Hill available to the Military Hospitals Commission. The houses



Hugh and Ethel Fleming's house with Sir Sandford Fleming's house behind.

Photos: Allison Margot Smith, 2021



Sir Sandford Fleming's house at Chapel and Daly.

were physically joined together at the back by a single-storey hallway, with a long, peaked roof running its length. The combined houses were fitted up as a convalescent hospital for invalided, returning soldiers. The joint facility was referred to as *Fleming Convalescent Home*. In 1916, Hugh Fleming joined the Royal Canadian Medical Corps, and served in France as a captain.

During the war, some convalescent homes provided medical treatment, and in other cases, the homes were simply places of rest and recuperation from the mental stresses of the war. Public criticism was raised about the idea that soldiers were relaxing in such luxurious surroundings – that the rigours of routine and discipline were abandoned in these “feminized”

settings. Some Canadians worried that these men would never return to their normal lives. However, the soldiers were largely returned to normal life after the war, and the borrowed houses given back.

Interestingly, homes borrowed as hospitals in WWI had an influence on subsequent formal hospital care in Canada. First, “hominess” was found to enhance healing and was preferable to the institutional hospital wards of the time. Second, the notion of government-provided hospital care for *all citizens* – not just those who could pay – was recognized. Third, there was an overall levelling in the professional status among doctors. More medical specialties, fields of care and university medical programs, came to be accepted as

having professional standing. Fourth and finally, the concept of segregating patients by the type of care needed, continued after the war. Today, this segregation is more evident than ever. Hospitals provide specialized medical care, while lengthy recuperation happens in long-term care facilities or in a home-care setting.

Fleming Convalescent Home was retained by the military until 1920, after which Sir Sandford's house remained vacant for a period of time. At some point the adjoining structures were again separated. Hugh and Ethel Fleming sold their family's house in 1922.

Today, there remain two stone connecting walls between the houses. The *long* wall would have formed

one side of the hallway between the two houses. The other remaining wall formed the *end* of the hallway, connecting to Sir Sandford's house. This end wall still shows the shape of the peaked roof. Also visible today is a "ghost line" on the exterior of what was Hugh and Ethel's house, indicating the earlier peaked roofline at the opposite end of the hall.

Hugh and Ethel's house had a number of different owners and is now a

private home with some additional apartments. Sir Sandford Fleming's family lived in Winterholme until 1925, when it was bought and converted into apartments. It remains so today, where it is now a featured house in the Daly Avenue Heritage Conservation District.

Allison Margot Smith is an historian and historical documentary filmmaker. She is a member of the board of Heritage Ottawa.



The ghost line of the former peaked roof on the Hugh and Ethel's side.

For Further Reading

Adams, Annmarie. "Borrowed Buildings: Canada's Temporary Hospitals during World War I." *Canadian Bulletin of Medical History* 16, no. 1 (April 1999): 25–48. <https://doi.org/10.3138/cbmh.16.1.25>.

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Cook, Tim. *For Crown and Country: The South African and First World Wars*. Ottawa, ON: Canadian War Museum, 2017.

Cook, Tim, and J.L. Granatstein. *Canada 1919: A Nation Shaped by War*. Vancouver, BC: UBC Press, 2020.

Magnan, Gillian. "A Father's Gift: Sir Sandford Fleming Built Century-Old Home as a Wedding Present for His Son." *Ottawa Citizen*. May 18, 2014. <https://ottawacitizen.com/life/homes/a-fathers-gift/wcm/932cf09f-c7f1-430e-8f1a-b865358e039d/amp/>.

"Ottawa City Directory." Directory, 1917.



The driveway and connecting walls between the houses, showing the shape of the peaked roofline on Sir Sandford's side.

Wartime Heritage in “The Vets”

By Greg MacPherson

Every November, Canadians remember, reflect on, and commemorate the service and sacrifices of those who served the country in times of war, conflict, and peace. While physical monuments and memorial ceremonies are particularly visible at this time of year, the legacies of service and sacrifice also live on subtly in the very fabric of Canadian cities. One such example of these embedded histories are the veterans’ housing subdivisions in Carlington North, known locally as “the Vets”. Constructed between 1945 and 1947 by Wartime Housing Limited, a former federal Crown Corporation, the subdivisions in Carlington North were developed to house returning veterans and their families in response to a nation-wide post-war housing shortage. Today, “the Vets” remains a vibrant, community-oriented neighbourhood physically and historically connected



Photograph of wartime houses on Carling Avenue, mid-construction, 1945.

Photo: City of Ottawa Archives / MG397



Harrold Place Streetscape showing Harrold Place Park in Central Boulevard, 2021.



Carlington North Veterans' Housing Study Area, 2021.

to the legacies of the war effort and Canada's post-war years.

Beginning in 1941, Wartime Housing Limited was established to provide temporary housing for workers supporting wartime production in urban and industrial centres across Canada. In mid-1944, the program's focus shifted to accommodating the influx of returning soldiers and their families, resulting in the development of the Carlington veterans' houses and similar subdivision projects

in cities throughout the country. The Carlington North veterans' housing community is located southwest of downtown Ottawa in the former City of Nepean, bordered approximately by Carling Avenue to the north, Merivale Road to the west, and Fisher Avenue to the east on the former site of industrialist J.R. Booth's Nepean lumber yard. The lands were purchased by the Crown from Booth's estate and serviced at no cost by the City of Ottawa in 1946 in exchange for their annexation from Nepean.

The Carlington North veterans' houses were built as single-detached, one and one-and-a-half storey dwellings with a side gable design. These modest houses - siding clad and featuring little ornamentation - were nonetheless distinctive, sharing design characteristics with other Wartime Housing Limited Developments and often referred to as "lunchbox" or "strawberry box" houses given their compact, rectangular form. The area is an early local example of the curvilinear street patterns and low-density built form which would come to define the suburban residential developments of the mid to late twentieth century. The houses feature a consistent street setback and separation distance between neighbouring dwellings, resulting in a cohesive streetscape punctuated by small, cul-de-sac bump outs and wide grass covered boulevards such as those on Harrold Place. Today, while individual houses have been altered and added-on to, the built form and scale of the veterans' housing area is relatively intact. Many houses have retained their original single-storey and one-and-a-half storey forms and relatively few original houses have been demolished. Rather than being a detriment to the character of the area, many additions speak to the original design intentions of the houses, built to be affordable with room to grow for the many families who originally occupied them. The veterans' houses in Carlington North live on as a legacy of the war effort on the home front, and as a significant marker in the growth and development of Ottawa.

The City of Ottawa is currently undertaking a heritage study of the veterans' housing subdivisions in Carlington North. The study stems from a 2019 Ottawa City Council

direction for further heritage analysis in the area following the completion of the City of Ottawa's Heritage Inventory Project in 2019. Since September 2021, staff have been engaging with current and past residents in the study area to further develop an understanding of the area's cultural heritage character and value. In September, an online survey was launched on ottawa.ca, and in October a public meeting was held for residents and stakeholders in the study area. Currently, staff are in the process of reviewing survey responses, feedback from the public meeting, historical research related to the study area and existing heritage conservation policies in Ottawa and elsewhere. The outcomes of the

project will be recommendations for potential heritage conservation and commemoration approaches in the study area. City heritage staff are very interested in further engaging with the community or any other persons with information or associations related to the veterans' houses. For more information, please visit ottawa.ca/vetshousing or email heritage@ottawa.ca to connect directly with staff.

Greg MacPherson is a heritage planner with the City of Ottawa, first joining the City in September 2020. He holds a bachelor's degree in urban planning from the University of Waterloo and is currently completing a master's degree in Heritage Conservation at Carleton University.

For Further Reading

The following resources are easily accessible online and via the public library. For additional reading material, please contact heritage staff at ottawa.ca for copies of additional resources.

Elliott, Bruce S. *The City Beyond: A History of Nepean, Birthplace of Canada's Capital 1792-1990*. The Corporation of the City of Nepean, 1991.

Wade, Jill. "Wartime Housing Limited, 1941 - 1947: Canadian Housing Policy at the Crossroads." *Urban History Review*, vol 15, no. 1, 1986.

2021 Walking Tour Season Winds Up

By Martin Rice, Walking Tour Director

In 1996 Heritage Ottawa began its program of walking tours. Now in its 26th year, the walking tours allow our members and guests the opportunity to become more aware and to better appreciate the rich built heritage of our city and surrounding region.

Our volunteer tour guides are extremely knowledgeable, in many cases having published books and articles on their area of expertise. They also volunteer their time for these walks out of a desire to share their knowledge and affection for the neighbourhoods and built structures covered in these tours.

Our walking tours are targeted to last 90 minutes and take place mostly on Sunday afternoons, with the occasional Saturday outing. However

in the future we will be considering evening walks as a potential adaptation to the hotter summers we are now experiencing.

The provincial pandemic measures of 2020 and 2021 pushed the start of this year's program well into the summer. Despite the late launch and the limited time available to publicize the tours, we have been more than pleased with the turnout as the vast majority of walks sold out in advance.

All walks are conducted with careful attention to safety, meeting all public health guidelines on crowd size, social distancing and mask-wearing.

As has occurred with so many culture and entertainment programs, Heritage Ottawa has embraced online

technology to adapt to the challenges posed by the pandemic, such as online registration and payment, but also opportunities such as easy-to-administer and respondent-friendly post-tour surveys which provide valuable feedback on individual walks and for future tours.

We have also limited the number of participants to 34 registrants in addition to the guide and coordinators to adhere to social distancing guidelines. In addition to assisting with coordination (safe crossing of streets, etc.), this ensures all participants can hear the speaker and are able to ask questions.

Our walking tours lineup satisfies a number of objectives, such as new tours each year that combine with



David Jeanes leads a walking tour of the Alexandra Bridge on the first of August.

favourites from prior rosters; some tours conducted in French; and a representation of both the centre, suburbs and rural parts of the City. As well, we often have a walk in the Outaouais, typically with a theme that has close connections to Ottawa and the national capital's history.

The 2021 program began with a walk of St. James Cemetery in the old Hull part of Gatineau which is the resting place of some of the region's most important personalities. This was followed by a tour of the planned garden community of Beaverbrook in Kanata. A stroll through Richmond exposed this historic village, part of Ottawa's vast rural landscape.

Also new this year was a walk focussed on the history, builders and engineering significance of the Alexandra Interprovincial Bridge,

of topical importance given federal government proposals to demolish and replace it with a new bridge.

Other walks this year included New Edinburgh, the Parliamentary Precinct from an archaeologist's perspective (held in tandem with Archaeology Month), tours of the eastern portions of Lowertown and Sandy Hill, and Lindenlea (another planned community but from longer ago, just after World War I).

New tours of Kingsview Park and Crystal Bay were followed by a repeat of a walk of Westboro and Highland Park. The 2021 program concluded with a seasonally appropriate theme of mystery and intrigue from Sandy Hill's past.

The organizing committee will reflect on the year's experiences

in assembling a lineup for next year, building on the successes of 2021 and continuing to expose the tremendous depth and variety in Ottawa's built heritage.

Sponsors of the walking tour program are Andrex Holdings, and Jann Jeff and Shan of Royal Lepage Performance Realty. Heritage Ottawa's wonderful volunteer tour leaders this year were: Michel Prévost, Neil Thomson, David Jeanes, Hugh Daechsel, Nancy Miller Chenier, Barbara Bottriell, Ian Naish, Jean Yves Pelletier, Judy Deegan, Janet Uren, Martha Edmond, Bruce Elliott and Hilary Duff.

Truth and Reconciliation: Heritage Action Item No 79

By Patricia Kell

As recommended in Call to Action #79, Parks Canada is working in partnership with Indigenous organizations, communities, and individuals to recognize the contributions of Indigenous peoples to the story of Canada.

Budget 2018 allocated \$23.9 million, over five years, to Parks Canada to integrate Indigenous views, histories and heritage into national parks, marine conservation areas, and historic sites administered by the Agency.

Also in 2018, Parks Canada and the National Centre for Truth and Reconciliation (NCTR) began a series of initiatives to support the commemoration of former residential school sites, in direct response to Call to Action 79. Specifically, Parks Canada has provided funding to the NCTR to support a number of initiatives to commemorate the legacy of residential schools in Canada. In September 2020, the Minister announced the designation of the Residential School System as a National Historic Event during a nationally broadcast event hosted by the NCTR. At that same time the designation of two former schools as national historic sites was announced and two more have subsequently been announced. All of these designations resulted from nominations from affected communities and the submissions were developed in collaboration with them. We are continuing to work on additional designations with Indigenous proponents.

Parks Canada is collaborating with federal colleagues, the National

Centre for Truth and Reconciliation and their network of residential school Survivors, and Indigenous cultural heritage advisors to determine the most appropriate way to commemorate the history and legacy of the Residential School System.

The Framework for History and Commemoration (2019) also supports these efforts at Parks Canada through the implementation of a new comprehensive and engaging approach to presenting the history of Canada through diverse, wide-ranging and sometimes complex perspectives, including the difficult periods of our past. In particular, it will ensure that the histories and voices of Indigenous peoples are incorporated at heritage places. From Budget 2018 funding, \$4.4 million has been allocated to advance the implementation of the Framework for History and Commemoration and create new opportunities for Indigenous communities to share their stories in their own way at heritage places managed by Parks Canada. Over 40 projects are underway across the country, allowing Indigenous perspectives to be shared through Indigenous voices.

CTA79 also calls for changes in the membership to the Historic Sites and Monuments Board in order to ensure the representation of First Nations, Inuit and Metis members. This would require a legislative change. In the meantime, the program has taken steps to reduce barriers to Indigenous applicants by modifying the statement of qualifications to reflect a more inclusive vision of expertise in cultural heritage and by enlarging

efforts to promote opportunities. The Board recently welcomed new members from the Northwest Territories and the Yukon, both of whom are Indigenous.

Patricia Kell, Executive Director, Cultural Heritage, Indigenous Affairs and Cultural Heritage Directorate, Parks Canada

HERITAGE OTTAWA'S FREE ONLINE LECTURE SERIES

Our 2021-2022 Online Lecture Series is underway! Join us for two upcoming engaging talks:

Opportunities & Challenges in Protecting our Cultural Heritage: ICOMOS' International Collaboration Trajectory with Professor Mario Santana-Quintero, Department of Civil and Environmental Engineering at Carleton University; Director, NSERC Heritage Engineering Program ; faculty member of the Carleton Immersive Media Studio Lab (CIMS); and ICOMOS Secretary General.

DATE: November 17 at 7 pm

Cundell Stables: The Last Stable in Lowertown with artist and visual storyteller Karen Bailey, who has combined art and local history to capture the story of the Cundell family and the last vestige of Lowertown's equine history.

DATE: December 15 at 7 pm

Lectures are presented via ZOOM and **Pre-registration is required.**

View the full schedule, lecture details, and information on how you can register at heritageottawa.org/lecture-series

Porter's Island Bridge Is Designated

Nancy Miller Chenier

In 2021, Ottawa's City Council designated a small municipal bridge spanning the Rideau River between Porter's Island and the St. Patrick arterial. This two-span heritage bridge was identified as a rare surviving example of the Pratt-through-truss bridge type. The Pratt truss was patented in 1844 and was designed with its load-bearing structures angled toward the centre of each bridge span. This design was not only highly effective and safe but also relatively simple to construct.

When built in 1894 by the Dominion Bridge Company, the bridge was praised by Ottawa's city aldermen as one solution to the constant pressure for an isolation hospital for individuals with contagious diseases. This was an era when vaccination for smallpox was rudimentary and non-existent for diseases like diphtheria and typhoid. The separation of the infected from the healthy was considered to be the only effective approach to prevent the spread of such diseases.

The island was far from upper town and close to a complex of health institutions around the old cemetery on the hill of sand between Tormey and Heney streets. Residents near the existing buildings for contagious diseases associated with the County of Carleton Protestant General Hospital on Rideau Street and the Roman Catholic building on the Cobourg Street side of the former cemetery were vocal and persistent in the demand for a different location well away from their residential areas.

Porter's Island had been annexed from New Edinburgh in the late 1880s and for many aldermen



Dominion Bridge Plaque at St. Patrick Street end 2011.

anxious to find a solution for the location of the new isolation hospital, the island seemed a good location to isolate infected people. In 1893, the city contracted an architect, George Frederick Stalker (1845-1895) to design an administration building and four cottages on the island. Robert Surtees, then city engineer, was asked to gather tenders for a bridge of two spans from St Patrick Street to the island. (*Ottawa Journal*, December 1893)

The Dominion Bridge Company, then located in Lachine Quebec, responded to the call for tenders "for an iron bridge with a 12-ft. roadway and two spans." (*Railroad Gazette*, December 29, 1893). At the time, the Dominion Bridge Company's plant was considered the largest, best-equipped and most efficient machine shop on the continent. This was probably the company's first contract in Ottawa but within a few years, the Dominion Bridge company was awarded contracts for the Alexandra Bridge (1898) and the Minto Bridges (1900).

This iron bridge supported on stone piers and finished with a timber deck stands as a reminder of early

bridge-building. The Historic Bridges website noted the bridge's "excellent historic integrity" seeing only minor alterations that replaced most of the original lattice railing with pipe railing. (HistoricBridges.org)

The construction of the bridge changed the history of the island and of the Lowertown community. The early debate was dominated by a desire to make the site work as a location for a hospital for contagious diseases. The original cottage hospitals failed to satisfy either Dr. Peter Bryce, secretary of the Provincial Board of Health, or the physicians at the existing Protestant and Catholic contagious hospitals. (Ontario Sessional Papers, 1895) They were eventually demolished and replaced by the Hopewell Isolation Hospital designed by Francis Conroy Sullivan (1882-1929). When completed in 1913, the new building was described as the "finest example of a hospital building on the continent". (*Ottawa Citizen*, 08 February 1913, p.1)

The transportation role of the bridge changed when Canada entered the Second World War in 1939. The federal government took over the isolation hospital for use by the military, and until the end of the war military vehicles traversed the bridge daily. Affectionately dubbed "Little Alcatraz", the Porter's Island Military Hospital had the capacity to house 106 patients, including a separate ward for contagious cases. (*Ottawa Journal*, 15 May 1940, p.17) From late 1944 to the war's end, the Canadian Provost Corps (military police) occupied the military barracks on the island.

Photo: Nathan Holth and Rick McOmber

Over the years, the bridge served the Ottawa community in other ways. The island was at various times an active recreational destination with players and fans converging on the early baseball diamond and a later lacrosse box. Families of returning veterans who faced major housing shortages made their homes in the military barracks that remained after the war as well as in the old isolation hospital renamed the Hopewell Apartments. As late as 1954, the *Ottawa Journal* reported that forty-three people were still living on the island. (02 Jul 1954). The following year, the barracks were demolished and the hospital building was renovated for use by the city's recreation staff.

The use of the bridge dwindled after the residences for seniors were built in the 1960s and a new Island Lodge bridge was built for vehicles. The first bridge remained in use for pedestrians and residents in the homes lining the river and living



Porter's Island Bridge 2018.

nearby who continued to engage in their favourite activities – diving from the bridge railings in summer and sheltering under the bridge floor for romantic encounters. But in 1996 the bridge was deemed not

essential for use by the facilities on the island and the decision was made for minimal maintenance but no rehabilitation.

Currently the bridge is barely visible, and it is showing signs of neglect. Nevertheless, the bridge serves as a reminder of early Ottawa trials and triumphs. Hopefully, its designation under Part IV of the *Ontario Heritage Act* will grant it fresh life as a positive space for people to enjoy. Sheltered from busy vehicle traffic, this unique historic structure could offer positive uses for all ages. So, for those of us who value our heritage, the challenge is to ensure that this iconic structure is open for bird watching, art displays, fishing, or Winnie-the-Pooh's favourite game of Pooh sticks.

Nancy Miller Chenier is a longtime resident of Lowertown East's "Rideau River Wedge" and cofounder of the Heritage Committee of the Lowertown Community Association.

Photo: City of Ottawa Heritage Register



Porter's Island Bridge 1968.

Photo: Central Mortgage and Housing Corporation

Heritage Advocacy: “It ain’t what is used to be!”

By David B. Flemming

The recent decision of the Halifax Regional Municipality Council to issue a contract for the demolition of Halifax’s Cogswell Interchange, reminded me of my first experience in heritage advocacy over 55 years ago. This multi-level highway interchange was built in 1969-70 as the first phase of what was to be an elevated freeway called Harbour Drive which was to run south along the Halifax waterfront necessitating the expropriation and demolition of much of the City’s 19th century architecture.

This was the culmination of the post-Second World War urban renewal planning which resulted in the transformation of the urban cores of many North American cities during the 1950’s & 60’s. Luckily, this drive for “renewal” also spawned the growth of heritage advocacy which sought to place limits on such growth.

In Halifax, “the good guys” won this battle by forcing City Council to abandon the Harbour Drive project. What followed was the preservation of Halifax’s Historic Properties and other buildings along the waterfront which is home to museums, art galleries and other attractions for locals and visitors alike and is a major anchor for the local tourism economy. However, Halifax still faces the challenge of preserving its heritage neighbourhoods in the face of unrestrained development.

In Ottawa, this same mid-20th century drive for urban renewal resulted in the demolition of much of Ottawa’s Lowertown East and the community on LeBreton Flats. Over the years, heritage advocacy,

which in the late 20th century sought to preserve properties of heritage significance, is now faced with how to blend the old and the new as Ottawa plans and builds a “liveable city.”

It has been years since heritage advocates could merely use the traditional heritage arguments found in the *Provincial Policy Statement*, the *Ontario Heritage Act*, and the generally-accepted Parks Canada’s *Standards & Guidelines for the Conservation of Historic Places in Canada*. Heritage advocates now require a knowledge and appreciation of the Planning Act and Zoning By-law when formulating our positions.

Cultural Heritage Impact Statements and City staff reports allude to the heritage attributes of property, while offering only minimal protection when faced with their interpretation by developers, municipal planners and politicians. Even when community plans and Zoning By-laws appear to protect heritage resources, it has become commonplace for the City to grant exemptions for new developments in Heritage Conservation Districts. City politicians view the lure of an increased tax base arising from intensification of development as an asset.

The latest draft of the new Official Plan notes that heritage conservation should encourage intensification and minimum density requirements. Rather than note that “significant built heritage resources and significant cultural heritage landscapes shall be conserved” (*Ontario Provincial Policy Statement*

2020, Sec.2.6) we are told that heritage designation should not “discourage intensification or limit housing choice” while “balancing the intensification objectives of the Plan.”

Keeping the façade of a heritage house while filling the back yard with a multi-storey addition in the name of “intensification” or to comply with the new R-4 zoning regulations, is not an ideal way to preserve our built heritage and significant neighbourhoods. It is no more than an economic trade-off which favours developers.

We have been promised a Heritage Management Plan which will be drafted subsequent to the approval of the new Official Plan. But with the new OP setting the high-level priorities, we are not confident that the new HMP will have the muscle it will need to be effective.

Luckily, we have some planners and architects who have shown a preference to work with communities to achieve a mutually satisfactory outcome. The latter puts an even greater onus on heritage activists to effectively confront the various planning challenges which will surely increase with the approval of the City’s new Official Plan. Whatever happens, we shall be ready.

David B. Flemming is former President of Heritage Ottawa, and currently Chair of the Advocacy Committee. He has been a lifelong member of the Heritage Trust of Nova Scotia and served for many years on its Board of Directors.

Make a Difference — Help Keep Heritage Ottawa Strong

Despite the thousands of hours of volunteer support, keeping our dynamic, influential not-for-profit organization running is costly.

Heritage Ottawa has established a fundraising goal of \$34,000 to help ensure our sustainability. We are at 20% of our target for 2020-21. We are asking you, our valued members, to help our organization by making a donation using one of these options:

- You can donate securely online at **heritageottawa.org/donations** or by cheque using the form below
- Another possibility is through Canada Helps at **canadahelps.org/en/charities/heritage-ottawa/** where you can now set up monthly donations, if that is your preference.

All of our programs and activities that champion the protection and stewardship of our city's built heritage and cultural places are possible because of your ongoing support. You help make a difference!

If you have already made a donation, we extend our heartfelt thanks.



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☐ Family: \$35.00

☐ Senior: \$20.00

☐ Student: \$20.00

☐ Corporate/Institutional: \$120.00

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Patrimoine Ottawa a fixé comme objectif de financement de réunir 34 000 \$ pour aider à assurer notre viabilité. Nous sommes à 20 % du but pour 2020-2021.

Nous vous demandons à vous, nos précieux membres, d'aider notre organisation en faisant un don selon une des deux options suivantes :

- Vous pouvez faire un don – soit en ligne, en toute sécurité, à **heritageottawa.org/fr/faites-un-don**, soit par chèque en utilisant le formulaire ci-dessous.
- Faites un don par le biais de CanaDon, à **canadahelps.org/fr/organismes debienfaisance/heritage-ottawa**. Si vous le souhaitez, vous pouvez y faire des dons mensuels.

Nos programmes et activités qui visent à promouvoir la protection et la bonne entendance du patrimoine bâti et des lieux culturels de notre ville sont possibles grâce à votre fidèle appui. Vous pouvez agir!

Si vous avez déjà fait un don, nous vous en remercions sincèrement.



Formulaire de don de Patrimoine Ottawa

Compléter et retourner avec le paiement
(Veuillez imprimer clairement)

Prénom _____

Nom de famille _____

Adresse _____

Ville _____ Province _____

Code postale _____ Téléphone _____

Courriel _____

Je souhaite appuyer la campagne de financement de Patrimoine Ottawa.

☐ 50 \$ ☐ 100 \$ ☐ 250 \$ ☐ 500 \$

☐ 1,000 \$ ☐ Autre _____ \$

(Reçus d'impôt officiels émis pour les montants supérieurs à 25 \$; numéro d'enregistrement de bienfaisance 893096776 RR0001)

Je souhaite également renouveler mon adhésion.

☐ individuelle : 30 \$

☐ familiale : 35 \$

☐ aîné : 20 \$

☐ étudiant : 20 \$

☐ entreprise / institutionnelle : 120 \$

Autorisation : Seules les informations nécessaires à la conduite des affaires de Patrimoine Ottawa sont recueillies. Vos informations ne sont pas partagées avec d'autres organisations.

☐ J'autorise Patrimoine Ottawa à me contacter par courriel ou par téléphone.

Paiement total : _____ \$

Faire le cheque à l'ordre de Patrimoine Ottawa Envoyé à Patrimoine Ottawa, 2, avenue Daly, Ottawa, ON K1N 6E2