



Heritage Ottawa NEWSLETTER

Dedicated to Preserving Our Built Heritage

Fall 2010 Volume 37, No. 3

Yards To Go

Remarks by David B. Flemming, President of Heritage Ottawa on the Integrated Site Plan - Lansdowne Partnership Plan (File No.D07-12-10-0220) at the City of Ottawa's Committee of the Whole on Fri., Nov. 19, 2010 at 15:05.

"Rob 1, fake 34, tight end flag!" This play call is one of the most significant quotes in Ottawa sports history. It was Sunday, Nov. 28, 1976, Exhibition Stadium, in Toronto when Ottawa Rough Rider quarterback Tom Clements called a third down play from scrimmage on the Saskatchewan Roughrider two yard line with 44 seconds remaining in the fourth quarter. It was a successful down and out pass off his wrong foot to tight end Tony Gabriel who went high to grab the ball and give the Eastern Riders a 23-20 win, their 9th and most dramatic Grey Cup victory.

Preserving our sport heritage is important but so is preserving our built heritage!

On Monday you will make a decision on one of the most important parcels of public land in our city. I worry about your decision because you haven't done a very good job so far! Ever since the Mayor convinced you to suspend the open competition for the development of Lansdowne Park in order to deal solely with an unsolicited bid from the Ottawa Sports and Entertainment Group (OSEG), it has been apparent that the rich heritage of the site while acknowledged has never been seriously considered. The process hasn't engaged the people of Ottawa unless of course you consider 14 Ontario Municipal Board appeals and at least one legal



challenge as "engaging the public." Even the Ottawa Citizen a supporter of the Lansdowne Partnership Plan could only manage faint praise when they noted in an editorial on October 5th that "...the plans for the future are much better than what is there at present."

Heritage Ottawa agrees that Lansdowne Park has been neglected for too long, and neglect is the enemy of heritage. We have consistently supported the redevelopment of Lansdowne Park. Ottawa deserves enlightened development that showcases, rather than diminishes,

the heritage value that could provide historic, aesthetic and commercial value to Lansdowne Park. Citizens concerned with proper process, protection of our heritage, and effective use of tax dollars deserve nothing less.

According to widely accepted national and international standards and guidelines for the preservation of historic buildings, the relocation of a heritage building should only be considered in the rare case when a building is in physical danger from causes such as erosion or other environmental reasons. The inconvenience of its location to a private developer who wants to build a parking garage and offer more retail outlets on public property does not come close to being a credible justification for such action.

Photo: Teresa Doré

Yards To Go...

Ever since the city entered into negotiations with the Ottawa Sports & Entertainment Group (OSEG) and more than a year before the city commissioned a heritage study for the site, the developer has consistently sought either the demolition of all or part of the Horticulture Building and/or its relocation. The city's tacit approval for the relocation of the building was made clear earlier this year when the bidders for the development of the Urban Park were told not to submit proposals that would include retention of the Horticulture Building in situ. This decision was taken at least six months before the preparation of the Statement of Cultural Values and Heritage Impact Assessment for the site.

The purpose of a heritage impact assessment is to examine the potential impact of a new development on a heritage property, and then require that the new development be modified to accommodate the values of the heritage property. The proposal to remove the Horticulture Building to accommodate this new development turns the onus of accommodation on its head.

Even the staff report notes that "the relocation of a heritage structure should be considered as the option of last resort and is generally not considered as appropriate." In this case, it appears that what staff is recommending is in fact an option of first and only resort.

The claim by city staff and OSEG that relocating the building "would be a compelling way to preserve the building and re-establish it as a



Photo: Veronica Vaillancourt

The Horticulture Building, another designated heritage building, was the 1914 creation of Francis Sullivan.

dynamic urban place grounded in, and reflecting its history" is spurious because this would hold true – and more so – if it were just left in its current location. The only reason for relocating it is that OSEG wants to build on and under the present site. The "most respectful" way to preserve the building is not to relocate it to a "mirror-image" site further to the east but to leave it *in situ*.

All of the reasons given in the consultant's *Statement of Cultural Values and Heritage Impact* and in the *Integrated Site Plan Report* for protecting the heritage values of the Horticulture Building by relocating it apply even more if the building is allowed to remain *in situ*.

Under the heading "Integrity Value" (p.60), the report admits that: "Movement of a structure, if not well considered, could result in physical endangerment of the resource." We agree! Why therefore run the risk of losing the building when it could be safely restored in its current location?

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

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Heritage Ottawa acknowledges the financial support of the City of Ottawa and the Ontario Ministry of Culture

On pages 60-61 of the *Statement of Cultural Values*, the heritage consultant lists a number of comparable “historic” buildings that had been relocated which were “taken into consideration in making the decision to move the building.” It should be noted that none of these examples were buildings which were designated under the *Ontario Heritage Act* at the time of their relocation, none of the buildings (except for March House) were publicly owned by a municipality or other level of government and none are as large or massive as the Horticulture Building.

Your heritage consultant could have looked to Montréal for another “comparable.” In 1987, Christ Church Cathedral (built in 1859) was supported on stilts to permit the construction of Les Promenades Cathédrale, a three level shopping centre, below it. The church is now a Provincial heritage site and a National Historic Site of Canada.

The estimated cost of relocating the Horticulture Building is \$3 million, to be borne by Ottawa taxpayers. This amounts to nearly 9% of the \$35 million budget allocated to the Urban Park component of the Lansdowne Limited Partnership. Such a cost cannot be justified just to suit the whim of a developer.

A *relocated* Horticulture Building would also preclude it from ever qualifying for designation as a National Historic Site and any subsequent federal cost-share programs for the restoration of heritage properties. The Aberdeen Pavilion, by comparison received \$2 million of such federal funding to assist in its restoration in the 1990’s.

Francis Sullivan and Moses Edey, the architects of the Horticulture Building and the Aberdeen Pavilion weren’t professional football players. Likewise, Tom Clements and Tony Gabriel didn’t design public buildings. They all however contributed to our heritage and their accomplishments are equally important and should be celebrated and respected.

I urge you to instruct OSEG to revise its plans to permit the preservation of the Horticulture Building in its current location as an unencumbered structure and to abide by the terms of the easement agreement between the city and the Ontario Heritage Trust for the Aberdeen Pavilion. ♦

Lansdowne Park Update!

As expected, at their meeting on November 22nd, the outgoing City Council approved the *Stage 1 Site Plan* for the Lansdowne Partnership Plan. Council also voted to rescind By-law 8-94 designating the Horticulture Building under Part IV of the *Ontario Heritage Act*. This would pave the way to permit the relocation of the building as proposed in the Lansdowne Partnership Plan.

Heritage Ottawa plans to formally object to the repeal of the By-law which will result in the matter being referred to the Provincial Conservation Review Board.

We urge all Heritage Ottawa members to write to the new mayor and their councillor requesting that the new council reinstate the by-law and that the Ottawa Sports and Entertainment Group (OSEG) be instructed to amend its plan to permit the retention of the Horticulture Building *in situ*.

Heritage Ottawa will also again write to the Hon. Michael Chan, Minister of Culture requesting that he exercise his ministerial authority as identified in the *Ontario Heritage Act*, and issue a stop work order on any plans to relocate the building.

For more information on Heritage Ottawa’s position on this matter, please consult our website: http://heritageottawa.org/en/lansdowne_park_0

David B. Flemming
President
Heritage Ottawa

Mayfair Theatre Meeting on the Lansdowne Legal Challenge

By John McLeod

The Mayfair Theatre was almost packed with Friends of Lansdowne Park on Sunday November 28, 2010, to "Support the Lansdowne Legal Challenge." Donations were collected in buckets, before and after.

One of the few precedents is the Ontario Court of Appeal decision in Grosvenor, which stated that "bad faith connotes lack of candor, frankness and impartiality and includes the exercise of power to serve private purposes at the expense of the public interest."

The protest trio of Steve Richer, Jeff Froggett, and David Constant (Teman-Teman) opened with "We shall not be moved," including the line, "The Horticulture Building, it shall not be moved."

Joan Mason, President of the New Edinburgh Community Alliance, was the Chair. She said: "I'm not from the Glebe, I'm from Ottawa, and Lansdowne Park is in my backyard."

Doug Ward, an Applicant, spoke humorously about his daughter, who came back to Ottawa from studying Public Administration, and couldn't believe the cascading decisions on Lansdowne Park, and gave up, saying "Why do they bother teaching about local government?"

Steven Shrybman, partner at Sack Goldblatt Mitchell, ably and clearly outlined the Application to the Superior Court of Ontario, in "Friends of Lansdowne Park, Gary Sealey & Doug Ward v. City of Ottawa."

THE CASE

Section 273 of the Municipal Act provides that any person may apply to have the Superior Court quash a By-Law on the basis of illegality. The By-Law

in question was passed by Ottawa City Council on June 28, 2010. Section 272 provides that a By-Law passed in good faith shall not be quashed, even if it is unreasonable. The Friends' case is that the Lansdowne By-Law is illegal, unreasonable, and in bad faith.

There seems to be a profound asymmetry between the city's commitments and the OSEG commitments, e.g. in the handling of loans, including a loan to move the Horticulture Building. Also, the city is allegedly giving OSEG preferential treatment, including long-term land leases at \$1 per year, without determining the land is surplus.

One of the few precedents is the Ontario Court of Appeal decision in Grosvenor, which stated that "bad faith connotes lack of candor, frankness and impartiality and includes the exercise of power to serve private purposes at the expense of the public interest."

There are over 20 examples of alleged bad faith in the Lansdowne Partnership Plan, including

- (a) the city's claim that it will maintain owner ship, while negotiating de facto privatization;
- (b) the city's claim that revenues are shared through the "waterfall," without making it clear that the "waterfall" will not assist the city with its loan repayments or interest; and
- (c) the city's failure to consult the Ontario Heritage Trust in a timely manner, even though its approval is required.

Jeff Froggett appealed for donations to the "Friends of Lansdowne" for the legal challenge (c/o Ted Lupinski CA, 137 Second Ave., Suite 2, Ottawa K1S 2H4). Over \$40,000 has been raised out of \$100,000. If one donates (not deductible), one receives a 3-page summary of the case. Chris White on ukulele closed, with a reference to the Spadina Expressway, and the "Lansdowne Blues."

The meeting was very upbeat. ♦

John McLeod is a member of the Heritage Ottawa board, a Heritage Keeper, and a member of the Heritage Committee of the Glebe Community Association.

Sisters of the Visitation Monastery – Update

By David Jeanes

My previous article, (April 2010), was written a month before city council voted on April 14 to designate the 1913-era cloistered monastery of the Soeurs de la Visitation at 114 Richmond Road. The notice of intention to designate appeared in the Ottawa Citizen on 7 May and Ashcroft Homes, the new owner, filed an objection, mainly because city council designated the entire 5-acre site, following a recommendation from the Built Heritage Advisory Committee.

I also filed an objection, as I wished to see a recognition of the newly-identified architect, as well as stronger statements of the associative values of the occupants of the 1864 villa, which anchors one corner of the monastery, as well as the significance of macadamizing Richmond Road, which turned it into

a desirable commuter suburb, and the relationship of the cloistered sisters to the community, despite their living behind a high wall.

The objections led to a pre-hearing by the Conservation Review Board (CRB) and a new statement of Cultural Heritage Value or Interest, which has been agreed upon by Ashcroft, city staff and myself and was even endorsed by city council on November 19. However, there will still be a public hearing by the CRB on 25 January when members of the public may request to speak. When the board reports back to the city, (within about 30 days), the city may then pass the actual designation bylaw.

A difference from the original notice of intention to designate is that the designation will not apply to the two areas on which Ashcroft plans to erect new buildings. These are the Richmond Road frontage and from the back of the monastery to near the south and west property lines.



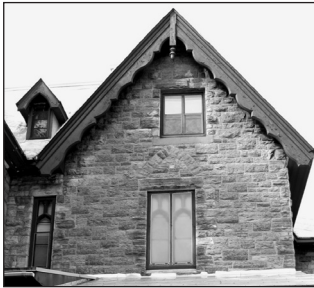
The Monastery of the Sisters of the Visitation is partly hidden behind a high wall which surrounds its 5-acre site at 114 Richmond Road, just west of Island Park Drive.

However, the monastery itself, the landscape immediately surrounding it, the treed pathway along the east side leading to the rear property line, and a narrow space along the south and west perimeters will be protected.

The statement of cultural heritage value or interest is amended to include the name of the British-born architect, Sidney Bowles Fripp, and the nature of his plan of the villa as a “pinwheel” arrangement of wings radiating from a central stair hall. The chapel description now also includes its pointed windows and its use over the years by the community. The landscape description draws on work done after the original designation report by an independent heritage consultant hired by the city.

I found the credit for the villa to Sidney Fripp shortly after council passed the original designation. I had been searching for an architect identification for some time. The English-born and trained Fripp came to Canada at the same time as the architects of the Parliament buildings Thomas Fuller, Thomas Stent and Augustus Laver. Fripp died in 1870 aged 46 and is almost unknown today, but at that time he was highly regarded.

He came from an extremely talented family of architects, landscape painters, doctors and musicians among his brothers, nephews and cousins. When he arrived in Canada in 1857, he had already been exposed to the Gothic Revival movement for 24 years through his older brother, also an architect, and proximity to the work of Gothic revival leaders such as Thomas Rickman, William Butterfield and John Ruskin. His training included a tour to Italy, sketching Gothic buildings, and he had designed a church in London.



1864 villa showing Gothic Revival details



Gothic paneled front door

Photo: David Jeanes

Photo: Soeurs de la Visitation

Photo: David Jeanes

Fripp became a member of the Anglican congregation of Christ Church and as secretary of its building committee superintended erection of the pointed Gothic Chapel of Ease, in 1860. He was the architect of Ottawa's By Ward Market building in 1863. He also designed Gothic houses for prominent members of Christ Church, including Rector's Warden and Vestry Secretary, James Dyke, who built the villa at 114 Richmond Road.

Other large residences designed by known architects practicing in Ottawa at that time were in Italianate or Georgian styles. However, there were about ten more Gothic Revival villas built in Ottawa during Fripp's time in Canada, with irregular or multi-gabled designs similar to Fripp's known houses. Five are designated: Earnscliffe (1857), Silver Spring (1868), Cabotto's (1868), Abbotsford (1869) and Stadacona Hall (1871).

The 1864 villa appears to have been well cared for by the sisters, since they purchased it in 1910. Its plan and woodwork appear to have been little altered since Confederation. The spacious central stair hall is similar to the 1843 landmark home of Gothic Revival architect A.W.N. Pugin in Ramsgate, England which also had gable-end wings extending in each direction from the central hall, in what is now called a "pinwheel" plan.

The plan of the 1910 monastery has an interesting relation to the cloisters of European monasteries or cathedrals. David Flemming and I were fortunate to be able to explore the building in August with Ashcroft's architect, Rod Lahey. The cloister corridor on the ground floor surrounds a geometrically landscaped courtyard with six windows and four double doors opening onto it from each side, well suited to Canada's cold climate.

The chapel, at the northwest corner of the cloister, formerly had elaborate painted decoration and welcomed the community to daily mass, while the nuns prayed there five times a day. Their private choir at the south side of the chapel sanctuary, was screened so that they were unseen by the public.

The cloister corridor also gave access to the refectory in the east wing, where the thirty-five



Large central stair hall, in the manner of A.W.N. Pugin.

nuns ate together in silence while one sister read scripture from a raised pulpit. Sisters met or worked together in another large room in the north wing.

The second floor corridor had small rooms for the sisters' sleeping quarters, an infirmary where one room overlooked the chapel, a palliative care suite, also with its own window to the chapel, and a residential suite for visitors separate from the cloistered area. (Its windows facing the private gardens were blocked with stone).

The third floor was a large column-free unfinished attic with about 20 dormer windows.

Although there has been discussion about adaptive re-use of the monastery, with the possibility of some public uses, such as a small theatre/concert hall in the chapel, no agreement has been reached so far between the community, the city and Ashcroft Homes. In fact there has been much community hostility about Ashcroft's plans for high-rise towers and dense development on the site, well beyond what the Community Design Plan had envisaged, as well as a proposed access driveway across the Byron linear park, which Planning Committee and Council have voted not to allow.

Nearly 50 people registered to speak at the Planning and Environment Committee meeting on rezoning the site from four up to nine stories. A last-minute proposal from chair Peter Hume, adopted by the committee, may allow the city to acquire the portions of the site intended for seniors' housing, (the lowest density part of the plan), as a park. However this would require a levy of the entire ward, as well as using the accumulated cash in lieu of parkland fund and taking the land instead of cash in lieu from Ashcroft.

The next chapter in this story will unfold in the coming months, but Ashcroft is already successfully selling the condominiums for the first phase of construction. ♦

David Jeanes is a vice-president of Heritage Ottawa and for ten years has been involved with its advocacy, walking tours, lectures and Doors Open. As a heritage keeper he covers the area west of Island Park Drive, which includes the Visitation Monastery and where he has lived since 1974.

Future of Hangar One in Doubt

By David Jeanes

Hangar One, built over 70 years ago at the north end

of Ottawa's MacDonald-Cartier International Airport, has been re-acquired by the Airport Authority. Although the steel and brick building represents an important part of our civil aviation heritage, its future is in doubt. This is a pity as it represents at once, the early role of the Department of Transport in establishing civil aviation in Canada, the creation of Ottawa's first civilian airport, now MacDonald-Cartier International Airport, and the establishment of Air Canada (as Trans-Canada Airlines).

In 1937, the Department of Transport was formed, with responsibility for Civil Aviation as well as railways and canals. Trans-Canada Airlines (TCA), the predecessor of Air Canada, was also created, and both were under the direction of then Minister of Transport, C.D. Howe.

To establish transcontinental air passenger service, which started in April 1939, new civilian airports were needed across the country. Uplands airport was purchased by the Department of Transport to create Ottawa's link in the chain. It officially opened in August 1938. The first planes flew Montreal- Ottawa-Toronto-North Bay-Winnipeg-Regina-Lethbridge-Vancouver. Air package express started in October 1938 and overnight airmail in March 1939.

Contracts for new concrete runways at all airports were issued. Those in Ottawa were built by Diblee Construction in May 1938. TCA contracted for hangars and terminal facilities at Winnipeg, Lethbridge, Toronto (Malton), Montreal (St. Hubert and later Dorval), and Moncton. In Ottawa the Department of Transport contracted Dominion



Here is what Hangar One looks like today. (The brick courses are bonded, so not a veneer).

Reinforced Structures of Montreal to build Hangar One in August 1938 but leased the facility to TCA.

The Ottawa airport cost about \$250,000, authorized by Parliament in May 1938, of which \$84,000 was for runways and about \$125,000 for the 100'x125' hangar. The government

also had to install new runway lighting, a radio range beacon, radio room, weather station and air traffic control. For some years there was a control tower perched on top of the hangar.

Adjacent to the hangar, which was intended for light maintenance, (the principal TCA maintenance facility being in Winnipeg), was a 2-storey administration block housing the various airport functions as well as facilities for airmail and air express. TCA's baggage handling and waiting room were in a small one-storey terminal wing attached to the northwest corner of the building.



Rear façade

All of these structures still exist today with the exterior largely unmodified. TCA's earliest aircraft serving Ottawa were models 10A and 14H2 of the 10- seat Lockheed Electra, with wingspans of 55' or 65' which easily fitted through the hangar's wide and unobstructed door. However, the much larger

40-seat Northstars, introduced in 1946, with an 117'6" wingspan, were too large for the hangar.

North America's first turboprop aircraft, the British-built Vickers Viscount, was introduced by TCA in 1955 and displayed at Uplands airport in May 1955. With a 93'8" wingspan and 27'9" high tail, the Viscount may have just fitted into the hangar, but with a very tight squeeze through the door. (In Winnipeg the front wheel had to be jacked up to lower the tail a few inches!)

Uplands also became an RCAF airbase, first to support the British Commonwealth Air Training Plan during World War II. A number of larger hangars were built on the military part of the airport and many such hangars across Canada have heritage designations. By 1959 the combined RCAF and civilian traffic eventually made Uplands the busiest airport in Canada for aircraft movements.



The administration side wing of the building

However, the small north-end terminal remained in use by TCA until August 1960, when a new international airport terminal opened at the south end of the airport.

The tiny brick TCA terminal had been extended by a wooden one-storey building, which had originally been used by the competing Colonial Airways, but curiously after 1960 the small terminal was still suitable for private aviation, including corporate jets, many of which had a similar seating capacity to TCA's 1938 Lockheed Electras.

It appears that none of the similar facilities from the 1930s in eastern Canada have survived, though Winnipeg's is now the Western Canada Aviation Museum. Can one hope for some adaptive re-use that respects Hangar One's heritage and historical importance?

David Jeanes, vice-president of Heritage Ottawa, is a retired telecommunications engineer with long-standing interests in built heritage, local history and transportation.



Previous tenants

Heritage Ottawa's Heritage Keepers

By Linda Hoad

Just over a year ago, I became one of a team of Heritage Keepers recruited by Heritage Ottawa from neighbourhoods across Ottawa. Heritage Keepers are Heritage Ottawa (HO) members who have volunteered to assist HO by providing advance notification of built heritage at risk. Heritage Keepers also provide liaison between local community associations and the HO board in order to improve communication between them, especially with respect to potential designation of buildings, heritage landscapes or heritage districts.

Most community associations receive advance notification from the city planning department of developments in their area. When a proposal impacts on a building of heritage interest, designated or not, the community association can work with the Heritage Keeper to notify Heritage Ottawa and seek advice. Heritage Keepers are encouraged to tour their neighbourhoods regularly and report to HO on activity involving designated or non-designated heritage buildings and landscapes. This includes looking for those black and white signs used to notify neighbours of proposed changes

(Zoning by-law Amendments, Site Plan Approvals) or for the green and white Committee of Adjustment signs ('minor' variance or severance). Almost as important is the need to monitor empty or abandoned buildings in order to ensure that they do not suffer "demolition by neglect," a not uncommon fate for both

If you are concerned about heritage buildings or landscapes in your neighbourhood and would like to volunteer to be a Heritage Keeper, please contact Heritage Ottawa. Our city's built heritage needs all the help it can get!

privately-owned and publicly owned buildings of heritage interest. Heritage Ottawa may ask Heritage Keepers to investigate a site in their neighbourhood and report back to the organization.

Heritage Ottawa offers a training session and information kit to its Heritage Keepers. One of the tools that the City of Ottawa uses that can be useful for Heritage Keepers is the Heritage Reference

List – a street by street listing of buildings identified by the city's heritage staff in the 1970s augmented by a windshield survey in 1992. Since amalgamation the list has expanded to include over 14,000 properties. The list and the photo data base kept by city heritage staff has not been updated due to insufficient



Streetscapes on Wellington in Hintonburg showing a building designed by W.E. Noffke, c. 1912 and the church of St-François d'Assise, c. 1914, designed by Charles Brodeur.

Photos: Linda Hoad



(left to right) Iona Mansions, c.1912, another Noffke building; Tony's Shoe Repair, c. 1880 and the Magee House, c. 1881, which is designated under Part IV of the Ontario Heritage Act.

Heritage Keepers help Heritage Ottawa by increasing the eyes, ears and voices available to protect our built heritage. Ideally Heritage Keepers will be an Early Warning System, allowing Heritage Ottawa and community associations to identify and protect heritage sites before they are threatened, through designation or addition to the Heritage Reference List, or to the newly mandated Heritage Register. Even in cases where protection has not happened before development proposals emerge, Heritage Keepers can ensure early identification of the heritage interest during the consultation process.

resources. I discovered when reviewing buildings in Hintonburg that some of the buildings on the list no longer exist (due to fire, demolition, redevelopment) or have suffered inappropriate modifications. Heritage Keepers may also find that locally significant buildings have been omitted from the list. Indeed, local residents often know more about local heritage than city staff who scramble to research and protect heritage across the expanded city. Heritage planning staff and Heritage Ottawa welcome our knowledge of local affairs and especially our research in order to enhance the chances of protecting more of our shared built heritage.

Finally, Heritage Keepers are expected to participate in any Heritage Ottawa advocacy activity in their neighbourhood, providing links to community associations and other organizations which can raise awareness, lobby city council or other bodies as required.

Here again, local knowledge – of people, organizations, the history of development in the area – can be invaluable in framing the discussion with decision makers.

Developers are not always aware of the Heritage Reference List and can feel side-swiped when the 'old' building they bought to demolish for something new turns out to have potential heritage value. The sooner the owner can be engaged in a discussion about the need to accommodate heritage, the more likely it is that negotiations will be successful.

If you are concerned about heritage buildings or landscapes in your neighbourhood and would like to volunteer to be a Heritage Keeper, please contact Heritage Ottawa. Our city's built heritage needs all the help it can get! ♦

Linda Hoad is a member of the Heritage Ottawa board, and Heritage Keeper for Hintonburg and Mechanicsville. She is also a long-time member of the Hintonburg Community Association and co-chair of their Heritage Committee.

The Gordon Cullingham Research and Publication Grant

Heritage Ottawa invites applications for the Gordon Cullingham Research and Publication Grant named in honour of the late Gordon Cullingham, journalist, broadcaster, editor and heritage activist.

Guidelines

The grant program was created in 2008 and supports work on all aspects of the preservation of Ottawa's built heritage, such as its architectural history, biography, material and technological history, heritage conservation, cultural landscape and heritage planning. Grants can be awarded to assist research on an appropriate topic or to contribute to the publication of a book or article.

Financial Award

The yearly maximum individual grant will not exceed \$1,000 for research or \$2,000 towards the cost of publication. A three- person jury will review the applications and will make an appropriate recommendation to the Heritage Ottawa Board of Directors. If no application is deemed worthy of support in a given year, no grant will be awarded.

Submissions & Deadline

Three copies (an original and two photocopies) of each application should be submitted to:

Heritage Ottawa Eligibility
Cullingham Grant Committee 2 Daly Avenue
Ottawa, ON K1N 6E2

Application forms can be downloaded at www.heritageottawa.org or obtained by calling 613-230-8841. All applications must be received or postmarked no later than January 14, 2011. Grants may be awarded to an individual, team or not-for-profit historical, heritage or community organization or to a publisher.



Applications

Research grant applications should include an 800 word research proposal stating the nature of the research being proposed, how it meets the guidelines noted above, a brief resume of the applicant(s), a budget for the project, the names of two references who can attest to the applicant's qualifications, and an indication of the potential for publication arising out of the research.

Publication grant applications should also provide a detailed publishing budget and three draft copies of an article or one draft copy of a book or monograph being considered for publication.

Successful Applicants

The successful applicant will be notified of the award by February 15th, 2011.

Successful research grant applicants will agree to provide Heritage Ottawa with a copy of any written work resulting from the research funded by the Grant and will include the following credit line in any subsequent publication: "Research for this work was financed in part by a Gordon Cullingham Research and Publication Grant awarded by Heritage Ottawa."

Successful publication grant applicants will provide proper credit in the publication consisting of the Heritage Ottawa logo and the credit line: "This publication received financial support from a Gordon Cullingham Research and Publication Grant awarded by Heritage Ottawa." Successful publication grant applicants will also provide Heritage Ottawa with six copies of the final publication.

Previous Grants 2009 – \$2,000 grant towards the publication of: Gall, Quentin *A Walking Guide: Ottawa' Building and Monuments Stones* (Geological Association of Canada Miscellaneous Publication No. 7, 2009)

Heritage Ottawa's 2011 Lecture Series

This public lecture series provides an exciting look at various topics relating to Ottawa's built heritage. Admission is free. Light refreshments provided.

Location: Ottawa Public Library Auditorium, 120 Metcalfe St., corner of Laurier Ave. W., unless otherwise noted. **Time:** 7:00 pm

Ottawa's Notre Dame Cemetery: A Cemetery of National Importance

Date: Wednesday, January 19, 2011

Jean Yves Pelletier, a heritage resources consultant, will provide an historical overview and give an illustrated presentation of the cemetery. He will present, its numerous historic, natural and man-made features (including religious and military) and highlight the many remarkable Ottawans of various ethnic origins and National Historic Persons of Canada who are buried in the region's largest Roman Catholic resting place. Mr. Pelletier's book will be available for sale after the lecture.

This lecture will be in English, with a question/answer period in both official languages

Heritage Ottawa's Sixth Annual Bob and Mary Anne Phillips Memorial Lecture: Changing Approaches to Theory and Practice in the Conservation Field: A Willowbank Perspective

Location: The Old Firehall, 260 Sunnyside Ave., east of Bank St.

Date: Wednesday, February 16, 2011

The Willowbank School in Niagara-on-the-Lake offers a new direction for professional training in conservation. It is developing a national and international reputation for its success in operating at the boundaries between theory and practice, between academic and apprenticeship models of learning, between design and build. Executive Director **Julian Smith**, one of Canada's best known conservation architects, will discuss the school's philosophy and its use of a cultural landscape framework to shape emerging trends in the conservation field.

This lecture will be in English

Victoria Memorial Museum Renewal: Competing Stakeholders' Interests

Location: Auditorium, Canadian Museum of Nature, 240 McLeod Street

Date: Wednesday, March 16, 2011

For more than 6 years, **Maria Somjen**, Project Director/ VMMB Renewal Project, was involved in the phased rehabilitation of the Victoria Memorial Museum Building for the Canadian Museum of Nature. She will describe the process of restoration of a significant federal heritage building with particular attention paid to the need to balance functionality with heritage restoration and the architect's vision.

This lecture will be in English

Ottawa's Capitol Theatre: Paradise Lost

Date: Wednesday, April 20, 2011

Alice Groves-St.Jacques, author, educator (recipient of Carleton University's Patrick O'Brien Award for Outstanding High School Teaching in Ontario), multi-disciplinary artist (awards: Canada Council, Foreign Affairs, and many others) will speak on Ottawa's erstwhile Capitol Theatre: its architectural magnificence, its role in the community, its premature, unfortunate demise and the cultural significance thereof.

This lecture will be in English

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